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9-SON

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**QO‘QON
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XABARNOMASI
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XABARNOMASI

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Mundarija:/Outline:

Iqtisodiyot / Economy			
1.	Sh.Ruziyev	O'zbekistonda smart turizmni zamonaviy prinsiplari asosida rivojlantirish va bunda xorij tajribasidan foydalanish	3-6
2.	Kh.Sabirov A.Akbarova	Strategy for the development of free economic zones in Uzbekistan	7-10
3.	K.Светлана O.Арзикулов Г.Атамуратова	Методы управления кредитным портфелем коммерческих банков	11-16
4.	J.Bobanazarova L.Zulfikarova	Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishida yoshlarning kasbiy layoqatlarini shakllantirish	17-20
5.	K.Kurpayanidi	Institutional aspects and risks in the digital economy: ways to reduce uncertainty for economic agents	21-25
6.	A.Abduvoxidov X.Nazarov	Qishloq xo'jaligi tarmog'ini zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari orqali raqamlashtirish va innovatsiyalarni jadallashtirish istiqbollari	26-30
7.	Sh.Rasulova	Oziq-ovqat sanoat korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarish hamda korxonalar iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari	31-34
8.	Kh.Sabirov A.Akbarova	Influence of the volume of industrial production in Uzbekistan on the import trend	35-40
9.	M.Turg'unov	Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatida zamonaviy boshqaruv istiqbollari	41-45
10.	K.Svetlana U.Gulmira	Tadbirkorlik faoliyatida motivatsiya modellarining xorijiy davlatlar tajribalarining ahamiyati	46-49
11.	Г.Хусанова	Худудлар саноатини комплекс-инновацион ривожлантириш модели (Наманган вилояти мисолида)	50-52
12.	T.Boburjon J.Mamasoliyev	Mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotiga soliq turlarining ta'siri	53-60
13.	A.Abdusamadov	A comprehensive analysis of the impact of globalization on auditing standards	61-63
14.	K.E. Grishin Y.Djabbarova	Features of printing production in modern conditions	64-67
15.	X.Gafurov S.Abdulhamidov	Mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotini rivojlantirishda kichik biznesni o'rni va duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolar tahlili	68-71
16.	A.Abdusamadov D.Xo'jamurodov	Moliyaviy texnologiyalar tarixi va rivojlanishi: O'zbekiston misolida	72-74
17.	D.To'xtamurodov	Erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni rivojlantirishni boshqarishning samaradorligi	75-78
18.	Н.Мукумова	Состояние, тенденции и особенности развития рынка услуг высшего образования в Узбекистане	79-84
19.	J.Turg'unov	Mamlakatimizda yashil iqtisodiyotni joriy etish holati va asosiy yo'nalishlari	85-87
20.	U.Mamadaliyev	Specific characteristics of tour operator activity management	88-90
21.	M.Усмонов	Актуальные вопросы достижения точки безубыточности на предприятиях	91-94
22.	Kh.Gafurov	Unraveling complexity: assessing the impact of real effective exchange rate on Uzbekistan's trade dynamics	95-98
23.	L.Yoqubov	Iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda investitsiyalarni jalb qilish mexanizmlari tahlili	99-101
24.	Z.Umarova	Iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida korxonalarni boshqarish	102-105
25.	O.Umarov Yo.Murodova	Sayyohlar uchun yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini oshirishda marketingdan foydalanish	106-108
26.	Sh.Saloxitdinov	Mehnat bozoriga oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan bitiruvchilarni tayyorlashni tartibga solishning institutsional asoslari	109-112
27.	Sh.Rasulov	Mehnat resurslarining iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari bo'yicha bandligining joriy holati tahlili	113-116
28.	G.Melibaeva	An overview of the function of human resource management in employee performance and motivation	117-121
29.	M.Gulomkodiroya	An overview of green banking practices in Uzbekistan	121-125
30.	M.Tojiyeva	Kichik biznesni rivojlantirishning mamlakat ijtimoiy- iqtisodiy hayotidagi ahamiyati	126-130
31.	Sh.Po'latov Sh.Musabekov	The study of value-added tax: knowledge from the eu vat experience and Uzbekistan's vat system	131-135
32.	M.Sultonov	Fond bozori va unda tijorat banklarining tutgan o'rni	136-139

33.	Sh.Po'latov	O'zbekiston respublikasida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i va aylanmadan olinadigan soliq to'lovchilarini bir-biridan farqli jihatlarini baholash	140-143
34.	A.Baxromov	Increasing the economic efficiency of textile industry enterprises through digital technologies	144-146
35.	H.Rasulov	Siyosiy mojarolarning turizmga ta'siri	147-150
36.	D.Mamayusupova	Turizm sohasida davlat-xususiy sherikligi ishtirokchilarining o'zaro hamkorligi samaradorligini oshirish	151-153
Pedagogika / Pedagogy			
37.	M.Ganiyeva D.Ergasheva	Unlocking knowledge: key pedagogical aspects of the study of philology	154-158
38.	Sh.Jumanova A.Abdullayev M.Odilova	O'zbekistonda pisa testi natijalari va boshlang'ich ta'lim o'quvchilarini bu testga tayyorlash istiqbollari	159-162
39.	M.Temirova	Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda ichki ishlar profilaktikasi inspektorlari faoliyatini tashkil etishning huquqiy asoslarini mustahkamlanishi	163-165
40.	G.Sanginova	Erta bolalik ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlashda oilalarning roli	166-169
41.	N.Valiyeva	Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish yo'llari	170-173
42.	V.Abdullaeva	Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig" asarining o'rganilishi hamda asardagi somatik frazeologik birliklarning qo'llanilishi	174-179
43.	S.Asilova	Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish masalalari	180-183
44.	Z.Eraliyeva D.Djo'rayeva	Bolalar tafakkurini rivojlantirishda ayrim didaktik o'yinlarning ahamiyati	184-186
45.	G.Komiljonova	Fanlararo bog'lanishlar asosida talabalarni bilim va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish	187-192
46.	Sh.Pardayev	O'quvchilarning individual o'quv natijalarini baholashga zamonaviy yondashuvlar	193-196
47.	A.Mirzakulov	IIV akademiyasi kursant qizlarini zamonaviy krossfit sport turi orqali jismoniy tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish	197-200
48.	F.Berdibekova	Akmeologik yondashuv asosida talabalarni kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlashning pedagogik mexanizmlari	201-203
49.	H.Akbarova	Talim jarayonlarini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida samaradorligini oshirish (onlayn o'yinlar)	204-208
Filologiya / Philology			
50.	M.Mamatqulova	How does a person become multilingual?	209-2012
51.	M.Mamatqulova	Needs analysis as a main phase for designing english for specific purposes (esp) course	213-216
52.	L.Uzakova	O'zbek va ingliz tillarida to'y bilan bog'liq leksik birliklarning lingvokulturologik tadqiqi: o'zbek va ingliz tillarida to'y bilan bog'liq leksik vositalarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi	217-221
53.	G.Xoldorova	Alisher Navoiy ijodida sakkokiy an'analari	222-224
54.	M.Парпиева	Актуальные вопросы изучения русского языка	225-227
Raqamli texnologiyalar / Digital technologies			
55.	C.Гулямов A.Шермухамедов Б.Шермухамедов	Применение искусственного интеллекта в образовании	228-232
56.	F.Mulaydinov D.Otajonova	Breaking language barriers: the future of english language teaching with ar/vr technology	233-236
57.	F.Mulaydinov A.Abdullayev M.Odilova	Ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarning roli	237-240
58.	T.Azimova	Matematikani o'qitishda qiyosiy usullar va o'quv texnologiyalari	241-244
59.	Sh.Akhunova	Concerns regarding the use of foreign experience and the significance of using digital technologies to boost the tourism network's competitiveness	245-249
60.	B.Akramov	Fizika fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy texnikalardan foydalanish va zamonaviy texnik qurilmalarni amaliy o'rganish	250-253



O'ZBEKISTONDA SMART TURIZMNI ZAMONAVIY PRINSIPLARI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH VA BUNDA XORIJ TAJRIBASIDAN FOYDALANISH

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada Smart turizmning rivojlanishini dastlabki bosqichlari o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot sayyohlarning tajribasini oshirish va turizm bilan bog'liq faoliyat samaradorligini oshirish uchun yangi texnologiyalar va ilovalardan foydalanish muhimligiga urg'u beradi. Maqolada Fransiya, Ispaniya, AQSh, Italiya va Tailand kabi mamlakatlarning smart turizm tashabbuslarini amalga oshirish bo'yicha global tajribalari haqida tushunchalar berilgan. Bu mamlakatlar turizm xizmatlarini yanada jozibador va raqobatbardosh qilish uchun smart tizimlar, mobil ilovalar va raqamli tarmoqlardan foydalanilgan. Shuningdek boshqa izlanishlar va mamlakatimizda turistlar uchun yaratilgan platformalar ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kirish. Smart turizm hali rivojlanishning dastlabki bosqichida.

Smart turizmni rivojlantirish turistlarning sayohatlarini yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Smart turizm jadal rivojlanayotgan soha bo'lib, doimo yangi texnologiyalar va ilovalar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Smart turizm yanada kengroq qo'llanilsa, u odamlarning sayohat qilish va dunyoni bilish usullariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Smart turizm turizmga muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki turistlarning sayohat vaqtlarini yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Smart turizm texnologiyalari tashrif buyuruvchilarga o'z sayohatlarini rejalashtirish va bron qilish, madaniy obyektlarni osonroq topish, ma'lumot va xizmatlardan foydalanishni osonlashtirishi mumkin.

Turizm rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan ko'plab mamlakatlarda iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlaydigan muhim sohadir. Turizm rivojlangan ko'plab mamlakatlar mavjud. Bu mamlakatlarda turizmning boshqa tarmoqlari kabi smart turizm ham judayam rivojlangan.

Smart turizm texnologiyalari quyidagilar uchun ishlatilishi mumkin:

- Tashrif buyuruvchilarga real vaqtda ma'lumot va ko'rsatmalar berish. Bunga interaktiv xaritalar, yo'lni aniqlash ilovalari kiradi.

- Tashrif buyuruvchilar tajribasini shaxsiylashtirish. Misol uchun, smart turizm tizimlari tashrif buyuruvchilarning afzalliklarini kuzatishi va qiziqish uyg'otadigan faoliyat va diqqatga sazovor joylarni tavsiya qilishi mumkin.

- Turizm faoliyatining samaradorligi va barqarorligini oshirish. Bunga aqlli transport tizimlari, energiyani boshqarish tizimlari va chiqindilarni boshqarish tizimlari kiradi.

Smart turizm jadal rivojlanayotgan soha bo'lib, doimo yangi texnologiyalar va ilovalar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Smart turizm yanada kengroq qo'llanilsa, u odamlarning sayohat qilish va dunyoni bilish usullariga katta ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Smart turizm turizmga muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki u tashrif buyuruvchilar va yo'nalishlar uchun tajribani yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

Tashrif buyuruvchilar uchun imtiyozlar:

- Qulaylik: Smart turizm texnologiyalari tashrif buyuruvchilarga o'z sayohatlarini rejalashtirish va bron qilish, o'z yo'lni topish, ma'lumot va xizmatlardan foydalanishni osonlashtirishi mumkin.

- Shaxsiylashtirish: Smart turizm tizimlari tashrif buyuruvchilarning afzalliklarini kuzatishi va qiziqish uyg'otadigan faoliyat va diqqatga sazovor joylarni tavsiya qilishi mumkin. Bu tashrif buyuruvchilarga sayohatlaridan maksimal darajada foydalanishga va unutilmas tajriba yaratishga yordam beradi.

- Ishtirok etish: Smart turizm texnologiyalari turizm tajribasini yanada jozibador va interaktiv qilishi mumkin. Misol uchun, kengaytirilgan haqiqat ilovalari real dunyoda raqamli ma'lumotlarni joylashtirishi mumkin, bu esa tashrif buyuruvchilarga yanada chuqurroq tajriba taqdim etishi mumkin.

Destinatsiyalar uchun imtiyozlar:

- Barqarorlik: Smart turizm texnologiyalari yo'nalishlarga atrof-muhitga ta'sirini kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Masalan, aqlli transport tizimlari tirbandlik va chiqindilarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

- Samaradorlik: Smart turizm texnologiyalari yo'nalishlarning yanada samarali ishlashiga yordam beradi. Masalan, energiyani boshqarish tizimlari turistlar turar joylarida energiya sarfini kamaytirishi mumkin.

- Raqobatbardoshlik: Smart turizm yo'nalishlari tashrif buyuruvchilar uchun tobora jozibador bo'lib bormoqda. Smart turizm texnologiyalariga sarmoya kiritish orqali yo'nalishlar egri chiziqdan oldinda turishi va jahon turizm bozorida raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlashi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, Smart turizm ham tashrif buyuruvchilar, ham destinatsiyalar uchun turizm tajribasini yaxshilash uchun muhim vositadir. Bu turizmni yanada qulay, shaxsiylashtirilgan, jozibador, barqaror, samarali va raqobatbardosh qilishga yordam beradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 3217-sonli "**2018-2019-yillarda turizm sohasini rivojlantirishga doir dastlabki chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida**"gi va 3514-sonli "**Ichki turizmni jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlashga doir chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida**"gi qarorlariga asoslanib O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirish uchun bir qator yangi va innovatsion loyihalar ishlab chiqildi.

O'zbekistonda Smart turizmni rivojlantirish maqsadida Toshkent shahridagi LOTTE City Hotel Tashkent Palace mehmonxonasida Uzbekistan Pass onlayn servisining ochilish marosimi bo'lib o'tdi.

Turizm sanoatini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan shu kabi loyihalar ushbu sanoatda innovatsion loyihalarni takomillashishiga xizmat qiladi. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda turizm sanoatining asosiy masalasi sifatida turizm infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishda innovatsion yondashuv orqali sayyohlik potensialini oshirish mumkin. Ushbu maqolani shakllantirishda bu boradagi xorijiy va mahalliy olimlar tadqiqotlarini atroflicha o'rgandik va bundan tashqari, turizm sanoati jadal rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar tajribasi kuzatilib mamlakatimizga tatbiq etish masalalari ko'tarildi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Bugungi smart shaharni rejalashtirishda tumanlar va binolarning infratuzilmasidan voz kechildi va raqamlashtirish, hayot sifati, integratsiya, tenglik va fuqarolarning ehtiyojlari ta'kidlandi (Axelsson va Granath, 2018: 1). Tarixiy jihatdan, u 1800-yillarning o'rtalarida G'arbiy Amerikaning o'zini o'zi boshqaradigan va unumdor shaharlarini belgilash uchun paydo bo'lgan (Yigitcanlar va boshqalar, 2018: 146). Barqaror o'sishni nazarda tutuvchi smart shahar tushunchasi keyinchalik 21-asrning so'nggi o'n yilligidan beri mashhur bo'lgan tushunchaga aylandi. Kaliforniya Institutining birinchi marta shaharda yashovchi odamlarni aqlli jamiyatga aylantira oladigan shahar bilimlari texnologiyasi dasturini loyihalashga e'tibor qaratdi (Albino va boshq., 2015: 4).

Smart shahar bilan bog'liq ta'rif va mavzu ko'rib chiqilib, texnologiya yordamida inson ehtiyojlarini o'zgartirishga innovatsion yondashuvni namoyish etish orqali texnologiya o'miga inson hayotining diqqat markazida bo'lishi mumkinligi ta'kidlangan. Smart shaharni amalga oshirish uchun mahalliy hokimiyat, nodavlat tashkilotlar va jamiyatning hamkorlikdagi yondashuvi zarurligi ta'kidlangan (TBV, 2017; Karag'liu va Del Bo, 2018:1).

Shu nuqtayi nazardan, smart shahar tushunchasi har kuni gavjum bo'lib borayotgan metropoliyalarda fuqarolarga o'z ehtiyojlarini tezroq, sog'lom va yashashga yaroqli tarzda qondirishga imkon beradigan tizimni anglatadi deb o'ylanadi (GSMA, 2013). Biroq, fuqarolarning shaxsiy huquqlari, moliyaviy daromadlari va ishonchi kabi huquqlarini himoya qilish uchun aqlli shaharlar samarali hamkorlik bilan barqaror modellar va siyosatlarini amalga oshirishi va jiddiy infratuzilmani ta'minlashi kerak (Anand va Navio-Marko, 2018: 1).

Yevroparlament shaharlarning ko'payishi bilan bog'liq ba'zi muammolar borligini ta'kidlamogda. Atrof-muhitga yetkazilgan zarar, energiya iste'moli va boshqaruvi bu muammolar qatoriga kiradi. Shu sababli, odamlar farovonligini oshiradigan va barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlaydigan integratsiyalashgan axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari tizimi taklif etiladi (Yevropa Parlamenti, 2014: 17-18).

So'nggi paytlarda internet va texnologiya sayyohlarga xulq-atvorini o'zgartirishga imkon berdi. Bu holat turistlarning mehmonxona reystrarini bron qilish bilan cheklanmaydi; ular maqsadning xususiyatlari haqidagi barcha vizual va audio ma'lumotlarga kirishadi va ulardan maqsad qaror qabul qilish jarayonida foydalanadilar. Bu yo'nalishlarni texnologiya nuqtayi nazaridan rivojlantirishga imkon berdi. Shu sababli, bu mashhur "smart turizm" konsepsiyasining paydo bo'lishiga zamin yaratdi (Kim va boshqalar, 2017: 362).

Smart turizm texnologiya alohida axborot tizimlari sifatida emas, balki infratuzilma sifatida qaraladi va real dunyo haqida real vaqtda xabardor bo'lish va ilg'or tahlilni ta'minlash uchun apparat, dasturiy ta'minot va tarmoq texnologiyalarini birlashtirgan turli xil aqlli hisoblash texnologiyalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Odamlar muqobil variantlar, shuningdek, biznes jarayonlari va biznes ko'rsatkichlarini optimallashtiradigan harakatlar haqida ko'proq aqlli qarorlar qabul qiladilar (Washburn et al. 2010).

Bugungi kunda mobil qurilmalardan, xususan, smartfon va uning ko'plab ilovalaridan keng foydalanish misli ko'rilmagan ulanish va internetga hamma joyda kirish davrini anglatadi (Vang va Xiang 2012). Bulutli hisoblash va oxirgi foydalanuvchi internet xizmati tizimlari kabi mobil ulanishni qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan ko'plab texnologik ishlanmalar smart turizm maqsadlarini osonlashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

AKT vositalari va ilovalari sayyohlik firmalariga marketing, xaridlar/ta'minot zanjiri boshqaruvi, inson resurslarini boshqarish kabi biznes funksiyalari va jarayonlarini (giper) avtomatlashtirish, axborotlashtirish va o'zgartirish orqali samaradorligi va raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda "aqlli" bo'lishga imkon berdi (Sigala va Marinidis 2012). Biroq, AKTning biznesga ta'siri faqat funksional ta'sirlar bilan cheklanmaydi. AKT turizm industriyasidagi institutsional va tarkibiy bozor o'zgarishlarini boshqarishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Omon qolish uchun an'anaviy sayyohlik firmalari o'zlarining biznes modellarini va mijozlar qiymatini yaratish usullarini qayta belgilashlari kerak. Darhaqiqat, biznes modeling ko'plab ta'riflari "qiymatni

yaratish, yetkazib berish va qo'lga kiritish mexanizmlarining dizayni yoki arxitekturasini" aks ettirish uchun birlashadi (Teecce 2010: 191).

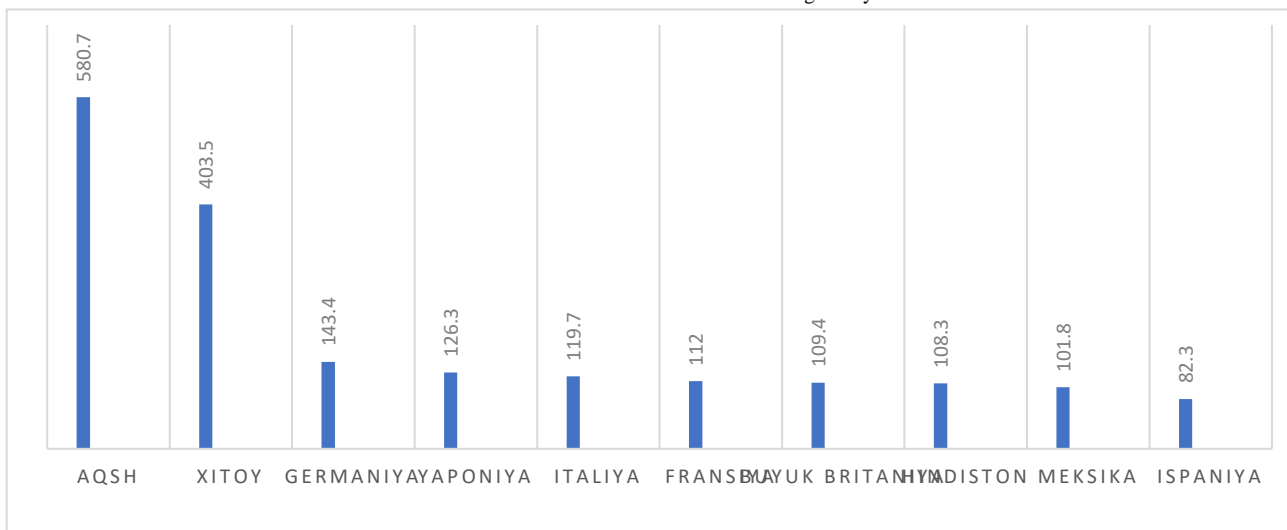
Smart turizm biznes keng qamrovli "infotuzilma"ga asoslanadi va uni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi katta ma'lumotlar katta darajada faol (masalan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga yuklangan) yoki bilvosita (mobil yoki taqiladigan qurilmalardagi sensorlar orqali) iste'molchilar tomonidan taqdim etiladi. Darhaqiqat, smart turizm tushunchasi ma'lumotlar ushbu iste'molchilar tomonidan bajonidil baham ko'riladi degan taxminga asoslanadi. Smart turizm biznesi bepul ma'lumotlarning ko'pligiga va ochiq texnologiyalardan foydalanishga tayanadi. Shu bilan birga, smart turizm infotuzilmasi tijorat maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan yangi axborot nosimmetrikliklariga olib kelishi mumkin (Tachizawa et al. 2015).

STD (Smart turizm destinatsiyasi) hozirgi kunda turizm sohasida ahamiyat kasb etgan va tadqiqotlar soni ortib borayotgan rivojlanayotgan tushunchalardan biri sifatida e'tiborni tortadi (Gelter va boshq., 2021; Femenia-Serra & Ivars-Baidal, 2021). 2010-yillardan beri adabiyotda tez-tez uchrab turadigan ushbu tushuncha aqlli shahar konsepsiyasi bilan chambarchas bog'liq (Santos-Junior et al. va boshq., 2020). "Aqlli shahar" atamasi birinchi marta 1990-yillarda ishlatilgan (Eichelberger va boshq., 2020). Tez urbanizatsiya va aholi sonining o'sishi natijasida aqlli shahar konsepsiyasi shaharsozlikda ham, akademik tadqiqotlarda ham birinchi o'ringa chiqdi. Texnologiyadan tashqari, barqarorlik va boshqaruv masalalari, turizm yo'nalishlari ham aqlli shahar atamasi ostida muhokama qilinadi (Corte va boshq., 2017). Shunday qilib, STD turizm adabiyotida "aqlli turizm" tushunchasi ostida paydo bo'lgan yangi atamadir. Biroq, aqlli shahar ilovalarining paydo bo'lishi ham STD rivojlanishi uchun asosdir (Coca-Stefaniak, 2021).

Smart texnologiyalar tomonidan shaharlarga taqdim etilgan qulaylik va afzalliklar yo'nalishlarning ushbu texnologiyalarga ko'proq qiziqishiga va STD bo'lish uchun ko'proq kuch sarflashiga olib keladi (Huertas va boshq., 2021). STDlar sayyohlar uchun innovatsion xizmatlarni taqdim etish orqali shaharning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish uchun ilg'or jismoniy infratuzilma bilan yuqori texnologiyali ilovalarni birlashtiradi. Shuning uchun STD mavjud aqlli shahar infratuzilmasi asosida qurilgan ilovalar to'plamidir (Damayanti va boshq., 2021). Boshqacha qilib aytganda, STD – bu bir-biri bilan doimiy aloqada bo'lgan elementlardan tashkil topgan raqamli ekotizim. STD AKT yechimlaridan foydalangan holda samaradorlik va barqarorlikni oshirish, sayyohlik tajribasini boyitish va maqsadli raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan (Errichiello & Micera, 2021). Markaziy va mahalliy hukumatlar, sayyohlik agentliklari, transport va turar joy korxonalari, turoperatorlar, mahalliy aholi va eng muhimi sayyohlar ushbu STD ekotizimining elementlari hisoblanadi (Arenas va boshq., 2019).

Tadqiqot metodologiya. Ushbu tadqiqotni natijalar qismini shakllantirishda turli xil tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi. Xususan, induktiv, deduktiv hamda qiyosiy taqqoslash usullari yordamida turizm sanoati keng rivojlangan davlatlar (Fransiya, AQSH, Ispaniya, Italiya, Tailand) smart turizm salohiyati o'rganildi.

Natija. Turizmning Yalpi ichki mahsulotga (YaIM) qo'shgan hissasi jahon iqtisodiyotida muhim rol o'ynaydi, chunki u turli mamlakatlarda turizm sanoatining iqtisodiy ta'sirini aks ettiradi. Turizm ko'plab mamlakatlarda iqtisodiy o'sish, bandlik va valyuta tushumlarining asosiy omili hisoblanadi.



1-rasm. Dunyoning yetakchi mamlakatlarida sayohat va turizmning yalpi ichki mahsulotga qo'shgan bevosita hissasi (milliard AQSH dollarida)

Fransiya, Ispaniya, AQSh, Italiya va Tailand kabi mamlakatlar Smart turizm tashabbuslarida sezilarli yutuqlarga erishdi. Bu davlatlar sayyohlarni jalb qilish, infratuzilmani yaxshilash va shaxsiy tajribalarni taklif qilish uchun innovatsion texnologiyalar va yechimlardan foydalanadi. Ular turizm xizmatlarini yaxshilash uchun smart tizimlar, mobil ilovalar va raqamli tarmoqlarni joriy qildilar.

Har bir mamlakatning turizm industriyasidan keng ko'lamli ma'lumotlarni to'pladi, asosiy e'tiborni smart turizm amaliyotlarini joriy etish va ta'siriga qaratdi. Bu umumiy naqsh va tendensiyalarni aniqlash uchun mobil ilovalar, raqamli platformalar va smart infratuzilma kabi mavjud smart turizm tashabbuslarini tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oldi.

Bu tanlangan mamlakatlarda smart turizmning potensial foydalari va muammolari haqida mantiqiy xulosalar chiqarildi. Ushbu xulosalar smart turizm strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishga rahbarlik qilishi mumkin bo'lgan asosiy tamoyillar va konsepsiyalarni o'rganishga imkon berdi.

Bu tadqiqot so'ngida Fransiya, AQSH, Ispaniya, Italiya va Tailandda smart turizm amaliyotlarini joriy etish va muvaffaqiyatini solishtirib, tadqiqot ularning yondashuvlaridagi farqlar va o'xshashliklar aniqlandi. Ushbu tahlil ilg'or tajribalar va takomillashtirish uchun potensial yo'nalishlarni aniqlash imkonini berdi.

Bunga yaqqol misol sifatida :

Fransiya: Fransiya o'zining boy tarixi, Eyfel minorasi va Luvr muzeyi kabi diqqatga sazovor joylari va dunyo tan olgan taomlari va oshxonasi bilan mashhur. Bu esa mamlakatga har yili millionlab turistlarni jalb qiladi va dunyoning eng ko'p turist tashrif buyuruvchi davlatga aylantiradi. Fransiya smart turizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha birinchi o'rinda turadi, butun mamlakat bo'ylab shaharlar turistlarning sayohat davrini yaxshilash uchun innovatsion texnologiyalar va yechimlarni joriy qilmoqda.

Bordeaux: Bordo barqaror va innovatsion turizmni rivojlantirishga sodiqligi e'tirof etilgan holda 2022-yilda Yevropaning Smart turizm poytaxti deb topildi. Shahar bir qator smart turizm tashabbuslarini amalga oshirdi, jumladan:

Tashrif buyuruvchilarga aniq vaqt rejimida transport, diqqatga sazovor joylar va tadbirlar haqida ma'lumot beruvchi mobil ilova yaratdi.

Sayohatchilarga chiptalar sotib olish, sayohatlarni bron qilish va shahar haqida ma'lumot olish imkonini beruvchi interaktiv kiosklar tarmog'ini tuzdi.

Turistlarga avtomobil turar joylarini osonroq topish va to'lovda yengillik beradigan aqlli mashinalar tizimini tuzdi.

Ispaniya: Ispaniya o'zining go'zal plyajlari, Barselona va Madrid kabi dunyoga mashhur shaharlari va Granadadagi Alhambra kabi tarixiy joylari bilan mashhur. Bu shaharlar tarix ixlosmandlari va plyajlarni xush ko'radiganlar uchun mashhur joy.

Ispaniya smart turizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha jahon yetakchi davlatlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Mamlakatda turizmni yanada barqaror, samarali va tashrif buyuruvchilarga moslashtirish bo'yicha bir qator tashabbuslar amalga oshirmoqda. Smart turizmni rivojlantirish uchun bir qator sayt va tizimlar tuzib chiqilmoqda:

Smart turistik manzillar tarmog'i: Smart turistik manzillar tarmog'i Ispaniya turizm bo'yicha davlat kotibi tomonidan turizm hududlari va destinatsiyalarining raqamli transformatsiyasini rag'batlantirish uchun yaratilgan. Tarmoqning 100 dan ortiq a'zolari, jumladan, shaharlar, viloyatlar va turizm kompaniyalari mavjud.

Smart turizm tizimi: Smart turizm tizimi (STS) turizm tendensiyalari haqida tushuncha berish uchun turli manbalardan olingan ma'lumotlarni birlashtiradigan platformadir. STS turizmni rivojlantirish va boshqarish bo'yicha asosli qarorlar qabul qilish uchun turizm kompaniyalari va hukumatlar tomonidan qo'llaniladi.

Barselona va Madrid dunyodagi yetakchi Smart shaharlardan biri bo'lib, uning turizm sektori ham bundan mustasno emas. Shaharlar bir qator smart turizm tashabbuslarini amalga oshirgan.

Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari: Qo'shma Shtatlar Grand Canyon va Yellowstone milliy bog'i kabi tabiiy mo'jizalardan tortib Nyu-York va Los-Anjeles kabi gavjum shaharlari bilan sayohatchilarni o'ziga jalb qiladi. Shuningdek, AQShda Las-Vegas, Orlando va Gavayi kabi mashhur shaharlari bor.

Qo'shma Shtatlar tashrif buyuruvchilar tajribasini oshirish, maqsadli boshqaruvni yaxshilash va barqaror turizm amaliyotini ilgari surish uchun smart turizm tashabbuslarini faol ravishda o'rganmoqda va amalga oshirmoqda.

Qo'shma Shtatlardagi smart turizm texnologiyalariga ba'zi misollar:

Smart shaharlar va Smart turizm: Smart shaharlar Smart turizmni rivojlantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Texnologiya va ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda, smart shaharlar smart turizm tajribasini yaratishi va qo'llab-quvvatlashi mumkin. Qo'shma Shtatlardagi bir nechta shaharlar smart turizmni rivojlantirishga bilvosita hissa qo'shadigan smart shahar tashabbuslarini qo'llab-

quvvatlashmoqda. Ushbu tashabbuslar shahar hayotining turi jabhalarini, jumladan, transport, infratuzilma va turizm xizmatlarini yaxshilash uchun raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishga qaratilgan.

Smart sayohatchilarni ro'yxatga olish dasturi (STEP): AQSh hukumati chet elga sayohat qilayotgan AQSh fuqarolariga sayohatlarini ro'yxatdan o'tkazish imkonini beruvchi bepul xizmat bo'lgan Smart Traveller Enrollment Program (STEP) ni taklif qildi. Ro'yxatdan o'tish orqali sayohatchilar favqulodda vaziyatlar, tabiiy ofatlar yoki fuqarolar tartibsizliklari holatlarida eng yaqin AQSh elchixonasi yoki konsulligidan muhim va xavfsizlik yangilanishlarini olishlari mumkin.

Smart turizm texnologiyalari va tadqiqotlari: Qo'shma Shtatlar smart turizm texnologiyalari bilan bog'liq tadqiqot va ishlanmalarda faol ishtirok etdi. Smart turizm va uni qo'llab-quvvatlash texnologiyalari bo'yicha xalqaro konferensiya va ilmiy muassasalar smart turizm tushunchalari, texnologiyalarini muhokama qilish va ilgari surish uchun platformalar yaratdi.

Innovatsiyalar va hamkorlik: Qo'shma Shtatlar turizm sanoatida innovatsiyalar bo'yicha yetakchi bo'lib, turli manfaatdor tomonlar smart turizm yechimlarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda hamkorlik qilmoqda. Bunga tashrif buyuruvchilar tajribasini oshirish, barqaror amaliyotlarni ilgari surish va maqsadli boshqaruvni yaxshilash uchun raqamli platformalar, mobil ilovalar va ma'lumotlarga asoslangan yondashuvlardan foydalanish kiradi.

Italiya: Italiya o'zining boy tarixi, san'ati va me'morchiligi bilan mashhur. Rim, Florensiya va Venetsiya kabi shaharlar Kolizey, Piza minorasi, Duomo va Venetsiya kanallari kabi diqqatga sazovor joylari bilan sayyohlarni o'ziga jalb qiladi. Italiya o'zining go'zal qishloqlari va jahon darajasidagi taomlari bilan ham mashhur.

Italiyada Smart turizm hali rivojlanishning dastlabki bosqichida, biroq Italiyada turizmni yanada barqaror, samarali qilish uchun bir qator loyihalar va tashabbuslar amalga oshirilmoqda. Rim, Venetsiya, Florensiya, Milan va Neapol shaharlari smart turizmni rivojlantirish uchun ustuvor ishlarni olib borishmoqda. Ushbu shaharlar dunyoda eng ko'p turistlar tashrif buyuradigan shaharlardan biri hisoblanadi, smart turizmni Italiyada rivojlantirish esa ushbu shaharlarda turistlar sonini oshirishga olib keladi.

Tailand: Tailand Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyodagi mashhur sayyohlik maskani bo'lib, o'zining ajoyib plyajlari, jonli ko'cha bozorlari va qadimiy ibodatxonalari bilan mashhur. Bangkok zamonaviy va an'anaviy diqqatga sazovor joylari bilan mashhur, Pxuket va Chiang May kabi joylar esa tabiiy go'zalligi va madaniy tajribalari bilan mashhur.

Bu mamlakatlar infratuzilmaga sarmoya kiritish, madaniy merosni targ'ib qilish, keng ko'lamli turistik diqqatga sazovor joylar va xizmatlar ko'rsatish orqali o'z turizm industriyasini rivojlantirdi. Ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, turizmni rivojlantirish dinamik jarayon bo'lib, boshqa mamlakatlarda ham yaxshi rivojlangan turizm tarmoqlari bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu davlatlarda ham Smart turizm rivojlangan hisoblanadi va Smart turizmning rivojlanishi esa ushbu davlatlarga kelayotgan turistlar sonini keskin oshib borishini ta'minlaydi.

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan mamalakatlar singari bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda ham smart turizmga alohida berilmoqda. O'zbekiston boy madaniy merosi, tarixi va odamlarni o'ziga jalb qiluvchi tabiati bilan yuqori darajadagi sayyohlar tashrif buyuruvchi davlatga aylanishi mumkin. Smart turizmni amalga oshirishda O'zbekiston infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, ma'lumotlar xavfsizligi va raqamli savodxonlik kabi muammolarga duch kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun O'zbekistonda Smart turizmni rivojlantirish uchun doir bir qator qaror va qonun loyihalari ishlab chiqilmoqda va xorijiy tajribalardan foydalanmoqda.

Uzbekistan Pass – sayyohlar va umuman O'zbekiston bo'ylab sayohat qilishni istaganlar uchun keng xizmatlar spektrini taqdim etuvchi servis. Mazkur servising yo'lga qo'yilishi turistik xizmatlarni yangi bosqichga olib chiqadi va mamlakatda **Smart-turizm** rivoji uchun jiddiy platforma bo'ladi. Mavjud servislar va ilovalarning keng ko'lamli integratsiyasi sabab **Uzbekistan Pass mamlakatning har qanday nuqtasidagi sayyoh uchun qulay qo'llanma va operativ yordamchi** bo'lishi mumkin.

Ushbu tadbir davomida Uzbekistan Pass va UMS mobil xizmati bilan uzviy bog'liq mahsulotlar va servislar taqdim qilindi. Xususan, UMS O'zbekiston operatorlari orasida birinchi bo'lib turistik sim-kartalar va ikki maxsus tarif rejasini joriy qildi – Uzbekistan Pass 2000 va Uzbekistan Pass 5000. Bu ta'riflar O'zbekistonga tashrif buyurgan turistlarga mobil aloqa va internetdan foydalanish imkonini beradi. UMS shuningdek, Uzbekistan Pass navigatoriga mobil Internet tarfigi uchun xarjat qilmay, imtiyozli kirish imkonini taqdim etadi. Sayyohlar uchun ikki xil – 5 va 10 \$ lik tariflarni taklif etdi. Uzbekistan Pass o'z sayti va mobil ilovasiga ega, Uni sayohatchilar Play Market va App Store'dan yuklab olishlari mumkin. Kompaniya O'zbekistonga keluvchilar uchun cho'ntak formatidagi ko'p tilli qo'llanmalarni tayyorlagan, tizimga

ulangan foydalanuvchilar ularni mutlaqo bepul qo'lga kiritishlari mumkin. Unda O'zbekistonning bir viloyati, diqqatga sazovor joylari, tarixiy obyektlari, restoran va oshxonalar, bayramlari va sayyohlarga foydali bo'lgan boshqa ko'plab ma'lumotlar bor. Bundan tashqari, sayyohlar ilova orqali turpaket sotib olishi yoki gid xizmatiga buyurtma berishlari mumkin.

Sayyohlarning to'liq xavfsizligi uchun **SOS tugmasi** ishlab chiqildi. Favqulodda vaziyatlarda sayyoh Uzbekistan Pass servisi mobil ilovasidagi SOS tugmasini bosib, yordam olishi mumkin. Diskont karta egasi bo'lgan sayoh uni faollashtirgan taqdirda avtomatik ravishda tibbiy sug'urtaga ega bo'ladi.

Shuningdek, ilovada "**Mobil navigator**" mavjud. Uning o'ziga xosligi shundaki, turist borishi kerak bo'lgan joyni belgilab, avtomatik ravishda yo'nalish va yetib olish vaqti hamda yaqin oradagi inshootlarga doir to'liq ma'lumotni oladi. Yangi tizim sayyohga **ijaraga mashina olishni yoki taksiga buyurtma berishni** taklif qiladi.

Xizmatlar orasida **mehmonxonalarda nomerlarni band qilish, aeroportdan va aeroportgacha transfer, aviachiptalar xarid qilish va ko'plab boshqa servislarni** taqdim etilgan.

Tejamkorlik maqsadlarida foydalanuvchilarga **Uzbekistan Pass diskont kartalari** taklif etiladi. Uning egalari mehmonxonalar, kafe va restoranlar, madaniy-tarixiy inshootlarda, shuningdek, o'zbekistonlik hunarmandlarning suvenirilarini xarid qilish va avtomobil xizmatlarida chegirmalar taqdim etiladi. Mazkur diskont karta chegirmalari umumiy miqdorda **70 foizgacha** bo'lishi mumkin.

Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi turizmni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi madaniy meroslarimiz saqlanadigan davlat muzeylarida smart-texnologiya konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish tashabbusi bilan chiqdi.

2017-yil 6-dekabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Turizmni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi, Madaniyat vazirligi hamda "Tehno Dargoh" MChJ o'rtasida uch tomonlama kelishuv memorandumi asosida, Buxoro viloyatining 50 ga yaqin (Poyi Kalon ansambli, Gavkushon madrasasi, Ko'kaldosh madrasasi, Toqi sarofon, Toqi telpakfurushon, Toqi zargaron savdo toqlari, Lavi hovuz majmuasi, Nasriddin Afandi haykali, Nodir Devonbegi madrasasi, Yahudiylar Sinagogasi, Somoniylar maqbarasi, Ark qo'rg'oni va boshqalar) tarixiy

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obyektlarida QR kod o'rnatildi. Ushbu loyihaga ko'ra viloyatning SMART turizm viloyati sifatida xalqaro turizm bozorida imidjni oshirish va sayyohlarga qulaylik yaratish uchun.

IT – texnologiyalardan faol foydalanish maqsadida «VERUM QR» qo'shma loyihasi amalga oshirishning amaliy bosqichi boshlandi. O'rnatilgan QR kodlar 1 aprel kuniga qadar 12 ta tilda obyekt haqidagi ma'lumotlarni mahalliy va xorijiy sayyohlarga 3 soniyada taqdim etadi. O'rnatish ishlarida "Tehno Dargoh" MChJ, Turizmni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi Buxoro viloyati hududiy boshqarmasi va Madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish va ulardan foydalanish inspeksiyasi xodimlari ishtirok etishdi.

Muhokama va xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, maqolada O'zbekistonda aqlli turizmni rivojlantirishning zamonaviy tamoyillari o'rganilib, potensial foyda va xorijdagi tajribalardan olingan saboqlar yoritilgan. O'zbekistonda turizm industriyasini rivojlantirish va tashrif buyuruvchilarning umumiy tajribasini yaxshilash uchun smart turizm amaliyotlarini qo'llash muhim.

Tadqiqotda turizm sohasida texnologik yutuqlar va raqamli yechimlarni qamrab olish muhimligi ta'kidlandi. Smart texnologiyalardan foydalanish orqali O'zbekiston jarayonlari soddalashtirishi, ulanishni kuchaytirishi va sayyohlarga shaxsiy tajribalar taqdim etishi mumkin. Bu uzluksiz aloqa, samarali ma'lumot almashish, qulay bron va to'lov tizimlarini ta'minlaydigan mobil ilovalar, smart infratuzilma va raqamli platformalarni joriy etishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Xorijdagi tajribalardan kelib chiqqan holda, tadqiqot smart turizmning tashrif buyuruvchilarning qoniqishi, maqsadni boshqarish va iqtisodiy o'sishga ijobiy ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. Boshqa mamlakatlardagi muvaffaqiyatli smart turizm tashabbuslarini o'rganish orqali O'zbekiston ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganishi, ularni o'zining noyob kontekstiga moslashtirishi va yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolardan qochishi mumkin.

Xorij tajribalaridan foydalangan holda O'zbekiston o'zining boy madaniy merosini saqlab qolgan holda tashrif buyuruvchilarga noyob va hayratlanarli tajribalarni taqdim etuvchi yetakchi smart turizm yo'nalishi sifatida o'zini ko'rsatishi mumkin.

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STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Free Economic functions, industrial enterprises, investments, foreign economic relations.

ANNOTATION

The essence of this article is that the role, activities, advantages and disadvantages of free economic zones in Uzbekistan today, the changes of free economic zones over the years, the emergence of an understanding of strategic activities and free economy, and free economic zones, which are considered the main factor for the socio-economic development of the country. zones, their attractiveness and evaluation criteria, as well as theoretical bases of their necessity are emphasized. This, in turn, requires the deployment and development of production forces in each region based on its mineral and resource wealth. Especially small business and private entrepreneurship, increase and strengthening of export potential, regional economy stability and the current situation in our country are highlighted.

Introduction. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a Central Asian country with a population of over 32 million. It is a rapidly developing country, and its economy has grown at an average annual rate of 8.1% since independence in 1991. The government of Uzbekistan has supported economic growth and development by focusing on increasing foreign investment and creating favorable conditions. environment for businesses. For this purpose, the government implemented a few economic reforms, including the establishment of free economic zones (EEZ). These zones aim to attract foreign investment and promote economic growth through tax breaks, regulatory simplification and infrastructure improvements.

Free economic zones, in turn, are required to accommodate and develop production forces in each region based on its mineral and resource wealth. Especially in such a case, we can see that small business and private entrepreneurship, increasing the export potential, strengthening the diversification policy, the stability of the regional economy and the current situation in our country are highlighted. In particular, the formation of legal norms for foreign direct investments in accordance with international standards, attracting more investments to the country's economy, structural changes in the economy, creation of new technologies, product and service sectors, and the rapid development of the innovative economy we can see that special attention is paid to scientific research focused on the quality of economic growth through development.

We will achieve rapid development of our economy only by actively attracting investments and launching new production facilities. We can achieve a positive result in this matter only if we can carefully formulate investment projects by regions and sectors for investors who want to invest in our economy. In this regard, it is necessary to regulate the placement of business entities in free economic zones and small industrial zones, giving them privileges and preferences from an organizational and legal point of view. First of all, it is necessary to create such an opportunity for entrepreneurs and foreign investors who are producing products for export, who have established innovative and high-tech production.

The establishment of SEZs has become the main part of the government's strategy to promote economic development in Uzbekistan. The purpose of SEZs is to create favorable conditions for the development of new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones. SEZs are aimed at providing business entities with access to a wide range of resources and services, including access to markets, access to capital, infrastructure and technology. In addition, SEZs provide several tax benefits, such as tax exemptions and tax reductions for legal entities.

The government of Uzbekistan has developed a comprehensive strategy to support the development of SEZs in the country. This strategy includes a number of measures, such as the establishment of a special state body that controls the development of SEZs, the promotion of attracting foreign investments, the creation of a legal and regulatory framework for the protection of investors, as well as the implementation of this strategy. includes providing infrastructure and services to support business entities.

Literature review. The analysis of scientific sources shows that the theoretical and practical aspects of the use of free economic zones related to the selected research topic are detailed in the research. We know that for centuries the strategy of free economic development has been developing and effectively taking its place. Free economic zones have a special place in the development of transport, engineering and communication, as well as social infrastructure, ensuring comprehensive and effective use of the production and resource potential of the regions of our country.

According to the economist of our country, scientist N.Z.Kuzieva: "A free economic zone is a territory of a country (or countries) established for the purpose of solving certain social, economic, technological tasks, having a special administrative management and a preferential regime of economic entities. is a part of". This definition is relatively comprehensive and more widely reveals the purpose of SEZs.

Another economist, A.A.Ostonakulov, said: "Free economic zone - special privileges are established for the purpose of intensive socio-economic development of regions and economic sectors, to attract investments to them, as well as to use them as a territorial method of modernization and diversification of the economy, and to introduce modern technologies into the economic structure. "- he put forward the opinion.

In our opinion, this definition almost covers the features and functions of today's SEZs. Because, today in the countries of the world economy, SEZs are established mainly for the purpose of attracting investments to the activities of business entities and developing innovative entrepreneurship, thereby forming a competitive national economy.

Professor Sh.I.Mustafakulov "The free economic zone is also the image of the country. Free economic zones serve to liberalize a country, even if they function poorly. A free economic zone is a social project in any country, in any part of it. The creation of the region not only brings additional income for the region, but also provides useful returns for the whole country in various forms," he thinks.

In our opinion, SEZs are one of the tools that solve the socio-economic problems of the country today. In the "Brief Foreign Economic Dictionary" it is emphasized that SEZs are a factor that encourages foreign investments. It is written there that "SEZ is an area that encourages activity with the participation of foreign capital, has preferential currency, financial and very favorable tax regimes." In our opinion, this is a relatively short and general definition of SEZs.

However, according to Professor E.F.Avdokushen, the country does not want to fully open the way for foreign investments, but with the intention of directing investments to a certain region or industry, it establishes SEZs in some parts of the country. According to him, recently there is a strong competition between the countries regarding the conditions and privileges created for attracting investments from other countries. Therefore, in this struggle, SEZ can be considered as "a unique trap for capitals that move on the scale of the world economy". In our opinion, according to research, the privileges given to SEZs today are almost the same, and this is not considered an important tool for attracting foreign entrepreneurs. Scientific literature often discusses what can attract investors to SEZs. Some economists believe that the solution to this problem is only a favorable regime, special conditions of economic management. In particular, according to Ya.S.Druzik, "...privileges are an important reason for the development of any SEZ...".

It is known from world experience that SEZs are an optimal option and an effective way to solve economic and social issues in the country's economy. SEZs are not the goal for a country establishing an SEZ on its territory. In most cases, SEZs are included in the general strategy of the development of the national economy of the country. The general purpose of establishing SEZ is aimed at solving macroeconomic issues of socio-economic importance.

Research methodologies. In the previous chapter, we considered the opinions of scientists about their conclusions and proposals to eliminate the shortcomings of free economic zones and introduce innovations. We can see that as the free economic zones develop in Uzbekistan, only if SEZs are developed not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of the world, we can further improve the development of investment in that country, ensure the employment of the population, and use the depressive zones effectively. We now implement the methodology of our article in this chapter. We can see that in the process of analysis and study of free economic zones, which are a type of special economic zones, analysis, synthesis and econometric analysis methods were used.

This approach was also analyzed because of the SEM model, and its superiority over the ordinary least-squares equation was evident in the accuracy percentage of the analytical results. Because the results obtained based on the OLS model are not statistically significant, they do not partially correspond to the presence of multicollinearity among the variables and the laws of distribution, it was recommended to analyze them since the SEM model. In accordance with the 5 recommendations of STATA 16.0, we abandoned the OLS model during the tests. Because increasing the number of observations, adding new parameters to the model, rounding or summarizing the parameters and removing some of the parameters from the model reduces the accuracy of the model results.

Therefore, because of the introduction of innovations into the network, the graph of the correlation between the introduction of innovations and the volume of production of industrial products in increasing the economic efficiency of business entities is close to a straight line. We can determine the correlation strength by calculating the following correlation coefficient:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{\sqrt{(n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2)(n \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2)}} \quad (1)$$

According to the results of the econometric analysis, the pairwise correlation coefficient ($r_{x,y}$) of the two parameters mentioned above is equal to 0.513, taking into account that this value lies in the range and that the value of $r_{x,y}$ is very close to 1 if so, then it is not difficult to notice that there is a sufficiently linear relationship between these variables.

The correlation coefficient takes values from -1 to +1, and the strength of the connection is determined accordingly. Also, a positive sign represents a positive connection, and a negative sign represents an inverse connection. However, since the correlation coefficient only measures the degree of connection between economic indicators, it cannot explain the consequences of economic relations. This purpose is served by a special method known as regression analysis, and it provides an opportunity to assess the level of influence of the factors affecting the resulting indicator.

The most important indicator of regression analysis is the regression coefficient, which shows how many units the result can change on average when the factor changes by one unit. As a result of regression analysis, regression equations that quantitatively connect economic indicators are created and their adequacy is assessed.

Analysis and results. Data on the economic activity of 12 sectors for 2020 was used as a basis for increasing the efficiency of inter-sectoral development of business entities in the free economic zones of our country. The econometric analysis of the structural equation model (Structural equation modeling) was used in the research work. According to the model, structural equation modeling is a linear model that simultaneously models regression equations with latent variables. The capabilities of linear regression, multivariate regression, path analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and systematic regression can be considered to be special features of the SEM model. The SEM model allows us to analyze the following relationships:

- Observed to observed variables (e.g., regression).
- Latent to observed variables (e.g., confirmatory factor analysis) in the research process.

It allows to identify, evaluate and interpret the relationship between the latent variable and latent variables (e.g., structural regression) in the research process. According to the above explanation, a regression analysis between observed variables and observed variables (observed to observed variables regression analyzes modeling) was performed during the research. The main purpose of using this model is to ensure high economic efficiency in broad cooperation based on the advantages of a specialized cluster system aimed at increasing the opportunities for mutual development of business entities in free economic zones within 10 existing sectors.

Also, according to the obtained results (Table 2):

- increasing the production of products in regions specializing in the chemical and oil industry by one billion soums increases the production of building materials by 1.62 times; - increasing the production of products in the regions specialized in the chemical and oil industry by one billion soums increases the production of products in the field of furniture and paper by 12%;

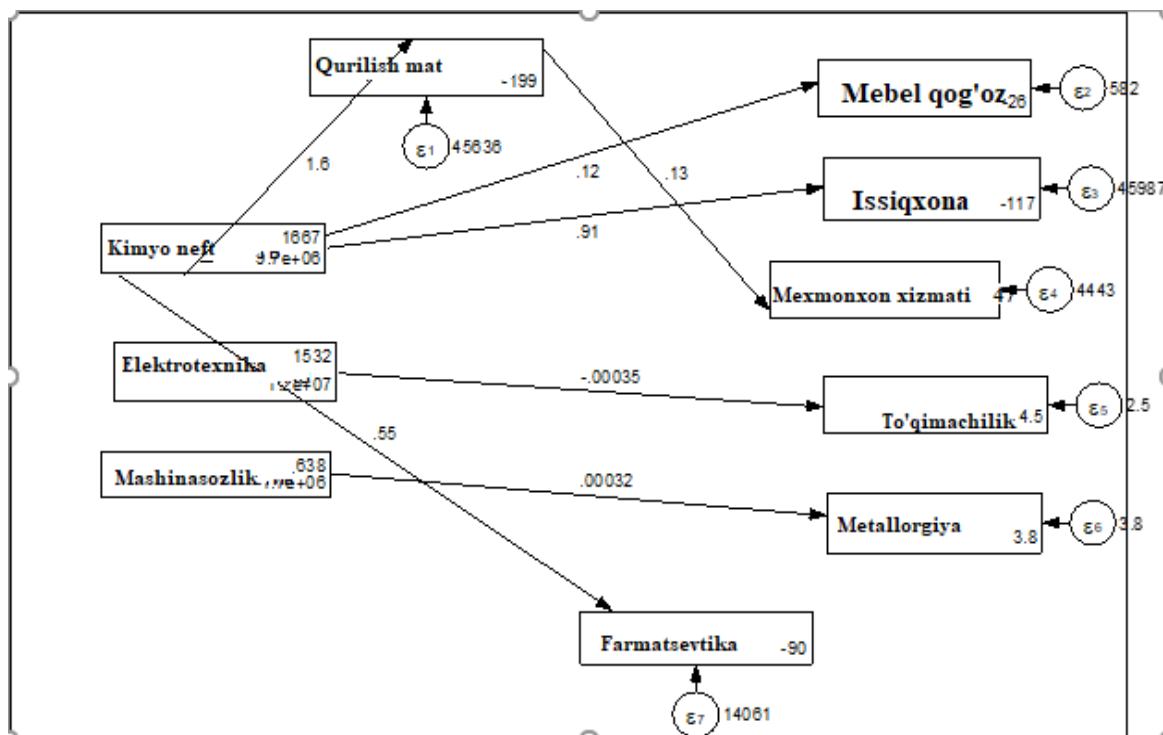


Fig. 1 SEM model visual graph of economic efficiency of business entities operating in 10 specialized sectors in the free economic zones of our country

- increasing product production by one billion soums in areas specializing in the chemical and oil industry will increase production in greenhouses by 91%;
- increasing product production by one billion soums in regions specializing in the chemical and oil industry will increase product production in the pharmaceutical sector by 55%;
- 0.035 percent of production in the electrical engineering sector is necessary to increase production by one billion soums in areas specialized in the textile industry (according to the Cronbach alpha test, the intensity of production machines and equipment is also highly

energy-efficient, digitized, the level of complexity of work, in the industry 4.0 system an inverse correlation is noted based on the availability of software and the mobility characteristics of the techniques);

– it was determined that the increase of product production by one billion soums in the areas specialized in machine-building industry will increase product production in the metallurgical sector by 0.032% (Table 2). Models 1, 2, 4, 5 of the above models can be applied to the networks operating in the "Navoiy" SEZ (Table 2).

2 - table

SEM model regression analysis of economic efficiency of business entities operating in 10 specialized sectors in the free economic zones of our country

Economic model	p-value	Coefficient of determination (R ²)
$qurilish_mat (Y) = -199.4547 + 1.626423 \text{ Kim_neft} (X)$	0,029	0,562
$Meb_qog'oz (Y) = -26.03248 + 0.122888 \text{ kim_neft} (X)$	0,012	0,562
$Issiqxona (Y) = -117.0942 + 0.9117889 \text{ kim_neft} (X)$	0,203	0,562
$Ferma (Y) = -90.09629 + 0.5481718 \text{ kim_neft} (X)$	0,076	0,562
$To'qimachilik (Y) = 4.533176 - 0.000348 \text{ elektr_tex} (X)$	0,00	0,562
$Metal (Y) = 3.743448 + 0.000324 \text{ mash_soz} (X)$	0,00	0,562
$Mexmonxon (Y) = 47.17979 + 0.127982 \text{ qurilish_mat}(X)$	0,00	0,562

According to the characteristics of the SEM model, this regression was determined on the basis of the maximum likelihood parameter, and among 441 business subjects, only subjects operating in 10 selected industries were included in the model. In the analysis, the goodness of fit of the selected parameter value to the model was determined. The results of the regression analysis show that the value of the calculated coefficient of determination (R² = 0.562) is equal to 56.2%, which means that the mutual integration of the activities of business entities in

the free economic zones of our country explains 56.2% of the economic efficiency.

Conclusion. SEZs have the potential to attract foreign investments and ensure economic growth in Uzbekistan. However, in order to realize this potential, it is important to solve the problems faced by the SEZs and implement strategies that support their development. By investing in infrastructure, simplifying administrative procedures and improving legal protection, SEZs in Uzbekistan can become more

attractive destinations for foreign entrepreneurs who want to expand their activities.

SEZs have a few benefits that make them attractive to foreign investors. First, they offer tax benefits such as exemptions from corporate income tax, property tax and value added tax. Second, they provide access to skilled labor and specialized infrastructure, which can reduce the costs and time required to set up a business. Thirdly, they facilitate the import and export of goods, and reduce barriers to entry for business entities that want to enter new markets. All these factors together can make the SEZ an attractive place for foreign business entities to start their activities.

However, SEZs also face challenges that hinder their growth. First, remote areas where SEZs are often located may lack infrastructure, making it difficult for enterprises to operate. Secondly, administrative procedures related to the establishment of business

activities in the SEZ can be complicated, inconsistencies in the interpretation and application of regulatory legal documents can lead to delays and inefficiencies. Third, the lack of legal protection for investors may discourage investment, as businesses may have difficulty enforcing contracts.

To overcome these difficulties, the government of Uzbekistan can implement several strategies for the further development of SEZs. First, it can invest in infrastructure such as roads, ports, and airports to make it easier for businesses to transport goods and access markets. Second, it is possible to simplify administrative procedures and clarify regulatory documents to reduce the time and costs of establishing a business in SEZ. Finally, it can improve the legal framework for investor protection by offering legal and judicial guarantees for businesses operating in SEZs.

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МЕТОДЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КРЕДИТНЫМ ПОРТФЕЛЕМ КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКОВ

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банк, банковская деятельность, кредит, кредитный портфель банка, управление кредитным портфелем, проблемный кредит, банковские риски, классификация рисков, доходность, ликвидность, классификация качества активов.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается кредитный портфель банков и способы управления им, а также вопросы классификации качества активов и развития системы формирования резервов для покрытия возможных убытков коммерческих банков.

Введение. Кредитные операции играют важную роль в ускорении экономического роста и либерализации банковской системы. В связи с тем, что кредитные операции коммерческих банков являются деятельностью, формирующей доходы банка, обеспечение стабильности уровня качества кредитного портфеля является сегодня одной из основных задач банков. Кредитование является видом деятельности, имеющим первостепенное значение для коммерческих банков, поскольку снижение качества кредитного портфеля коммерческих банков отрицательно влияет на их финансовую устойчивость, то есть увеличение веса просроченных кредитов в объеме кредитов, ссудные депозиты резко снижают ликвидность банка. Таким образом, эффективное управление кредитным портфелем коммерческих банков позволяет обеспечить потребности хозяйствующих субъектов в кредитных средствах. В связи с этим в обращении президента к Олий Мажлису говорилось: «Самое страшное то, что были допущены серьезные ошибки в определении и реализации перспективных крупных проектов, а внешние кредиты потрачены на неэффективную деятельность, что тормозит развитие экономики. Прежде всего, нам необходимо создать эффективную систему привлечения иностранных кредитов и инвестиций и научиться грамотно, использовать каждый кредит. В этом вопросе пришло время семь раз отмерить, один раз отрезать и хорошенько подумать о последствиях. Увеличение объемов банковских кредитов, направляемых на развитие экономики нашей республики, увеличение числа различных форм собственности и хозяйствующих субъектов, которые ими пользуются, рациональное размещение кредитов, выдаваемых банками, повышение их

эффективности, своевременная выплата процентов, по данным кредитам задача обеспечения взыскания обуславливает острую необходимость постоянного мониторинга кредитного портфеля банка.

Анализ литературы по теме. Вопросы повышения эффективности управления кредитным портфелем в коммерческих банках изучены в научных исследованиях ряда зарубежных ученых, а понятие кредитного портфеля нашло свое выражение в определениях его сущности. Например, американские экономисты Крис Дж. Барлтон, Диана Макнотон определяют кредитный портфель как включающий классификацию кредитов¹. Также Н. Соколинская определяет, что «кредитный портфель состоит из суммы краткосрочных и долгосрочных кредитов»². Известный российский экономист О. И. Лаврушин определяет, что «под понятием ссудного портфеля в банковском деле обычно понимают сумму кредитов того или иного банка»³. Абалкин Л.И., Панова Г.С. и другая группа экономистов считают, что кредитный портфель коммерческих банков представляет собой классификацию кредитов по качеству и составу. В этом определении, на наш взгляд, принят позитивный подход к раскрытию природы кредитного портфеля. С положительной стороны они подчеркивают необходимость категоризации кредитов по их качеству с учетом определенных факторов⁴. Другая группа зарубежных экономистов - К. Дж. Бралтрон и Д. Мак Нотон — считают, что ссудный портфель коммерческих банков представляет собой классификацию кредитов по определенным признакам⁵. В этом определении кредитный портфель основан на классификации кредитов по конкретным формам и характеристикам. Узбекскими

¹ А. О. Али угли Основные аспекты статистического исследования деятельности малого бизнеса в Джизакской области в условиях ускорения цифровой экономики // Международный журнал современных научно-технических исследований. - 2022. - С. 94-96.

² Арзикулов О. А. Значение малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в Узбекистане - 2020. - Нет. 4. - С. 157-160.

³ Арзикулов О. А. Роль малого бизнеса в развитых странах // Экономика и общество. - 2019. - Нет. 12. - С. 30-33.

⁴ Арзикулов О. А. Значение малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в Узбекистане - 2020. - Нет. 4. - С. 157-160.

⁵ А. О. Али угли Основные аспекты статистического исследования деятельности малого бизнеса в Джизакской области в условиях ускорения цифровой экономики // Международный журнал современных научно-технических исследований. - 2022. - С. 94-96.

экономистами также проведен ряд исследований в этой связи, в частности, по мнению Ш.З.Абдуллаевой, кредитный портфель банков представляет собой сумму требований банков по шкале кредитов, классифицированных по определенным критериям, исходя из различных кредитных рисков⁶. Анализируя особенности рассмотренных выше определений, мы считаем, что можно определить кредитный портфель следующим образом: кредитный портфель банка – это необходимая основа для осуществления банком кредитных операций, сумма совокупного объема кредитов, выданных банком. Банк выражает сам в себе. Также, поскольку кредитные операции занимают основное место в деятельности банков, правильная организация их кредитного портфеля является одним из основных факторов, создающих возможность эффективной и стабильной работы банков. Недостатки в кредитных операциях могут привести к уменьшению доходов банков, а в некоторых случаях и к их банкротству. Поэтому мониторинг кредитного портфеля банков и его качества является гарантией эффективной работы коммерческих банков. На основании рассмотренных выше кейсов мы считаем, что всегда актуально проводить исследования путей повышения эффективности управления кредитным портфелем в коммерческих банках нашей республики.

Методология исследования. В качестве теоретической и методологической основы данной статьи использованы общеэкономическая литература и научные статьи, исследования экономистов по вопросам эффективного управления кредитным портфелем в коммерческих банках, интервью с учеными и представителями отрасли, анализ их письменных и устных мнений. Экспертная оценка, наблюдение за процессами, системный подход к экономическим явлениям и процессам, сравнительный анализ с авторским опытом, выводы, предложения и рекомендации даны по соответствующим направлениям. В процессе изучения темы, помимо общеэкономических методов, использовались специальные подходы к структурированию данных, такие как сравнение, обобщение теоретических и практических материалов, системный анализ.

Анализ и результаты. Кредит занимает главное место в операциях с активами банка, и значительная часть доходов банка получается за счет этих операций. Поэтому формирование кредитного портфеля банка оказывает непосредственное влияние на деятельность банка. Для того чтобы банк мог эффективно управлять своим кредитным портфелем, прежде всего, необходимо правильно организовать процесс кредитования банков. В действующем законодательстве указано, что кредитный портфель банка регулярно подвергается анализу и аудиту, при котором, помимо определения качества кредита, необходимо оценивать качество управления процессом кредитования, в том числе утвержденных. кредитной политике и процедурам выдачи кредитных документов, выдачи и оценки залога, следует уделить внимание распределению кредитных полномочий, обеспечению соблюдения правовых норм. В целях развития банковской системы нашей республики, повышения качества и видов предоставляемых банковских услуг принята мера PQ 3270, утвержденная постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию и повышению устойчивости банковской системы в Республике Узбекистан». В связи с реализацией программы мероприятий Ассоциация банков Узбекистана совместно с коммерческими банками пересмотрела тарифы, установленные на текущие банковские услуги⁷.

В 2022 году доля проблемных кредитов в общем кредитном портфеле коммерческих банков увеличивается. В результате на балансы банков оказывают негативное влияние специальные резервы, создаваемые по проблемным кредитам (обязательные резервы, предназначенные для покрытия возможных убытков по активам, классифицированным как «некачественные», «неудовлетворительные», «сомнительные» и «безнадежные»). В целом доля неработающих кредитов банков увеличивается. NPL (Non-Performing Loans) происходит от английского языка и означает «неработающие кредиты» в кредитном портфеле банка, которые не выполнили условия кредитного соглашения. Речь идет

о проблемных активах (активах, качество которых отнесено к категории «неудовлетворительное», «сомнительное» и «безнадежное»). NPL – это отношение суммы остатка кредитов, просроченных на срок 90 дней и более, а также части, не погашенной в срок, к сумме кредитного портфеля. Согласно нашему национальному законодательству, NPL – это Устав Центрального банка № 2696 от 14 июля 2015 года, зарегистрированный в Министерстве юстиции Республики Узбекистан «Классификация качества активов коммерческих банков и формирование резервов для покрытия возможных потерь по активам и порядок их использования», отнесенный к проблемным активам, качество которых является «неудовлетворительным», «сомнительным» и «безнадежным».

В целом, когда мы говорим о классификации качества активов коммерческих банков, к «стандартным» относят качество активов, не вызывающее сомнений в своевременном погашении долгов. При этом: Заемщиком является юридическое или физическое лицо, занимающееся предпринимательской деятельностью, которое считается финансово устойчивым, имеет достаточный размер капитала, высокий уровень рентабельности и достаточный денежный поток для погашения всех существующих обязательств, в том числе данного долга, поскольку а также имеет стратегический план, конкурентоспособность на рынке, хорошую разработку продукта и план маркетинга для своего продукта; Заемщик (со заемщик) – физическое лицо, имеющее стабильный источник дохода и доходы которого достаточны для оплаты полученного от банка кредита и процентов, имеющее хорошую кредитную историю, т.е. осуществившее выплаты по всем предыдущим кредитам и другим обязательствам по время, должно быть, сделало свое дело. Залог должен соответствовать критериям «хорошо обеспеченного» кредита. В частности, виды обеспечения должны быть нотариально удостоверены (если нотариальное удостоверение предусмотрено законодательством), в необходимых случаях – зарегистрированы в установленном порядке для регистрации соответствующей сделки с имуществом, в том числе залога коммерческого банка, запись об права на имущество должны быть отражены в реестре залогов.

Финансовое состояние заемщика считается стабильным, однако существуют некоторые негативные обстоятельства или тенденции, которые, если их не устранить, могут поставить под сомнение реализацию финансируемого проекта или способность заемщика своевременно погасить актив, классифицируемый как «некачественный». В этом случае: - если есть сомнения в финансовом положении или контроле поставок; - если кредитные документы не содержат достаточной информации или документов о поставке; если у должника имеется дело № 2, и срок нахождения в нем платежных документов не превышает 30 дней (кроме должников, деятельность которых носит сезонный характер); - за последние 180 дней отмечено несколько случаев просрочки погашения основного долга и (или) процентов по активам на срок до 30 дней; - при наличии просроченной задолженности сроком не более 30 дней по основному долгу и процентам по надежным (доверенным) активам; - при наличии просроченной задолженности по основной сумме долга и процентам по залоговому активу сроком более 30 дней, но не более 90 дней. Специальный резерв в размере 10% от непогашенной суммы основного долга (остатка) формируется под активы, отнесенные коммерческим банком к категории «некачественные».

Кредиты с «неудовлетворительным» качеством активов; - если основных источников платежа недостаточно для погашения долга, дополнительные источники платежа с учетом реализации залогового имущества и иных основных активов заемщика, продления задолженности, подлежащей погашению, при необходимости обнаруживаются; - если текущее финансовое положение заемщика или предполагаемый приток его средств недостаточен для покрытия обязательств; - если капитал заемщика недостаточен; - если в картотеке должника № 2 имеются документы о просрочке платежа на срок более 31 дня, но не более 90 дней (кроме должников, деятельность которых носит сезонный характер); - если тенденции и перспективы данного сектора

⁶ Али оглу А. О. Статистическое исследование непосредственного поддержания деятельности малого бизнеса в регионах // EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review (JEFR). - 2022. - Т. 10. - нет. 6. - С. 30-33.

⁷ Арикулов О. Экономико-статистический анализ регионального развития малых предприятий и микрофирм в условиях ускоренной экономики // Журнал академических исследований и тенденций педагогических наук. - 2022. - Т. 1. - нет. 11. - С. 92-105.

нестабильны; - если стоимость обеспечения не превышает сумму основного долга или хотя бы равна неоплаченной сумме основного долга (за исключением надежных (надлежащих) активов); - при наличии просроченной задолженности сроком более 31 дня, но не более 90 дней, в части основного долга и процентов по надежным (доверенным) активам; - при наличии просроченной задолженности по основной сумме долга и процентам по залоговому активу сроком более 91 дня, но не более 120 дней. Специальный резерв в размере 25 процентов от суммы основного долга (остатка) формируется под активы, классифицированные коммерческим банком как «неудовлетворительные».

Активы, обладающие всеми характеристиками активов, отнесенных к категории «неудовлетворительные», относятся к категории «сомнительных». - при наличии хотя бы одного показателя «неудовлетворительных» активов, а также некоторых других отрицательных характеристик (отсутствие легко реализуемого залога или наличие необеспеченных активов или банкротство заемщика); - если есть возможность частичной оплаты актива в ближайшее время; - если в картотеке должника № 2 имеются документы о просрочке платежа на срок более 91 дня, но не более 180 дней (кроме должников, деятельность которых носит сезонный характер); - при наличии просроченной задолженности по основной сумме долга и процентам по доверительным (трастовым) активам на срок более 91 дня, но не более 180 дней; - при наличии просроченной задолженности по основной сумме долга и процентам по залоговому активу сроком более 121 дня, но не более 180 дней.

Коммерческий банк обязан создать специальный резерв в размере пятидесяти процентов от невозвращенной основной (остаточной) суммы для активов, отнесенных к категории «сомнительных».

Качество активов, которые не были возвращены в течение срока, указанного в договоре, или имеются признаки или симптомы, указывающие на то, что они не будут возвращены и которые не возвращаются, или стоимость которых слишком мала, чтобы считаться активом на балансе. лист классифицируется как «плохой». Такая классификация не означает, что активы вообще не имеют ликвидационной стоимости. Однако коммерческим банкам нецелесообразно продолжать держать такие активы на своих балансах. Необходимо принять меры по ликвидации или возврату такой задолженности путем продажи имущества, заложенного коммерческим банком. - если взыскание активов осуществляется в судебном порядке; - взыскание с должника и арендатора, путем использования прав на заложенное имущество, не реализованное в течение трех месяцев со дня принятия его на баланс коммерческим банком, и здание, приобретенное для расширения банковской деятельности не использовалась в течение двух лет, а банковская деятельность, если она не была продана в течение

одного года с момента выведения ее из употребления; - при наличии в деле № 2 должника платежных документов с просрочкой более 180 дней; - при наличии задолженности по основной сумме долга и процентам сроком более 180 дней. Коммерческий банк обязан создать специальный резерв в размере 100 процентов от суммы своего невозвращенного основного долга (остатка) для активов, отнесенных к категории «плохих».

Если коммерческий банк имеет несколько активов, переданных одному должнику, качество всех активов, возвращаемых должником коммерческому банку, следует отнести к качеству активов, отнесенных к низшей категории. В Центральном банке создается обязательный резервный депозит для покрытия возможных потерь по активам коммерческих банков, и в этот обязательный резервный депозит переводятся на представительский счет средства, равные сумме специальных резервов, сформированных на случай возможных потерь по их активам. был вынужден перейти из. Также, согласно внесенным поправкам, ЦБ, анализируя кредитный портфель коммерческих банков, может направлять обязательные указания коммерческим банкам по формированию резервов на случай возможных потерь по активам. Кроме того, согласно новым изменениям и дополнениям установлено, что платежи по всем кредитам, выдаваемым банком, будут осуществляться в рассрочку в течение всего срока действия кредитного договора. Это правило служит предупредительным знаком, чтобы не допустить появления проблемных кредитов в банках. Вместе с тем, согласно внесенным поправкам, внесен ряд новаций, касающихся классификации качества активов коммерческих банков. Например, по старым правилам, кредиты, просроченные до 30 дней, относились к категории «стандартные», кредиты, просроченные до 90 дней, относились к категории «нестандартные», а кредиты, просроченные более 180 дней, относились к категории «плохих». "...согласно новому положению, все кредиты, не погашенные в течение срока действия договора и просроченные на 180 дней по основной сумме и процентам согласно графику, относятся к категории "плохих".

По состоянию на 1 апреля 2023 года доля проблемных кредитов (NPL) в портфеле узбекских банков достигла 3,5%. Особенно высок показатель проблемных кредитов в «Халкбанке», «Микрокредитбанке», «Агробанке» и «Асакабанке». Если банковская система Узбекистана завершила 2022 год с долей проблемных кредитов на уровне 2,1 процента, то на 1 февраля 2023 года этот показатель составил 2,7 процента, на 1 марта - 2,8 процента, или увеличился до 7,8 трлн сумов (в общем кредитном портфеле – 380,2 трлн сум). Доля проблемных кредитов продолжает расти и по состоянию на 1 апреля этот показатель составляет 3,5 процента или 14,3 трлн сумов (из 408,2 трлн сумов), то есть объем проблемных кредитов за месяц увеличился на 30 процентов (таблица 1).

Информация о проблемных кредитах (NPL) коммерческих банков по состоянию на 1 апреля 2023 г. (млрд. сум)

Таблица 1

№	Название банка	Кредиты	Проблемные кредиты (NPL)	Доля проблемных кредитов в общем объеме кредитов
	Всего	408 167	14 342	3,5%
	Государственные банки	334 767	12 920	3,9%
1	Ўзмилийбанк	88 796	2 553	2,9%
2	Ўзсаноатқурилишбанк	52 815	1 549	2,9%
3	Агробанк	47 866	1 908	4,0%
4	Асака банк	37 002	1 617	4,4%
5	Ипотека-банк	32 679	969	3,0%
6	Халқ банки	21 758	2 249	10,3%
7	Қишлоқ қурилиш банк	20 627	926	4,5%
8	Микрокредитбанк	13 608	730	5,4%

9	Алоқа банк	9 838	175	1,8%
10	Турон банк	9 696	243	2,5%
11	Пойтахт банк	81	0,6	0,8%
Другие банки		73 400	1 422	1,9%
12	Капитал банк	18 431	137	0,7%
13	Ҳамкорбанк	12 324	74	0,6%
14	Ипак йўли банк	8 637	182	2,1%
15	Ориент Финанс банк	5 906	38	0,6%
16	Инвест Финанс банк	5 624	43	0,8%
17	Трастбанк	3 706	199	5,4%
18	Давр банк	3 439	59	1,7%
19	Тенге банк	2 821	95	3,4%
20	Асиа Аллиансе банк	2 447	59	2,4%
21	Анор банк	2 333	73	3,1%
22	ҚДБ банк Ўзбекистон	2 012	0,0	0,0%
23	Тибиси банк	1 875	37	1,9%
24	Гарант банк	1 249	96	7,7%
25	Зираат Банк Узбекистан	1 119	56	5,0%
26	Универсал банк	950	9	0,9%
27	Равнақ-банк	309	236	76,5%
28	Мадад Инвест банк	196	27	13,8%
29	Эрон Содерот банкининг ШБ	20	1,2	6,1%
30	Ўзагроэкспортбанк	0,5	0,4	80,4%
31	Узум банк	0,0	0,0	0,0%
32	Смарт банк	0,0	0,0	0,0%
33	Апекс банк	0,0	0,0	0,0%

По данным ЦБ, по состоянию на 1 июля 2021 года доля проблемных кредитов (NPL) в портфеле Халк Банка составляет 15 процентов (3,2 трлн сумов из 21,3 трлн сумов). Это второй показатель среди госбанков после Узагроэкспортбанка (62,6%). На

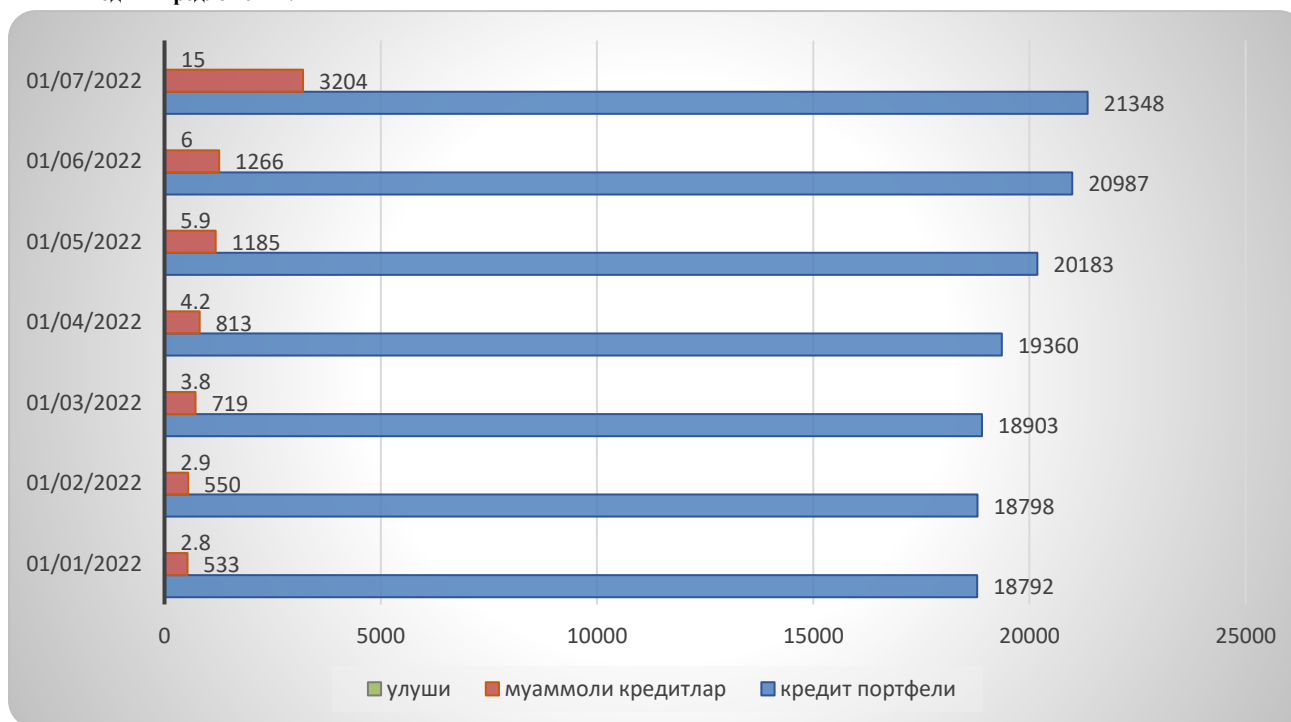
начало июня объем проблемных кредитов Халк Банка находился на уровне 6 процентов (с 20,9 млрд сумов до 1,26 трлн сумов) (табл. 2).

Таблица 2

	1 января	1 февраля	1 марта	1 апреля	1 мая	1 июня	1 июля
Кредитные портфели	18 792	18 798	18 903	19 360	20 183	20 987	21 348
Проблемные кредиты (NPL)	533	550	719	813	1 185	1 266	3 204
Делиться	2,80%	2,90%	3,80%	4,20%	5,90%	6,00%	15,00%

В этих 2 таблицах представлена динамика изменения доли проблемных кредитов (NPL) в портфеле Халк банка.

Выводы и предложения.



В целом конечной целью управления кредитным портфелем коммерческих банков является достижение оптимального уровня показателей риска, доходности и ликвидности этого портфеля.

На наш взгляд, при эффективном управлении кредитным портфелем в коммерческих банках необходимо учитывать следующие факторы: постоянный эффективный мониторинг качества банковских активов, усиление механизма выявления и устранения проблемных ситуаций, связанных с банковской деятельностью, активы на начальных этапах; разработка мер, направленных на эффективное управление рисками путем широкой диверсификации активов банков, укрепления кредитного портфеля и внесения в него необходимых изменений исходя из экономической ситуации; оценка, изучение, анализ рисков, которые могут возникнуть в процессе кредитования на основании принятых решений относительно банковской системы и организации исполнения нормативных документов, регулирующих

кредитные отношения, контроль выполнения показателей бизнес-плана; формирование новых методов управления проблемными кредитами; контроль обеспечения качества активов, при котором доля хороших кредитов в кредитном портфеле не должна быть менее 90 процентов, минимизация суммы просроченных кредитов, контроль таких вопросов, как соответствие состава кредитного портфеля утвержденная кредитная политика (по отраслям, регионам и срокам погашения); контроль соблюдения условий кредитной политики банка и принципов кредитования.

Также, если доля показателей NPL (проблемных активов) в балансовых и вне балансовых статьях коммерческого банка составляет более десяти процентов от суммы активов, есть основания полагать, что необходимо усилить контроль за банковской деятельностью, учрежденной Центральным банком и Советом коммерческих банков».

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KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNING RIVOJLANISHIDA YOSHLARNING KASBIY LAYOQATLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

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kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik, yoshlar tadbirkorligi, tadbirkorlik layoqati, ish bilan bandlik, yangi ish o'rinlari, kasbiy ko'nikmalar, mehnat munosabatlari.

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi, unda mehnat munosabatlarini yo'lga qo'yish tadqiq etilgan. Yoshlar tadbirkorligini yo'lga qo'yish, ularning kasbiy ko'nikmalarini yo'lga qo'yishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tadqiq qilingan. Jizzax viloyatida kichik biznes korxonalarida band bo'lganlar ko'rsatkichlarining o'zgarishi tahlil qilinib, uni rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari keltirilgan. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi borasidagi sotsiologik so'rovnoma natijalari keltirilgan, mazkur sohani rivojlantirish orqali yoshlarning ish bilan bandligini oshirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar yoritib berilgan.

Kirish. Jahonning bir qator ilg'or davlatlarida aholining kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda ish bilan bandligi sezilarli ravishda oshib bormoqda. Jumladan, Yaponiyada iqtisodiy faol aholining 70,0 foizi, Xitoyda 80,0 foizi, AQSHda esa 50,0 foizi aynan kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda band bo'lib, AQSHda yalpi ichki mahsulot (YAIM)ning qariyb 52,0 foizi, Yaponiyada 67,0 foizi, AQSHda faoliyat yuritayotgan korxonalarining 97,6 foizi, Yaponiyada 99,2 foizi, Germaniyada 99,3 foizi aynan mazkur subyektlar ulushiga to'g'ri kelmoqda¹.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham jadal olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar natijasida mehnatga layoqatli aholi orasida samarali ish bilan bandlikni ta'minlashga yo'naltirilgan mutlaqo yangi tizim shakllandi. Jumladan, "2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida"² belgilab berilgan "mahallalarda yangi institut sifatida joriy qilingan tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta'minlash va kambag'allikni qisqartirish, mahalla hududida davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida sport va madaniy inshootlar, ijodiy klublar, bandlikka ko'maklashish va o'qitish markazlari, tadbirkorlik obyektlari kabi inftrauzilmani yaratish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirish, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta'minlash va kambag'allikni qisqartirish masalalari bo'yicha tuman (shahar) hokimining yordamchisi institutining samarali faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish, yoshlarni ishga joylashtirish va ularning bandligi uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish" kabi vazifalarning ijrosi o'z natijasini bermoqda.

Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan inson qadrini ulug'lash, aholi manfaatlarini ta'minlash, buning uchun kuchli iqtisodiyot barpo etish kabi muhim vazifalarni hayotga tatbiq etish maqsadida 2024-yilni mamlakatimizda "Yoshlar va biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash yili" deb e'lon qilinganligi yoshlarning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qilish, zamonaviy ta'lim-tarbiya olishi, ularning kasb-hunar egallashi, tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishi va shu orqali bandligini ta'minlashga ustuvor vazifa sifatida e'tibor qaratilayotganligini ko'rsatadi.

Islohotlar sharoitida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi iqtisodiyot o'sishining asosiy poydevori hisoblanadi, chunki iqtisodiyotdagi islohotlar jarayoni ishlab chiqarish tarkibining ma'lum darajadagi nisbati faoliyat turini tanlashga, bozordagi o'zgarishlarga tezlik bilan o'z faoliyatini tashkil etishga moyillikni shakllantirib boradi.

Shu o'rinda KBXT rivojlantirishning ijtimoiy jihatları siyosiy-iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirishga xizmat qilishi, mehnatga layoqatli kishilarning ish bilan band bo'lishlaridagi qulayligi, ayniqsa, yoshlar orasida iqtisodiy jihatdan kamol topishga yo'naltirish nuqtayi nazaridan o'ziga xos o'rin egallaydi.

Ma'lumki O'zbekiston Respublikasi demografik tarkibida yoshlar ulushi yuqori bo'lib, 2023-yil 1-yanvar holatiga respublika bo'yicha yoshlar (14-30 yosh) soni 9 654 351 kishi tashkil etib, jami aholining 26,8 foiziga teng³. Har yili mamlakatimiz aholisining 900 mingdan ortiq nafarga ko'payib borayotganligi yoshlarning ish bilan bandligi, ularning mehnat bozorida raqobatbardoshligini oshirish va tadbirkorlikda mehnat munosabatlarini takomillashtirish borasidagi tadqiqotlarning dolzarbligini yanada oshiradi. Tadqiqotning maqsadi kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda mehnat munosabatlarining rivojlanishini takomillashtirish, yoshlarni tadbirkorlikka yo'naltirish uchun ularning kasbiy layoqatlarini oshirish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqot jarayonida kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikda mehnat munosabatlarining tashkil qilinishi, unda ish bilan bandlikning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, yoshlar orasida samarali bandlikni oshirishga erishish va bu boradagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarni takomillashtirishning o'zaro aloqadorligini aniqlash bo'yicha iqtisodiy tizimlar va nisbatlarni o'rganishga dialektik va tizimli yondashuv, kompleks baholash, qiyosiy va solishtirma tahlil, statistik va dinamik yondashuv hamda guruhlash usullaridan foydalanildi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Xalqaro Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, "rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik ish o'rinlarining 60-70 foizini tashkil qiladi. Binobarin, ular rivojlangan mamlakatlarda YAIMning 55% ni tashkil qiladi. Kichik biznesda ham barcha chakana savdo xodimlarning 39,8 foizi ishlaydi. Chakana savdo firmalaridan o'rtacha oylik daromad 22341 AQSH dollarini tashkil qiladi. Ushbu firmalarning o'rtacha yalpi marjasi 51% ni tashkil qiladi va egalari daromad olganlarida yirik mahalliy zanjirlarda qayta sarmoya kiritishga moyildir"⁴.

Kichik biznesga bozor iqtisodiyotining asosi, iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini, yalpi milliy mahsulot tarkibi va sifatini, aholining ish bilan bandligi va daromadi darajasini belgilaydigan asosiy iqtisodiy vosita hisoblanadi. Bu borada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti ta'kidlanganidek⁵, "Bizning yana bir muhim vazifamiz – kichik biznes

¹<http://www.mspbank.ru>; <http://www.giac.ru>; <http://www.m-economy.ru>.

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60 sonli Farmoni. lex.uz

³<https://nuz.uz/uz/%D1%9Ezбекистон/1219818-%D1%9Ezбекистонда-yoshlar-soni-%D2%9Banacha.html>

⁴ Smiljanic Stasha. Small Business Administration, 2022. URL:<https://policyadvice.net/insurance/insights/small-business-statistics/>

⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisga Murojatomasini o'rganish va keng jamoatchilik o'rtasida targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy-ommabop qo'llanma. T.: 2019, -218 B.

va tadbirkorlik sohasini qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirish, mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy qudratini, yurtimizda tinchlik va barqarorlik, ijtimoiy totuvlikni mustahkamlashdan, bu soha ulushini yanada oshirish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratib berishdan iborat. Nega deganda, tadbirkor nafaqat o'zini va oilasini, balki xalqni ham, davlatni ham boqadi".

Shu o'rinda mazkur tushunchaning nazariy va amaliy jihatlariga e'tibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiq. Mahalliy olimlardan Q. Muftaydinov tomonidan tadbirkorlik tushunchasiga nisbatan berilgan ta'rifga ko'ra, "Tadbirkorlik iqtisodiy faoliyatni harakatlantiruvchi kuchi sifatida iqtisodiy maxovik bo'lib, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini va iste'mol talablarini e'tiborga olgan holda kengaytirilgan takror ishlab chiqarishning uzluksizligini ta'minlaydi"⁶.

Akademik Q.X.Abduraxmonovning fikricha esa "Kichik biznes – bozor iqtisodiyotining asosi, iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini yalpi milliy mahsulot tarkibi va sifatini, aholining ish bilan bandligi va daromadi darajasini belgilaydigan yetakchi sektor hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun butun dunyoda kichik biznesni har taraflama keng rivojlantirishga birinchi darajali e'tibor qaratiladi"⁷.

Natijalar qismi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini jadal rivojlanishini ta'minlashga, xususiy mulkni har tomonlama himoya qilishga va ishbilarmonlik muhitini sifat jihatidan yaxshilashga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risidagi" Farmonida⁸ kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikka keng erkinlik berish, ularning faoliyatiga davlat organlarining aralashuvini tubdan qisqartirish, huquqbuzarliklarning barvaqt oldi olinishini ta'minlash, ularning profilaktikasi samaradorligini oshirish va huquqbuzarliklarga yo'l qo'yilmaslik tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish sohasida davlat siyosatining muhim ustuvor yo'nalishi va davlat organlarining birinchi darajali vazifasi etib belgilangan. Banklarning tadbirkorlik subyektlariga xizmat ko'rsatishini yaxshilash va ajratilayotgan kreditlar samaradorligini oshirish masalasiga ham e'tibor qaratildi. Shu maqsadda:

bank faoliyatini tartibga solishning zamonaviy tamoyillari va mexanizmlarini joriy etish, davlat organlari tomonidan tijorat banklari faoliyatiga, birinchi navbatda, kredit siyosatiga ma'muriy aralashuvlarning oldini olish va ularga yo'l qo'yilmaslik;

bankning samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi g'ovlarni tugatish, shuningdek, mijozlarning o'z pul mablag'larini erkin tasarruf etish huquqi to'liq ro'yobga chiqarilishini ta'minlash belgilab berilgan.

tadbirkorlikning davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanishiga ehtiyojmand ekanligini zamonaviy ishlab chiqarishning quyidagi sabablar doirasida o'z faoliyatiga kuchaytirilgan talablarga mos bo'lishi kerakligi taqozo etadi. Ushbu sabablar quyidagilardir⁹:

- mahsulot (xizmat) hayotiy (layoqatlilik) davrining qisqarganligi, tovarlarning turi va bir martalik turkum mahsulotlar chiqarish hajmi ko'payganligi sababli tovar (xizmatlar) turlarini tezda o'zgartirish imkonini beradigan yuqori o'zgaruvchan ishlab chiqarishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj;

- mehnatni tashkil etish va taqsimlash nazoratining mutlaqo yangi shakllarini talab qiladigan murakkab texnologiyalar;

- sotuvdan keyingi xizmat ko'rsatish va qo'shimcha xizmat qiladigan mahsulot sifatiga munosabatni tubdan o'zgartiradigan mahsulot (xizmat ko'rsatish) bozoridagi jiddiy raqobat;

- ishlab chiqarish to'lovlari tarkibining birdaniga o'zgarishi;

- tashqi muhit noaniqligini hisobga olish ehtiyoji.

Shu maqsadda ham mamlakatda tadbirkorlikning rivojlaniishi davlat tomonidan o'ziga xos iqtisodiy usullarda qo'llab-quvvatlanadi va rag'batlantirib boriladi.

Fikrimizcha, yoshlar uchun tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanishlari va yangi ish o'rinlarini tashkil etishda quyidagi samarali mexanizmlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish lozim:

- tadbirkorlik subyektlarida yoshlar uchun yangi ish o'rinlari tashkil etishni ko'paytirish uchun kafolatlangan mahalliy va xorijiy investitsiyalarni yo'naltirish va imtiyozli kreditlarni taqdim etish;

- yoshlar uchun qishloq xo'jaligining shaxsiy tomorqa dehqon, fermer va boshqa sohalaridagi tadbirkorlik subyektlarida yangi tashkil etiladigan ish o'rinlariga moliyaviy, moddiy, agrotexnologik, agrokimyoviy, agroservis va eksport xizmatlari ko'rsatishlari sifatini va miqdorini oshirish;

- aniq manzilli va kafolatlangan investitsiya mablag'laridan samarali foydalangan holda yuqori turistik salohiyatlarga ega hududlarda agroturizm klasterlarini tashkil etishga mo'ljallangan tadbirkorlik subyektlarini tashkil etish va uning tarkibida mahalliy yoshlar uchun yangi ish o'rinlarini ko'paytirish;

- kichik biznes va oilaviy tadbirkorlik faoliyatlari bo'yicha yoshlar uchun yangi ish joylari tashkil etishni davlat tomonidan tashkiliy-iqtisodiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, xususan, mahalliy ishlab chiqarishni yo'lga qo'yish va sotishni tashkil etishga ko'maklashuvchi infratuzilmani samarali rivojlantirish;

- tadbirkorlik faoliyatidagi yangi va mavjud ish o'rinlarida mehnat qilish, ovqatlanish va dam olish sharoitlarini yaxshilash, hamda mehnat, texnika va tabiiy ekologik xavfsizliklarini taminlash asosida yosh yig'it-qizlarning mehnatga moslashuvchanligi va doimiy ishlarga joylashishini oshirish.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotda aholi ish bilan bandligini ta'minlashning juda qulay va ishonchli manbasi bo'lib hisoblanadi. Tadbirkor o'z mablag'larini ishlab chiqarish sohasiga yo'naltirib, daromadlarini oshirish bilan birga, ish doirasini ham kengaytirib, yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratadi. Bugungi kunda mazkur faoliyat turi milliy iqtisodiyotning yetakchi sektoriga aylanib bormoqda va uning hissasiga yalpi ichki mahsulotning yarmidan ko'pi, ish bilan bandlarning 80,0 % ga yaqini yoki 10,0 mln.dan ortiq kishini ish bilan ta'minlashiga to'g'ri keladi. Bu ko'rsatkichning viloyatlar kesimida tahlil qilish kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda ish bilan bandlarning salmog'i barqaror sur'atlar bilan o'sib borayotganligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Shu maqsadda tadqiqot obyekti hisoblangan Jizzax viloyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishini rivojlantirish har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirish, ularning faoliyati uchun qulay muhit yaratish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan tadbirlarni tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiq. Viloyatning asosiy makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlari yillik o'sish sur'atini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, respublika hududlariga nisbatan o'rta ko'rsatkich darajasida o'sish sur'atlari kuzatilayotganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Viloyatda 2010-yildan buyon yalpi hududiy mahsulot 1,7 barobar o'sib, keyingi besh yilda sanoat mahsulotlari hajmi 1,9 marta ko'payib, yalpi hududiy mahsulotda uning ulushi 18,3 % dan 21,8 % ga yetgani amaliy ishlar natijasi deb hisoblash mumkin. Shuningdek, kichik biznes rivoji uchun yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar va qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari samarali ishlayotganligi sababli aholining ishbilarmonlik qobiliyati kengayishi, tadbirkorlik tashabbuslari ham ortib bormoqda. Kichik biznes rivoji uchun yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar va qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlari samarali ishlayotganligi sababli aholining ishbilarmonlik qobiliyati kengayishi, tadbirkorlik tashabbuslari ortishi kuzatilmoqda, natijada, ish bilan band aholining aksariyat qismi aynan kichik biznes sohasida mehnat qilmoqda (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Jizzax viloyatida 2018-2022 yillarda KBXTda tashkil etilgan ish o'rinlari soning o'zgarishi (o'rin)¹⁰

Ko'rsatkichlar	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tashkil qilingan jami ish o'rinlari soni,	38160	41793	46367	55853	58932
Yangi obyektlarni ishga tushirish, mavjud ishlab chiqarishni kengaytirish va yangidan jihozlash hisobiga	5265	4536	4965	5295	6812
Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda, shundan	32127	34693	39543	45932	51784
Kichik korxon va mikrofirmalarni tashkil qilish hisobiga	17398	19432	20514	28432	32917
Fermer xo'jaliklarini rivojlantirish hisobiga	5183	4296	4632	5593	6192
Dehqon xo'jaliklarini rivojlantirish hisobiga	4111	5219	5965	6283	6843
Yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish hisobiga	5435	5811	6173	6583	7382

⁶ Muftaydinov Q. Iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish sharoitida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish muammolari. Toshkent. 2004. - 18 B.

⁷ Abduraxmonov Q.X. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti: nazariya va amaliyot. Darslik. -T.: O'zR FA "Fan" nashriyoti, 2019. - 568 B.

⁸ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini jadal rivojlanishini ta'minlashga, xususiy mulkni har tomonlama himoya qilishga va ishbilarmonlik muhitini sifat jihatidan yaxshilashga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risidagi" Farmoni. www.lex.uz.

⁹ Горфинкель В.Я., Швандера В.А. Экономика предприятия: Учебник для вузов. Перераб. и доп. - Москва: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2000. - С. 274.

¹⁰ Jizzax viloyati Statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

1-jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, viloyatda KBXTni yanada rivojlantirish orqali aholi ish bilan bandligini ta'minlash bo'yicha muayyan ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikda 2019-yilda 41793 ta o'rin ajratilgan bo'lib, uning eng ko'p ulushi (58,2 foizi) kichik korxonalar va mikrofirmalarni tashkil qilish hisobiga tashkil etilgan ish o'rinlariga to'g'ri kelgan. 2022-yilda esa 58932 tani tashkil qilib, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikdagi ulushi 86,3 % ga oshib borganligini ko'rish mumkin.

"Tadbirkorlik layoqati iqtisodiy faoliyatni tashkil qilish xo'jalik faoliyatiga resurslarni jalb qilish, ishlab chiqarish omillarini samarali uyg'unlashtirish hamda marketing va menejment sohaslarida amalga oshiriladigan o'ziga xos noyob qobiliyat, talant, to'plangan tajriba va ko'nikmalardir"¹¹, mazkur ko'nikmani hosil qilish mexanizmlarining iqtisodiy vositalariga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda motivatsiya, ko'nikma hosil qilish mexanizmlarini joriy etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari iqtisodchi olim G.Q.Abduraxmonovning tadqiqotlarida keltirilishicha¹² "...o'tish iqtisodiyotida mehnatni rag'batlantirish tizimi quyidagi tarkibiy qismlar jamlanmasidan iborat bo'lishi kerak:

- birinchidan, bu - mehnatni moddiy, pul bilan rag'batlantirish tizimidir. Uning mohiyati mehnatga muayyan darajada ish haqi to'lashdan iborat bo'libgina qolmay, shuningdek, xodimning o'z mehnat sarfi va buning uchun olayotgan pul daromadi miqdorini ijobiy qabul qilishini ta'minlashdan iboratdir;

- ikkinchidan, ijtimoiy xususiyatga ega (pul shaklida bo'lmagan) moddiy rag'batlantirish tizimidir. Bu tizimga xodimlarga munosib mehnat sharoitlari yaratish, mehnat motivatsiyasini ijodiy, mazmun jihatdan boy mehnat jarayoniga o'tish orqali ta'minlash, bo'sh vaqt ajratish bilan rag'batlantirish, jamoada qulay muhitni yaratish kiradi;

- va nihoyat, uchinchidan, insonni faqat ishlab chiqarish funksiyalarini bajaruvchi mexanizm emas, balki shaxs sifatida motivatsiyalashga yo'naltirilgan rag'batlantirishlardir. Yuqorida qayd etilgan mehnatni rag'batlantirishning uch usuli alohida shaxs hamda jamoaga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan mehnat motivatsiyasi yaxlit tizimini tashkil etishi lozim".

Jizzax viloyatining tanlangan hududlarida yoshlarning tadbirkorlik faoliyatida moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash holatlarini o'rganish maqsadida sotsiologik so'rovnomalar o'tkazildi. Vaqtinchalik ishga joylashmagan yoshlarning "Yosh kadr sifatida ish qidirishda kimlarga murojaat etasiz?", degan savolga - 13,8 %i ota-onasiga, 29,3 %i davlat bandlik xizmatiga, 10,4 %i nodavlat bandlik xizmatiga, 9,7 %i gazeta e'lonlariga, 15,7 %i internet veb-saytlariga, 9,7 %i bevosita korxonalarining o'ziga, 8,9 %i tanishlariga murojaat qilganliklarini bildirganlar. Ayni vaqtda yoshlarning tadbirkorlik sohasiga ham qiziqishlari ortib bormoqda, mazkur faoliyatni boshlash uchun ular ko'p hollarda moliyaviy mablag' yetishmasligidan qiyinalishmoqda. Sotsiologik tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, "Yosh tadbirkorlarni banklardan kredit olishida mavjud qiyinchiliklar haqida nima deysiz?" - degan savolga respondentlar quyidagicha javob berdilar:

- yosh tadbirkorlar uchun bank muassasasi tomonidan kredit berish uchun me'yorida ortiq hujjatlar talab etiladi (32,5%);
- yosh tadbirkorlar uchun bank muassasasi tomonidan kredit berishda shaffoflik ta'minlanmagan (34,5%);
- yosh tadbirkorlar uchun bank muassasasi tomonidan yuqori kredit foizi o'rnatilgan (30,0%);
- yosh tadbirkorlar uchun bank muassasasi tomonidan imtiyozli kredit foizini to'lash muddati qisqa belgilangan (17,8,0%) va boshqa qiyinchiliklar (3,5%) (2-jadval).

2-jadval

Yosh tadbirkorlarni banklardan kredit olishida mavjud qiyinchiliklar tavsifi (barcha respondentlarga nisb.% da)¹³

Kredit olishdagi holatlar	Barcha tumanlar bo'yicha	Shu jumladan quyidagi tumanlarda:							
		Jizzax shahri	G'allaorol	Forish	Zafarobod	Sh.Rashidov	Mirzacho'l	Zarbdor	Paxtakor
	32,5	38,5	41,5	24,5	37,0	27,0	26,0	26,5	39,0
Bank muassasalari tomonidan imtiyozli kreditlar berish uchun me'yorida ortiq hujjatlar talab etiladi	34,5	36,5	39,0	26,0	39,0	36,5	37,5	24,5	37,0
Yosh tadbirkorlar uchun bank muassasalari tomonidan kredit berishda shaffoflik ta'minlanmagan	17,8	12,0	11,0	28,8	17,5	23,0	23,0	15,5	12,0
Yosh tadbirkorlar uchun bank muassasalari tomonidan yuqori kredit foizi o'rnatilgan	11,7	11,5	6,5	20,7	6,5	13,5	13,5	10,5	10,5
Yosh tadbirkorlar uchun bank muassasasi tomonidan imtiyozli kredit foizini to'lash muddati qisqa belgilangan	3,5	1,5	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,0	1,5
Jami	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

So'rovnomada ishtirok etgan respondentlarning 61,8 %i yosh kadr sifatida ishga joylashish masalasida mahalliy bandlikka ko'maklashuvchi markazga murojaat etganlar. Ular tomonidan quyidagi asosiy xizmatlar ko'rsatilganligini bildiradilar: yangi ish joyi taklif etildi (33,2%), ishsizlar ro'yxatiga kiritildi (21,9%), ishsizlik nafaqasini belgiladi (12,4%), ijtimoiy ish bilan ta'minladi (12,5%), malakamni oshirishga yordam berdi (10,2%), yangi kasb o'rganishga yordam berdi (8,3%) va boshqa xizmatlar ko'rsatildi (1,4%).

Xulosa va takliflar. Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda tadbirkorlik faoliyatining tashkil qilinishida yoshlarning kasbiy layoqatlarini shakllantirish, tadbirkorlikning motivatsiya va ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun mehnat faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yishning quyidagi eng muhim yo'llariga e'tibor qaratish lozim:

- tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish, belgilangan tartibda tashkil etish va tugatishning me'yoriy-huquqiy negizini yanada takomillashtirish;

- yoshlarning tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan erkin shug'ullanishlari, undan manfaatdorligining kafolatlari va shart-sharoitlarini tizimlashtirish;

- moliya-kredit tizimini takomillashtirish va korxonalarining xomashyo, axborot va innovatsion texnologiyalardan erkin va to'siqsiz foydalanish imkoniyatini kengaytirish;

- kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda motivatsiya, ko'nikma hosil qilish mexanizmlarini joriy etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari asosida yoshlar uchun yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratishda kichik biznes subyektlari, oilaviy tadbirkorlik faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlashning istiqbolli yo'nalishlarini takomillashtirish;

- mahallalarda "drayver" loyihalarni amalga oshirishda tadbirkorlarga ko'maklashish va shu orqali kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning zamonaviy shakllarini takomillashtirish;

- yoshlarning tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash va tadbirkorlik layoqatlarini ko'nikmalarini oshirish, zamonaviy tajribalarni boyitib borishning tajribasini ommalashtirish va boshqalar.

¹¹ Jo'rayev T.T. Iqtisodiy resurslar doiraviy aylanish jarayonining nazariy asoslari va samaradorligini oshirish omillari. - Toshkent: Iqtisod-moliya, 2006. - B. 14.

¹² Abduraxmonova G.Q. Milliy iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida aholining ish bilan bandligini tartibga solish (O'zbekiston Respublikasi misolida). Iqtisod fanlari nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi. T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi iqtisodiyot instituti - 2010.-36-37 b.

¹³ Sotsiologik so'rov natijalari asosida hisoblangan.

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INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS AND RISKS IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY: WAYS TO REDUCE UNCERTAINTY FOR ECONOMIC AGENTS

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ANNOTATION

In the rapidly evolving landscape of the modern world, the inexorable shift towards a digital revolution is reshaping traditional economic models across the globe, including the Republic of Uzbekistan. This article delves into the impediments posed by institutional constraints in the digital economy, elucidating how legal frameworks governing digital interactions and inefficient institutional arrangements can impede the development and optimization of digital business models. Notably, the absence of clear regulations on electronic payments, cybersecurity, and data protection can introduce unpredictability, jeopardizing security and trust within the digital environment. The abundance of data and information, coupled with unequal distribution among market participants, may lead to suboptimal decision-making, inefficient resource utilization, and disparities in access to digital opportunities. The article aims to analyze and propose strategies to overcome institutional limitations and information asymmetry, emphasizing the need for effective institutional structures and mechanisms. In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive examination of the challenges and opportunities in optimizing the digital economy in Uzbekistan. By proposing strategies to address institutional constraints and information asymmetry, it offers a roadmap for fostering a thriving digital ecosystem that benefits all stakeholders in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Introduction. The modern world is inevitably heading towards a digital revolution, covering all spheres of our lives and reformatting traditional economic models. The digital economy acts as a powerful engine of growth and innovation, impacting not only the global level, but also the Republic of Uzbekistan. This trend opens up new horizons for businesses, consumers and society as a whole. Nevertheless, along with the benefits of the digital economy come challenges related to institutional constraints and information asymmetry.

Institutional constraints, such as legal rules governing interactions in the digital economy and inefficient institutional arrangements, can be an obstacle to the development and optimization of digital business models. For example, the lack of clear rules and legislation regarding electronic payments, cybersecurity and data protection can cause unpredictability and threaten security and trust in the digital environment.

In addition, information asymmetry is emerging as a major challenge in the digital economy. In the context of abundant data and information, unequal distribution of information resources among market participants can lead to inappropriate decisions, inefficient use of resources and inequality of access to the opportunities of the digital economy.

In light of these challenges, the task of optimizing the digital economy and overcoming institutional limitations and information asymmetry becomes important. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to develop and implement strategies and mechanisms that can ensure the effective functioning of digital platforms, increase trust and security, and guarantee equal opportunities and access to digital resources. The aim of this study is to analyze and present possible strategies to optimize the digital economy by overcoming institutional constraints and information asymmetry. The article will discuss the importance of developing effective institutional structures and mechanisms that promote a favorable environment to foster digital entrepreneurship and innovation. Particular attention is paid to eliminating information asymmetries and ensuring equal access to information resources so that all participants in the digital economy can realize their full potential.

The article's coverage of information asymmetry is aimed at identifying problems and proposing methods for overcoming it in the digital economy. The importance of ensuring equal access to information resources is seen as a key aspect for maximizing the potential of all participants in the digital ecosystem.

Research methodology. This study will focus on analyzing the key factors that are sources of uncertainty and rationality in the digital economy. We will then consider the possible types of risks associated with information asymmetry, using the labor market as an example, and their relationship with institutional traps. The final part of the study is devoted to the consideration of a variety of methodologies and relevant data aimed at reducing these risks and avoiding falling into institutional traps.

The research methodology is based on theoretical concepts put forward in the extensive literature on the digital economy, uncertainty and information asymmetry. The author uses both qualitative and quantitative research methods based on statistical data and economic models to analyze in detail the risks and their consequences associated with possible entry into institutional traps¹.

An important component of this methodology is the analysis and study of case studies focused on the labor market in the context of the digital economy. In this context, data is collected on the behavior of economic agents and the evaluation of their decisions under conditions of uncertainty and information asymmetry.

The researcher relies on qualitative materials such as reports and publications from international organizations, economic think tanks and academic articles to support the conclusions and justify the proposed risk mitigation methods. Data from various sources are also used to support the conclusions and justify the proposed risk mitigation strategies².

Analysis results. In this section, we will analyze the main findings related to the impact of information and digital technologies on economic processes. It should be noted that the increasing use of information technologies and innovations reduces the relevance of the problem of limited resources, allowing economic agents to use available resources more efficiently or create alternative ones. However, the growth of

¹ Kurpayanidi, K. I. (2023). Analysing the functioning of enterprise management in the context of institutional reforms. *Yashil iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot*. Vol. 10. 581-586. URL: <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz/journal/index.php/GED/article/view/111/107>

² Kurpayanidi K. (2023). Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida axborot kamchiliklari va institutsional cheklolarni bartaraf etish. *Iqtisodiyot Va ta'lim*, 24(5), 45-50. https://doi.org/10.55439/ECED/vol24_iss5/%x

information flows and knowledge entails new challenges for economic agents. Information overload makes it difficult to perceive, process and select information, which in turn complicates rational decision-making.

In this regard, our goal is to study how information and digitalization affect the behavior of economic actors and what characteristics of information can make it more effective in a digital economy. According to Avdokushin and Kuznetsova (2022), the environment interacts with humans, expanding its boundaries³.

In the period of universal digitalization, socio-economic processes become dependent on increasing information technology processes. This requires personalization of production and marketing as well as educational services and training to adapt to individual or even single consumer needs. According to Alvin Toffler (2022), in the future companies and customers will interact through information technology so intensively that it will be difficult to determine who is a consumer and who is a producer⁴.

The term "digital inequality" was introduced into scientific circulation by L. Myasnikova and A. Zuev in 2003. Their study focused on the concept of "digital revolution" and predicted that changes in technology would lead to a decrease in information inequality⁵. The work of M. A. Gruzdeva (2022) considers the "virtual space of labor" and its stratification, as well as the risks arising in different directions of business activity⁶.

The work of G. R. Garipova, (2015) reflects the deep penetration of information processes in socio-economic relations⁷. In her opinion, science, technology and information are relatively independent factors that are interrelated and determine the productive forces in the economic system.

The development and globalization of information and economic processes require temporary decisions regarding the intensification of functioning and expansion of the Russian segment on the Internet. This provides free access to the global web and digital space, but, at the same time, creates prerequisites for the emergence of institutional traps, which emphasizes the need to strengthen information security^{8, 9}.

According to the study of Ershov, N. A., & Alexandrova, M. V. (2019), the intensive development of digital socio-economic trends provides a country with the opportunity to achieve competitive advantages on the world stage and brings significant benefits to its citizens. However, the universal transformations associated with digitalization require the improvement of administration institutions and the transfer of effective management tools and methods to different levels of management (Sologub, V. A., & Khasheva, I. A. (2021)¹⁰. This raises the need for better management methods, as digitalization causes fundamental transformations in the economic paradigm (Zozulya, D. M. (2018)¹¹.

Information and digital transformations enrich the scientific vocabulary with new terms such as information flows, internet of things, virtual enterprises, network communications and artificial intelligence (Greengard, S. (2016)¹². When analyzing the changes associated with the information stage of development, Zolaev, E.A. (2022) relies on the theory of post-industrial society, which classifies the history of social development and reveals the content and structure of each stage¹³. However, the approach presented by Pang, J., Zhang, Y., & Jiao, F. stating that a developed society should be based on the interaction of cultures, including beliefs, and not only on knowledge, is also close to this study¹⁴.

Thus, the results of the study emphasize the importance of learning and adapting to the new challenges associated with the development of the digital economy and the urgent need to improve governance practices and

institutional arrangements to successfully adapt to the new economic paradigm.

Discussion. The impact of information asymmetry on the functioning of the economy represents a significant factor in the modern information society, where information plays a key role. The study of the effects of information asymmetry and its interaction with institutional traps becomes relevant in the context of economic development. Institutional traps are negative phenomena in which the institutions of the economic system become an obstacle to development, establish inefficient rules of the game and limit the freedom of choice and innovative activity of economic agents.

Before discussing the main results, the author presents his conceptualization of the key concepts used in the study. An institutional trap is defined as an imbalance or disequilibrium arising in a system due to inefficient but stable institutions, resulting in serious socio-economic losses. On the other hand, asymmetric information in its distribution implies the existence of information that is not available or known to other economic agents. This leads to inefficient use of resources, increased uncertainty, reduced trust and incentivized opportunism.

Having an understanding of the basic terms, the author proceeds to present the main results of the study. The analysis confirms that information asymmetry can be a key factor influencing the formation of institutional traps. When some economic agents possess information that is not available to others, it causes imbalances in the system, which can lead to the strengthening of inefficient institutions and create unfavorable conditions for economic development. This, in turn, increases the risks of opportunistic behavior and reduces the motivation for innovation and efficient use of resources.

Thus, the study emphasizes the importance of exploring the relationship between information asymmetry and institutional traps. Understanding this relationship can contribute to the development of more effective strategies to overcome the negative effects of information asymmetry and enhance the stability and development of the economic system. The results obtained represent a meaningful contribution to the field of economic theory and can be used to formulate more effective policies and strategies in today's digital economy.

The study of the impact of information asymmetry on the expectations of economic actors: peculiarities of motivation of knowledge-workers becomes more relevant in the light of the peculiarities of motivation of knowledge-workers. The term "knowledge-workers", introduced by F. Machlup, refers to a new class of workers with competences and skills to work effectively with information, data and knowledge, taking into account external factors¹⁵. These highly mobile workers strive for self-realization and self-expression, corresponding to the highest levels of A. Maslow's hierarchy of needs¹⁶.

There are several types of classification of knowledge workers, including active (knowledge-producing workers)¹⁷ and passive (knowledge-using workers)¹⁸. Others distinguish between creative individuals (knowledge-workers)¹⁹, technical staff (data-workers)²⁰ and workers engaged in the first stages of processing incoming information (information-workers)²¹.

According to the study of Yang, L., (2022) the formation of intellectual capital is accompanied by certain trends, such as increasing homogeneity of the structure of the group of individuals-carriers of

³ Avdokushin, E. F., & Kuznetsova, E. G. (2022). The sharing model as a determining factor in the functioning of a modern business. *Bulletin of Kemerovo State University. Series: Political, Sociological and Economic Sciences*, (2 (24)), 201-211. In Russian

⁴ Toffler, A. (2022). *Powershift: Knowledge, wealth, and power at the edge of the 21st century*. Bantam.

⁵ Zuev, A. G., & Myasnikova, L. A. (2003). The digital revolution is ahead. *Free Thought*, (5), 55-63. In Russian.

⁶ Gruzdeva, M.A. (2022). The age factor of the digital divide: the edges of inequality. *Economic and social changes: facts, trends, forecast*, 15 (4), 228-241. In Russian.

⁷ Garipova, G. R. (2015). The information picture of the world as a socio-cultural phenomenon. *Humanities, Socio-economic and Social Sciences*, (5), 20-23. In Russian.

⁸ Pang, J., Zhang, Y., & Jiao, F. (2023). The Impact of the Digital Economy on Transformation and Upgrading of Industrial Structure: A Perspective Based on the "Poverty Trap". *Sustainability*, 15(20), 15125.

⁹ Sun, Y. Y., & Higham, J. (2021). Overcoming information asymmetry in tourism carbon management: The application of a new reporting architecture to Aotearoa New Zealand. *Tourism Management*, 83, 104231.

¹⁰ Sologub, V. A., & Khasheva, I. A. (2021). Current trends in the development of the processes of digitalization of public administration. In *Digitalization of public administration, economics, politics and the social sphere: problems and prospects* (pp. 53-61). In Russian.

¹¹ Zozulya, D. M. (2018). Digitalization of the Russian economy and Industry 4.0: challenges and prospects. *Issues of the innovative economy*, 8(1), 1-14. In Russian.

¹² Greengard, S. (2016). *The Internet of Things: The future is already here*. Alpina Publisher.

¹³ Zolaev, E.A. (2022). Economic security of the state: the concept and threats of digitalization. *Economic Security*, 5(2), 571-582.

¹⁴ Pang, J., Zhang, Y., & Jiao, F. (2023). The Impact of the Digital Economy on Transformation and Upgrading of Industrial Structure: A Perspective Based on the "Poverty Trap". *Sustainability*, 15(20), 15125.

¹⁵ Machlup, F. (2014). *Knowledge: Its creation, distribution and economic significance, Volume III: The economics of information and human capital* (Vol. 781). Princeton university press.

¹⁶ Cao, H., Jiang, J., Oh, L. B., Li, H., Liao, X., & Chen, Z. (2013). A Maslow's hierarchy of needs analysis of social networking services continuance. *Journal of Service Management*, 24(2), 170-190.

¹⁷ Mládková, L. (2012). Leadership in management of knowledge workers. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 41, 243-250.

¹⁸ Rakhmani, I., & Sakhiyya, Z. (2024). The Cultural Political Economy of Knowledge in Neo-Liberal Indonesia. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 1-17.

¹⁹ Salvadorinho, J., & Teixeira, L. (2021). Organizational knowledge in the I4.0 using BPMN: a case study. *Procedia Computer Science*, 181, 981-988.

²⁰ Zhang, A. X., Muller, M., & Wang, D. (2020). How do data science workers collaborate? roles, workflows, and tools. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 4(CSCW1), 1-23.

²¹ Forsman, K., & Horned, A. (2019). Since the beginning of this interview i have managed four emails: A qualitative study of email management for information workers.

intellectual capital. This is due to the similarity of motivations, desire for co-operation and common standards, values and attitudes²².

Thus, the study of the relationship between information asymmetry and the motivation of intellectual workers represents a significant aspect for understanding the functioning of modern economy and developing more effective management strategies in an uncertain and rapidly changing information environment.

George Akerlof, an American scientist and economist who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2001 for his analysis of markets with asymmetric information, is at the forefront of information economic theory, together with Joseph Stiglitz and Michael Spence²³. His "lemon market" model reveals how information asymmetry can cause a backward selection problem.

In his model, Akerlof links uncertainty and the quality of goods, showing unexpected causes of possible market collapse. With unequal access to information in a market where buyers have to rely on market statistics to determine the true characteristics of goods known only to sellers, transactions fail or lead to unfavorable outcomes. In the case of symmetric information, both parties can benefit from the transaction. However, asymmetric information forces market participants to rely on chance and can lead to market failure.

Akerlof developed his model by studying the market for used cars, or so-called "lemons," to better understand the problem. Suppose there are 100 citizens in the market who want to sell their old cars and 100 citizens who want to buy them. It is known that 50 of the cars on offer are "plums" (low quality) and 50 are "lemons" (high quality). The owners of each car are aware of its quality, but the potential buyers do not know whether the offered car is a "plum" or a "lemon".

Owners of "lemons" are ready to sell their cars at the price of 1000 USD, and owners of "plums" - at the price of 2000 USD. Buyers are ready to pay 2400 USD for a "plum" and 1200 USD for a "lemon". If assessing the quality of cars was a simple task, there would be no problems in this market. "Lemons" would be sold at prices from 1000 to 1200 USD and "plums" at prices from 2000 to 2400 USD. However, buyers cannot determine the quality of a car accurately, but can only assume its true value. Assuming that a car is equally likely to be both a "plum" and a "lemon", a typical buyer will be willing to pay the expected value of the car, i.e. half of 1200 USD plus half of 2400 USD, which equals 1800 USD.

Owners of "lemons" will certainly agree to such a deal, but owners of "plums" will not be willing to sell their cars at such a price. The price that buyers are willing to pay for an "average" car will be lower than the price that owners of "plums" want to get. As a result, only "lemons" at the price of 1800 USD will be offered on the market. However, if a buyer is sure that he will get a "lemon", he will not be ready to pay 1800 USD for it. The equilibrium price on the market will be set between 1000 and 1200 USD. Only "lemons" will be sold at this price. Thus, although the price at which buyers are willing to buy "plums" exceeds the price at which sellers are willing to sell them, the "plums" will still remain unsold.

The reason for the market crash is that there is an externality due to sellers of high and low quality cars. The decision to sell a low quality car affects the buyer's perception of the quality of the "average" car on the market. This leads to a decrease in the price that buyers are willing to pay for an 'average' car and creates a negative effect on those trying to sell high quality cars. This externality becomes a major cause of market failure.

The market is more likely to feature cars that owners are keen to get rid of. The fact of sale serves as a signal to potential buyers regarding the quality of the goods on offer. The oversupply of low quality cars creates difficulties in selling high quality goods.

Given that demand in a given market depends not only on price but also on quality, a scenario is possible in which the demand turns out to be zero and, as a consequence, the market ceases to exist. J. Akerlof shows that insufficient information about the quality of goods offered for sale leads to a constant decrease in prices until the market completely disappears.

The American economist Joseph Eugene Stiglitz (2019) in his study discusses in detail the problem of asymmetric information, focusing on less informed market participants, citing insurance companies as an example²⁴. The mechanism of "reverse market adaptation" described by Stiglitz

suggests that well-informed market participants can pass information to those who are less informed, helping them to improve their position. In collaboration with Michael Rothschild, Stiglitz presented a classic paper examining information flows in insurance markets where firms do not have information about the risk of individual customers²⁵. In this paper, the authors argue that insurance companies, as less informed parties, can effectively incentivize their better-informed customers to disclose real insurance risk.

In conventional market models, banks set higher interest rates to compensate for the risk of potential loan defaults. In the context of models with asymmetric information, banks offer favored loans to attract competition among a limited number of applicants and to select those who are guaranteed to repay the loan. An important conclusion of the analysis of financial markets presented by Stiglitz and his co-author Sandy Grossman was the Grossman-Stiglitz paradox²⁶.

The Grossman-Stiglitz paradox is that if the market is efficient in terms of information, that is, all the necessary information is reflected in prices, no market participant will use the information contained in prices as an effective incentive. Thus, the information available on the market is not fully used due to the asymmetry of the information.

Joseph Eugene Stiglitz, Sandy Grossman and George Akerlof have demonstrated that asymmetric information can lead to reverse selection in the market. Under certain conditions, more informed market participants can increase their market opportunities by transmitting signals to less informed market participants. The concept of market signals was first introduced in the article "Labor Market Signals", which considers education as an indicator of labor productivity in the labor market. The model assumes that the probability of finding a good or bad employee is 50%. A good worker is able to produce 20 units of marginal product, while a bad worker can produce only 10 units. Let's say a company needs to hire 100 employees. The total marginal product is $50 \cdot 20 + 50 \cdot 10 = 1500$ units. If the share of wages in the produced product is 20%, then the cost of wages will amount to 300 units.

If it is not possible to determine the quality of an employee in advance, a more reasonable approach is to establish a payment of four units for a good employee and two units for a bad employee. However, due to the inability to distinguish between good and bad workers and predict the results of their work, the employer is forced to pay an average salary of three units. Provided that both categories of workers agree to such conditions, wages are redistributed from good to bad workers. It is obvious that good workers tend to acquire some kind of attribute (for example, diploma, certificate, certificate of qualification, etc.) that distinguishes them in the labor market during the assessment process or outside it. This feature, called a "signal" by Michael Spence, makes it possible for good workers to stand out in the labor market.

The main conclusion of Michael Spence is the fact that employers use education as a side sign of future employees. Obtaining reliable information about the potential productivity of an employee is too expensive, so some kind of indicator (signal) is required, which indirectly indicates this quality. One of these indicators is the availability of an education, such as a college or higher education institution. With this knowledge, future employees invest their time and resources in education in order to "signal" their high productivity to employers. Despite the fact that education in itself does not guarantee the availability of skills or knowledge, it becomes an effective indicator for employers when making a decision about hiring employees.

Apparently, the signals coming from the labor market do not always provide a complete picture of the future needs of employers. Perhaps the signals received from the labor market may reflect only the current needs of employers, but do not always provide information about their future needs. The labor market reflects the situation related to the supply and demand for certain types of jobs and skills at the moment. However, the prospective needs of employers may change over time due to technological changes, economic factors, and other circumstances. This implies that changes in employers' needs and requirements for employees may be limited or occur more slowly than necessary to ensure the sustainable development of the labor market.

²² Yang, L., Holtz, D., Jaffe, S., Suri, S., Sinha, S., Weston, J., ... & Teevan, J. (2022). The effects of remote work on collaboration among information workers. *Nature human behaviour*, 6(1), 43-54.

²³ Stiglitz, J. E. & Korinek, A., (2021). *Artificial intelligence, globalization, and strategies for economic development* (No. w28453). National Bureau of Economic Research.

²⁴ Stiglitz, J. E. (2019). The structure of labor markets and shadow prices in LDCs. In *Migration and the labor market in developing countries* (pp. 13-63). Routledge.

²⁵ Sigler, J. T. (2022). *Three Essays on Strategic Factor Markets and RBV Paradoxes* (Doctoral dissertation, The Ohio State University).

²⁶ Grossman, S. J., & Stiglitz, J. E. (1980). On the impossibility of informationally efficient markets. *The American economic review*, 70(3), 393-408.

Nevertheless, an analysis of the current situation on the labor market indicates the tendency of employers to increasingly prefer to hire specialists with higher education. Companies with sufficient financial resources can even finance the training of specialists of the required level and profile at universities²⁷.

The study presents current scenarios demonstrating that in order to achieve success and meet the needs of economic agents, it is necessary to strive to maximize profits and meet their expectations. However, the question remains as to which information should be used to meet the needs and, to a lesser extent, change the expectations of economic actors. The author believes that in order to answer this question, it is necessary to analyze the basic properties of information that can best meet the needs and expectations of economic agents.

The first aspect worth paying attention to in the context of information is its ability to be understood and adequately interpreted by the recipient. Therefore, the producer of information must present it in such a way as to match the target audience.

The second property is the difficulty of providing or using information. The user should not spend too much time and effort solving the uncertainty about the product or service. Therefore, the choice of the form of transmission of the message should not require additional costs from the recipient.

The third property of information is its adequacy to the needs, situation and level of development of the recipient. The information must correspond to the needs and level of education of the recipient for effective impact.

Further, the relevance of information at the right time is another important property. Information must be provided in time to be useful, as, for example, in the case of a warning about the threat of an impending hurricane, which must be delivered in advance to take the necessary measures.

Consistency is another important characteristic of information. The data contained in the message must be consistent with the general topic and subject of the information.

The structuring of information determines its ability to be systematized and classified within the subject and object of information.

The sorting of information implies the absence of excessive information or noise that can distract the recipient. The efficiency of information is determined by the frequency and timeliness of its provision. The information must be received at the right time. The actual reflection of reality is a property of information that determines its accuracy, corresponding to the real state of things. The appeal of information refers to its ability to influence the recipient's actions. Informativeness determines the completeness of information and the ability to reduce the asymmetry of information. The determinacy of information is related to its correspondence to the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the target audience. The manageability of information refers to its ability to be promptly cancelled, revoked, or adjusted. The ethics of information presupposes its compliance with the norms, rules and morals of the society in which it is presented. The objectivity of the information implies the absence of subjective assessments of the manufacturer regarding the described reality and the information itself.

Given the contradictory nature of information, it is impossible to fully assign all these properties to it. The assessment and measurement of these characteristics is also hampered by the lack of universal methods and methods.

When using information by economic agents, a high degree of subjectivity is observed, which affects many properties of information and increases asymmetry and risk, both moral and material. The asymmetry of information leads to information costs, including the costs of determining prices, searching for effective prospects and low prices, as well as information obsolescence, market conditions and other factors. In theory,

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the concept of search was supposed to eliminate differences in prices and justify the economic behavior of subjects. However, in practice, comparing prices at different points of sale can significantly change the expectations of economic agents and significantly influence their behavior. Price information "allows us to reformulate the subjective tasks of consumers in terms of risk, which changes their approach to search."

Let's consider the problem of ensuring the completeness of information, which can be achieved only in two cases: centralized pricing and the local market. In the first case, with a limited number of transactions, participants can be provided with complete information by the central planning authority. In the second case, even if the subjects do not have sufficient information in advance, their personal reputation serves as a reliable guarantee of the absence of fraud and the use of information to the detriment of others in order to gain unfair competitive advantages.

Depending on the degree of completeness of information, a person strives for an ideal or purposefulness, assuming the expectation of certain behavior of surrounding objects and other people, as well as using this expectation as conditions and means to achieve their rational goals. However, in practice, such ideal behavior is difficult to implement, since it implies complete freedom of choice of goals and means for achieving them by a person.

Thus, the presence of information inequality leads to a change in expectations and an increase in the level of risk for economic entities. However, this problem can be solved by endowing information with certain properties in accordance with the subjective rationality of economic agents.

In relation to the labor market under study, it is possible to reduce the asymmetry of information by creating an ideal international electronic platform. This platform should include a portfolio of potential employees, which is formed throughout their educational and work path, including the results achieved in various companies and organizations. Educational organizations and employers should have access to this platform.

However, there is a difficulty in developing a system of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness and productivity of potential employees, which should be acceptable to the entire global community. It is this approach that will reduce information costs when concluding employment contracts.

Conclusion. Research conducted in the field of uncertainty and rationality in the digital economy confirms that an increase in the volume of information and knowledge can cause problems for economic participants. This creates difficulties in understanding, processing and selecting relevant information. It is important that this information meets expectations, helps to make rational decisions, increases usefulness and reduces uncertainty. As a result, this contributes to improving the efficiency of institutions.

An analysis of the asymmetry of information and possible problems related to the functioning of the labor market in the context of digitalization of educational services shows that the standard qualification indicator - a higher education diploma is not always a reliable indicator of an employee's future productivity. This can lead to problems for employers, increasing the risks of additional costs, reducing the efficiency of the company and possibly leading to the loss of market positions.

To reduce the risks of problems at the institutional level for economic agents, it is necessary to take into account the quality of information and information flows. This allows you to balance the asymmetry of information, meet expectations and rationality in decision-making, reduce the possible costs of opportunistic behavior and increase the level of trust in transactions.

In the context of the labor market, it is recommended to create an electronic platform that will contain digital portfolios of potential employees formed throughout their entire educational and work path. This will help reduce information costs for employers and prevent possible problems at the institutional level associated with the depreciation of a higher education diploma.

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QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI TARMOG'INI ZAMONAVIY AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI ORQALI RAQAMLASHTIRISH VA INNOVATSIYALARNI JADALLASHTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada mamlakatimizda qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish yo'lida sohaga innovatsiyalarni joriy etishga shart-sharoit yaratish, va bu jarayonni jadallashtirish uchun fan, bilim va ishlab chiqarishni bir-biri bilan bog'liq xolda amalga oshirish yo'lida tadbiq etilayotgan va qilinishi lozim bo'lgan ishlar yoritilgan, xususan respublika qishloq xo'jaligi majmuasi ishtirokchilariga ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida zarur bo'ladigan qarorlarni qabul qilish uchun to'g'ri, to'liq va tezkor axborot beruvchi bilim va innovatsiya markazlari faoliyatini rivojlantirish kerak..

Kirish. O'zbekistonning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishining ochiqlik va bozor iqtisodiyoti tamoyillariga asoslangan yangi bosqich davrida boshqaruvni axborotlashtirishning zamonaviy usullari yordamida tashkil etish va iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarini raqamlashtirishni jadallashtirish ehtiyoji paydo bo'ldi {1}. Tarmoqlar ichida raqamlashtirish ilgari ketgan aloqa, bank- moliya, savdo va boshqa ayrim xizmat turlari singari qishloq xo'jaligini ham axborot ta'minotini yo'lga quyish va sohani raqamlashtirish iqtisodiyot taraqqiyotining talabidir. Zamonaviy agrar inqilob qul mehnati va xarajatlarni qisqartiradigan, samaradorlikni oshiradigan ilg'or axborot texnologiyalari joriy etilishini ko'zda tutadi.

Respublika qishloq xo'jaligida ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalari ancha eskirgani, to'g'ri foydalanilmayotgan potensial, bir birlik yer maydonidan olinayotgan daromad o'rtacha jahona ko'rsatkichlaridan pastligi, zamonaviy aqlli qishloq xo'jaligiga o'tish, buning uchun avvalo bilimlar va innovatsiyalarni keng tadbiq etish hukumat oldiga sohaga islohotlarni joriy etishga undamoqda. Xususan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti: "kambag'allikni qisqartirish va qishloq aholisi daromadlarini ko'paytirishda eng tez natija beradigan omil bu – qishloq xo'jaligida hosildorlik va samaradorlikni keskin oshirishdir. Bunda har gektar yerdan olinadigan daromadni hozirgi o'rtacha 2 ming dollardan kamida 5 ming dollargacha yetkazish ustuvor vazifa qilib qo'yiladi. Buning uchun qishloq xo'jaligiga eng ilg'or texnologiyalar, suvni tejaydigan va biotexnologiyalarni, urug'chilik, ilm- fan va innovatsiyalar sohasidagi yutuqlarni keng joriy etishimiz lozim. 2021 yili barcha viloyatlarda Qishloq xo'jaligida bilim va innovatsiyalar markazlari tashkil etilib, ularda "yagona darcha" tamoyili asosida 100 dan ortiq agroxizmatlar ko'rsatish yo'lga qo'yiladi", deya ta'kidlaganlar {2}.

Belgilangan ko'rsatkichlarga erishish uchun zamonaviy aqlli qishloq xo'jaligini joriy qilish, nomidan ma'lumki aql va bilimga asoslangan va shu jumladan axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari qo'llaniladigan raqamlashtirish jarayonlari joriy etilgan qishloq xo'jaligiga o'tish talab qilinadi. Bu vazifa faqat bilim va innovatsiyalarni tadbiq etishni rivojlantirish orqali amalga oshadi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. Mutaxassislar fikricha yaqin kelajakda 2050 yillarga kelib dunyo aholisi 10 mlrdga yaqinlashadi, insoniyat jiddiy global tahdidlarga duch keladi. Bu mavjud tabiiy zahiralarda ozuqa xavfsizligini ta'minlash masalasi. Tabiat va qishloq xo'jaligiga bosim ortadi. Hozirgi kunda dunyoda qariyb 1 mlrd aholi ochlikka duch kelayotgan bo'lsa, dune hamjamiyati va yetakchi davlatlar tomonidan zaruriy choralar ko'rilmasa bu ko'rsatkich 30 yildan keyin dunyo aholisining yarmiga tenglashishi mumkin {6}.

Mavjud resurslar yer, suv, tabiiy boyliklardan oqilona foydalanish, tejamkor texnologiyalarni qo'llash, yerlarni eroziyasi, cho'llanish va shurlanishni oldini olish sohaga innovatsiyalarni tadbiq

etishni talab etadi. Innovatsiyalarni kiritish ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishga, moddiy, mehnat zahiralarni tejashiga, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligiga va eksport salohiyatining oshishiga olib keladi {7}. Agrar sohada innovatsiyalarni joriy etish borasidagi tadqiqotlarga borgan sari ko'p olimlar o'z hissasini qo'shmoqda, xususan chet ellik olimlar D.Bell, E.Toftler, rusolimlari A.Altuxov, L.Vinnichuk, V.Bautin, V.Nechayev va o'zbek olimlari A.Abdug'aniyev, A.Vahobov, A.Qodirov, S.G'ulomov, M.Mahkamova.

Bu olimlardan D.Bell va E.Toftlerning fikricha aksariyat rivojlangan mamlakatlarning dunyodagi iqtisodiy ustunligini aynan innovatsion iqtisodiyot ta'minlab beradi {8}. Professor L.Vinnichuk fikricha esa oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashning yagona yechimini innovatsion agroiqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish orqali topish mumkin {9}.

Altuxov A.I.ga hozirgi sharoitlarda qishloq xo'jaligi rivojlanishining innovatsion yo'li uchta o'zaro bog'liq yo'nalishga ega:

- inson omiliga innovatsiyalar, bu ta'lim, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlanmalar, innovatsiyalar va axborot makonini rivojiga bog'liq;
- biologik omilga innovatsiyalar, aynan shu yo'nalish bilan boshqa tarmoqlar innovatsion rivojlanishidan farq qiladi, bu yer unumdorligini oshirish, qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari va hayvonlari mahsuldorligini oshirish bilan bog'liq innovatsiyalarni joriy etishga bog'liq;

- texnologik xarakterga ega innovatsiyalar – mehnat unumdorligi va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni jadal oshirish imkonini beruvchi energiya tejamkor va ilmiy asoslangan texnologiyalar yordamida qishloq xo'jaligi texnik-texnologik salohiyatini takomillashtirishga bog'liq {10}.

Agar axborot va bilim yangiliklarga aylansa, ya'ni ilmiy-texnikaviy yoki boshqa ijodkorlikning mahsuli, bozorga tayyorlangan yangi yoki takomillashtirilgan mahsulot ko'rinishida, amaliy faoliyatda qo'llaniladigan yangi yoki takomillashtirilgan texnologik jarayon sifatida yakuniy natijasi bo'lganda postindustrial iqtisodiyot istiqbolga ega bo'ladi. Innovatsiyalar ularni amaliy qo'llanilishi (innovatsion faoliyat) bilan bog'liq ishlar bajarilganda va xizmatlar ko'rsatilganda iqtisodiyotda samarani ta'minlashi mumkin – deya ta'kidlaydi Bautin V.M. {11}.

Eksportga yo'naltirilgan yuqori mahsuldor qishloq xo'jaligi tarmog'ini yaratish bo'yicha qo'yilgan vazifalarni hal qilish uchun sohani rivojlantirishning innovatsion modelini, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishiga samarali innovatsiyalarning doimiy kirib kelishini joriy yetish zarur – deydi professor V.I.Nechayev {12}.

O'zbek olimlaridan S.C.Gulyamov ta'kidlashicha qishloq xo'jaligida innovatsion rivojlanish muammolari ancha jiddiy tus olgan, tarmoq barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari raqobatbardoshligini oshirish uchun qishloq xo'jalik ishlab chiqarishiga NBIC-texnologiyalarni faol tadbiq qilish kerak

M.A.Mahkamova fikricha raqamlashtirish borasidagi innovatsiyalar insonlarsiz boshqaruv tizimini yo'lga qo'yish orqali korrupsiyani kamaytiradi, soliq tushumlarini "aqlli" shartnomalar tuzish orqali ko'paytiradi, budget xarajatlarini va tenderlarning ochiqqligini oshiradi, yagona elektron platforma orqali davlat xizmatlarini ko'rsatish imkonini beradi [14].

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqotning metodologik asosi qishloq xo'jaligida kechayotgan raqamlashtirish jarayonlarida innovatsiyalarni tadqiqot etish sohaga doir ta'limni rivojlantirish va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlanmalari muhiti joriy etilishi orqali erishishda kompleks yondashuv hisoblanadi. Qishloq xo'jaligiga ixtisoslashgan oliy o'quv yurtlari innovatsiyalarni tarqatish ma'suliyatini o'z zimmasiga olishi va ularni respublikaning barcha hududlariga joriy etilishi baholangan. Tadqiqot jarayonida iqtisodiy, qiyosiy va statistik tahlil natijalaridan foydalanildi.

Shu bilan birgalikda tadqiqotning nazariy asosi bo'lib, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining ushbu masalaga tegishli qaror va farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar xizmat kildi. Shuningdek, mazkur farmon va qarorlarda belgilangan vazifalar asosida qishloq xo'jaligi boshqaruv tizimida axborot-kommunikatsiya va raqamlashtirish texnologiyalarining jadal sur'atda joriy etilishini ta'minlash, zamonaviy boshqaruv tamoyillari va konsepsiyalari yuzasidan taklif va tavsiyalardan hamda tegishli jarayonli yondashuv, qiyosiy va tizimli, analiz va sintez, induksiya va deduksiya usullaridan keng foydalanildi.

Raqamli texnologiyalarni yanada rivojlantirishni va keng joriy etilishini ta'minlash maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 5-oktabrdagi "Raqamli O'zbekiston — 2030" strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PF-6079-son farmoni qabul qilindi [8]. Ushbu farmon bilan iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari, ijtimoiy soha va davlat boshqaruvi tizimining jadal raqamli rivojlanishini ta'minlash, shu jumladan elektron davlat xizmatlarini ko'rsatish mexanizmlarini yanada takomillashtirish, raqamli texnologiyalarni yanada keng joriy etish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiluvchi "Raqamli O'zbekiston — 2030" strategiyasi, 2020-2022 yillarda hududlarni hamda tarmoqlarni raqamli transformatsiya qilish dasturlari, "Raqamli O'zbekiston — 2030" strategiyasini amalga oshirish bo'yicha "Yo'l xaritasi" tasdiqlandi. "Yo'l xaritasi" bilan elektron hukumatni, raqamli industriyani, raqamli ta'limni, raqamli infratuzilmalarni rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlar belgilab berildi.

Bizga ma'lumki hozirgi kunda global miqyosda inson faoliyatining deyarli barcha sohasida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanib bormoqda. Shu bois mamlakatimizda ham so'nggi yillarda raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishga, agrar soha boshqaruv tizimida hamda mavjud yer, suv, moddiy- texnika va mehnat resurslaridan oqilona foydalanishni ta'minlovchi "Aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi" texnologiyalarini takomillashtirishga alohida ahamiyat berilmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda hamda yuqorida qayd etilgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmon va qarorlarining ijrosini agrar sohada ta'minlash maqsadida sohani raqamlashtirishning ustuvor vazifalari o'z ifodasini topgan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020 yil 17-dekabrda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi agrosanoat majmui va qishloq xo'jaligida raqamlashtirish tizimini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 794-son qarori qabul qilindi [9].

Mazkur qaror bilan "Aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi" texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish strategiyasi, "Aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi" texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish strategiyasini amalga oshirish bo'yicha 2021 — 2023- yillarga mo'ljallangan chora-tadbirlar dasturi, Qishloq xo'jaligi va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari statistikasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar dasturi, 2021-2022 yillarda agrar sohada zamonaviy axborot tizimlari va dasturiy mahsulotlarni keng joriy qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar dasturi, Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi bilan ma'lumotlar almashishni yo'lga qo'yadigan tashkilotlar ro'yxati, 2021 yilda «Aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi» texnologiyalarini respublika hududlariga joriy qilish bo'yicha manzilli ro'yxat tasdiqlandi.

Ushbu qarorda qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yerlardan, suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish va ekinlar holatini nazorat qilishning idoraviy va idoralararo axborot tizimlarini joriy etish, agrosanoat majmuidagi tashkilotlar tomonidan ko'rsatiladigan xizmatlarni, shu jumladan, davlat xizmatlarini to'liq elektron shaklga o'tkazish, qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish uchun davlat-xususiy sheriklik shartlari asosida maqsadli loyihalarni amalga oshirish kabi ustuvor yo'nalishlar belgilab berildi.

Shuningdek, Qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi huzurida "Agrosanoatni raqamlashtirish markazi" davlat muassasasi tashkil etilib, unga agrosanoat majmuida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtiruvchilar, ta'minotchilar hamda qayta ishlash tashkilotlari o'rtasida o'zaro iqtisodiy hamkorlikni amalga oshirish imkoniyatini yorituvchi platforma bo'lib xizmat ko'rsatuvchi "Raqamli qishloq xo'jaligi" axborot tizimini yuritish vazifasi yuklatildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida "Aqlli qishloq xo'jaligi" texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish strategiyasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 23-oktabrdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020 — 2030 yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5853-son hamda 2020 yil 5-oktabrdagi "Raqamli O'zbekiston — 2030" strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-6079-son Farmonlari, 2020-yil 28-yanvardagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020 — 2030 yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasida belgilangan vazifalarni 2020 yilda amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-4575-son hamda 2020 yil 28-apreldagi "Raqamli iqtisodiyot va elektron hukumatni keng joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ-4699-son qarorlari ijrosini ta'minlash yuzasidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Yuqorida qabul qilingan farmon va qarorlar asosida agrar sohani raqamlashtirish bo'yicha xorijiy hamkorlar bilan pilot va tijoriy loyihalarni amalga oshirilmoqda. Respublika agrar sohasida "Raqamli qishloq xo'jaligi" yagona integratsiyalashgan platformani ishga tushirish bo'yicha keng qamrovli ishlar lohib borilmoqda va platformaning texnik-iqtisodiy asoslari bo'yicha hujjatlar 2021 yilda ishlab chiqilib, 2022-2023 yillarda esa ekinlarini joylashtirishdan mahsulotlarni sotishga bo'lgan jarayonlarni o'z ichiga to'liq qamrab olgan tizim joriy etilib, 25 dan ortiq (shu jumladan, 15 ta boshqa yo'nalish, Smart water, Vis-Chinor, E-fituz va boshqa axborot tizimlari integratsiya qilinib ishga tushiriladi. Platformaning mobil ilovalari orqali 2024-2026 yillarda ochiq va aniq ma'lumotlar asosida agrar sohaning turli tarmoqlari bo'yicha ehtiyojlarga binoan interaktiv xizmatlar ko'rsatilib, olingan ma'lumotlarning tahlil sifati va aniqligi ta'minlanadi, xizmatdan foydalanuvchilarning vaqti va mablag'lari tejalib, ularning ish samaradorligi oshiriladi.

Xizmatlar ko'rsatish imkoniyatlarini hamda raqamli texnologiyalar qamrovini kengaytirish maqsadida "Yagona geoaxborot", "E-IJARA TANLOV", "Agrar sohada subsidiya berish", "Qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida onlayn hisobot", "Qishloq xo'jaligi va melioratsiya texnikalarining yagona davlat reyestri", "Sovutgichli omborxonalar", "Agroplatforma", "Suv iresurslarini resurslarini boshqarishni avtomatlashtirish", "O'zpxata", "Elektronsavdo" kabi raqamlashtirilgan axborot tizimlari yaratilib ishga tushiriladi.

Agrar sohani 2022-2026 yillarda raqamlashtirish natijasida erishilishi kutilayotgan asosiy maqsadli ko'rsatkichlar-indikatorlar ishlab chiqilmoqda.

"Agrosanoatni raqamlashtirish markazi" davlat muassasasi tomonidan qishloq xo'jaligini raqamlashtirish borasida olib borilayotgan faol harakatlar natijasida qishloq xo'jaligi texnikalarini "Elektron hisobga olish va real vaqt rejimida mexanizatsiya xizmatlari ko'rsatilishini monitoring qilish" axborot tizimi ishga tushirildi va 3500 dan ziyod qishloq xo'jaligi texnikalariga GPS qurilmalari o'rnatilib, onlayn monitoring qilinmoqda.

Suv resurslarini boshqarishni avtomatlashtirish axborot tizimi ishlab chiqildi, 200 dan ortiq "Aqlli suv" (Smart Water) raqamli qurilmalari o'rnatilib, tizim monitoring qilinmoqda.

Yuqoridagi qayd etilgan o'ta muhim qarorlar va ularning ijrosini ta'minlash bo'yicha keng ko'lamda amalga oshirilayotgan tashkiliy chora-tadbirlar respublikada qishloq xo'jaligi boshqaruv tizimini transformatsiyalashni bir vaqtning o'zida ikki yo'nalishda olib borilishi maqsadga muvofiqqligini ko'rsatmoqda. Birinchisi-qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishini raqamlashtirish, ikkinchisi-qishloq xo'jaligi sohasi boshqaruv tizimini raqamlashtirish. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, ushbu ikki yo'nalish o'zaro uzviy va ulzüksiz bog'langan bo'lib, birgalikda qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishi va ushbu soha boshqaruv tizimining samarali ravishda ishlab ketishligini ta'minlanishi lozim.

Bugungi kunda qishloq xo'jaligi boshqaruv tizimida axborot-kommunikatsiya va raqamlashtirish texnologiyalarining jadal sur'atda joriy etilib borilishini o'rganish va tahlillar asosida o'zaro bog'liqlik funksional modeli tavsiya etilmoqda.

Tahlil va natijalar. Dunyoda rivojlanish bo'yicha reytinglarda egallab turgan o'rinlarimizga qarasaq qilinishi kerak bo'lgan ishlar talaygina ekanini ko'rish mumkin bo'ladi:

Global innovatsiyalar indeksi (GII) innovatsiyalarga asoslangan iqtisodiy o'sishning ko'p qirrali jihatlari to'g'risida ma'lumot beradi.

2022 yilgi hisobotga ko'ra 131 ta davlatlar uchun 81 ta batafsil o'lovch mezonlari hisoblab chiqilib, GII iqtisodiyotlarning innovatsion samaradorligini baholovchi yetakchi ko'rsatkichlardan biriga aylandi. Hozirgi kunga kelib, GII siyosatchilar, investorlar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlar uchun yillik innovatsion taraqqiyotni baholash imkonini beradigan muhim qiyosiy vositalardan biriga aylandi.

GII hisobotini nashrga chiqarish paytida dunyo pandemiya va siyosiy murakkab vaziyatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ta'sirini yengish uchun kurashmoqda. Endi har doimgidan ham ko'proq innovatsiya – birinchi navbatda global ishlab chiqarish zanjirlaridagi uzilishlar natijasida mahalliy ishlab chiqarish uchun zarur xom-ashyo materiallarini mahalliy lashtirish – mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorligiga salbiy ta'sirlarni engib o'tishga uchun eng yaxshi umid. GII 2022 hisobotida raqamli va fundamental innovatsiyalar kelajakda mehnat unumdorligi va iqtisodiy yuksalishning asosi bo'lishi ta'kidlanib o'tildi.

GII yangi nashri oldingi hisobotlardagi innovatsiyalarni baholashdagi kamchiliklarni yangi ma'lumotlarni o'zlashtirish hamda eng so'nggi izlanishlar amalda qo'llash bilan ishlab chiqiladigan loyiha hisoblanadi. GII ikkita sub-indekslarga asoslanadi – Innovatsiyalar

kiritish sub-indeksi va innovatsiyalar natijalari sub-indekslaridir. Mazkur sub-indekslar quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

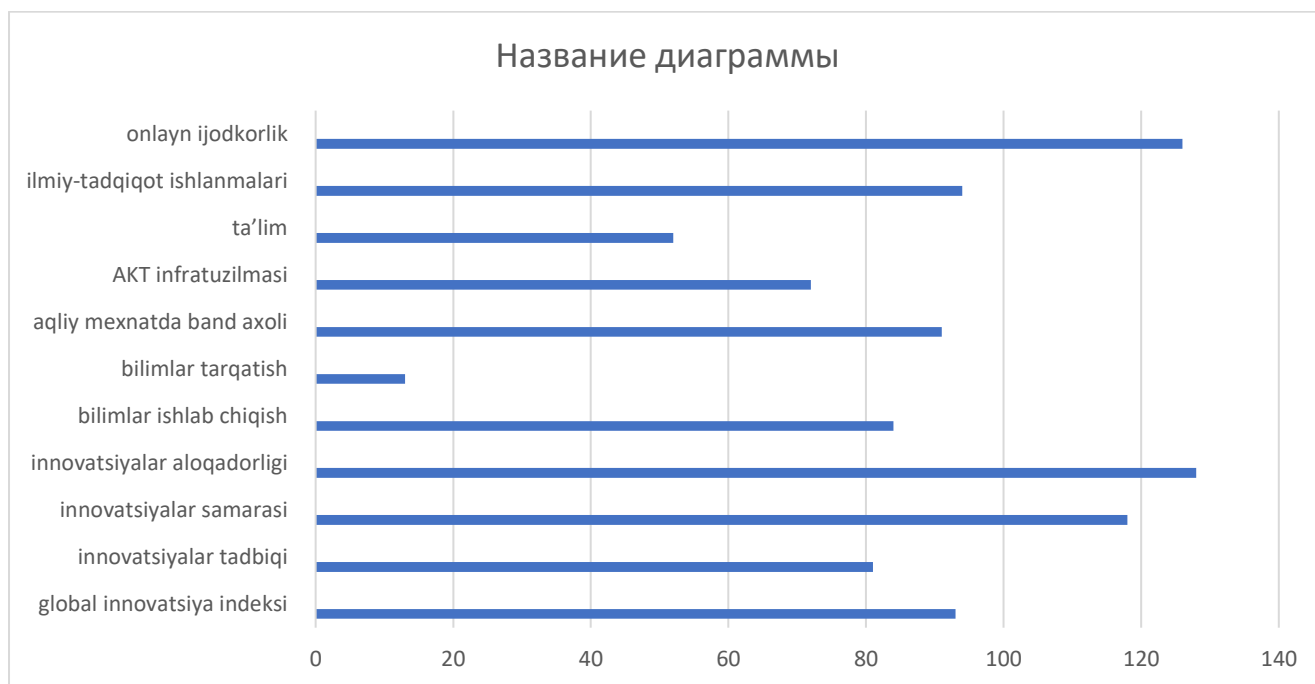
“Innovatsiyalarga sarmoya” sub-indeksi: besh (5) turdagi kiritmalar komponentlari milliy iqtisodiyotning innovatsion faoliyatini ta'minlovchi elementlarni qamrab oladi, bular: Institutlar sifati, Inson kapitali va ilmiy-tadqiqotlar faoliyati, infratuzilma, Bozor rivojlanishi va Biznesni rivojlantirish. Mazkur komponentlar iqtisodiyotda innovatsiyalar rivojlanishiga ko'mak beradigan muhitning jihatlarni belgilaydi. “Innovatsion mahsulotlar” sub-indeksi: innovatsion faoliyat natijalari iqtisodiyotdagi innovatsion faoliyat samarasidir. Garchan sub-indeks faqat ikkita komponentdan iborat bo'lsada, GIIning umumiy bahosini hisoblashda sub-indeksi bilan bir xil vaznga ega. Ikkita (2) faoliyat natijalari: Fan va texnologiyalar va ijodiy mahsulotlar. GIIning umumiy bahosi kiritma va natijalar sub-indekslarining o'rta qiymatiga teng.

Har bir komponent uchta ko'rsatkichlarga bo'linadi, shu jumladan, har bir ko'rsatkich individual elementlarga bo'linadi – jami 81 ta. Har bir davlat 0 dan 100 oralig'idagi tegishli normalashtirilgan ballari bo'yicha baholandi.

1-jadval

GIIning sub-indekslari

Top 10 davlatlar	
1	Shvetsariya
2	Amerika Qo'shma shtatlari
3	Shvetsiya
4	Buyuk Britaniya
5	Gollandiya
6	Korrey Respublikasi
7	Singapur
8	Germaniya
9	Finlandiya
10	Daniya



1-Rasm. O'zbekiston global innovatsiya indeksida o'rirlari {3}.

2020 yilda reytingdan joy olgan 131 mamlakat ichida turli yo'nalishlarda mamlakatimiz egallagan o'rini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak ishlab chiqarishga ilg'or ilm-fan yutuqlarini tadbiqu qilib sohaning sarmoya jozibadorligi oshirishga va pirovardida iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish uchun tadbiqu etilayotgan innovatsiyalar samarasini oshirish kerak. 1-rasmdagi innovatsiyalar aloqadorligi va bilimlar

tarqatish yo'nalishlarida mamlakatimiz reytingni quyi pog'onalaridan joy olgan, chunki ilm-fan bilan ishlab chiqarish o'rtasida aloqa uzilgan. Ta'lim bilan ishlab chiqarish bir-biriga bog'liqmas xolda faoliyat yuritayapti. Hozirgi kunda oliy o'quv yurtlarida ham asosan nazariy bilimlar berish shakllangan, talabalarga amaliy mashg'ulotlar, daladagi ko'nikmalar juda qisqa formatda tashkil etilgan,

laboratoriya tajribalari o'tkazish keskin pasayib ketgan. Bundan tashqari sohaga oid adabiyotlarning eskirganligi yoki zaruriy bilim va axborotlarning yetishmasligi ham hozirgi ilg'or texnologiyalar qo'llanilayotgan davrda rivojlanish sustlashishida o'z aksini topgan.

Talaba olgan bilimni amalda qo'llay olmasa, kutilayotgan natijani ololmasa, yoki fermer biron natijaga erishish uchun zaruriy bilimga ehtiyoj sezsa, u xolda talabaniing bilimi ham o'z kuchini yo'qotadi, fermer ham kerakli marraga yetolmaydi. Shuning uchun ta'lim bilan ishlab chiqarish o'rtasida aloqa bo'lmagani uchun bilimlar tarqatish bo'yicha ham orqadamiz.

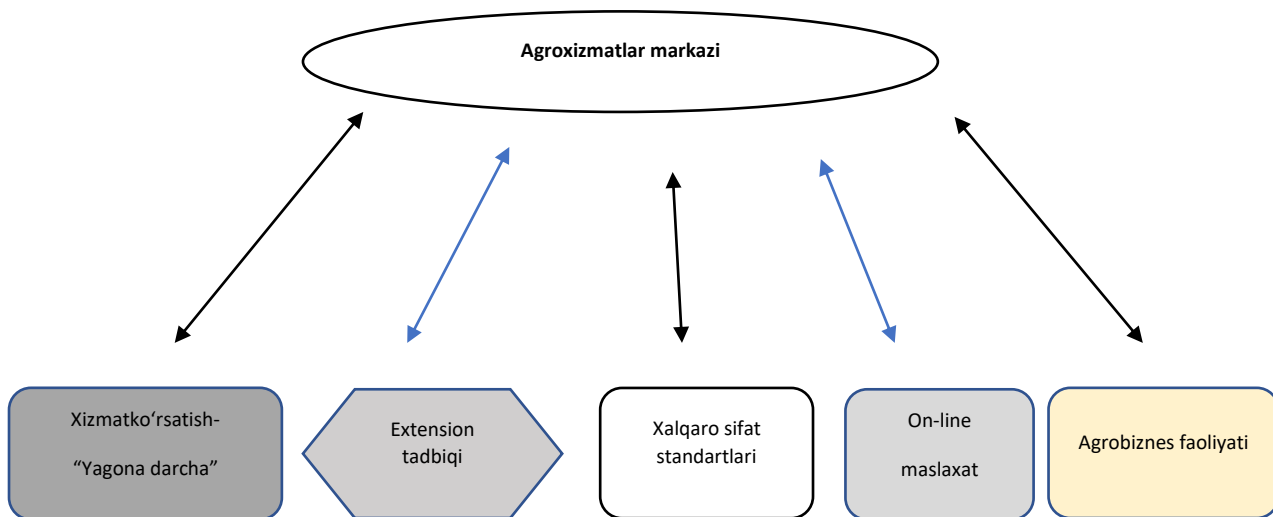
Bugungi kunda dunyoda rivojlangan g'arb mamlakatlari o'z qishloq xo'jaligida raqamlashtirish darajasini 30-50% l ga yetkazib, mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni qarrasiga oshirayotgan davrda, bizda bu jarayonlar ancha turg'un xolatda, ularga ergashish juda sekin kechmoqda. Bunda asosiy sabablardan zaruriy infratuzilma, texnik va dasturiy ta'minot va eng asosiysi malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi masalasi yotadi. Qishloq xo'jaligi raqamli transformatsiyasi uchun yangi bilimga ega mutaxassislar va ularga yordamchi aqlli ishlanmalar zarur. Hozirgi vaqtda respublikamiz oliy o'quv yurtlari qishloq va suv xo'jaligi yo'nalishlarida yiliga

5,5 mingdan{4} ortiq mutaxassis kadrlar bitirib chiqadi. Son jihatidan kam ko'rinmagan bu mutaxassislarni zarur bilim va ko'nikma bilan ta'minlab qishloq xo'jaligida o'z ixtisosliklari bo'yicha ishlashi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni tashkil etish kerak.

Bu masalarni hal etishda yo'lida mamlakatimiz hukumati tomonidan bir qator xujjatlar qabul qilinmoqda. Jumladan 23.10.2019 y. qabul qilingan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligining 2020-2030 yillarda rivojlanish strategiyasi" Prezident farmonining 7-bobida qishloq xo'jaligida ilm-fan, ta'lim, axborot va maslahat xizmatlari tizimlarini rivojlantirishga va mavjud muammolarni hal etishga aloxida urg'u berilgan. Xujjatda keltirilishicha hozirgi kunda qishloq xo'jalik ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlanmalariga davlat sarmoyalari miqdori yalpi qishloq xo'jalik budjetining 0,2% ni tashkil qilar ekan {5}.

Yana bir xujjat "Agrar ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Prezident qarori qabul qilindi. Qaror bilan agrar sohadagi OTMda kredit-modul tizimi joriy etiladi hamda Toshkent davlat agrar universitetida bakalavriat yo'nalishlarining sirtqi ta'lim shakli bo'yicha masofaviy ta'lim olish tizimini bosqichma-bosqich yo'lga qo'yiladi. Qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishi sohasiga magistratura muddatini 1 yil etib belgilash, sohadagi tajribali xodimlarni o'qishga tavsiya asosida qabul qilish, sirtqi ta'limni intensivlash, to'lov-kontrakt borasida yengilliklar belgilab o'tilgan. Shuningdek, "Agroinnovatsiya" DUK va Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti huzurida qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi huzuridagi "Qishloq xo'jaligida bilim va innovatsiyalar" milliy markazi tashkil etildi. Qishloq xo'jaligida yangi ilmiy va innovatsion yutuqlarni, raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish, qishloq xo'jaligida bilim va innovatsiyalar tizimi (AKIS-Qishloq xo'jaligida bilim va innovatsiyalar tizimi)strategiyasini amalga oshirish Milliy markazning asosiy vazifalaridan biri etib belgilandi.

Vazirlik tomonidan ham bu borada birinchi qadamlar tashlandi. 2020 yili vazirlik rahbarlarining Farg'ona vodiysiga uyushtirgan tashrifi davomida avval Farg'ona viloyatida sinov tariqasida, keyin Andijon viloyatida O'zbekistonda agrar sohani keng rivojlantirish, fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarishni integratsiyalash maqsadida qishloq xo'jaligida bilim va innovatsiyalar tizimi – AKISni tashkil etish va rivojlantirish g'oyasi ilgari surilgandi. Vodiy viloyatlarining tanlanishi ular respublikaning qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaruvchi va ilmiy-texnik asosga ega ilg'or viloyatlar ekanligi inobatga olingan. Farg'ona vodiysida xalqaro laboratoriya faoliyati ham yo'lga quyiladi, u mamlakatimizda iste'molda bo'lgan va O'zbekistondan eksport qilinadigan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari sifatini yaxshilash uchun ozuqa mahsulotlarini ISO, HACCP, FSSC, Global GAP, «Halal» singari 15 tadan ortiq xalqaro standartlari asosida sertifikatlaydi{15}. Bu esa qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari eksport salohiyatini oshirishga qaratilgan dadil qadamdir.



2-rasm. AKIS milliy markazi faoliyati {16}.

Bu rasmda Farg'onada tashkil etish taklif etilayotgan markaz faoliyat ko'lamini tasvirlangan, bu faoliyat bilan kelajakda nafaqat yirik agrosanoat ishlab chiqaruvchilari, uyushma va fermerlarni, balki yarim milliarddan ortiq tomorqa yer egalari ham qamrab olish ko'zda tutilgan, bu esa o'z navbatida mamlakatimiz aholisining qariyb yarmi istiqomat qilayotgan qishloqlar farovonligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Markaz to'g'ri faoliyati va agrar ishlab chiqaruvchi talabi qanoatlantirilishi uchun qo'shimcha talablardan biri bu qishloq joylarda zaruriy infratuzilmani to'g'ri tashkil etish masalasi turadi. Bu infratuzilmaning eng asosiy qismi bu axborot- kommunikatsiya

tizimlarini o'rnatish vositalarini uzluksiz va sifatli ishlashini ta'minlashdan iborat. AKT tizimlari faoliyatining sifat ko'rsatkichi raqamlashtirish jarayonlarini sohaga jadal tadqiq etilishiga ta'sir qiladi. Qishloq xo'jaligi transformatsiyasida raqamlashtirishni tadqiq etish biznes- jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirishga olib keladi, innovatsiyalarni samaradorligini oshiradi, soha va butun iqtisodiyot rivojlanishiga turtki bo'ladi.

Istiqbolda bu markazlar faoliyatini sifatini oshirish va rivojlantirish uchun davlat-xususiy sheriklik munosabatlariga o'tkazish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

2-jadval

Qishloq xo'jaligida innovatsiyalarni shakli bo'yicha taqsimlanishi{4}

Tadqiq etilgan innovatsiyalar, shu jumladan (% hisobida):	2017	2018	2019
- texnologik	100,0	100,0	100,0
- marketing	100,0	100,0	91,2
- tashkiliy	-	-	-

Bu raqamlar agrar ishlab chiqarishda innovatsiyalarni tadbiq etish asosan texnologik jihatdan amalga oshirilayotganini, va bu birinchi navbatda e'tibor ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga qaratilayotganini ko'rsatadi. Ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotni qayta ishlab, iste'molchiga yetkazish tashkiliy va marketing innovatsiyalarni joriy etilishini ham taqozo etadi.

Qishloq xo'jaligiga ilm-fanni tadbiq etgan xolda barqaror rivojlanishga erishish mumkin. Birinchinav batda harakatni ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlanmalari salohiyatini oshirish, xususan sohada metodologik va ilmiy-tadqiqot yondashishni takomillashtirish, amaliyot va tahlil maydonlarini ko'paytirish, sohaga yetuk chet el ilg'or tajribasini jalb qilish, kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish kerak. Tayyorlanayotgan kadrlar g'oyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash va ilmiy ishlanmalarini rag'batlantirishni yo'lga quyish.

Eng asosiy ilmiy-fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarishni bir-biriga bog'liq xolda faoliyat yuritishini ta'minlash kerak, chunki faqat shu tartibda qishloq xo'jaligini raqamlashtirish bosqichiga o'tish mumkin, va o'z navbatida raqamlashtirish bu sohalarini birgalikda ishlash shartini keltirib chiqaradi. Sohani raqamlashtirish esa sifatli mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni yangi bosqichga olib chiqadi.

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Xulosa. Maqolada keltirilgan raqamlardan ko'rinib turibdiki iqtisodiyotimizga va shu jumladan agrosanoat majmuasiga raqamlashtirish jarayonini va innovatsiyalarni tadbiq etish faqat ilm-fan yutuqlari va yangi texnologiyalarni samarali qo'llash orqali, sohaga yetuk kadrlarni yetishtirish va ilg'or tajriba asosida tinimsiz mutaxassislarni malakasini oshirib borish orqali erishish mumkin. Raqamlashtirish jarayonlari iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarini qamrab olib innovatsiyalar joriy etilishini yengillashtirish uchun ilm-fan va ishlab chiqarishni o'zaro bog'liq xolda faoliyatini ta'minlash zarur.

Shuni alohida qayd etish lozimki, bugungi kunda qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishi va boshqaruvi tizimida "Raqamli qishloq xo'jaligi" yagona integratsion platformaga axborot tizimlari, axborot resurslari, dasturiy mahsulot hamda ma'lumotlar bazalarini birlashtirish, qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarini hududlar kesimida joylashtirishdan mahsulotlarni sotishgacha bo'lgan jarayonlarni to'liq qamrab olgan raqamlashtirish tizimini joriy etish, aniq statistik ma'lumotlarning ochiqligini ta'minlash, barcha viloyatlar va keyinchalik tumanlar hududlarida tashkil etilayotgan "Agroxizmatlar markazlari" orqali mavjud 100 dan ortiq xizmatlarni raqamlashtirish, agroklastlar, fermerlar va tomorqa yer egalarga maxsus mobil qurilmalar bilan jixozlaniladi.

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OZIQ-OVQAT SANOAT KORXONALARI FAOLIYATINI BOSHQARISH HAMDA KORXONALAR IQTISODIY SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda mamlakatimizning milliy iqtisodiyotida qurilish sohasining o'rni va ahamiyati, Prezidentimiz tomonidan ko'zlangan yuqori iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini saqlab qolish ham qurilish sohasidagi olib borilayotgan islohotlar bilan chambarchasi bog'liqligi, hamda statistika boshqarmasi tomonidan O'zbekiston Respublikasida qurilish ishlari bajarilish bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kirish. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning hozirgi bosqichida oziq-ovqat savdosi korxonalarida xizmatlarni diversifikatsiyalashning samaradorligini oshirish pirovard maqsad bo'lib hisoblanadi. Yurtboshimiz ta'kidlaganlaridek – "Hozirgi vaqtda dunyo miqyosida oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, ekologik toza mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish dolzarb masaladir"¹. Ushbu masalani hal etishda yangilanayotgan O'zbekistonda faoliyat yuritayotgan oziq-ovqat savdosi korxonalarini xizmatlarining rolini oshirish muhim ustuvor vazifalardan bo'lib, bu borada mamlakat miqyosida oziq-ovqat savdosini yanada rivojlantirish, uning raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlash, ichki va tashqi bozorlardagi konyunktura o'zgarishini inobatga olgan holda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish va ularni iste'molchilarga taklif etishda savdo xizmatlarini tarmog'ini, yo'nalishlarini kengaytirish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jumladan, bugungi kunda jahonda oziq-ovqat savdosi sohasining rivojlanishi elektron tijorat darajasiga qadar ko'tarilib, «elektron tijoratning ko'lami 2,8 trln. AQSH dollari va o'sish sur'atlari 20-25 foizni tashkil etmoqda»². Bu ko'rsatkichlar jahon miqyosida oziq-ovqat savdosi xizmatlarining takomillashayotganidan dalolat beradi. Jahonda oziq-ovqat savdosi sohasini samarali rivojlantirishga, bozorlarda raqobatbardosh mahsulotlarning turlarini kengaytirishga oid tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish, soha xizmatlari samaradorligini rivojlantirishning strategik yo'nalishlarini ishlab chiqish masalalari ham ustuvor vazifalar sifatida baholanmoqda. Mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotining hozirgi rivojlanish bosqichida eng muhim muammolaridan biri oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi va aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan to'laonli ta'minlashdir. Oziq-ovqat sanoati mamlakatimizda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar bilan to'ldirishning obyektiv zarurati oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining samarali ishlashini nazarda tutadi, chunki oxir-oqibat nafaqat aholining turmush darajasi, balki umuman iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga ham bog'liq. Shu bois, oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini yetuk bozor munosabatlari sharoitida va ichki oziq-ovqat bozorida raqobatning kuchayishi sharoitida, nafaqat an'anaviy resurslardan, balki, birinchi navbatda, texnologik va tashkiliy asosda foydalanishga asoslangan yangi boshqaruv tizimi zarur. Bu vazifa nazariy va amaliy xarakterdagi bir qator yangi muammolarni hal qilish uchun asos hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Oziq-ovqat savdosi korxonalarida xizmatlarni diversifikatsiyalash va samaradorligini oshirish bilan bog'liq ilmiy izlanishlar jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari oliy ta'im muassalarida, jumladan, Cornell University (AQSH), Les Roches International School of

Hotel Management (Ispaniya), Oxford Brookes University (Buyuk Britaniya), Bluye Mountains International School of Hotel Management (Avstraliya), University of Surrey (Buyuk Britaniya), Shanxay National University (Xitoy), Maskva davlat universiteti (Rossiya) tomonidan olib borilmoqda. Oziq-ovqat savdosi korxonalarida xizmatlarni diversifikatsiyalash va samaradorligini oshirish masalalari xorijlik olimlar A.I.Brestskiy, M.A.Vaxrushina, A.M.Gremonkov, S.A.Atamanenko, K.V.Baldin, G.Y.Kasyanov, T.P.Karpova, N.P.Kondrakov, M.I.Kuter, G.N.Kabushinskaya, A.M.Gremonkov, S.M.Levko, I.D.Mixalaki, G.N.Kabushinskaya, O.M.Petrushina kabilarning³ ilmiy ishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Shuningdek, M.Q.Pardayev, K.B.Urazov, M.E.Po'latov, M.M.Muxammedov, Q.Q.Qurolov, G' H.Qudratov, S.O.Voxidov, I.S.Tuxliyev, N.Y.Jo'rayev, B.A.Abdulkarimov, N.U.Arabov, T.S.Sharipov, B.A.Xasanov, Z.T.Mamatov, I.S.Ochilov, N.A.Komilova, A.K.Ibragimov, J.R.Uraqov, S.V.Voxidov, S.Sh.Yuldashiev, B.Sh.Safarov, Y.P.Urunbayeva, Sh.A.Sultonov kabilarning⁴ ilmiy izlanishlarida xizmatlarning umumiy masalalari, savdo xizmatlari samaradorligini oshirish bilan bog'liq muammolar o'rganilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada analiz va sintez, induksiya va deduksiya, abstrakt-mantiqiy tahlil, sabab va oqibat, zamon va makon, kuzatish, tizimli yondashuv, SWOT tahlil, iqtisodiy tahlilning an'anaviy, iqtisodiy matematik va statistik, sotsiologik so'rov, qiyoslash, sinergetik tahlil, korrelyatsiya va regressiya kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Mamlakatimizda pandemiya oqibatlaridan so'ng, aholi tomonidan kundan-kunga oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini iste'mol qilishga bo'lgan talab keskin darajada ortib bormoqda. Bugungi kunda dunyo miqyosida aholining kundalik xaridlarini eng asosiy qismini iste'mol uchun mo'ljallangan birlamchi mahsulot sifatida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari egallaydi. Shuning, uchun ham mamlakatimizda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashga mo'ljallangan korxonalarini qayta ishlash imkoniyatlarini yanada takomillashtirish hamda ularni iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish zamon talabi hisoblanadi. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish bevosita zamonaviy klaster tizimini rivojlantirishga bog'liqdir. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini yanada takomillashtirish borasida mamlakatimizda Muhtaram, Prezidentimiz tomonidan yangi islohotlar amalga oshirib kelinmoqda. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 23-oktyabrda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020-

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekiston Strategiyasi. Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2021. - 157 b.

² We ARE Social xalqaro agentligining yillik hisoboti. <http://wearesocial.com/global-digital-report-2019>.

³ Dissert.tutmb.ru., <http://www.dissertat.com>, <http://www.dissertat.com>, dlin.rsl.ru/Coadvertview, <http://psgspace/cgiav/org>, <http://setd/ohiolink/edv>, Как торговаться на восточном базаре. / Авт.

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⁴ Qudratov G' H., Abdulkarimov B.A., Pardayev M.Q. va boshqalar. Savdo iqtisodiyoti muammolari. O'quv qo'llanma. – T.: "Iqtisod-moliya" nashriyoti, 2016. – 508-bet

2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5853-son Farmoni qabul qilindi. Farmonga ko'ra, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ko'paytirish va qayta ishlashga qaratilgan bir qator ustuvor vazifalar belgilab berilgan: oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari xavfsizligini ta'minlash va iste'mol ratsionini yaxshilash, talab etiladigan miqdordagi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari yetishtirishni nazarda tutuvchi oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi davlat siyosatini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish; qishloq xo'jaligi, oziq-ovqat tarmog'ini modernizatsiyalash, diversifikatsiya qilish va barqaror o'sishini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun xususiy investitsiya kapitali oqimini ko'paytirishni nazarda tutuvchi sohada davlat ishtirokini kamaytirish va investitsiyaviy jozibadorlikni oshirish mexanizmlarini joriy qilish kabi muhim bo'lgan vazifalar keltirib o'tilgan. Qolaversa, bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotining jadal taraqqiyotini ta'minlash uchun tarkibiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish, yetakchi tarmoqlarni modernizatsiya va diversifikatsiya qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Aks holda nafaqat iqtisodiyotimiz rivojini, balki milliy taraqqiyotning yuksak sur'atlarini ham ta'minlab bo'lmaydi. Yuqoridagi fikrlardan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, klaster tizimi asosida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish masalasi bugungi kunda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini barqaror darajada rivojlantirishdagi ustuvor vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarining hozirgi holati, zamonaviy klaster tizimi asosida yangi innovatsion o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish sur'atlarini yanada jadallashtirishni talab etmoqda. Iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, samarali klaster tizimi asosida innovatsion yondoshuvlarni amalga oshirish mamlakatimizdagi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini iqtisodiy samaradorligini yuqori darajada oshirishni ta'minlaydi. Iqtisodiyotning innovatsion shakllanishi korxonalarini iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan zamonaviy yondoshuvlar hisobiga yuz beradi, bu esa o'z navbatida mamlakat iqtisodiyotini o'sishiga, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashni rivojlantirishga, xarajatlarni tejatlashga hamda aholini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan to'liq ta'minlashga sabab bo'ladi. Bundan ko'rinadiki, mamlakatimizda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish hamda

klaster tizimidan samarali foydalanish korxonalariga yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratib beradi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, bugungi kunda mamlakatimizdagi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarida ham bir qator kamchiliklar mavjud, jumladan: oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarida klaster tizimidan samarali foydalanish bo'yicha aniq tizim shakllanmagan. Masalan, Germaniya davlatida oziq-ovqat sanoatining zamonaviy innovatsion klaster tizimi mavjud bo'lib, yuqori darajadagi ko'rsatkichlarga ega, bizda esa oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash sanoatida klaster tizimi innovatsion jihatdan yuqori darajada rivojlanish ko'rsatkichiga ega emas; mahsulotni saralash, qadoqlash, qayta ishlash va eksport qilish bo'yicha agrologistika markazlari tashkil etilishiga qaramasdan, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarida klaster tizimini rivojlantirishni faqatgina bir tomonlama qayta ishlash imkoniyati bilan cheklanib qolmayotganligi iqtisodiy samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlarini yuqori darajada emasligini ko'rsatadi; oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash va klaster tizimida rivojlantirish bo'yicha kichik korxonalarini tashkil etilmayotganligi, faqatgina yirik korxonalar faoliyati bilan cheklanib qolganligi natijasida tizimli hamkorlik yo'lga qo'yilmaganligi hamda tarmog'ni monopollashuviga olib kelmoqda; oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bo'yicha klaster tizimida mahsulot yetishtiruvchilar, qayta ishlovchilar, boshqa yirik korxonalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro tashkiliy-iqtisodiy va huquqiy munosabatlarning yetarli darajada mukammal emasligi va uni takomillashtirish zarurligi hal qilinishi lozim bo'lgan eng muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Xususan, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini 2020-2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiya orqali rivojlantirish quyidagi jadvalda ko'rsatib o'tilgan iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarga erishishni ta'minlaydi. 1-jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, Qishloq xo'jaligida 117,3 trln so'mlik (14 mlrd AQSh doll.) qo'shilgan qiymat yaratilgan bo'lsa, uni yillik o'sishi 2021-yilda 3 foizga, 2025, 2030-yillarda esa 5 foizdan kam bo'lmagan holatda o'stirish ko'zda tutilgan. 2018-yilda qishloq xo'jaligi va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining eksporti hajmi 2,3 mlrd. AQSh dollarini tashkil etgan bo'lsa, 2021-yilda uni 3,5 mlrd. AQSh dollari, 2025-yilda 10 mlrd. AQSh dollari, 2030-yilda esa 20 mlrd. AQSh dollariga yetkazish rejalashtirilgan.

1-jadval

O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirishning 2020-2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasini amalga oshirish natijasida erishiladigan asosiy ko'rsatkichlar va indikatorlar.

T/r	Ko'rsatkichlar nomi	Asos (2018 y.)	2021-yilga maqsad	2025-yilga maqsad	2030-yilga maqsad
1	Qishloq xo'jaligida qo'shilgan qiymatning yillik o'sishi	117,3 trln so'm (14 mlrd AQSh doll.)	3 foiz	5 foiz	5 foiz
2	Qishloq xo'jaligi va oziq-ovqat tarmog'ida ish o'rinlari sonining o'sishi: Qishloq xo'jaligi, Oziq-ovqat sanoati, To'qimachilik sanoati	3 671 300 91 420 140 200	2 foiz 3 foiz 3 foiz	1 foiz 4 foiz 4 foiz	1 foiz 5 foiz 5 foiz
3	Qishloq xo'jaligi va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining eksporti hajmining oshishi	2,3 mlrd AQSh doll.	3,5 mlrd AQSh doll.	10 mlrd AQSh doll.	20 mlrd AQSh doll.
4	Aholi o'rtasida to'yib ovqatlanmaydiganlar ulushi	6,3 foiz	5 foiz	3 foiz	0
5	Qishloq xo'jaligida mehnat unumdorligini oshirish (bir nafar ishchiga bir yilda dollarda)	3 960 AQSh doll.	4 300 AQSh doll.	5 200 AQSh doll.	6 500 AQSh doll.
6	Qishloq xo'jaligidagi issiqxona gaz chiqindilarini kamaytirish	15 740 gigagramm (2016 yil)	10 foiz	30 foiz	50 foiz

Bundan tashqari, 2030-yilgacha bo'lgan oraliqda aholi o'rtasida to'yib ovqatlanmaydiganlar ulushi 2018-yilgi 6,3 foizdan, 2030-yilda 0 foizga pasaytirish, qishloq xo'jaligida mehnat unumdorligini oshirish natijasida 2018-yilgi bir nafar ishchiga bir yilda to'g'ri keladigan 3 960 AQSh dollarni, 2030-yilda 6 500 AQSh dollariga yetkazish belgilab qo'yilgan.

Yuqorida keltirib o'tilgan jadvalda, qishloq xo'jaligi strategiyasini 2020-2030-yillarda rivojlantirish orqali ko'plab iqtisodiy tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish nazarda tutilgan. Jumladan, strategiyani rivojlanishi qishloq xo'jaligi va qayta ishlash sohaslarida klaster tizimini rivojlanishiga, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini esa yuqori darajada iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari quyidagi bir qator omillarga bog'liqdir.

Birinchiidan, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarida zamonaviy klaster tizimini joriy etish;

Ikkinchiidan, iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishda innovatsion yondoshuvlar va rivojlangan davlatlarning zamonaviy tajribalardan samarali foydalanish;

Uchinchiidan, xarajatlarni minimallashtirish hamda resurs-tejamkor texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish;

To'rtinchiidan, iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilishda zamonaviy KPI baholash dasturlaridan oqilona foydalanish;

Beshinchiidan, qayta ishlash imkoniyatlarini oshirish hamda korxonalar o'rtasida o'zaro hamkorlikni ta'minlash;

Oltinchiidan, zamonaviy kadrlar siyosatini yuritish va mahsulot sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni tatbiq etish muhim omillar sanaladi.

Qolaversa, 2020-2030-yillarga mo'ljallangan qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish strategiyada ham oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan ko'plab aniq vazifalar ko'rsatib o'tilgan bo'lib, ulardan samarali foydalanish va amaliyotga tatbiq etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

O'zbekistonda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatining tez rivojlanib ketmasligiga asosiy sabab aylanma mablag'larning yetishmasligi, xomashyolar tanqisligi, ularning faoliyatini to'xtat qolishi va boshqalardir. Shuningdek, respublikada oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish va samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha bir qator tadqiqot

ishlari amalga oshirilayotgan bo'lsada, hududiy xususiyatlarni inobatga olish hamda raqobat muhitini yaratuvchi korxonalar faoliyatiga qo'yilgan talablar, unga ajratilgan imtiyozlardan samarali foydalanish, aholining oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga bo'lgan iste'mol darajasi va ishlab chiqarish hajmini iqtisodiy matematik modellar asosida chuqur o'rganishni talab etadi. Ushbu tahlillar asosida esa mazkur sanoat korxonalarining boshqaruv mexanizmini takomillashtirish va shu asosida raqobatga kirishish mumkin ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar faoliyatini rivojlantirish uchun uning boshqaruv mexanizmini takomillashtirish xususiyatlari to'g'risida mulohazalar yuritilganda, birinchi navbatda har bir iqtisodiy faoliyat turida bo'lgani kabi tavakkalchilik bilan bog'liq faoliyat tushuniladi. Chunki umumiy ma'noda tavakkalchilik – tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yuritishda xavf-xatarga va tahlikaga borishdir. Tavakkalchilik tadbirkorlik faoliyatining tub negizi bo'lishiga sabab:

birinchidan, tadbirkorning tavakkalchilik asosida faoliyat yuritishini iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, faoliyat turini erkin tanlashi, ishlab chiqarish vositalaridan erkin foydalanishini bildiradi.

ikkinchidan, bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi subyektlar raqobat kurashiga kirishadi.

uchinchidan, tadbirkor tavakkalchilik bilan ish boshlaganda boshqa qator omillar ta'sirida ham tahlikaga borishi mumkin. Jumladan, iqtisodiyotdagi mavjud nobarqarorlik holati ishlab chiqarish sohasini tanlashda tavakkalchilik xavfini oshiradi. Chunki bu sohaning foydali ekanligi to'g'risida aniqlik darajasi bo'lmaydi.

to'rtinchidan, tavakkalchilik qonunchilikka ham bog'liq, ya'ni amal qilayotgan qonun ostida huquqiy me'yorlardagi qonunchilikka zid holatlar tavakkalchilik xavfini oshiradi.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati agrosanoat majmuyining ajralmas qismi bo'lgan xalq iste'moli tovarlari sanoatining tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lib,

insonning eng eng muhim ehtiyojlarini qondirishga mo'ljallangan. Oziq-ovqat sanoati xalq xo'jaligining muhim, ko'p tarmoqli, ijtimoiy yo'naltirilgan tarmog'i bo'lib, keng assortimentdagi yuqori sifatli iste'mol tovarlari ishlab chiqarishni ta'minlaydi. Natijada mehnatga layoqatli aholi bandligini ta'minlash, uning salomatligi va farovonligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, oziq-ovqat sanoati ko'plab turdosh tarmoqlar bilan chambarchas bog'liq; qishloq xo'jaligi, kimyo va mashinasozlik sanoatining rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadi.

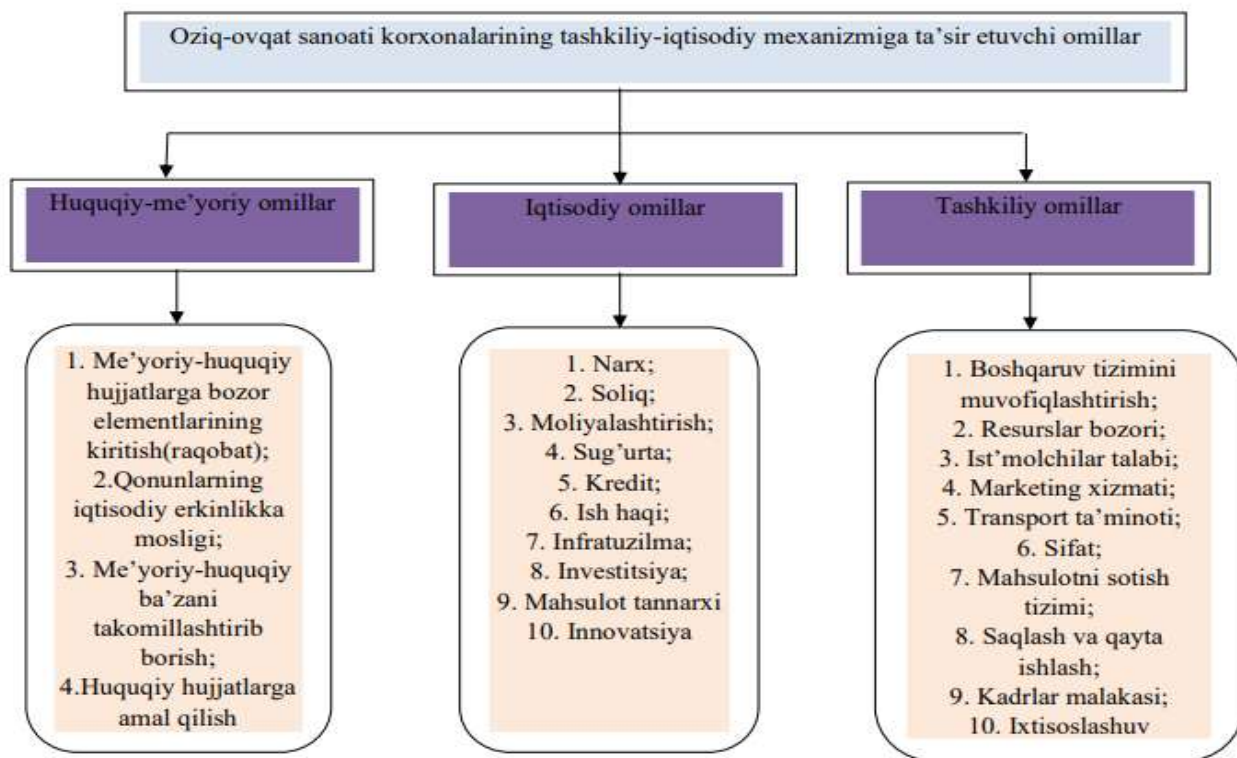
Oziq-ovqat sanoatining rivojlanishi birinchi navbatda texnologik salohiyatining samaradorligi quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

1. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetkazib berish;
2. Ushbu sanoat uchun qurilgan obyektlarning mavjudligi;
3. Barcha turdagi energiya resurslari bilan ta'minlash;
4. Transportning samarali ishlashi.

Innovatsiyalar korxonalar muvaffaqiyatining asosiy elementlaridan biri hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda ular oziq-ovqat sanoatida muhim rol o'ynay boshladilar, bu odatda yetarlicha yetuk va sekin rivojlanayotgan sektor sifatida belgilandi.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining boshqaruv mexanizmini takomillashtirish hisobiga ushbu sohada sezilarli iqtisodiy samaradorlikka erishish mumkin ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Ushbu natijaga erishish uchun esa oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmiga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni alohida turkumlab olish va shu asosida har bir omilni korxonalar faoliyatiga ta'sirini baholash lozim.

1-rasm ma'lumotlaridan xulosa qilish mumkinki, barcha korxonalarda bo'lgani kabi huquqiy-me'yoriy omillarni korxonaning boshqaruv mexanizmigaga eng yuqori ta'sir etishini va undan keyingisi esa iqtisodiy omillar hisoblanadi. Bunga biz o'ndan ortiq omillarni kiritib har birini ta'sirini baholash mumkin.



1-rasm. Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini boshqarish mexanizmini takomillashtirishga ta'sir etuvchi omillar⁵

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining mahsulotlarini turkumlashda ularning har xil xususiyatlarini hisobga olib ularning boshqaruv strukturasi ham turlicha shakllaniriladi. Shuningdek, mustaqil iqtisodiy faoliyat va javobgarlik tadbirkorlik faoliyatini yuritishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri hisobiga ushbu korxonalarda boshqaruvning eng zamonaviy usullaridan foydalanishlik talab etiladi. Bu xususiyat tadbirkorlik mohiyatidan kelib chiqib, tadbirkorning iqtisodiy mustaqilligi, teng huquqli bo'lishi bilan ham ifodalanadi. Tadbirkorning tavakkalchilik bilan faoliyat yuritishi ham uning iqtisodiy

mustaqilligidan, faoliyat turini erkin tanlashidan dalolat berib undagi boshqaruv mexanizmi ham o'ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, oziq-ovqat sanoatida kichik korxonaning o'ziga xos boshqaruv mexanizmlari va xususiyatlari to'g'risidagi masala ham munozaralidir. Ularni ikki guruhga ajratib boshqarish va o'rganish mumkin, ya'ni iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy guruhlarga. Oziq-ovqat sanoatida kichik tadbirkorlikning iqtisodiy xususiyati bo'lib, uning tub vazifalarini faoliyat turi sifatida va tadbirkorning mulkdor sifatida mos kelishi hisoblanadi. Eng muhimi, kichik tadbirkorlikning ijtimoiy xususiyati jamiyatda ijtimoiy tanglikni pasaytiradi va bozor munosabatlarini

⁵ Turg'unov, M. (2021). Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarishning o'ziga xos ayrim xususiyatlari. SJ International journal of theoretical and practical research, 1 (2),65-75.

chuqurlashtirishga olib keladi. Barcha tadbirkorlik faoliyati, xususan, oziq-ovqat sanoati tadbirkorligi uchun ham yaratilayotgan mahsulotning iste'mol qilinishi, uning savdodagi xarid miqdori muhim ahamiyat kasb

etadi. Shu bois, tadbirkorning boshqaruv mexanizmi masalalarini yaxshi anglashi tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning muhim omili hisoblanadi.

2-Jadval

Iste'mol mollari ishlab chiqarish tarkibi (foizda)⁶

Yillar	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Jami	100	100	100	100	100
shu jumladan:					
oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari	46,9	39,6	38,2	43,1	33,6
vino-aroq mahsulotlari va pivo	7,3	3,4	3,7	2,9	2,7
nooziq-ovqat mahsulotlari	45,8	57	58,1	54	63,7

Yuqoridagi jadval ma'lumotlaridan ma'lumki, mamlakatimizda o'tgan yillar davomida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish ulushini sezilarli ravishda boshqa mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarilishiga nisbatan kamayib borayotganligini tahlil qilishimiz mumkin. Ushbu tahlil asosida mamlakatda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarilishini kamayish tendensiyasida ketmoqda deb aytish notog'ri deb qarash mumkin. Buning sababi mahsulotlar aynan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish sezilarli darajada kamayganini ko'rishimiz va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini xavfsizligini ta'minlash birinchi darajadagi maqsad qilib olinganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot maqsadiga erishish va muayyan vazifalarni hal qilish uchun tadqiqotda quyidagi usullardan foydalanilgan:

✚ Monografik – turli mamlakatlarda innovatsion faoliyatni boshqarish bo'yicha jahon tajribasini o'rganishda;

✚ Mavhum – mantiqiy-sabab-oqibat munosabatlarini o'rnatish, xulosalar va takliflarni shakllantirish;

✚ iqtisodiy-statistik – mamlakat oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining innovatsion salohiyatini rivojlantirishning hozirgi holati va tendensiyalarini tahlil qilish;

✚ tahlil va sintez usullari, hisoblash va konstruktiv – oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining innovatsion rivojlanishini boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi samaradorligini baholash va innovatsion faoliyatni takomillashtirish yo'nalishlarini asoslashda;

✚ qiyosiy tahlil – oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining innovatsion faoliyatini boshqarishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bo'yicha yetakchi mahalliy va xorijiy olimlar tomonidan taklif etilgan metodologik yondashuvlar, tushunchalar, ishlanmalar va takliflarni batafsil o'rganishda.

Boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish eng yaxshi harakat va chora-tadbirlarni izlashni talab qiladi, ikkinchisi esa an'anaviy va innovatsion

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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usullar, xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar tomonidan faoliyat yuritish uslublari o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshiliklar paydo bo'lishi sababli ko'pincha qiyinlashadi. An'anaviy faoliyat turidan yangi faoliyat turiga bunday o'tish bosqichma-bosqich, amalga oshiriladi, baholashni, yangi salohiyatni to'plashni, harakatlarni amalga oshirishning samarali usullarini izlashni talab qiladi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Mamlakatimizda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarish mexanizmi ta'sir etuvchi omillar va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish asosida quyidagi xulosalarni qilish mumkin:

– oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga ehtiyoj hamisha yuqori bo'lganligini, bu ehtiyoj bundan buyon ham ortib borishini hisobga olib, mazkur sohadagi tadbirkorlik subyektlari faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish zarur;

– oziq-ovqat korxonalarining xomashyo manbai bo'lgan qishloq xo'jaligida sanoat ishlab chiqarishning kichik sanoat korxonalariga davlat ko'magini berish hamda ularga qo'shimcha imtiyozlar yaratish; oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini ishlab chiqarish salohiyati, bilimi hamda malakasini oshirish tizimini yangilash va takomillashtirish.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarida boshqarish mexanizmi ta'sir etuvchi omillar va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish asosida quyidagi xulosalarni qilish mumkin: oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga ehtiyoj hamisha yuqori bo'lganligini, bu ehtiyoj bundan buyon ham ortib borishini hisobga olib, mazkur sohadagi tadbirkorlik subyektlari faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish zarur;

– oziq-ovqat korxonalarining xomashyo manbai bo'lgan qishloq xo'jaligida sanoat ishlab chiqarishning kichik sanoat korxonalariga davlat ko'magini berish hamda ularga qo'shimcha imtiyozlar yaratish; oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini ishlab chiqarish salohiyati, bilimi hamda malakasini oshirish tizimini yangilash va takomillashtirish.

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⁶ Turg'unov, M. (2021). Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarishning o'ziga xos ayrim xususiyatlari. SJ International journal of theoretical and practical research, 1 (2),65-75.



INFLUENCE OF THE VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE IMPORT TREND

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diversification, modernization, industrial cooperation, import, export, localization, import substitution, industrial output, correlational analysis, econometric modeling.

ANNOTATION

The main goal of the scientific research is to study the interaction of industrial production in Uzbekistan with the volume of imports, and statistical data for the period of 2010-2021 were used in the research. First, a summary of the scientific articles on the topic was shown, and an econometric model was used to conduct the research. During the research, a multi-factor correlation-regression analysis was conducted and a model was created. Fisher test and Durbin-Watson test were used. In the results of scientific research, it was found that there is no connection between industrial production and import. At the end of the article, proposals and conclusions are given on the rapid development of industrial production and reduction of imports.

Introduction. Today, one of the priority goals of developed and developing countries is to achieve price stability, sustainable economic growth, as well as to improve the lifestyle and purchasing power of the population. Currently, industrial production is an important branch of the economy. Also, the changes taking place in the world are directly reflected in the industrial sectors. In recent years, the industry of Uzbekistan has developed rapidly, and by this indicator, our country's economy is taking its place among developed countries. Due to this, domestic production is expanding, export potential is increasing, import substitutes are increasing, and it is no exaggeration to say that this is causing the demand for imports to decrease.

Industry forms the basis of expanded reproduction and provides industrial growth. Industry refers to a set of industries (factories, factories, mines, mines, power stations, farms) that produce raw materials, energy, materials, fuel and other products and serve society. Deeply involved in the global value chain, small economies and industrial production rely on imported materials. Production of import substitution products is a difficult experience for the economy of any country. Import substitution refers to policies that eliminate imported goods and promote local production in domestic markets.

In recent years, an active investment policy has been carried out in our country, and as a result of the liberalization of foreign trade and currency operations, a real market economy based on healthy competition is developing. The development of the industry, which is considered an important branch of the economy, at the level of international standards, increasing the competitiveness of products on the world market, and expanding the variety of products remain our main goals.

Increasing the level of localization of the production of finished products, components and materials based on industrial cooperation is one of the important aspects of the stable and consistent development of the economy, reducing its dependence on external factors, and accelerating the implementation of new effective technologies in production processes.

In the course of our research, the opportunities of the branch enterprises of the Ministry of Economy and Finance were studied in detail, and as a result, in 2017, due to the organization of the production of products produced by local manufacturers and new types of products that replace imports, 1.1 billion. more than \$ or the possibility of reducing imports by 23%. In 2020-2021, a targeted program aimed at the localization of production was developed, according to which, in 2020, 26.4 trillion will be allocated within 1396 projects. soums (including 674 in the regions, 4.1 trillion soums), in 2021, 37.6 trillion within the framework of 1644 projects. soums (including 787 projects in the regions,

6.1 trillion soums) of localized industrial products were produced, and the average degree of localization was 60-85 percent.

In 2017-2019, high activity in investments and foreign trade had a stimulating effect on the growth of industrial production volumes by 1.24 times, and their share in the GDP increased from 24.1 percent to 33.2 percent¹. In addition, according to the data of the State Statistics Committee, in January-July 2021, the export of the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan amounted to 8.1 billion US dollars, while the import amounted to 13.4 billion US dollars.

The relevance of the topic is that we can see that large-scale measures are being implemented in our country to increase the production volume and expand the types of industrial products, to satisfy the demand of the population for consumer goods. Also, measures to liberalize foreign trade, reduce various tariff and notary restrictions, and eliminate monopoly are being implemented step by step in our country. Also, by diversifying the geography of foreign trade, types of products and raw materials, as well as retailers and supplying countries, practical measures are being taken to ensure sustainable economic growth, satisfy the population's demand for food products, and ensure price stability.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 9, 2021 "On additional measures to increase the industrial potential of the regions"² was adopted. In accordance with the decree PF-6244, on the basis of attracting existing natural and economic resources, using the potential of districts (cities) and using their relative advantages, identifying industries that are the "drivers" of local industry development, expanding and deepening the internal and inter-industry cooperation relations of industries, globalizing enterprises to attract to production chains and establish the cooperation export of manufactured products to third countries, as well as to create conditions for the attraction of private and foreign investments and modern technologies that ensure the production of quality and competitive products, small industries and issues of effective use of special economic zones and coordination of activities, training of professional personnel for local industrial enterprises taking into account modern trends, wide use of training programs were considered.

Literature review. The analysis of scientific sources shows that economists have encountered many disputes and different views have emerged on the relationship between industrial production and the volume of imports. Some economists commented in their scientific articles that there is a long-term relationship between industrial production and import volume, while other economists assessed that industrial production has a positive effect on import volume. We can find out to what extent the above opinions are correct in the following studies.

¹ <https://lex.uz/docs/-4964633>

² <https://lex.uz/docs/-5449564>

In the analyzed scientific article, Sergey Vladimirovich Dudnichenko studied the problems of import regulation in the modern industrial policy of Russia, as well as the latest trends in the development of the domestic and world economy, based on this, he developed new proposals and came to the following conclusions. In the process of studying the factors that stop the production and as a result of the analyzes conducted by the dissertation student, the most common obstacle to the growth of the production volume in the II quarter of 2005 was found to be the low internal demand by the enterprises. Based on the empirical estimates of the import demand function, the following result was obtained: "According to the conclusions obtained from the theoretical models in developed countries, the income elasticity of imports is higher than in developing countries, and the price elasticity of imports, on the contrary, is lower in developed countries than in developing countries."³

In addition, the author says that the current situation in the field of foreign trade in the Russian Federation requires serious state intervention, the Russian production structure, which defines a certain structure of foreign trade, should become an object of reform, and therefore, the new industrial policy can achieve the set goals. They came to the conclusion that in order to develop the industry and achieve its stability, it is necessary to increase the investment of national enterprises and develop a general rating.

Economist Shishkina Olga Vladimirovna conducted her research on the development of national industry in the context of expanding foreign trade relations. During his research, he studied the relationship between industrial production and foreign trade activities, the development of trade policy elements that help to increase the country's economic security and the growth of local industry based on interdependence. That is, it is aimed at analyzing the interaction of industrial and trade policy and the influence of the state's export-import potential on the development of the national industrial base. The results of the conducted analysis showed that in modern Russia, the supply of consumer goods through import made an average of 72%. This indicated the possibility of reducing the economic security of the country and increasing the industrial production potential. In this regard, the author came to the conclusion: "It is necessary to develop the elements of the customs policy aimed at the development of our own production base."⁴

Yuriy Simachev, Mikhail Kuzik, Nikolai Zudin conducted research on import dependence and import substitution in the Russian manufacturing industry and business prospects. In the article, they empirically analyzed the dependence of Russian industrial companies on imports, as well as the possibilities and interests of switching to local products and technologies, and made their suggestions. The purpose of the research was to increase the volume of these products in local production enterprises of import substitution products, and considering the level of production of these enterprises, its competitiveness with foreign products was studied. A study was conducted considering the motivations for technology preference. That is, it helped to determine the main situation of internal supplies, which should be solved by the efforts of the state within the framework of the policy of import substitution. The conducted analyzes showed that due to the lack of Russian analogues in the market, enterprises used imported products, technologies and services. In addition, they listed that the insufficient quality of supply in the territory of Russia and the non-compliance with the technological requirements of enterprises cause the main problems. They concluded that "prices, terms of delivery and payment, issues of technical service and service quality influenced the choice of Russian enterprises to a lesser extent in favor of imports."⁵

Research scientists I. V. Grebenkin and I. O. Botkin conducted a study on the impact of imports on the dynamics of development of the regional manufacturing industry. The purpose of this study was to identify the most import-dependent zones and study their impact on the dynamics of industrial production development. In the period from 2005 to 2014, the empirical analysis of the import composition along with the volume of use of the production industry of the regions was carried out and grouped based on the assessment of their sustainability indicators. The results of the study showed that large volumes of imports are concentrated in regions with a high concentration of industrial sectors,

and this made it possible to distinguish the regions with the greatest risk for the manufacturing industry in a negative external economic situation. "As the demands increased, it was possible to see that the high import share of the regions had a competitive effect on the domestic market as well as on the foreign market. They concluded that the production industry of these regions is the weakest region in a crisis situation as a result of negative changes in external factors"⁶

Bashir Al Hemzavi and Natacha Umutoni conducted their research on the impact of exports and imports on economic growth. The results of their study showed that there is a long-term positive relationship between gross domestic product exports and imports along with gross capital, labor and technology variables. It is clearly proven that one percent increase in export value has an effect on GDP growth of 0.05 percent and one percent increase in import is 0.32 percent. As a result of the research, "No country in today's world can live in economic isolation. Various sectors of the economy of all countries depend on international cooperation. "This has led to the international movement of goods and services, labor, technology, investment funds and business entities."⁷ Similarly, they proposed to continue implementing export or import-based policies by promoting national export strategy and technology.

Several other scientists E.A. Fedorova, D.D. Ayrapetyan, S.O. Musienko, D.O. Afanasiev, F.Yu. Fedorov conducted his research on the impact of import substitution policy on the level of industrial production in Russia: industrial characteristics. The impact of the import substitution policy on the level of industrial production in the chemical industry and mechanical engineering was studied in the research work. Based on the forecast, a program for the development of import-substituting products in these sectors until 2022 was proposed. Taking into account the dependence on a specific sector of the economy, the process of implementing the policy of import substitution is envisaged. That is, they agreed that it is necessary to pay attention to regional differences. As a result of forecasting the index of industrial production, it was found that import substitution in the machinery and equipment manufacturing industry is effective both in the short and long term. "Implementation of the plans of measures developed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade on import substitution in this sector will serve to increase the volume of local production. These measures will not only reduce the volume of imports, but also help to reduce the level of unemployment among the population." came to the conclusion that.⁸

Scientists Askar Nailevich Mustafin, Svetlana Nikolaevna Kotenkova, Ivana Kravčakova Vozarova, Rastislav Kotulik studied the impact of import substitution policy on economic growth in their scientific research. In this study, as a component of the national economy of the Russian Federation, the issues of achieving total macroeconomic balance, adaptation to the market and reaching new levels of regional economic development, import substitution are covered. In the study, the possibility of estimating the economic development of the regions by GDP per capita was tested using the hypothesis method. An algorithm for sorting and classifying sectors and regions where the change policy was successfully implemented was used to select regions. This algorithm, if available, allows for an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of a policy. The results show that regions with import substitution economic policies are 10 percent more effective than those without. "Increasing the competitiveness of Russian industry was carried out at the expense of budget funds. In addition to the need to increase the export capacity of producers, it is possible to find a solution to the problem of effective consumer demand by proportionally reducing retail prices and comprehensively reducing production costs within the framework of a vertically integrated approach."⁹

Research methodologies. We used a number of methods in order to achieve specific results in our research in order to thoroughly analyze the issues of reducing imports and developing domestic production in our country. In order to form part of the methodology, we initially collected the information necessary for our research based on various databases and information from state agencies in our country. In particular, we used stat.uz, the official database of the State Statistics Committee, which provides and analyzes internal and external statistical data of our country, in forming the database.

³ Дудниченко Сергей Владимирович – 2005 "Проблемы регулирования импорта в современной промышленной политике России" ГОУВПО "Государственный университет управления" Издательский центр ГОУВПО "ГУУ".

⁴ Шинкина Ольга Владимировна 2010 "Развитие национальной промышленности в условиях расширения внешнеторговых отношений" Отпечатано в издательско-полиграфической фирме ЗОЛ «Лика» Россия, Москва, 105203, ул. Нижняя Первомайская, д. 47.

⁵ Simachev Y., Kuzyk M., Zudin N. (2016) Import Dependence and Its Substitution in the Russian Manufacturing: Business Viewpoint. Foresight and STI Governance, vol. 10, no 4, pp. 25–45. DOI: 10.17323/1995- 459X.2016.4.25.45

⁶ И. В. Гребенкин, И. О. Боткин 2016 "Влияние импорта на динамику развития обрабатывающей промышленности региона" ЭКОНОМИКА РЕГИОНА Т.12, вып. 3 (2016) WWW.ECONOMYOFREGION.COM

⁷ Bashir Al Hemzavi & Natacha Umutoni May 2021

⁸ Е.А. Фёдорова, Д.Д. Айрапетян, С.О. Мусиенко, Д.О. Афанасьев, Ф.Ю. Фёдоров (2022) "Влияние политики импортозамещения на уровень промышленного производства в России: отраслевые особенности"

⁹ Mustafin, Askar Nailevich, Svetlana Nikolaevna Kotenkova, Ivana Kravčakova Vozarova, and Rastislav Kotulik, 2022. Impact of Import Substitution Policy on Economic Growth. *Economies* 10: 324. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies10120324>

	IMPORT (BILLION SOUMS)	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (BILLION SOUMS)
2010	18 180,6	8 036,6
2011	24 809,8	10 576,3
2012	28 909,7	13 442,1
2013	32 857,6	17 806,4
2014	34 413,9	23 705,6
2015	33 943,0	28 353,9
2016	37 116,9	34 875,4
2017	48 975,7	43 861,9
2018	122 149,6	67 897,1
2019	214 370,3	93 452,1
2020	199 875,7	116 043,1
2021	279 744,0	144 523,4

In the work of the final project, which is planned to be implemented when using the secondary database, we used the data of the last 12 years (2010-2021) of the indicators of our country's economy. Also, in the research process, we used the EKK method, correlation analysis, and R-squared, F-statics, t-critical, and E-elasticity tests for model evaluation in econometric modeling. At the stage of econometric modeling, we created a linear model, that is, we use import as the main factor and percentage values of the industrial output as the variable x. We used the following linear regression model.11:

$$y = a_0 + a_1x + e$$

Here:

a_0, a_1 – parameters of the regression model;
 e – also called model error or residual.

We use the method of least squares to find the parameters of the linear model, that is, the system of normal equations 12:

$$\begin{cases} na_0 + a_1 \sum x_i = \sum y_i \\ a_0 \sum x_i + a_1 \sum x_i^2 = \sum x_i y_i \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Alternatively, linear regression model parameters can be found using Excel, Eviews, and Stata utility packages. In the next step, we check the model in several tests. The following formula is used to determine the correlation coefficient13:

$$r_{yx} = \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} \quad (2)$$

R-squared and as follows:

$$R - \text{squared} = r_{yx}^2 \quad (3)$$

The statistical significance of each new factor introduced into the model can be checked using the special F - criterion. Therefore, not only the entire equation can be evaluated by the Fisher criterion (F -statics), but also the significance of each factor included in the regression model. The need for such verification arises from the introduction of new variables into the model. Then the Fisher criterion for the F -statics linear regression model is used by the following formula14:

$$F = \frac{r_{xy}^2}{1-r_{xy}^2} \cdot (n-2) \quad (4)$$

t-critical is used to check the reliability of the parameters found in the model, and Student's test is as follows 15:

$$t_{a_1} = a_1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n-2} \cdot S_x}{S_\Delta} \quad (5)$$

We conduct an empirical analysis by conducting an econometric modeling stage through all the formulas mentioned above. We will use the Stata14 application package for this.

Analysis and results. Implementation of the program of reforming industrial sectors, carrying out structural changes and diversification, strengthening the material and technical base, the Republic is creating the ground for the development of industrial production, and as a result, it can be seen that industry is rapidly entering the regions. For example, new industries such as building materials, automobile industry, food industry, which did not exist before, have appeared in Jizzakh. 19 large metal processing projects have been implemented in Samarkand, Syrdarya, Namangan and other regions. 54 newly established small industrial zones in Namangan will produce products worth 3 trillion soums in 2022. In addition, in the last three years, the volume of production in the chemical industry has increased by 1.5 times, and exports by 2 times, showing good results. Nevertheless, we can see that there are still many untapped opportunities and potential of regions and industries.16

If we analyze the production of industrial products according to the type of economic activity, in December 2022 itself, there are sectors in which the production of products will increase significantly compared to the previous year. For example, in the production of food products - 59,421.9 billion soums. Including metallurgical industry - 106,443.8 billion soums, chemical products - 33,350.2 billion soums, rubber and plastic products - 8,917.0 billion soums, other non-metallic minerals products - 22,374.0 billion soums, beverages - 16,336.3 billion soums, textile products, clothing, leather products - 62,757.0 billion soums, production of coke and oil refining products - 15,064.1 billion soums, production of finished metal products, excluding machines and equipment - 11,892.2 billion soums.

¹⁰ <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/industry-2>

¹¹ Sabirov, K. N. (2019). Empirical analysis of the regional location of the food industry in Uzbekistan. *Economics and Innovative Technologies*, 2019(6), 12.

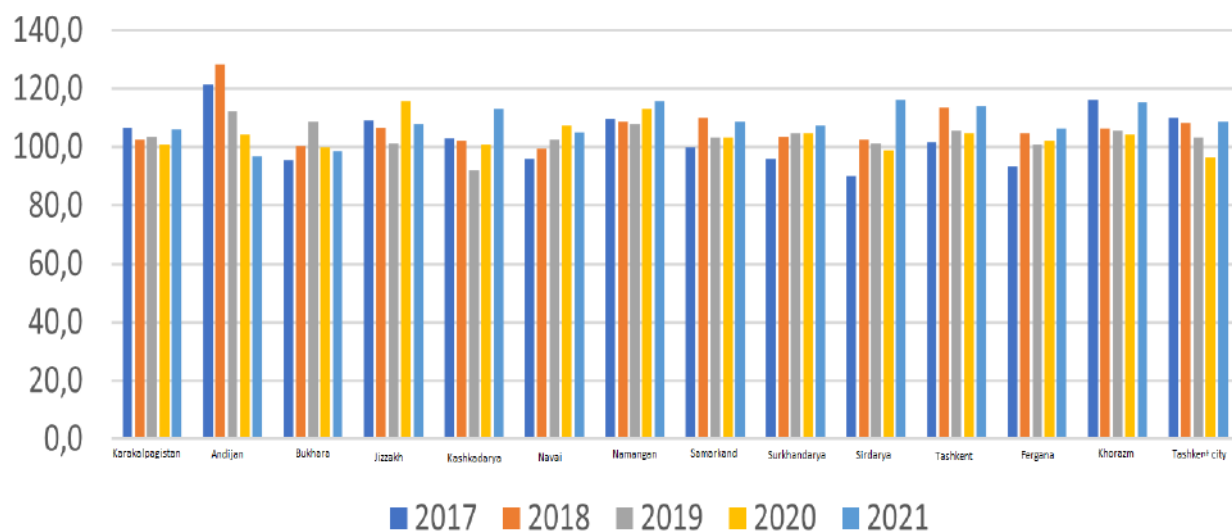
¹² А.Н. Герасимов, Е.И. Громов, Ю.С. Скриниченко. «Эконометрика» учебное пособие-Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2017.-540.

¹³ Sabirov, H. N., Abduvaliyeva, Z., & Kh, T. (2022). *ECONOMETRIC MODELING OF BUSINESS PROCESSES BASED ON TIME SERIES DATA*. *Экономика и социум*, (7 (98)), 102-110.

¹⁴ А.Н. Герасимов, Е.И. Громов, Ю.С. Скриниченко. «Эконометрика» учебное пособие-Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2017.-540.

¹⁵ Sh.I.Mustafakulov, H.N.Sabirov. *Ekonometrika I. O'quv qo'llanma*. – T.: «Ilm-fan va innovatsiya» 2022, 232 bet

¹⁶ <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/industry-2>

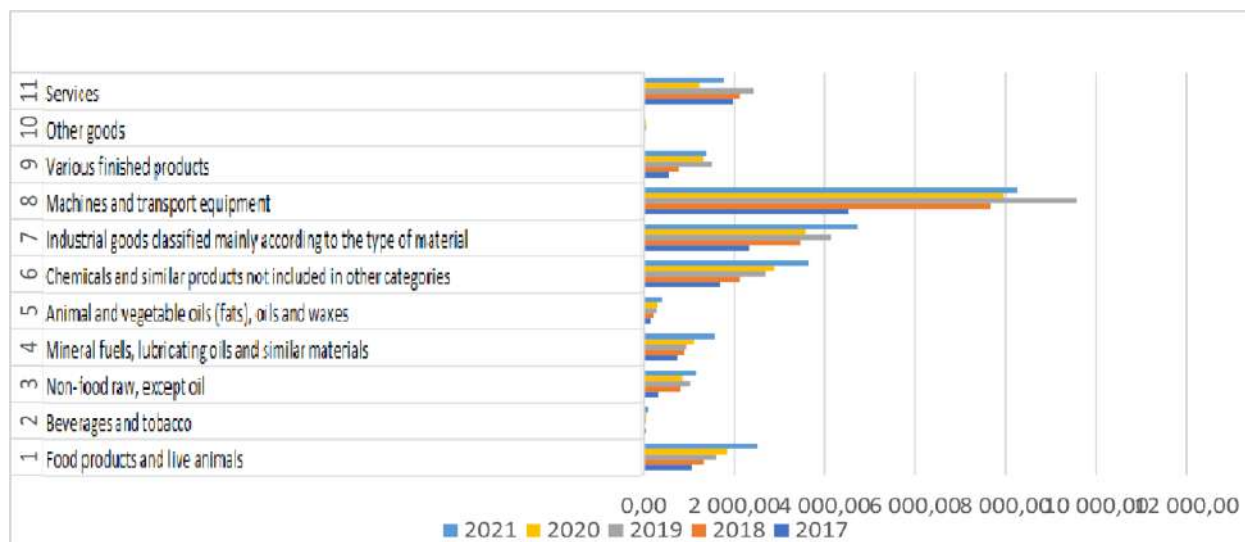


1-picture. Growth rates of industrial output per capita¹⁷

The rate of economic growth is related to the positive dynamics observed in the main sectors of the economy. If we analyze the picture of the growth of industrial production per capita, according to it, in 2017, Andijan - 121.4%, Khorezm - 116.3%, Tashkent region - 110.2%, Jizzakh - 109.2%, Namangan - 109.7%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 106.7%, Kashkadaryo - 103.0%, Tashkent - 101.5%, formed at the expense of the regions, and a very small share is Syrdaryo - 90.3%, Fergana - 93.4%, Bukhara - 95.6%.

According to the data of the State Statistics Committee, in January-July 2021, as part of Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover, exports

amounted to 8.1 billion US dollars, while imports equaled 13.4 billion US dollars. Liberalization of foreign trade, reduction of various tariff and notary restrictions, measures to eliminate monopoly are being gradually implemented in our country. Also, by diversifying the geography of foreign trade, types of products and raw materials, as well as retailers and supplier countries, practical measures are being taken to ensure stable economic growth, satisfy the population's demand for food products, and ensure price stability.



2-picture. Import content¹⁸

In Figure 3 above, we can see that the content of imports has doubled over the last five years, and in 2017 it totaled 13,370.3 mln. amounting to US dollars, by 2021 - 25,507.7 million. We can see that the US dollar has increased. It is obvious that a large amount of goods, mainly cars and transport equipment, were imported. In 2017 - 4,517 and in 2021 - 8,252.4 million. The United States established the dollar. In 2017, industrial goods classified according to the type of material - 2,325.9 million U.S. dollars, chemicals and similar products not included in other categories - 1,695.7 million U.S. dollars and food food products

and live animals - 1,049.0 million USD and doubled in 2021. The least amount of imported products are animal and vegetable oils (fats), oils and waxes - 160.1 million US dollars and mineral fuel, lubricating oils and similar materials - 742.1 million US dollars and it is expected to double in 2021.

After all the above statistical analysis, we will perform a correlation-regression analysis. In doing so, we achieved the following results directly using the stata14 application package:

¹⁷ <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/industry-2>

¹⁸ <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/merchandise-trade-2>

	Y	X
Y	1.0000	
X	0.9784	1.0000
	0.0000	

3- picture. Correlation analysis matrix¹⁹

1. A correlational analysis was performed. It confirmed the strong direct proportional relationship between the import value and the volume of industrial production, as well as the significance of the found

correlation coefficient in terms of p-value. This means that the volume of industrial production increases proportionally with the volume of imports.

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	12
Model	8.7769e+10	1	8.7769e+10	F(1, 10) =	223.72
Residual	3.9231e+09	10	392311286	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	9.1692e+10	11	8.3356e+09	R-squared =	0.9572
				Adj R-squared =	0.9529
				Root MSE =	19807

Y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
X	1.969868	.1316989	14.96	0.000	1.676425 2.263312
_cons	-9303.689	8742.248	-1.06	0.312	-28782.63 10175.25

4- picture. Regression analysis result²⁰

2. Regression analysis was performed. Regression analysis was performed using the Stata14 application package. In it, the parameters of the linear regression model were found and had the following form:

$$Y = -9303,689 + 1,969868 \cdot X + e$$

In this:

$$\text{Import} = -9303,689 + 1,969868 \cdot \text{Manufacturing}$$

Based on the OLS model, the change in the volume of industrial production by an additional 1 billion soums means that the import value will increase by 1.9 billion soums on an empirical basis.

Average marginal effects
Model VCE : OLS
Number of obs = 12

Expression : Linear prediction, predict()
ey/ex w.r.t. : X

	Delta-method				
	ey/ex	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
X	1.338757	.5432722	2.46	0.014	.2739627 2.403551

5- picture. Average marginal value²¹

Also, the elastic value of the parameter of the linear model found through regression analysis was found. Based on this, a 1% change in industrial production volume represents a 1.33% change in the output factor, and this value is significant in terms of p-value.

3. Testing the built model. As we mentioned in the methodology, we analyze the reliability of each factor included in the regression model according to the t-student test. The t-critical value of the cons coefficient of the model is insignificant in terms of p-value, which means that it is unreliable. Since the coefficient in front of the influencing factor was

¹⁹ Muallif hisob-kitob natijasi

²⁰ Stata14 amaliy paketi orqali olingan muallif hisob-kitobi

²¹ Muallif dastur orqali topgan natijasi

significant in terms of p-value, it was expressed as reliable. In addition, we can see from F-statics how important the selected model shape is. According to the results of regression analysis, $F=223.72$ and it is significant in terms of p-value. This is a proof that the chosen linear regression model (OLS model) is chosen correctly.

Conclusions and suggestions. Despite the fact that measures are being taken to expand the production of localized goods that replace imports, the volume of imports in our country is allowed to increase unreasonably. This leads to the inefficient use of foreign currency funds that can be directed to the implementation of important projects for the economy of our country to further expand the volume of production and create new jobs. The success of important socio-economic tasks such as improving the sectoral and territorial structure of the national economy, ensuring the rational employment of labor resources, increasing the competitiveness of national enterprises, and achieving economic security is largely dependent on increasing the level of localization of the production of finished products, components and materials on the basis of industrial cooperation. depends. Because as a result:

- stable and consistent development of the economy, reducing its dependence on external factors;
- to accelerate the implementation of new effective technologies in production processes;
- positive development of foreign economic activity;
- expansion of export potential by conducting an industrial policy aimed at creating high added value;
- it is possible to achieve results such as reducing the content of imports.

As a result of consistent reforms carried out in our country, a number of measures are being implemented to increase the volume of

production and expand the types of industrial products, to satisfy the needs of the population for consumer goods. However, we came to the conclusion that the absence of a single system for the localization of industrial production in the republic is the reason for the underutilization of production capacities and the decrease in the level of creation of the added value chain through deep processing of local raw materials.

During our research, the results showed that in the current state of foreign trade in our country and its regions, there is no possibility of receiving stable foreign exchange earnings from the export of goods and services. The priority of raw materials in the structure of exports and the narrowness of the range of exported goods make our country and its regional economy dependent on economic changes in world markets.

Also, there are cases of inefficient use of imported technological equipment in our country, which is hindered by issues such as land allocation, construction permits, and connection to communication networks. It can be seen that there are opportunities to achieve economic efficiency as a result of reducing imports through localization of production, for which:

- Creation of a unified system for localization of production of industrial products in Uzbekistan;
- to further accelerate the processes of localization of production in sectors and regions;
- mastering the production of components, spare parts and materials through full and effective use of existing production capacities;
- it is appropriate to pay special attention to the expansion of cooperation relations in the industry and optimization of the volume of imports.

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RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA OZIQ-OVQAT SANOATI KORXONALARI FAOLIYATIDA ZAMONAVIY BOSHQARUV ISTIQBOLLARI

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Raqamli iqtisodiyot, raqamli texnologiyalar, boshqarish mexanizmi, oziq-ovqat sanoati, zamonaviy boshqaruv, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari eksporti.

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyot mamlakat iqtisodiy tarmoqlarini, xususan, oziq-ovqat sanoatini yanada rivojlantirishning asosiy omili sifatida qaralgan. Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini tashkil etishda raqamli iqtisodiyotning unsurlaridan samarali foydalanish va yo'lga qo'yish usullari o'rganilgan. Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatiga zamonaviy boshqaruv mexanizmini tatbiq etish hamda uni rivojlantirish, ushbu jarayonda boshqaruvga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni, xususan, raqamli iqtisodiyotni alohida o'rganish, oziq-ovqat sanoat tarmoqlarini modernizatsiya qilish va oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash muhim sanaladi. Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimlaridan foydalanish hamda uning dolzarbligi ochib berilgan.

Kirish. Raqamli iqtisodiyot va uning O'zbekiston Respublikasida, xususan, oziq-ovqat sanoatini rivojlantirishdagi rolini oshirish, ushbu sanoatda raqamli iqtisodiyot dasturlarini takomillashtirish, uni turli xorijiy davlatlar misolida ko'rib chiqish va oziq-ovqat sanoatida raqamli iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlantirishning oqilona usullarini o'rganish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Biz ko'rib chiqayotgan masalalar bo'yicha, O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2020-yil 5-oktabrdagi "Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF6079-sonli farmoni, "Raqamli iqtisodiyot va elektron hukumatni keng joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" gi PQ4699-sonli qarori, "Raqamli iqtisodiyot va "Elektron hukumat" tizimi infratuzilmalarini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ4321 sonli qarorlarida keltirilgan bir qator vazifalar mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyoti, shuningdek, oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyati uchun ushbu maqolada amalga oshirilgan tahlillar naqadar dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi.

O'zbekistonda iqtisodiyotni raqamlashtirish strategik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan masala hisoblanib, O'zbekistonda yangi axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari kundan kunga rivojlanib boribmoqda. Ushbu raqamli texnologiyalardan oziq-ovqat sanoat korxonalarini boshqaruvda, masulot ishlab chiqarish jarayonida keng foydalanilmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqot mavzusini tanlashga yuqorida qayd etilgan dolzarb masalalar ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Oziq-ovqat sanoat korxonalarini boshqaruvini takomillashtirishga hissa qo'shadigan o'tkir muammo bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. Tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarish bo'yicha mahalliy olimlarimizdan I.Y. Umarovning tadqiqotlarida tadqiq qilingan. Hududlarda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining moliyaviy iqtisodiy salohiyati amaliy jihatdan baholangan¹.

Xorijiy tadqiqotchi olimlardan M.Porter, M.V.Taradina, N.Protsiuk, O.Gorb, R.Grant va boshqalar. Sanoat sohasini, jumladan,

oziq-ovqat sanoati faoliyatini boshqarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga hamda soha faoliyatini vertikal va gorizontal klasterli yondashuv asosida rivojlantirish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borgan².

Fikrimizcha, oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining klaster tizimi orqali boshqarish jarayoniga omillar ta'sirini baholash, oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatiga mavsumiylik omili ta'sirini baholash va oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish masalalari soha faoliyatining rivojlanish davrini qisqartiradi hamda iqtisodiy samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari ortadi.

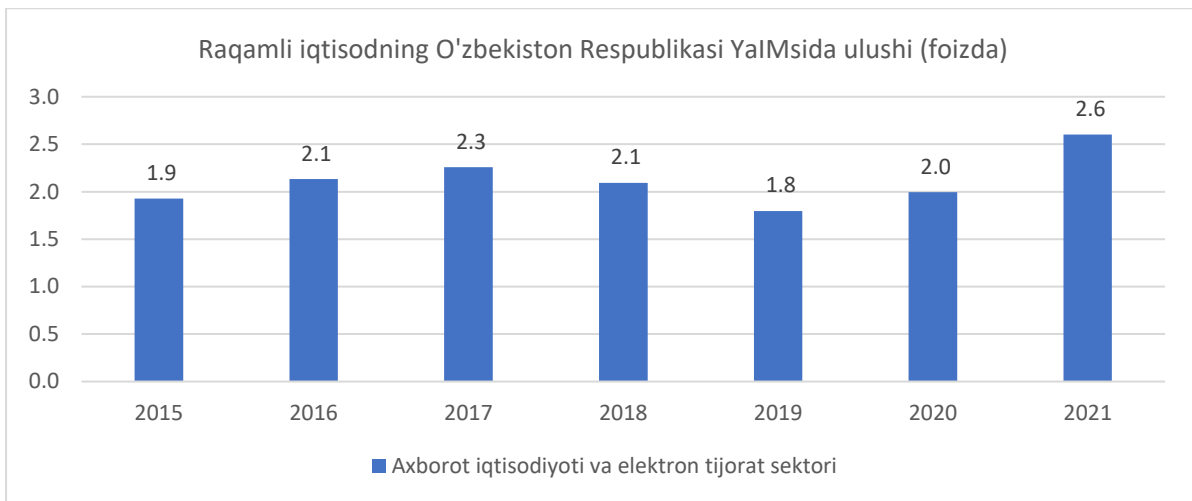
Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyati ko'rsatkichlarini baholash asosida monografik tadqiqotlar asosida nazariy va amaliy jihatdan keng o'rganib chiqildi. Rasmiy statistik ma'lumotlari asosida asosiy ko'rsatkich hisoblangan boshqaruv samaradorligi ko'rsatkichlari aniqlandi. Tadqiqotni amalga oshirish jarayonida tadqiqot metodologiyasi sifatida ilmiy abstraksiya, korrelyatsion-regression tahlil, tahlil va sintez usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tahlil va natijalar. O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2022-yilda hududlar bo'yicha oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishning o'sish sur'ati tahlil qilingan. Hududlar kesimida ishlab chiqarish sanoatida eng yuqori o'sish sur'ati 132,8% bilan Xorazm viloyati keying o'rnlarda esa Sirdaryo viloyati va Toshkent shahrlari hissasiga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Undan keyingi o'rnlarni Samarqand shahri(121,8%) va Andijon viloyati(118,6%) egallamoqda. Ishlab chiqarish sanoatining eng past o'sish ko'rsatkichi esa Navoiy, Surxondaryo va Farg'ona viloyatlariga to'g'ri keladi.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot yalpi ichki mahsulotimizga ham bevosita ham bilvosita o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmay qolayotgani yo'q. Ammo rivojlangan davlatlardan farqli o'laroq raqamli iqtisodiyotning mamlakatimiz yalpi ichki mahsulotidagi ulushi 2% atrofida stabil saqlanib turibdi. (1-rasm)

¹Umarov I.Yu. Oziq-ovqat sanoatida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish (Andijon viloyati misolida). Diss. i.f.n. AMII 149 b. A. – 2009

²Полухин А.А. Организационно-экономический механизм модернизации сельского хозяйства России// А.А. Полухин// Аграрная Россия. – 2012 - №5 с. 23-29

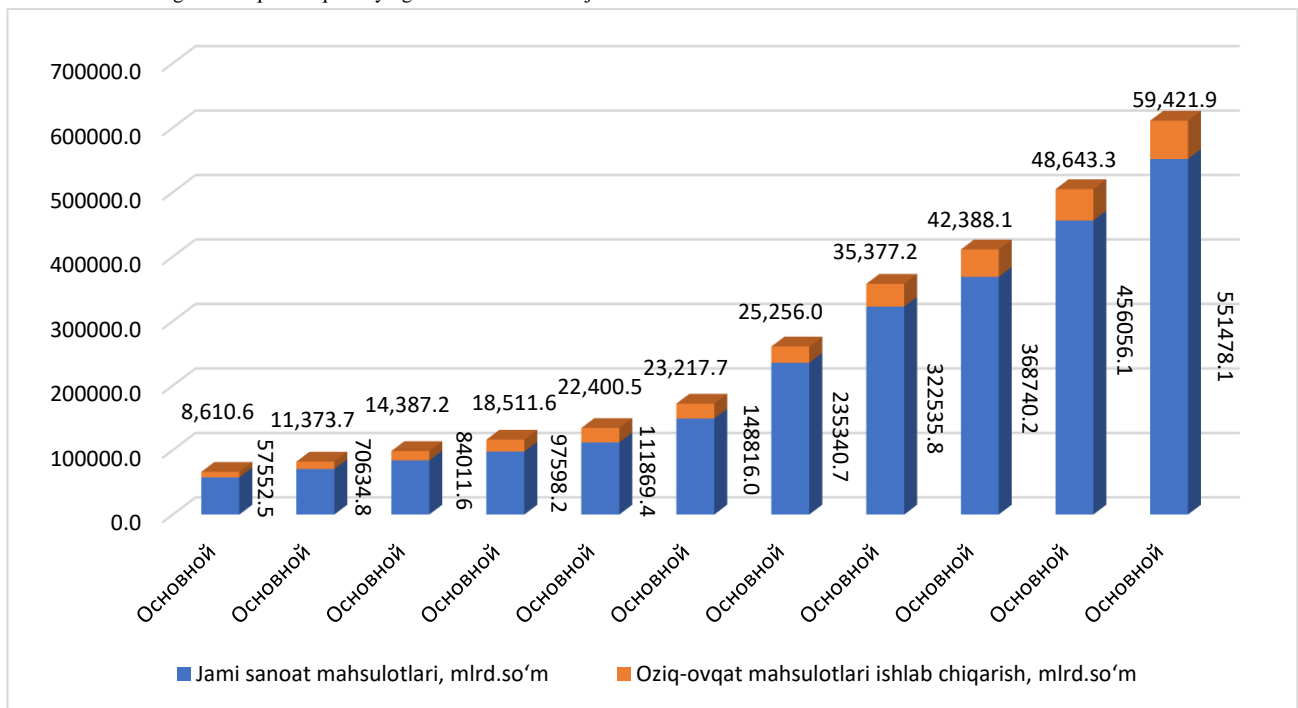


1-rasm. Raqamli iqtisodiyotning O'zbekiston Respublikasi yalpi ichki mahsulotidagi ulushi

“Raqamli O'zbekiston-2030” dasturi amalga oshirilishining birinchi yili bo'lgan 2020-yilda axborot va kommunikatsiyalar sohasiga investitsiyalar sezilarli darajada o'sdi: yil davomida +115.9 foizga, ya'ni 4128.2 mlrd so'mga. Shu bilan birga, 2021-yil dastlabki ma'lumotlariga ko'ra 5747.4 mlrd so'm investitsiyalar AKT va dasturiy ta'minotlar uchun jalb qilingan. Lekin umumiy kapitalga kiritilgan investitsiyalarga nisbatan solishtirilganda raqamli iqtisodiyotga mamlakatimizda juda

kam miqdorda investitsiya jalb qilinmoqda; 2019-yil 1.9%, 2020-yil 3.6%, 2021-yil 2.3%.

Ushbu tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, 2012-2022-yillar davomida mamlakatimizda ishlab chiqarish sanoatining o'sish sur'ati oxirgi yillarda pasayib borganiga qaramasdan uning tarkibida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining o'sish ko'rsatkichlari ortib borgan.



2-rasm. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishning rivojlanishi³

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarishda bugungi kunda klaster asosida faoliyatni boshqarish samarali sanalmoqda. Bunda faoliyatida ishtirok etuvchi bir necha hamkorlar, biznes muhiti elementlarini o'z ichiga olgan klaster tarkibidagi biznes-jarayonlarni boshqarish tashkiliy hamkorlik asosida hal etiladigan asosiy masalalardan biridir. Ushbu turdagi hamkorlikning afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:

- barcha darajadagi ishtirokchilarning yaqin hamkorligi;
- ishtirokchilarning ushbu hamkorlikka nisbatan qiziqishi;
- biznes va uni tashkil etish etikasi;
- uzoq muddatli hamkorlik va unda burchlarning paydo bo'lishi;
- bir-biriga nisbatan ishonch va samimiyat belgilarining mavjudligi.

Klaster tuzilmalarida munosabatlar nafaqat sanoqli ishtirokchilari o'rtasida, balki bir vaqtning o'zida butun guruhda quriladi, bu esa boshqaruv funksiyalarini bir muvofiqlashtirish aloqasi doirasida integratsiya qilish va birlashtirish jarayonini yanada murakkab va ko'p qirrali qiladi⁴.

Klaster uchun tizimni birlashtirish xususiyati eng muhim jihat hisoblanib, uning kuchlilik darajasi klasterni shakllantiruvchi va mustahkamligini ta'minlovchi omillarning mavjudligi va hajmi bilan belgilanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 10-may kungi O'RQ-537-son "Davlat-xususiy sheriklik to'g'risida"gi qonuni asosida oziq-ovqat sanoati sohasida tashkil etilishi taklif etilayotgan "Davlat xususiy sherikchiligi asosidagi oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini klasteri" faoliyati soha korxonalarini iste'moli hamda iste'molga taqdim

³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari asosida tayyorlangan.

⁴ Porter M. Competition Moscow: Publis'ing House "Williams", 495 p. P. 207. 2001

etilayotgan ishlab chiqarish va taqsimoti jarayonidagi klasterning yadrosi hisoblangan davlat-xususiy sherikchilik tamoyilida tashkil etilgan klaster orqali shakllantirilgan yetkazib berish tizimi hamda ularni mahsulotlarini oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalariga yetkazib beriladigan resurslar va iste'molchilarga mavjud talab asosida yetkazib berishga tayanadi. "Davlat xususiy sherikchiligi asosidagi oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar klasteri" respublika hududida yashovchi barcha iste'molchilarning oziq-ovqat sanoati yo'nalishdagi barcha ehtiyojlarini qondirishni ko'zda tutadi va umumiy holda uning tarkibi va faoliyat yo'nalishlari belgilangan.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar uchun taklif etilayotgan klasterning markaziy subyekti hisoblangan korxonaning shakli sheriklar – mahalliy davlat boshqaruvi organ vakillari, xususiy tadbirkorlar hamda iste'molchilar vakillaridan iborat ta'sischiylarning qo'shgan ulushidan kelib chiqib shirkat yoki hissadorlik korxonasi shaklidan iborat bo'ladi. Qabul qilinadigan qarorlarni ishlab chiqishda har uchala sherikning ishtirok etishi amalga oshiriladigan faoliyat natijasi bo'lgan mahsulotni yaratish, taqsimlash va iste'mol qilish jarayonidagi barcha subyektlarning manfaatlarini hisobga olinishini ta'minlaydi.

"Davlat xususiy sherikchiligi asosidagi oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar klasteri"ning boshqa oziq-ovqat klasterlardan alohida jihati shundaki – korxonalar o'z faoliyati davomida bozor qonunlariga bo'ysunadi va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishdagi mavsumiylik muammosini kamaytirishga va uning narx mexanizmi ta'sirini sezilarli kamaytiradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 20-martdagi PQ-4246-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida bog'dorchilik va issiqxona xo'jaligini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori asosida bu jarayonda zaruriy tarmoq issiqxona va saqlash obyektlarini qurish korxonalar uchun moliyaviy jihatdan nisbatan qimmatga tushadi va ushbu vositalarni qurish uchun korxonaga juda katta hajmdagi moliyaviy resurslar zarur bo'ladi. Aynan mana shu jarayonda davlat-xususiy sherikchilik mexanizmi orqali jarayonni moliyalashtirish uchun zarur bo'lgan moliyaviy resurslarning bir qismini ta'minlaydi⁵.

Boshqacha aytganda, davlat-xususiy sherikchilik mexanizmi asosidagi oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar klasterining uchta asosiy jarayonida davlatning ishtiroki muhim hisoblanadi:

1. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini sotib olishda iste'molchilarning daromadi hamda ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini inobatga olib, ulgurji va chakana narxlar belgilanishida qatnashish.

2. Klasterning asosiy bo'g'inini hisoblangan oziq-ovqat mahsuloti ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar tomonidan zaruriy korxonalar, issiqxona, muzlatgich bino-inshoot va boshqa tizimlarni yaratish jarayoni uchun moliyaviy resurslarni kiritish jarayonidagi davlat xususiy sherikchilik shaklida ishtirok etadi.

3. Ishlab chiqarilgan va iste'molchilarga yetkazib berilayotgan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining sifatini belgilovchi sifat me'yorlari va standartlarini ishlab chiqish hamda unga amal qilinishini nazorat qilish jarayonidagi ishtirok.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 20-yanvar, 37-sonli "Respublikada oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaruvchilarini yanada qo'llab-quvvatlash to'g'risida" qarorida quyidagilar belgilab berilgan:

Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha yangi tashkil etilayotgan istiqbolli loyihalarning infratuzilmasini yaratish bilan bog'liq xarajatlarning 50 foizini, lekin har bir loyiha uchun 100 mln so'mdan ko'p bo'lmagan miqdorda qoplash nazarda tutilgan.

Ko'zda tutilgan maqsadlardan kelib chiqib, "Davlat xususiy sherikchiligi asosidagi oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar klasteri"ni tashkil etuvchi subyektlarning asosiy tarkibiga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

1. Qishloq xo'jaligi – korxonalar uchun asosiy xomashyo yetkazib beruvchi tizim.

2. Saqlash tizimi – mavsumiylik xususiyatini kamaytiradi, natijada klasterning samaradorligini oshirilishiga erishiladi hamda qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini sifatli va katta miqdorda saqlashni yo'lga qo'yish faoliyatiga mavsumiylikning ta'sirini kamaytiradi, natijada klasterning ish samaradorligi va muntazamligi oshirilishiga erishiladi.

3. Xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar – oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonasida amaliy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanuvchi tadbirkorlar bilan ta'minlaydi.

4. Issiqxonalar – oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonasini qish mavsumida uchun asosiy xomashyo yetkazib beruvchi bo'g'in hisoblanadi.

5. Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonasiga asosiy xom ashyolarni chorvachilik va bog'dorchilik orqali yetkazib beriladi.

6. Yetkazib berish tizimlari oziq-ovqat sanoati klasterini tashkil etuvchi qishloq xo'jaligi, chorvachilik, bog'dorchilik va asosiy xomashyoni saqlash o'zaro tizimlarini birlashtiradi (2-rasm).

Ushbu klasterning asosini tashkil etuvchisi bo'lgan davlat-xususiy sherikchilik tamoyili asosida tashkil etiladigan oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonasi aholi punktlarining tabiiy-geografik joylashuvi, iste'molchilar soni, daromadi, to'lov qobiliyati, barcha iste'molchilar hajmi va boshqa bir qator omillarni hisobga olgan holda oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqaradi⁶.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati faoliyatida klaster tarkibidagi korxonalar, ta'minotchilar va xomashyo yetkazib beruvchilar o'rtasidagi faoliyatni to'g'ri tashkil etish hamda aholi fikrini bilish va ular bilan doimiy aloqa o'rnatish zarur. Tadqiqot ishini amalga oshirish davomida "Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar klasteri"ni tashkil etish hamda uning ijobiy jihatlari va korxonalar faoliyati davomidagi samaradorliklar aniq asoslarga tayanagan holda keltirildi. Ushbu klaster tizimidagi munosabatlarni milliy korxonalar faoliyatiga mos tashkil etilishini ta'minlash va nazorat qilishda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar uchun amaliy faoliyatda foydalanish uchun tavsiya sifatida taklif etildi.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarining barqaror rivojlantirish holatiga erishishda muhim omillar sifatida iste'molchilar, investorlar, davlat va umuman, jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan qo'yiladigan talablarga javob beradigan mexanizmi to'g'ri tanlab olish va uni qo'llash muhim hisoblanadi.

Korxonaning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash o'rinli darajada foydalanish maqsadida taklif etilayotgan mexanizmda ushbu korxonalarining barqaror rivojlantirish uchun amaldagi sifat darajasini takomillashtirish hamda asosiy ishlab chiqarish faoliyatini har tomonlama ko'tarish bilan erishiladi.

Korxonalar barqaror rivojlanishiga erishish bo'yicha ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan qator chora-tadbirlar, xususan, raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan boshqaruvi rejasini ishlab chiqish. Bu esa ushbu sanoat tarmog'i korxonalarining rivojlanishi va taraqqiyotga erishishi imkoniyatlarini oshirmay qolmaydi. Ishlab chiqarish rejasini optimallashtirish, ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarning sifat salohiyatini ko'tarishga qaratilgan tashkiliy chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish, ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni mahalliy bozorlarda hamda jahon bozorida sotish, korxonalar o'rtasidagi raqobat ustunligini ta'minlovchi mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqish, jahon tajribalari asosida mahsulot tannarxini pasaytirish yo'llarini ilmiy jihatdan asoslash, ehtimoliy tushga ega bo'lgan ichki va tashqi risk darajasini to'g'ri baholash asosida riskni minimallashtirish kabi muhim omillarni e'tiborga olish korxonalarining rivojlanish bo'yicha ishlab chiqiladigan strategiyalarini amalga oshirishning aniqlik darajasini oshiradi.

Shuning uchun korxonalarining asosiy faoliyati davomidagi ehtimoliy muammolarni oldindan prognoz qilish hamda ularni yumshatish bo'yicha quyidagi bir nechta chora tadbirlarni amalga oshirish samarali natija beradi:

– iqtisodiy omillar – daromad hajmiga mutanosib ravishda, korxonalarda ish haqi, resurs komponentlari uchun ajratilgan xarajatlardan, mahsulot tannarxi va boshqalarni o'z ichiga oladi;

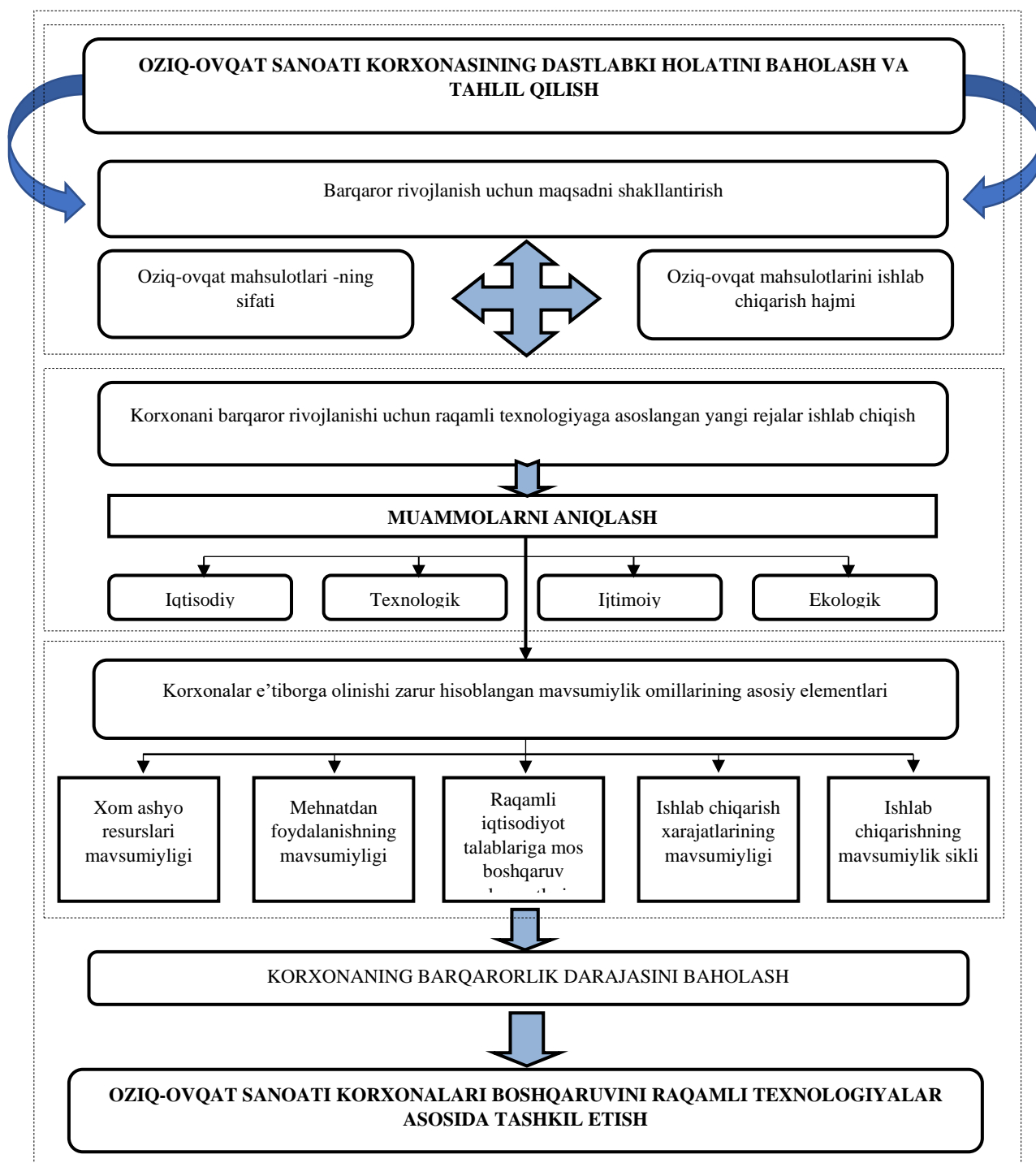
– texnologik omillar – korxonada ishlab chiqarishni yetarlicha diversifikatsiyasini ta'minlovchi texnologiyalar bo'lib, korxonada mahsulot tayyorlash hamda undagi jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirish, xomashyo va energiya tejamkor texnologiyalar ulushini ko'paytirishni nazarda tutadi;

– ijtimoiy omillar – zamonaviy bilimlarga ega xodimlar ulushini oshirish, marketing tizimi orqali talabni to'laqonli o'rganish, raqamli texnologiyalar bilan ishlash tizimini jadallashtirish va boshqalardan iborat;

– ekologik omillar – mahsulot ishlab chiqarish jarayonida musafir rivojlanish mexanizmi (MRM)ni hisobga olish, atrof-muhitni asrab-avaylash tendensiyasiga amal qilish va boshqalardan tarkib topadi.

⁵ Umarov I.Y. Oziq-ovqat sanoatida tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirish istiqbollari. Monografiya. – T.: Fan va texnologiyalar, 2014. –23 b.

⁶ Mirzayev A.T. O'zbekistonda turistik-rekreatsiya faoliyatini boshqarish metodologiyasini takomillashtirish. Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc.) ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiya. –T.: TDIU. 2021. – 254-b.



3-rasm. Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida rivojlantirish mexanizmi.

Mahsulot ishlab chiqarishi hamda uning mavsumiylik tebranishlarni hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi jihatidan kelgusida yaxshi samara berishida bu muhim omil ekani amaliyotda ma'lum. Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyati yo'nalishini yanada rivojlantirishda muhim o'rin tutuvchi oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini barqaror rivojlantirishning mazkur tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmi amalda foydalanish uchun taklif etildi.

Mazkur yo'nalishda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini barqaror rivojlantirish asosida yangi harakatlar dasturini aniq tanlab olish muhim hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, ushbu korxonalarining kelajakda qanday o'rinni egallashi va iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarini belgilab olish va unga yetishish yo'lida innovatsion mexanizm va zamonaviy modellardan qo'llash asosida boshqaruv taktikasini hamda boshqaruvning samarali qarorlarini tanlash soha korxonalarining barqaror rivojlanish darajasini belgilab beradi.darajasini belgilab beradi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Mamlakatimizda oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini faoliyatini boshqarish mexanizmi ta'sir etuvchi omillar, xususan, raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan tizimni joriy qilish hamda

ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish asosida quyidagi xulosalarni qilish mumkin:

- oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga ehtiyoj hamisha yuqori bo'lganligini, bu ehtiyoj bundan buyon ham ortib borishini hisobga olib, mazkur sohadagi tadbirkorlik subyektlari faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish zarur;

- oziq-ovqat korxonalarining xomashyo manbasi bo'lgan qishloq xo'jaligida sanoat ishlab chiqarishning kichik sanoat korxonalariga davlat ko'magini berish hamda ularga qo'shimcha imtiyozlar yaratish;

- oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini ishlab chiqarish salohiyati, bilimi hamda malakasini oshirish tizimini yangilash va takomillashtirish.

- tadqiqot davomida klaster tarkibidagi korxonalar, ta'minotchilar va agrar soha o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni shakllantirish hamda ushbu munosabatlarni to'g'ri tashkil etilishini ta'minlash maqsadida amaliyotda foydalanish uchun ishlab chiqilgan "Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalarini klasteri"ni raqamli texnologik tizim asosida tashkil

etish hamda uning natijasida erishiladigan natijalar, shuningdek, oziq-ovqat ishlab chiqarish faoliyatida jarayonni samarali tashkil etishda foydalanish amaliy izohlandi.

“Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar klasteri” klaster tizimini amaliyotda tashkil etish samaradorligini baholashda hududlarda inson kapitalini rivojlanish darajasini, klasterning hudud iqtisodiyotiga ta'sirini, investitsion va innovatsion faoliyatni, klasterning tashqi

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aloqalarini rivojlanish darajasini, raqobat darajasini hamda ishbilarmonlik muhitini tahliliy o'rganish lozim.

Oziq-ovqat sanoati korxonalar faoliyatini rivojlantirib borishga xizmat qiluvchi strategik salohiyat ko'rsatkichi korxonaga qarashli moddiy va nomoddiy boyliklar hamda ulardan foydalanish imkoniyati va manbalari bilan bog'langan holda baholanishi maqsadga muvofiqligi aniqlandi.

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TADBIRKORLIK FAOLIYATIDA MOTIVATSIYA MODELLARINING XORIJIY DAVLATLAR TAJRIBALARINING AHAMIYATI

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kichik biznes, tadbirkorlik, Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi, liberallashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash, xorijiy davlatlar tajribalari.

ANNOTATSIYA

Tadbirkorlik faoliyatida motivatsiya modellarining xorijiy davlatlar tajribalarini chuqur o'rganish hamda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik sohalarining ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etishi hamda xo'jalik faoliyatining ijtimoiylashuv jarayonlarining jadallashuvi zamonaviy ijtimoiy mehnat munosabatlari rivojlanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydi.

Kirish. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 28.01.2022-yildagi PF-60-sonli 2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan “Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida” gi farmonida¹ “Milliy iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish borasida tashqi savdo, soliq va moliya siyosatini liberallashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash va xususiy mulk daxlsizligini kafolatlash, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini chuqur qayta ishlashni tashkil etish hamda hududlarni jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlash bo'yicha ta'sirchan choralar ko'rildi. Jahon miqyosidagi murakkab jarayonlarni va mamlakatimiz bosib o'tgan taraqqiyot natijalarini chuqur tahlil qilgan holda keyingi yillarda «Inson qadri uchun» tamoyili asosida xalqimizning farovonligini yanada oshirish, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini transformatsiya qilish va tadbirkorlikni jadal rivojlantirish, inson huquqlari va manfaatlarini so'zsiz ta'minlash hamda faul fuqarolik jamiyatini shakllantirishga qaratilgan islohotlarning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilangan”. Yuqoridagilarni hisobga olgan holda, ushbu sohani iqtisodiy mazmuni, unga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni nazariy va amaliy jihatdan tadqiq etish zamon talabi hisoblanadi.

Iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida rag'batlantirish tizimidan motivatsiya tizimiga bosqichma-bosqich o'tishni amalga oshirgan korxonalar yuqori raqobatbardoshlik darajasiga erishgan. Bu tushunchalarning o'zgarishiga emas, balki juda yuqori darajali iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi: xodimlar motivlarining barcha rang-barangligi va o'ziga xosligi rag'batlantirish tizimi o'rnini egallagan mos keluvchi motivatsiya tizimida aks etib boradi.²

Mavzuga doir adabiyotlar tahlili. Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish muammolari, tadbirkorlik faoliyatida motivatsiya modellarining xorijiy davlatlar tajribalari, zamonaviy bozor iqtisodiyotidagi uning roli O'zbekiston va chet el olimlari tomonidan chuqur o'rganib chiqilgan. Butun dunyoga mashhur chet el iqtisodchilarining ko'plab ilmiy asarlarida zamonaviy bozor iqtisodiyotida tadbirkorlik va kichik biznesni rivojlantirish muammolarining nazariy hamda amaliy jihatlarini ko'rib chiqilgan. Iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik hamda unda innovatsion faoliyatning ahamiyati bilan bog'liq mavzularni, DJ.Fridman A.Smit, M.Blaug, S.L.Bryu, K.Vesper, P.Druker, R.Kantilon, Ya.Kornai, A.Marshall, S.Erlix, Dj.M.Keyns Pol, E.Samuelson, K.R.Makkonell, F.Kotler, D.Pirson, T.Piters, K.Rendoll, J.-B.Sey, F.Uoker, I.Shumpeter, F.Fon Xayek, A.Shapiro, X.Shvalbe kabi olimlar o'rganishgan.³

O'zbekistonning ko'plab olimlari, shu jumladan, M. Sharifxo'jayev, X.P.Abulqosimov, A.V.Vaxobov, T.Jo'raev, Q.X.Abduraxmonov, B.X. Umurzakov, Yo.Abdullaev, Boltaboyev M.R., M.R.Rasulev, H.O.Rahmonov, I.E.Tursunov, B.Yu.Xodiyev, M.Xadjimuratov, Z.Y.Xudoyberdiyev, T.Sh.Shodiyev, G.Abdurahmonova va boshqalar hozirgi kungacha shug'ullanib kelishmoqda. Mamlakatimizda tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda mehnat munosabatlari bo'yicha tadqiqotlar mavjud bo'lsada, ularda aynan motivatsiya omillaridan foydalanish yo'llarini takomillashtirish tadqiq etilmaganligi ilmiy ishning yanada dolzarbligini belgilaydi.⁴

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada ilmiy abstraksiyalash, tahlil va sintez, induksiya va deduksiya usullaridan foydalanilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot ma'lumotlari rasmiy manbalardan olingan, taniqli iqtisodchi olimlarning iqtisodiyotimizni rivojlantirishda tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish muammolarini ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish, xorij tajribalarini umumlashtirish va mamlakatimizda erishilayotgan yutuqlar bo'yicha olingan natijalarga tayangan holda tadbirkorlik faoliyatida motivatsiya modellarining xorijiy davlatlar tajribalarini o'rganishga erishilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, iqtisodiyotda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va unga keng yo'l ochib berish aholini bandligini samarali ta'minlash hamda bu orqali aholi farovonligini oshirishning eng muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi kunda jahon mamlakatlari singari respublikamizda ham makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, aholi turmush darajasini oshirish uchun kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish orqali mehnat munosabatlarini takomillashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilib kelinmoqda. Bu borada mamlakatimizda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, unda mehnat munosabatlarini takomillashtirish masalalari eng birinchi o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. Bu vazifa “O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida ham mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyoti sohasida mulkchilik tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, kichik biznes, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini rivojlantirish darajasini yanada oshirish, iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash va aholi bandligi masalasini hal etishda tadbirkorlik va xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining rolini kuchaytirish masalalarini

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmoni (Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 29.01.2022 y., 06/22/60/0082-son)

² G.Umurova.(2023). Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda motivatsiya omillaridan foydalanishning zaruriyati. Qo'qon universiteti xabarnomasi, 8, 74-77.

³ Фридман ДЖ. Петти В, Смит А., Рикардо Д. Сочинения // Классика экономической мысли. – М.: ЭКСМО Пресс, 2000. – 164 с.; Кантильон Р. Основы предпринимательской деятельности. Москва: 2001. – 44 с.; Marshall A. Industry and trade. – Vani Prakashan, 2015. – 556 p. Пол Э. Самуэльсон, Вильям Д. Нордхаус. Экономика. – Издательство: Вильямс, 2015. – 1360 с.

⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Oliy Majlisi Murojaatnomasi. 24.01. 2020

faoliyatimizning eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biri sifatida belgilab berilgan edi⁵.

Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning mehnat faoliyatini tashkil etish xususiyatlari, vazifalari, tarkibi va taraqqiyot asoslarini o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur jarayonni rivojlantirishning mehnat faoliyatini baholashda uslubiy yondashuvlarga majmuaviy asosda ko'rib chiqish ilmiy zaruriyat hisoblanadi. Mazkur sohada islohotlarni takomillashtirish uchun olib borilayotgan tashkiliy tadbirlarga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Bu borada quyidagi muammolar kuzatiladi, shu jumladan, kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik rivojlanishi uchun amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalarni moliyalashtirishda bank kreditlarining ajratilishi o'z vaqtida ta'minlanmasligi ish faoliyatining bajarilishini kechiktirib bormoqda. Hududlarda tadbirkorlik subyektlarini yirik korxonalar, fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklari bilan korporativ tizimli aloqalarni o'rnatish mexanizmlari tizimli yo'lga qo'yilmagan. Bundan tashqari mahalliy

hokimiyat organlarining kichik biznes vakillari bilan o'zaro aloqalari yetarli yo'lga qo'yilmaganligi singari muammolarning mavjudligi mazkur faoliyat turini rivojlantirish bo'yicha ishbilarmonlik muhitiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Jahon tajribasini o'rganib borish bozor sharoitida tadbirkorlikni yuritish, uning rivojlanishini turli institutlar tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash, samarali raqobat muhitini yaratish shakllari va usullaridan eng maqbulini tanlash imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, O'zbekistonda va rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kichik biznes rivojlanishining iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish raqobat muhiti, xususan, raqobatbardoshlikning rivojlanish holatini baholash usullaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Amerikalik ruhshunos Abraxam Maslou XX asming 40-yillarida o'zining ehtiyojlar ustunligi nazariyasini yaratib, kishilar o'z motivlari jarayonida ehtiyoj va qiziqishning 5 turiga tayanadilar degan fikrni bildirgan. Uning ehtiyojlar iyerarxiyasi quyidagi ko'rinishga egadir.



1-rasm. Motivatsiya bosqichlari (A. Maslou bo'yicha).

Birinchi o'ringdagi ehtiyojlar – bu bazis ehtiyojlar, ya'ni, yashashni ta'minlash uchun eng zarur bo'lgan ehtiyojlar. A. Maslouning fikricha, inson, eng avvalo ana shu bazis ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun ishlaydi. Bazis ehtiyojlar, ya'ni oziq-ovqatga, kiyim-kechakka, uy-joyga, uyquga bo'lgan ehtiyoj qondirilsa, boshqa darajadagi ehtiyojlar ham asta-sekin ahamiyat kasb etib boradi.

Masalan, xavfsizlikka, ya'ni tinchlik, tartib, himoyaga bo'lgan ehtiyoj ham birlamchi bosqichdagi ehtiyojning yangi darajasidagi zaruriyatdir. Biron ijtimoiy guruhda bo'lish, boshqa kishilar bilan aloqaga kirishish ehtiyoji iyerarxiyaning uchinchi bo'g'iniga kiradi. Bu guruhdagi ehtiyojlarni sotsial ehtiyojlar deb ham yuritiladi.

Hurmatga bo'lgan ehtiyoj, ehtiyojlar piramidasi to'rtinchi bo'g'inini tashkil qiladi. Bu ehtiyojlar kishining boshqalar tomonidan tan olinishiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj, ya'ni mavqeyi, nufuzi, shon-shuhrat, muvaffaqiyat, diqqat-e'tiboridir. O'zligini isbotlash ehtiyoji, ya'ni Maslou iyerarxiyasidagi eng yuqori daraja yashirin imkoniyatlarning haqiqatga aylanishi, nimaga erishish mumkin bo'lsa, shunga erishish bo'lib, bu ehtiyojlar shaxsning o'sishida o'z aksini topadi.

A. Maslou, odamlar – bu qonmagan ehtiyojlarini qondirishga intiluvchi "ochko'z maxluq"lardir, degan edi. Birlamchi ehtiyojlar qondirilgach, boshqa zaruriyatlar kishilarni yuqori darajadagi ehtiyojlarga qarab harakat qilishga majbur qiladi.

Frederik Gersbergning motivatsiya nazariyasi esa tozalanish (motivatsionnaya gigiyena) deb yuritilib, uning asosida qoniqish keltiruvchi mehnat ruhiy sog'lom bo'lishga ham hamkorlik ko'rsatadi degan fikr yotadi. U quyidagi ikki guruh omillarga e'tiborni qaratadi. Uning fikricha birinchi guruh omillar "gigiyenik omillar" deb ataladi (1-jadval).

Agar ish joyi qorong'i, ko'rimsiz bo'lsa, bu mehnatga intilishni ancha susaytiradi. Aksincha, ish joyi toza, ergonometrik nuqtayi nazardan benuqson bo'lsa, mehnatga aniq yo'naltirilgan motivlar paydo bo'la boshlaydi. Bu yerda pul masalasi ham o'ta muhim hisoblanadi. Ammo pulga inson qadr-qimmatining o'lchovchi sifatida qarash ham xavflidir. Agar pulga intilish insonni butunlay egallab olsa, u ko'payishga moyillik tug'dirib, uni boshqalarga nisbatan buyukligini isbotlashga olib keladi. Natijada kishilardan va jamoadan ajrab qoladi.

⁵O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonining 1-ilovasi. 2017 yil 7 fevral. // Lex.uz.

Ishdan qoniqish omillari

Boisiy omillar (qoniqmaslik manbalari)	Motivatsiya (yuqori qoniqish manbalari)
Korxonada va ma'muriyat siyosati	Yutuqlarga erishish
Mehnat sharoiti	Xizmat pillapoyalari bo'yicha ko'tarilish
Ishchilar bilan o'zaro munosabat	Yuqori mas'uliyat
Ish haqi	Natijani tan olish va qo'llab-quvvatlash
Mehnat xavfsizligi	Ijodiy va xizmat doirasida o'sish imkoniyati
Mehnat intizomini nazorat qilish	Ehtiyojlarning qondirilishi

Gersberg nazariyasi Maslou nazariyasiga zid emas hisoblanadi.

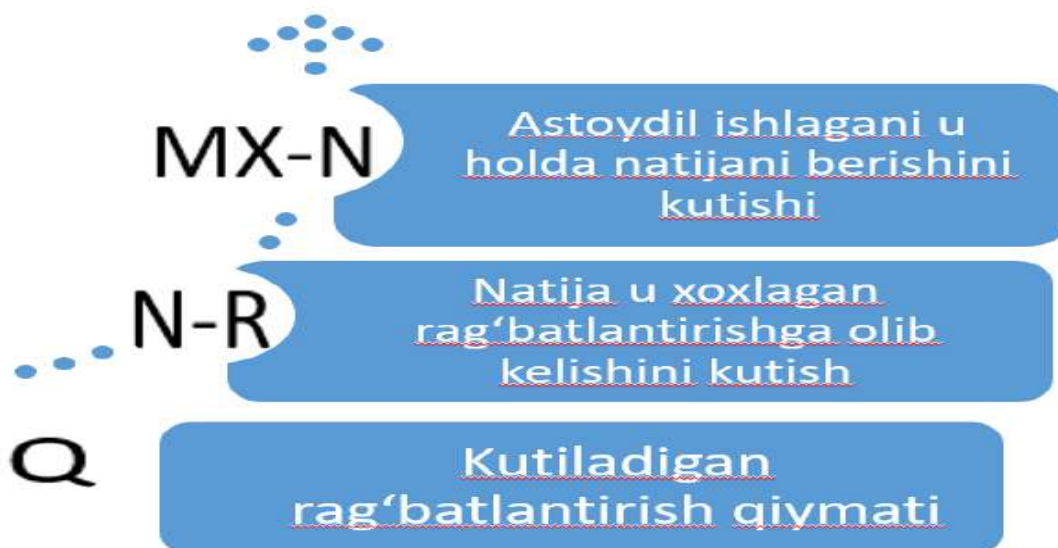
Kutish nazariyasi amerikalik ruhshunos V. Vrum tomonidan 1964-yilda ishlab chiqilgan. Uning mohiyati shundan iboratki, motivatsiya nafaqat ehtiyojni qondirishga, shuningdek, maqsadga erishish uchun tanlangan xohishga ham bog'liq. Kutish nazariyasida 3 ta muhim omilning o'zaro munosabati asosiy o'rinni tutadi: mehnat xarajatlari (MX) bilan natija (N) o'rtasidagi farqni kutish (MX-N); natija (N) bilan rag'batlantirish (R)

o'rtasidagi farqni kutish (N-R); rag'batlantirish qiymati (Q), ya'ni qoniqishning yoki qoniqmaslikning nisbiy ko'rsatkichi.

Har uchala omil o'rtasidagi bog'lanishni quyidagicha ifodalashimiz mumkin:

Motivatsiya $(M) = (MX - N) / (N - R) \cdot Q$, bu bog'lanishni quyidagi 2-rasmda tasvirlashimiz mumkin.

MOTIVATSIYA



2-rasm – Vrumning motivatsiya modeli.

Kutilgan narsa qanchalik qoniqishga olib kelsa, shunchalik motivatsiya kuchli bo'ladi. Bu degan so'z – ehtiyoj tushunchasidan tashqari rahbar murakkab, qiyin ishga, astoydil ishlaganga yaxshi haq to'lanadigan va rag'batlantiradigan vaziyatlarni yaratishi kerak. Kutish nazariyasining mohiyati ham shuni taqozo etadi.

Adolatlilik nazariyasiga binoan kishilar o'zlari erishgan rag'bat darajasini shu tizimda band bo'lgan boshqa kishilar erishgan rag'bat darajasi bilan qiyosiy taqqoslaydi, ya'ni:

- + Individual daromad – boshqa shaxs daromadi
- + Individual xarajat – boshqa shaxs xarajati

Yana bir xorijlik tadqiqotchi Dj. Addms fikricha, xarajat tarkibida nafaqat xodimning mazkur ishni bajarishga sarflagan mehnati, shu bilan birga, uning shu korxonada ishlagan ish staji, malaka darajasi, yoshi, sotsial mavqeyi kabilar ham inobatga olinadi.

Agar barcha baholashlar va taqqoslashlar natijasida adolatsizlikka yo'l qo'yilmaganligi ma'lum bo'lsa, u holda motivatsiya omillari ijobiy tomonga ishlaydi. O'zgalarga qanday yondoshilgan bo'lsa, unga ham xuddi shunday yondoshilsa, bu holda xodim kuchiga kuch qo'shib, mehnat qiladi va aksincha. Ya'ni, agar xodim bu yerda adolatsizlikka yo'l qo'yilganini sezsa, rag'batlantirishda tengsizlik bo'lgan bo'lsa, u holda korxonada asabuzarlik holati vujudga kelib, ixtiloflarning sodir bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi, adolat tarozusi buzilgan bo'ladi.

Toki kishilar mehnatiga, qobiliyatiga, bilim-zakovatiga yarasha taqdirlanmas ekanlar, ular unumdorlikni, intensivlikni oshirishga harakat qilmaydilar. Korxonada hamjihatlik muhiti qaror topmaydi.

Motivlashtirishda X (iks) va Y (igrek) nazariyalari ham alohida o'rinni tutadi. Bu nazariyalarning muallifi amerikalik ruhshunos D. Mak Gregor bo'lib, u boshqaruvchi va xodimlarning mehnatga bo'lgan munosabatini ifodalaydi.

X (iks) nazariyasi bo'yicha ishchilar ishlashni xohlamaydi, javobgarliqdan qochadi, ular tabiatan yalqov, ishyoqmas bo'ladi. Shu bois ularni doimo turtib, majburlab, nazorat qilib, jazo bilan qo'rqitib turish kerak. Shundagina ular korxonaga uchun yaxshi ishlaydilar.

Y (igrek) nazariyasida kishilarga ishonib, qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirib, ular o'zlarining foydaliligi va muhimliklarini his qilishsa, ishdan qoniqish hosil qilishsa, shundagina korxonaga katta foyda keltirish mumkin deyiladi. Bu nazariya xodimning o'z mehnatidan qoniqish hosil qilishiga hamkorlik ko'rsatuvchi xizmatlarning tan olinishi, xizmatdagi o'sishi, malakasining oshishi, mas'uliyatning yuqoriligi kabi omillarni motivatsiyaga da'vat etuvchi omillar deb talqin qiladi.

Bu nazariyaga binoan boshqaruvchi ko'rsatma beribgina qolmay, har bir kishining qobiliyatini ishga yo'naltiradi. Ishning ko'zini bilgan rahbar o'z qo'l ostidagilariga vakolatlar va qabul qilingan qarorlarni bajarishda erkinlik beradi.

Kichik biznesni rivojlantirish orqali iqtisodiyotni yuksaltirishga alohida ahamiyat berilgan, mazkur mamlakatlarda kichik biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash va rivojlantirish, ularning faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish yetarli resurs imkoniyatlariga va boshqaruv vakolatiga ega bo'lgan maxsus hukumat organi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Kichik biznes subyektlarini tasniflash ishchilar soni, yillik aylanma yoki ustav kapitalining hajmi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu borada mehnat intensivligi, bir tomondan, xodimning ichki motivatsiyasi va jismoniy holatiga bog'liq, ikkinchi tomondan, qonunchilik milliy an'analar orqali tartibga solinadi.

Dunyoning bir qator davlatlarida maxsus hukumat tashkilotlari sifatida AQSHda – SBA, Buyuk Britaniyada – “Kichik biznesga xizmat ko'rsatish milliy Agentligi” (SBS), Germaniyada – “Kichik va o'rta biznes bosh Direktori” (DG VIII), Yaponiyada – “Kichik va o'rta tadbirkorlik Agentligi” (SMEA), Koreyada – “Kichik va o'rta biznes

administratsiyasi” tashkil etilgan va bugungi kunda kichik biznesni rivojlantirish yo'lida faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda”⁶.

Qo'shni mamlakatlardan Xitoy tajribasi hammada katta qiziqish uyg'otadi. U yerda statistika ma'lumotlari shundan dalolat beradiki, Xitoy korxonalarining 99 foizi kichik va o'rta korxonalar toifasiga kiradi va ular yalpi ichki mahsulotning 55 foizidan ko'pini ishlab chiqarish bilan birga mamlakat ishchi kuchining 75 foizidan foydalanadi. Ekspert hajmining 60 foizidan ortig'i va soliqlardan keladigan daromadlarning taxminan 45 foizi kichik va o'rta korxonalar tomonidan ta'minlanadi.

Ayrim rivojlangan mamlakatlar AQSH, Yaponiya, Xitoy, Hindiston va Buyuk Britaniyada kichik biznes subyektlarini aniqlash mezonini faoliyat turiga qarab ishchilar soni, yillik daromadi, kapital qo'yilmalar miqdori, asosiy fondlar miqdori va yillik aylanmalar miqdori belgilangan. (2-jadval)

2-jadval

Ayrim rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda kichik biznesni aniqlash mezonlari⁷

Davlatlar	Mezonlar	Mikro-firmalar	Kichik korxonalar	Motivatsiya strategiyasi
AQSH	Ishchilar soni	50 kishigacha	100 dan 1500 kishigacha	Rag'batlantirish va jazo strategiyasi
	Yillik tushum	\$ 0,75 mln. dollargacha	\$10 mln. dan \$38 mln. gacha	
Kanada	Ishchilar soni	49 kishigacha	50 dan 500 kishigacha	Rag'batlantirish va jazo strategiyasi
	Yillik tushum	\$ 5 mln. dollargacha	\$10 mln. dan \$ 50 mln.gacha	
Yaponiya	Ishchilar soni	Ishlab chiqarishda 100 tagacha	Boshqa faoliyat turlari 100-300 tagacha	Menejerlar bilan doimiy aloqada bo'lish strategiyasi
	Yillik tushum \$ ming	\$474 minggacha 2844 minggacha	\$ 948 minggacha	
Xitoy	Ishchilar soni (kishi)	100 tagacha	300 tagacha	Ish orqali motivlashtirish
	Yillik foyda	Faoliyat turiga qarab 20 mln.yuandan 100 mln.yuangacha		
	Yillik daromad	Tadbirkorlik daromadi \$ 500 ming dan \$ 1 mln.gacha		

Xulosa va takliflar. Tadbirkorlikda motivlashtirish bu kishilar faoliyatini ruhiy yo'llar bilan maqsadga muvofiq yo'naltirish hisoblanadi. U muayyan ehtiyojni qondirish bilan bog'liq jarayondir. Ehtiyoj esa sabablarda namoyon bo'ladi. Inson tirik jon sifatida ovqat yeyish, uxlash, dam olib o'z kuchini tiklash, o'zini issiq-sovuqdan asrash ehtiyojlariga ega. Mazkur ehtiyojlar moddiy, ya'ni kiyim-kechik, oziq-ovqat, turar joy va boshqalar shaklida ifoda etiladi. Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida

tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning mehnat faoliyatini tashkil etish xususiyatlari, vazifalari, tarkibi va taraqqiyot asoslarini o'rganish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur jarayonni rivojlantirishning mehnat faoliyatini baholashda uslubiy yondashuvlarga majmuaviy asosda ko'rib chiqish ilmiy zaruriyat hisoblanadi. Mazkur sohada islohotlarni takomillashtirish uchun olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy- tashkiliy tadbirlarga e'tibor qaratishlari maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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⁷<http://www.giac.ru>. © НИИ.Московский центр развития предпринимательства ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzildi



ХУДУДЛАР САНОАТИНИ КОМПЛЕКС-ИНОВАЦИОН РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ МОДЕЛИ

(Наманган вилояти мисолида)

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Иинновация, модел, модернизация, диверсификация, инвестиция, ЯХМ, ЯИМ, макроиктисодий кўрсаткич, бюджет, даромад, ихтисослашув, комплекс, мажмуа, минтақа, ишлаб чиқариш, инфратузилма.

ANNOTATSIYA

Уйбу мақолада Наманган вилояти саноат салоҳиятини ошириш бўйича ишлаб чиқилган саноатни ривожланиш цикли модели таклиф этилган. Наманган вилоятини комплекс-инновацион ривожлантиришга қаратилган илмий таклиф ва амалий тавсияларни ишлаб чиқилган. Саноат ва минтақанинг ижтимоий-иктисодий ривожланиши ўртасидаги боғлиқлик, унинг иктисодий ўсиш ва аҳоли фаровонлигига таъсири илмий асосланган. Вилоятда ижтимоий-иктисодий ривожланиш тенденциялари тараққийнинг ҳозирги ҳолати баҳоланган. Мавжуд табиий иктисодий салоҳиятни чуқур таҳлил қилган ҳолда иктисодий ўсиш ва аҳоли даромадларини ошириши ривожлантиришнинг асосий омиллари ва хусусиятлари тавсифланган.

Кириш. Наманган вилоятининг ижтимоий-иктисодий салоҳияти, ҳозирги даврдаги тараққийда эришаётган ютуқларини Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Ш.Мирзиёев куйидагича таърифлайди: “Наманган вилояти юртимизнинг тез ва илдам тараққий этиб бораётган ўлкаларидан бири саналади.¹ Дарҳақиқат, кейинги йилларда Наманган вилоятида ҳам кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлари сони йилдан-йилга кўпайиб бормоқда. Масалан, ўтган йили 1650 дан ортик янги кичик бизнес субъекти ташкил этилиб, уларнинг умумий сони 15731 тага, вилоят ялли худудий маҳсулотдаги улуши 80,2 фоизга, саноатдаги улуши 61,9 фоизга етди. Худудда кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни жадал ривожлантириш, рағбатлантириш ва қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида жорий йилнинг 2019 йилнинг январь-март ойлари давомида 95 млрд.сўм миқдориди кредит маблағлари ажратилган.

Адабиётлар таҳлили. Япон иктисодчиси Томако Широаманинг “Modern Global Trade and the Asian Regional Economy” номли монографиясида худудлар ривожланишнинг асосий драйвери саноат ривожланиши билан бевосита боғлиқлиги ёзилган.² Шунингдек, М.А.Аrmstrong, J.Taylor нинг “Regional economics and policy” китобида худудларни комплекс-инновацион ривожлантиришда университет-бизнес тамойили муҳим эканлигини эътироф этган.³ Саноат соҳасида М. Портернинг саноат тармоғининг ривожланиш даражаси ва бозордаги ҳиссаси ўртасидаги муносабат бўйича фикрлари муҳим аҳамиятга эга. У саноат корхоналарининг фаолияти ва фойда олишида уларнинг тармоқдаги ривожланиш даражаси ҳамда бозордаги ҳиссаси энг асосий кўрсаткичлар сифатида қаралмаслиги лозим деб ҳисоблаган. Бундай кўрсаткичлар эҳтимолий пул оқимлари ва молиявий воситаларга талабни аниқ кўрсатувчи ишончли кўрсаткичлар эмаслиги, саноат корхоналарининг самарали фаолиятида рақобат кураши стратегияси алоҳида ўрин эгаллашини таъкидлаган.⁴ Технологик укладлар бир неча босқичдан иборатлиги уларнинг мураккаб ички тузилмага эгаллигини кўрсатади. С.Ю.Глазевнинг фикрича, асосий технологик бирликлар технологик тузилманинг ядросини ташкил этади. Бундай ядроларни яратишда иштираётган этувчи технологик янгиликлар-асосий омил номини олган. Ташувчи тармоқларда янгиликларнинг тарқалиши билан боғлиқ ҳаракатланувчи саноат тармоқлари юзага келади. Ўз навбатида, бундай тармоқларга -асосий омилни интенсив равишда истъомол этувчи ҳамда ундан

фойдаланишга энг яхши мослашувчи тармоқлар қиради. Улар янги технологик укладларнинг ёйилиши ҳамда ишлаб чиқаришни оммавий янгилаб боришида муҳим ўрин тутати.⁵ Замонавий коммуникация, робот технологиялари, янги технологик кашфиёт ва бошқалар янги технологик уклад омилли ҳисобланади. Ривожланган мамлакатларда бешинчи технологик уклад маҳсулотлари ЯИМнинг катта қисмини ташкил этмоқд.⁶ Б.Санто инновацияни -ғоялар ва кашфиётлардан амалда фойдаланиш асосида энг зўр маҳсулот ва технологияларни ишлаб чиқаришга олиб келувчи техник ва иктисодий жараён деб таъриф берган ҳолда, инновация иктисодий фойда олишга қаратилган бўлса, у ҳолда янги маҳсулотнинг бозорда пайдо бўлиши ва қўшимча даромадга олиб келади, деб таърифлаган.⁷ Н.Розенберг ва Л.Е.Бирдселл, С.Растворцева ғарб мамлакатлари саноатининг иктисодий ривожланишини узлуксиз имкониятларни ўрганиш ва кейинги ўсишга ижобий таъсир этувчи ўзгаришларга мослашиш, яъни инновация орқали амалга ошганлиги билан боғлайдилар.⁸ П.Друкернинг фикрича эса, инновация тадбиркорларнинг алоҳида воситаси бўлиб, у орқали улар бизнес ва хизматнинг янги турини амалга оширишга ҳаракат қиладилар.⁹

Тадқиқот методологияси: статистик гуруҳлаш, тизимли ва қийсий таҳлил, математик моделлаштириш, кузатув, эксперт хулосаси каби усуллардан фойдаланилган.

Муаммонинг ўрганилганлик даражаси иктисодчи ва иктисодчи-географ олимларининг илмий ишларида кўриб чиқилган. Жумладан, Наманган минтақасини О.Абдуллаев томонидан ўрганилган. Шунингдек, саноатни маълум бир тармоғи, масалан, энгил саноат ва тўқимачиликни ривожлантириш бўйича ёш тадқиқотчилар ишлари мавжуд бўлиб, мазкур тадқиқот ишларида саноатни комплекс-инновацион ривожлантириш бўйича аҳамият қаратилмаган.

Таҳлил ва натижалари

Наманган вилоятининг ижтимоий-иктисодий салоҳияти, ҳозирги даврдаги тараққийда эришаётган ютуқларини Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президенти Ш.Мирзиёев куйидагича таърифлайди: “Наманган вилояти юртимизнинг тез ва илдам тараққий этиб бораётган ўлкаларидан бири саналади. Дарҳақиқат, кейинги йилларда Наманган вилоятида ҳам кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлари сони йилдан-йилга кўпайиб бормоқда. Масалан, ўтган йили 1650 дан ортик янги кичик бизнес субъекти ташкил этилиб, уларнинг умумий сони 15731 тага,

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Қарори “2022-2026 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг устувор йўналишлари тўғрисидаги Тараққийёт стратегияси”, 07.02.2022 й., №ПҚ-4947. / www.lex.uz

² Modern Global Trade and the Asian Regional Economy (Monograph Series of the Socio-Economic History Society, Japan) 1st ed. 2018 Edition.

³ M.Armstrong, J.Taylor. Regional economics and policy. 3 edition. WileyBlackwell publisher, 2010- 448 p

⁴ Портер М. Международная конкуренция. Пер. с англ. / Под ред. и с предисловием В. Д. Щетинина. – М.: Международные отношения, 1993. -96-98 с.

⁵ Кушлин В. Выбор модели развития в условиях ужесточения эколого-ресурсных ограничений / В. Кушлин // Экономист. – 2008. – №7. – С. 3-4.

⁶ Прихач А. Значения инновационной деятельности для конкурентных преимуществ фирмы / А. Прихач // Инновации. – 2004. – № 10. – С. 8-15.

⁷ Растворцева С. Н. Инновационный путь изменения траектории предшествующего развития экономики региона // Экономика региона. — 2020. — Т. 16, вып. 1. — С. 28-42.

⁸ Макарук О. Е. (2016). Понятие «инновация»: теоретический аспект. – С.205-207.

⁹ Друкер П.Ф. Бизнес и инновация. /Л.Ф.Друкер. – Москва: Вильямс, 2009.-

вилоят ялпи ҳудудий маҳсулотдаги улуши 80,2 фоизга, саноатдаги улуши 61,9 фоизга етди. Худудда кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни жадал ривожлантириш, рағбатлантириш ва қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида жорий йилнинг 2019 йилнинг январь-март ойлари давомида 95 млрд.сўм миқдорида кредит мабла

Наманган вилояти ва унинг туман, шаҳарлари саноат мажмуасини ўрганиш таҳлиliga кўра, саноат мажмуасининг ҳозирги ривожланиши экстенсив характерга эга бўлишига қарамай, мавжуд салоҳият юқори технологик маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқариш имконини беради. Бу эса тармоқдаги

рақобатбардошликни оширади ва минтақа саноатини ривожлантириш стратегиясини ишлаб чиқиш заруратини белгилайди.

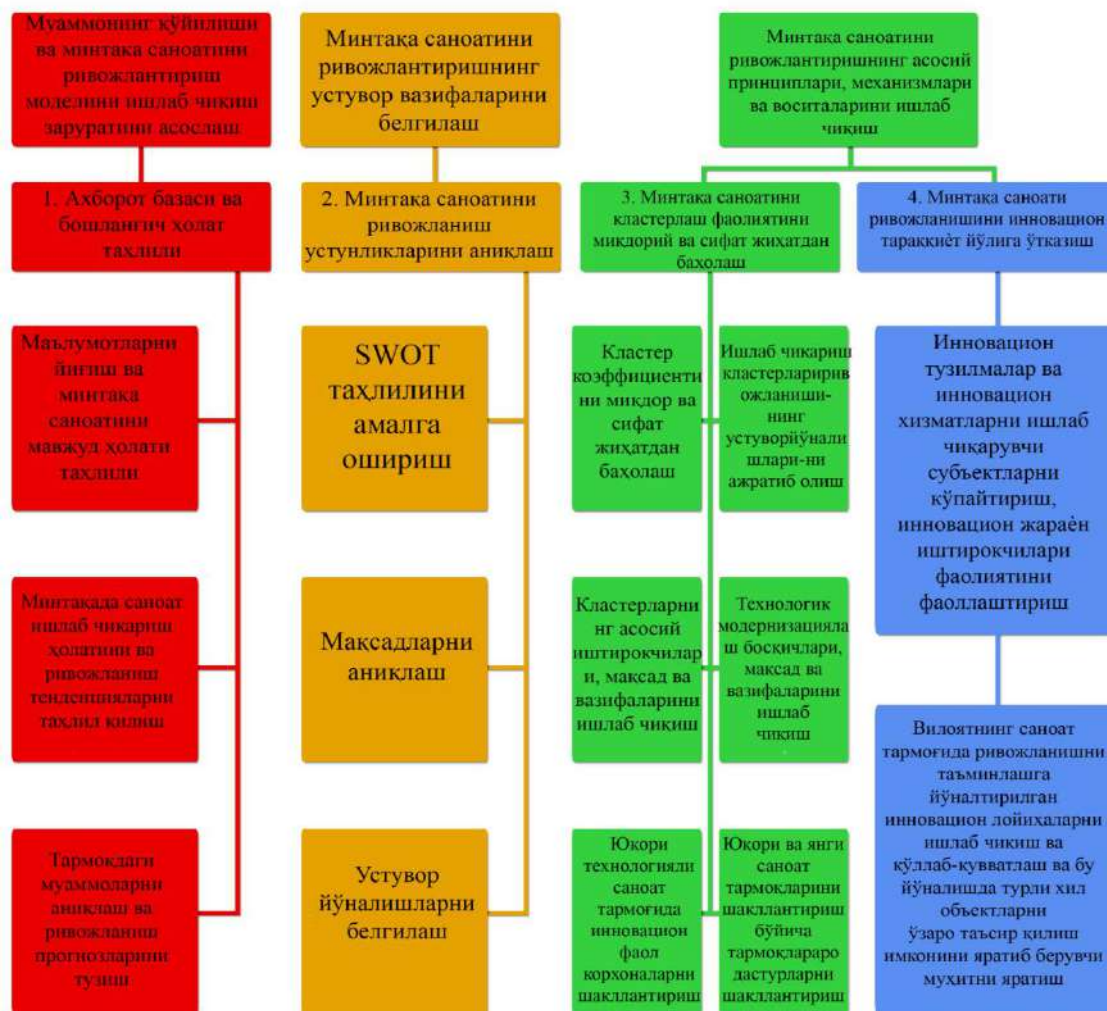
Ҳозирги кунда минтақа саноатини инновацион ривожланиш йўлига ўтиши ҳудуднинг тараққий этишига, саноат корхоналарини рақобатбардошлигини ошишига, сифатли ўсишни таъминланишига олиб келади. Фикримизча, бунда саноатни инновацион ривожлантиришнинг 3 та асосий босқичига ажратиш зарур (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

Минтақани комплекс- инновацион ривожланиш даражалари¹⁰

Биринчи даража	Иккинчи даража	Учинчи даража
Иктисодиёт ривожланиши, хусусан, саноат, хизмат кўрсатиш .ривожланишининг ҳуқуқий таъминоти	Саноат ва хизмат кўрсатишда банд аҳолининг миқдори ва тузилмаси, саноатда илмий тадқиқот билан шуғулланувчиларни таркиби	Саноат ва хизмат кўрсатиши ҳажми
Хўжалик механизми сифати	Саноатда банд аҳолини иш ҳақи, саноатда банд муҳандисларни иш ҳақи	Жами саноат маҳсулотлари ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмида инновацион маҳсулотлар ҳажми
Саноатни ривожлантириш харажатлар тузилмаси ва ҳажми	Саноат корхоналарини асосий фондлари ва номоддий активларини қиймати ва тузилмаси	Жаҳон бозорида мамлакат саноат маҳсулотлари ҳиссаси
Саноатни ривожланишини рағбатлантирувчи солиқ ва кредитлар	Давлат стратегик бошқарув тизимини сифати, саноатни ривожланишини тартибга солиш ва рағбатлантириш	Саноатда меҳнат унумдорлиги

Ушбу босқичлар бир қатор устувор вазифаларни ҳал қилишни кўзда тутаяди. Минтақанинг ихтисослашувига мос равишда юқори технологик саноат инфратузилмалари (кластерлар) ташкил этилади.



1-расм. Минтақа саноатини ривожлантириш модели¹¹

Шунингдек, 1-расмда муаллиф томондан ишлаб чиқилган минтақа саноатини ривожлантириш модели тасвирлаган. Бунда минтақа саноати ривожланишининг инновацион тараққий йўлига ўтиш кетма-кетлиги акс этирилган. Бу алгоритмдан

фойдаланишда Наманган вилояти саноати корхоналари тузилмаси ҳамда ривожланишининг алоҳида жиҳатларини ҳисобга олиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Бундай мақсадга эришиш минтақа саноатини босқичма-босқич ривожлантиришни талаб этади.

¹⁰ Муаллиф ишланмаси

¹¹ Муаллиф ишланмаси

Бусиз минтака саноатини инновацион ривожлантириш жараёни фақатгина расмий жараён бўлиб қолиши мумкин. Технологик модернизациялаш стратегиясининг асосий қисми юқори ва янги саноат тармоқларини шакллантириш бўйича тармоқларо дастурларни шакллантириш, базавий тармоқларни ривожлантиришга йўналтирилган бир қатор муҳим дастурларни ўз ичига олиши лозим.

Минтака саноат мажмуасини ривожлантириш йўналишларини амалга ошириш билан бирга вилоят саноат тармоқларининг 2021-2030 йилларда ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини прогноزلаш ҳам мақсадга мувофиқ. Бунда, аввало, вилоят ялпи ҳудудий маҳсулоти ҳажми ошишига саноатнинг таъсири таҳлил қилинган

Таҳлил учун Наманган вилоятининг 2000-2021 йиллар ораллигидаги кўрсаткичлари танлаб олинган. Эконометрик таҳлил натижаларига кўра, Наманган вилояти мисолида ялпи ҳудудий маҳсулот ҳажми реал ошишида саноатнинг ривожланиши муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Хусусан, саноат соҳасида ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини 1 фоизга ошиши ялпи ҳудудий маҳсулот ҳажмининг 0,24 фоиздан 0,30 фоизгача ошишига ҳисса қўшади (3.7-жадвал).

Таҳлил натижалари Наманган вилоятида хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасининг етарли даражада ривожланмай қолаётганлиги, ҳудудий ривожланишда қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари ҳажми ошиши ўз аҳамиятини сақлаб қолаётганини кўрсатди. Хусусан, ҳисоб-китобларга кўра қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмининг 1 фоизга ошиши ЯҲМ ҳажмининг 0.27-

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0.46 фоизгача ошишига ёрдам бериши аниқланди. Шу сабабли, минтакани саноатлашган ҳудудга айлантириш мақсадида саноат инфратузилмасини ривожлантириш мақсадга мувофиқ.

Хулоса ва таклифлар. Ўрганилган тахлилий маълумот натижаларига асосан қуйидаги таклиф берилди:

1. Вилоятда илмталаб саноат ишлаб чиқаришини ривожлантириш лозим. Бу йўналишда инновацион фаолиятни қўллаб-қувватлаш, ИТТКИни молиялаштириш, инновацион инфратузилмаси субъектларига имтиёзлар бериш ва минтака саноатини ривожланишини қўллаб-қувватловчи марказларни ташкил этиш орқали амалга оширилиши лозим.

2. Минтақада инновацион саноат шаклларини ташкил этиш, шунингдек, мавжуд шаклларни ривожлантириш масалалари, вилоят саноат мажмуасини ривожлантириш ва диверсификация қилиш борасида асосий йўналишларни белгилаб олиш лозим.

3. Прогноз натижаларига кўра саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг ЯҲМ ўсишига таъсири катталиги ҳамда инвестицион ва инновацион технологик харажатларнинг алоҳида ўринга эгаллиги юқори технологик саноат тармоқларини ривожлантиришга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш зарурлигини кўрсатди. Бу ҳолатда оптимистик сценарий асосида ҳудуд саноатини ривожлантиришни йўлга қўйиш лозим.

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MAMLAKAT YALPI ICHKI MAHSULOTIGA SOLIQ TURLARINING TA'SIRI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining yalpi ichki mahsulotiga ba'zi soliq turlarining ta'sirini o'rganish jarayoni tatbiq etildi. Tadqiqotdan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad qilib, yalpi ichki mahsulotga soliqlarning ta'siri qandayligini o'rganishdir, ya'ni YaIMga bu soliq turlari to'g'ri yoki teskari proporsional bog'langanligini aniqlash. Bu ma'lumotlar O'zbekiston Respublikasining rasmiy statistika qo'mitasi sayti hamda Open byudjet saytining ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar bazasidan 2015-yildan 2022-yilgacha bo'lgan yillik statistik ma'lumotlar olindi. Tahlil qilish jarayonida korrelyatsiyon va regressiyon tahlillardan foydalanildi. Korrelyatsiyon tahlil jarayonida yalpi ichki mahsulot bilan soliqlar o'rtasida kuchli bog'lanish mavjudligi aniqlandi. Shuningdek, ta'sir etuvchi omillar o'rtasidagi xususiy bog'lanishlar kuchli. Regressiyon tahlil jarayonida bir nechta modellar, linear model, log-linear model, linear-log modeli va log-log modellari ichidan eng yaxshi natijaga ega bo'lganligi uchun log-log modeli tanlandi. Bu modelning barcha parametrlari qiymatlari t-student testi bo'yicha ishonchli chiqdi. Modelning haqiqiy modelga yaqinligi 0,9999 ga teng bo'lib, prognozlash 99,9 % yaqinligini bildiradi. Shuningdek, YaIM o'sishiga foyda, QQS, aksiz va mulk soliqlari 99,9 % yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sishiga ijobiy ta'sir qiladi. Regressiya modelining elastiklik koeffitsiyenti ham topilib, yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sishiga foyda solig'i, aksiz solig'i va mulk solig'ining 1 % o'sishi ijobiy, QQS ning 1 % ga o'sishi esa salbiy ta'sir qilishi aniqlandi. Gistogrammada qoldiqlarimiz deyarli normal joylashgan. Regressiya modelimiz qoldiqlarida Durbin-Uotson testi bo'yicha avtokorrelyatsiya aniqlanmadi. Avtokorrelyatsiya bo'yicha yana Breusch-Godfrey testi ham o'tkazildi, qoldiqlarda avtokorrelyatsiya aniqlanmadi. Hisoblangan log-log modeli grafigi haqiqiy model grafigi bitta grafikda aks ettirilganda, log-log modeli grafigi haqiqiy model grafigiga yaqin joylashganligi aniqlandi.

Kirish. Hozirgi XXI asrga kelib mamlakatimizda yalpi ichki mahsulotni ko'paytirish eng muhim dolzarb masalalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Vaholanki, yalpi ichki mahsulot mamlakatimizda korxonalar, firmalarda ishlab chiqarilayotgan tovarlar, xizmatlar, mahsulotlardan iborat. Demak, biz yalpi ichki mahsulotni ko'paytirishimiz uchun mamlakatimizdagi soliq tizimini tubdan isloh qilish, tartibga solishimiz kerak. Soliqqa tortayotganda ham adolat tamoyillariga muvofiq soliqlar jamiyat tomonidan oqilona va adolatli sifatida tan olingan umumiy obyektiv qoidalarga binoan belgilanishi lozim. Gorizontal va vertikal adolatni bir-biridan farqlanishini bilamiz. Gorizontal adolat tamoyili daromad olishining turli sharoitlarida soliq to'lovchilarga nisbatan soliqqa tortishning taxminan teng shartlarini qo'llanishni ko'zda tutsa, vertikal adolatli tamoyilida esa xo'jalik yuritishda bir muncha og'ir sharoitlarda ishlayotgan subyektlarga soliq solishning yumshoqroq shartlari, osongina daromad olayotgan subyektlarga esa og'irroq shartlari ishlatiladi. Bizning yurtimizda soliqqa tortishning gorizontal adolatli tamoyilidan foydalanib kelinmoqda. Soliqlar ham o'z navbatida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqlar, bilvosita soliqlar, resurs to'lovlari, mulk solig'i va boshqalarga bo'linadi.

Mamlakatimizda har xil turdagi soliqlarning yalpi ichki mahsulotga (YaIM) ta'sirini quyidagicha tahlil qilishimiz mumkin. O'zbekistonda daromad solig'i nisbatan past bo'lib, jismoniy shaxslar uchun ham tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun ham 12 % ni tashkil qilib, bir tekis stavkaga ega. Bunday past soliq stavkasi investitsiyalar va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirishi mumkin, bu esa iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirishi va YaIMni oshirishi mumkin. Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i (QQS) va aksizlar kabi egri soliqlar O'zbekiston yalpi ichki mahsulotiga (YaIM) ijobiy va salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ijobiy tomoni shundaki, bilvosita soliqlar hukumatga daromad keltirishi mumkin, bu esa iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantiradigan davlat xizmatlari va infratuzilma loyihalarini moliyalashtirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, bilvosita soliqlar tamaki va alkogol kabi ba'zi tovarlar va xizmatlar iste'molini kamaytirishga yordam beradi, bu sog'liqqa salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi, sog'liqni saqlash xarajatlarining oshishiga olib keladi. Ushbu tovarlarni iste'mol qilishni qisqartirish orqali bilvosita soliqlar aholi salomatligini

yaxshilash hamda sog'liqni saqlash xarajatlarini kamaytirishga yordam beradi, bu esa YaIMga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Salbiy tomoni shundaki, yuqori bilvosita soliq stavkalari tovarlar va xizmatlar tannarxini oshirishi mumkin, bu esa iste'mol xarajatlarini kamaytirishi va iqtisodiy o'sishni cheklashi ham mumkin. Bundan tashqari, bilvosita soliqlar regressiv bo'lishi mumkin, ya'ni ular kam ta'minlangan uy xo'jaliklariga ko'proq ta'sir qiladi, bu esa daromadlar tengsizligining kuchayishiga va ijtimoiy barqarorlikning pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Yuridik shaxslarning mol-mulkiga solinadigan soliq stavkasi 2 % dan 1,5 % ga, normativ muddatda tugallanmagan qurilish obyektlariga nisbatan 4 % dan 3 % ga tushirildi. Ushbu past soliq stavkasi bu 2022-yilda 3 % ga tushirildi. Bu soliq biznes va investorlarni hududga jalb qilishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, u mahalliy hukumatlarning davlat xizmatlari va infratuzilma loyihalarini moliyalashtirish uchun oladigan daromadlarini cheklashi ham mumkin.

Shuningdek, yuridik shaxslardan olinadigan soliqlar nisbatan past bo'lib, bir tekis stavka 7,5 % ni tashkil qiladi. Bunday past soliq stavkasi investitsiyalar va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirishi mumkin, bu esa iqtisodiy o'sishni ko'tarishi va YaIMni oshirishi mumkin. Umuman olganda, O'zbekistonda soliqlarning YaIMga ta'siri ko'p jihatdan ijobiydir, chunki soliqlarning past stavkalari investitsiyalar va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantirishi mumkin, shu bilan birga, davlat xizmatlari va infratuzilma loyihalarini moliyalashtirish uchun hukumatga daromad keltirishi mumkin. Biroq, mulk solig'idan tushadigan cheklangan daromad mahalliy hokimiyatlarning ushbu loyihalarga sarmoya kiritish imkoniyatini cheklashi mumkin. Mamlakatimizning 2020-2022-yillar bo'yicha Yalpi ichki mahsulot va mahsulotlarga sof soliqlar statistikasini ko'rib chiqadigan bo'lsak, Yalpi ichki mahsulot 605514,9 mlrd. so'mdan 888341,7 mlrd. so'mgacha oshgan, shu sababli mahsulotga sof soliqlar ham 44361,5 mlrd. so'mdan 60287,5 mlrd. so'mgacha oshganligini ko'rish mumkin.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. Yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sishiga soliqlarning ta'siri bo'yicha bir qator xorijiy va yurtimizdagi iqtisodchilarning maqolalarini tahlil qilib o'tildi. Bir qancha xorij D. Stoilova, N. Patonov, Cengiz Arkan, Yeliz Yalcin, Hieu Huu Nguyen,

¹ Stat.uz ma'lumotlariga ko'ra - <https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/national-accounts-2>

Augustine Nwekemezi Odum, Chinwe Gloria Odum, Francis Chinedu Egbunike, B. Gashi, G. Asllani, L. Boqolli, Jorj Abuselidze kabi olimlar yalpi ichki mahsulotga soliqlarning qanday ta'sir qilishini ko'rib o'tdi. Ushbu quyidagi maqolada Yevropa Ittifoqiga a'zo davlatlarda soliq yukini taqsimlash muammolari ko'rib o'tilgan.

Desislava Stoilova va Nikolay Patonov (2012) maqolasida Yevropa Ittifoqiga a'zo 27 davlatda 1995-yildan 2010-yilgacha bo'lgan soliq yukini taqsimlash muammolari o'rganilgan. Tahlilda qiyosiy tahlil va regressiyon tahlil jarayonlaridan foydalanildi. Yevropa ittifoqidagi 1995-2010 yillar statistik ma'lumotlari o'rganilganda soliqlar va ijtimoiy sug'urta badallaridan olinadigan daromadlar umumiy davlat daromadlarining 91 % idan ortiqni tashkil qildi. Oxirgi uch yil davomida moliyaviy inqiroz tufayli soliq yuki kamaydi, bu yillar 2008, 2009 va 2010-yillarga to'g'ri keldi. 2010-yildagi soliq tushumlari Eurostat ma'lumotlariga ko'ra Yevropa ittifoqidagi YaIMning 39,6 % iga, Yevro zonadagi yalpi ichki mahsulotning 40,2 % iga teng bo'ldi. Shuningdek, soliq va ijtimoiy badallardan olinadigan umumiy daromadlarning o'zgarishi bandlik, tovar va xizmatlarni sotishdagi ta'sir, soliq quchiligidagi o'zgarishlar kabilar omillarga bog'liqligini tahlil qilib o'tildi. 2010-yilda Yevropa Ittifoqida bilvosita soliqlardan daromadlar yalpi ichki mahsulotning 13,2 % ini, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqlardan daromadlar YaIMning 12,4% ini va ijtimoiy badallardan tushgan daomad YaIMning 13,9 % ini tashkil etdi². Regressiyon tahlil qilish jarayonida 4 ta regressiyon modeldan foydalandi.

1-model kvadratik model bo'lib, davlat xarajatlarining yalpi ichki mahsulot o'sishiga ta'sirini tahlil qildi. Durbin-Uotson mezonida kuchsiz ijobiy avtokorrelatsiya mavjudligi, 1 % YaIM o'sishiga salbiy ta'sir qildi. Kvadratik shaklda parabola pastga botiq va maksimal burilishga ega bo'lib, bu byudjetning xarajatlari hajmining ortishi salbiy ta'sirini bir nuqtaga kamaytirganligi keltirildi.

2-modelda to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqlar va ijtimoiy badallarning Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlarida YaIM o'sishiga ta'sirini tahlil qilinib, bu modelda kuchsiz ijobiy ketma-ket korrelyatsiya mavjudligi aniqlangan. Regressiya ko'effitsiyenti statistik ahamiyatga ega emasligi kelib chiqdi. Daromad solig'i va ijtimoiy badallar daromadlarining ko'effitsiyentlari ijobiy qiymatga ega bo'lib, bularning statistik qiymatining ahamiyatligi mos ravishda 1% va 5% darajadadir. Lekin regressiyaning bu natijalari Yevropa Ittifoqi uchun daromad solig'ini belgilashni qo'llab-quvvatlashi, bu esa ko'pgina empirik tadqiqot natijalariga to'g'ri kelmasligi aytiladi.

3-model bilvosita soliqlar bilan umumiy daromadlar iqtisodiyotning o'sishiga qaratilgan bo'lib, modelda Durbin-Uotson qiymati zaif ijobiy avtokorrelatsiyaga egaligi aniqlangan. Bu esa ishlab chiqarish va import bo'yicha soliqlardan tushadigan daromad yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sish sur'ati o'rtasida kvadratik bog'lanish mavjudligini berganligi, yana modeldagi regressiya ko'effitsiyentining qiymati juda kichikligiga qarab, byudjetning daromad manbasi sifatida soliqlarning past ulushga egaligi keltirildi.

4-regressiya modelida ijobiy ketma-ket korrelyatsiyaga aniqlangan. Bu ko'effitsiyent byudjetning xarajatlari hajmi bo'yicha soliqlar va ijtimoiy badallardan jami tushayotgan tushumlar ko'payishining iqtisodiy o'sishiga katalizatorlik qilganligi, bu esa Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlari uchun bu empirik natija davlat hokimiyatining mustahkamlanishi bilan izohlandi. Bu regressiyaning statistik ahamiyatlilik darajasi 1% ni tashkil etib, regressiya qiymati boshqa tadqiqotlarning qiymatiga mos kelmaydi³ deya ta'kidlab o'tildi.

Xulosa qilib, muallif bu empirik tahlil natijalarini, bevosita soliqlar iqtisodiyotning o'sishiga kuchli ta'sirini ko'rsatganligi, bu esa insonlar qo'lidagi boylikni soliqqa tortish orqali daromad to'plash samaradorligining oshishi bilan bog'liq ekanligi bilan tavsiflaydi.

Keyingi maqolada Turkiyaning soliq tushumlari yalpi ichki mahsulotga ta'siri Cengiz Arkan va Yeliz Yalcin (2013) kabi olimlar tomonidan o'rganib chiqildi. Maqolada asosan, Turkiyaning soliq tushumlari va yalpi ichki mahsulot o'rtasidagi munosabatlar o'rganilib, soliq tushumlarining yalpi ichki mahsulot o'sishi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni aniqlashdan iborat bo'ldi. Olimlar tomonidan yalpi ichki mahsulotning barqaror o'sishini ta'minlashda qaysi soliq turlarini ko'paytirish kerakligi tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, tahlil jarayonida olimlar tomonidan Johansen va Juselius (1990) larning soliq komponentlari Yalpi ichki mahsulot o'rtasidagi munosabatni aniqlashda kointegratsiya tahlili o'tkazildi. Tahlil uchun Turkiya Moliya vazirligi davlat hisoblari bosh boshqarmasi va Markaziy bankining 2004-yil 1-chorakdan 2012-yil 1-chorakgacha bo'lgan mavsumiy ma'lumotlari olindi.

Shuningdek, tahlilda Tramo Seats usuli barcha qator mavsumiy vaqt qatorlari boshlashdan oldin ishlatildi. Bu Tramo Seats usuli vaqt seriyasini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Uning asosiy qo'llanilishi prognozlash, mavsumiy tuzatish, tendensiya siklini baholash, interpolyatsiyani aniqlash, tuzatish va kalendar effektlarini baholashda ishlatiladi.⁴

Logaritmik transformatsiya barcha omillar uchun qo'llanildi. Logarifmik ma'lumotlar stasionar xususiyatlari va ma'lumotlar integratsiya tartibi bo'yicha, Dickey-Fuller (ADF, 1981), Perron Phillips (PP, 1988), Kviatkovskiy, Phillips, Shmidt, va Shin (KPSS, 1992) sinovlari yordamida ma'lumotlar sinovdan o'tkazildi. Dickey-Fuller and Phillips Perron sinovlari vaqt seriyasida birlik ildizidan iborat, Kviatkovskiy, Phillips, Shmidt, va Shin testlarida stasionar gipoteza mavjudligi aniqlangan. Bu test sinov natijalariga ko'ra to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliq va YaIM, bilvosita soliq va YaIM, umumiy soliq va YaIM, daromad solig'i va YaIM, QQS va YaIM o'rtasida 5 % darajada statistik jihatdan muhim kointegratsiya vektori aniqlandi⁵.

Maqola tahlil natijalarida, daromad va maxsus iste'mol solig'i tushumlarini ko'paytirish kerak, chunki korporativ va qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i tushumlari to'yinganlik darajasiga yetganligi aniqlandi. Bu daromad solig'ini alkogol va tamaki mahsulotlarining maxsus belgilangan solig'idan tashqari barcha iste'mol solig'i komponentlari daromadlari uchun oshirish kerakligi, bu esa tadbirkorlarning daromadlariga qarab olinishi, natijada soliqning oshishi kam daromadli shaxslarning sarf-xarajatlarini kamaytirishi mumkin deya tugallandi.

Ushbu Grace N. Ofoegbu, David O. Akwu, Oliver O (2016) kabi olimlarning olib borgan tadqiqotining maqsadi soliq tushumlarining Nigeriya iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ta'sirini o'rganish bo'lib, ushbu munosabatlarni olib borishda Inson taraqqiyot indeksi va YaIMdan foydalanishda farq bor-yo'qligini aniqlash hisoblandi. Ushbu tadqiqot yondashuvida eng kichik kvadratik regressiya usulidan foydalangan holda soliq tushumlari va inson taraqqiyoti indeksining chiziqli modelini baholash uchun 2005-yildan 2014-yilgacha bo'lgan yillik vaqt seriyasi ma'lumotlaridan foydalanildi. Tadqiqotdan olingan natijalar soliq tushumlari va iqtisodiy rivojlanish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikning ijobiylikni ko'rsatdi. Buning natijasida soliq tushumlarining iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ta'sirini Inson taraqqiyot indeksi (HDI) ko'rsatkichi yordamida o'lchash yalpi ichki mahsulot bilan bog'liqligini o'lchashdan ko'ra pastroq ekanligini aniqladi. Tadqiqot jarayoni ikkita gepoteza asosida olib borildi va bu gepotezalar quyidagilardan iborat:

- ✓ soliq tushumlari inson taraqqiyoti indeksiga sezilarli va ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatish yoki ko'rsatmasligi;
- ✓ soliq tushumlari Nigeriyaning iqtisodiy rivojlanish vositasi yoki vositasi emasligi.

Nigeriyada 2005-2009-yillardagi Inson taraqqiyoti indeksi o'zgarmagan bo'lib, bu 0,466 ga teng bo'lgan. Chunki o'sha yillar oralig'ida inson taraqqiyoti indeksi har 5 yilda bir marta o'lchanganligi va 2010-yildan hozirgi kunga qadar inson taraqqiyoti indeksi har yili o'lchanganligi ta'kidlab o'tildi.

Soliq tushumlarining Inson taraqqiyot indeksi ko'rsatkichiga ijobiy yoki salbiy ko'rsatishi haqidagi tahlil qilish jarayoni shuni ko'rsatdiki, soliq tushumlari inson taraqqiyoti indeksiga ijobiy va sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlandi. Regressiyaning R-kvadrat determinatsiya ko'effitsiyenti 0,845 ga teng bo'lib, ya'ni Inson taraqqiyot indeksining o'zgarishiga soliq tushumlari 84,5% ta'sir qiladi. Shunday qilib, Inson taraqqiyoti indeksining 15,5 % i soliq tushumlaridan tashqari boshqa omillarga bog'liq hisoblandi. Fisher qiymati 43,727 ga teng va F-statistik ma'lumotlari regressiya modelining umumiy ahamiyatini ko'rsatdi. F-statistikasi 0,0001 ning ahamiyatlilik darajasi 0,05 dan kichik bo'lganligi uchun bu H0 gepotezaning to'g'ri emasligini ko'rsatdi. Shuningdek, bu soliq tushumlari inson taraqqiyoti indeksiga sezilarli va ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi, soliq tushumlari esa Nigeriyadagi iqtisodiy rivojlanish vositasi hisoblandi.

2-gipoteza bo'yicha soliq tushumlarining iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sir qilish yoki qilmasligi tahlil qilindagina soliq tushumlari yalpi ichki mahsulotga ijobiy va sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Regressiyaning R-kvadrat determinatsiya ko'effitsiyenti ham 0,870 ni tashkil etib, bu YaIMdagi 87% o'zgaruvchanlik soliq tushumlari o'zgarishi tufayli bo'lishi aniqlandi. YaIMning 13% o'zgarishi soliq tushumlaridan tashqari boshqa omillar ta'siri qilishi, F-statistik qiymati ham 53,82 ga teng bo'lib, bu regressiya modelining umumiy ahamiyatlilik ekanligini ko'rsatgan. F-ahamiyatlilik qiymati 0,000081 ga teng va bu 0,05 dan kichik bo'lib, H0 gepotezaning haqiqat emasligini ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli, soliq tushumlari yalpi ichki

² Desislava Stoilova, Nikolay Patonov - "An empirical evidence for the impact of taxation on economy growth in the european union" Book of Proceedings-TMS Algarve 2012 vol.3 <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/3887/388743876026.pdf>

³ Desislava Stoilova, Nikolay Patonov - "An empirical evidence for the impact of taxation on economy growth in the european union" Book of Proceedings-TMS Algarve 2012 vol.3 Regressiya natijalari.

⁴ Tramo Seats -vaqt seriyasini tahlil qilishda ishlatiladi.

⁵ Cengiz Arkan, Yeliz Yalcin- "Determining the Exogeneity of Tax Components with Respect to GDP", (International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences) Vol.3, No.3, July 2013, pp.242-255. <https://hrmars.com/papers/detail/IJARAFMS/151/Determining-the-Exogeneity-of-Tax-Components-with-Respect-to-GDP>

mahsulotga sezilarli va ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi, bunga esa soliq tushumlari Nigeriyada iqtisodiy o'sish vositasi⁶ sifatida aytib o'tildi.

Tadqiqot davomida tadqiqotchi tomonidan soliq tushumlari Nigeriyada iqtisodiy rivojlanish vositasi bo'lishi mumkin degan xulosaga kelindi. Shuningdek, Nigeriya iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish uchun soliq tushumlari bo'yicha har qanday soliq siyosatini ishlab chiqish yalpi ichki mahsulotni oshirishga emas, balki inson taraqqiyoti indeksini ko'tarilishiga asoslangan bo'lishi kerak.

Yana bir maqolada mualliflar Augustine Nwekemezi Odum, Chinwe Gloria Odum va Francis Chinedu Egbunikelarning Nigeriya davlatining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri daromad solig'ining yalpi ichki mahsulotiga ta'sirini o'rganib chiqishganligi keltirildi. Ular tadqiqotni o'rganish uchun esa Nigeriya fiskal siyosatiga oid 2007-yildan 2016-yilgacha bo'lgan vaqt seriyali ma'lumotlar Federatsiya byudjet idorasi, Federal Ichki Xizmat nashrlari, Nigeriya Markaziy Banki statistika axborotnomasi va Statistika Milliy byurosidan to'plashdi. To'plangan ma'lumotlar to'plami Pearson koeffitsiyent korrelyatsiyasi, Granger Causality testi, regressiyaning eng kichik kvadratlar usuli, Johansen Cointegration testi va modelning standart xatoligi yordamida tahlil qilindi. O'zgaruvchilarning stasionar ekanligini aniqlash uchun Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root testi qo'llanildi. Tadqiqotchilar birinchida regressiyaga kirishi kerak bo'lgan o'zgaruvchilarni 1%, 5% yoki 10% ahamiyatlik darajasi bo'yicha real natijaga erishish uchun stasionarlik testidan o'tkazdilar. Natijada tadqiqotda foydalanilgan ma'lumotlar birlik ildiz muammosiga ega bo'lganligi uchun, ma'lumotlar Augmented Dickey-Fuller testi yordamida bekor qilindi. Keyin standart og'ish ko'rsatkichi hisoblanib, YaIM va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri daromad solig'i uchun mos ravishda 2,04 va 11,47 ni tashkil qiladi. Bunday taqsimotlar uchun qiymatlarning 2,04 % va 11,47 % mos ravishda YaIM va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri daromad solig'ining o'rtacha qiymatlaridan bir standart og'ishdan kam bo'lgan holat aniqlandi. Skewness va Kurtosis Jarque-Bera tarkibida bo'lib, ijobiy egrilik foydalaning o'sishidan, salbiy esa yo'qotishdan dalolat beradi. Jarque-bera ma'lumotlarning normal taqsimlanganligini bilish tekshirish uchun ishlatilgan. Bunda YaIM va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri daromad solig'i 0,375 va 0,162 qiymatlari bilan salbiy chayqalganligi aniqlandi. Yalpi ichki mahsulot va daromad solig'ining ehtimollik qiymatlari 0,002 va 0,042 ga teng bo'lib, yalpi ichki mahsulot va daromad solig'i 10% dan kam ekanligi aniqlangan. Shuningdek, daromad solig'ining t-statistik 3,643642 va u YaIMga 0,0082 bilan bog'liq ehtimollik qiymati bilan sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi, R-kvadratning qiymati 0,654766 teng bo'lib, regressiya modeliga bog'liqlik bog'liq o'zgaruvchidagi o'zgarishlarning 65 foizini tashkil qilgan. Durbin-Watson qiymati 1,604590 ga teng bo'lib, bu modelda avtokorrelyatsiya mavjud emasligini tasdiqlaganligi va bu regressiyani bashorat qilish uchun mos deb topildi. Tahlil natijasida F-qiymati 13,27613, mos keladigan p-qiymati 0,008247 ga teng regressiya modelining ahamiyatligini ko'rsatildi.

Sinovning p-qiymati 5% kritik qiymatdan kam bo'lganligi sababli, H1 qabul qilindi va H0 esa rad etildi. Bu to'g'ridan-to'g'ri daromad solig'i Nigeriya iqtisodiyotining yalpi ichki mahsulotiga 5% darajasida statistik jihatdan sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi⁷ – deb muallif tomonidan xulosa qilindi.

Ushbu kelayotgan maqolada iqtisodchilar B. Gashi, G. Asllani, L. Boqolli, (2018) kabi olimlar 2007-2015-yillardagi Kosovo davlatining iqtisodiy o'sishiga soliq tuzilmasi ta'sirini tahlil qilishdi. Tadqiqot muayyan soliq turlarining iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri bo'yicha olib borildi. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi asosiy va ikkilamchi manbalardan foydalanilgan holda ma'lumotlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilishga asoslandi. Ma'lumotlar Kosovo Markaziy banki, Moliya vazirligining moliyaviy hisobotlari va Jahon bankidan olingan. Tahlil jarayonida ekonometrik model va chiziqli regressiya tahlili orqali tadqiqot gepotezalari *stata* 13 dasturiy ta'minoti bilan soliq tuzilishining iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sirini hisoblash uchun sinovdan o'tkazilgan. Ekonometrik modelda bir nechta mustaqil o'zgaruvchilar va natijaviy o'zgaruvchi YaIMni o'z ichiga olgan bo'lib, ular ekonometrik modeldan ma'lumotlarni to'plab, log-log modeli yordamida ularni natural logarifmga aylantirish orqali foydalandilar. Tadqiqot davomida fiskal siyosat iqtisodiy rivojlanish va o'sishga ta'sir qiladimi yoki yalpi ichki mahsulotga salbiy ta'sir qiladimi degan gipotezalar oldinga surildi. Shunga ko'ra, quyidagi 2 ta gipoteza orqali soliq tuzilishining iqtisodiy o'sishdagi ijobiy yoki salbiy ta'sirini quyidagicha belgilash orqali tekshirildi:

✓ H0 = Soliqlar iqtisodiy o'sishga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi va YaIMga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi (kamayish).

✓ H1 = Soliqlar iqtisodiy o'sishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi, YaIMga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi (o'sish).

Tadqiqotning regressiya tenglamasiga YaIM va soliq turlarining shaxsiy soliq, foyda solig'i, qo'shimcha qiymat solig'i (QQS), daromad solig'i, yalpi daromad solig'i, yalpi daromad solig'i, foyza va dividendlarga soliq va korporativ soliq kabi turlar tanlab olindi. Regressiya oddiy model va log-log modellarini qo'llash orqali soliqning YaIMga ta'siri tekshirib olinadi. Tahlil natijalari esa soliqning aksariyati YaIM o'sishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi, lekin barcha soliq ham iqtisodiy o'sishga bir xil ta'sir ko'rsatmasligi ham aniqlanadi. Ekonometrik tahlilda log-log modeli R-kvadrat qiymati 0,999 koeffitsiyenti 99,9% prognozlash aniqligi bilan aniqlanishning yuqori darajasini aks ettirdi. Shuningdek, tanlab olingan o'zgaruvchilar: foyda solig'i, yalpi daromad solig'i, yalpi daromad solig'i, qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i, oylik hisob-kitoblarni soliqqa tortish, resurslarni undirish va foizlar, dividendlar, mulkiy huquqlar bo'yicha soliq, ijara, lotereya o'yinlarida yutuq va korporatsiyadagi soliq Kosoovning yalpi ichki mahsulotiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlandi. Yana Kosoovning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga soliq stavklarining pasayishi, soliq bazasini kengaytirilishi, soliq imtiyozlarini qisqartirilishi ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi⁸ – aytib o'tildi. Shu kungacha bo'lgan maqolalarda davlatlardagi soliq yuki, soliq turlarining yalpi ichki mahsulotga ta'sirini qanday ta'sirlashishini ko'rdik.

Soliqlarning Vetnamning iqtisodiy o'sishiga qanday ta'sir qilishi kelayotgan Hieu Huu Nguyen (2019)ning maqolasida berildi. Maqolada Vetnam davlatining iqtisodiy o'sishiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliq va bilvosita soliqning ta'siri tahlil qilindi. Tahlilda 2003-2017- yillar mobaynidagi ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar Vetnam Moliya vazirligidan olingan. Regressiya modeliga mustaqil o'zgaruvchi qilib YaIM va ikkita bog'liq o'zgaruvchilar qilib, esa to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliq hamda bilvosita soliqga tanlab olingan. Bilvosita va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqning iqtisodiyotga ta'sirini tekshirish uchun regressiyon tahlildan foydalanib, regressiya modelida 4 ta gipotezadan foydalanildi. Bu gipotezalar quyidagilardan iborat:

✓ kvadratik regressiya funksiyasi muhim yoki muhim emasligi;

✓ to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliq yalpi ichki mahsulotga ta'sir qiladimi yoki yo'qmi;

✓ bilvosita soliq yalpi ichki mahsulotga ta'sir qiladimi yoki yo'qmi;

✓ bilvosita soliq yalpi ichki mahsulotga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqga nisbatan ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadimi yoki yo'qmi.

1-gipoteza bo'yicha regressiya funksiyasining ahamiyati shuni ko'rsatdi: soliq YaIMga sezilarli ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Bunda modelga kiritilgan mustaqil o'zgaruvchilar bog'liq o'zgaruvchining o'zgaruvchi (YaIM)ning 98,33 % ini tashkil etdi, qolgan 1,633 % o'zgarishi bevosita va bilvosita soliqlardan tashqari boshqa omillarga bog'liq deb izohlandi.

2-gipoteza. H0:b2=0 (bevosita soliq YaIMga ta'sir qilmaydi), H1:b2≠0 (YaIMga bevosita soliq ta'sir qiladi) bo'yicha H0 rad etilmaganligini ko'rsatdi. Lekin, bunga yetarli dalillar mavjud emas ekan.

3-gipoteza H0:b3=0 (bilvosita soliq YaIMga ta'sir qilmaydi), H1:b3≠0 (YaIMga bilvosita soliq ta'sir qiladi) ko'ra, H0 rad etiladi. Bunga bilvosita soliq yalpi ichki mahsulotga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini tasdiqlanganligi keltirildi.

4-gipoteza H0:b3-b2 ≤ 0 (bilvosita soliqning YaIMga ta'siri bevosita soliq ta'siridan ijobiy emas), H1:b3-b2>0 (bilvosita soliqning YaIMga ta'siri to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqqa qaraganda ijobiyroq) H0 ni rad etish uchun yetarli dalillar mavjud emas, ya'ni H1 ni tasdiqlash uchun yetarli dalillar mavjud emas. 2003-2017-yillarda Vetnamning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri solig'i va bilvosita solig'i to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar bilvosita soliq Vetnamning iqtisodiy o'sishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini tasdiqlash uchun yetarli emas⁹.

To'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliq va bilvosita soliqning iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sirini aniqlashda regressiyon usuldan foydalanib, kvadratik regressiya modeli tanlanadi. Tahlil natijasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, Vetnamning iqtisodiy o'sishiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliq va bilvosita soliqning ta'siri har xil. Bilvosita soliq esa iqtisodiyotning o'sishiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri soliqning esa iqtisodiyotga ta'siri sezilmaydi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, bilvosita soliq iqtisodiyotning o'sishiga bevosita soliqqa nisbatan ko'proq ta'sir etdi.

⁶ Grace N. Ofoegbu, David O. Akwu, Oliver O. "Empirical analysis of effect of tax revenue on economic development of Nigeria" International Journal of Asian Social Science, 2016, 6(10): 604-613

⁷ Augustine Nwekemezi Odum, Chinwe Gloria Odum, Francis Chinedu Egbunike - "Effect of Direct Income Tax on Gross Domestic Product: Evidence from the Nigeria Fiscal Policy Framework" Indonesian Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research Vol.1, No.1, pp.59-66, 2018.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328207120_Effect_of_Direct_Income_Tax_on_Gross_Domestic_Product_Evidence_from_the_Nigeria_Fiscal_Policy_Framework

⁸ B.Gashi, G. Asllani, L.Boqolli-"The Effect of Tax Structure in Economic Growth" International Journal of Economics and Business Administration Volume VI, Issue 2, 2018 <https://www.um.edu.my/library/oar/handle/123456789/43727>

⁹ Hieu Huu Nguyen - "Impact of Direct Tax and Indirect Tax on Economic Growth in Vietnam" Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business Vol 6 No 4 (2019) 129-137 <https://www.koreascience.or.kr/article/JAKO201915658234262.page>

Bu maqolada rivojlanayotgan va rivojlangan daromad solig'ining qiyosiy tahlilini ko'rib o'tamiz.

Jorj Abuselidze (2020) iqtisodchi professor o'zining maqolasida rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda daromad solig'ini qiyosiy tahlil qilish o'tkazish orqali soliqqa tortish uchun soliq savodxonligini maqbul taqsimlash yo'llari bo'yicha izlanishlar olib bordi. Tadqiqotning nazariy va uslubiy asosini bozor iqtisodiyotining asosiy qoidalari, klassik va zamonaviy soliq nazariyalari, xorijiy mamlakatlarning qonunchilik va me'yoriy hujjatlari tashkil etdi. Tadqiqot empirik materialning asosiy qismi 2002-yildan 2017-yilgacha bo'lgan ma'lumotlardan iborat. Tadqiqot materiallari tahlil qilish jarayonida qiyosiy tahlil, tizimli tahlil, analogiya, statistik ma'lumotlar monitoringi kabi usullardan foydalandi.

Ma'lumotlarning tahlilida, shaxsiy daromad solig'i Ruminiya, Bolgariya va Vengriya davlatlarida mavjudligini ko'rsatdi. Bundan bitta Vengriya davlati Yevropa Ittifoqi uchun daromad solig'ini qayta taqsimlash teng darajasiga ega ko'rinadi. Tahlilda mamlakatlardagi shaxsiy daromad solig'ining yagona stavkalari Bolgariya va Ruminiya (16% va 18%) va Vengriyada (16% va 17%) joriy etilganligi aniqlandi. Soliq tizimlarining joriy etilishiga qaramay, oltita mamlakatda soliq bazalarining turli xil ta'riflari, ko'p hollarda salbiy qayta taqsimotni qoplash uchun kiritilgan soliq imtiyozlari va soliq imtiyozlarining mavjudligi hisobga olinganda, shaxsiy daromad solig'i tuzilmalari turlicha ekan. Mamlakat o'zining iqtisodiy o'sishini rag'batlantirishi uchun o'rta va past toifadagi daromadlarga soliq stavkasini pasaytirishi kerak. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, soliq tizimini optimallashtirish barcha davlatlarning oldingi vazifasidir, chunki hukumat tomonidan zarur xarajatlarni moliyalashtirish uning uzluksiz ishlashiga bog'liq. Bundan tashqari, optimallashtirish, ikkita muhim vazifani hal qilishni anglatdi – byudjetda daromadlarni ko'paytirish va soliq to'lovchilarning soliq stavkasini aniqlashda to'lash qobiliyatini hisobga olish. Bir qator rivojlangan mamlakatlar Slovakiya Respublikasi, Sloveniya, Chexiya, Polsha davlatlari progressiv soliqlardan foydalangan, chunki, tengsizlik va qashshoqlikni kamaytirish bilan parallel ravishda mamlakat iqtisodiyotidagi umumiy talabni oshirishga xizmat qildi¹⁰. Xulosa o'rinda, progressiv soliqlar bu qatlamda soliq yukini yuqori bo'lib, bu inson kapitali o'sishini ta'minlaydi, byudjet daromadi o'sadi, infratuzilma rivojlanishi, investitsiyalar, ishsizlik kamayishi, yaxshi boshqaruv tizimini yaratish, sog'lom ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash tizimini yaratish, rag'batlantirish iqtisodiyot o'sishini ta'minlashi mumkin. Shuning uchun progressiv soliqlar tengsizlik va qashshoqlikni bartaraf etish, byudjet daromadlarini ko'paytirish va mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishining kuchli, tasdiqlangan muvaffaqiyatli usulidir. Endi oxirgi maqolamiz yurtimiz iqtisodiyotining o'sishiga soliq yukining ta'siri ko'rib chiqildi.

Muallif To'rayev Shavkat Shuxratovichning (2022) maqolasida 2016-2021-yillardagi choraklik ma'lumotlar asosida soliq yukining makroiqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarga ta'siri va soliq yukini optimallashtirishni ekonometrik modellashtirdi. U modellashtirish jarayonida soliq yukini ko'rsatkichining o'zgarishining YaIMga ta'siri, byudjetning daromadlari va xarajatlarga ta'siri kuchli yoki kuchsiz ekanligini tahlil qilib o'tdi. Tahlilni olib borish jarayonida tahlilning analiz, sintez, induksiya va deduksiya an'anaviy usullari, shuningdek, soliq yukining yalpi ichki mahsulotga ta'sirini o'rganish uchun ekonometrik tahlil usuli va prognoz statistik usullaridan foydalandi.

Korrelatsiya jarayonida r-Pirson korrelatsiya jadvali koeffitsiyentlarini 5% ahamiyatlilik darajasi statistik jadval asosida tekshirilganda, statistik ahamiyatli deb topildi. Regressiyon tahlil 3 ta regressiyon model asosida amalga oshirilib, ular orasidan log-log model

$$r_{y/x} = \frac{xy(o'rtacha) - x(o'rtacha) * y(o'rtacha)}{\sigma_x * \sigma_y}$$

Bu yerda:

y va x – natijaviy va ta'sir etuvchi omillar;

σ_y va σ_x - x va y ning o'rtacha kvadratik chetlanishi.

Korrelatsiya koeffitsiyenti $-1 < r < 1$ oralig'ida aniqlanadi.

$$\ln(\mathbf{Y}_x) = a_0 + a_1 * \ln(X_1) + a_2 * \ln(X_2) + a_3 * \ln(X_3) + a_4 * \ln(X_4)$$

Bu yerda:

a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 – modelning parametrlari;

X_1, X_2, X_3 va X_4 – ta'sir etuvchi omillar.

$$F = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} * \frac{n - k - 1}{k}$$

Bu yerda: k – ta'sir etuvchi omillar soni;

R^2 – determinatsiya koeffitsiyenti;

tanlab olindi. Buni tanlab olishda regressiyon modellarda avtokorrelatsiya mavjudligini tekshirishning Durbin-Uotson va Bruesha-Goldfri test foydalandi.

Bu tanlab olingan regressiyoning log-log modeli asosida shunday prognoz qilindi: agar modelimizda boshqa omillar o'zgarimas bo'lgan sharoitda davlatning byudjet xarajatlarining 1% ga oshirilishi YaIMning 8,9% ga oshishiga, ammo soliq stavkasining 1% ga oshirilishi YaIM ning 4,2% ga kamayishiga olib kelarkan¹¹.

Xulosa sifatida soliq yukini darajasining oshirilishi iqtisodiy rivojlanishga teskari proporsionaldir. Iqtisodiy rivojlanishga soliq yukining salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish uchun quyidagi bir qancha islohotlarni amalga oshirish taklif qilindi:

- ✓ iqtisodiyotda soliq yukini bosqichma-bosqich pasaytirish;
- ✓ soliq qonunchiligini takomillashtirish;
- ✓ soliq yukini belgilashda egri soliqdarga ustuvorlik berish kerakligi¹² aytilgan o'tildi.

Shuningdek, statistik tahlil natijalarini aniq belgilashda ekonometrik tahlillarning o'rni beqiyosdir. Amaliyotda ko'pincha korrelatsiyon va regressiyon usullar faqat soliq ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qilishda qo'llaniladi, uni korxonaga ko'lamida, nafaqat mamlakatimiz miqyosida qo'llashimiz mumkin ekan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Mamlakatimiz va dunyo mamlakatlarida yalpi ichki mahsulotga soliq turlarining ta'siri bo'yicha bir qancha xorij va mamlakatimiz olimlarining adabiyotlar tahlilini amalga oshirildi. Ularning adabiyotida ham yalpi ichki mahsulotga soliq stavkasi, byudjet daromadlari va xarajatlari bo'yicha tahlil olib borildi. Bu tadqiqotda ham yurtimizdagi davlat byudjetining daromadlari bo'lgan, soliq turlarining yalpi ichki mahsulotga qanday ta'sir qilishi bo'yicha izlanishlar olib borildi.

Tadqiqotning metodologiya qismini shakllantirish uchun kerakli bo'ladigan turli ma'lumotlar bazasidan va mamlakatning rasmiy statistika saytidan foydalanildi. Bu ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish jarayonida O'zbekiston Respublikasining statistika rasmiy qo'mitasi sayti va open budjet saytinin statistik ma'lumotlari asosida amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda mamlakatimizning statistika rasmiy qo'mitasi va open budjet saytlarining YaIM va soliq turlari ma'lumotlarining ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar asosida shakllantirildi. Bu ma'lumotlar oxirgi yetti yillik (2015-2022) statistika ma'lumotlari olindi. Shuningdek, bu ma'lumotlar panel ma'lumotlari asosida tuzildi.

Ushbu tadqiqotni amalga oshirish uchun Yalpi ichki mahsulotga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan soliq turlarining 5 ta o'zgaruvchini tanlab olindi. Tadqiqotga tanlab olgan o'zgaruvchilar quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Yalpi ichki mahsulot (mlrd.so'mda) – Y;
2. Foyda solig'i (mlrd.so'mda) – X1;
3. Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i (mlrd.so'mda) – X2;
4. Aksiz solig'i (mlrd.so'mda) – X3;
5. Mulk solig'i (mlrd.so'mda) – X4;

Tadqiqotning tahlil jarayonida STATA12 dasturidan foydalanib, natijalar olindi. Yalpi ichki mahsulotga soliqdarning turlari bo'yicha ta'sirini aniqlashda korrelatsiyon va regressiyon tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Natijaviy omil (Y) va ta'sir etuvchi omillar (X1, X2, ..., Xn)ni tanlab olingandan so'ng korrelatsiya testi amalga oshirildi. Bu testda Yalpi ichki mahsulotga qaysi turdagi soliqlar kuchli ta'sir etayotgan omillar tanlab olindi. Korrelatsiya koeffitsiyentini aniqlashda quyidagi formuladan foydalanildi.

¹⁰ Jorj Abuselidze – "Optimality of tax policy on the basis of comparative analysis of income taxation" European Journal of Sustainable Development (2020), 9, 1, 272-293 https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3879445

¹¹ Torayev Sh.Sh. – "Milliy iqtisodiyotda soliq yukini optimallashtirishni ekonometrik modellashtirish"

Davlat statistika qo'mitasi huzuridagi Kadrlar malakasini oshirish va statistik tadqiqotlar institutining "O'zbekiston statistika axborotnomasi" ilmiy elektron jurnali. 2022 yil, 3-son <https://inlibray.uz/index.php/archive/article/view/17047>

¹² Muallif tomonidan berilgan takliflar, 12-bet

N – tajribalar soni.

Modelning qoldiqlarida avtokorrelatsiyani tekshirish uchun Durbin-Uotson test mezonidan foydalanildi. Durbin-Uotson qiymati quyidagi formula orqali olindi:

$$DW = \frac{\sum(e_i - e_{i-1})^2}{\sum e_i^2}$$

Bu yerda e_i – haqiqiy model va hisoblangan model o'rtasidagi farq; $0 \leq dw \leq 4$ oralig'ida qoldiqlardagi avtokorrelatsiya aniqlanadi.

Shuningdek, avtokorrelatsiya bo'yicha Breusch-Godfrey testi ham o'tkazildi. Bu test orqali ham avtokorrelatsiyani aniqlash mumkin.

Regressiya modelining parametrlarining ishonchligini aniqlash uchun t-student mezonidan ham foydalanildi. Buni aniqlash bizga prognoz qilinayotgan paytda bizga yaxshi natija olishga yordam beradi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Yalpi ichki mahsulotga soliq turlarining ta'siri bo'yicha 2015-yildan 2022-yilgacha bo'lgan foyda solig'i, qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i, aksiz va mulk solig'i bo'yicha statistik ma'lumotlar quyidagi 1-jadvalda berilgan.

1-jadval

Yalpi ichki mahsulot va soliq turlari bo'yicha 2015-yildan 2022-yilgacha bo'lgan statistik ma'lumotlar¹³

	YaIM	Foyda solig'i	QQS	Aksiz	Mulk solig'i
Yillar	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4
2015	221350,9	1180,5	10851,0	5618,4	1393,0
2016	255421,9	1215,1	11891,6	6258,2	1659,2
2017	317476,4	1475,5	14685,8	7449,2	2129,7
2018	426641,0	3502,2	27876,5	9702,2	2606,1
2019	532712,5	16360,6	33809,8	10314,7	2360,2
2020	605514,9	28712,2	31177,4	11697,3	1974,3
2021	738425,2	38363,3	38439,0	13086,6	2457,3
2022	888341,7	37649,9	52189,4	13455,0	4015,4

Yuqoridagi 1-jadvaldan shuni ko'rish mumkinki, 2022-yildagi yalpi ichki mahsulotning hajmi 2021-yilga qaraganda 120% ga o'sdi, foyda solig'i 98,1 % ga, QQS aksiz va mulk soliqlari mos ravishda 135,7 %, 102,8 % va 163,3 % ga o'sdi. Bu korrelyatsiyon va regressiyon

tahlillar yuqoridagi 1-jadvaldagi 8 yillik statistik ma'lumotlarga asosida olib borildi. Bu quyida berilgan 2-jadvalda o'zgaruvchi omillar va o'lchov birliklari berilgan bo'lib, ular haqida statistika yuqoridagi 1-jadvalda berilgan

2-jadval.

O'zgaruvchi omillar va ularning o'lchov birligi

T/r	Omillar	O'lchov birligi
1	YaIM	mlrd. so'mda
2	Foyda solig'i	mlrd.so'm
3	Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i	mlrd.so'm
4	Aksiz solig'i	mlrd.so'm
5	Mulk solig'i	mlrd.so'm

Birinchi o'rinda korrelyatsiyon tahlilni olib borish orqali YaIM ga soliqlarning qaysi turi kuchli ta'sir etishini bilib olamiz. Ushbu quyidagi 1-rasmda YaIM ga soliqning turlari ta'sirlashuvi, ya'ni, foyda solig'i,

QQS, aksiz solig'i, va mulk solig'i kabilarning ta'sirlashuv koeffitsiyentlarini olindi.

	Y	x1	x2	x3	x4
Y	1.0000				
x1	0.9537	1.0000			
x2	0.9773	0.8822	1.0000		
x3	0.9744	0.9317	0.9548	1.0000	
x4	0.8229	0.6274	0.8762	0.7545	1.0000

1-rasm. YaIMga foyda solig'i, QQS, aksiz solig'i va mulk soliqlarining ta'sirlashuv koeffitsiyentlari.

¹³ Stat.uz va open budjet statistik ma'lumotlari asosida tuzildi.

Bu yuqoridagi korrelyatsiya matritsasidan shuni ko'rib turibmizki, yalpi ichki mahsulot bilan foyda solig'i, QQS, aksiz solig'i va mulk soliqlari o'rtasida kuchli bog'lanish mavjud. Shuning ta'sir etuvchi omillar o'rtasidagi xususiy bog'lanishlar kuchli, ya'ni QQS bilan foyda solig'i o'rtasida kuchli korrelyatsiyon bog'lanish (0,8822), aksiz solig'i bilan foyda solig'i va QQS o'rtasida (mos ravishda 0,9317 va 0,9548) kuchli bog'lanish, shuningdek, mulk solig'i bilan foyda solig'i, QQS va aksiz, bilan kuchli bo'g'langanligi aniqlandi. Endi keyingi usul

regressiyon tahlil usuli bo'lib, bu tahlilda modelning tenglamasini tuzishda foydalanildi. Regressiya modeli tenglamasini tuzishda 4 ta regressiyon modeldan foydalanildi. Bu regressiyon modellarning har bir koeffitsiyentlari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, regressiyon modellarning R-kvadrat qiymati katta bo'lgan va yaxshi natija beradigan model tanlab olindi. Regressiyon model tenglamasini tanlab quyidagi 3-jadvalda modelning R-kvadrat qiymati, Fisher qiymati va uning ahamiyatligi solishtirilib, eng optimal model tanlandi.

3-jadval.

Regressiya modellari natijalari

Regressiya modellari	Linear model	Linear-log modeli	Log-linear modeli	Log-log model
R-kvadrat qiymati	0,9998	0,9855	0,9945	0,9999
Fisher qiymati	3651,45	50,83	136,02	5394,17
Fisher qiymatining ahamiyatligi	0,0000	0,0043	0,0010	0,0000
Hisoblangan R-kvadrat	0,9995	0,9661	0,9872	0,9997
Kuzatuvlar	8 yillik	8 yillik	8 yillik	8 yillik

Bu 3-jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, eng optimal model log-log modelidir. Chunki, bu modelning R-kvadrat qiymati boshqa modellarning R-kvadrat qiymatlariga qaraganda kattaroqdir. Bu regressiya modeli haqiqiy modelning 99,9% ini qamrab olmoqda. Fisher qiymati ham boshqa regressiya modelining Fisher qiymatidan katta bo'lib, bu qiymat Pvalue qiymati bo'yicha ($p < 0,05$) ahamiyatli. Bu log-

log regressiyon modeli orqali biz yaxshi natijaga erishishimiz mumkin. Regressiyon tahlildan keyingi tahlillarni shu log-log modeli asosida amalga oshirildi. Undan oldin ushbu log-log modelini tahlil qilindi. Quyidagi ushbu 2-rasmda log-log regressiyon modelining natijalari aks ettirilgan.

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 8		
Model	1.77265708	4	.44316427	F(4, 3) =	5394.17	
Residual	.000246469	3	.000082156	Prob > F =	0.0000	
Total	1.77290355	7	.253271936	R-squared =	0.9999	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9997	
				Root MSE =	.00906	

ly	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lx1	.1900961	.0102317	18.58	0.000	.1575342	.222658
lx3	.6779208	.0583239	11.62	0.001	.4923082	.8635333
lx2	-.2540162	.0408958	-6.21	0.008	-.3841648	-.1238677
lx4	.5100817	.0317233	16.08	0.001	.4091241	.6110393
_cons	3.773054	.2928453	12.88	0.001	2.84109	4.705019

2-rasm. Log-log modeli natijalari

Bu log-log modelining bir qancha test natijalariga (t-student, Fisher testi) ko'ra modelning parametrlari (lx1, lx2, lx3, lx4, _const) barcha qiymatlarining t-student qiymatlari ishonchli. Yana R-kvadrat qiymati 0,9999 ga teng, modelning Fisher qiymati 5394,17 ga teng bo'lib,

bu ham pvalue bo'yicha ahamiyatli ekan. Bu regressiya modelining elastiklik koeffitsiyentini aniqlab olindi, va quyidagi 3-rasmda natijalar keltirildi.

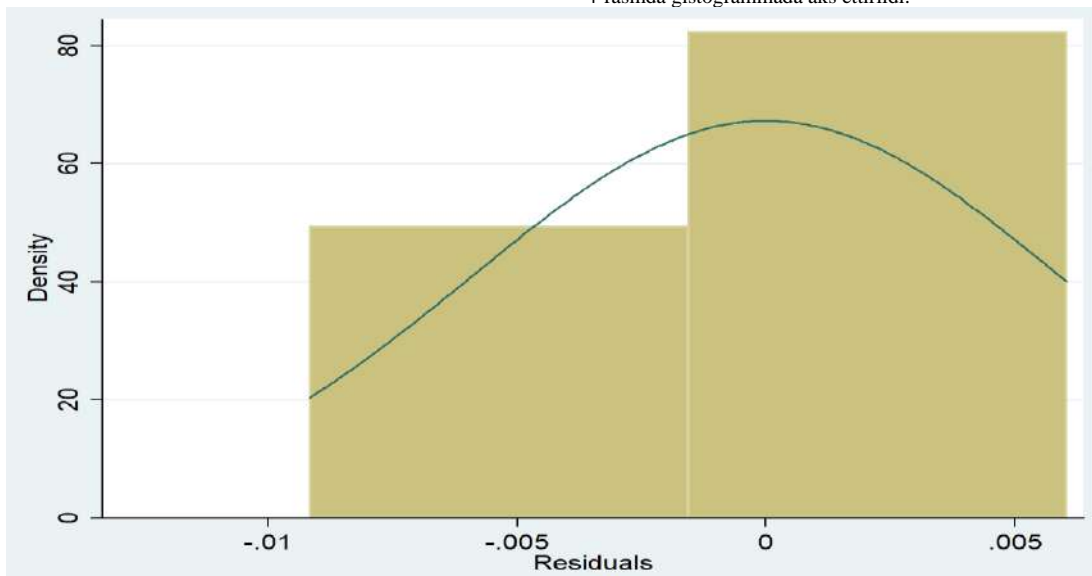
	Delta-method				
	ey/ex	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
lx1	.1285033	.0069159	18.58	0.000	.1149484 .1420582
lx2	-.1967994	.0316846	-6.21	0.000	-.2589 -.1346987
lx3	.4758667	.0409407	11.62	0.000	.3956244 .5561089
lx4	.3020885	.0187874	16.08	0.000	.2652659 .3389111

3-rasm. Regressiya parametrlarining elastiklik koeffitsiyentlari.

Bu shuni anglatadiki, foyda solig'ining 1%ga o'zgarishi YalM ni 0,128 % ga ko'paytiradi, QQS ning 1%ga oshishi 0,196%ga YalMni

kamaytiradi, aksiz solig'ining 1%ga oshishi YaIMni 0,475% ga ko'paytiradi va mulk solig'ining 1% ga oshishi esa YaIMni 0,302% ga oshiradi.

Log-log modeli qoldiqlarining normal taqsimlangan yoki taqsimlanmaganligi aniqlash uchun model qoldiqlarini quyida berilgan 4-rasmda gistogrammada aks ettirildi.

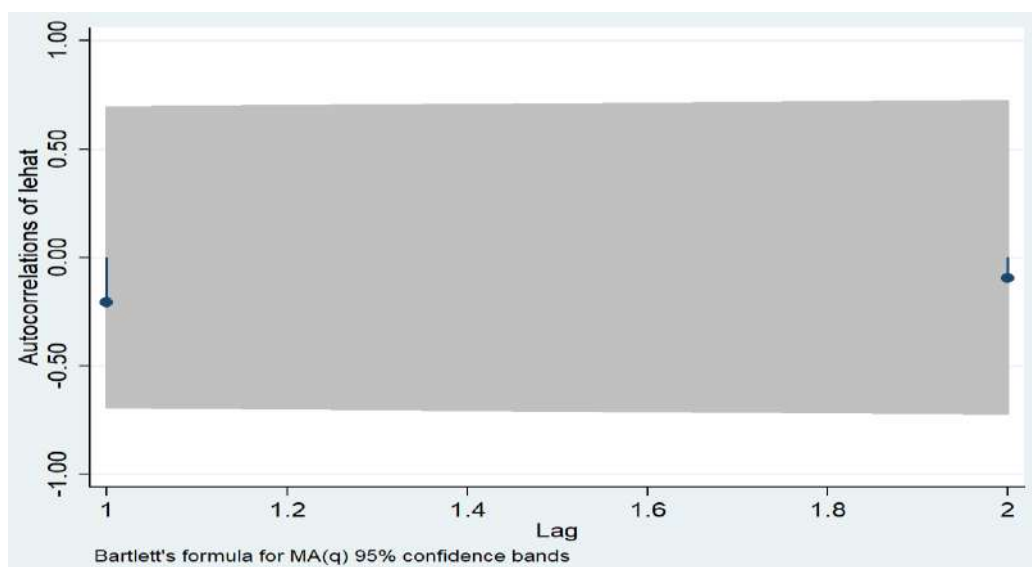


4-rasm. Haqiqiy model va hisoblangan model qiymatlari o'rtasidagi qoldiqlarning taqsimlanishi

Bu rasmdan shuni ko'rish mumkin, hisoblangan model va haqiqiy model o'rtasidagi qoldiqlarining normal taqsimlanishi deyarli yaqin.

Keyingi o'rinda, model qoldiqlari avtokorrelyatsiyaga tekshirib olindi, buni amalga oshirish uchun esa Durbin-Uotson testidan

foydalanildi. Durbin-Uotson testiga qoldiqlar tekshirilganida 5 ta o'zgaruvchi va 8 ta kuzatuv bo'yicha 2,298317 qiymatga erishdi. Shuningdek, qoldiqlardagi avtokorrelyatsiya bor-yo'qligini quyidagi 5-rasmdagi korrelogrammaga qarash orqali aniqlash mumkin.



5-rasm. Regressiya modelimizning qoldiqlarida avtokorrelyatsiya bor-yo'qligini aniqlash grafigi

Ushbu yuqorida berilgan 4-rasmdagi korrelogrammadan kelib chiqib shunday xulosaga kelish mumkin. Regressiya modelining qoldiqlarida avtokorrelyatsiya ya'ni model qoldiqlarida takrorlanish

yo'q deya aytish mumkin. Shuningdek, avtokorrelyatsiyani tekshirish uchun yana bir test Breusch-Godfrey testiga yuzlanildi. Buni pastdagi 4-jadvalda ko'rishimiz mumkin.

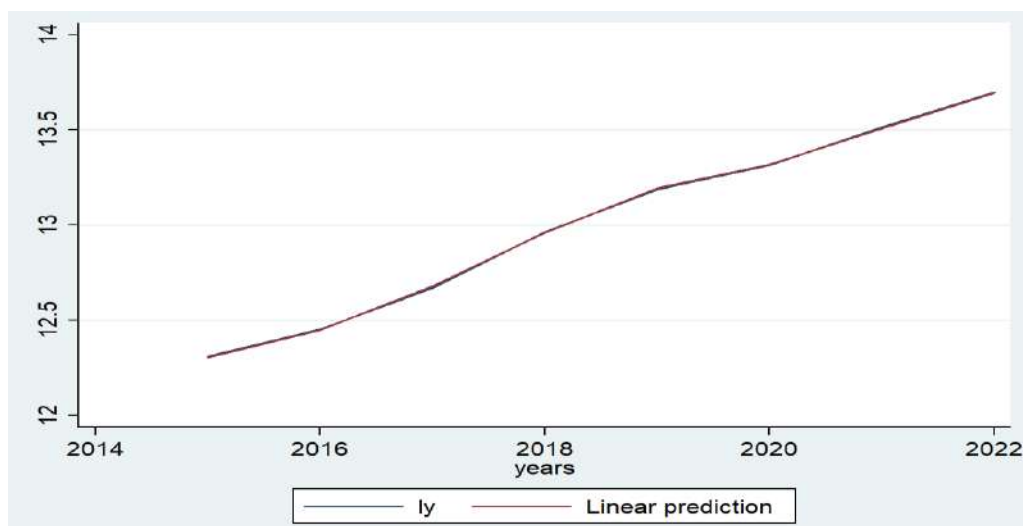
4-jadval.

Avtokorrelyatsiyani aniqlashning Breusch-Godfrey test natijalari

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation				
Lags (p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2	
1	1.824	1	0.1768	
2	6.220	2	0.0446	
H0: no serial correlation				

Bu Breusch-Godfrey testi natijalariga ko'ra regressiya modeli qoldiqlarida avtokorrelyatsiya yo'qligi aniqlandi. Oxirida bizning

regressiya modelining haqiqiy modelga qanchalik yaqinligini pastdagi 5-rasmda tasvirlangan grafikdan ko'rish mumkin.



5-rasm. Haqiqiy model (ly) va hisoblangan model (ly(hisob)) grafiklari

Bu yuqoridagi 5-rasmda tasvirlangan grafikdan shuni ko'rish mumkin, hisoblangan model grafigi haqiqiy model grafigiga ustma-ust tushgan, ular orasidagi masofa ham deyarli qisqa. Demak,

hisoblangan log-log model grafigi haqiqiy model grafigiga yaqin ekan. Endilikda log-log regressiya modelining tenglamasi quyidagicha tuzildi:

$$L(\text{YaIM}) = 3,773 + 0,190 * L(\text{foyda solig'i}) - 0,254 * L(\text{QQS}) + 0,677 * L(\text{aksiz solig'i}) + 0,510 * L(\text{mulk solig'i})$$

Agar boshqa ta'sir etuvchi omillar nolga teng bo'lganda yalpi ichki mahsulot 3,77 % ga teng bo'ladi. Boshqa omillar o'zgarishiga taqdirda foyda solig'ining 1% ga o'zgarishi YaIMni 0,19%ga, QQS ning 1%ga o'zgarishi 0,25%ga YaIMni kamayishiga, aksiz va mulk solig'ining 1%ga o'zgarishi YaIM hajmini mos ravishda 0,67% va 0,51% ga o'sishiga olib keladi. 2023-yil bo'yicha yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi 950554,7 milliard so'mni tashkil etadi. Bu boshqa omillar hisobga olinmagan holda hisoblab chiqildi.

Xulosa. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi mamalakatimizning yalpi ichki mahsulotini ko'paytirish uchun soliqlarning ta'sirini o'rganishdir. Yalpi ichki mahsulotga ijobiy ta'sir qiladigan soliqlarni aniqlash va salbiy ta'sir qiladigan soliqlarni o'rganib chiqib unga o'zgartirish kiritish aholi uchun ham manfaatli deb o'ylayman.

Tadqiqotning regressiyon tahlilining log-log modelining R-kvadrat qiymati 0,999 ya'ni 99,9% aniq prognoz qilish imkonini beradi. Ya'ni yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sishiga foyda solig'i, aksiz solig'i va mulk

soliqlari ijobiy ta'sir qiladi. Lekin qo'shimcha qiymat solig'i yalpi ichki mahsulotning kamayishiga olib keladi. Buni elastiklik koeffitsiyentida ham ko'rishimiz mumkin. Mamlakatimizdagi foyda solig'ining 1% ga o'zgarishi YaIM ni 0,128% ga ko'paytiradi, aksiz solig'ining 1% ga oshishi YaIMni 0,475% ga ko'paytiradi va mulk solig'ining 1% ga oshishi esa YaIMni 0,302% ga oshiradi, biroq QQS ning 1% ga oshishi yalpi ichki mahsulotimizni 0,196% ga kamaytirishi aniqlandi.

LOG-LOG modelining tenglamasi orqali shuni aytish mumkin, agar boshqa ta'sir etuvchi omillar nolga teng bo'lganda yalpi ichki mahsulot 3,77% ga teng bo'ladi. Boshqa omillar o'zgarishiga taqdirda foyda solig'ining 1% ga o'zgarishi YaIM ni 0,19% ga, QQS ning 1% ga o'zgarishi 0,25% ga YaIMni kamayishiga, aksiz va mulk solig'ining 1% ga o'zgarishi YaIM hajmini mos ravishda 0,67% va 0,51% ga o'sishiga olib keladi. Shuningdek, 2023-yil bo'yicha yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi 950554,7 milliard so'mni tashkil etishini prognoz qila olamiz. Bu boshqa omillar hisobga olinmagan holda hisoblab chiqildi.

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A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON AUDITING STANDARDS

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globalization, auditing standards, international auditing and assurance, standards board (IAASB), borderless economy, cross-border transactions, harmonization, technological advancements.

ANNOTATION

This article examines the profound impact of globalization on auditing standards, unraveling the complexities faced by auditors in an increasingly interconnected global economy. As businesses extend their operations across borders, auditors grapple with diverse regulatory frameworks, cultural nuances, and evolving business practices. The literature review reveals a compelling narrative, highlighting the imperative for harmonized auditing standards in the face of globalization. The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) plays a pivotal role in formulating and updating standards to align with the intricacies of a borderless economy. Technological advancements, particularly in data analytics and artificial intelligence, are transforming audit methodologies, enhancing efficiency, and addressing global financial challenges. Challenges emerge in adapting to local variations, requiring auditors to strike a delicate balance between standardization and cultural adaptability. Collaboration and communication among auditors, regulators, and standard-setting bodies emerge as critical elements for success in this dynamic global auditing landscape.

Introduction. In an era characterized by unprecedented global interconnectivity, the world of business is undergoing a profound transformation. The forces of globalization have dismantled traditional barriers, enabling enterprises to expand their operations across borders, form intricate global networks, and engage in cross-border transactions of unprecedented complexity. This paradigm shift has not only redefined the dynamics of international commerce but has also ushered in a new era of challenges and opportunities for auditors worldwide. As auditors grapple with the intricate tapestry of a borderless economy, the very standards by which financial integrity is ensured find themselves under scrutiny and adaptation.

The expansive nature of globalization requires auditors to navigate through diverse regulatory landscapes, cultural intricacies, and evolving business practices. The auditing profession, often considered the bedrock of financial transparency and accountability, stands at the forefront of this dynamic global evolution. This article embarks on a comprehensive exploration, unraveling the intricate relationship between globalization and auditing standards, and delving into the multifaceted dimensions that auditors must navigate in this complex, interconnected world.

Literature review. Before delving into the nuanced aspects of this evolving landscape, a comprehensive understanding of the existing body of literature is essential. Scholars have extensively examined the challenges and opportunities arising from the convergence of globalization and auditing standards.

One prominent theme in the literature centers around the imperative for harmonized auditing standards in a globalized context. International bodies, such as the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), have been instrumental in formulating and updating standards to align with the complexities of an interconnected global economy (Deumes, 2018; Janssen et al., 2020). Achieving uniformity in auditing practices across diverse jurisdictions is seen as critical for fostering investor confidence and ensuring the reliability of financial information (Cahan et al., 2019).

Technological advancements also emerge as a focal point in the literature. The transformative role of technologies such as data analytics, artificial intelligence, and blockchain in enhancing audit efficiency, accuracy, and responsiveness to global financial challenges has been widely explored (Smith & Johnson, 2017; Chen et al., 2021).

Moreover, researchers have investigated the challenges auditors face in adapting to local variations within a global context. Differences in legal frameworks, cultural norms, and reporting requirements present hurdles that auditors must navigate adeptly (Smith, 2019; Wang & Li, 2020). Striking a balance between maintaining a standardized approach and accommodating the unique characteristics of diverse business environments becomes a focal point of discussion.

Collaboration and communication among auditors, regulators, and standard-setting bodies are underscored as pivotal elements for success in a globalized auditing landscape (Jones et al., 2022; Lee & Park, 2018).

The literature highlights the need for open dialogue to collectively address emerging challenges and foster an environment conducive to the continual refinement and harmonization of global auditing standards.

Scholars such as Tan and Srinidhi (2020) delve into the intricacies of harmonizing auditing standards on a global scale, emphasizing the role of regulatory bodies beyond the IAASB. Their research sheds light on the importance of international cooperation among standard-setting organizations in achieving a comprehensive, globally accepted framework.

The intersection of globalization and technology in auditing is a recurring theme. Studies by Zhang and Vasarhelyi (2018) and Li et al. (2022) offer insights into the rapid evolution of audit methodologies, emphasizing the need for auditors to embrace technological advancements for real-time monitoring, risk assessment, and fraud detection on a global scale.

Local adaptation challenges are further examined by Kim and Lee (2019), who explore the impact of cultural dimensions on audit practices. Their research underscores the significance of cultural intelligence for auditors navigating diverse business environments, advocating for a nuanced understanding of cultural nuances in the audit process.

In addressing collaborative auditing, recent works by Garcia and Abbott (2021) provide a contemporary perspective on the role of technology in facilitating global collaboration among auditors. The research underscores the importance of cloud-based platforms and virtual communication tools in fostering real-time information exchange and collaboration across borders.

Moreover, the literature emphasizes the need for continuous professional development. Research by Smith and Brown (2021) underscores the importance of a dynamic skill set, arguing that auditors need to continually update their knowledge to effectively navigate the ever-changing global regulatory landscape and emerging technologies.

Research methodologies. The Methods section delves into the strategies and methodologies auditors employ to navigate the challenges posed by globalization. We explore the role of international bodies like the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in formulating and updating auditing standards to ensure relevance in a global context. Additionally, we discuss the importance of continuous education and training for auditors to stay informed about evolving global standards and local variations.

Analysis and results. The Results section presents the outcomes and effects of globalization on auditing standards. We discuss the progress made in harmonizing standards, the emergence of technology-driven solutions such as data analytics and artificial intelligence, and the impact of these changes on the effectiveness and efficiency of the audit process. Results also touch upon the challenges auditors face in adapting to diverse legal, cultural, and regulatory environments.

Global Convergence of Auditing Standards:

Survey results reveal a significant trend towards global convergence of auditing standards. Respondents from diverse geographical regions express a growing alignment with international auditing frameworks, highlighting the influence of globalization on standardization.

Technological Integration and Audit Efficiency:

Analysis of survey responses and interviews indicates a widespread integration of technology in auditing practices. Data analytics and artificial intelligence tools are reported to enhance audit efficiency, reduce errors, and improve the overall effectiveness of the auditing process on a global scale.

Diverse Cultural Influences on Auditing Practices:

Cross-cultural analysis reveals nuanced differences in how auditors navigate global standards. Cultural dimensions impact communication styles, risk perceptions, and the emphasis on certain auditing procedures. Findings suggest the need for cultural intelligence in adapting auditing practices to diverse business environments.

Impact of Globalization on Regulatory Frameworks:

Document analysis highlights changes in regulatory frameworks influenced by globalization. Regulatory bodies in various jurisdictions are observed to adapt their standards to harmonize with international norms, fostering a more cohesive global financial reporting environment.

Collaborative Practices among Global Auditors:

Insights from collaborative research data showcase the increasing prevalence of global collaboration among auditors. Virtual communication tools and cloud-based platforms facilitate real-time collaboration, enabling auditors to share insights and best practices across borders.

Continuous Professional Development Needs:

Analysis of continuous professional development assessments indicates a demand for skills relevant to the globalized auditing landscape. Respondents express the need for training in technology adoption, cross-cultural competencies, and a deeper understanding of international auditing standards.

Challenges in Local Adaptation:

Qualitative data reveals challenges faced by auditors in adapting to local variations within a global context. Legal, cultural, and regulatory

differences pose hurdles, emphasizing the delicate balance auditors must strike between standardized approaches and contextual adaptations.

Regulatory Response to Globalization:

Examination of regulatory documents and industry reports indicates a proactive response from regulatory bodies to address the challenges posed by globalization. Recommendations for amendments in auditing standards and increased collaboration among regulatory bodies are observed.

Emergence of Best Practices for Global Auditing:

Comparative analysis of case studies identifies emerging best practices for auditors operating in a globalized environment. Successful approaches to overcoming cross-border challenges and ensuring consistency in audit quality are highlighted.

Resilience and Innovation in Auditing:

Findings underscore the resilience of the auditing profession in the face of globalization. Auditors demonstrate innovative approaches to adapting to changing global dynamics, emphasizing the profession's ability to evolve and meet emerging challenges.

Auditor Perception of Global Standards' Effectiveness:

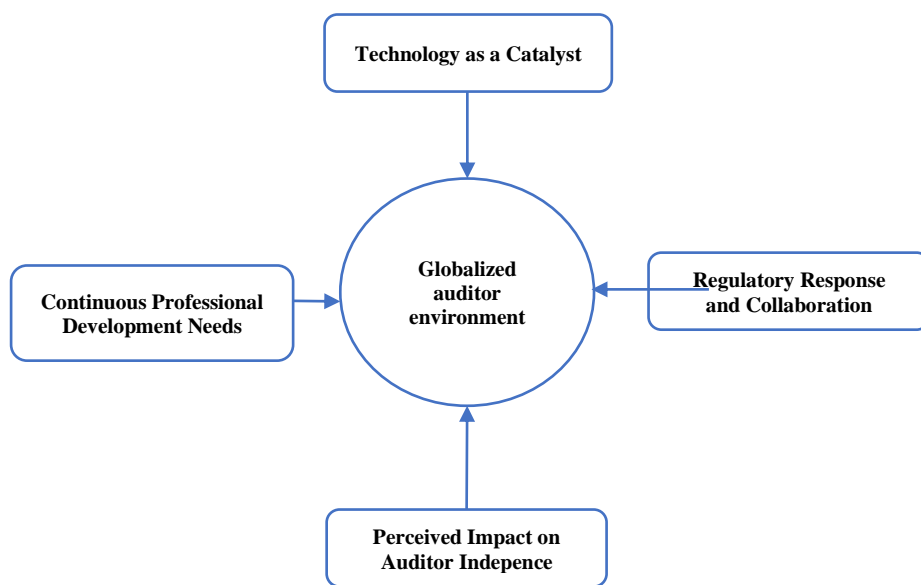
Survey data reveals auditors' perceptions of the effectiveness of global standards. While there is acknowledgment of progress, some respondents express concerns about the practical implementation challenges and the need for ongoing refinement.

Globalization's Influence on Auditor Independence:

Qualitative analysis highlights the nuanced ways in which globalization influences auditor independence. Cross-border relationships, international business structures, and varying ethical expectations contribute to the evolving landscape of auditor independence on a global scale.

Discussion. The comprehensive analysis of the impact of globalization on auditing standards reveals a dynamic landscape where auditors are navigating a multitude of challenges and embracing opportunities in an increasingly interconnected world.

The study illuminates the intricate interplay between globalization and auditing standards, portraying a profession in transition. The high level of global adoption of standards signals progress towards a harmonized approach, facilitated by advancements in technology and a commitment to collaboration. However, challenges persist in adapting to local variations and ensuring auditor independence.



1-figure. Globalized auditor environment improvement model

The widespread integration of technology, especially data analytics and artificial intelligence, emerges as a pivotal factor influencing audit efficiency. The profession's embrace of technological tools signifies an acknowledgment of the need for innovation to meet the demands of a globalized business environment.

The significant alignment of regulatory frameworks with international standards highlights a proactive response to the challenges posed by globalization. The effectiveness of virtual communication tools and collaborative platforms emphasizes the role of technology in fostering global collaboration among auditors.

The identified training needs reflect the evolving skill set required in response to globalization. The demand for training in data analytics, cross-cultural communication, and international auditing standards underscores the dynamic nature of the auditing profession.

The acknowledgment of a moderate to high impact of globalization on auditor independence suggests a heightened awareness within the profession. Auditors express concerns about potential influences stemming from global business structures, necessitating a continual focus on safeguarding independence.

Conclusion. To sum up, while the impact of globalization on auditing standards is undeniable, the positive sentiment expressed by a majority of auditors towards the current state of standards suggests a resilience and adaptability within the profession. As the global business landscape evolves, auditors remain at the forefront, contributing to

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FEATURES OF PRINTING PRODUCTION IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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**KALIT SO'ZLAR/ Ключевые слова/
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Segmentation of the publishing market.
Subjects and types of publications;
products of the largest central and regional
publishing houses. Quantitative indicators
of the book market.

ANNOTATION

In this article, general trends in the market of book products are discussed, as well as the volume of the publishing market, which depends on the number of publishers and the scale of their activities, effective demand and the number of readers

Introduction. The evolution of industrial relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan has led to an aggravation of contradictions between the receipt of information necessary for the organization and its individual members and the needs for it. At the present stage of development of the national economy, the role of information technologies as a means of operational provision of information needs of organizations and individuals is increasing. In the printing industry, high-quality printing technologies include typographic (high, book) printing and flexography. The difference lies both in printed forms (high-quality printing forms are made, in particular, on the basis of linotype and monotype types of a set of sufficiently hard galley alloy or using modern technology from leaching photopolymers), and in the printing process. On the printed form of high-quality printing, the printed elements are located above the whitespace. The paint is applied to the surface of the protruding printed elements. When in contact with the paper, pressure is necessary for the complete transition of the paint. Before the invention of printing machines, a press was used for this purpose. To reproduce text and dashed images consisting of individual strokes and lines, it is not difficult to make a printed form even on a blackboard, since all printed elements are on the same level. It is easy to apply paint on them with a swab or roller, put paper and press it to transfer the paint.

Analysis of the relevant literature. The Uzbek Book Chamber provides the development of a scientific and methodological base for creating a unified information space and information support for book-selling processes based on the ONIX standard and the EDItX standard for the exchange of commercial documents. But currently, the draft industry standard "Electronic exchange of bibliographic and commercial information in the book business" has not been approved, which reduces the efficiency of electronic document management. As a result, at the moment most publishers and bookselling enterprises use completely different formats – this is especially noticeable on the example of price lists, order forms and classification schemes of book products, which complicates the operational information exchange in the book industry.

The problems of the development of entrepreneurship, the experiences of foreign countries of motivation models in entrepreneurial activity, its role in the modern market economy have been studied in depth by scientists from Uzbekistan and abroad. Many scientific works of foreign economist's famous all over the world address the theoretical and practical aspects of the problems of entrepreneurship and small

business development in the modern market economy. Topics related to the importance of small business and entrepreneurship and innovative activities in it in countries with a developed economy:

DJ.Friedman. Speech at the conference of the Cato Institute and Forbes ASAP magazine "Washington vs. Silicon Valley". There is a widespread misconception that people who advocate a free market also support everything big business does. Nothing could be further from the truth.¹

A.Smith. Everyone is rich or poor, depending on the extent to which they can enjoy the necessities, comforts and pleasures. But after the division of labor has been established, a person can produce only a very small part of these items by his own labor: he must receive a much larger part of them from the labor of other people; and he will be rich or poor depending on the amount of labor that he can dispose of or that he can buy. Therefore, the value of any commodity for a person who possesses it and does not mean to use it or personally consume it, but to exchange it for other items, is equal to the amount of labor that he can buy with it or get at his disposal. Thus, labor is the real measure of the exchange value of all goods.²

Many scientists from Russia **Jemchugov A. M. and Jemchugov M. K.** The effectiveness of an enterprise is determined by the effectiveness of these small groups. The purpose of this study is to consider the problems arising in structural units, to identify and systematically consider the main types of institutions of small groups and the main types of emerging institutional traps that reduce their effectiveness. And also in conducting a comparative analysis of the main institutions.³

Minsberg G.A smart, brilliant "guide" to business strategies that can become a vital guide for creative managers. In this fascinating book, the authors present a comprehensive study of the contribution of each of the schools of strategy — schools of design, planning, positioning, entrepreneurship, cognition, learning, power, culture, environment and configuration — and finally combine them, showing readers the "beast" in all its glory. The book is intended for everyone interested in strategic management, but first of all, heads of organizations, teachers and students, all those who have to bring academic theory in line with the practice of modern organizations, should get acquainted with it.⁴

Greif A The reason for such relevance of Greif's work lies, apparently, in the "inductive" approach to the analysis of institutions and

¹ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/paloma/the-technology-202/2019/07/16/the-technology-202-three-hill-hearings-kick-off-next-phase-of-washington-vs-silicon-valley/5d2bc98a7a0a45423a3ec0e/>

² <https://everydaypower.com/adam-smith-quotes/>

³ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/razrabotka-effektivnoy-strategii-i-struktury-predpriyatiya-prakticheskaya-poshagovaya-metodika>

⁴ <https://www.amazon.com/Strategy-Safari-Through-Strategic-Management/dp/0743270576>

contractual interactions implemented in their context. Quite often, young researchers, and in general, not only they, fascinated by the ideas of institutional theory and fascinated by the richness of the institutional diversity surrounding them, begin by building comprehensive theories. They then select examples confirming these theories. Greif shows how productive the opposite approach can be when the basis for a general theory is an in-depth analysis of individual local episodes.⁵

Djabbarova Y.A. The evolution of industrial relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan has led to an aggravation of contradictions between the receipt of information necessary for the organization and its individual members and the needs for it. At the present stage of development of the national economy, the role of information technologies as a means of operational provision of information needs of organizations and individuals is increasing.

Research methodology. The article uses the methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction. The data of this study were obtained from official sources, a comparative analysis of the scientific and theoretical views of outstanding scientists and economists on the problems of entrepreneurship development in the development of our economy was carried out, foreign experience was summarized and the study of foreign experience of motivation models in entrepreneurial activity was achieved based on the results obtained on achievements in our country.

The article used such methods as methodology of economic research, system analysis, monographic analysis, comparison, grouping, expert assessment, economic and statistical.

Analysis and results. The evolution of industrial relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan has led to an aggravation of contradictions between the receipt of information necessary for the organization and its individual members and the needs for it. At the present stage of development of the national economy, the role of information technologies as a means of operational provision of information needs of organizations and individuals is increasing.

Publishing is a special field of production activity that requires a specific approach to its organization, planning and management. The issue of possible ways to increase the economic efficiency and profitability of publishing is relevant all over the world, but in our country, it is especially acute, which is primarily due to the lack of investment in this field of activity, the need to master new printing and computer technologies and implement cost-effective management methods.

Today, in the context of global changes in the modern world, the dynamic socio-economic and democratic development of Uzbekistan, the appearance and worldview of the citizens of our country is radically changing, and their political activity is growing. This is a significant result of the reforms gradually and consistently implemented by the country's Leadership in state-building, solving tasks to strengthen the place and role of mass media in society, and its activation in the system of civil society institutions.

In its current work in the process of publishing and distributing books, a modern publishing house constantly needs reliable information about the book market and prompt exchange of information with distribution partners. The main information sources in this case are: RCP statistics, industry reports on the state of the book market, market research, as well as data from the publisher's own logistics information system.

A logistics information system is a set of organized information flows and technologies, equipment and workers performing operations that ensure the movement of information in the logistics system, as well as between the logistics system and the external environment. In this case, the main directions here will be information exchange with suppliers, and information flows directed from the publisher to potential buyers of their publications.

When transferring publishing products to retail, a whole range of information support is used both from the publisher and the bookseller. In bookselling enterprises, a local computer network is organized, consisting of registrars (scanners) of operations for the reception, movement and sale of book goods; computers that form incoming and outgoing documents (invoices, invoices, specifications, price tags); servers that accumulate information about commercial transactions and provide access to it for analysis and generalization. Each batch of goods is accompanied by an electronic (and printed) invoice. Acceptance of the goods, the data about which has already been received from the publisher in electronic form, is carried out using a scanner that reads the barcode and is connected to a computer. All data about the received goods (name, quantity, price) are compared with the data of the

electronic invoice, which, in turn, is compared with the order stored on the server. All information about the accepted product is transferred to the server, its bibliographic description is compiled, which enters the database

As already noted, due to the lack of a single information space and unapproved unified standards of electronic document management, different standards of documents, forms of bibliographic description and classification schemes are used in the practice of different bookselling enterprises, which creates certain obstacles to the rapid exchange of information.

Another important application of information technology in modern publishing is the organization of advertising and information activities. Publishing houses today actively use the Internet to promote their products. According to surveys of publishers, the most popular way of promotion is to support your own website and promote book products in social networks (more than 80% of respondents noted them as effective) This is followed by such forms of book promotion as blogging and direct advertising on the Internet (41% and 32%, respectively). Next in terms of decreasing effectiveness are contextual advertising on the Internet and participation in forums, but, nevertheless, 27% and 23% of publishers in 2021 noted that they use these forms of advertising and information activities.

As for information work in social media, there are several main directions and types of activities that publishers undertake. Among them – informational support of events: publication of announcements, press releases, advertising messages and promotion of individual books (86% of publishers noted that they use these forms) Publishers also actively promote the brand of the publishing house (68%) and their authors (64%) on social networks. More than half of the surveyed publishers take part in the life of groups related to literature and reading, as well as conduct various surveys, contests, quizzes (50%). A third of publishing houses create and moderate pages (groups) of their own authors, products, services, ideas, events, and 23% are engaged in promoting books in groups not directly related to reading, but somehow related to the products of the publishing house.

The sale of book products is the final stage of the publishing process and means its delivery to the end consumer. There are several options and levels of implementation, depending on the number of intermediaries – intermediaries involved in the process. There are direct distribution channels (without intermediaries) and indirect channels – single-level, two-level, etc.

In the case of a single-level channel, there is one intermediary between the publisher and the consumer - a retail enterprise. The two-level implementation involves two intermediaries representing the wholesale and retail link. The task of the wholesale link is to deliver books to retail enterprises as soon as possible and at the lowest cost. Wholesale trade performs important logistical functions for the transportation, warehousing and information support of the supply of book products. Indirect channels are used by publishers to increase target markets and expand sales, and most of the book products are distributed through them.

Retailers of publishing products today are: bookstores (among them are network and independent enterprises of various sizes and formats); online stores; kiosks and kiosk networks; non-book retail Among the listed channels, bookstores are the most important distribution channel – more than 50% of all books are distributed through them. At the same time, it should be noted that the number of bookstores has almost halved over the past 10 years: from 3 thousand to 1.5 thousand bookselling enterprises. Online stores are a dynamically developing channel today, whose share in the book market is constantly growing. In recent years, the share of this channel has increased from 5.5% to 15%. Among online stores, the most popular are such as Labyrinth, Ozone, Wildberries.

The sale of books to supermarkets and hypermarkets of FMCG (non-book consumer retail) has increased in recent years: the share of the channel has increased from 6.5% to 8.8%. The range and number of books presented in these stores has expanded somewhat, but, as a rule, there are those in mass demand. At the same time, the share of kiosk networks as a distribution channel for book products decreased from 3.8% to 0.9%.

An analysis of the current state and dynamics of the development of the national information space of Uzbekistan shows:

- for the successful and active activity of the mass media in Uzbekistan, an extensive legal field has been created, which continues to be improved taking into account international experience and modern realities;

⁵ https://saylordotorg.github.io/text_principles-of-sociological-inquiry-qualitative-and-quantitative-methods/s05-03-inductive-or-deductive-two-dif.html

• The existing legislative framework in the field of mass media contributes to the consistent improvement of the quality and effectiveness of the national press, meeting the requirements and standards of developed world mass media, as well as the expansion of the network of non-governmental mass media and the introduction of market mechanisms into the information sphere.

• Printed publications and electronic media of Uzbekistan are based on international standards and best practices of the democratic states of the world and sufficiently reflect the national values and mentality of the people;

• The gradual liberalization of the media, the intensification of the activities of non-state media, radio, television, and the expansion of their entry into the global Internet ensure transparency of the reform policy being pursued in the country. • There are conditions for active media coverage of the country's foreign and domestic policy, taking into account the pluralism of opinions, events taking place in the country and abroad.

• New non-governmental, private media are being actively created.

• The State and non-State media of Uzbekistan are actively involved in the process of forming a democratic civil society. • the processes of formation of print media - independent, self-sufficient, democratic and meeting modern international standards - are fully supported;

• As in all democratic countries, free and independent media currently act as an important civic institution in Uzbekistan. The independence of newspaper and magazine editorial offices and their responsibility are increasing. • Public structures play an important role in the development and liberalization of national media. These are such as the National Association of Electronic Media (NAEMM), the Public Fund for the Support and Development of Non-Governmental Print Media and News Agencies, the Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan, etc.;

The party press is developing, contributing to the formation of the political culture of the population. All political parties currently operating in the country have their own periodicals;

• Taking into account the ethnic diversity of the population, newspapers are published in more than 7 languages and television and radio broadcasts are being prepared in several languages.

Ways to increase the profits of a printing company. Planned measures to increase profits should be provided for at each enterprise. In general, these measures may be of the following nature: • increase in output, • Product quality improvement, • sale of surplus equipment and other property or renting it out, • reducing the cost of production due to a more rational use of material resources, production facilities and areas, labor and working time, • diversification of production, • expansion of the sales market, etc.

It follows from this list of activities that they are closely related to other activities at the enterprise aimed at reducing production costs, improving product quality and using production factors. In conditions of free competition, the price of products produced by enterprises and firms is leveled automatically. It is influenced by the laws of market pricing. At the same time, every entrepreneur strives to obtain production, promote it to unfilled markets, etc., the problem of reducing the cost of production and sale of these products, reducing production costs is inexorably put forward.

In the traditional view, the most important ways to reduce costs are to save all types of resources consumed in production: labor and material. Thus, a significant share in the structure of production costs is occupied by wages. Therefore, the task of reducing the labor intensity of products, increasing labor productivity, and reducing the number of administrative and maintenance personnel is urgent.

Reducing the labor intensity of products and increasing labor productivity can be achieved in various ways. The most important of them are mechanization and automation of production, development and application of advanced, high-performance technologies, replacement and modernization of outdated equipment. However, some measures to improve the equipment and technology used will not give proper results without improving the organization of production and labor. It is not uncommon for enterprises (firms) to purchase or lease expensive equipment without preparing for its use. As a result, the utilization rate of such equipment is very low. The funds spent on the purchase do not bring the expected result.

Proper organization of labor is important for increasing labor productivity: preparation of the workplace, its full utilization, application of advanced labor methods and techniques, etc. Material resources occupy up to 3/5 of the cost structure of production. Hence, the importance of saving these resources and their rational use is clear. The use of resource-saving technological processes comes to the fore here. It is also important to increase the demands and widespread use of input quality control of raw materials and materials coming from

suppliers, components and semi-finished products. Reducing the depreciation costs of fixed assets can be achieved by making better use of these funds and maximizing their utilization.

At foreign enterprises, factors such as reducing production costs are also considered, such as determining and observing the optimal batch size of purchased materials, the optimal batch size of products being put into production, deciding whether to produce or purchase individual components or components from other manufacturers. It is known that the larger the batch of purchased raw materials, the greater the value of the average annual stock and the greater the amount of costs associated with storing these raw materials (rent for warehouses, losses during long-term storage, losses associated with inflation, etc.). At the same time, the purchase of raw materials and materials in large batches has its own advantages. The costs associated with placing an order for purchased goods, accepting these goods, monitoring the passage of invoices, etc. are reduced. Thus, the task arises of determining the optimal value of the purchased raw materials.

When producing products in a significant number of small batches, the cost of storing finished products will be minimal. However, the costs of pre-production will increase. In combination with traditional ways of reducing production costs, the newly emerged factors will make it possible to bring the value of production costs to an optimal level in a complex. The problem of break-even functioning, expanded reproduction, on the one hand, loss-making and bankruptcy, on the other, of many domestic companies, banks, enterprises of various sectors of the economy and spheres of activity is as urgent as possible. Only the growth of profits and innovations provide the financial basis for self-financing the company's market activities and the implementation of its expanded reproduction.

Thanks to the profit, the company's obligations to the budget, banks, other enterprises and organizations are fulfilled.

Printing houses and publishing houses receive a lot of orders for the production of printed products. And they all require their own, especially the technological process. Books, for example, are necessarily proofread by editors and in many publishing houses the authors may be refused to print some books in order not to spoil their "glorious name". Some customers give only the text, which still needs to be checked and graphically designed before printing. However, in any case, the production of printed products takes place in three stages

The first stage of prepress – prepress preparation includes all operations starting from the work of managers, ending with the output of photographic films (photosensitive material, whose substrate is acetylcellulose film, polystyrene, etc. (a sublayer is applied to the substrate, an emulsion layer is applied to the sublayer). Namely, order acceptance, computer processing of text and graphics, approval of the original layout, production of photo forms (Photo forms are transparent films containing information that will be transmitted on a printed impression with the help of certain paints) and a printed form. (a printing plate is a surface with embossed, recessed or flat printing elements that serves to repeatedly produce prints. The ink from the printing elements is transferred to the sealing material or intermediate)

The second stage of press printing is the main stage of printing production. Printers, plotters, copiers, isographs, digital printing machines and/or traditional printing methods (offset, high, deep, etc.) come into operation here. print). There are several printing methods:

1. High- the printing elements rise above the whitespace and lie in the same plane.

2. Deep – the printing elements are, as it were, pressed in relation to the slot elements and are on the same plane.

3. Offset – printing and whitespace elements lie in the same plane.

4. flexographic is a type of high-resolution printing from elastic baking molds with low-viscosity, fast-fixing paints with volatile solvents on non-absorbent materials. It is mainly used for printing labels, packages made of various materials, and colored wallpaper.

5. Screen printing - reproduction of text and graphic images using a printing plate (stencil) through which the ink penetrates the printed material.

6. pad printing) is a type of gravure printing.

The third stage of post press is post-printing and finishing. Post-printing processing includes: binding, folding, creasing, bookbinding, die-cutting, etc. Post-printing also includes special finishing works aimed at improving the appearance of the finished printing product: varnishing, lamination, foil stamping, die cutting, creasing, gluing, thermal printing, etc. Finishing works will give your printed products individuality and uniqueness.

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distribution channel – more than 50% of all books are distributed through them. At the same time, it should be noted that the number of bookstores has almost halved over the past 10 years: from 3 thousand to 1.5 thousand bookselling enterprises. Online stores are a dynamically developing channel today, whose share in the book market is constantly growing. In recent years, the share of this channel has increased from 5.5% to 15%. Among online stores, the most popular are such as Labyrinth, Ozone, Wildberries.

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Currently, the share of direct sales and publishers' own sales in the distribution structure of publishing products is increasing. Forms of direct sales of books today are: sale on the publisher's own website and through social networks; sale of books directly by the publisher: from a wholesale warehouse or a warehouse store; book-mail: sale of goods in the form of mail parcels for individual orders; book club: combines

publishing and mail-parcel trade, produces books on paid orders of club members; peddling (traveling salesman).

The choice of the sales channel depends on many factors: the type and quality of the book, the target address of the publication and the attitude of consumers to it, the features of the publishing house's distribution network, the types of wholesale or retail enterprises and the principles of operation of specific stores.

Conclusions and suggestions. Currently, the share of direct sales and publishers' own sales in the distribution structure of publishing products is increasing. Forms of direct sales of books today are: sale on the publisher's own website and through social networks; sale of books directly by the publisher: from a wholesale warehouse or a warehouse store; book-mail: sale of goods in the form of mail parcels for individual orders; book club: combines publishing and mail-parcel trade, produces books on paid orders of club members; peddling (traveling salesman).

The choice of the sales channel depends on many factors: the type and quality of the book, the target address of the publication and the attitude of consumers to it, the features of the publishing house's distribution network, the types of wholesale or retail enterprises and the principles of operation of specific stores.

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MAMLAKAT YALPI ICHKI MAHSULOTINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA KICHIK BIZNESNI O'RNINI VA DUCH KELISHI MUMKIN BO'LGAN MUAMMOLAR TAHLILI

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kichik biznes, yalpi ichki mahsulot, innovatsiya, kapital, eksport, rag'batlantirish, iqtisodiy o'sish, tadqiqot, muammolar.

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada kichik biznes faoliyatini mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotini oshirishdagi o'rnini va bu faoliyat turini yuritish hamda rivojlantirish jarayonida duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolar bo'yicha tadqiqotlar o'tkazilgan va olingan natijalar bayon qilingan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududi miqyosida o'tkazilgan so'rovnoma jami 320 nafar kichik biznes bilan shug'ullanuvchilar ishtirok etdi. So'rovnoma natijasida eng ko'p uchraydigan muammolar resurslarni notekis taqsimlanishi, adolatsiz raqobat, iste'molchilarni o'zgaruvchan xohish-istaklari kabilar ekanligi aniqlandi. Resurslarning notekis taqsimlanishi muammosini hal qilishda kichik biznes uchun soliq bo'yicha imtiyozlar berish zarur. Yirik kompaniyalarning adolatsiz raqobat amaliyotiga kirishish imkoniyatlarini cheklash uchun har bir davlat o'zining monopoliyaga qarshi qonunlarni kuchaytirishi lozim. Iste'molchilarning o'zgaruvchan xohish-istaklar muammosini bartaraf etishda ularni ehtiyojlari va umidlarini tushunish uchun mijozlar bilan muntazam ravishda muloqot qilish zarur. Maqolaning oxirida mazkur muammolarning yechimlari haqida umumiy xulosa va takliflar berib o'tilgan.

Kirish. Barcha rivojlangan va rivojlanib borayotgan mamlakatlarda kichik biznes faoliyati mamlakat iqtisodiyotini harakatga keltiruvchi asosiy kuch hisoblanadi. Kichik biznesni o'rniga baho berishda, eng avvalo iqtisodiy taraqqiyot uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan miqdoriy ko'rsatkichlar jumlasiga, kichik biznesning yalpi ichki mahsulot, jami ish bilan band bo'lganlar, kapital qo'yilmalar, eksport va boshqalardagi ulushini kiritish mumkin¹.

Kichik biznes faoliyatini kelib chiqish tarixiy kontekstiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotini rivojlantirishda kichik biznesning ahamiyati sivilizatsiyaning dastlabki bosqichlariga borib taqaladi. Qadimgi jamiyatlarda savdoning paydo bo'lishi tadbirkorlik, hunarmandchilik va yana shunga o'xshash kichik, kichik xususiy faoliyat turlari hamda xizmatlarni YaIM o'sishiga hissa qo'shishga asos bo'ldi. Masalan, Osiyo, Yevropa va Afrikaning turli mintaqalarini bog'lagan ipak yo'li mintaqalararo tovar va xizmatlar almashinuvini osonlashtirib, ishtirokchi mintaqalarni iqtisodiy jihatdan rivojlanishiga turtki bo'ldi.

Zamonaviy davrda sanoat inqilobi iqtisodiy faoliyatda agrar iqtisodiyotdan sanoatga asoslangan iqtisodiyot tomon sezilarli darajada siljishga olib keldi. Bu kichik biznes faoliyatini mamlakat iqtisodiy jihatdan o'sishining muhim omili sifatida yuksalishiga olib keldi. Iqtisodiyotlar kengayib, bozorlar xilma-xil bo'lib, tadbirkorlik imkoniyatlarini ko'paytdi. Kichik biznes YaIMga salmoqli hissa qo'sha boshladi, ish o'rinlari yaratildi, innovatsiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatladi va mahalliy talablarni qondira boshladi.

Turli mamlakatlarda kichik biznes subyektlari maqomini belgilab beruvchi mezonlar sifatida korxonada band bo'lgan ishlovchilar soni, korxonaning tovar aylanmasi, aktivlar, kapitallar, foyda miqdori va boshqa ko'rsatkichlardan foydalaniladi. Masalan: AQShda ko'pgina tarmoqlarda ishlovchilar soni 100 nafardan, ishlov beruvchi sanoatda 500 nafardan oshmagan xodimlar ishlaydigan korxonalar kichik biznes subyektlari sifatida belgilangan².

Kichik biznes faoliyati mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ular innovatsiyalar, ish o'rinlari yaratish va eksportni rag'batlantirish kabi turli yo'llar orqali mamlakatni iqtisodiy jihatdan o'sishiga hissa qo'shadi.

Kichik biznes innovatsiyalar sohasida birinchi o'rinda turadi, chunki kichik korxonalar va tashkilotlarni tadbirkorlik nuqtayi-nazari shuningdek, bozor talablariga tez moslasha olish qobiliyati yuqori hisoblanadi. Ular yangi mahsulotlar va xizmatlarni joriy etib, iqtisodiy o'zgarishlarni amalga oshiradilar. Innovatsiyalar, o'z navbatida,

mahsuldorlik va raqobatbardoshlikni oshiradi, yalpi ichki mahsulotning oshishiga olib keladi.

Kichik biznes faoliyati yirik ish beruvchilar bo'lib, iqtisodiyotning turli soha va tarmoqlarida ish o'rinlarini yaratadi. Kichik biznes faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchilar aholini ish bilan bandligini ta'minlash orqali o'zlarini daromad darajasini oshirishga shu bilan bir qatorda mamlakatda ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirishga hissa qo'shadi. Bandlikning oshishi aholini turmush darajasini yaxshilanishiga, shuningdek iste'mol xarajatlarini oshirish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishga ham hissa qo'shadi.

Kichik biznes faoliyati eksportni rag'batlantirishda muhim rol o'ynab, valyuta tushumlari orqali mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotiga hissa qo'shishi mumkin. Kichik biznes faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchilar xalqaro standartlarga javob bera oladigan tovar va xizmatlarni ishlab chiqarish orqali jahon bozorlariga kirib, ham o'zini ham mamlakatni umumiy iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarini oshirishi mumkin.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kichik biznes iqtisodiyotning tayanchi hisoblanadi. Ular butun dunyo bo'yab bandlikning 50 foizini ta'minlaydi va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda 10 ish o'rinidan 7 tasini yaratadi. Shuningdek, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda ular YaIMning 40% ni egallaydi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Yalpi ichki mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirishda kichik biznes duch kelayotgan muammolar tarixda ko'plab olimlar, iqtisodchilar va siyosatchilar tomonidan o'rganilgan.

Alfred Marshall ingliz iqtisodchisi va iqtisod bo'yicha 1906-yilgi Nobel mukofoti sovrindori, birinchi marta 1890-yilda nashr etilgan "Iqtisodiyot tamoyillari" kitobida kichik biznesning asosiy muammolaridan biri kapital yetishmasligi deb hisoblagan. Uning ta'kidlashicha, kichik biznes ko'pincha yetarli kapitalga ega emas, bu ularning o'sish va rivojlanish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, banklar kichik biznesga kreditlar berishi kerak, bu ularga o'sishi uchun zarur bo'lgan kapitalga ega bo'lishga yordam beradi. Hukumat kichik biznes uchun imkoniyatlar yaratadigan infratuzilma va boshqa loyihalarga sarmoya kiritishi kerak.

"Kichik biznes odatda yirik korxonalarga qaraganda kapitalni jalb qilishda ko'proq qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Buning sababi shundaki, ular odatda garov sifatida foydalanish uchun kamroq aktivlarga ega va investorlarga kamroq ma'lum. Natijada, kichik biznes ko'pincha o'z mablag'larini yoki kreditlarga tayanishga majbur bo'ladi. Bu ularning yangi texnologiya va asbob-uskunalarga sarmoya kiritish

¹ Qosimova M.S., Shodibekova D. A., Yusupov M. A., Samadov A.N. Kichik biznesni boshqarish. O'quv qo'llanma. -T.: O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasi Adabiyot jamg'armasi nashriyoti, 2005. 160 b.

² Yusupov Abbosxon Aliyevich, & Abdulhamidov Sarvar Akramjon o'g'li. O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi qurilish sohasida kichik biznesning ulushi (hududlar kesimida). 2022.

imkoniyatlarini cheklashi mumkin, bu esa unumdorlikning pasayishiga va narxlarining oshishiga olib kelishi mumkin."

"Hukumat kichik biznesga kreditlar ajratish orqali bu muammoni hal qilishda yordam berishi mumkin. Buni davlat banklari orqali yoki subsidiyalari kredit dasturlari orqali amalga oshirish mumkin. Kichik biznes uchun imkoniyat yaratuvchi infratuzilma va boshqa loyihalarga davlat sarfmalari ham bu muammoni hal qilishga yordam beradi"³. Marshall bu qarorlar iqtisodiy o'sishga yordam beradi, chunki ular innovatsiyalar va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantiradi, deb hisobladi.

Iqtisodiyot bo'yicha 1936-yilgi Nobel mukofoti sovrindori, ingliz iqtisodchisi va faylasuf Jon Meynard Keynes o'zining 1936-yilda birinchi marta nashr etilgan "Bandlik, foiz va pulning umumiy nazariyasi" kitobida tartibga solishni kichik biznes uchun yana bir muhim muammo deb hisobladi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, haddan tashqari tartibga solish iqtisodiy faollikning pasayishiga va ishsizlikning oshishiga olib kelishi mumkinligini ta'kidladi.

Keynsning ta'kidlashicha hukumat tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga to'sqinlik qiladigan cheklovlarni yumshatishi yoki olib tashlashi kerak. Bu kichik biznes hamda tadbirkorlarga yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish va iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirishga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, hukumat tartibga solishning shaffofligi va bashorat qilinishini ta'minlashi kerak. Bu kichik biznes subyektlariga o'z faoliyati to'g'risida asosli qarorlar qabul qilishda yordam beradi deb ta'kidlagan.

"Davlat tomonidan tartibga solish muayyan maqsadlarga erishish uchun samarali vosita bo'lishi mumkin, ammo u iqtisodiy o'sish uchun salbiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi mumkin. Haddan tashqari tartibga solish iqtisodiy faollikning pasayishiga va ishsizlikning kuchayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Buning sababi shundaki, tartibga solish ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini oshirishi va tovarlarga talabni kamaytirishi mumkin".

"Hukumat tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi cheklovlarni yumshatish yoki yo'q qilish orqali ushbu muammoni hal qilishda yordam berishi zarur. Bu kichik biznes va tadbirkorlarga yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish hamda iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirishga yordam beradi".

"Bundan tashqari, hukumat tartibga solishning shaffofligi va prognozligini ta'minlashi zarur. Bu kichik biznes va yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlarga o'z faoliyati bo'yicha asosli qarorlar qabul qilishda yordam beradi"⁴. Keynes bu yechimlar iqtisodiy o'sishga yordam beradi, chunki ular innovatsiyalar va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantiradi, deb hisobladi.

Milton Fridman amerikalik iqtisodchi, statistik va iqtisodiyot bo'yicha 1976-yilgi Nobel mukofoti sovrindori ham 1962-yilda birinchi marta nashr etilgan "Kapitalizm va erkinlik" kitobida kichik biznes YaIMni rivojlantirishda duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan tartibga solish muammosini hal qilishni taklif qildi. Tartibga solish kichik biznes uchun muhim masala deb hisobladi. Uning ta'kidlashicha, ortiqcha tartibga solish raqobatning kamayishiga va monopoliyalarning o'sishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa kichik biznesning va rivojlanish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi. Milton Fridman kitobida haddan tashqari tartibga solish iqtisodiy tanazzul va ishsizlikning asosiy sabablaridan biri ekanligini ta'kidladi.

Fridman ushbu muammoni hal qilish uchun bir nechta yo'llarni taklif qildi. Ulardan biri **deregulyatsiya**. Deregulyatsiyada hukumat

tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi qoidalarni kamaytirishi yoki yo'q qilishi kerak. Bu kichik biznes subyektlariga yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish va iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Fridman deregulyatsiya tadbirkorlik uchun yanada qulay muhit yaratish va iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish uchun kalit deb hisobladi. U hukumat iqtisodiyotda cheklangan rol o'ynashi va xususiy sektor ortiqcha tartibga solishdan xoli bo'lishi kerakligini ta'kidladi.

Xususan, "Kapitalizm va erkinlik" kitobida Fridman quyidagilarni yozadi: "Davlat tomonidan tartibga solish muayyan maqsadlarga erishish uchun samarali vosita bo'lishi mumkin, ammo u iqtisodiy o'sish uchun salbiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi mumkin. Haddan tashqari tartibga solish iqtisodiy faollikning pasayishiga va ishsizlikning kuchayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Buning sababi shundaki, tartibga solish ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini oshirishi va tovarlarga talabni kamaytirishi mumkin"⁵ Fridman bu yechimlar iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantiradi, chunki ular innovatsiyalar va tadbirkorlikni rag'batlantiradi, deb hisobladi. Fridman "Kapitalizm va erkinlik"dan tashqari, "Tanlash erkinligi", "Individualizm va iqtisodiy tartib" kabi boshqa asarlarida ham tartibga solish masalasini muhokama qilgan.

Yuqorida keltirilgan olimlarning fikrlarida kichik biznesni mamlakat YaIM ni rivojlantirishda duch keladigan muammolarining asosan ikkita turi haqida so'z yuritilgan, ya'ni tartibga solish va kapital yetishmasligi.

Mazkur faoliyat turini yuritishda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolarni hal etish kichik biznesni rivojlantirishni rag'batlantirishning asosiy omilidir. Bu kichik biznesning yalpi ichki mahsulot rivojiga qo'shayotgan hissasini oshirish, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqot maqsadlariga erishish uchun quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi:

Kichik biznesning mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotini rivojlantirishdagi rolini tahlil qilish uchun kichik biznes xodimlari soni, kichik biznesning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi va boshqa ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha rasmiy manbalarning ma'lumotlaridan foydalanildi. Kichik biznes duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolarni o'rganish uchun ushbu mavzu bo'yicha ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili o'tkazildi.

Statistik ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish uchun Jahon bankining 2022-yilgi statistik ma'lumotlaridan foydalanilgan. Statistik ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish uchun tavsiflovchi va guruhlovchi statistika usullari o'tqazildi.

Kichik biznes faoliyatiga ega shaxslarni faoliyat turlarini olib borish va rivojlantirish jarayonida qanday muammolarga duch kelayotganini aniqlash maqsadida O'zbekiston hududi miqyosida <https://docs.google.com/> sayti orqali so'rovnomaga o'tkazildi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Turli mamlakatlarda kichik biznes subyektlari maqomini belgilab beruvchi mezonlar sifatida korxonada band bo'lgan ishlovchilar soni, korxonaning tovar aylanmasi, aktivlar, kapitallar, foyda miqdori va boshqa ko'rsatkichlardan foydalaniladi. Masalan: AQShda ko'pgina tarmoqlarda ishlovchilar soni 100 nafardan, ishlov beruvchi sanoatda 500 nafardan oshmagan xodimlar ishlaydigan korxonalar kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlari sifatida belgilangan⁶.

(1-jadval)

2022-yil holatiga ko'ra, kichik biznesning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi.

Mamlakatlar	Kichik biznesning YaIMdagi ulushi (%)
Xitoy	60-70
AQSH	50
Buyuk Britaniya	51
Germaniya	53
Finlandiya	60
Niderlandiya	63
Daniya	64

³ Principles of economics by Alfred Marshall, professor of political economy in the university of Cambridge; Fellow of St John's college, Cambridge; sometime fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. vol. i. natura non facit saltum. London: Macmillan and Co. and New York. 1890
⁴ The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money By John Maynard Keynes. February 1936.

⁵ Milton Friedman Capitalism and Freedom. Перевод с английского Владимира Козловский Игорь Пильщиков (предисловия к русскому изданию и изданию 2002 года).
⁶ Yusupov Abbosxon Aliyevich, & Abdulhamidov Sarvar Akramjon o'g'li. O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi qurilish sohasida kichik biznesning ulushi (hududlar kesimida).2022.

Kanada	60
Yaponiya	50
Janubiy Koreya	50
O'zbekiston	50
Qozog'iston	30
Hindiston	30
Qirg'iziston	27
Tojikiston	25
Braziliya	25
Turkmaniston	23
Rossiya	20

(Manba Jahon bankining 2022-yilgi ma'lumotlari).

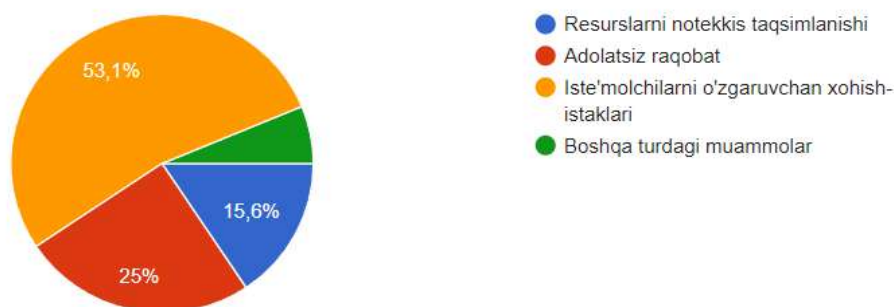
Yuqoridagi jadvalda keltirilgan jahon bankining ma'lumotlaridan shunday xulosaga kelish mumkinki, kichik biznesning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi mamlakatga qarab 20% dan 70% gacha. Xitoy, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Finlyandiya, Niderlandiya, Daniya, Kanada kabi rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kichik biznesning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi 51-60% atrofida. AQSH, Yaponiya, Janubiy Koreya, O'zbekiston davlatlarida 50% atrofida. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda kichik biznesning YaIMdagi ulushi sezilarli darajada

past bo'lishi mumkin. Misol uchun, Hindiston, Braziliya, Rossiya, Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, Tojikiston, Turkmanistonda kichik biznesning YaIMdagi ulushi taxminan 20-30% ni tashkil qiladi.

Kichik biznes faoliyatiga ega shaxslarni faoliyat turlarini olib borish va rivojlantirish jarayonida qanday muammolarga duch kelayotganini aniqlash maqsadida O'zbekiston hududi miqyosida <https://docs.google.com/> sayti orqali o'tkazilgan so'rovnomada jami 320 nafar kichik biznes bilan shug'ullanuvchilar ishtirok etdi. (1-rasm)

Biznes faoliyatingiz davomida quyidagi qaysi muammolarga duch kelgansiz?

320 ответа



1-rasm. (Mazkur so'rovnoma maqola muallifi tomonidan o'tkazildi).

O'tkazilgan so'rovnoma natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki 320 nafar kichik biznes faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslarning 53,1%i iste'molchilarni o'zgaruvchan xohish-istaklari, 25%i adolatsiz raqobat, 15,6%i resurslarni notekkis taqsimlanishi, 6,3%i esa boshqa turdagi muammolarga duch kelgan. Mazkur natijalar shuni ko'rsatib turibdiki, kichik biznes faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslar eng ko'p shu uch turdagi muammolarga duch kelishadi.

Kichik biznesda resurslarni notekkis taqsimlanishi dunyoning ko'plab mamlakatlarida mavjud muammodir. Kichik biznes subyektlarida ko'pincha kredit olish, malakali ishchi kuchi, axborot va texnologiya kabi resurslardan foydalanish imkoniyati cheklangan. Bu kichik korxonalar yirik kompaniyalar bilan resurslar uchun kurashda kamroq raqobatbardoshligi bilan bog'liq.

Kichik korxonalar ko'p hollarda, resurslarda va bozorga kirishda afzalliklarga ega bo'lgan yirik kompaniyalarning adolatsiz raqobatiga duch kelishadi. Adolatsiz raqobat muammolarini yuzaga keltirayotgan kompaniyalarga Mahalliy bozorlarda hukmronlik qiluvchi kompaniyalar. Misol uchun, *Apple*, *Google*, *Amazon*, *Microsoft*, *Yandex* kabi global kompaniyalarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin. Ushbu kompaniyalar raqobatni cheklash uchun bozordagi mavqeyidan foydalanishlari mumkin. Misol uchun Apple o'z sheriklariga o'z do'konlarida boshqa ishlab chiqaruvchilarning qurilmalarini sotishni taqiqlashda ayblangan. Rossiyada Yandex o'z qidiruv tizimiga

raqobatchilar uchun kirishni cheklashda ayblangan. Google, Amazon, Microsoft kompaniyalari ham bozoridagi ustun mavqeyidan raqobatni cheklash uchun foydalanganlikda ayblangan.

Kichik biznes tez-tez o'zgarib turadigan iste'molchilarning o'zgaruvchan xohish-istaklariga moslashishga qiynaladi. Mazkur o'zgarishlarga moslasha olgan kompaniyalar esa raqobat bozorida o'zining o'rniga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu muammoga moslasha olmagan kompaniyalarga *Blockbuster*, *Kodak*, *RadioShack* kompaniyalarini misol qilib keltirishi mumkin.

Blockbuster ko'p yillar davomida Qo'shma Shtatlarda video ijara bozorining yetakchisi bo'lib kelgan. Biroq, u iste'molchilarning xohish-istaklaridagi o'zgarishlarga moslasha olmadi. Natijada, 2010-yilda Blockbuster bankrot bo'ldi. *Kodak* ko'p yillar davomida fotografiya bozorida yetakchi bo'lib kelgan. Biroq, u raqamli kameralarning ko'payishiga olib kelgan iste'molchilarning afzalliklaridagi o'zgarishlarga moslasha olmadi. Natijada 2012-yilda Kodak bankrot bo'ldi. *RadioShack* esa ko'p yillar davomida Qo'shma Shtatlardagi elektronika bozorida yetakchi bo'lib kelgan. U ham iste'molchilarning xohish-istaklaridagi o'zgarishlarga moslasha olmadi. Natijada, RadioShack 2015-yilda bankrot bo'ldi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Xulosa o'rinda shuni aytish mumkinki, Kichik biznes faoliyatini mamlakat iqtisodiy jihatdan o'sishining muhim omili sifatida yuksalishiga olib kelgan sabablardan biri, zamonaviy

davrdan sanoat inqilobi iqtisodiy faoliyatda agrar iqtisodiyotdan sanoatga asoslangan iqtisodiyot tomon sezilarli darajada siljigani bo'ldi. Bugungi kunda kichik biznes faoliyati mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotiga yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish, innovatsiyalarni qo'llab quvvatlash va mahalliy talablarni qondirish, eksportni rag'batlantirish orqali sezilarli darajada yuqori hissa qo'shmoqda. Kichik biznes faoliyatini mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotini rivojlantirishidagi o'rni aniqlash va rivojlanish mobaynida duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolar hamda ularning yechimlari haqida tarixdan juda ko'p olimlarning ilmiy ishlari mavjud bo'lgan.

Resurslarning notekis taqsimlanishi muammosini hal qilishda kichik biznes uchun soliq tizimini takomillashtirish ya'ni soliq bo'yicha imtiyozlar berish zarur. Bu mamlakatda rivojlantirilishi zarur bo'lgan kichik biznes subyektlarini investorlarga yanada jozibador ko'rsatadi va investorlarni investitsiya kiritish ehtimolini oshiradi. Kichik biznes subyektlari uchun zarur bo'lgan transport, energetika va axborot-kommunikatsiya kabi infratuzilmani rivojlantirish. Bu biznes inkubatorlar, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish jamg'armalari va kichik biznes subyektlariga yordam ko'rsatadigan tashkilotlarni yaratishni o'z ichiga olish mumkin. Kichik biznesda innovatsiyalar uchun sharoit yaratish, kichik korxonalarni malakali ishchi kuchi bilan ta'minlash zarur. Buni, masalan, kasb-hunar ta'limi va malaka oshirish tizimini rivojlantirish orqali amalga oshirish mumkin. Bu kichik korxonalariga resurslardan

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samaraliroq foydalanish imkonini beradi. Bu biznesni rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo'lgan resurslardan foydalanish barcha kichik biznes uchun bir xil emasligidadir. Bu moliya, savdo bozorlari, texnologiya, axborot va boshqa resurslarga tengsiz kirishda ifodalanishi mumkin.

Yirik kompaniyalarning adolatsiz raqobat amaliyotiga kirishish imkoniyatlarini cheklash uchun har bir davlat o'zining monopoliyaga qarshi qonunlarni kuchaytirishi, kichik biznesni iste'molchilar uchun kurashda yirik kompaniyalar bilan teng imkoniyatlar bilan ta'minlash uchun iste'molchilar huquqlarini himoya qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirishi zarur.

Adolatsiz raqobat uni boshdan kechirgan kompaniyalar uchun jiddiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu sotishning pasayishiga, foydaning yo'qolishiga va hatto bankrotlikka olib kelishi mumkin.

Iste'molchilarning ehtiyojlari va afzalliklaridagi o'zgarishlarni kuzatish uchun muntazam tekshiruvlar o'tkazish, ya'ni bozorda muvaffaqiyatli bo'ladigan mahsulotlarni topish uchun yangi mahsulot va xizmatlar bilan tajriba o'tkazish, ularni ehtiyojlari va umidlarini tushunish uchun mijozlar bilan muloqot qilish zarur. Mazkur tavsialarning hayotga tatbiq etilishi kichik biznesni rivojlantirish uchun yanada qulay muhit yaratadi. Bu kichik biznesning yalpi ichki mahsulot rivojiga qo'shayotgan hissasini oshirish va yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish imkonini beradi.

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MOLIYAVIY TEXNOLOGIYALAR TARIXI VA RIVOJLANISHI: O'ZBEKISTON MISOLIDA

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Ushbu maqolada moliyaviy texnologiyalar, moliyaviy xizmatlar to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kirish. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli Farmoniga binoan "2017–2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi" ning 3-bob 1-bo'limida Moliyaviy xizmatlari turlari va hajmini oshirish ko'zda tutilishi Fintech yo'nalishini rivojlantirish uchun katta qadam bo'ldi. Ushbu sohada rivojlanishni davom ettirish tariqasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son Farmoniga binoan "2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi" ning 25-maqsadida "Dasturiy mahsulotlar industriyasi hajmini 5 baravar, ularning eksportini esa 10 baravar oshirib, 500 million AQSh dollariga yetkazish" ko'zda tutilgan bo'lib, Fintech yo'nalishida faoliyat olib boruvchi barcha tashkilotlarga davlat (hukumat) tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanishi yaqqol namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ushbu imkoniyatlar natijasi sifatida Jahon intellektual mulk tashkiloti tomonidan har yili o'tkaziladigan "Global innovatsiyalar indeksi" ning 2015-yilda chop etilgan hisobotiga asosan O'zbekiston 140 davlatlar orasidan 122 o'rinni egallagan edi. 2020-yilda 80 ta ko'rsatkichdan iborat Global Innovatsiyalar indeksida O'zbekiston 131 davlatlar orasida 93-o'rinni egallab quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ijobiy natijalarga erishdi: Institutlar (Institutions), Inson kapitali va tadqiqot (Human capital & research), Infrazuzilma (Infrastructure), bilimlar iqtisodiyoti va texnologiyalari natijalari (Knowledge & technology outputs) va ijodiy ish unumdorligi Creative outputs)2. Bugungi kunda, Global innovatsiyalar indeksining 2022-yilgi hisobotiga binoan O'zbekistonning pog'onasi yana 11 taga ko'tarilib 82-o'rinni, Markaziy va Janubiy Osiyo region bo'yicha esa 3-o'rinni egalladi.

Fintech (moliyaviy texnologiya) – moliyaviy xizmatlar va kompaniyalarga biznesning moliyaviy tomonlarini boshqarishda yordam beradigan texnologiyalar. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi: dasturiy ta'minot, ilovalar, jarayonlar va biznes modellari.

Fintech, shuningdek, kompaniyalar mijozlarning didi va mablag'lari uchun an'anaviy moliya institutlari bilan raqobat qilish uchun yangi moliyaviy texnologiyalar va yechimlardan foydalanadigan sanoat deb ataladi. Ko'pincha bu o'z xizmatlarini yaxshilash uchun fintech vositalaridan foydalanadigan texnologik startaplar va kompaniyalardir. Misol uchun, Xitoyning WeChat – bu Tencent xoldingining ilovalari to'plami. Ushbu platformada "WeChat to'lovlari" operiyasi mavjud bo'lib, har 5-foydalanuvchi (har oyda 889 million kishi ilovadan foydalanadi) o'z bank kartasini ulagan va "Hamyon", barcha tijorat funksiyalari va savdo hisoblariga kirish huquqiga ega. Ular o'z smartfonlari orqali ko'plab offlayn yoki onlayn tovarlar va xizmatlarni to'lashda yordam beradi.

Ilgari fintech faqat moliya institutlarining ichki ishlanmalari kontekstida qabul qilingan. Endi u moliyaviy xizmatlar iste'molchisiga imkon qadar yaqin, chunki u barcha onlayn operatsiyalar – pul o'tkazmalaridan tortib kommunal to'lovlargacha asoslanadi.

Fintech – moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlarni yaxshilash uchun texnologiyadan foydalanadigan rivojlanayotgan sanoat. Mobil banking, investitsiya, onlayn kreditlash va kriptovalyutalar uchun smartfonlardan

foydalanish moliyaviy xizmatlarni keng jamoatchilikka yanada qulayroq qilishga qaratilgan texnologiyalarga misoldir.

Moliyaviy texnologiya kompaniyalari mavjud kompaniyalar tomonidan taqdim etiladigan moliyaviy xizmatlarni almashtirish yoki ularidan foydalanishni kengaytirishga harakat qilayotgan boshlang'ich va tashkil etilgan moliyaviy institutlar va texnologiya kompaniyalaridan iborat.

Fintech bu raqamli texnologiyalar va moliyaning tobora kengayib borayotgan integratsiyasini o'z ichiga olgan innovatsiya sifatida ta'riflanadi. Bunday integratsiya, odatda, yangi biznes modellari yoki hatto yangi biznesga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan turli biznes vaziyatlarga javoban texnologik yechimlarni taklif qilish orqali iste'molchilar va korxonalar moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish, yetkazib berishni yaxshilash va avtomatlashtirishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu atama, shuningdek, bunday innovatsion moliyaviy mahsulotlar, xizmatlarni yaratuvchi va taqdim etuvchi firmalarga nisbatan qo'llaniladi.

Fintech iste'molchilar va kompaniyalarga moliyaviy operatsiyalarini yanada samarali boshqarishda yordam berish uchun texnologiya vositalaridan foydalanadi. Dastlab, fintech xizmatlaridan foydalanish faqat ish stoli va noutbuklar bilan cheklangan edi, ammo smartfonlardan tobora ko'proq foydalanilmoqda.

Ushbu moliyaviy texnologiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan vositalar ko'plab iste'molchilar o'z moliyalarini kuzatish, boshqarish va soddalashtirish usullarini o'zgartirmoqda. Har yili butun dunyo bo'ylab ko'proq odamlar fintechdan foydalanilmoqda.

Mobil to'lov ilovalaridan tortib sug'urta va investitsiya kompaniyalarigacha fintech an'anaviy moliya va bank industriyasini buzdi. U o'sib borishi bilan an'anaviy moliya institutlarining mavjudligiga tahdid soladi. Fintech sanoatining bir necha yillik rivojlanishi davomida kompaniyalar faoliyat yuritadigan o'ndan ortiq toifalar paydo bo'ldi:

- shaxsiy moliya;
- to'lovlar;
- qarz berish;
- pul o'tkazmalari;
- investitsion platformalar;
- xavfsizlik;
- P2P fintech (Peer to Peer texnologiyalar);
- katta ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish (Big data);
- regtech;
- insuretech;
- sun'iy intellekt;
- kraudfanding (crowdfunding);
- neobanklar;
- kriptovalyutalar;
- ijtimoiy savdo;
- blokcheyn va boshqalar.

To'lovlar fintech vositalari bo'lib, 2 milliard odamning asosiy moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatini berish orqali muammosini hal qiladi. Mobil internet, smartfonlar va moliyaviy

operatsiyalarga ilg'or yondashuvlar hatto bank muassasalari mavjud bo'lmagan joylarda ham moliyaviy to'lovlardan foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Kreditlash banklar ishtirokisiz kredit berish imkoniyatiga asoslangan eng mashhur yo'nalishlardan biridir. Startaplar taqsimlangan daftarlar asosida ishlaydi, iste'mol, biznes sektorlaridagi kreditdorlar va qarz oluvchilarga foydali hamkorlik qilishga yordam beradi.

Banklar uzoq vaqtdan beri qarz oluvchilar uchun yagona imkoniyat bo'lib kelgan, ammo kredit qobiliyati past bo'lganlar yoki jarayonni soddalashtirmoqchi bo'lganlar uchun fintech boshqa variantni taqdim etdi. Moliyaviy inqirozdan so'ng banklar ko'rib chiqib iste'molchilarning kredit bozoriga kirishiga to'sqinlik qilib, kredit berishdan bosh tortdilar. Boshqa risklarni baholash vositasi bilan qurollangan Fintech kompaniyalari talabni qondirish uchun qadam tashladilar.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Moliyaviy texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish borasida shu kunga qadar qator izlanishlar amaga oshirilgan. Jumladan, Fribourg menejment maktabi professori **Patrik Shuffel** so'nggi qirq yil ichida chop etilgan 200 dan ortiq ilmiy maqolalarni ko'rib chiqib, Fintech atamasini ko'rib chiqib, quyidagi ta'rifni berdi: "Fintech – moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlarni yaxshilash uchun texnologiyadan foydalanadigan rivojlanayotgan moliyaviy sanoatdir"¹.

Fintech – bu moliyaviy xizmatlarni taqdim etish va ulardan foydalanishni yaxshilash, avtomatlashtirishga qaratilgan yangi texnologiya (Al-Okaily 2021).²

Fintech korxonalariga o'z biznes modellarini qayta ko'rib chiqishda yoki hatto yangi biznes taklif qilishda yordam berishda innovatsion ma'lumotnoma bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin (Leong & Sung, 2018)³. Fintech, shuningdek, ilg'or texnologiyalardan foydalanigan holda moliyaviy xizmatlar ko'rsatadigan korxonalar ham murojaat qilishi mumkin. Bank va moliya sanoati uchun maxsus yaratilgan raqamli tovarlar va xizmatlarni taklif qilishdan tashqari, fintech sug'urtani tarqatish uchun ham mas'uldir. Ushbu fintechlar tez-tez InsurTechs deb ataladi. Bundan tashqari, u moliyaviy xizmatlar provayderlariga texnik yordam taklif qilish kabi turli xil uchinchi tomon xizmatlarini taqdim etishi mumkin (Al-Mudimigh & Anshari, 2020; Dorfleitner va boshq., 2017).⁴ To'lovlar, boylikni boshqarish, kraudfanding, kreditlash, kapital bozorlari va sug'urta xizmatlari oltita fintech biznes modeli sifatida aniqlangan (Giglio, 2022).⁵

Yana boshqa tadqiqotchilar – **Irene Aldridge** va **Stiv Kravtsov** sug'urta avtomatizatsiyasi (ko'pincha InsurTech deb ataladi)⁶, savdo va risklarni boshqarish kabi fintech tarqalayotgan bir qancha sohalarga ishora qiladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Ushbu maqolaning metodologiyasida kuzatish, umumlashtirish, guruhlash, qiyosiy tahlil qilish, nazariy izohlash usullaridan keng foydalanildi. Bundan tashqari, maqolaning ilmiy asosini xalqaro standartlar va normativ hujjatlar tashkil etadi. Hujjatlar, mahalliy va xorijiy mamlakatlar olimlari tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ma'lumotlari, ilmiy nashrlardan ham keng miqyosda foydalanildi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Fintech g'oyasi birinchi marta 1950-yilda Diners Club kredit karta to'lov tizimi ko'rinishida o'z ifodasini topgan. U o'yin-kulgi va sayohatlar uchun to'lovga qaratilgan edi va uning asoschilaridan biri Frenk Maknamaraning Nyu-York restoranida kechki ovqat uchun pul to'lash uchun puli yo'qligi sababli paydo bo'ldi. Keyin birinchi bank kredit kartasi keldi. 50-60-yillarda yoqilg'i quyish shoxobchalari, supermarketlar va jamoat transportida o'z-o'ziga xizmat ko'rsatish punktlari bankomatlarining paydo bo'lishi uchun sharoit yaratdi. 70-yillarda birinchi elektron savdo paydo bo'ldi. 1980-yillarda katta ma'lumotlar o'zining birinchi qadamlarini qo'ydi va Piter Nayt o'zining Sunday Times gazetasidagi maqolasida birinchi marta fintech so'zini eslatib o'tadi. U ularga elektron pochtasiga o'zgartirish kiritgan botni tasvirlab berdi.

2008-yilgi global inqiroz moliya sohasidagi o'zgarishlarning katalizatori bo'ldi. Odamlar eski formatdagi banklarga ishonishni to'xtatdilar. Ularning iltimosiga ko'ra, mijozlarning ehtiyojlari, ortib borayotgan talablarini qondira oladigan startaplar va yangi biznes modellari paydo bo'la boshladi. Yirik korporatsiyalar e'tiborini fintechga qaratdi va bu sohaga sarmoya kiritma boshladi.

Moliyaviy texnologiya moliyaviy operatsiyalar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan har qanday innovatsiyaga, xoh u shaxsiy, xoh biznesda foydalanish uchun qo'llaniladi. Kredit karta (1950-yillar) va

bankomatlar (1960-yillar) paydo bo'lishi bilan boshlangan moliyaviy texnologiya o'shandan beri bizning dunyomizni vayron qildi.

Ilgari texnologiya faqat banklar yoki birja savdo kompaniyalarining orqa ofis operatsiyalariga taalluqli bo'lgan vaqtlar bo'lgan. Internet portlashi va mobil kompyuterlarning o'sishi fintechning davom etayotgan global inqilobga aylanishiga olib keldi.

Fintech haqiqatan ham bugungi raqamli dunyoda muhim o'rin egalladi. Shaxsiy va tijorat moliyalashtirish uchun mustahkam texnologik vositalar oilasining kengayishi bilan uning qo'llanilishi va ta'siri ortadi.

Fintech sohasidagi yutuqlarning uzoq zanjiri naqd pulsiz jamiyatning kuchli konsepsiyasini keltirib chiqardi. Deyarli hamma bu haqda uzoq vaqtdan beri gapiradi. Ammo belgilar biz kutilganidan ko'ra ko'proq vaqt davomida naqd pul bilan bo'lishimizni ko'rsatadi.

Fintech naqd pulsiz dunyoni haqiqatga aylantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Texnologiyaning moliyaviy dunyoni o'zgartirayotgan jadal sur'atlarini hisobga olsak, moliyaviy texnologiyadagi keyingi yutuqlar biznes va moliya sohasida sezilarli yaxshilanishlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ribbit Capital 250 ta kompaniyadagi eng faol yirik investor hisoblanadi. 2021-yilda Fintech, 2016-yildan beri 62 ta bitimga sarmoya kiritgan. 2019-yildan beri Ribbit ishtirok etadi Klarna - Fintech 250 ro'yxatidagi eng yaxshi moliyalashtirilgan kompaniya 2010-yildan buyon 26 raund orqali 3,5 milliard dollarga yaqin mablag' to'pladi. O'zbekistonda moliya bozorining rivojlanishidagi moliyaviy texnologiya tendensiyalari oxirgi 3 yil shuni ko'rsatadiki, quyidagilar ishlab chiqilgan va amalga oshirilmoqda: – 2 ta Humo va Uzcadd to'lov xizmatlari; –10 dan ortiq to'lov kompaniyalari (2 tasi telekommunikatsiyalarga tegishli kompaniyalar); – 28 dan ortiq mobil bank ilovalari; – 1 ta raqamli bank. Asosiy ishtirokchilar Uzcadd va Humo karta provayderlaridir. BOSING Payme va PAYNET bankdan tashqari to'lov provayderlari qatoriga kiradi.

Fintech firmasi nima qiladi? Texnologiyadan foydalanadimi, fintech firmasi tomonidan moliyaviy xizmatlar provayderi? Ushbu bo'limda ro'yxatlar mavjud. Fintech kompaniyalarini an'anaviy kompaniyalardan ajratib turadigan asosiy xususiyatlar: Birinchidan, fintech kompaniyalari yumshoq ma'lumotlardan emas, balki katta ma'lumotlardan foydalanadilar. Ikkinchidan, an'anaviy yetkazib beruvchilarni almashtirish yoki vositachilik qilish orqali moliyaviy xizmatlar, fintech firmalari bevosita integratsiyalasha oladi. Uchinchidan, moliyaviy texnologiyalar sanoati sezilarli darajada katalizator bo'ldi. Misol uchun, fintech kompaniyalari komissiyasiz savdolarni taklif qila boshlaganlarida platformalar, an'anaviy brokerlar ham majbur bo'ldi. Kirish qismida aytib o'tilganidek, asosiy (amalg oshirilgan va potensial) fintechning afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat: taklif qilish qobiliyati iste'molchilarga arzonlashtirilgan narxlarda turli xil moliyaviy xizmatlarni taklif qilish ilgari bank xizmatlaridan foydalana olmagan aholi qatlamlariga xizmatlar;

– moliyaviy xizmatlarda innovatsiyalar va bozor samaradorligini oshirish, moliyaviy bozorlar. Filippon (2019) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, moliyaviy xizmatlar narxi AQShda brokerlik so'nggi 130 yilda doimiy ravishda yuqori bo'lib qoldi. Bunday operatsiyalarning o'rtacha qiymati aktivlar qiymatining taxminan 2% ni tashkil etdi.

Moliyaviy texnologiya sanoati minglab startaplardan, texnologiyadan iborat kompaniyalar, infratuzilma ishtirokchilari va an'anaviy moliya institutlari, moliyaviy xizmatlar sanoatining deyarli barcha segmentlarida ishlaydiganlar. Har birida mashhur kompaniyalarga ega bo'lgan ba'zi yirik segmentlar quyida keltirilgan. Bu yerda sanab o'tilgan kompaniyalar turli joylarda joylashgan yetuklik bosqichlari, shuningdek, bozor bahosi – kichik va yangi startaplardan tortib to bozor kapitallashuvi yuzlab milliardlab tan olingan sanoat gigantlari.

Kreditlash sohasida

- ✓ Lending Club
- ✓ SoFi
- ✓ Kabbage
- ✓ Prosper
- ✓ OnDeck

Jamg'arma, investitsiyalar va moliyaviy rejalashtirish sohasida

- ✓ Wealthfront
- ✓ Betterment

¹ Patrick Schueffel. Taming the Beast: A Scientific Definition of Fintech // Journal of Innovation Management.

² Albarrak, M. S., & Alokley, S. A. (2021). FinTech: Ecosystem, Opportunities and Challenges in Saudi Arabia. Journal of Risk and Financial Management, 14(10), 460.

³ Lee, I., & Shin, Y. J. (2018). Fintech: Ecosystem, Business Models, Investment Decisions, and Challenges. Business Horizons, 61(1), 35-46.

⁴ Al-Mudimigh, A., & Anshari, M. (2020). Financial Technology and Innovative Financial Inclusion. Financial Technology and Disruptive Innovation in ASEAN, pp. 119-129.

⁵ Giglio, F. (2022). Fintech: A Literature Review. International Business Research, 15(1), 80-85. Canadian Center of Science and Education.

⁶ Павел Самиев. Хороший клиент — довольный клиент, или Зачем Insure нужен Tech // «Банки.ру» Хороший клиент — довольный клиент, или Зачем Insure нужен Tech | Банки.ру (banki.ru)

- ✓ Future Advisor
 - ✓ Personal Capital
- Raqamli to'lovlar sohasida
- ✓ PayPal
 - ✓ Google
 - ✓ Apple Pay
 - ✓ Square
 - ✓ Seamless

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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3. Ugli, B. K. F. (2024). THE IMPACTING FACTORS ON SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH. *Frontline Marketing, Management and Economics Journal*, 4(01), 24-36.

Xulosa va takliflar. Oldingi bo'limda tavsiflangan imtiyozlar juda katta bo'lsa-da, fintech iste'molchilar va tartibga soluvchilar uchun jiddiy muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Iste'molchilar uchun ham birinchi va eng aniq muammo tartibga soluvchi organlar ma'lumotlar harakati bilan bog'liq. AQSHning yirik moliyaviy kompaniyalaridagi ma'lumotlar so'ngi yillarda mustahkamlandi. Ikkinchi muammo, unga xos bo'lgan potensial tarafkashlik bilan bog'liq. Tadqiqotlar algoritmlarga asoslangan qaror qabul qilish mumkinligini ko'rsatdi.

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ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNI BOSHQARISHNING SAMARADORLIGI

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investitsiya, erkin iqtisodiy zona, investitsion jozibadorlik, mahalliyashtirish, tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlari, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar boshqaruv tizimini muvofiqlashtirish

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanishni boshqarishda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyati, iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini tashkil etishning asoslari va ahamiyati tadqiq etilgan. Ishlab chiqarishni diversifikatsiyalash, ichki va tashqi bozorlarda milliy tovarlarning raqobatbardoshligiga erishish orqali hududlarda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini tashkil etishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillarni o'rganilgan. O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini boshqarish samaradorligini takomillashtirish bo'yicha muallifning amaliy tavsiyalari ilgari surilgan.

Kirish. Mazkur tadqiqotning maqsadi erkin iqtisodiy zonalar boshqarish samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha ilmiy-uslubiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir. Olib borilgan tadqiqot natijasida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyati bo'yicha yaratilgan shart-sharoitlarni o'rganish asosida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faolligini oshirishni boshqarish uslubiy jihatdan o'rganilgan, hududlarda faoliyat yuritayotgan erkin iqtisodiy zonalar boshqaruv tizimi samaradorligini oshirishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini tadqiq etish tizimi taklif etilgan hamda raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar boshqaruv tizimini muvofiqlashtirish asosida ularning jozibadorligini oshirishga doir ilmiy takliflar va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Xulosa qismida esa hududlarning rivojlanishida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini boshqarishni o'rganish asosida ELZ samaradorligini baholashning hozirgi holatini tahlil qilish, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini boshqarish mexanizmlari va ularni takomillashtirish yo'nalishlarini ishlab chiqish hamda O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini boshqarish samaradorligini takomillashtirishni hisobga olgan holda muallif tomonidan amaliy takliflar ilgari surilgan. Mazkur tadqiqot ishi doirasida hududlarda erkin iqtisodiy zonalar samaradorligini o'rganish asosida hududlar iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichlariga bo'lgan ta'sirini ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan tadqiq etilgan va tegishli takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.

Mavzuga doir adabiyotlar tahlili. Mamlakatimizga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish borasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 28-yanvar 2022-yildagi 2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmonida yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmonida 26-maqсад sifatida: Mamlakatda investitsiya muhitini yanada yaxshilash va uning jozibadorligini oshirish, kelgusi besh yilda 120 milliard AQSh dollari, jumladan 70 milliard dollar xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish choralari ko'rish, investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanish hamda eksport hajmlarini oshirish bo'yicha, «pastdan-yuqoriga» tamoyili asosida, yangi tizimni yo'lga qo'yish vazifalari belgilab berilgan¹.

Shu o'rinda O'zbekiston Respublikasiga investitsiyalar jalb qilish, ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish va aholi turmush tarzini rivojlantirishda ayniqsa erkin iqtisodiy zonalar tashkil etishga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga yo'naltirilgan investitsiyalar ko'lamini, tahlili, hududlarda investitsiyalar samaradorligini oshirish uchun tegishli shart-sharoitlar yaratish, erkin

iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini rivojlantirishni hisobga olgan holda e'tiborni kuchaytirish talab etiladi, bu esa tadqiqot ishining dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi. Mazkur tadqiqot ishi doirasida yuqorida qayd etilgan muammolarni atroflicha o'rganish nazarda tutilgan. Bu esa o'z navbatida, hududlarda investitsiyalar samaradorligini o'rganish asosida hududlar iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichlariga bo'lgan ta'sirini ilmiy-amaliy jihatdan tadqiq etish va tegishli takliflar ishlab chiqishni taqozo etadi. Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiyalash sharoitida O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga yo'naltirilgan investitsiyalar ko'lamini, tahlili, hududlarda investitsiyalar samaradorligini oshirish uchun tegishli shart-sharoitlar yaratish, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini rivojlantirishni boshqarish alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Bu borada Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmonida "Mamlakatimizdagi islohotlarni izchil davom ettirishda Oliy Majlis palatalari va siyosiy partiyalar rolini yanada oshirish maqsadida "Oliy Majlis palatalarida hududlar bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri, shu jumladan masofaviy ishlash amaliyotini keng joriy qilish, hududlarni rivojlantirish va investitsiya dasturlari muhokamasida tegishli hududdan saylangan deputat va senatorlarning ishtirokini kuchaytirish"² vazifasi belgilab berildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining hududlariga investitsiyalar jalb qilinishi yo'li – hududlarda ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish va aholi turmush darajasini oshirish uchun erkin iqtisodiy zonalar tashkil etishdan iborat. Shu o'rinda xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishni kengaytirish, ishlab chiqarish va mahalliy mahsulotlar eksporti hajmi va diversifikatsiyasini oshirish bo'yicha mazkur maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar turlari faoliyatining hududlardagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini tadqiq etish maqsadga muvofiq.

Mamlakatimiz iqtisodchi olimlarining fikricha ilg'or xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, mintaqalarda investitsion jozibadorlikni oshirish yo'nalishlaridan biri – bu erkin iqtisodiy va maxsus industrial zonalar yaratish bilan bog'liq³. Sh.I.Mustafaqulov fikriga ko'ra «Erkin iqtisodiy hudud – bu mamlakatning ham imijidir. Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar, hatto yomon faoliyat yuritgan taqdirda ham mamlakatning liberallashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Erkin iqtisodiy hudud qaysi mamlakatda, uning qaysi hududida yaratilmasin, u ijtimoiy loyihadir. Hududni yaratish nafaqat hudud uchun qo'shimcha daromad

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risidagi Farmoni." <https://lex.uz/docs/5841063>

² O'sha yerda.

³ Zaynutdinov Sh.N. va boshqalar. Mintaqalarning investitsiyaviy jozibadorligini oshirish yo'llari. T.: Iqtisodiyot va ta'lim, 2017. №4 -86 b.

keltiradi, balki butun mamlakat uchun turli shaklda foydali qaytim beradi»⁴.

Akademik Q.X.Abdurahmonov⁵ “Investitsiya borasida qaror qabul qilinganda, investor kelajakda ko‘proq daromad olish ilinjida bugun harakat qiladi. Tabiiyki, investitsiyadan olinadigan daromadda o‘ziga yarasha xatar darajasi ham bor (chunki hech kim kelajak davrni aniq aytib bera olmaydi), ammo ular kelajakda olinadigan daromad ekanligini hisobga olsak, ular iqtisodiy jihatdan qulay davrga to‘g‘ri kelishi ham mumkin”ligini ta’kidlagan.

A.Sobirovning e’tirof etishicha, «Investitsiyalar – bu daromad olish yoki ijtimoiy samaraga erishish maqsadida tadbirkorlik va faoliyatning boshqa turlari obyektlariga investorlar tomonidan qo‘yiladigan mulk va intellektual qadriyatlarining barcha turlarini ifodalovchi mablag‘larning kiritilishidir»⁶.

Milliy iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish va modernizatsiyalash sharoitida mamlakatimizda xorijiy va mahalliy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun yetarlicha tashkiliy sharoitlar yaratish eng muhim vazifalar qatoriga kiradi. Bu muhim vazifalarni bajarishda hududlarda erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni tashkil qilish va rivojlantirish muhimdir.

Dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlari tajribasida erkin iqtisodiy zona mavjud ilg‘or tajriba va investitsiyalarni jalb qilish asosida mamlakatda takrorlaydigan iqtisodiy element vazifasini bajaradiki, bu tushuncha har xil nomlarga va tavsiflarga ega bo‘lib, ularning tub iqtisodiy mohiyati asosan hududlarning qulay savdo-sotiq, bojxona, pul-kredit va moliyaviy imtiyozlar belgilangan iqtisodiy va jug‘rofiy mavqega ega bo‘lgan mintaqa rivojlanishiga qaratilgan obyekt sifatida erkin iqtisodiy zona (EIZ) tushunchasini bildiradi.

Rossiyalik iqtisodchi S.M.Vdovinning e’tirof etishicha⁷, «Mahalliy va xorijiy saroyadorlar uchun mintaqaning investitsion jozibadorligi mintaqani malakali ishchi va mutaxassislar bilan ta’minlashga bog‘liq. Shu munosabat bilan kadrlar tayyorlash va qayta tayyorlash tizimini rivojlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratish lozim». Huddiy xususiyatlarga xos investitsiyalar jozibadorlikni oshirishda ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarining texnik ta’minoti darajasini yuksaltiradi, ilmiy-pedagog kadrlar tayyorlash va malakasini oshirishning yangi imkoniyatlarini yaratadi.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar boshqarish samaradorligini oshirishning nazariy va amaliy muammolarini o‘rgangan xorijiy olimlardan T.Farole⁸ xorijiy davlatlar, korxonalar va firmalar uchun maxsus tashkil etilgan hududlar bo‘lib, “EIHlar mamlakat va tadbirkorlik Subyektlari hududida joylashgan demografik hamda geografik joylar” deb hisoblaydi. Mahalliy olimlardan A.Vahobov esa O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga yo‘naltirilgan investitsiyalar ko‘lami, hududlarda investitsiyalar samaradorligini oshirish uchun tegishli shart-sharoitlar yaratish, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini rivojlantirishni tadqiq qilib, ta’kidlashicha “Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar-shunday geografik hududki, ushbu hududda davlatning iqtisodiy jarayonlarga aralashuvi kamaytiriladi va bu milliy iqtisodiy makonning bir qismi bo‘lib, mamlakatning boshqa hududlarida qo‘llanilmaydigan ma’lum imtiyozlar tizimi joriy etiladi”⁹.

Iqtisodchi olima M.Raimjonova¹⁰ esa hududlarning rivojlanishida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini boshqarishni o‘rganish asosida EIZ samaradorligini baholashning hozirgi holatini tahlil qilish asosida ko‘rsatib berishicha “Mamlakat hududida maxsus iqtisodiy rejim va ma’muriy boshqaruvga ega bo‘lgan, davlat aralashuvi kamaytirilgan va ayni vaqtda uning nazoratidan butkul ozod etilmagan, balki xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar faoliyat yuritishi uchun mamlakatning boshqa hududlarida amal qilmaydigan imtiyoz va rag‘batlantirishlar beriladigan hudud-erkin iqtisodiy hudud”.

Odatda erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni tashkil etish va rivojlantirishning eng muhim belgilari – maxsus ajratilgan hudud ekanligi, transport logistikasi tarmog‘ining rivojlanganligi, zamonaviy ijtimoiy infratuzilma rivoji, ijtimoiy shart-sharoit, tijorat xizmatlari infratuzilmasi: bank, konsalting, yuridik xizmatlarning mavjudligi va

rivojlanishi hamda huquqiy va ma’muriy tizimning rivojlanganligi bilan farqlanadi.

“EIZlarning institutsional infratuzilmasi, funksional vazifalari, faoliyat samaradorligini boshqarish ko‘p jihatdan ularning ko‘p darajali tuzilmasiga bog‘liq. Shuning uchun, tadqiqot maqsadlariga muvofiq biz EIZlarning quyidagi besh darajasini ajratib ko‘rsatishni taklif qilamiz: 1) individ, EIZ hududida band bo‘lgan inson kapitali birligi sifatida; 2) EIZning rezident firmasi, iqtisodiy munosabatlarning asosiy subyekti (ishtirokchi), asosiy xo‘jalik yurituvchi birlik sifatida; 3) EIZlar, uning rivojlanish trayektoriyasi va dinamikasi, tadqiqotning asosiy obyekti sifatida; 4) Davlat (mintaqa), EIZlarni yaratish loyihasini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishda asosiy tashabbuskor, manfaatdor va harakatlantiruvchi kuch sifatida; 5) Jahon iqtisodiyoti, umuman, EIZ fenomenining barcha shakllarida namoyon bo‘ladigan makon sifatida”¹¹.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqot jarayonida hududlarni barqaror rivojlanishida investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanish va erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni samarali boshqarishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlari bo‘yicha mantiqiy va taqqoslash tahlili, tadqiqotni o‘rganishga tizimli yondashuv, tahlil va sintez, guruhlash, kompleks baholash, sotsiologik tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi. Olib borilgan tadqiqot davomida hududlar sohalari va real sektori korxonalarini rivojlantirishda investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanishni boshqarishni takomillashtirishga oid ilmiy-amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Mamlakatimizda ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish, texnik va texnologik jihatdan yangilash, yuqori texnologiyali qayta ishlash tarmoqlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari uchun samarali raqobatbardosh muhitni shakllantirish, ichki va tashqi bozorlarda milliy tovarlarning raqobatbardoshligiga erishish, eksport tarkibi hamda geografiyasini diversifikatsiya qilish, shuningdek, hududlarning eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish orqali milliy iqtisodiyot barqarorligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan islohotlar ancha faollashdi.

Bu borada mamlakatimizda so‘nggi yillarda erkin iqtisodiy va kichik sanoat zonalari faoliyatini tartibga soladigan mustahkam qonunchilik va me‘yoriy baza yaratildi, ularni rivojlantirish uchun xorijiy va mahalliy investitsiyalarni jalb etishga ko‘maklashadigan keng ko‘lamli soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari hamda preferentsiyalari tizimi shakllantirildi. Natijada hozirgi kunda respublikamizning 10 ta mintaqasida 14 ta erkin iqtisodiy va kichik sanoat zonalari tashkil etilib, bugungacha ushbu zonalarda 62 ta loyiha amalga oshirilib, yana 87 ta loyiha bo‘yicha ishlar davom ettirilmoqda.

«Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar to‘g‘risida»gi Qonunning 1-moddasida «Erkin iqtisodiy zona – mintaqani jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish uchun mamlakat va chet el kapitalini, istiqbolli texnologiya va boshqaruv tajribasini jalb etish maqsadida tuziladigan, aniq belgilangan ma’muriy chegaralari va alohida huquqiy tartiboti bo‘lgan maxsus ajratilgan hududdir» deb ko‘rsatilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining «Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar to‘g‘risida»gi Qonunida esa «Erkin iqtisodiy zona – yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini barpo etish, yuqori texnologik ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish, zamonaviy raqobatbardosh, import o‘rnini bosuvchi, eksportga yo‘naltirilgan tayyor sanoat mahsulotini ishlab chiqarishni o‘zlashtirishga faol jalb etish, shuningdek, ishlab chiqarish, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya, yo‘l-transport, ijtimoiy infratuzilmani va logistika xizmatlarini rivojlantirishni ta’minlash maqsadlarida tashkil etiladigan hudud» deb ta’riflanib¹², u maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarning turlari sifatida tavsiflanadi.

To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilgan korxonalariga va erkin iqtisodiy zonalarga bir qancha soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari berilgan. Ularga muvofiq erkin iqtisodiy zonalar (EIZ) faoliyatini faollashtirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni tahlil qilish va ishlab chiqish komissiyasining erkin iqtisodiy zonalar hududida amalda qo‘llanilayotgan soliq va bojxona rejimlari birxillashtirilgan hamda ushbu zonalar ishtirokchilari kiritilgan investitsiya hajmiga qarab, yer solig‘i, daromad solig‘i, yuridik shaxslar mulk solig‘i, obodonlashtirish va

⁴Mustafaqulov Sh.I. (2017) Investitsion muhit jozibadorligi: nazariya, metodologiya va amaliyot. Monografiya. Toshkent. 2017 “Iqtisod-Moliya”. – 186 b

⁵Abdurahmonov Q.X. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti : Nazariya va amaliyot. Darslik / T.: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi “FAN” nashriyoti davlat korxonasi, 2019. –212 b.

⁶Sobirov A. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotiga investitsiyalar jalb etishni davlat tomonidan tartibga solish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish.I.f.n. ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiya. T.: TDIU. 2009. 12 b.

⁷Вдовин С.М. Инвестиционная привлекательность как фактор устойчивого развития региона. Экономический анализ: теория и практика. Москва. 41 (392). 2014.-24 с.

⁸Farole, T. Special economic zones in Africa: comparing performance and learning from global experience. Directions in Development; trade. World Bank.2011.

⁹Vahobov A.V. va boshqalar. Xorijiy investitsiyalar. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent: Moliya., 2010. -180 b.

¹⁰Raimjonova M.A. O‘zbekistonda erkin iqtisodiy hududlarga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish: nazariy asoslari, hozirgi holati va istiqbollari. “Extremum-press” nashriyoti, 2013 y. b.-11 b.

¹¹Rashidov M.O‘zbekiston mintaqalarida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini takomillashtirish / monografiya.-Navoiy: “Aziz kitobxon” nashriyot, 2022 - 16 b.

¹²O‘zbekiston Respublikasining «Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalar to‘g‘risida» 2020-yil 17-fevraldagi O‘RQ-604 son Qonuni

ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish solig'i, mikrofirmalar va kichik korxonalar uchun yagona soliq to'lovi, shuningdek, Respublika yo'l jamg'armasi va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi huzuridagi byudjetdan tashqari Umumta'lim maktablari, kasb-hunar kollejlari, akademik litseylar va tibbiyot muassasalarini rekonstruksiya qilish, kapital ta'mirlash va jihozlar jamg'armasiga majburiy ajratmalaridan, jumladan:

300 ming AQSh dollaridan 3 million AQSh dollarigacha hajmdagi investitsiyalar – 3 yil muddatga;

3 million AQSh dollaridan 5 million AQSh dollarigacha hajmdagi investitsiyalar – 5 yil muddatga;

5 million AQSh dollaridan 10 million AQSh dollarigacha hajmdagi investitsiyalar – 7 yil muddatga ozod qilindi.

10 million va undan ko'p AQSh dollari hajmidagi investitsiyalar so'nggi 5 yilda amaldagi stavkalaridan 50 foiz kam hajmdagi daromad solig'i va yagona soliq to'lovi stavkalari qo'llangan holda – 10 yil muddatga beriladi.

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar davomida investitsiya subyektlari manfaatlarining boshqarish ta'sirining iqtisodiy usullari jumladan, bevosita va bilvosita usullarini guruhlanishiga e'tibor qaratamiz. Investitsiya subyektlari investitsiya jarayoning turli boqichlarida faol o'zaro munosabatda bo'lishadi, bunda ular turli maqsadlarni ko'zlaydilar va o'ziga xos manfaatlarini aks etadi, bu esa investitsiya jarayonining ko'p o'lchovlilikini belgilaydi (jadval -1).

1-jadval

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar investitsiya subyektlarida boshqarish ta'sirining iqtisodiy usullari¹³

Boshqarishning bevosita usullari	Boshqarishning bilvosita usullari
Byudjet usullari – daromad va harajatlar tarkibini shakllantirish	Byudjet usullari – tarmoqlarni rivojlantirishga byudjet subsidiyalarini berish
Soliq usullari – soliqlar tarkibi, stavkalari, to'lov tartibi va muddatlarini aniqlash	Soliq usullari – soliqqa tortishni tartibga solish
Pul-kredit usullari – maqsadli kreditlash	Pul-kredit usullari – diskont siyosatini amalga oshirish
Monopoliyaga qarshi usullar – baho va tariflarni tartibga solish	Monopoliyaga qarshi usullar – qaqobat muhitini rivojlantirish
Tashqi iqtisodiy usullar – Savdo siyosati	Tashqi iqtisodiy usullar – xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish

Shu o'rinda mamlakatimizdagi maxsus industrial zonalar faoliyatiga e'tibor qaratamiz. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2013-yil 18-martdagi "Jizzax" maxsus industrial zonasini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi PF-4516-sonli Farmoni qabul qilingan bo'lib, Jizzax viloyati Jizzax shahridan 363,7 ga yer, Sirdaryo viloyati Sirdaryo tumanidan 150 ga yer maydonlari ajratilgan.

"Jizzax" maxsus industrial zonasida O'zbekiston–Xitoy sanoat parkini barpo etish bo'yicha o'zaro anglashuv memorandumiga muvofiq, yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatga ega raqobatbardosh mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni ta'minlaydigan yuksak texnologiyali korxonalar tashkil etish uchun xorijiy va mahalliy investitsiyalarni jalb etish bo'yicha qulay shart-sharoitlarni shakllantirish belgilangan. Shu maqsadda quyidagi ishlab chiqarish sohalari ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida belgilangan: kimyo va neft-kimyo, oziq-ovqat, yengil sanoat, qurilish

mollari, polimer mahsulotlari va boshqa yo'nalishlar. "Jizzax" maxsus industrial zonasi hududida umumiy qiymati 264,1 mln. AQSh dollar, shundan 165,5 mln. AQSh dollari xorijiy investitsiyalar bo'lib jami 25 ta loyihani amalga oshirish ma'qullangan bo'lib, ularning 7 tasi Sirdaryo filialida tashkil etiladi.

Bu borada tadqiqot obyekti hisoblangan Jizzax viloyatidagi amalga oshirilayotgan investitsion loyihalarga e'tibor qaratamiz. "Jizzax" EIZ hududida 2020-2022 yillarda umumiy qiymati 219,5 mln. dollar bo'lgan 22 ta loyiha amalga oshirilayotgan bo'lib, shulardan 87,2 mln. dollari to'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiya, 62,0 mln. dollari o'z mablag'lari hisobiga va 57,9 mln. dollari bank krediti mablag'lari hisobidan moliyalashtirilishi nazarda tutilgan. Ushbu loyihalar doirasida 2660 ta yangi ish o'rinlari tashkil etilishi belgilangan (2- jadval).

2-jadval

Jizzax viloyatida 2022-yildagi va istiqboldagi loyihalar¹⁴

Tumanlar	2022-yilda loyihalar soni	Umumiy qiymati (mln.so'm)	Istiqbolli loyihalar (kelgusi ikki yil uchun)	
			Loyiha soni (dona)	Ish o'rni (ta)
Jizzax viloyati jami	604	27 439 799	6	784
Jumladan tumanlar				
Arnasoy	24	100 013	1	125
Baxmal	45	418 318		
G'allaorol	75	928 553		
Do'stlik	45	197 103		
Zarbdor	45	683 169		
Zafarobod	31	8 208 790		
Zomin	47	1 814 632	1	238
Mirzacho'l	36	923 408		
Paxtakor	28	3 957 219	1	65
Forish	49	5 631 507	1	73
Sh.Rashidov	64	698 306		
Yangiobod	24	193 158		
Jizzax shahr	91	3 685 625	2	283

¹³Muallif ishlanmasi

¹⁴Jizzax viloyat statistika boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif ishlanmasi

2- jadvalda istiqboldagi loyihalar keltirilgan bo'lib, 2023-24-yillarda Jizzax viloyati "Jizzax" erkin iqtisodiy hududida tashkil etilish rejalashtirilgan "UzTurkCharm" MChJ, "UNIQUE LEATHER LINE" MChJ, "MM Goodwil" MChJ QK korxonalariga jami 52,0 mln dollar miqdorida eksport prognoz belgilangan.

Jizzax viloyatida sanoatni rivojlantirish va tarkibiy islohotlarni tezlashtirish maqsadida tizimli chora-tadbirlar belgilangan bo'lib, 2017-2022-yillarda bu ko'rsatkichni 115,8 % dan yuqori darajaga yetkazish belgilangan. Bu vazifalar «Jizzax» maxsus industrial zonasi negizida hududga berilayotgan imkoniyat va imtiyozlardan foydalangan holda amalga oshirishga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar barqaror rivojlanishida investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanishni boshqarishda quyidagi vazifalarni o'z ichiga oladi:

– rivojlanish va geografik joylashuv o'rniga qarab, zonalarning investitsion faoliyati strategiyasini taqdim etish. Mazkur vazifani bajarishda hududdagi firmalarni umumiy rivojlanish strategiyasini va diversifikatsion o'zgarishlarni prognoz qilish, uzoq muddatli davrda investitsion faoliyatning asosiy yo'nalishlarini shakllantirish, yaqin istiqbolda investitsion faoliyatni eng muhim vazifalarini aniqlash va investitsion loyihaning hudud iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishga ta'siri baholanadi.

– Erkin iqtisodiy zonalarning investitsiya bozori konyunkturasini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jihatdan tadqiq qilish. Bunda, hudud investitsion faoliyatini amalga oshirishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi ijtimoiy, ekologik va shu kabi boshqa davlat ahamiyatiga ega bo'lgan investitsiya loyihalarini amalga oshirayotgan korxonalarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash.

– Erkin iqtisodiy zonalarning investitsion resurslarini shakllantirish strategiyasini ishlab chiqish. Bu borada to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalarni hududlarga jalb qilishda mahalliy boshqaruv organlari investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bo'yicha hududlarning uzoq muddatli investitsiya dasturlarini ishlab chiqishlari va amaliyotga tatbiq etishlari lozim.

Xulosa va takliflar. Olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari va amalga oshirilgan ilmiy-izlanishlar hamda olib borilgan ilmiy-nazariy o'rganishlarga qaramay, aynan bugungi globallashtirish va demokratik bozor islohotlari sharoitida erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatida investitsiyalardan foydalanish samaradorligini keng qamrovli statistik tahlil qilishni takomillashtirishda ularning iqtisodiy faoliyatiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni statistika ko'rsatkichlari yoki anketa so'rovnomalari natijalari asosida baholash mumkin.

Bizningcha, Jizzax viloyatining investitsion jozibadorligini oshirish, xususan, infratuzilma va axborot kommunikatsion tizimlarini yaxshilash va boshqa investitsion muhitga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni yaxshilash talab etiladi. Aks holda loyihalarni amalga oshirishga chet el

investitsiyalarini jalb etish muammosi yuzaga keladi. Jumladan, investitsion jozibadorlik hududga kirib kelishi ko'zda tutilayotgan investorga kerakli shart-sharoitlarning yaratilganligini asoslab berishi hamda uning ishlab chiqargan tovarlarni bozorlarga yetkazib berish bo'yicha qulayliklarning mavjudligi bilan izohlanadi.

Mamlakatga investitsiya kirib kelishida investor uchun investitsion jozibadorlik kerakli shart-sharoitlarning yaratilganligini asoslab berishi hamda uning ishlab chiqargan tovarlarini bozorlarga yetkazib berish bo'yicha qulayliklarning mavjudligi bilan izohlanadi. Rivojlangan davlatlarning tajribasidan ularni yoqilg'i-energetika sohasiga ko'proq investitsiyalar yo'naltirilishi ma'lum. O'zbekistonda ham kiritilayotgan investitsiyalarning katta qismi ham xuddi shu sohaga joylanayotganligi ayon bo'lmoqda. Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar tashkil qilish yoki konsessiyaga berish yo'li investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va boshqa tarmoqlarni ham rivojlantirishga e'tibor qaratishni talab qiladi. Bu borada deyarli respublika bo'yicha tashkil etilgan barcha iqtisodiy zonalar investitsion jozibadorlikni oshirish uchun infratuzilma va axborot kommunikatsion tizimlari yetarli darajada sifatli yo'lga qo'yilmaganligi loyihalarni amalga oshirishga chet el investitsiyalarini jalb etish muammosi yuzaga keltiradi.

Investitsion samaradorlikni oshirish bo'yicha tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmini takomillashtirish uchun investitsiya dasturlarining samarali o'zlashtirilishini to'liq ta'minlash hamda mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish maqsadida quyidagi kompleks chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir:

– investitsiya resurslari manbalarini aniqlash, ularni shakllantirish uchun mahalliy boshqaruv organlari tomonidan har bir tuman bo'yicha investitsiya dasturlari bajarilishining uzluksizligini ta'minlash, monitoringni olib borish;

– investitsiya va mahalliyashtirish dasturlarini bajarish hamda Jizzax maxsus industrial zonasi rivoji bo'yicha transport logistikasini har tomonlama rivojlanishi, bu borada innovatsion mexanizmlarni takomillashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish;

– hududning investitsion jozibadorligini oshirish, investitsiya jarayonini qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, ishlab chiqarishdagi innovatsion va investitsion muhit, ishlab chiqarish jarayonining innovatsion tashkil etilishiga erishish va boshqalar.

Demak, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini strategik boshqaruvining muhim funksiyasi bu – hudud investitsion strategiyasini ishlab chiqishdan iborat bo'lib, bunda investitsiya faoliyat yo'lida uzoq muddatli maqsadlarni shakllantirish tushiniladi va bunda eng samarali erkin iqtisodiy zonalar rivojlanishi orqali samarali ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyatga erishilib, natijada hudud aholisining turmush darajasini oshirishga erishiladi.

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СОСТОЯНИЕ, ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ РЫНКА УСЛУГ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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высшее образование, Концепции развития системы высшего образования Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года, высшие учебные заведения, квота, прием, численность высших учебных заведений, студенты, выпускники, формы обучения, массификация.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данном исследовании описывается состояние и ключевые реформы в системе высшего образования Узбекистана. Цель настоящей статьи заключается в исследовании основных направлений совершенствования высшего образования Республики Узбекистан и выработке оптимальных решений, способствующих достижению высоких результатов в данной сфере экономики. В статье показано, что в современный период в Республике Узбекистан подготовка высококвалифицированных кадров является первостепенной задачей в развитии страны. В статье проведен анализ сложившейся ситуации, с которой столкнулась система высшего образования и основные задачи, стоящие перед страной в ближайшие годы.

В информационную основу работы легли нормативно-правовые акты Республики Узбекистан, данные Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан и интернет-ресурсы www.lex.uz, www.stat.uz. В статье использованы методы научного наблюдения, сравнительного анализа и группировки данных.

В качестве одного из выводов настоящего исследования автором отмечено, что главной задачей современного высшего образования в Республике Узбекистан является обеспечение качества образования на основе сохранения его фундаментальности и соответствия актуальным и перспективным потребностям личности, общества и государства, эффективного применения передовых педагогических и цифровых технологий. Предложен ряд мероприятий по реформированию системы в нынешних сложившихся условиях.

Введение. В нашей стране с первых лет независимости на уровень государственной политики поднят вопрос развития системы образования и воспитания. «Сегодня в сфере образования и воспитания, в жизни наших детей наступает новое время. Наполнение его новым, еще более глубоким смыслом и содержанием, достижение национального прогресса зависит только от нас самих, от единства и сплоченности нашего народа, от нашего неустанный, упорного труда», подчеркнул, Президент страны Ш.М.Мирзиёев.¹

В настоящее время в Узбекистане осуществляются масштабные реформы, в корне изменившие структуру, суть и содержание системы образования, и охватившие все его уровни, направления и компоненты. За кратчайшие сроки была создана правовая база преобразований, приоритетами которых обозначены рост инвестиций и вложений в человеческий капитал.

Узбекистан в ближайшие годы планирует присоединиться к Болонской декларации для повышения конкурентоспособности отечественных кадров с высшим образованием на международном рынке. По оценкам экспертов, присоединение к данной декларации послужит гармоничному развитию национальной системы высшего образования с мировой практикой, кардинальному повышению качества подготовки кадров.²

Одним из ключевых моментов в реформировании системы высшего образования стал Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёева «Об утверждении Концепции развития системы высшего образования Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года», в нем правительству определено обеспечить реализацию мероприятий по вхождению к 2030 году не менее 10 узбекских университетов в первые 1 000 позиций перечня высших образовательных учреждений в рейтинге международно признанных организаций (Quacquarelli Symonds World University

Rankings, Times Higher Education или Academic Ranking of World Universities).³

Целью, проводимых реформ в нашем государстве является повышение доступности качественного образования, отвечающее требованиям развития экономики, потребностям общества в целом и каждого гражданина в частности.

Анализ использованной литературы. Рассмотрению общих проблем образования и анализу связанных с ней вопросов посвящены труды ряда зарубежных специалистов, к которым относятся:

Панкрухин А.П. описывал образовательные услуги как «... комплекс таких услуг, которые непосредственно связаны с реализацией главных целей образования, осуществлением его миссии».⁴

Баталова О. С. говорила о услуге следующее: «услуга в сфере образования представляет собой социально-экономическое благо в виде информационного продукта, направленного на удовлетворение потребностей личности в приобретении и(или) углублении знаний, умений и навыков по конкретной специальности».⁵

А. А. Ченцов формулирует это определение иначе: «Образовательные услуги могут формироваться в процессе научно-педагогической работы (вида научной работы). Конечным результатом научной работы является научный продукт. Результатом научно-педагогической работы является продукт, который является образовательным продуктом».⁶

По мнению Сагиновой О.В., продуктом образовательного учреждения является образовательная программа, которую оно разрабатывает для удовлетворения потребности в профессиональной подготовке, образовании, переподготовке или обучении, т.е. получение конкретного социального эффекта (изменение профессионального или образовательного уровня).⁷

¹ Праздничное поздравление учителям и наставникам Узбекистана от 28.09.2019.

² Мукумова, Н. Н. (2021). Высшее образование в эпоху цифровизации. Наука, техника и образование. (6 (81)), 54-57.

³ Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «Об утверждении Концепции развития системы высшего образования Республики Узбекистан» до 2030 года №УП-5847 8.10.2019г.

⁴ Панкрухин А. П. (1995). Маркетинг образовательных услуг в высшем и дополнительном образовании. Учебное пособие. М.: Интерпракс, -240 с.

⁵ Баталова О. С. (2011). Специфика образовательной услуги как основа маркетинговой политики вуза. Актуальные вопросы экономики и управления: материалы I Междунар. науч. конф. (г. Москва, апрель 2011 г.). (2), 7-12.

⁶ Ченцов А. А. (1999). О бизнесе образовательных услуг. Высшее образование в России. (2), 120-123.

⁷ Сагинова О. В. (1999). Маркетинг образовательных услуг. Маркетинг в России и за рубежом. (1), 11-13.

Отсюда можно сделать вывод, что образовательная программа – это развитый комплекс, совокупность образовательных услуг, направленных на изменение профессиональной подготовки или образовательного уровня потребителя рынка труда и обеспеченных необходимыми ресурсами данной образовательной организации.

Проблемы качества образования и образовательных услуг, организации в сфере высшего образования представлены в работах отечественных ученых А.Г.Мунинова, Г.Г.Бурхоновой, Ш.Ш.Садыкова, Х.Х.Назара и других.

Мунинов А. говорил о новых образовательных стандартах как об одном из важнейших средств повышения уровня подготовки специалистов с высшим образованием через освоение в процессе обучения основ профессиональной деятельности, методов, приемов и навыков индивидуального и коллективного выполнения научно-исследовательских работ, развития способностей к научному творчеству, исследовательской самостоятельности и, как следствие – формирования высокопрофессиональных специалистов способных к генерированию новых знаний и их эффективному применению в условиях глобализации».⁸

Ш.Ш. Садыков описывал «...современное высшее образование выполняет целый ряд социально-экономических функций. Оно помогает человеку стать полноценной, всесторонне образованной, востребованной личностью, обеспечивает условия для успешного общественного взаимодействия».⁹

Методология исследования. В настоящем исследовании использованы методологические выводы и фундаментальные положения по развитию системы высшего образования. Информационную базу исследования составляют материалы

официальных статистических источников, данные периодической печати. При написании данной статьи были использованы методы анализа, синтеза, специальные методы работы с компьютерными программами.

Развитию высшего образования в стране в условиях формирования экономики уделяется пристальное внимание. Об этом свидетельствует принятие целого ряда правительственных документов, принятых за последние 3 года, которые способствуют повышению уровня системы высшего образования. В этих нормативно-правовых актах определен ряд задач по развитию социальной сферы, в частности, сферы образования и науки, предусмотрены укрепление материально-технической базы образовательных учреждений, строительство новых, проведение реконструкции и капитального ремонта существующих, оснащение их современным учебным и лабораторным оборудованием, компьютерной техникой и учебно-методическими пособиями.

Результаты и обсуждение. В 2022 году население Узбекистана превысило 35,3 миллионов человек. 29,9% населения составляют лица в возрасте 15 лет и младше, и 33,5% - лица в возрасте до 18 лет. Подавляющее большинство населения – молодежь, в связи с этим возникает высокий спроса на высшее образование.

По состоянию на февраль 2022 год в республике действуют всего 159 высших учебных заведений, среди них государственные вузы — 105 (из них 26 филиалов), 3 академии, 1 консерватория, зарубежные вузы и их филиалы — 30; негосударственные (частные) вузы — 24.

Динамику изменения числа высших учебных заведений за годы независимости можно наблюдать в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.

Число высших образовательных организаций в Узбекистане в период с 2016-2021 гг.

	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	Прирост, в %
Число высших образовательных организаций, единиц	70	72	98	119	127	154	220%
в том числе зарубежных высших образовательных организаций, единиц	7	7	10	18	20	25	357,1%

Источник: составлено автором по материалам сайта stat.uz¹⁰

По данным можно сделать вывод, что в 2016-2017 учебном году количество высших учебных заведений в Узбекистане равнялось 70 единицы, а в 2021-2022 учебном году этот показатель возрос до 154 единиц. Прирост составил 220%. В том числе в 2016-2017 годах число зарубежных высших заведений составляло 7

единиц, к 2021-2022 годам это число увеличилось до 25 единиц, что составило 357,1%.

Динамика роста числа высших учебных заведений за период с 2010-2022 годы представлена в диаграмме 1:

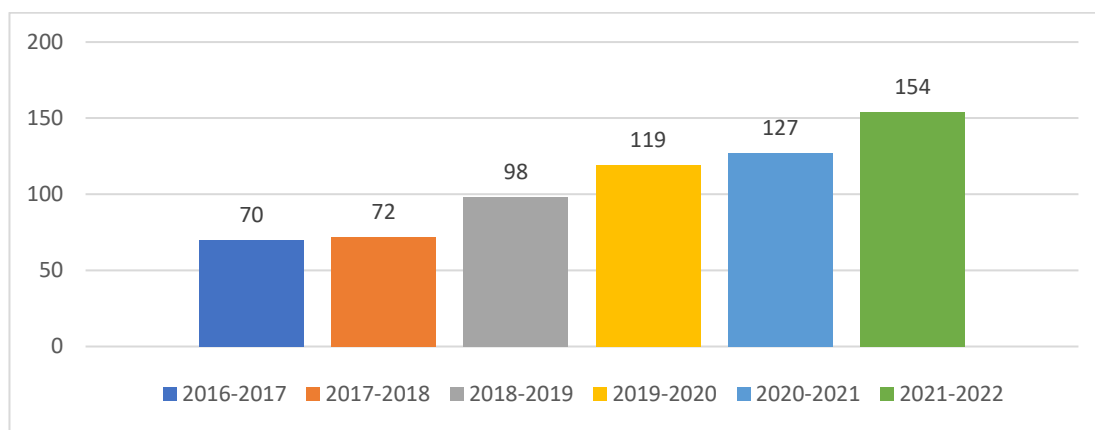


Диаграмма 1. Число высших учебных заведений за период с 2016-2017 по 2021-2022 гг.

Источник: составлено автором по материалам сайта stat.uz

Значительный прирост числа новых вузов в стране, говорит о большом спросе на получение высшего

образования среди населения. Число студентов вузов можно наблюдать в таблице 2.

⁸ Мунинов А. Г. (2019). Реформы в образовании Узбекистана: состояние и перспективы. Бюллетень науки и практики, (5, (8)), 202-208.

⁹ Садыков Ш.Ш. (2021). Основные направления совершенствования высшего образования Республики Узбекистан в условиях цифровой трансформации экономики. Открытое образование, (25(1)), 40-47.

¹⁰ www.stat.uz (Агентство статистики при Президенте Республике Узбекистан).

Таблица 2. Число студентов высших образовательных организаций в период с 2012-2021 гг.

Источник: составлено автором по материалам сайта stat.uz

	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	Прирост
Число студентов, тыс. человек	268,3	297,7	360,2	441,0	571,5	808,4	301
<i>в том числе обучалось на отделениях:</i>							
дневных	267,9	287,5	313,0	360,1	441,9	553,9	206,7
вечерних	-	-	1,2	7,3	11,5	26,5	
заочных	0,4	10,2	46,0	73,6	118,1	228,0	
На 10 000 населения приходится студентов высших образовательных организаций, человек	84	93	110	130	165	229	272,6
Принято студентов в высшие образовательные организация, тыс. человек	61,2	63,0	114,5	138,1	174,9	235,9	385,4
Выпущено специалистов высшими образовательными организациями, тыс. человек	64,1	67,4	70,3	70,8	83,9	103,9	162

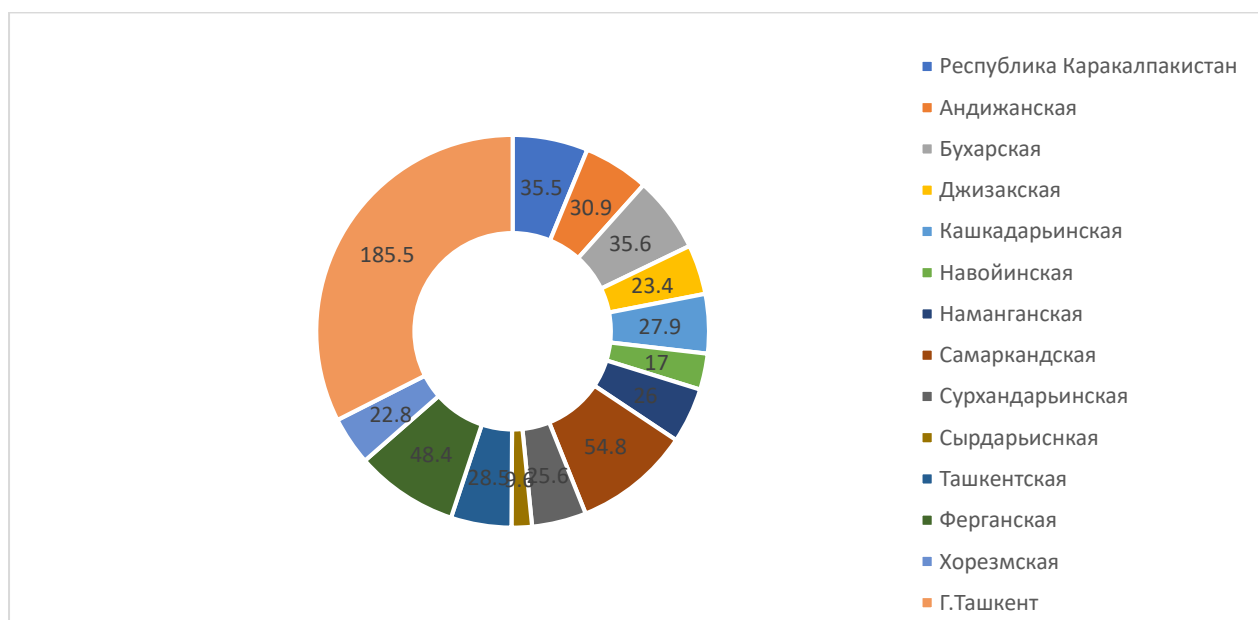
По данным таблицы можно сделать вывод, что в 2016-2017 учебном году количество обучающихся составило 268,3 тыс.чел., в 2021-2022 учебном году этот показатель составил 808,4 человек, что означает на 301% больше по сравнению с базисным годом.

В том числе студенты очной формы обучения составляли в 2016-2017 году 267,9 тыс.чел., в 2021-2022гг.-267,9 тыс.чел, прирост составил 206,7%. Студенты, обучающиеся на вечернем

отделении в 2018-2019 году составляли 26,5 тыс.чел, первых «ласточек», принятых на вечернем отделение, начали принимать с 2018-2019 годах. Отделение заочного образования в Узбекистане набирает колоссальные обороты, с 0,4 тыс.чел, этот показатель возрос до 228,0 тыс.чел.

По республике лидирующие места по численности студентов можно наблюдать в следующей диаграмме:

Диаграмма 2.Число студентов высших образовательных организаций по регионам в период с 2016-2017 по 2021-2022 гг.



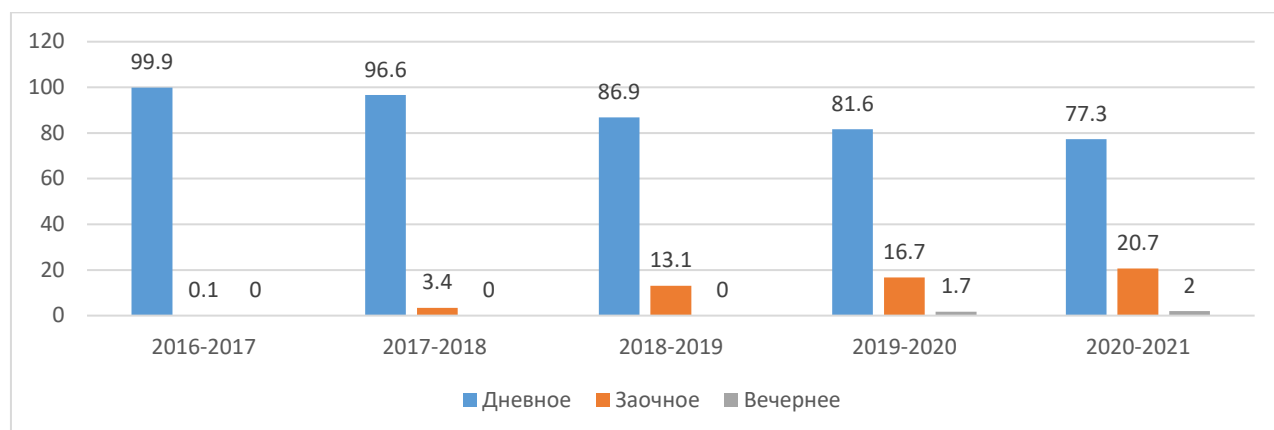
Источник: составлено автором по материалам сайта stat.uz

В данной диаграмме можно наблюдать следующее, первое место по республике по количеству студентов занимает город Ташкент с 185,5 тыс. чел. С 2016 года показатель увеличился на 84,7 тыс.чел. Большой прирост числа студентов говорит о том, что в столицы расположено большее число вузов по республике. После столицы 2 место занимает Самаркандская область с 54,8 тыс.чел (в 2016 году-26,8 тыс.чел). В республике Каракалпакстан на начало 2021 года количество студентов составляло 35,5 тыс.чел, в 2016 году это число равнялось 17,5 тыс.чел. Темп прироста составил 203%. Наименьшее число студентов можно

наблюдать в Сырдарьинской, Навоийской областях. В общем тенденция роста числа студентов по республике связана с ростом числа высших учебных заведений в данный период.

Состав студентов по видам обучения в процентном соотношении к общему числу студентов можно наблюдать в следующей диаграмме 3:

Диаграмма 3. Состав студентов по видам обучения



Источник: составлено автором по материалам сайта stat.uz

В 2016-2017 учебном году на 10 000 человек населения приходилось 84 тыс. студентов высших образовательных организаций, в 2021-2022 году этот показатель равнялся 229 тыс. чел. что означает на 272,6% больше по сравнению с базисным годом. В 2016-2017 учебном году вузы Узбекистана распахнули двери для 61,2 тыс. студентов, этот показатель возрос на 385,4% и составил число равное 235,9 тыс.чел. В 2016-2017 учебном году высшими образовательными организациями было выпущено 64,1 тыс.чел. специалистов, в 2021-2022 году-103,9 тыс.чел. Темп роста составил 162 %.

В послепандемийный период можно наблюдать о распространении новой формы обучения: дистанционной. Данная

тенденция начала свое применение на экспериментальной основе в столичных вузах страны и имеет ряд преимуществ. В первую очередь, цифровизация системы образования и новые веяния международного рынка образовательных услуг способствуют развитию дистанционной формы обучения. Многие мировые «топовые» вузы отказались от традиционной формы и полностью перешли на новый уровень дистанционного обучения.

В следующей таблице представлено число выпускников высших учебных заведений в региональном разрезе в период с 2016-2017 по 2021-2022 учебные годы:

Таблица 3. Число выпускников высших образовательных организаций по регионам в период с 2016-2022 гг.

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020 /2021	2021/2022
Выпуск специалистов	64,1	67,4	70,3	70,8	83,9	103,8
По областям						
Республика Каракалпакстан	3,9	4,3	4,5	4,3	5,5	6,5
Андижанская	4,0	4,2	4,8	4,3	4,6	6,4
Бухарская	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,8	4,8	6,2
Джизакская	2,3	2,7	2,9	2,9	3,9	3,5
Кашкадарьинская	3,1	3,6	3,8	3,9	5,2	5,9
Навийская	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4	3,1	3,9
Наманганская	2,7	2,9	3,0	3,2	4,1	5,5
Самаркандская	6,0	6,4	6,9	6,8	7,2	8,5
Сурхандарьинская	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,1	3,3	3,6
Сырдарьинская	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,6	2,2
Ташкентская	1,8	1,7	2,7	2,8	4,1	3,7
Ферганская	4,6	4,8	4,5	4,8	5,8	9,3
Хорезмская	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,4	3,2	4,2
Г.Ташкент	25,5	26,1	26,2	26,1	27,5	34,1

Источник: составлено автором по материалам сайта stat.uz

По данным таблицы можно сделать вывод, что самое большое количество специалистов выпустились со столичных вузов, в 2016 году число равнялось 25,5 тыс.чел, в 2020 году-27,5 тыс.чел. В % от общего числа выпускников по стране составило 33%. За столичными вузами идут вузы Самаркандской области, здесь число выпускников составило в 2020 году 7,2 тыс.чел (в 2016 году-

6,0 тыс.чел.). Существенный рост числа выпускников можно наблюдать в Кашкадарьинской области. В 2016 году показатель равнялся 3,1 тыс.чел, в 2020 году-5,2 тыс.чел. Наименшее количество выпускников приходится на вузы Сырдарьинской, Хорезмской и Сурхандарьинской области. Число выпускников

Сырдарьинской области в % от общего числа всех выпускников составило 1,9%.

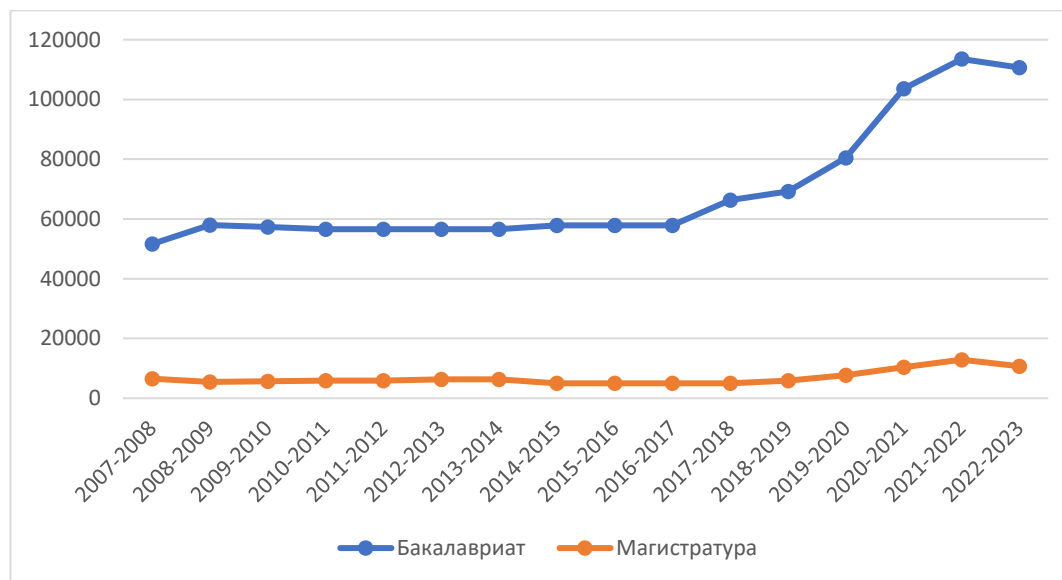
На сегодняшний день по всему миру в сфере высшего образования наблюдается феномен массификации, когда количество студентов в университетах растет большими темпами, а образование охватывает широкие слои населения. В более развитых странах массификация уже достигла своих пределов.

В Средней Азии по количеству вузов у Узбекистана второй показатель, после Казахстана, а среди постсоветских стран — после России, Украины и того же Казахстана — четвертый. Если учесть такой фактор, как численность населения страны то получается, что

в Узбекистане самый низкий показатель количества вузов на душу населения среди стран постсоветского пространства. Среднее количество человек на одно высшее образовательное учреждение в 5 раз превышает аналогичный показатель в развитых странах, что негативно сказывается на доступности образования. Для сравнения: охват высшим образованием в Республике Корея составляет 95%, в Китае — 39%, в России — 79%, в Казахстане — 46%.

Квота о приеме в высшие образовательные учреждения по подготовке бакалавров и магистров можно наблюдать в следующем графике:

Диаграмма 4. Квота о приеме в высшие образовательные учреждения по подготовке бакалавров и магистров по Республики Узбекистан в период с 2007-2008гг.-2022-23гг.



Источник: составлено по материалам сайта stat.uz

На графике ниже, составленном по данным Минвуза, красная линия показывает квоту приема во все государственные вузы с 2007 по 2023 год, синяя — количество абитуриентов, сдавших документы в этот период.

Бросается в глаза стремительный рост числа не поступивших абитуриентов в государственные вузы. Разрыв увеличивается с каждым годом. Самое тревожное — то, что большое число не поступивших ежегодно добавляются к быстро растущему слою населению в возрасте 18–24 лет.

Заключение и предложения. Таким образом в последние годы можно наблюдать о повышенном внимании со стороны государства в поддержку системы образования, в частности система высшего образования сегодня является движущей силой. Сегодня мы являемся свидетелями грандиозных реформ национальной системы образования. Их цель — сделать наше образование отвечающим мировым стандартам, внедрить передовые зарубежные методы оценки знаний, что станет залогом качества и эффективности системы образования.

В республике осуществляются масштабные реформы, в корне изменившие структуру, суть и содержание системы образования, и охватившие все его уровни, направления и компоненты. За кратчайшие сроки была создана правовая база преобразований, приоритетами которых обозначены рост инвестиций и вложений в человеческий капитал.

Для улучшения системы высшего образования и развития человеческого капитала предлагается ряд мер, в частности:

1. Расширение доступа к высшему образованию за счет увеличения числа вузов, в том числе негосударственных вузов и филиалов зарубежных и местных вузов. Одним из необходимых условий развития образования в нашей стране является создание

частных вузов. Частные школы составляют примерно 33% всех студентов во всем мире.

2. Увеличение самостоятельности вузов в отношении выбора учебных программ, распределения финансовых ресурсов и предоставления им права самостоятельно устанавливать квоты на прием студентов.

3. Кардинальное улучшение качества обучения за счет внедрения современных образовательных программ и использования информационных технологий; расширение доступа и внедрение новых методов обучения. В наши дни, благодаря развитию информационных технологий, почти каждый человек может получить доступ к материалам в любое время.

4. Образование может быть улучшено за счет укрепления связей вузов с бизнесом, улучшения учебной среды за счет предоставления лабораторий и библиотечных ресурсов, внесения изменений в учебные планы и программы для более эффективного использования ресурсов и эффективного отслеживания трудоустройства выпускников. Поскольку вузы и студенты являются источниками спроса на кадры, максимальное приближение бизнес-сообщества к ним поможет обоим.

5. Увеличение связей вузов и научных учреждений с зарубежными партнерами, участие в международных программах стажировки студентов и ученых, расширение фондов и стипендий для обучения студентов в зарубежных университетах.

Таким образом, инвестиции в так называемое «качественное образование», являются залогом формирования развитого демократического государства, постоянным двигателем прогресса и неперемным условием модернизационной направленности общегосударственного развития.

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MAMLAKATIMIZDA YASHIL IQTISODIYOTNI JORIY ETISH HOLATI VA ASOSIY YO'NALISHLARI

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yashil iqtisodiyot, yashil o'sish, energiya samaradorligi, ijtimoiy qamrov, atrof-muhit, barqaror rivojlanish

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu tadqiqotda mamlakatimizda yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning nazariy asoslari ko'rib chiqilgan. Yashil iqtisodiyot va "yashil o'sish"ni ta'minlashning ustuvor yo'nalishlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotning maqsadi mamlakatimizda yashil iqtisodiyotni joriy etish jarayonini tahlil qilish, uning hozirgi holati, istiqbollarini ko'rsatib o'tishdan iborat. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini "yashil iqtisodiyot" tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari o'rganilgan.

Kirish. Oxirgi o'n yillikda deyarli barcha mamlakatlarda tabiiy resurslardan foydalanishning hamda atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirini oshirmasdan iqtisodiy farovonlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan shunday "yashil" iqtisodiyotga urg'u berish tendensiyasi kuzatilmoqda hamda "yashil" iqtisodiyot konsepsiyasi ko'pgina mamlakatlar uchun strategik ustuvor vazifa sifatida yuzaga chiqmoqda.

2008-yildagi iqtisodiy inqiroz, "yashil" iqtisodiyot jahon iqtisodiyotini tiklash va kelajakda katta zarbalarning oldini olishning operatsion strategiyasi sifatida ko'rib chiqila boshlandi. Shundan so'ng "yashil" iqtisodiyot va "yashil" energiya masalalari xalqaro ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi va BMT darajasida muhokama qilina boshladi. "Yashil" iqtisodiyot konsepsiyasi Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Atrof-muhit bo'yicha dasturida (UNEP) mustahkamlangan va "ekologik xavflar va atrof-muhit tanqisligini sezilarli darajada kamaytiradigan holda inson farovonligi va ijtimoiy adolatni oshirish" usuli sifatida tan olingan.

"Yashil" iqtisodiyot ekologik xavf-xatarlarni kamaytirish, resurslardan samarali foydalanish va atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmasdan barqaror rivojlanishga qaratilgan iqtisodiyot g'oyasini ilgari surdi. Yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish muhim masalaga aylandi. Mamlakatimizda ham ushbu sohani rivojlantirish yuzasidan bir qator ishlar amalga oshirildi. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4477-son qarori bilan 2019-2030-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasining "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish strategiyasi tasdiqlangan¹. Unga ko'ra:

- iqtisodiyotning bazaviy tarmoqlari energiya samaradorligini oshirish;
- energiya resurslari iste'molini diversifikatsiyalash va qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni rivojlantirish;
- iqlim o'zgarishi oqibatlariga moslashish va ularni yumshatish, tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish va tabiiy ekotizimlarni asrash belgilandi;

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Yashil iqtisodiyotni iqtisodiyotga joriy etish masalasi juda ko'p olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan va e'tirof etilgan. Bunga asosiy sabab yashil iqtisodiyot barqaror rivojlanishning asosiy omili sifatida e'tirof etilishidir. Yashil iqtisodiyotni iqtisodiy rivojlanish manbasi sifatida foydalanish imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Mavjud xatarlarning ko'lami inobatga olgan holda global muammolar bilan bog'liq muammo bu iqlim o'zgarishlardir. Bu muammo zarur profilaktika choralarini ko'rishni talab qiladi, mamlakatlar o'z milliy iqtisodiyotini saqlash, iqtisodiy o'sish yo'llari izlash, atrof-muhit ifloslanishi va tabiiy resurslarning yetishmovchiligi bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etishga kirishadi. Yuqorida sanab keltirilgan sabablar natijasida "yashil o'sish" konsepsiyasining paydo bo'ldi (Satbyul, 2014).

Yashil iqtisodiyot qashshoqlikni bartaraf etish, ijtimoiy adolatni ta'minlash, iqtisodiyotni yaxshilash orqali barqaror rivojlanishga ko'maklashish, samaradorlik va resurslardan adolatli foydalanishni nazarda tutishini ta'kidlangan (Kaprotti va Beyli, 2014).

O'z navbatida, yashil iqtisodiyot tushunchasi moliyaviy va iqtisodiy inqirozga qarshi vosita sifatida targ'ib qilinadi. Uning maqsadi bozorga investitsiyalarni yo'naltirish orqali zaiflashgan global iqtisodiyotning tiklanishiga yordam berish ekologik mahsulotlar va xizmatlar va "tabiiy" infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, ya'ni o'rmonlar, suv havzalari yoki biologik xilma-xillik (Lane, 2010)

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Ushbu (bo'limni) tadqiqotni tahlil qismini amalga oshirishda uchun biz, xususan, bugungi kunda dunyo bo'yicha "yashil" iqtisodiyot samaradorligini baholaydigan "Yashil" o'sish indeksi² xalqaro reyting ko'rsatkichlaridan foydalanildi. Ushbu indeks barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarida keltirilgan bo'lib, indeks 4 ta maqsadli yo'nalish, 16 ta kategoriyalar hamda 36 ta indikatorlardan iborat bo'lib, doimiy tarzda hamda barcha davlatlarni qamragan holda yuritib kelinadi. Ushbu reytingda O'zbekiston ham ishtirok etib kelmoqda.

Tabiat mulklarini himoyalash

"Yashil" iqtisodiy
imkoniyatlar

Resurslardan samarali va
barqaror foydalanish

Ijtimoiy qamrov

1-rasm. "Yashil o'sish" indeksining 4 ta maqsadli yo'nalishlari

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori, 04.10.2019 yildagi PQ-4477-son

² Green growth index 2020, Measuring performance in achieving SDG targets, December 2020

O'zbekistonning "Yashil o'sish" indeksida quyida keltirilgan yo'nalish ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega:

- Energiya – qayta tiklanuvchi energiya ta'minoti;
- Transport – elektr transportlaridan samarali foydalanish;
- Suv tizimi – irrigatsiya tizimlaridan oqilona foydalanish ;
- Qishloq xo'jaligi – mineral o'g'itlardan foydalanishni kamaytirish;
- O'rmon xo'jaligi – mavjud daraxtlar soni kamayib ketishi;
- Chiqindilar – qayta ishlash sanoatining rivojlanishi.

Natija va tahlillar. "Yashil" o'sish indeksiga ko'ra, *Shvetsiya, Daniya, Chexiya va Germaniya* kabi mamlakatlar eng yuqori "yashil" o'sish ko'rsatkichlariga ega. (1-jadval) Indeksning eng yuqori

o'rinarini Shvetsiya davlati egallab umumiy 78.72 balni qo'lga kiritgan. Jumladan, Shvetsiya resurslardan samarali va barqaror foydalanish darajasiga ko'ra – 87.78, tabiat mulklarini himoyalash – 78.14, "yashil iqtisodiyot" imkoniyatlarini joriy etish holati bo'yicha 59.53, ijtimoiy qamrov darajasi bo'yicha 94.06 ko'rsatkichlarini qayd etgan. Daniya o'z navbatida 2005-yilda o'tkazilgan "Yashil o'sish" indeksiga ko'ra 1-raqamli davlat hisoblanib kelar edi. 2019-yilga kelib esa 76.77 ko'rsatkichni qayd etib, ushbu reytingda davlatlar ichida 2-o'rinni qayd etdi. Yevropa davlatlari havo ifloslanishiga qarshi kuchli qonunchiliklarni joriy etgan bo'lishiga qaramay, ushbu jadvalda qayd etilgan davlatlarning "yashil" o'sish indeksi 2005-yilga nisbatan biroz pasayganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin.

1-jadval

"Yashil o'sish" indeksida top 5-lik davlatlar (Yevropa hududi bo'yicha)

Mamlakat	Umumiy ko'rsatkichi	Reytingdagi o'rni	Holati
Shvetsiya	78.72	1	Yuqori
Daniya	76.77	2	Yuqori
Chexiya	76.74	3	Yuqori
Germaniya	75.83	4	Yuqori
Avstriya	75.22	5	Yuqori

Manba: Green Growth Index

Osiyo mintaqasida so'nggi yillarda "Yashil o'sish" ko'rsatkichlarida ijtimoiy qamrov ko'rsatkichi keskin oshganligini kuzatish mumkin. Buning asosiy sababi esa kambag'allikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan moliyaviy dasturlar yordamida Osiyo mamlakatlariga judda katta yashil investitsiyalar kiritilmoqda. Osiyo mintaqasida Yaponiya eng yaxshi "Yashil o'sish" ko'rsatkichiga ega davlat hisoblanib, umumiy 61.83 ko'rsatkichni qayd etadi. Xitoy aholi

soni ko'pligi hamda havoning ifloslanish darajasiga ko'ra eng yuqori o'rinni qayd etib kelmoqda. Shunday bo'lishiga qaramay, Xitoy Osiyo mintaqasida "Yashil o'sish" darajasi bo'yicha 3-o'rinni qayd etdi. Xitoyning umumiy ko'rsatkichi 58.33 ni tashkil etadi. Jadvalda keltirilgan davlatlar o'rtasida resurslardan samarali va barqaror foydalanish bo'yicha Filippin yetakchilikni qayd etib, uning umumiy ko'rsatkichi 63.68 ni tashkil etadi.

2-jadval

"Yashil o'sish" indeksida top 5-lik davlatlar (Osiyo hududi bo'yicha)

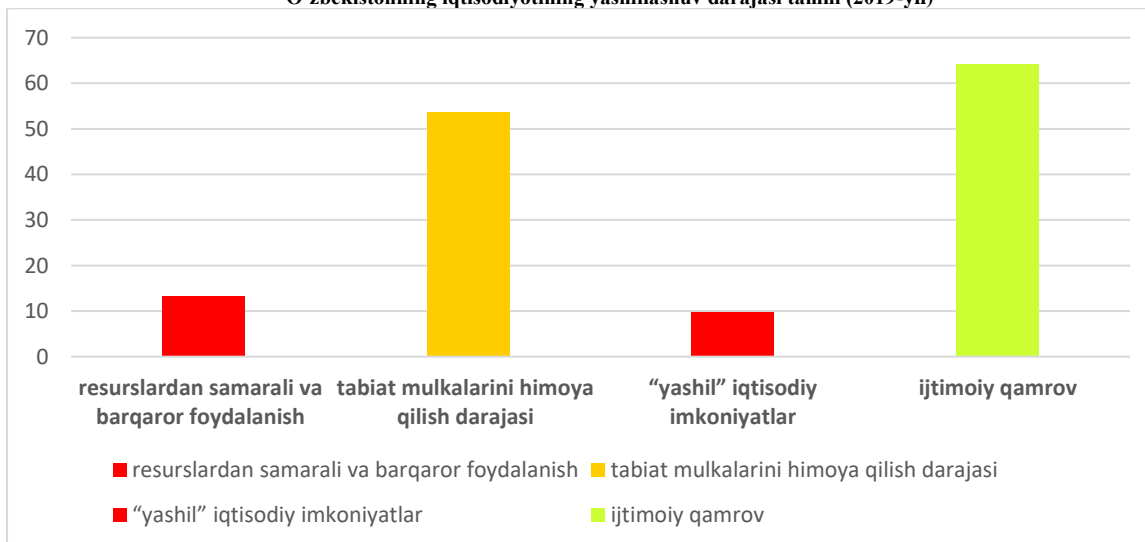
Mamlakat	Umumiy ko'rsatkichi	Reytingdagi o'rni	Holati
Yaponiya	61.83	1	Yuqori
Gruziya	58.65	2	O'rta
Xitoy	58.33	3	O'rta
Filippin	56.55	4	O'rta
Malayziya	55.44	5	O'rta
.....
O'zbekiston	25.83	33	Past

Manba: Green Growth Index

Mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga yashil iqtisodiyotni joriy etish ijtimoiy inklyuzivlikni va o'ziga xos tarkibiy islohotlarni talab qiladi.

3-jadval

O'zbekistonning iqtisodiyotining yashillashuv darajasi tahlili (2019-yil)



O'zbekiston ushbu reytingda 2005-yilda 19.87 ko'rsatkichni qayd etgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich 2019-yilda 25.83 darajani qayd etdi. O'zbekiston resurslardan samarali foydalanish va "yashil" iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha past natijani qayd etgan. Ijtimoiy qamrov holati bo'yicha O'zbekiston 64.26 ko'rsatkichni qayd etib, aholiga birlamchi xizmatlarni ko'rsatish, gender tengligi, ijtimoiy adolat va ijtimoiy himoya tizimida yuqori natijalarni qayd etib kelmoqda. Mamlakatning yashil iqtisodiyotni joriy etish holatini baholashda boshqa xalqaro tashkilotlarlar Jahon banki, Xalqaro valyuta fondi (XVF), UNEP, Global yashil instituti, Dual Citizen xalqaro agentligi kabi xalqaro va xususiy tashkilotlarning indikatorlarini tahlil qilish ham ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Muhokama va takliflar. "Yashil iqtisodiyot"ni rivojlantirish muammolarini kompleks tahlil etish qator xulosalar qilish mumkin. "Yashil iqtisodiyot" barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash va investitsiyalarni oshirish bilan bir vaqtda atrof muhit muhofazasi va ijtimoiy integratsiya sifatini yaxshilash hisoblanadi (A.Shtayner, 2011). Shu nuqtayi nazardan qaraganda, mazkur maqsadga erishish uchun barqaror rivojlanishning ijtimoiy omillariga keng e'tibor qaratish lozim. Shuningdek, yashil iqtisodiyotga o'tish jarayoni jadallashtirish mamlakat uchun alohida ahamiyat kasb etib, tabiiy kapital, inson kapitali

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va mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasiga kabi xususiyatlarga bevosita bog'liq holda ro'y beradi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan

- "yashil" iqtisodiyotga o'tish va "yashil" o'sishni ta'minlash bo'yicha harakatlar rejasini ishlab chiqish
- "yashil" iqtisodiyot sohasidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlar bo'yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlarni olib borish;
- atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish siyosatini samarali yuritish;
- resurs samaradorligini oshirish, yashil bandlik va moliyani rivojlantirish;
- "yashil" iqtisodiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlashning moliyaviy va nomoliyaviy mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish;
- qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash va rag'batlantirishning huquqiy bazasini shakllantirish va takomillashtirish masalalariga e'tibor qaratish zarur.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, iqtisodiy o'sish va rivojlanish uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlarni taqdim etayotgan global yashil o'tish davrida O'zbekiston o'z kelajagini ta'minlash uchun barqaror siyosatni qabul qilishi kerak..

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SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TOUR OPERATOR ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

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tour operator, management, specialization, commercial center, supply chain, operational dynamics, technological approaches, digital innovation.

ANNOTATION

The distinctive features of tour operator management include several important strategic, operational and customer-oriented services. This will further develop the field of activity of tour operators in the industry, moving between technology and innovation and consumer preferences. In this article, we will look at the specifics of tour operator management, strategic positioning, organizational needs, and key aspects of customer engagement within the tour operator business.

Introduction. The global tourism industry has developed the travel, leisure and hospitality industries, increasing the demand for tour operator operations management. In these emerging industries, tour operators have emerged as key organizations that arrange, manage and facilitate the travel experience for a diverse range of customers. The need for strategic positioning within tour operator management has combined with activities such as market analysis, product differentiation and competitive positioning in the context of a strong and dynamic tourism industry. Tour operators are tasked with navigating key market dynamics, identifying the appropriateness that informs changing travel preferences, consumer demographics and strategic directions. A strategic account of tour operator management goes beyond the traditional parameters of supply and demand and involves the integration of practical tourism, sustainable travel initiatives. The task of a tour operator is to form strategic alliances with travelers, anticipate market volatility and try to offer services that meet the needs of modern travelers. As a result, a lot of work has been done to comprehend two-party relationships in the sector, especially in relation to problems with service delivery. Relationships between tour operators and locations are the ones that are most frequently mentioned (Carey et al.). According to Masiero et al., there are various elements that can impact the investment preferences of TOs. Consideration was given to factors pertaining to the investment size as well as the profile of the tour operator. Regarding the profile of tour operators, a number of the TOs' attributes were taken into account, including the main objective, the size of the business, the ownership of the accommodations, and the location.

Organizational activities and logistics management. The key aspects of managing a tour operator come together around a combination of careful planning, logistical coordination and crisis management, covering an area that requires precision, agility and flexibility. Tour operators are faced with the daunting task of organizing travel itineraries, transportation logistics, accommodation arrangements and support services, managing travel demand and flow, complying with regulations and managing unexpected contingencies. The operational backbone of a tour operator's business is emphasized by the need to optimize resources, technological integration, and develop a dynamic environment that delivers the benefits of improved service quality, operational efficiency, cost effectiveness, and customer satisfaction. Tour operators must strive to harness the potential of technology, streamline operational workflows, and strengthen logistics capabilities to navigate the labyrinthine landscape of the global tourism industry. In the value network, new entrants are modular producers, whereas established players typically view themselves as manufacturers in the value chain. In contrast to the former, which aim to expand the firm by innovating products and processes to exploit the market, the latter investigate possible externalities (Hsu et al.).

Improve customer engagement and experience. The unique features of tour operator management come together in the prism of attracting customers, improving the experience and developing strong relationships with discerning customers. Tour operators operate in an environment that demands responsive customer insights, personalized service delivery and experiential value propositions that transcend transactional paradigms. The customer-centric ethos of tour operator

management is based on the imperatives of consumer empowerment, feedback integration, and curating an immersive travel experience that resonates with the aspirations and aspirations of modern travelers (Baharum et al.). Tour operator management entities leverage the power of customer relationship management systems to proactively engage with their customers, develop bespoke travel solutions, and increase their brand loyalty, advocacy and perennial relevance in the ever-evolving tourism landscape.

Compliance with regulatory documents and ethical sustainability. The specifics of managing a tour operator are inextricably linked to the imperatives of regulatory compliance, ethical sustainability, and management of destinations and communities that serve as cradles of tourism experiences. Tour operators have a responsibility to manage the regulatory imperatives of different geographies, adhere to industry standards, and promote sustainable travel practices that help mitigate environmental footprints, support cultural sensitivity, and strengthen socioeconomic opportunities in host regions (Marx et al.). The ethical compass of the tour operator business requires responsible tourism initiatives, ethical supply chain management and a commitment to inclusion, diversity and equal partnership, which ensures the holistic sustainability of tour operators. global tourism industry (Harhai et al.).

Research methodologies. In studying the specifics of tour operator management, a multifaceted approach is warranted to comprehensively explore the strategic, operational, and customer-focused imperatives that underpin this dynamic sector of the tourism industry.

1. Qualitative research methods: Qualitative research methods serve as a basis for understanding the internal nuances of tour operator management. Using qualitative research methods, interviews with industry experts, tour operators and stakeholders offer invaluable perspectives on the strategic positioning, operational imperatives and customer engagement tactics that define the tour operator landscape. Qualitative surveys are designed to capture the diverse and multifaceted dimensions of tour operator management, exploring insights, challenges and best practices from experienced practitioners, thought leaders and key industry stakeholders.

2. Problematic situation: Case studies are a powerful tool for isolating and distilling specific characteristics of tour operator management. A comprehensive understanding of strategic positioning, operational imperatives and customer acquisition strategies can be gained by studying case studies of tour operators across different geographies, specialties and service delivery methods. Case studies are designed to illustrate real-life applications of management principles, successful interventions and bitter lessons learned in the living tapestry of the tour operator business.

3. Industry Research and Data Analysis: Industry surveys and data analysis are excellent arsenals for dissecting actionable insights, emerging trends, and shifting paradigms in tour operator management. By conducting industry surveys and using big data analytics, a panoramic view of market dynamics, consumer preferences and industry benchmarks can be obtained. Empirical insights from industry surveys and data analysis enable rigorous questioning of the strategic trends,

operational efficiencies and customer preferences that animate the tour operator landscape.

Analysis and results. Exploring the specifics of tour operator management provides a mosaic of insights and discoveries that highlight the strategic, operational and customer-focused imperatives that define this vibrant sector in the tourism industry. A combination of qualitative research methods, case studies, industry surveys, expert advice, comparative analysis and literature review helped to delve into the archetypal characteristics that limit tour operator management and create a comprehensive outline of the defining attributes that galvanize this dynamic field.

1. **Strategic Imperatives:** The strategic imperatives that form the basis of tour operator management provide an enlightened understanding of the basic rules that govern the strategic contours of a tour operator's business. As the quintessence of the strategic architecture of the management of tour operators, a significant tendency towards specialization, diversification of product offerings, strategic alliances with accommodation providers and strong market segmentation is sharply crystallized. The need to develop sustainable partnerships, develop a nuanced understanding of different consumer segments, and support a quick, flexible approach to market needs becomes the basis for the strategic footprint of tour operator management.

2. **Operational Efficiency:** Operational efficiency forms the fulcrum of tour operator management, encompassing a set of operational imperatives that drive the tour operator's business towards operational efficiency, service excellence and logistics excellence. Deploying sophisticated booking systems, dynamic packaging capabilities, seamless inventory management and agile supply chain orchestration will become integral to the operational matrix of tour operator management. In addition, the demands for strict quality control, meticulous attention to detail and the creation of immersive, experiential itineraries highlight the operational imperatives that give tour operator management a unique operational orientation.

3. **Customer-centric ethos:** A customer-centric ethos encompasses the core of tour operator management and represents a respectful commitment to managing transcendent experiences, delivering personalized service and building lasting customer relationships. The need to develop a distinct approach to engaging customers, offering personalized experiences and embracing digital innovation as a tool to enhance the customer journey vitally emphasizes the customer-centric ethos inherent in the tour operator's management structure. Notably, customer orientation plays an important role in tour operator management to support a dynamic, responsive approach to customer feedback, use technology to streamline customer interactions, and develop a culture of customer protection.

4. **Comparative analysis:** A comparative analysis of tour operator management against parallel domains in the tourism industry reveals subtle differences and superior criteria that provide tour operator management with its own cachet. By combining tour operator management with hospitality management, destination management and other related fields, the distinctive features of tour operator management have become highly polished, with specific inclinations, operational imperatives and customer needs that fit the tour operator landscape.

5. **Industry benchmarks and trends:** Insights derived empirically from industry surveys and data analysis provide an unprecedented vantage point for identifying industry benchmarks and assessing new trends in tour operator management. A visible trend toward sustainable tourism practices, ecotourism, and wellness tourism is emerging as a new trend that is bringing tour operators into the paradigm of responsible tourism management. In addition, a penchant for digital innovation, a seamless customer experience, and the integration of real-time analytics in tour operator management will foster the tech-savvy behavior that is the epitome of progressive, forward-thinking tour operators.

6. **Lessons from Case Studies:** The kaleidoscopic panorama of case studies surveyed in this survey illuminates poignant lessons, success stories and breakthrough interventions in the dynamic tapestry of tour operator management. Case studies reveal interesting stories of tour operators using their thematic specialization, exploiting untapped market niches and rethinking customer engagement paradigms to leave an indelible mark on the tourism industry, thereby confirming the strategic, operational and customer-centric motivations that drive tour operators.

The interplay of these results together creates a fascinating canvas that defines the unique anatomy of tour operator management, highlighting the critical attributes, strategic imperatives, operational imperatives and customer-centric tendencies that drive tour operators into sharp focus. It is with an irresistible edge within the vibrant tapestry of the tourism industry.

Discussion. Exploring the specifics of tour operator management creates a rich tapestry of debates and discourses that encompass the subtle and multifaceted dimensions that define the gestalt of tour operator management, comprehensively addressing the strengths, challenges and opportunities of tour operator management.

1. **Specialization and focus:** When discussing the specifics of tour operator management, there is a tendency towards specialization and a specific focus embedded in the strategic landscape of tour operators. Whether it is adventure tourism, cultural tours, wildlife safaris or gastronomic odysseys, the strategic imperative to define and develop specialized tour packages covering road segments is a key discussion point. The resonance of this specialization bias is highlighted by its resonance with the contemporary shift in consumer preferences for personalized, thematic and bespoke travel experiences, thus making it strategic for tour operators to focus on thematic specialization as an arbiter of competitive differentiation and market resonance.

2. **Supply chain orchestration and operational dynamics:** The debate surrounding the specifics of tour operator management focuses on the operational dynamics and supply chain orchestration that embody the tour operator environment. The orchestration of a seamless and agile supply chain matrix that manages the complex interplay of flights, accommodation, local logistics and support services is of clear importance in this discourse. A focus on operational nuances such as yield management, dynamic packaging, inventory optimization and lean supply chain management will be the focus. Additionally, the imperatives of ensuring strict quality control, ensuring continuity of service, and orchestrating a seamless customer experience create an operational narrative that underpins the operational imperatives of tour operator management.

3. **Technological Infusion and Digital Innovation:** An important theme in the discussion on the specifics of tour operator management revolves around the catalytic role that technological infusion and digital innovation play in the operating paradigm of tour operators. The demands of using advanced booking systems, integrating real-time analytics, using digital marketing channels and synchronizing omni-channel distribution channels significantly emphasize the digital inclinations that have entered the operating system of modern tour operators. The following discussion highlights the importance of embracing digital transformation as an opportunity for customer engagement, operational efficiency, data-driven decision-making and seamless customer journey, thus enhancing the transformative potential of digital reinvention within the respectable boundaries of tour operator management.

4. **Differentiation of customer-oriented paradigms and services:** The discussion of specific characteristics of tour operator management is inextricably linked to the zenith of experience that underpins the differentiation of customer-oriented paradigms and services that animate the tour operator vista. Underpinning this discussion is a deep understanding of diverse consumer segments, bolstered by a prowess in crafting personalized, immersive and experiential journeys that address travelers' unique aspirations and aspirations. In addition, the discussion highlights the emerging paradigms of wellness tourism, eco-conscious travel and sustainable experiential travel, which are linked to consumer preferences, thereby aligning tour operators with changing consumer preferences. It prompts them to reconfigure their service offerings. In conclusion, a discussion of the specifics of tour operator management implies a deep study of the strategic, operational and customer-oriented imperatives that form the core of tour operator operations, and thus a deep understanding of the specific contours that encompass operator management.

Conclusion. The distinctive characteristics of tour operator management coalesce around a nuanced interplay of strategic foresight, agility, customer focus and ethical management that underpins the dynamic tapestry of the global tourism industry. As tour operators navigate the complexities of market dynamics, logistical requirements and consumer preferences, they are tasked with strengthening their strategic positioning, operational competencies and ethical imperatives to create enduring value propositions, immersive travel experiences and sustainable commitments that resonate with the inner nature. In conclusion, this study has delved into the specific characteristics of tour operator activity management, shedding light on crucial facets that contribute to operational success within the dynamic tourism industry. The research findings emphasize the importance of strategic market analysis and product development, showcasing the correlation between in-depth consumer insights and the ability to tailor offerings to evolving preferences. Moreover, the study underscores the paramount role of effective risk management strategies in mitigating the impact of uncertainties inherent in the travel sector. Operators equipped with comprehensive risk mitigation plans not only safeguard their financial

stability but also exhibit resilience in the face of unforeseen events, fostering a sense of trust among their clientele. Stakeholder relationship management emerges as a key determinant of success, with positive collaborations with hotels, airlines, and local communities translating into enhanced service quality and increased customer loyalty. The significance of technological integration cannot be overstated, as findings demonstrate a direct link between the adoption of advanced technologies and heightened operational efficiency, leading to improved customer experiences.

In response to the global shift toward sustainability, this research highlights the growing importance of environmentally and socially responsible practices in tour operator management. The integration of sustainable initiatives not only aligns with the evolving values of modern travelers but also contributes to long-term brand loyalty and positive industry impact. While the study illuminates successful characteristics,

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it also underscores the challenges faced by tour operators, including economic uncertainties and regulatory complexities. Recognizing these challenges and adapting strategies accordingly is imperative for operators seeking sustained success. Looking forward, the identified opportunities, such as leveraging data analytics for personalized experiences and exploring untapped markets, offer avenues for growth and innovation within the industry. This study, therefore, not only contributes to theoretical frameworks but also provides actionable insights for tour operators aiming to optimize their management strategies. In essence, understanding and implementing these specific characteristics are integral for tour operators aspiring to navigate the complexities of the contemporary tourism landscape successfully. As the industry continues to evolve, embracing these findings will be instrumental in fostering resilience, innovation, and sustainability in tour operator activity management.



АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ ТОЧКИ БЕЗУБЫТОЧНОСТИ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

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KALIT SO‘ZLAR/ Ключевые слова/ keywords

точка безубыточности, эффективность, переменные затраты, фиксированные затраты, объём производства, минимальный объём продаж

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье освещаются вопросы касающиеся достижения точки безубыточности на предприятиях. Автор в своём исследовании даёт обзор сущности понятия точки безубыточности. В рамках исследования изучен зарубежный опыт таких стран как южная Корея, США. В заключении автор приводит выводы и даёт рекомендации для достижения точки безубыточности на предприятиях.

Введение. На сегодняшний день особенно актуальными для всех предприятий являются вопросы достижения точки безубыточности. В своём исследовании мы бы хотели обратить внимание именно на эти вопросы.

Точка безубыточности (или точка окупаемости) — это уровень продаж, при котором общие доходы равны общим затратам, и прибыль равна нулю. Рассчитывается эта точка с использованием следующей формулы: $\text{Точка безубыточности} = \frac{\text{Фиксированные затраты}}{\text{Цена единицы продукции} - \text{Переменные затраты за единицу продукции}}$ $\text{Цена единицы продукции} - \text{Переменные затраты за единицу продукции} = \text{Цена единицы продукции} - \text{Переменные затраты за единицу продукции}$ $\text{Фиксированные затраты}$

Где: Фиксированные затраты — это те затраты, которые не зависят от объёма производства и продаж, такие как аренда помещения, зарплаты административного персонала и т.д. Цена единицы продукции — это цена, по которой предприятие продает одну единицу своей продукции.

Переменные же затраты за единицу продукции — это затраты, которые изменяются в зависимости от объёма производства, например, сырье, электроэнергия и т.д.

Рассчитав этот показатель, предприятие может определить минимальный объём продаж, необходимый для покрытия всех своих затрат и избежать убытков. Точка безубыточности является важным инструментом для управления финансами предприятия и принятия решений о ценообразовании, объёмах производства и стратегии развития.

Как известно вход на рынок всегда сопряжен с определенными рисками. Эти риски могут варьироваться в зависимости от отрасли, страны, размера предприятия и других факторов. Ниже приведём некоторые из основных рисков, с которыми предприятие может столкнуться при входе на новый рынок. Это могут быть финансовые риски, связанные с инвестиционными затратами. Необходимость вложения средств в новую инфраструктуру, маркетинг, исследования и разработки.

Отдельно необходимо обратить внимание на риск, связанный с неопределенностью доходов, зависящих от низкого объёма продаж в начале, которые могут привести к временным убыткам.

Анализ использованной литературы. С теоретической точки зрения базой исследования явились работы отечественных и

зарубежных специалистов, исследовавших вопросы достижения точки безубыточности. В работе использовались достижения исследователей в этой области. Многоступенчатому подходу к исследованию показателей безубыточности посвящены работы В.И. Ткача и М.В. Ткача. Авторы выделяют несколько уровней возникновения постоянных затрат, соответственно, предлагают рассчитывать несколько видов маржинального дохода и показателей безубыточности. В работах А. Леонтьевой отмечается необходимость учёта рисков самого рынка: конкуренция: сильная конкуренция существующих участников рынка может затруднить проникновение. ² Неопределенность спроса: трудности в предсказании изменений спроса и предложения на новом рынке. Политические и правовые риски: законодательство: изменения законодательства могут повлиять на бизнес-процессы. Политическая нестабильность: нестабильность в какой-либо стране может создавать риски для бизнеса. Технологические риски: технологические изменения: Риски устаревания технологий и необходимость постоянного обновления. В работах З. Усмановой обращается внимание на использовании технологии кайдзен в целях эффективного управления, что в свою очередь может повлиять на достижение точки безубыточности. ³

Методология исследования. Методология исследования включила в себя следующие аспекты: формулировка проблемы, литературный обзор, формулировка гипотезы или вопросов исследования, связанных с достижением точки безубыточности на предприятиях. В ходе исследования были выявлены проблемы, связанные с достижением точки безубыточности на предприятиях. В исследовании рассмотрен опыт и практические рекомендации учёных- практиков в области изучения проблем достижения точки безубыточности на предприятиях. Предложения по эффективной реализации принципов рационального использования имеющихся ресурсов предприятия были разработаны с точки зрения следования принципам управления передовыми менеджерами.

В работе приведена методология сравнительного анализа. При написании статьи использовались методы синтеза и обобщения. В работе использованы сравнительный анализ и описательная методология.

Анализ и результаты. В целях эффективного управления с нашей точки зрения возможно использование технологии кайдзен. ⁴

¹ Леонтьева, А. В. (2014). Анализ безубыточности и управленческие решения. *Научные записки молодых исследователей*, (1), 29-31.

² Леонтьева, А. В. (2014). Анализ безубыточности и управленческие решения. *Научные записки молодых исследователей*, (1), 29-31.

³ Усманова, З. М. (2022). К актуальным вопросам использования технологии кайдзен в совершенствовании механизма управления персоналом на предприятиях лёгкой промышленности. *Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali*, 2(1), 108-116.

⁴ Усманова, З. М. (2022). К актуальным вопросам использования технологии кайдзен в совершенствовании механизма управления персоналом на предприятиях лёгкой промышленности. *Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali*, 2(1), 108-116.

Культурные различия: различия в бизнес-культуре и языковые барьеры могут затруднить управление. Риски маркетинга: неудачи в маркетинге: Неправильная стратегия маркетинга или недостаточное понимание потребностей рынка.

Специфические отраслевые риски: сезонные колебания: некоторые отрасли подвержены сезонным колебаниям, что может повлиять на доходы и прибыль. Риски валютных колебаний: курсовые риски: если предприятие входит на международный рынок, изменения валютных курсов могут влиять на финансовые результаты.

Перед тем как войти на новый рынок, предприятие должно провести тщательный анализ и оценку рисков, разработать стратегии и планы для их смягчения. Это может включать в себя исследование рынка, адаптацию бизнес-модели, диверсификацию и эффективное управление ресурсами.

По нашему глубокому убеждению, достижение точки безубыточности требует системного и целенаправленного управления предприятием. Вот несколько ключевых стратегий, которые могут на наш взгляд помочь в этом:

Анализ и снижение затрат: целесообразно проведение детального анализа всех расходов на предприятии, как фиксированных, так и переменных.

Необходимо идентифицировать возможности для сокращения издержек без ущерба для качества продукции или обслуживания клиентов.

Большое значение имеет оптимизация производственных процессов: насущная необходимость автоматизации производственных процессов, где это возможно, для увеличения эффективности и сокращения трудозатрат.

Стоит отметить то, что поиск возможностей для оптимизации запасов и управления цепочкой поставок приводит к положительным результатам. В этой связи эффективными являются маркетинг и продажи, в рамках которых актуально проведение анализа рынка и определение ценообразования, которое позволит покрыть все затраты.

Положительный эффект даёт развитие стратегии продвижения продукции или услуг для привлечения новых клиентов и увеличения объема продаж.

С точки зрения управления оборотным капиталом целесообразно эффективно управлять сроками платежей и получением денег от клиентов, чтобы уменьшить оборотный капитал. Актуально сокращение запасов до оптимального уровня, чтобы избежать избыточных затрат на хранение.

С позиции фокуса на клиентском опыте: поддержка высокого уровня обслуживания клиентов для удержания существующих клиентов и привлечения новых.

Эффективна разработка стратегии удержания клиентов, таких как лояльность и скидки для повторных покупок.

Большая роль в достижении точки безубыточности на предприятиях отводится инновациям и диверсификации. С этой позиции необходимо исследование новых рынков и продуктов для диверсификации доходов. Уместно инвестирование в исследования и разработки для создания инновационных продуктов или улучшения существующих.

Приоритетным в этом направлении является улучшение управленческой эффективности, которая подразумевает поддержку эффективных коммуникаций и сотрудничество внутри команды.

По нашему глубокому убеждению, необходимо использование ключевых показателей эффективности (KPI) для оценки производительности и коррекции стратегии. Финансовое планирование и мониторинг в свою очередь подразумевают регулярное обновление финансовых прогнозов и планов, учитывающая изменения в бизнес-среде. Обязательно необходим мониторинг финансовых показателей и оперативных результатов.

В разрезе обучения и развития персонала: инвестируйте в обучение и развитие сотрудников для повышения их квалификации и производительности.

В плане реагирования на изменения: будьте гибкими и готовыми к быстрому реагированию на изменения внешних факторов, таких как рыночные условия или законодательство.

Следует отметить то, что эффективное управление предприятием требует комплексного подхода, включающего в себя стратегическое планирование, оперативное управление и непрерывное улучшение бизнес-процессов.

Исследователи в этой области отмечают то, что эффективность форм управления может зависеть от конкретных условий и характеристик предприятия, отрасли, рыночной конкуренции и других факторов. Однако, некоторые общие подходы к управлению могут помочь в минимизации убытков:

Эксперты в этой области отмечают то, что стратегическое управление, анализ рынка подразумевают проведение глубокого анализа рынка и понимание потребностей клиентов для разработки стратегии, соответствующей текущим требованиям рынка.

При достижении безубыточности на предприятии имеют главенствующее значение планирование и прогнозирование, в том числе разработка долгосрочных и краткосрочных планов с учетом финансовых, маркетинговых и операционных аспектов. Эффективное финансовое управление тоже является составляющей достижения стратегических целей предприятия. Бюджетирование тоже имеет воздействие на достижение точки безубыточности. Разработка бюджетов, регулярный мониторинг финансовых показателей и коррекция бюджетов в случае необходимости приводит к ожидаемым результатам.

С точки зрения управления оборотным капиталом: Активное управление денежными средствами, запасами и дебиторской задолженностью в целях минимизации финансовых рисков. Эффективное управление затратами:

Анализ затрат предполагает регулярное изучение всех расходов для выявления возможностей снижения издержек без ущерба для качества и производительности. Процессы оптимизации могут дать ожидаемые результаты с помощью внедрения процессов оптимизации, автоматизации и рационализации для сокращения затрат.

В рамках исследования мы обратили внимание на вопросы гибкой структуры управления, которая предполагает создание гибкой и адаптивной организационной структуры, способной быстро реагировать на изменения внешней среды.

В ходе исследования были проанализированы вопросы маркетинга и продаж:

Адаптивные маркетинговые стратегии предполагают разработку гибких маркетинговых стратегий, способных адаптироваться к изменениям в потребительском спросе и конкурентной среде. Эффективные стратегии продаж подразумевают разработку стратегий продаж, учитывающих ценообразование, продвижение и обслуживание клиентов.

В процессе исследования было обращено внимание на вопросы контроля и мониторинга, которые подразумевают внедрение систем контроля и мониторинга для оперативного выявления проблем и своевременного принятия корректирующих мер.

По нашему глубокому убеждению, использование KPI, то есть ключевых показателей эффективности для измерения производительности и достижения целей имеет первостепенное значение.

Отдельное внимание следует обратить на вопросы развития персонала с точки зрения инвестиций в обучение и развитие персонала для повышения квалификации и эффективности труда. В рамках командной работы уместно создание эффективных команд и стимулирование сотрудников к активному участию в достижении общих целей. Отметим то, что каждое предприятие уникально, и эффективные методы управления могут различаться. Важно адаптировать подход к конкретным условиям предприятия и его окружению.

Применение зарубежного опыта так же может быть полезным при достижении точки безубыточности на предприятии. Зарубежные компании часто успешно применяют различные стратегии и методы управления, которые могут быть адаптированы и использованы в других странах. Вот несколько ключевых аспектов зарубежного опыта, которые могут быть применены:

Можем привести лучшие практики в управлении затратами:

Изучение того, как зарубежные компании эффективно управляют своими расходами и оптимизируют бизнес-процессы для минимизации затрат.

Применение лучших практик в области бюджетирования, контроля затрат и поиска эффективных методов снижения издержек.

Во-первых – это эффективные стратегии маркетинга и продаж, подразумевающие изучение методов международного маркетинга и продаж, включая успешные стратегии продвижения товаров и услуг на мировых рынках. Так же применение инновационных подходов к маркетингу, адаптированных к местным условиям.

Во-вторых- акцент на гибкость и адаптивность, включающий в себя процессы изучения того, как зарубежные компании успешно приспосабливаются к изменяющимся условиям рынка и экономической среды. Внедрение гибких стратегий и методов управления, позволяющих эффективно реагировать на изменения в бизнес-среде.

В-третьих – внедрение инноваций, проведение исследований и разработок, то есть изучение того, как успешные компании зарубежных рынков инвестируют в исследования и разработки для создания инновационных продуктов и услуг.⁵

В итоге применение передовых технологий и практик в своей отрасли.

Адаптация методов управления и коммуникации под местные условия и ожидания. Однако, при адаптации зарубежного опыта важно учитывать местные особенности, законы, культурные различия и специфику рынка. Не всегда зарубежные методы могут быть применимы без изменений, и их следует адаптировать к конкретным условиям предприятия и рынка.

Скажем Южная Корея славится своим динамичным и успешным бизнес-сектором, и опыт управления на предприятиях в стране может предложить несколько уроков для достижения точки безубыточности. Ниже представлены некоторые ключевые элементы южнокорейского опыта управления на предприятиях:

В ракурсе долгосрочной стратегии, например корейские компании известны своим долгосрочным подходом к развитию бизнеса. Они обычно разрабатывают стратегии на долгий период, что позволяет им адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям рынка. В разрезе инноваций, исследований и разработок Южная Корея активно инвестирует в исследования и разработки, поощряя инновации и новаторские решения.

Компании в стране активно стремятся к технологическому лидерству в своих отраслях.⁶

Корейские компании обладают способностью быстро адаптироваться к изменениям в бизнес-среде. Это помогает им эффективно реагировать на колебания спроса и другие рыночные изменения. Южнокорейские предприятия часто выделяются высоким уровнем качества продукции и эффективностью производства. Оптимизация производственных процессов позволяет им сокращать затраты и повышать конкурентоспособность.

Корейские компании уделяют большое внимание маркетингу и брендингу. Использование креативных и инновационных маркетинговых стратегий помогает им привлекать внимание потребителей и расширять свою долю на рынке. Многие корейские компании успешно выходят на мировые рынки, что помогает им диверсифицировать риски и расширять свое влияние. Глобальное присутствие также обеспечивает доступ к новым возможностям и рынкам.

Культура предприятий в Южной Корее часто подчеркивает коллективизм, усердие и стремление к общему успеху. Сильная корпоративная культура может способствовать высокой мотивации сотрудников. Корейские компании часто устанавливают тесные партнерские отношения с другими компаниями и поставщиками. Это может способствовать обмену ресурсами и оптимизации поставок. При применении этих элементов в своем бизнесе важно учитывать контекст и особенности собственного рынка. Каждая стратегия должна быть адаптирована под конкретные условия предприятия, его отрасли и рынок.

Что касается американского опыта управления на предприятиях при достижении точки безубыточности также предоставляет много ценных уроков. В США существует разнообразие бизнес-моделей и стратегий, и ниже представлены некоторые ключевые элементы американского опыта управления: В США акцент часто делается на стимулировании инноваций и предпринимательской активности. Компании активно инвестируют в исследования и разработки, создание новых продуктов и услуг.

Американские компании часто известны своей гибкостью и способностью быстро адаптироваться к изменениям в рыночной среде. Это позволяет им эффективно справляться с неопределенностью и конкурентной динамикой.

Американские предприятия часто придают большое значение пониманию и удовлетворению потребностей клиентов. Фокус на клиентском опыте помогает удерживать существующих клиентов и привлекать новых. Оптимизация бизнес-процессов и управление производственными операциями позволяют компаниям в США повышать эффективность и снижать затраты.

Американские компании активно используют финансовые инструменты, аналитику и ключевые показатели эффективности (KPI) для мониторинга и управления финансовым состоянием предприятия. Опыт американских компаний подчеркивает важность эффективного управления рисками. Компании активно оценивают риски и разрабатывают стратегии для их снижения. Американские предприятия стремятся создать культуру, способствующую постоянному обучению и инновациям. Обученные и мотивированные сотрудники могут быть ключевым ресурсом для достижения точки безубыточности.

Управление персоналом в США часто основывается на принципах разнообразия и включения, стимулировании творческого мышления и предоставлении сотрудникам возможности для профессионального роста.

Многие американские компании активно внедряют принципы корпоративной социальной ответственности (CSR), что может улучшить их общественный имидж и привлечь клиентов.

Так же следует отметить то, что при достижении точки безубыточности на предприятиях положительный результат даёт использование математических расчётов.⁷

Применение этих аспектов может помочь предприятию достичь точки безубыточности и создать устойчивый бизнес. Однако, важно учитывать специфику отрасли, размер предприятия и контекста местного рынка.

Необходимо отметить роль цифровизации экономики в целом, а так же внедрение их на предприятиях для достижения точки безубыточности.

Заключения.

В заключении мы хотели бы привести выводы, касающиеся достижения точки безубыточности на предприятиях: Для достижения точки безубыточности на предприятии важно учесть ряд ключевых факторов и стратегий:

Во-первых – целесообразно проведение детального анализ всех расходов, включая фиксированные и переменные затраты. Положительный результат даёт идентификация возможностей для снижения издержек без ущерба для качества продукции или услуг.

Во-вторых – уместна оптимизация производственных процессов, предполагающая внедрение системы автоматизации и оптимизации, чтобы повысить эффективность производства и снизить трудозатраты.

В-третьих – положительно влияет эффективное управление оборотным капиталом, означающее управление сроками платежей и получения денег от клиентов для улучшения оборотного капитала.

В-четвёртых, нужно снижать уровень запасов до оптимального для минимизации затрат.

Разработайте ценообразование, которое позволит покрыть все затраты. Инвестируйте в эффективные стратегии маркетинга и продаж для привлечения новых клиентов и увеличения объема продаж. Регулярно обновляйте бюджеты и планы, учитывая изменения в бизнес-среде [6].

Следите за финансовыми показателями и оперативными результатами с использованием ключевых показателей эффективности. Инвестируйте в исследования и разработки для создания инновационных продуктов или услуг.

Ищите возможности для диверсификации и внедрения новых технологий.

Очень важно глобальное понимание рынка, которое включает в себя. Изучайте зарубежный опыт управления и мировые тенденции в вашей отрасли для успешного выхода на глобальный рынок. Адаптировать следует лучшие практики с учетом местных особенностей.⁸

Создавайте стратегии, направленные на удовлетворение потребностей клиентов и улучшение клиентского опыта. Развивайте стратегии удержания клиентов, такие как программа лояльности и персонализированный сервис.

Будьте готовы быстро реагировать на изменения внешней среды и рыночных условий. Максимально используйте гибкость в стратегиях и процессах, чтобы адаптироваться к новым требованиям. Каждое предприятие уникально, и успешное достижение точки безубыточности требует гибкости и непрерывного анализа бизнес-процессов.

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⁶ Usmanova, Z. M. (2019). To questions of personnel motivation at industrial enterprises. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(8), 116-121.

⁷ Хасанов, А., & Жалилов, И. (2022). Gipergeometrik funktsiya uchun integral ko'rinishlar va bu funktsiyani qanoatlaniruvchi gipergeometrik tipdagi differensial tenglamalar sistemasi. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (4), 38-38.

⁸ Исмоилов, Д., & Михеева, А. (2023). К проблемам реализации цифровизации региональной экономики в Узбекистане. *Research and implementation*.

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UNRAVELING COMPLEXITY: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE ON UZBEKISTAN'S TRADE DYNAMICS

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATION
<p>Qabul qilindi: 24-dekabr 2023-yil Tasdiqlandi: 26-dekabr 2023-yil Jurnal soni: 9 Maqola raqami: 22 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/ku.v9i9.844</p> <p>KALIT SO'ZLAR/ Ключевые слова/ keywords Exports, imports, RER, Uzbekistan, foreign trade, Central Asia</p>	<p>This article investigates the complex interplay between economic theory and real-world trade dynamics in Uzbekistan, with a particular focus on the Real Effective Exchange Rate (RER). Contrary to conventional expectations, our findings reveal a negative correlation between export volume to Kazakhstan and RER changes, challenging the assumption that so'm depreciation consistently drives export growth. Additionally, a counterintuitive trend emerges in import dynamics, where the volume of imported goods consistently rises during periods of so'm depreciation, contradicting traditional theoretical predictions. Beyond RER, the study underscores the presence of unexplored factors shaping trade patterns.</p>

Introduction. It is crucial for a country to establish a stable currency regime to reduce uncertainty for businesses, encourage entrepreneurship, and boost economic growth. The exchange rate policy, a pivotal determinant in a country's foreign trade dynamics, can be effectively managed to stimulate exports and mitigate inflation. Policymakers may employ discretionary measures, such as devaluation and revaluation, within the framework of a fixed exchange rate regime. However, navigating this intricate task requires a careful consideration of the monetary implications associated with currency policy.

Since gaining independence, Central Asian countries, notably Uzbekistan, have grappled with the intricacies of maintaining a sustainable exchange rate policy. Uzbek authorities navigated policy shifts several times between 1991 and 2017. These adjustments were prompted by a myriad of factors, including internal considerations such as the adoption of import substitution strategy and external conditions like the financial crises of 1998 and 2008.

Throughout this period, the exchange rate policy served as a supplemental instrument for the government's broader policy objectives. When facing challenges in currency affairs, authorities consistently turned to restrictive actions. For instance, in the mid-1990s, as a response to low export earnings and a shortage of foreign currency, the government opted for the import substitution strategy. Policymakers concurrently implemented measures to reduce the quantity of so'm that could be converted. (Olimov & Sirajiddinov, 2008).

In general, for most of the period the officials heavily managed the currency exchange for several reasons. At the same time, they failed to achieve desired outcome by manipulating currency policy. In one instance the very idea of the import substitution was the cause of failure. By implementing import substitution strategy, the government intended to reduce consumption of foreign currency but paradoxically to produce import substitutes country increased import of intermediate goods. This in turn led to increased demand for foreign currency. In the second instance, by rationing foreign currency trade to enhance current account balance authorities become the main cause of forming multiple exchange rate regime in aftermath of 2008 financial crises.

Thus, it is intriguing to investigate the currency policy of independent Uzbekistan with relationship to foreign trade. The theory suggests that depreciation of currency value would lead to the export volume to rise and import volume to decrease and vice versa. The scope of the research not broad though it will try to explore to what extent Uzbekistan case is consistent with the dominant theory.

Literature review. The literature on the relationship between exchange rate changes and foreign trade in the specific context of Uzbekistan is not extensive, yet characterized by varying findings, underscoring the complexity of this relationship. While the dominant theory posits that the overall depreciation of a domestic currency would lead to an increase in export volumes and a decrease in imports, studies on Asian countries, including Uzbekistan, reveal that additional factors need consideration.

Also, it should be noted all reviewed papers have investigated period before 2013 the year when authorities imposed draconian restrictions on convertibility of the *so'm*. As pointed out by previous papers, Uzbekistan's currency policy could be divided into certain periods. Period from 1993 to 1996 marked as initial years when the country introduced new currency *so'm* and its flexible convertibility to the US dollar. The period from 1996 to 2000 marked as the period of restrictions. Beginning from 1996 government implemented restrictive currency policy to protect domestic firms from foreign competition and applied import substitution strategy. The situation had remained unchanged until the beginning of 2000's when authorities announced gradual liberalization of currency regime (Olimov & Sirajiddinov, 2008). However, the consequences of financial crisis again pushed Uzbekistan toward highly regulated foreign exchange policies. As mentioned early, in 2013 government by the presidential decree commercial banks were banned to sell cash currency to the individuals. Restrictions continued until 2017 when new administration initiated second attempt to liberalize foreign exchange market.

In the case of Asian nations, particularly Uzbekistan, factors beyond exchange rate fluctuations seem to play pivotal roles. Notably, limited evidence suggests that the income growth of trading partners may be a more influential determinant of export volumes in these countries. Importantly, import prices do not always react to currency depreciation, and the volume of imports may not decline due to the low elasticity of trading goods, a phenomenon consistent with the Marshall-Lerner condition. Moreover, the distinction between short-term and long-term effects of exchange rate adjustments on exports and imports is crucial, as short-term effects may not align with theoretical expectations, as argued by Fan (2002).

Various studies specific to Uzbekistan contribute divergent findings, adding layers to the understanding of the relationship between exchange rates and foreign trade in the country. For instance, Olimov and Sirajiddinov's (2008) quantitative research covering the period of 1994-2005 indicates that large devaluations during the currency rationing period did not yield the anticipated improvements in overall export performance. This observation points towards a relatively lower elasticity during that period.

Contrastingly, Bakhromov's (2011) examination of real exchange rate volatility on Uzbekistan's exports and imports, utilizing quarterly data from 1999-2009, aligns more closely with economic models and theory. Bakhromov's findings suggest that while short-term effects may involve adverse impacts on exports and imports, in the long run, the depreciation of the domestic currency led to an increase in exports and a decrease in imports.

Halmurzayev (2015) took a comprehensive approach by identifying and evaluating internal and external factors affecting Uzbekistan's export trends. Employing econometric techniques, the study found that exchange rate variations did not exert a significant impact on export volumes. Instead, income levels of trading partners and

world prices for major export commodities emerged as crucial determinants, indicating that external factors played a more substantial role in explaining export trends during the specified period.

Another perspective is provided by Anderson & Klimov (2012), who focused on the trade regime in Uzbekistan. While their emphasis was on the country's trade policies, their findings were consistent with Halmurzaev (2015). They concluded that the primary driver of increased exports was the rise in prices of exported goods. Additionally, they suggested that the surge in import volumes was a consequence of the significant importation of intermediate and capital goods, aligning with Uzbekistan's strategy of import substitution.

The divergence in findings across these studies underscores the intricate nature of the relationship between exchange rates and foreign trade in Uzbekistan. It implies that adopting a universal approach may be inadequate for comprehending the impact of exchange rate changes on trade dynamics, necessitating a nuanced understanding that considers the specific economic context and policy measures of the country. Internal and external factors, such as trade regimes, income levels of trading partners, and global commodity prices, collectively contribute to shaping the export trends of Uzbekistan.

The primary objective of the article is not to explore the broader factors influencing a country's exports and imports, but rather to address a gap in existing literature by investigating the correlation between exchange rate variability and trends in export and import activities. The specific focus is on filling this gap and contributing new insights into the relationship between fluctuations in exchange rates and the patterns of international trade within the country.

Research methodologies. This article employs a simple quantitative technique to assess the correlation between real exchange rates (RER) and foreign trade. The independent variable comprises fluctuations in the real exchange rate of the Uzbekistani *so'm* against the US dollar and currencies of neighboring trading partners. Dependent variables include exports from and imports to Uzbekistan from these partner countries. The inclusion of the US dollar in the analysis is justified by its dominant status as a reserve currency and its widespread use in global trade. Dividing variables simply technical because the correlation merely indicates whether there is a relationship between two variables or not.

Data utilized in this study were sourced from official channels of the respective countries and reputable international organizations' websites. For transparency, information on the volume and value of Uzbekistan's foreign trade from 2003 to 2022 was obtained from the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Quarterly nominal exchange rates during the specified period were collected from the Central Banks of each country and adjusted to the annual GDP deflator, sourced from the World Bank Open Data for each respective nation. Additionally, correlation between nominal exchange rates of currencies USD, SDR, RUB, KZT and KGS were measured.

The overarching goal of this analysis is to explore potential connections between currency fluctuations and trade patterns. This exploration could hold implications for understanding the broader economic dynamics and influences on foreign trade in Uzbekistan.

To assess the correlation between RER fluctuations and foreign trade, the article employed Pearson Correlation analysis. This method quantifies the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables. The Pearson correlation coefficient is computed using the formula:

$$r = \frac{SP}{\sqrt{SS_x SS_y}}$$

Or more simply,

$$r = \frac{\sum((x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y}))}{\sqrt{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2 \sum(y - \bar{y})^2}}$$

In Pearson's Correlation Analysis, the correlation scale ranges from 0 to 1.00 (ibid.). A higher correlation coefficient (r) indicates a stronger correlation. A coefficient of zero signifies no correlation, and a negative or positive sign indicates a negative or positive correlation, respectively. There are no clear definitions of which correlation coefficient means weak, moderate, or significant relationship. However,

Gravetter and Wallnau (2014) estimated $r = 0.5$ as a moderate and $r = 0.8$ as a strong correlation. Based on this estimate, I treated the correlation results as follows: if $r < 0.5$ the correlation is insignificant; if $r \leq 0.5$ the correlation is significant, if $r \geq 0.8$ the correlation is strong.

Analysis and results. Overall results of the correlation were presented in following table:

Table 1 Pearson Correlation analysis

		KAZUZEXP	KAZUZIMP	KZTRER
KAZUZEXP	Pearson Correlation	1	0,384	-,490*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,094	0,028
	N	20	20	20
KAZUZIMP	Pearson Correlation	0,384	1	-0,232
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,094		0,325
	N	20	20	20
KZTRER	Pearson Correlation	-,490*	-0,232	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,028	0,325	
	N	20	20	20

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 1 Pearson Correlation analysis (continuation)

		KGUZEXPORT	KGUZIMPORT	KGSRER
KGUZEXPORT	Pearson Correlation	1	,929**	,879**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000	0,000
	N	20	20	20
KGUZIMPORT	Pearson Correlation	,929**	1	,857**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000		0,000
	N	20	20	20
KGSRER	Pearson Correlation	,879**	,857**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,000	
	N	20	20	20

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

		RUSUZBEXP	RUSUZBIMP	RUBRER
RUSUZBEXP	Pearson Correlation	1	0,294	,929**

	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,209	0,000
	N	20	20	20
RUSUZBIMP	Pearson Correlation	0,294	1	0,118
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,209		0,620
	N	20	20	20
RUBRER	Pearson Correlation	,929**	0,118	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,620	
	N	20	20	20
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				
		UZBTOTEXP	UZBTOTIMP	USDUZSRER
UZBTOTEXP	Pearson Correlation	1	,897**	,705**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000	0,001
	N	20	20	20
UZBTOTIMP	Pearson Correlation	,897**	1	,931**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000		0,000
	N	20	20	20
USDUZSRER	Pearson Correlation	,705**	,931**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,001	0,000	
	N	20	20	20
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Discussion. In ideal, to be consistent with dominant theory, correlation between country's RER and exports must be positive while with imports it must be negative.

However, our Pearson Correlation analysis reveals quite a different and ambiguous results.

To begin with, *so'm's* RER against Kazakh tenge has insignificant relation with imports from Kazakhstan and insignificant connection with exports to Kazakhstan which is both disappointing and counterintuitive. It seems, bilateral trade between countries has no meaningful connection with exchange rate fluctuations.

Meanwhile, other pairs in analysis have shown more interesting and meaningful results. In almost all other cases exports have shown positive and strong correlation with RER. In Kyrgyzstan it is 0,879 and in Russian case it is 0,929 which is impressive. In the case of *so'm's* RER against USD correlation is strong (0,705) but not strong.

Completely different results could be seen in the case of imports' volume and RER. In no single case there is a matching result consistent with predictions of the theory. In the cases of Kazakh tenge and Russian ruble correlation between RER and imports is insignificant, while in other two cases correlation is positive which contradicts to the assumptions of the general theory.

The article aims to investigate the relevance of a particular economic theory to the case of Uzbekistan, focusing on foreign trade dynamics. According to the paradigm under consideration, when the value of a domestic currency appreciates, the prices of the country's exported goods decrease, while the prices of imported goods rise. This is expected to lead to an increase in the volume of exports and a decline in imports, and vice versa.

The central idea here is that a stronger domestic currency makes a country's export goods more competitively priced in international markets, potentially boosting export volumes. Simultaneously, higher import prices could contribute to a decrease in the volume of imports. Conversely, when the domestic currency depreciates, the prices of export goods rise, potentially leading to increased export revenues, while import prices decrease, potentially resulting in higher import volumes.

The complexity of applying economic theory to real-world scenarios is evident in our results, particularly concerning Uzbekistan's trade dynamics. For instance, in the context of exports from Uzbekistan, we observe a negative correlation between export volume to Kazakhstan and changes in the Real Effective Exchange Rate (RER). This challenges the conventional notion that *so'm* depreciation should consistently lead to export growth, introducing a nuanced perspective that questions the straightforward relationship between currency devaluation and

increased export activity. Conversely, our findings on the correlation of import volume with RER present a counterintuitive trend. Contrary to theoretical expectations, the volume of imported goods consistently rises during periods of *so'm* depreciation, revealing a noteworthy deviation from the anticipated outcomes based on economic theory.

These results prompt a deeper consideration of factors influencing trade patterns beyond RER variability. While export outcomes display a degree of consistency, the article refrains from definitively asserting that differences in RER directly influenced export trends, emphasizing the importance of recognizing that correlation does not imply causation. Furthermore, the impact of RER on import trends during the specified period remains somewhat ambiguous. Despite this uncertainty, the robustness of findings and explanations from prior works reinforces the notion that the relationship between exchange rates and trade dynamics is intricate, involving multifaceted elements that extend beyond a simplistic correlation framework.

Conclusion and suggestions. The Central Asian countries, having gained independence relatively recently, are still in the process of developing their economies. Despite a 32-year period since gaining independence, none of the countries in the region have achieved results comparable to other nations. The economies, heavily reliant on the export of raw materials, are susceptible to periodic instabilities. Particularly noteworthy is the case of Uzbekistan, where currency affairs exhibit pronounced instability with periodic drastic changes in exchange rate regimes.

This article aims to investigate the relationship between Uzbekistan's exchange rate fluctuations and foreign trade. Despite the simplicity of its goal—to measure the correlation between Real Effective Exchange Rate (RER) variability and export-import trends over a 20-year period—the findings are significant. The Pearson Correlation analysis performed in the article reveals a notable connection between RER fluctuations and export trends, aligning with existing theory predicting that currency depreciation leads to export growth. However, the analysis contradicts this theory by showing no significant connection between RER and import trends, which theoretically should be negative.

In conclusion, it is emphasized that primary factors influencing export and import trends in Uzbekistan go beyond RER fluctuations. While the research provides valuable insights, a more comprehensive and in-depth investigation is warranted before making conclusive statements about the causes of disparities between real-world scenarios and economic theory.

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IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INVESTITSİYALARNI JALB QILISH MEXANIZMLARI TAHLILI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda investitsiyalarni keng jalb qilishning amaldagi holati tahlillari, kelgusida amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan vazifalar, Prezidentimiz tomonidan investitsiya, eksport va xalqaro hamkorlik sohalarida amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan ustuvor vazifalar bo'yicha o'tkazilgan selektor yig'ilishida mazkur soha bo'yicha bergan topshiriqlarining tahlillari va bu masala bugungi kunda naqadar dolzarb ekanligi aniq tahlillarga asosan yoritib beriladi.

Kirish. Mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi hamda aholining yashash sharoitlarini yanada yaxshilanishi va turmush farovonligini oshirish negizida hududlarga investitsiyalarni keng jalb qilish muhim o'rin tutadi.

Shu boisdan Davlatimiz rahbari 2023-yil 18-yanvar kuni "Eksport, investitsiya va mahalliy sanoatda 2024-yilda turgan vazifalar bo'yicha selektor yig'ilishi"da: "Yalpi ichki mahsulotni oshirish bo'yicha katta marra olinganini, lekin bunga faqat ichki investitsiya va ichki bozor bilan erishib bo'lmashligini qayd etdi. Xususan, "Yagona to'g'ri yo'limiz – xorijiy investitsiyalarni faol jalb qilish va eksportni ko'paytirish" deb alohida ta'kidlab o'tdilar.

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, xorijiy investitsiyalarni faol jalb etish iqtisodiy o'sish va rivojlanish uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga egadir. Shu boisdan, Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan investitsiya, sanoat va eksportga bevosita mas'ul bo'lgan vazirlik, idora, uyushma, chet eldagi vakolatxonalar hamda hudud rahbarlarining investitsiya yo'nalishiga mas'ul o'rinbosarlarining ushbu yo'nalishda olib borayotgan ishlari yetarli darajada emasligini alohida aytib o'tildi.

O'zaro bog'langan va dinamik global iqtisodiyotda investitsiyalarni keng jalb qilish iqtisodiy farovonlikni oshirishi bilan birgalikda, davlatlar uchun strategik yo'nalishlarga aylanib bormoqda.

Barqaror me'yoriy-huquqiy bazadan innovatsion rag'batlantirishgacha, malakali ishchi kuchlarini tarbiyalashdan texnologik yutuqlarni qamrab olishgacha, investitsiyalarni kiritish yaxlit yondashuvni talab qiladi. Xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning nozik tomonlarini ochib, mustahkam, dinamik va global miqyosda raqobatbardosh investitsiya kiritish landshaftini yaratish alohida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

XXI asr bozorining bugungi kundagi jadal o'sib borish tendensiyalarini kundan-kun kuzatib borar ekanmiz, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish masalasi bu borada kun tartibidagi muhim rolda ekanligi namoyon bo'lib qolaveradi. Bu esa, biznes va tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi uchun muhitni yaratishga bo'lgan qat'iy majburiyatni yuzaga olib chiqishga asos bo'ladi. Ushbu maqola investitsiyalarni keng jalb qilishning mexanizmlarini o'rganib, mamlakatning turli mintaqalardan investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning samaralarini tashkil etuvchi asosiy ustunlarni o'rganadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va mazkur yo'nalishda samaradorlikka erishish mexanizmlari bo'yicha bir qator olimlar ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan. Xususan, Avstraliyalik olim A.M.Imod "To'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar: nazariya, dalil va amaliyot" risolasini yozgan. Ushbu kitobda to'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar nazariyalari, empirik dalillari va amaliy oqibatlar haqida

to'liq ma'lumot berilgan. U turli jihatlarni, jumladan, to'g'ridan to'g'ri investitsiyalarning motivlari, uning qabul qiluvchi mamlakatlarga ta'siri va siyosat masalalarini qamrab oladi¹.

Amerikalik olim, iqtisod yo'nalishi professori, M.Klein hamda Janubiy Koreya biznes kolleji xalqaro biznes kafedrasida assistenti G.Kvon tomonidan "Infratuzilmaga to'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish: nega bunchalik qiyin?" masalasida ilmiy ish olib boriladi. Bunda, to'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bilan bog'liq muammolar va imkoniyatlar o'rganilgan.²

Klemson universiteti, Moliyaviy innovatsiyalar va barqarorlik markazi direktori, Jerald P. Dvayer hamda Michigan universiteti yuridik fakulteti huquq professori S.Vikramaditya Khanna tomonidan "To'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar: keng qamrovli qo'llanma" sida to'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar to'liq o'rganilgan holda, xorijiy investitsiyalar ortidagi iqtisodiy nazariyalar, uning iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri kabi masalalar asosli yoritib berilgan.³

Bundan tashqari, Jozef E. Stiglitz, Anil K. Gupta, Vijay Govindarajan, Xaiyan Vang kabi olimlar ham bir qator ilmiy ishlar qilgan bo'lib asosan to'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalarni o'zlashtirish, biznes, davlatlar global ustunlikka erishish uchun qo'llashi mumkin bo'lgan strategiyalarni o'rganangan.⁴ Bunda, asosan investitsiyalar, global raqobatbardoshlik masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada abstrakt-mantiqiy tahlil, analiz va sintez, iqtisodiy tahlil, induksiya va deduksiya, kuzatish, tizimli yondashuv, sabab va oqibat, zamon va makon, qiyoslash, korrelyatsiya va regressiya, sinergetik tahlil, kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Jahon iqtisodiyotining dinamik manzarasida investitsiyalarni jalb qilish iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Mamlakatlar va mintaqalar ichki va xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, o'sishni rag'batlantirish, ish o'rinlari yaratish va infratuzilmani yaxshilash uchun turli mexanizmlardan foydalanmoqda. Bugungi kunda investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning asosiy omillaridan biri barqaror iqtisodiy siyosatning mavjudligidir. Investorlar hukumat qoidalari, soliqa tortish va pul-kredit siyosatida bashoratlilik va izchillikka intiladi. Shaffof va investorlar uchun qulay tartibga solish muhitini yaratadigan va qo'llab-quvvatlovchi davlatlar ko'pincha potensial investorlarning nazariga tushib qoladi. Bundan tashqari, kuchli infratuzilma investitsiyalar uchun magnitdir. Investorlar rivojlangan transport tarmoqlari, samarali logistika va zamonaviy kommunal xizmatlarga ega hududlarga moyil. Infratuzilma loyihalariga sarmoya kiritadigan davlatlar nafaqat to'g'ridan to'g'ri investitsiyalarni jalb

¹ <https://www.mit.edu.au/>

² <https://www.tufts.edu/>

³ <https://www.clemson.edu/index.html>

⁴ <https://www.columbia.edu/>

qiladi, balki biznes operatsiyalari uchun qulay ekotizim yaratadi. Bilimli va malakali ishchi kuchi bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotda qimmatli boylikdir. Ta'lim va ishchi kuchini rivojlantirishga ustuvor ahamiyat berilgan taqdirda, yetuk va sifatli kadrlar yetishib chiqadi va natijada mamlakatga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish ehtimoli yuqori bo'ladi.

Bundan tashqari, qonun ustuvorligi, yaxshi boshqaruv va mulk huquqlarini himoya qilishga sodiqligini namoyish etadigan mamlakatlarning barqaror investitsion oqimlarni jalb qilish ehtimoli ko'proq bo'ladi. Ichki va xalqaro bozorlarga kirish sarmoyadorlar uchun asosiy masala. Qulay savdo siyosati, ochiq bozorlar, mintaqaviy va global savdo shartnomalarida ishtirok etgan davlatlar sarmoyalarni jalb qiluvchi muhit yaratadi. Odatda investorlar ko'pincha yirik va o'sib borayotgan iste'mol bozorlariga kirish imkoniyatlarini qidiradilar.

Keling, iqtisodiy rivojlanish uchun investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bo'yicha ba'zi masalalarga chuqurroq yondashishga harakat qilamiz. Maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarini tashkil etish ham investitsiyalarni jalb etishning kuchli mexanizmi hisoblanadi. Ushbu belgilangan hududlar biznes uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni, jumladan, soliq imtiyozlari, soddalashtirilgan tartibga solish va infratuzilmani qo'llab-quvvatlashni taklif qiladi. EIZlar xorijiy va mahalliy investorlarni nazorat ostida va rag'batlantirilgan muhitda iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirib, o'z faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yishga undaydi yoki Davlat-xususiy sheriklik (DXSH) orqali davlat va xususiy sektorning hamkorligi yirik infratuzilma loyihalarini moliyalashtirish va boshqarishning samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Xatar va mas'uliyatni bo'lishish orqali transport, energetika va sog'liqni saqlash kabi loyihalar uchun xususiy sarmoyalarni jalb qilish mumkin.

Bu nafaqat infratuzilmani yaxshilash, ayrim sohalarni rivojlantirish, balki ish o'rinlari yaratish orqali iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ham o'z hissasini qo'shadi. To'g'ridan to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar uchun qulay siyosatni qabul qiladigan mamlakatlar global kapitalni yanada samarali jalb qiladi. Bu byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytirish, tasdiqlash jarayonlarini soddalashtirish va investorlar huquqlarini himoya qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ishbilarmonlik uchun qulay muhit yaratish sarmoyadorlarga ijobiy signal beradi, bu esa iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirishga olib keladi.

Bundan tashqari, investorlar malakali va moslashuvchan ishchi kuchiga ega mintaqalarga ko'proq intiladi. Ta'lim va iste'dodlarni ko'paytirib borishga qaratilgan siyosatni amalga oshirish barqaror inson kapitalini ta'minlashi mumkin. Bu nafaqat investitsiyalarni jalb qiladi, balki uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ham hissa qo'shadi. Mamlakatning iqtisodiy siyosati, imkoniyatlari va me'yoriy-huquqiy bazalari haqida aniq va samarali muloqot qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Boshqaruv va qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlaridagi shaffoflik investorlar bilan ishonchni mustahkamlaydi. Konferensiyalar, forumlar va onlayn platformalar orqali muntazam ishtirok etish turli sarmoyalarni jalb qilishga yordam beradi.

Shuningdek, investitsion kafolatlar, siyosiy xavflarni sug'urtalash va nizolarni hal qilish asoslari kabi xavflarni kamaytirish mexanizmlarini ta'minlash investorlarda ishonchni uyg'otishi mumkin. Investorlarni eng ko'p qiynaydigan muammolarga asosiy e'tibor qaratish orqali boshqa joylarga kiritilayotgan investitsiyalarni tegishli huudga jalb qilishi mumkin.

Oxirgi yillarda Davlatimiz rahbari Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev tomonidan olib borilayotgan oqilona siyosat natijasi o'laroq, mamlakatimizning investitsion jozibadorligini oshirish, investorlarga qulay ishbiarmonlik muhitini yaratish borasida bir qator amaliy ishlar qilindi. Natijada, hududlarda yirik investitsiya loyihalari amalga oshirildi, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratildi, aholining yashash sharoitlari yaxshilandi, eng asosiysi, Yangi O'zbekistonning yangi investitsiya muhiti paydo bo'ldi. Bugungi kunda ham xorijiy investorlarning mamlakatimizga tobora qiziqishlari ortib bormoqda.

Fikrimiz isboti sifatida esa, 2024-yil 18-yanvar kuni Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan aynan ushbu yo'nalishda o'tkazilgan selektor yig'ilishida berilgan topshiriqlar va asosiy vazifalarga to'xtalib o'tgan holda, tegishli tahlillarni berib o'tamiz.

Prezidentimizning matbuot kotibiti Sherzod Asadovning bayon qilishicha, yig'ilishda hozirgi murakkab vaziyatda tizimda investitsiya va eksport bo'yicha chuqur tahlil yo'qligi tanqid qilingan. Asosiy bozorlarimiz bo'lgan mamlakatlardagi devalvatsiya, jahonda ro'y berayotgan ziddiyatlar va logistika hisobiga ularga eksport kamaygan. Bunday murakkab vaziyat bugun yoki kecha boshlanmagani, Investitsiya vazirligi va tarmoqlar rahbarlari eksport bozorlarini diversifikatsiya qilish ustida o'z vaqtida bosh qotirmagani ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Shuningdek, Davlatimiz rahbari tizimdagii muammolarni sanab o'tib, kompleks rahbariyati so'nggi olti yilda chetdan qariyb 50 milliard dollar investitsiya kirgani haqida ma'lumot berayotgani, lekin ushbu investitsiyalarning yalpi ichki mahsulotga, qo'shilgan qiymatga, eksportga ta'siri qanday bo'lgani bo'yicha tahlillar yetarli emasligi qayd etgan. Masalan, o'tgan yili yalpi ichki mahsulot ham, sanoat ham 6 foizga o'sgan. Biroq, tovarlar eksportida kutilganidek o'sish bo'lmagani aytilgan.

Hududlarda esa moliyalashtirish to'liq yakunlangan 8 trillion so'mlik 1 mingta loyiha haligacha ishga tushmagan. Mamlakatimiz sertifikatlarini tan olish bo'yicha haligacha birorta davlat bilan kelishuvga erishilmagan. Xalqaro moliya tashkilotlari bilan qiymati 480 million dollarlik 5 ta loyiha bo'yicha kelishuv imzolanganiga 1-2 yil bo'lgan bo'lsada, o'zlashtirish boshlanmaganligi ta'kidlangan. Yoki, ikki yil oldin tashkil qilingan to'g'ridan to'g'ri investitsiyalar jamg'armasiga 1 milliard dollar xorijiy investitsiya olib kelish bo'yicha rejalr to'liq amalga oshirilishi shartligi alohida ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Davlatimiz rahbari eksport sohasidagi ishlar ahvolini ham tahlil qilib, 2024-yil uchun eksport rejai yetarli emasligini qayd etgan. Iqtisodiyotimizni yangi bosqichga olib chiqish uchun, eksportni yiliga kamida 30 foizga oshirib borishimiz zarurligi alohida ta'kidlangan. Lekin, o'tgan yili 2 ta drayver tarmoq va 4 ta hududda 2022-yilga nisbatan eksport hajmlari kamaygan. Bundan tashqari, yig'ilishda eksportning 50 foizi 4 ta bozorga – Rossiya, Xitoy, Qozog'iston va Turkiyaga to'g'ri kelishi ta'kidlandi. Ulardan tashqari eksportni 1 milliard dollarga chiqarish mumkin bo'lgan mamlakatlar bilan yaqindan ishlash muhimligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Yoki, eksportning asosiy qismini tashkil qiladigan 20 turdagi mahsulot 1 ta bozorga bog'liq bo'lib qolganligi ta'kidlangan.

Eksport tovarlarining uchdan bir qismi xomashyo bo'lib, tashqi bozorlardagi narx konyunkturasiga bog'liq. Masalan, ikki yil oldin mamlakatimiz "GSP+" tizimiga qo'shilib, 6 ming 200 turdagi tovarlarni Yevropa bozorlariga bojsiz olib kirish imkoniyati yaratildi. Lekin o'tgan yili ushbu tizimdan to'liq foydalanilmay, 384 turdagi tovarlar eksport qilindi.

Mutasaddilarga 2024-yilda eng ko'p eksport bo'ladigan Yevropadagi 10 ta davlat bilan milliy sertifikatni ikki tomonlama tan olish bo'yicha kelishuvga erishish, 1,7 mingta xalqaro standart va 19 ta texnik reglamentni qabul qilish, 1,2 mingta korxonada xalqaro sifat tizimlarini joriy etish, sifati kafolatlangan mahsulotlar turini 4 mingtadan 7,5 mingtaga yetkazish topshirildi. Joriy yilda "GSP+" tizimi orqali Yevropaga eksport qilinadigan tovarlar turini 700 taga, hajmini 1,2 milliard dollarga yetkazish zarurligi alohida ta'kidlandi.

Shu bilan birgalikda, Prezidentimiz investitsiya sohasidagi ustuvor vazifalarni belgilab berdi. So'nggi olti yilda sanoatga jalb qilingan investitsiyalar hajmi 7 barobar oshdi. Lekin, ayrim mutasaddilar har bir dollar investitsiya qancha ish o'rni yaratgani, qo'shilgan qiymat va eksport qanchaga oshgani borasida tahlil yetarli emasligi ko'rsatib o'tildi. Masalan, mamlakatimizda sementga yillik ehtiyojni ortig'i bilan qoplay oladigan ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari ishga tushirilgan. Lekin, mutasaddilar sementdan yuqori qo'shilgan qiymatli mahsulotlarni ko'paytirish, ekologiyaga zararli ta'simi kamaytiruvchi texnologiyalarni joriy qilish o'rimga yana 22 ta sement zavodi qurish taklifini berayotgani ajablanarli.

Yoki so'nggi uch yilda chetdan 14,2 milliard dollarlik asbob-uskunalar olib kelindi. Lekin, shuncha texnologiya kiritilayotgani bilan hududlarning sanoat eksporti shunga mutanosib oshmagan. Shuncha mablag' hisobiga sanoat va eksport o'smayaptimi, demak yo loyiha "shishirilgan", yo keraksiz uskuna olib kelingan, yoki bu texnologiyalarni ishlatishni biladigan mutaxassis yo'q deb Davlatimiz rahbari alohida ta'kidlab o'tganlar.

Xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish agentligi ham faqat forumlar o'tkazish bilan cheklanib qolgan tanqid qilindi. Agentlikning tumanlar kesimida investitsion xaritasi ham yo'qligi ta'kidlandi. Shu bois, har bir hudud va tarmoqdagi o'tgan yilgi qoloqliklarni hisobga olgan holda yangilangan investitsiya dasturini kiritish topshirildi⁵.

Xulosa va takliflar. Yuqorida ko'rib o'tganlarimizdan quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarish mumkin. Erishilgan yutuqlarga mahliyo bo'lib qolmasdan sohada qanchadan qancha kamchiliklarni barataraf etish orqali mamlakatni investitsiya va eksport salohiyatini yanada yuksaltirish borasida Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan muhim masalalar tanqidiy tahlil qilinib, mutasaddilarga eng muhim ko'rsatma va topshiriqlar berib o'tilgan.

Bu esa o'z navbatida, biz yuqorida tahlillarda nazarda tutganimizdek, investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda barqaror iqtisodiy siyosatning mavjudligi, shaffof va investorlar uchun qulay tartibga

⁵ https://t.me/Press_Secretary_Uz

solish muhiti va kuchli infratuzilmani yaratish, sohani bilimli va malakali ishchi kuchi bilan to'ldirish, qonun ustuvorligi, yaxshi boshqaruv va mulk huquqlarini himoya qilishga alohida e'tibor qartish, qulay savdo siyosati, maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarini tashkil etish va faoliyatini jonlantirish, Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalarini izchil davom ettirish, investitsion kafolatlar orqali investorlarda ishonchni uyg'otish, eng asosiysi investorlarni eng ko'p qiynaydigan muammolarga asosiy e'tibor qaratish kabi masalalar Davlat rahbrimizning aynan shu soha bo'yicha bergan har bir topshiriqlarida o'z aksini topdi desak aslo mubolag'a qilmagan bo'lamiz.

Shu boisdan, quyidagi ayrim muhim masalalarni amalga oshirish zarurligi investitsiya sohasida kun tartibiga aylanmog'i lozim deb xulosa qilish mumkin:

- investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda barqaror iqtisodiy siyosatning mavjudligi, shaffof va investorlar uchun qulay tartibga solish muhiti va

kuchli infratuzilmani yaratish borasida berilgan topshiriqlar ijrosini o'z muddatlarida aniq ijro etish;

- sohani bilimli va malakali ishchi kuchi bilan to'ldirish bo'yicha zarur choralarini ko'rib, aniq natijalarga erishish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish;

- qonun ustuvorligi, yaxshi boshqaruv va mulk huquqlarini himoya qilishga alohida e'tibor qartish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ishlar natijadaorligini yanada oshirish;

- qulay savdo siyosati, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini jonlantirish, Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalarini izchil davom ettirish;

- investitsion kafolatlar orqali investorlarda ishonchni uyg'otish, eng asosiysi investorlarni eng ko'p qiynaydigan muammolarga asosiy e'tibor qaratish kabi masalalarda alohida "yo'l xaritalarni" ishlab chiqib ijrosini sifatli va belgilangan muddatlarda ta'minlash muhim deb bilamiz. Xulosa qilib aytganda esa, ushbu yo'nalishlar investitsiyalarni jalb qilish uchun keng qamrovli va jozibali asos yaratishi mumkin.

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IQTISODIY ISLOHOTLAR SHAROITIDA KORXONALARNI BOSHQARISH

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jahon iqtisodiyoti, globallashtirish, korxonalar, raqobatbardosh, iste'molchilar.

ANNOTATSIYA

Iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida korxonalarni boshqarishni o'rganish hamda korxonalar amaliyotida strategik boshqarishning ahamiyati haqidagi ma'lumotlar va tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Kirish. O'zbekistonda jahon iqtisodiyoti globallashtirish sharoitida ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish, texnik va texnologik yangilash, raqobatbardoshligini, shu bilan birgalikda, investitsiya jozibadorligini oshirish, eksportga yo'naltirilgan mahsulotlar hajmini ko'paytirish, boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish kabi bir qancha muhim vazifalarni hal etishi taqozo qilinadi. Mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida bu boradagi sa'y-harakatlar yanada kuchaytirilishi, korxonalar zamonaviy texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, ishlab chiqarishni mahalliyashtirish jarayonini rivojlantirish hamda buning uchun investitsiyalar jalb etish doirasini kengaytirish va ulardan samarali foydalanish zarurligini ko'rsatib bermoqda.

Ayni vaqtda korxonalar amaliyotida strategik boshqarishning ahamiyati birmuncha ortib bormoqda. Bu ularning vakolatini kengayishi hamda o'zlarining iqtisodiy ahvoli uchun javobgarliklari darajasining oshganligi bilan bog'liq jarayondir. Zamonaviy boshqarishning sifati korxonalar samaradorligini belgilab beradi. Shu bois korxonalar eng zamonaviy texnika va texnologiyalarni jalb etish bugungi kundagi ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Turli mulkchilik shakllaridagi korxonalar ishlab chiqarish, ilmiy-texnika, valyuta-moliyaviy, xorijiy sheriklar bilan savdo-iqtisodiy aloqalarni amalga oshirish, tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari hisoblangan eksportga mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni yo'lga qo'yish, turizmi rivojlantirish, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etish jarayonlarida ma'lum bir muammolar mavjud bo'lib, ularning hal etilishi bugungi kunning eng dolzarb vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Mavzuga doir adabiyotlar tahlili. Korxonalarni boshqarish samaradorligini oshirishning iqtisodiy mexanizmlari va ishlab chiqarish jarayonini boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan ayrim nazariy-uslubiy va amaliy jihatlar F.Teylor, G.Emerson, A.Fayol, M.Veber, E.Meyo, R.Laykert, G.Saymon, P.Druker, M.Porter va boshqa xorijlik olimlarning asarlarida tadqiq qilingan.

MDH davlatlari olimlaridan O.S.Vixanskiy, V.R.Vesnin, E.K.Strabonskiy, B.A.Rayzberg, I.S.Stepanova, V.N.Afanasev, A.I.Postnikov, R.Z.Laberdina, M.A.Baxrushina, M.A.Dyachenko va boshqalar tomonidan tadqiq qilingan¹.

O'zbekistonda ushbu muammolarni hal etish yo'llari² M.Sh.Sharifxo'jayev, S.S.G'ulomov, A.M.Qodirov, Sh.N.Zaynutdinov, Q.X.Abdurahmanov, Yo.A.Abdullaev, G'.M.Qosimov, M.L.Tursunxodjaev, N.Q.Yo'ldoshev, B.Yu.Xodiev, B.B.Berkinov, E.X.Mahmudov, D.T.Sag'dullaev, Sh.G'.Yuldashev, M.A.Mahkamova, D.S.Qosimova, I.O. Ulashev, Sh.A. Atamuradov va boshqalar tomonidan rivojlantirilgan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqoladagi tadqiqot ma'lumotlari rasmiy manbalardan olingan, taniqli iqtisodchi olimlarning iqtisodiyotimizni rivojlantirishda tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish muammolarini ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish, iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida korxonalarni boshqarishning mazmun-mohiyati bo'yicha olingan natijalarga tayangan holda korxonalarni boshqarish bo'yicha bir qancha iqtisodiy islohotlarga erishilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. Korxonaga to'g'risida tushuncha hosil qilish muhim iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega. Ko'pgina adabiyotlarda korxonaga to'g'risida turlicha fikrlar keltirilgan. Masalan R.S.Muratov, I.A.Djalolova, S.Sh.Oripovlarning "Korxonaga iqtisodiyoti" darsligida korxonaga quyidagicha ta'rif berilgan. Korxonaga-ijtimoiy talablarni qondiruvchi va sof foyda olish maqsadida mahsulot ishlab chiqaruvchi, ishlar bajaruvchi, xizmat ko'rsatuvchi mustaqil xo'jalik yurituvchi iqtisodiyot subyektidir. Korxonaga – bu jamiyatning asosiy bo'g'ini hisoblanuvchi, aholining talabini qondirish va foyda olish yoki boshqa ijtimoiy funksiyalarni bajarish maqsadida, xususiy resurslardan foydalanish asosida mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaradigan, ayirboshlaydigan, hamda boshqa ishlarni hamda xizmatlarni bajaradigan, faoliyati bo'yicha qarorlar qabul qiladigan va unga javobgar, huquqiy shaxs maqomiga ega bo'lgan, har xil o'Ichamdagi xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektdir.

Fikrimizni izchil bayon etadigan bo'lsak, huquqiy shaxs huquqiga ega bo'lgan, mulkchilik huquqi yoki xo'jalikni to'la yuritish huquqi bo'yicha o'ziga qarashli mulkdan foydalanish asosida mahsulot ishlab chiqaradigan va sotadigan yoki mahsulotni ayirboshlaydigan, ishlarni bajaradigan, xizmat ko'rsatadigan, bellashuv hamda mulkchilikning barcha shakllari teng huquqliligi sharoitida amaldagi qonunlarga muvofiq o'z faoliyatini ro'yobga chiqaradigan mustaqil xo'jalik yurituvchi subyekt bu – korxonaga hisoblanadi.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, korxonaga o'zining faoliyati davomida davlat, fuqarolar va yuridik shaxslar bilan ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy hamda siyosiy munosabatlarda bo'ladi va milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishida o'zining katta hissasini qo'shadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda korxonani rivojlantirishiga faqat innovatsiyalarni uzluksiz ravishda joriy etilishi bilangina erishish mumkin. M.Porter kompaniyalarning raqobatli ustunlikka erishishlarida innovatsiyaning rolini quyidagicha aniqlagan: «...kompaniya raqobatdagi ustunlikni innovatsiyalar vositasida qo'lga kiritadi. Ular yangi kiritilgan tartib-qoidalarga ham yangi texnologiyalardan, ham yangi ish usullaridan keng ma'noda foydalangan holda yondashadilar. Kompaniya yangiliklar tufayli raqobatdagi ustunliklarga erishganidan keyin, bu ustunliklarni faqat muntazam ravishda yaxshilashlar yordamida qo'lda tutib turishi mumkindir. Raqobatchilar innovatsiyalarni takomillashtirish va joriy

¹Виханский О.С., Наумов А.И. Менеджмент: Учебник.-3-е изд. –Москва.: Экономистъ, 2004.-С.528:ил.; Райзберг Б.А. Курс управления экономикой.-СПб.: Питер, 2003.-С.568.; Фатхутдинов Р. А. Производственный менеджмент. Учебник «Банки и биржи», ЮНИТИ, 1997.; Афанасьев В.Н., Постников А.И. Управление предприятием: организационные модели и информационно-управляющие системы: Учебное пособие-Москва.:Издательство РУДН, 2018.-С.193.;

²Sharifxo'jayev M., Abdullaev Yo. Menejment: Darslik. –Toshkent.: O'qituvchi. 2001.; Abdurahmanov Q.X. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti (nazariya va amaliyot). Oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun darslik. Toshkent.: "Mehnat", 2004.-B.672. G'ulomov S.S. va boshqalar. Menejment asoslari. – Toshkent.: ToshDAU. 1998.; Zaynutdinova Sh. N. Va boshq. Menejment asoslari/– Toshkent, Moliya. 2001..

etishdan to'xtagan har qanday kompaniyani darhol va albatta chetlab o'tib ketadilar».

Korxonaning raqobatbardoshligi deganda, iste'molchilar uchun raqobatchilarning tovarlariga nisbatan ko'proq o'ziga tortuvchan bo'lgan tovarlar ishlab chiqarish va sotish tushuniladi. Raqobat muhitini uzluksiz nazorat qilib turish – ishlab chiqarishni ehtiyojlarni eng samarali usulda qondirish uchun mo'ljallangan zarur shartidir. Raqobat muhitining holati haqidagi xulosalar, korxonaning innovatsion siyosatini ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Korxonaning barqarorligi, uning davomiylik jihatdan uzoq muddatga mo'ljallangan samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishini xarakterlovchi murakkab iqtisodiy kategoriyadir va korxonaning raqobatbardoshligi, iqtisodiy xavfsizligi hamda iqtisodiy samaradorlik kabi uchta elementga asoslangan. Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, bu elementlar o'zaro chambarchas bog'liq va birgalikda faoliyat ko'rsatadi, biroq, turlicha funksional vazifalarga ega. Raqobatbardoshlik – korxonaning rivojlanishining salohiyatini, barqarorlik esa – korxonaning uzoq muddatli istiqbolini belgilaydi. Korxonaning barqarorligini vaqtlanga taqsimlangan raqobatbardoshlik, deb aytish mumkin. Vaqtning uncha katta bo'lmagan intervallarida bu ikkala tushuncha teng kuchga ega bo'ladi.

Korxonaning ishlab chiqarishni, mehnat va boshqarishni tashkil etishda, uning texnik hamda texnologik imkoniyatlarida ifodalangan

ishlab chiqarish salohiyati – innovatsiyalarni o'z vaqtida ta'minlab beradigan elementdir. Korxonaning ishlab chiqarish salohiyati qancha yuqori bo'lsa, mahsulot ishlab chiqarishga va uning sifatiga qilinadigan xarajatlar ulushining darajasi uncha past bo'ladi. Ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotning, raqobatchilar tovarlarining sifatidan yuqori turuvchi sifati, innovatsion salohiyatning moddiy ifodalovchi hisoblanadi³.

Ushbu kategoriya turli davr va formatsiyalar iqtisodchilari tomonidan keng, ayni paytda turli ma'nolarda qo'llanilgan. Har bir davr va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy formatiya o'z xo'jalik mexanizmi ega bo'lib, ishlab chiqarish bir usuldan boshqasiga o'tganda xo'jalik mexanizmi ham o'zgaradi.

«Korxonaning xo'jalik mexanizmi – bu, xo'jalik yuritishning tamoyil, usul va shakllari ko'lami bo'lib, ular yordamida ishlab chiqarish jarayoni va mehnat jamoasini boshqarish, mehnat jamoasini boshqarish munosabatlari tizimi bilan ishlab chiqarish asosiy vositalari o'rtasida aloqa va o'zaro ta'sir amalga oshiriladi»⁴.

Xo'jalik mexanizmining samarali amal qilishi ishlab chiqarish, boshqarishni tashkil etishning tarkibiy qismlari asoslash zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi, xo'jalik yuritishning shakl va usullari esa ilmiy tamoyillar asosida tanlanishini taqozo etadi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Korxonalarda ishlab chiqarish, boshqarishni tashkil etishning tarkibiy qismlari tasnifi

Boshqarish elementlari	Iqtisodiy samaradorligi
Korxonaning barqarorligi	Korxonaning raqobatbardoshligi
Korxonaning innovatsion rivojlanishi	Mahsulotning raqobatbardoshligi
Boshqarish mexanizmini takomillashtirish	Raqobat ustunliklari
	Xorijiy bozorlarga chiqish imkoniyati

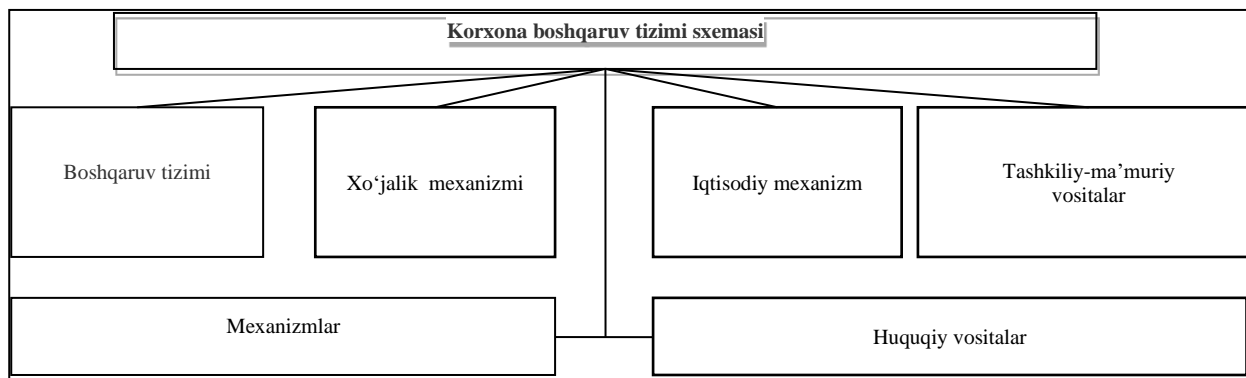
Xo'jalik yuritish va bu jarayonni tashkil etish bilan bog'liq ko'pgina tushunchalar mavjud. «Xo'jalik mexanizmi», «xo'jalik yuritishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi», «xo'jalikni boshqarish mexanizmi», «iqtisodiyotni boshqarish», «xo'jalik boshqaruvi mexanizmi», «bozor mexanizmi» kabi tushunchalar ana shunday tushunchalar sirasiga kiradi. Izohlanishi davomida ular ilmiy muomalaga yangidan-yangi ma'no kasb etgan holda kirib kelaveradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, xo'jalik yuritish tizimining alohida elementlarini tadqiq etish jarayonida ma'lum darajada chalkashliklarni va kompleks yondashuvni ishlab chiqishda ba'zi qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ko'pgina holatlarda bitta tushunchaning ta'rifi turli xil ma'nolarni anglatadi. Bu fikr keng tarqalgan faoliyat yuritishning «xo'jalik mexanizmi» va «iqtisodiy mexanizm» kategoriyalariga ham bevosita taalluqlidir.

«Mexanizm» tushunchasi (yunon tilidan olingan bo'lib, «mashina» ma'nosini anglatadi) iqtisodiyot nazariyasi asoschilari tomonidan mexanikadan kiritilgan. Iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda iqtisodiy jarayonlarga

ta'sir ko'rsatish usullari va vositalari yig'indisi ma'nosini anglatuvchi tushuncha sifatida qo'llaniladi.

Xo'jalik mexanizmini aniqlash borasidagi turli xil yondashuvlarni o'rganish natijalaridan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, bu mexanizmga uning asosini tashkil qiluvchi boshqaruv jarayonidagi aniq usullar yig'indisi sifatida qarash lozim. Unutmastik joizki, korxonaning xo'jalik mexanizmi bilan boshqaruv tizimi o'zaro aloqada bo'ladi (1-rasm). Lekin shuni ham alohida ta'kidlash lozimki, samarali xo'jalik yuritishda iqtisodiy mexanizm boshqa mexanizmlarga qaraganda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu boisdan ham unga korxonaning xo'jalik yuritish faoliyatida iqtisodiy mexanizmni asosiy bo'lg'in sifatida qarash zarur.

Professor G.M.Qosimov⁵ «Korxonaning iqtisodiy mexanizmi – bu iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimi, ijtimoiy ishlab chiqarish (xizmat ko'rsatish)ni rejali boshqarish, yuksak pirovard natijalarga erishishda foydalaniladigan vositalar, usullar, tamoyillar va shakllarning jami», deb ta'kidlaydi.



1-rasm. Korxonaning boshqaruv tizimining xo'jalik mexanizmi bilan o'zaro aloqasi sxemasi

³ G.Umirova. (2023). Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda motivatsiya omillaridan foydalanishning zaruriyati. Qo'qon universiteti xabarnomasi, 8, 74-77.

³Zaynutdinov Sh.N. va boshq. Menjement asoslari.Toshkent: Moliya. 2001. va menjementi. O'quv qo'llanma. Toshkent-2013, 24-b.

⁵Qosimov G.M. Transport korxonalarida menjement: Oliy o'quv yurtlari tarmoq menjementi mutaxassisligi uchun darslik, G'-Toshkent.: O'zbekiston, 2001. –B.173.

Fikrimizcha, boshqarish iqtisodiy mexanizmining mohiyati va ta'sir qilish shakli ishlab chiqarishda iqtisodiyotdagi har bir bo'g'in holatiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Shuni ham eslatib o'tish zarurki, ko'p iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda «boshqarish mexanizmi» va «iqtisodiy mexanizm» tushunchalari bir-biridan jiddiy farqlanmagan. Lekin bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida va umuman xo'jalik yuritish faoliyatida «boshqarish mexanizmi» tushunchasi asosiy tashkiliy iqtisodiy kategoriya hisoblanadi va korxonalar faoliyati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan boshqa mexanizmlarni o'zida mujassamlashtiradi.

Umuman, boshqarish mexanizmiga boshqarish obyekti faoliyati natijalari bog'liq bo'lgan omillarga ta'sir etishni ta'minlovchi boshqarish tizimining bir-muncha faol elementi sifatida qarash lozim. Shunday ekan, fikrimizcha, boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi – bu, boshqaruv maqsadlariga erishish uchun boshqaruv subyekti tomonidan qo'llaniladigan boshqaruv jarayonlariga ta'sir etuvchi usullar, vositalar, dastaklar yig'indisidir.

Boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi quyidagi tarkibiy elementlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- boshqarish mezonida o'zgaruvchan, boshqarish maqsadlari (maqsadlarning miqdoriy o'xshashi);
- boshqarish omillari (boshqarish obyekti elementlari va belgilangan maqsadlarga erishish manfaatlarida amalga oshiriluvchi aloqalar);
- omillarga ta'sir etish usullari (qo'yilgan maqsadlarga erishish texnologiyasi, vositalari va dastaklari);
- boshqarish resurslari (qo'yilgan maqsadlarga erishishni ta'minlovchi va foydalanish natijasida tanlangan boshqarish usullari amalga oshiriladigan moddiy-texnik, moliyaviy, ijtimoiy, institutsional va boshqa resurslar).

Iqtisodiy mexanizm taraqqiyotni ta'minlovchi va bir-birini taqozo etuvchi vositadir. U universal xarakterga ega bo'lib, hamma yerda bor..., bir necha elementlar yaxlitligidan tashkil topadi. Unga iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish (rag'bat beruvchi kuchlar), ishlab chiqarish, ayirboshlash va iste'molni tashkil etish, iqtisodiy faoliyatning ixtisoslashuvi, iqtisodiy faoliyat kooperatsiyasi va xo'jalik aloqalarini o'rnatish usullari kiradi.

Bozor sharoitida korxonalarini boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmi samaradorligi tashqi omillarga ham bog'liq hisoblanadi. Shunga ko'ra ularni quyidagi guruhlariga ajratib ko'rsatishimiz mumkin (2-jadval)

Korxonaning tashqi muhit bilan o'zaro hamkorligi uning ichki faoliyati menejmenti va ma'lum boshqaruv tarkibidagi turli xil shakllardan foydalanishda amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Korxonalar ichki muhiti insonlarni, texnikani, texnologiyani, axborotni, iqtisodiyotni, tashkiliy tarkibni va boshqa qismlarni o'z ichiga oladi hamda ko'p jihatdan tashqi muhit tomonidan aniqlanadigan maqsad va vazifalarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Statik jihatdan korxonalar ichki muhiti uning tuzilishi va tarkibiy elementlarini ajratgan holda, dinamik jihatdan esa unda kechadigan jarayonlar nuqtayi nazaridan ko'rib chiqish mumkin. U boshqaruv qarorlarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishdan iborat xizmatlar, tovar ishlab chiqarish va boshqaruv jarayonlarini ta'minlaydigan barcha elementlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Korxonalar faoliyati iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, texnologik, informatsion va boshqa jarayonlardan iborat bo'ladi. Barcha ichki tashkiliy jarayonlar tashkiliy tuzilma doirasida amalga oshadi, u shuningdek, tizimdagi mehnat taqsimoti, aloqalari va uning bo'limlari o'zaro harakatini ham aks ettiradi. Tashkiliy tuzilma har bir tarkibiy bo'lim zimmasiga ularning vazifa, huquq va majburiyatlarini yuklaydi.

Umuman olganda, korxonalar faoliyatining natijaviyligi ko'p jihatdan tashkiliy tuzilma tanlovi, mohirona rejalashtirish va o'z vaqtidagi qayta qurishga bog'liqdir. Tadbirkorlik yo'nalishida foydalaniladigan tashkiliy tuzilmalar moslashuvchanligi, bo'ysunish darajasining kam sonligi, markazlashmaganligi, ma'muriy – buyruqbozlik bo'g'inlarining kamligi bilan ajralib turadi. Yetakchi korxonalar tajribasidan bizga ma'lumki, korxonalar faoliyatining muvaffaqiyatli kaliti – avvalo unda boshqaruvning aniq tashkil etilganligi hisoblanadi. U o'zaro bog'liq bir qancha sabab, oqibatlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Boshqaruv sohasidagi mutaxassis va olimlar fikricha, korxonalar faoliyati natijaviyligi rahbariyatning mohirona va har jihatdan puxta o'ylangan harakatiga bog'liq.

2-jadval

Korxonalarda boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmiga ta'sir etuvchi tashqi omillar⁶

Tashqi omillar	Ichki bozor va jahon bozoridagi konyunkturaning o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq. Bular, asosan talab va taklifning, shuningdek, narxlarning o'zgarib borishida namoyon bo'ladi
	Mamlakat ichki iqtisodiy ahvolidan, shuningdek tashqi global vaziyatning o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq
	Inflyatsiya jarayonlari bilan bog'liq
	Davlatning iqtisodiy siyosati bilan bog'liq
	Tabiiy, geografik va ekologik vaziyat bilan bog'liq
	Infratuzilmaning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq
	Raqobatchi korxonalar bilan bog'liq
	Texnika va texnologiyalarni olish manbalari bilan bog'liq

Yuqoridagi fikrlarni inobatga olgan holda, quyidagi mualliflik ta'rifini keltirishimiz mumkin: «Iqtisodiy mexanizm murakkab tuzilma hisoblanib, uning tarkibiga ishlab chiqarish faoliyatini rejalashtirish, narxni shakllantirish, kredit ajratish, yalpi daromad va foydani shakllantirish hamda taqsimlash, shu bilan birga, xo'jalik hisobi (tijorat) faoliyatining boshqa elementlari kiradi. Bu mexanizm tijorat hisobi tamoyillari asosida o'z faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan integratsiyalashgan qurilmaning barcha tuzilmaviy bo'g'inlari harakatining o'zaro uyg'unligini va tashkiliy tuzilganligini ta'minlaydi».

Iqtisodiy mexanizmning mohiyati usullar va vositalar, shakl, turli xil hodisalar uchun umumiy bo'lgan xususiyatlarni aniqlovchi kategoriya va qonunlarni anglatib, xo'jalik mexanizmi uchun nazariy asos bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Shunday qilib, fikrimizcha, iqtisodiy mexanizm – bu xo'jalik yuritishning maqsadini, shaklini, usullarini, vositalarini, iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish va xo'jalik hisob-kitobining resurs (avvalo, moddiy-texnik va moliyaviy resurslar) ta'minotini o'zida jamlagan bir butun tizim hisoblanadi.

Yuqorida xorijlik va O'zbekistonlik olimlar tomonidan iqtisodiy mexanizm kategoriyasiga berilgan ta'riflarni umumlashtirgan holatda quyidagi xulosalarni keltirishimiz mumkin:

– korxonaning iqtisodiy mexanizmi – xo'jalik mexanizmining asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biridir. U o'zida korxonada sodir bo'ladigan iqtisodiy munosabatlar va jarayonlarga ta'sir etadigan iqtisodiy usullar, shakllar va vositalarning yig'indisini namoyon etadi;

– iqtisodiy mexanizm tarkibini korxonalar maqsadlariga erishishda o'zaro harakatdagi funksional tizimostilar va iqtisodiy vositalar yig'indisi sifatida yaratish zarur.

Bozor sharoitida iqtisodiy mexanizmning mohiyati uning quyidagi funksiyalarida namoyon bo'lishi mumkin:

- mulkchilikning turli shakllarida to'plangan salohiyatdan amalda foydalanish, halol raqobat uchun teng iqtisodiy shart-sharoitlar yaratish;

- xodimlarda moddiy-texnik bazani fan-texnika yutuqlari asosidagi sifatli qayta tuzishga bo'lgan rag'batlar va motivlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, malaka hamda ijodiy salohiyatni doimo oshirib borish;

- jamoalar va xo'jaliklar iqtisodiy xatti-harakatining bozor iqtisodiyoti qonunlari talablariga mosligini ta'minlash;

- boshqaruv tuzilmasining barcha darajalarida zamonaviy fikrlashni shakllantirish uchun kerak bo'ladigan iqtisodiy muhitni qo'llab-quvvatlash va h.k.lar.

Bulardan tashqari, bozor sharoitida boshqarish iqtisodiy mexanizmning barcha elementlari va vositalari bir-biriga mos amal

¹ Manba: Muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

qilmog'i lozim: ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishni rejalashtirish, ishlab chiqarishni tezkor boshqarish shakllari hamda usullari, iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish, ishlab chiqarish va mehnatni tashkil qilish shakllari, huquqiy mexanizm, shuningdek reja, narx, ish haqqi, foyda, soliqlar, kredit, normativlar va umuman moliyalashtirish.

Xulosa va takliflar. Bozor sharoitida korxonalarni boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmini nazariy va amaliy jihatdan chuqur tadqiq qilish zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimining dolzarb vazifalardan biridir. Bunda bozor munosabatlari rivojlanishi bilan mulkchilik shakllarini o'zgartirish, korxonalariga ishlab chiqarishni ilmiy-texnik rivojlantirishni, moliyalashni mustaqil amalga oshirishga ruxsat berilgan

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bo'lsada boshqarishning iqtisodiy mexanizmini rivojlantirishda davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash mexanizmi muhim o'rin tutishini unutmastik lozim.

Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, korxonada xo'jalik yuritishga ta'sir etuvchi omillar tahlilida faqat tashqi yoki ichki omillar hisobga olinishi natijasida qabul qilingan qarorlar yetarli darajada asoslanmagan bo'ladi. Sababi, mazkur omillardan ularni chuqur tahlil qilgan va ilmiy asoslagan holdagina foydalanish korxonada boshqaruv faoliyatining natijaviyligini oshiradi. Negaki, bu omillarning batafsil tahlili va ularga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadigan asosiy iqtisodiy mexanizmlarni aniqlash boshqaruv faoliyati samaradorligiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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SAYYOHLAR UCHUN YOVVOYI TABIAT FAROVONLIGINI OSHIRISHDA MARKETINGDAN FOYDALANISH

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ANNOTATSIYA

Jahon banki ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, yovvoyi tabiatning noqonuniy savdosi, baliq ovlash va daraxt kesish kabilar global miqyosda yiliga 1-2 trillion dollarni tashkil qilib kelmoqda. Avvalgi o'tkazilgan va o'rganilgan tadqiqotlar turizmga yovvoyi tabiat farovonligiga intilish muhimligini ta'kidlagan. Negaki, yovvoyi tabiat bu turizmning asosiy ajralmas bo'laklaridan biri ekanligi barchaga ma'lum. Bundan tashqari, bir nechta turli tashkilotlar, shu jumladan notijorat, tijorat turizm korxonalar va davlat tashkilotlari ham sayyohlarga qaratilgan yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha marketing harakatlariga jalb qilinishi kerak. Ushbu maqolada aynan shu mavjud muammo bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar o'rganildi, tahlil qilindi, mavjud muammoning turizmga ta'siri hamda ularga marketing orqali berilishi mumkin bo'lgan yechimlar va ko'rilishi kerak hamda mumkin bo'lgan chora-tadbirlar keltirib o'tildi, shuningdek, qo'shimcha fikr-mulohazalar asosida yechimlar taklif qilindi.

Kirish. Turizm global iqtisodiyotga katta hissa qo'shmoqda, lekin u atrof-muhit va mahalliy jamoalarga ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ushbu salbiy ta'sirlarni yumshatish va barqaror turizmni rivojlantirish usullaridan biri yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish marketingidir. Yovvoyi tabiat va ekotizimlarni himoya qilish muhimligini ta'kidlab, turizm korxonalar tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarga hissa qo'shadigan mazmunli tajribalarni izlayotgan ekologik jihatdan ongli sayohatchilarni jalb qilishi mumkin.

Yovvoyi tabiatni himoya qilish choralarini zarurligi 120 dan ortiq turli mamlakatlarda yovvoyi tabiat jinoyatlari bilan o'zini isbotladi¹. Bundan tashqari, Jahon banki ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, yovvoyi tabiatning noqonuniy savdosi, baliq ovlash va daraxt kesish global miqyosda yiliga 1-2 trillion dollarni tashkil qilib kelmoqda. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yovvoyi tabiatning savdosi va brakonerlik kabi sayohatchilarning nafaqat yirikroq, balki yanada mashhur jinoyatlari hayvonlar farovonligiga jiddiy ta'sir qiladi. Oziqlantirish, ta'qib qilish yoki yovvoyi tabiat va ularning yashash joylariga yaqinlashish kabi kichik huquqbuzarliklar ham yovvoyi tabiatga ulkan zarar yetkazadi, bu ayniqsa juda muhim, chunki bu kabi kichik huquqbuzarliklar ancha keng tarqalgan va bunday xatti-harakatlar yovvoyi tabiat farovonligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotganini sezmay qolishimiz, bular bizga ko'rinmasdan sodir bo'lishi mumkin².

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Bu yo'nalish bo'yicha avvalgi o'tkazilgan va o'rganilgan tadqiqotlar turizmga yovvoyi tabiat farovonligiga intilish muhimligini ta'kidlagan. Negaki, yovvoyi tabiat bu turizmning asosiy ajralmas bo'laklaridan biri ekanligi barchaga ma'lum.

Tadqiqotchilar Fennell (2020) va Markvell (2020) ushbu yo'nalishda o'tkazgan tadqiqotga ko'ra, tabiatga nisbatan axloqiy xulq-atvorning ahamiyatini oshirish turizm faoliyatiga katta foyda ekanligini ko'rsatdi, bu haqida Fennell o'zining "Tourism and wildlife photography codes of ethics: Developing a clearer picture" nomli maqolasida, Markvell esa "Koalas, bushfires and climate change: Towards an ethic of care" nomli maqolasida keltirib o'tgan. Undan tashqari, konservatsiyaga asoslangan turistik so'zlardan foydalanish, vaziyatni to'liq tushunish uchun video orqali sayyohlik va yovvoyi tabiatning o'zaro ta'sirini kuzatish haqida Muntifering va boshqalar (2020) "Lessons from a conservation and tourism cooperative: The namibian black rhinoceros case" nomli tadqiqotida so'z olib borgan. Shuningdek, sayyohlarga yovvoyi tabiatni boshqa sayohatchilar sifatida aniqlashda yordam berish haqida Valtonen, Salmela va Rantala (2020) "Living with mosquitoes" maqolasida, yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish natijalari bo'yicha turistik faoliyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish haqida Bertella (2020) "Re-thinking sustainability and food in tourism" nomli tadqiqot

ishida va de-ekologik aybni zararsizlantirish to'g'risida Tickle va Von Essen (2020) o'zlarining "The seven sins of hunting tourism" nomli maqolalarida keltirib o'tganlar. Bularning qanchalik muhimligi tadqiqotchilarning izlanishlarida o'z isbotini topgan.

Ushbu tadqiqotga qaramay, cheklangan tadqiqotlar olib borilgan sohalaridan biri bu turistik tajribalar paytida yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini oshirishda marketingning muhim rolidir. Cohen (2020) aytganidek, "Marketologlar, shuningdek, yovvoyi tabiat jinoyati bilan bog'liq barcha hodisa va jarayonlarni jamoatchilik e'tiborida qadrsizlantirishning foydali va samarali usullarini ishlab chiqishda ko'proq hissa qo'shishlari kerak", bu haqida u o'zining "Saving the animals" maqolasida to'xtalib o'tgan. "Marketing" atamasi ko'pincha mahsulotlarni reklama qilish va sotish bilan bog'liq bo'lsa-da, yolg'iz bularning o'zi uning yovvoyi tabiat farovonligiga ta'sirini cheklaydi, marketing aslida bundan ham ko'proq narsani o'z ichiga oladi. Amerika Marketing assotsiatsiyasi (2017) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, marketing – bu "mijozlar, xaridorlar, sheriklar va umuman jamiyat uchun qiymatga ega bo'lgan takliflarni yaratish, yetkazib berish va almashish bo'yicha faoliyat, institutlar to'plami va jarayonlaridir".

Buni turistik tajribalarda yovvoyi tabiat farovonligi kontekstiga solib qaraydigan bo'lsak, bunday farovonlikni targ'ib qilish quyidagi bo'linda muhokama qilinadigan turli xil taktikalardan foydalanilgan holda amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, bir nechta turli tashkilotlar, shu jumladan notijorat, tijorat turizm korxonalar va davlat tashkilotlari ham sayyohlarga qaratilgan yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha marketing harakatlariga jalb qilinishi kerak. Marketing ta'rifiga va marketing jarayonida "qiymat" ning asosiy roliga qaytadigan bo'lsak, yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilishni targ'ib qiluvchi tashkilotlar sayyohlarga yovvoyi tabiat uchun yordamchi harakatlar qilish yoki zararli harakatlarni to'xtatish qiymatini ko'rsatish usullarini aniqlashlari kerak.

Tadqiqot metodologiya. Mazkur maqolani yozish jarayonida turizm va marketing sohasiga oid ilmiy izlanuvchilar, olimlar hamda soha vakillarining mavzuga doir ilmiy ishlari, maqolalari va tadqiqotlarining mazmuni, maqsad va vazifalari o'rganildi. Tadqiqot davomida tizimli yondashuv va tahlil qilish usullaridan foydalanildi.

Muhokama va natijalar. Marketing taktikasi va yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha oldingi tadqiqotlar.

Aynan ushbu qimmatli marketing harakatlarining ko'rib chiqilishi kerakligi ilgari unchalik e'tiborga olinmagan. Ushbu tadqiqot yozuvining maqsadi yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini oshirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan ba'zi marketing harakatlarini taklif qilishdir. Buning uchun "Psychology and Marketing" jurnalining chop etilgan

¹ Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining giyohvandlik va jinoyatchilik bo'yicha idorasi, 2017

² Minton, Sisneros-Kidd, va Monz, 2020. (Adabiyotlar qismida keltirilgan - adb)

maxsus bir sonida nashr etilgan tadqiqotda (37-jild, 12-son) marketing va yovvoyi tabiatning umumiy farovonligini qamrab olgan paragraflar jamlangan. Paragraflarda sayyohlarni yovvoyi tabiatni asrash xulq-atvori bilan shug'ullanishga undash uchun marketingdan foydalanish kontekstiga amal qilish va maxsus kengaytirilgan usullardan foydalanish ko'zda tutilgan.

Birinci va eng keng ma'noda, Rayburn, Anderson, and Sierra (2020)³ yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha marketing sa'y-harakatlarini yuqoridan pastga emas, balki pastdan yuqoriga ko'rsatish zarurligini aniqlaydi, bu esa turistik tashkilotlar o'z marketing kommunikatsiyalarida yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini targ'ib qilishlari kerakligini taklif qiladi, ya'ni o'zgarishlar qilish uchun hukumat va boshqa tashkilotlar tashabbuslarini kutish shart emas. Ta'lim tashkilotlari turistlarga yovvoyi tabiat farovonligiga ta'sir qiluvchi barcha xatti-harakatlarni (masalan, yovvoyi tabiatni oziqlantirish yoki ularga yaqinlashish, ularning yashash joylariga tajovuz qilish va h.k.) amalga oshirishga yordam berish uchun turistik kompaniyalarga pastdan yuqoriga yondashuvni qo'llash borasida yordam berishlari mumkin. De Farias (2020) aytib o'tganidek, koronavirus pandemiyasi jamiyatning normal faoliyatini buzdi va yangi norma rivojlanmoqda. Endi bu davr sotuvchilar uchun yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha yangi kompaniyalarni joriy etish vaqti bo'lishi mumkin, chunki odamlar o'zgarishlarni endi yengillik bilan pozitiv sifatida qabul qilishadi, chunki ular bunga tayyor⁴. Silva va boshqalar. (2020) yovvoyi tabiat farovonligi marketingi sof ta'limdan tashqari shaffof bo'lishi, manfaatdor tomonlar o'rtasida muloqotni rivojlantirishi va barcha amaliyotlarda barqarorlikni rag'batlantirishi kerakligini taklif qiladi. Muloqotni rivojlantirishga kelsak, Feddema va boshqalar (2020) aniq ishonitirishga asoslangan xabarlardan ko'ra, funksional yoki ma'lumotli xabarlar ko'zlangan muloqotni ko'proq targ'ib qilishini aniqladi.

Aniqroq qilib aytganda, marketing xabarlari yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini qo'llab-quvvatlashi, uning muhofazasini oshirishi mumkin. Masalan, Baek va Yoon (2020) o'lim va profilaktikaga asoslangan til tasvirlari (masalan, "xavf ostidagi hayvonlarni himoya qilish") yovvoyi tabiatning salbiy jihatlarini samarali ravishda kamaytirishini aniqladilar. Xuddi shunday, Graham va Ferguson (2020) yovvoyi tabiatga zarar yetkazish inson salomatligiga qanday salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi yoki qanday huquqiy-jinoiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi haqidagi qiymatga asoslangan da'volar bilan tanishib chiqib, ular yuzasidan biroz qo'rquvga murojaat qilish ham samarali ekanligini aniqladilar. Qizig'i shundaki, Harnish va Nataraajan (2020) jozibali ko'rinadigan yovvoyi tabiatni qo'llab-quvvatlash ehtimoli jamiyatda ko'proq ekanligini ko'rsatib o'tdi va bu sayyohlarga vizual jozibali grafiklardan foydalanishga qaratilgan yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha marketing choralarini zarurligini ko'rsatdi.

Bundan tashqari, Kuchen va Krishen (2020) ijtimoiy va hissiy kontekstlarni o'z ichiga olgan yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini oshirish to'g'risidagi xabarlardan, ayniqsa, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda foydalanilganda samarali ekanligini aniqladilar. Caldwell va Genri (2020) shuningdek, yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish xatti-harakatlarini rag'batlantirish uchun marketingda hissiy-asosiy xabarlardan foydalanish muhimligini ta'kidladilar, bu, ayniqsa, sayohat paytida hissiy jozibali tajribalar kutilayotganda turizm sanoatida yanada muhim hisoblanadi. Bu bilan bog'liq holda, Loebnitz va boshqalar (2020) o'zlarining tadqiqotlarida identifikatsiyaga asoslangan (ya'ni shaxsiylashtirilgan) motivatsiyalar odamlarning yovvoyi tabiatga nima uchun zarar yetkazishini tushuntiruvchi umumiy sabab ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini targ'ib qilishni, ularni muhofaza qilishni istagan turizm kompaniyalarida hurmatli shaxs bo'lish maqsadida yovvoyi tabiatga qasddan zarar keltirgan ba'zi sayyohlarning maqsadiga ko'ra qanday zarar yetkazishini ko'rsatadigan hissiy taktikalardan foydalanish kerak.

Shuningdek, boshqa tadqiqotlar ma'lum iste'molchilar guruhlarini yovvoyi tabiatga zarar yetkazadigan xatti-harakatlarni qadrsizlantiradigan maxsus marketing xabarlarini bilan yo'naltirish zarurligini aniqladi. Misol uchun, Minton (2020) dindorlik yuqori bo'lgan iste'molchilar yovvoyi tabiatni asrash harakatlariga kamroq qatnashishini aniqladi, chunki ularning hayvonlar va inson uzluksizligiga e'tiqodlari past edi, bu esa yuqori dindorlik sayyohlarini, xususan, yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish xabarlarini bilan nishonga olish zarurligini ko'rsatadi⁵. Chaudri (2020) karkidon shoxini iste'mol qilish uchun dorivor motivlarni aniqladi, bu nima uchunki, har qanday potensial dorivor foyda olish qiymati bilan karkidon hayotini o'z hayoti uchun saqlab qolish qiymati va yo'q bo'lib ketish tashvishlari solishtirilganda potensial dorivor foyda olish qiymati pasayishi mumkinligini ko'rsatib o'tishni xohladi va uddaladi ham.

Xususan, turizm kontekstida Minton, Sisneros Kidd va Monz (2020) yovvoyi tabiat avtomobil yo'llarini kesib o'tganda yoki avtomobil yo'llari yovvoyi tabiat manzilgohlari bo'ylab o'tgan holatlarda sayyohlik joylarida transport harakati kuchayganida yuzaga keladigan "yovvoyi tabiat tiqilishi"ni o'rganib chiqdi. Bu ijtimoiy me'yorlarga asoslangan xabar almashish yovvoyi tabiatni asrash harakatlarini rag'batlantirishda boshqa xabar almashish turlariga (masalan, sof ta'lim yoki shaxsiy javobgarlik xabari) qaraganda samaraliroq bo'lgan degan xulosani qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Xuddi shunday, Sattler va uning hamkasblari (2020) tabiatni muhofaza qilish xulq-atvori targ'ib qilish uchun xabar almashish taktikasini sinovdan o'tkazdi va boshqalarning xabar almashishi (masalan, hayvonning oilasini himoya qilish) o'z-o'ziga foyda keltiradigan (masalan, siz qahramon bo'lishni istashingiz mumkin) yoki qidiruv yordam berish usullari uchun ma'lumotlar bazasi asosidagi nazorat foydasiz xabarlardan ko'ra foydaliroq ekanligini aniqladi. Shuningdek, turizmning o'ziga xos sohasida Keel va Wolf (2020) sayyohlarni bilmasdan yovvoyi tabiatning ozor chekishiga yoki yovvoyi tabiatning yo'qolib ketishini qaytarib bo'lmaydigan darajada kamaytirishga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan raqobatbardosh ov yoki baliq ovlash tadbirlarini amalga oshirishda ehtiyot bo'lishga undaydi.

Kengroq ma'noda aytadigan bo'lsak, Nataraajan (2020) ekoturizm biznes modelining afzalliklari va yovvoyi tabiat farovonligidan manfaatdor bo'lgan xodimlarni yollash, yovvoyi tabiatning qimmatbaho qismlari o'rnini bosuvchi qismlarni taklif qilish va yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha harakatlarning moliyaviy va atrof-muhitga ta'sirini ko'rsatish sayyohning turizm biznesi va yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish harakatlariga nisbatan qimmatli tushunchalarini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Quyidagi sxema orqali yovvoyi tabiat marketing tizimida amalga oshirilishi kerak bo'lgan ishlar yoritib beriladi.

O'tkazilgan barcha tadqiqot ishlari o'rganib, ularni tahlil qilgan holda, ularning sabab va natijalaridan kelib chiqib, yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish va bu orqali turizm yanada o'sishga erishish maqsadiga umumiy xulosalarga kelindi. Bunga asos va yechim marketingning uch asosiy savoli berildi: "qanday qilib", "kim", va "nima". Tabiatni muhofaza qilish hamda buning turizmga ta'sirini yanada oshirish va bu ishlarga sayyohlarning ham o'zini sababchi qilishda ushbu uch savolga quyidagi jihatlar bilan yondashildi hamda ushbu umumiy xulosalarga kelindi:

Strategik mulohazalar: "Qanday qilib?"

- Yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlar pastdan yuqoriga yondashuvdan boshlanishi kerak (ya'ni, hukumatdan emas, turistik biznesdan) (Rayburn, Anderson va Sierra, 2020)
- Sayyohlar buzilgan normani (masalan, pandemiya bilan) eng yaxshilab borayotgan norma sifatida qabul qilganda bundan yovvoyi tabiat farovonligini rag'batlantirishda foydalanish (Farias, 2020)
- Maksimal ishtirok etish va ta'sir qilish uchun muloqot va shaffoflikni targ'ib qilish (Silva, 2020)
- Yovvoyi tabiatga zarar yetkazadigan xatti-harakatlarni kuchaytirishi mumkin bo'lgan turizm musobaqalarini o'tkazishda ehtiyotkorlik (Keel va Wolf, 2020)
- Ekologik turizm biznes modelini ko'rib chiqish (Nataraajan, 2020)

Maqsadli bozorlar: "Kim?"

- "Xabar mazmuni" bo'limida aniqlangan strategiyalar bilan barcha sayyohlarni keng yo'naltirishdan tashqari, xususan:
 - Diniy sayohatchilar. Insonlar va hayvonlar uzluksizligi e'tiqodlarining kamayishi natijasida yovvoyi tabiat farovonligi haqida kamroq qayg'uradigan yuqori dindor iste'molchilarga xabar almashishni targ'ib qiling (Minton, 2020)

- Tibbiy sayohatchilar. Yovvoyi tabiatning cheklangan qismlaridan dorivor sifatida foydalanishni istagan sayyohlarga yovvoyi tabiat haqida qimmatli xabarlar bilan yondashish (Chaudhry, 2020)

Xabar mazmuni: "Nima?"

- Ochiq ishonitiruvchi murojaatlardan ko'ra funksional yoki axborot murojaatlardan foydalanish (Feddema, 2020)
- O'lim tasvirlari va oldini olishga asoslangan tilni qo'shish (Back va Yoon, 2020)
- Qiymatga asoslangan da'volar bilan ta'minlangan qo'rquv murojaatlarini ko'rib chiqing (Graham va Ferguson, 2020)
- Yovvoyi tabiatning jozibador ko'rinishini ta'minlash (Harnish va Natamajan, 2020)
- Yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish harakatlariga ijtimoiy va hissiy motivatsiyalarni qo'shish (Kachen va Krishen, 2020)

³ Rayburn, Anderson, va Sierra (2020) (adb)

⁴ De Farias (2020) (adb)

⁵ Minton (2020) (adb)

- Shaxsga asoslangan motivatsion xabarlarni ko'rib chiqish (Loebnitz va boshqalar, 2020)
- Ijtimoiy me'yorlarni tartibga solish, chunki turizm odatda jamoaviy tajribadir (Minton, Sisneros-Kidd va Monz, 2020)
- O'z foydasidan ko'ra, boshqalar uchun foydalarga e'tibor qaratish (Sattler va boshqalar, 2020)

Ushbu natijalar birgalikda notijorat, tijorat sayyohlik korxonalari va davlat tashkilotlarini hamma sayyohlarni rag'batlantirish uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan marketing tashabbuslarini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishga undaydi, shuningdek, sayyohlarni bu yerda keltirilgan xabar almashish usullaridan foydalangan holda yovvoyi tabiat muhofaza qilishga, uning farovonligiga g'amxo'r yurakli sayyoh bo'lib hissa qo'shishning noyob qiymatini tushunishga va mana shu qiymatni tabiatdan izlash kerakligiga undashni taklif qiladi. Xususan, ushbu o'tkazilgan oldingi tadqiqot uchta asosiy yo'nalishda ta'sir ko'rsatadi, bular: (1) strategik mulohazalar yoki marketingning "qanday" savoli, (2) maqsadli bozorlar yoki marketingning "kim" savoli va (3) xabar mazmuni yoki marketingning "nima" savollaridir.

Ushbu taktikalardan foydalanishda marketing yovvoyi tabiatni saqlash va himoya qilish uchun yaxshi kuch sifatida ishlatilishi mumkin, shu bilan birga sayyohlarning fikri va xatti-harakatlarini ijobiy tarzda o'zgartiradi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Maqolada berilgan taklifning maqsadi yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish marketing strategiyasini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirishdan iborat bo'lib, u:

1. Barqaror va mas'uliyatli turizm amaliyotiga qiziquvchi sayyohlarni jalb qilish;
2. Mahalliy tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarni rag'batlantirish va yovvoyi tabiat va ekotizimlarni muhofaza qilish muhimligi haqida xabardorlikni oshirish;
3. Mahalliy hamjamiyat va atrof-muhitga foyda keltirish bilan birga, turizm biznesining daromadlarini oshirish.

Yuqoridagi maqsadlarga erishish uchun quyidagi strategiyalar amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz:

1. Mahalliy tabiatni muhofaza qilish tashkilotlari bilan hamkorlik qilish: Sayyohlik korxonalari tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha mahalliy tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilib, tabiatni muhofaza qilish borasidagi sa'y-harakatlarini rag'batlantirishlari va yovvoyi tabiat hamda ekotizimlarni muhofaza qilish muhimligini ta'kidlaydigan o'quv

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sayohatlari va tadbirlarini taklif qilishlari mumkin. Bu tabiatda sayr qilish, qushlarni tomosha qilish va tabiatni muhofaza qilish markazlariga tashrif buyurishni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

2. Ta'lim turlari va tadbirlarini taklif qilish: Ta'lim turlari va tadbirlari turistlarga mahalliy ekotizim va uni himoya qilishda qanday rol o'ynashi haqida tushuncha berish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lishi mumkin. Bu barqaror turizm amaliyotlari bo'yicha seminarlar, mahalliy fermer xo'jaliklari, bozorlarga tashriflar va mahalliy jamoalar bilan madaniy almashinuvlarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

3. Mas'uliyatli turizm amaliyotlarini targ'ib qilish: Turizm korxonalari chiqindilarni kamaytirish, suvni tejash va mahalliy biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash kabi mas'uliyatli turizm amaliyotlarini ilgari surishlari mumkin. Buni tabellar, broshyuralar va ijtimoiy media kampaniyalari orqali amalga oshirish mumkin.

4. Belgilangan joyning noyob yovvoyi tabiati va tabiiy go'zalligini namoyish eting: Turizm korxonalari tashrif buyuradigan joyning noyob yovvoyi tabiati va tabiiy go'zalligini namoyish qilish orqali shoshilinchlik hissi yaratishi mumkin. Bu mahalliy ekotizimning go'zalligi va nozikligini ta'kidlaydigan fotosuratlar, videolar va ijtimoiy media kampaniyalari orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish marketingi sayyohlarni jalb qilish va barqaror turizmni rivojlantirish uchun kuchli vosita bo'lishi mumkin. Yovvoyi tabiat va ekotizimlarni himoya qilish muhimligini ta'kidlab, sayyohlik korxonalari tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarga hissa qo'shadigan mazmunli tajribalarni izlayotgan ekologik jihatdan ongli sayohatchilarni jalb qilishlari mumkin.

Yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha samarali marketing strategiyalari mahalliy tabiatni muhofaza qilish tashkilotlari bilan hamkorlik qilish, o'quv safarlari va tadbirlarini taklif qilish va mas'uliyatli turizm amaliyotlarini targ'ib qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Sayyohlik korxonalari tashrif buyurgan joyning noyob yovvoyi tabiati va tabiiy go'zalligini namoyish etish orqali ham shoshilinchlik tuyg'usini yaratishi va tashrif buyuruvchilarni atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha chora ko'rishga ilhomlantirishi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, turizm marketingiga yovvoyi tabiatni muhofaza qilish haqidagi xabarlarni kiritish mahalliy hamjamiyat va atrof-muhitga foyda keltirishi mumkin, shu bilan birga, haqiqiy va barqaror sayohat tajribasini izlayotgan sayyohlarni jalb qilishi mumkin.

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MEHNAT BOZORIGA OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI TOMONIDAN BITIRUVCHILARNI TAYYORLASHNI TARTIBGA SOLISHNING INSTITUTSIONAL ASOSLARI

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mehnat bozori, oliy ta'lim muassasalari, sifat, xizmat, baholash tizimi, tendensiyalar, mehnat, kadrlar salohiyati, tashqi muhit omillari.

ANNOTATSIYA

Mehnat bozoriga oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan bitiruvchilarni tayyorlashni tartibga solishning institutsional asoslari tadqiq etilgan.

Kirish. Mehnat bozoriga oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan bitiruvchilarni tayyorlashni tartibga solishning institutsional asoslari quyidagi qonunchilik hujjatlarida mustahkamlangan: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2020-yil 6-noyabrda "O'zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta'lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2020-yil 23-sentyabrda Ta'lim to'g'risidagi Qonuni, 2019-yil 11-iyulda PQ-4391-son «Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimiga boshqaruvning yangi tamoyillarini joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi qarori. Shuningdek, ta'lim sohasida davlat xususiy sherikchilikni qo'llab-quvvatlash borasidagi bir qator me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar 2018-yil 20-oktyabrda PQ-3980-son "Davlat-xususiy sheriklikni rivojlantirishning huquqiy va institutsional bazasini yaratish bo'yicha birinchi navbatdagi chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" qaror, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 11-avgustda "Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalarini amalga oshirishni jadallashtirish va ularni moliyalashtirish tartibini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 26-aprelda "Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalarini amalga oshirish tartibini takomillashtirish to'g'risida" gi qarorlari ta'lim xizmatlari sifati va samaradorligini ta'minlash, davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida tashkil qilingan ta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini namoyon etishning institutsional asoslari hisoblanadi.

Mazkur qonunchilik hujjatlari mehnat bozorida kadrlarning o'z munosib o'rini egallashlariga ham asos bo'lib, mehnat bozori talab va takliflarini o'rganish, bashoratlash va tahlil qilish asosida kadrlarni tayyorlash bo'yicha davlat buyurtmalarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Xalqaro Mehnat Tashkilotining ma'lumotiga ko'ra, dunyo bo'yicha ish bilan band bo'lgan 430 millionga yaqin yoshlarning 55 millionga yaqini (13 foizi) kam ish haqi to'lanadigan (kuniga 1.9 AQSH dollaridan kam) ish o'rinlarida ishlamoqda¹. Bunday holat esa esa zamonaviy mehnat bozori talab qiladigan har tomonlama raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash masalasini alohida kun tartibiga olib chiqadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. "Hozirga kelib, ta'lim xizmatlari xalqaro bozorining hajmi 100 mlrd. AQSH dollari tashkil etmoqda. Inson

kapitali» dunyo milliy boyligining 64 foizini tashkil etadi. Bu ko'rsatkich rivojlangan mamlakatlarda 70 foiz, o'rta daromadli mamlakatlarda 58 foiz, quyi daromadli mamlakatlarda 41 foizni tashkil etmoqda².

Bunday ko'rsatkichlar xalqaro miqyosda ham tan olinib, uning natijasi bevosita "oliy ta'lim boshqaruv tizimidagi o'zgarishlar aksariyat holatlarda texnologiyalar, jamiyat hayotida yuz berayotgan jarayonlar, siyosiy konyunktura hamda "yumshoq kuch" ta'sirini kuchaytirish bilan bog'liq ekanligi qayd etilgan".

Oliy ta'lim sohasida bitiruvchilar raqobatbardoshlik darajasini oshirish ta'lim tizimi va mehnat bozori o'rtasidagi o'zaro asosiy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omil ekanligi bilan izohlanadi. Bu borada ilmiy tadqiqot olib borgan olimlardan U.V.Maksimovning fikricha³ "bitiruvchining raqobatbardoshligi – bu asosiy kompetensiyalar majmuyini, muhim, qimmatli yo'nalishlarini namoyon etib, shaxsa jamiyatda muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat ko'rsatishga imkoniyat yaratib beradigan, shaxsning umumiy, ajralmas sifatleri"dir.

Mamlakatimizda bu borada tegishli qonunchilik hujjatlarida ham qayd etilgan bo'lib, "Keyingi yillarda mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga hamda xalqaro standartlar talablariga mos keladigan oliy ta'lim tizimini yaratish bo'yicha keng ko'lami ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Hududlarda yangi oliy ta'lim muassasalarining tashkil etilishi, kadrlar tayyorlashning zamonaviy ta'lim yo'nalishlari va mutaxassisliklari hamda sirtqi va kechki bo'limlarning ochilishi, oliy ta'lim muassasalariga qabul kvotalarining oshirilishi mazkur yo'nalishdagi muhim islohotlar hisoblanadi⁴.

Mahalliy olimlardan Z.T.Jumayevning fikricha "Ta'lim sifati – bu hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz oliy ta'lim tizimida eng ko'p bahs-munozaralarga duch kelayotgan va davlat hamda jamiyat tomonidan alohida e'tibor qaratilayotgan muammolardan biridir. Chunki, mutaxassislarni tayyorlash sifatining past yoki yuqoriligi doimo ish beruvchilar, talabalar, ularning ota-onalari – umuman olganda butun jamiyat a'zolarining diqqat markazida turadigan masala sanaladi. Shu bilan bir vaqtda, "ta'lim sifati" tushunchasining o'ziga yagona yondashuvlarning shu paytlargacha ham shakllanib ulgurmagani bu

¹ Global Employment Trends for Youth 2020: Technology and the future of jobs International Labour Office – Geneva: ILO, 2020

² <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mirovyy-rynok-obrazovatelnyh-uslug-vysshey-shkoly/http://www.m-economy.ru/art.php?nArtId=3649>

³ Максимова Е.В. Развитие конкурентоспособности студента в образовательном процессе университета: автореф. дис. ...канд. пед. наук. Оренбург, 2005. 14-16 с.

⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 5-iyundagi «Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifati oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida qarori.

masalaning ijtimoiy muhokamasini yanada murakkablashtiradi, unga bo'lgan turlicha yondashuvlar kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'ladi⁵.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida xizmatlar sifatini tadqiq etgan olimlardan akademiklar S.S.Gulyamov Q.X.Abduraxmonov "Oliy ta'limdan kutiladigan xususiy manfaat bu bevosita ta'lim oluvchilar uchundir. Ta'limning iqtisodiy natijalari shakli turlicha, ya'ni natura va pul ko'rinishida, bevosita va bilvosita bo'lishi mumkin. Qoidaga ko'ra, inson qanchalik yuqori darajada ta'lim olsa, u shunchalik ko'p oylik maosh oladi (pul ko'rinishidagi samara), nufuzli ishga kirishda imkoniyati oshadi (pul ko'rinishida bo'lmagan samara), ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot tufayli bo'layotgan o'zgarish va yangilanishlarga tezda moslashadi (bilvosita samara). Zero, barcha samaradorlik (manfaat) son bilan hisoblanmaydi. Shuning uchun ta'limning tahlilda qo'llaniladigan iqtisodiy samaradorligining asosiy shakli pul ko'rinishidagi samaradir xodim (mutaxassis)ning umumta'limiy va maxsus tayyorgarlik darajasining ortishi natijasida uning oylik maoshining ortishi⁶ni ta'kidlaydilar⁶.

"Hozirgi sharoitda ijtimoiy rivojlanish istiqbollari ta'lim tizimining holatiga, uning shaxs va jamiyatning yuqori sifatli ta'lim xizmatlariga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini qondira olishiga prinsipial jihatdan bog'liq. Bizningcha ta'lim sohasi hozirgi jamiyat hayotining iqtisodiy sohasi bilan ayniqsa, mustahkam ravishda bog'langandir. Ta'lim faoliyati iqtisodiy rivojlanishning muhim komponenti bo'lib qolmoqda"⁷.

Mazkur fikrni davom ettirgan olimlardan Sh.Ergashxodjayeva, D.Nishonovning ko'rsatishicha ta'lim "mutaxassislar tayyorlash vositasi bo'libgina qolmay, u jamiyatning intellektual va texnologik bilim darajasi hamda madaniy saviyasini oshirish, uning innovatsiya va yuksalishga intilishini qo'llab quvvatlash, jamiyatda zamonaviy yashash tarzini shakllantirishdir. Aynan shu jarayon, ya'ni ta'lim va undan ortirilgan bilim intellektual kapitalni boyituvchi hamda innovatsiya faoliyatini harakatga keltiruvchi kuch hisoblanadi"⁸.

K.Muxtarovning ta'biricha "Davlat siyosatining inson kapitaliga yo'naltirilganligining mamlakat iqtisodiyotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi yoritilgan. Inson kapitalini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan siyosat orqali mamlakat aholi hayoti turmush sifati va darajasi yaxshilanadi deb hisoblanadi⁹.

Yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarga qo'shilgan holda, oliy ta'lim xizmatlari sifatini baholash tizimi samaradorligini oshirishning uslubiy yondashuvlarini ishlab chiqish, tizimdagi sifat o'zgarishlarini baholash mezonlarini takomillashtirish, ta'lim sifatini oshirish uchun kadrlar buyurtmachilari takliflarini e'tiborga olgan holda asoslash tadqiqotlar mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada mehnat bozoriga oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarini tayarlashni tartibga solishning institutsional asoslari bo'yicha mantiqiy va taqqoslash tahlili, tadqiqotni

o'rganishda tizimli va vaziyatli yondashuv, tahlil va sintez, kompleks baholash hamda sotsiologiya tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. O'zbekiston Respublikasida mehnat bozoriga oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan bitiruvchilarni tayyorlashda asosiy e'tibor oliy ta'lim tizimini modernizatsiya qilish, uni yangi bosqichga ko'tarishda kreativ fikrlaydigan raqobatbardosh yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashdir. Bu borada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti ta'kidlanganidek,¹⁰ "Kadrlar malakasini xalqaro mehnat bozori talablariga moslashtirish maqsadida milliy malaka tizimi ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu tizim 9 mingga yaqin kasblar bo'yicha kadrlar tayyorlash imkonini beradi. Oliy ma'lumot olaman, o'z ustimda ishlab, ilmi bo'laman, degan, yuragida o'ti bor, jo'shqin yoshlarimizning tahsil olishi uchun hamma qulayliklarni yaratishimiz shart. Shuning uchun maktab bitiruvchilarini oliy ta'lim bilan qamrab olish darajasini 2020-yilda kamida 25 foizga va kelgusida 50-60 foizga yetkazamiz".

Shu bilan bir qatorda, oliy ta'lim muassasalari tomonidan bitiruvchilarni tayyorlashni tartibga solishda boshqaruv tizimida e'tiborga olinishi lozim bo'lgan quyidagi uch asosiy trendni qayd etish mumkin:

1. Iqtisodiy o'sishning bosh omili bo'lgan inson kapitalini rivojlantirishda oliy ta'lim muassasalari ahamiyatining oshib borishi.

2. To'xtovsiz va bir umrlik ta'limga bo'lgan ehtiyojning ko'payishi.

3. Iqtidorli yoshlar uchun raqobat kurashining keskinlashuvi. Shu o'rinda qayd etish lozimki, yaqin istiqbolda ta'lim muassasalari, korporatsiyalar va hatto mamlakatlar miqyosida ham yosh iqtidor egalari uchun raqobatlashish ustuvorlik kasb etadi¹¹.

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga asoslanib, bitiruvchilar raqobatbardoshligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari uchta yirik guruhga ajratiladi:

Birinchi guruh – kasbiy malakasi darajasi ular uchun raqobatbardoshlik bazaviy asosi hisoblanadi, ta'lim dasturi darajasi va murakkabligini, tayyorgarlik sifati, bilimlarni o'zlashtirish va boshqa jihatlarni aks ettiradi. (Bunda diplomlar, sertifikatlar, o'qishning ta'lim shakli, mutaxassislik bo'yicha diplomlar asosiy natijalardir).

Ikkinchi guruh – Raqobatbardosh bitiruvchining salohiyati, kasbiy xususiyatlariga xos bo'lgan ambitsiyalarining namoyon bo'lishi, o'z imkoniyatlari darajasining bahosi va fazilatlarini.

Uchinchi guruh – har bir bitiruvchining mehnat bozorida egallagan o'rni va marketing salohiyati, o'zi tomonidan karera rejalarini, kelajakda ishga joylashish jarayonidagi qat'iyati o'ziga xos bo'lgan nuqtayi nazari, yondashuvi.

Bu borada tadqiqot olib borgan D.A. Konoplyanskiy oliy ta'lim muassasasi bitiruvchisining raqobatbardoshligini shakllantirishga ta'sir etuvchi ichki va tashqi omillar mavjud deb hisoblaydi (1-rasm).

Tashqi omillar:	Institutsional (ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, huquqiy, demografik, texnologik). Mehnat bozoridagi talab va taklif munosabatlari. Oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarini raqobatda ustunlik tomonlarini shakllantirishda real ishlab chiqarish bilan, ya'ni, davlat-xususiy sektor hamkorligi, ijtimoiy sherikchilik, strategik hamkorlik munosabatlari. Oliy ta'lim muassasasining mustaqilligi.
Ichki omillar:	Oliy ta'lim muassasasining innovatsion va investitsion faolligi. Oliy ta'lim muassasasining moslashuvchanlik darajasi. Oliy ta'lim muassasasining nufuzi (imidj) darajasi va raqobatbardoshligi. Oliy ta'lim muassasasining raqobatbardosh bitiruvchisini shakllantirishda aniq belgilab olingan pedagogik strategiyasining mavjudligi.

Oliy ta'lim muassasasi bitiruvchisining raqobatbardoshligini shakllantirishga ta'sir etuvchi ichki va tashqi omillar

Shuningdek, bitiruvchi talaba raqobatbardoshlik darajasini talab darajasida shakllantirishi va rivojlantirishiga qaratilgan xatti-harakatlarida quyidagi ba'zi bir bevosita omillarni ham nazarda tutishi kerakki, bu ichki va tashqi omillar bilan birga har bir bitiruvchi talabanning o'ziga bog'liq bo'lgan xususiyatlarda ifodalanadi:

Birinchi omilga mehnat bozorida talabning tadbirkorlik-strategik xatti-harakatlari ifodalanib, raqobat kurashida individual o'ziga xos ustunlik pozitsiyasiga olib chiqishga yo'naltirilgan istiqboldagi samarali xatti-harakatlari, kasbiy harakatchanlik, kasbiy faoliyatini o'zlashtirishga intilishning o'ziga xosligi, ishchanlik qobiliyati va

⁵ Z.T.Jumayev. Oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining sifatiga ta'sir etuvchi omillar. Journal of "Irrigation and melioration" №4(6).2016, 73 B.

⁶ Образование в системе человеческого развития: мировая практика и опыт Узбекистана // Под ред. акад. Г.С.Абдураимова К.Х. – Ташкент. – 2004. – 34-35 с.

⁷ Abduraxmonov O. Mehnat bozorini boshqarishda ta'lim tizimining o'rni. I.f.n. diss...Toshkent. 2005. 30 B.

⁸ Ergashxodjayeva Sh.D., Nishonov D.Sh. Zamonaviy iqtisodiyot va innovatsiya ta'limi // O'zbekistonda bojxona ishining dolzarb muammolari: nazariya va amaliyot. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani maqola tezislari to'plami. Toshkent. 2010. 197–198-b.

⁹ Мухтарова К.С. Распределение доходов и бедность в переходной экономике. – Алматы, 2001 г. – 223 с. Иқтисодийёт ва инновацион технологиялар” илмий электрон журнали. № 2, март-апрель, 2018.

¹⁰ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. – Toshkent, "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi, 2020 yil 25 yanvar. Manba:www. press-servis.uz.

¹¹ X.U.Umarova Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimining tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmini takomillashtirishning konseptual asoslari. "Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar" ilmiy elektron jurnali. № 5, sentyabr-oktyabr, 2021 yil 5/2021 (№ 00055), 149 http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz

imkoniyatlarini yetarli darajada namoyish eta olish darajasi, yetakchilik qobiliyatini o'stirib borishi va h.k.

Ikkinchi omilga esa talabning ta'lim olishdagi joriy xatti-harakatlari e'tiborga olinib, o'zining birlamchi belgilab olingan strategik maqsadlariga erishishda oliy ta'lim o'quv dasturi talablari asosida jadal o'zlashtirib borishi, o'zining hayoti va tahsil olish jarayonida to'g'ri rejalashtirish tizimidan foydalanishi, tayyorgarlik jarayonida doimiy monitoring va h.k.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yildagi 8-oktyabrdagi¹² "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi 5847-

sonli farmonida "O'zbekiston Respublikasida oliy ta'limni tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash, zamonaviy bilim va yuksak ma'naviy-axloqiy fazilatlariga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish, oliy ta'limni modernizatsiya qilish vazifalari belgilangan". Shuningdek, oliy ta'lim mazmunini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish, ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining barqaror rivojlanishiga munosib hissa qo'shadigan, mehnat bozorida o'z o'rnini topa oladigan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini yo'lga qo'yish ko'rsatilgan, bu borada OTMlarni bitirgan mutaxassislarining salmog'ini ko'rib o'tish lozim (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Hududlarda oliy ta'lim muassasalarini bitirgan mutaxassislar sonining o'zgarishi, (ming kishi)

Hududlar	O'quv yillari						2016-2022 y.y. o'sish, %
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	3,9	4,3	4,5	4,3	5,5	6,5	1,7
Viloyatlar:							
Andijon	4,0	4,2	4,8	4,3	4,6	6,4	1,6
Buxoro	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,8	4,8	6,2	1,8
Jizzax	2,3	2,7	2,9	2,9	3,9	3,6	1,6
Qashqadaryo	3,1	3,6	3,8	3,9	5,2	5,9	1,9
Navoiy	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4	3,1	3,9	1,9
Namangan	2,7	2,9	3,0	3,2	4,1	5,5	2,0
Samarqand	6,0	6,4	6,9	6,8	7,2	8,5	1,4
Sirdaryo	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,6	2,2	2,2
Surxondaryo	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,1	3,3	3,6	2,1
Toshkent	1,8	1,7	2,7	2,8	4,1	3,7	2,1
Farg'ona	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,8	5,8	9,3	2,0
Xorazm	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,4	3,2	4,2	2,1
Toshkent sh.	25,5	26,1	26,1	26,1	27,5	34,4	1,3
Respublika bo'yicha	64,1	67,4	70,3	70,8	83,9	103,9	1,6

Mamlakatimizda keyingi bir necha yillarda OTMni bitirayotgan mutaxassislar soni muntazam o'sish borib, 2017-yilda bitiruvchilar soni 64,1 ming kishini, 2021-yilda esa 103,9 ming nafarni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa Jizzax viloyatida esa bu ko'rsatkich tahlil qilingan yillarda 1,6% ga oshib borganligini ko'rish mumkin.

Keyingi bir necha yillarda respublikamizda yoshlarining oliy ma'lumot darajasini qo'lga kiritishlari uchun tanlov imkoniyatlari kengayib borayotganligini ko'rish mumkin. Mazkur jarayonda davlat OTMlari bilan birlagikda xorijiy, nodavlat va xususiy oliy ta'lim muassasalari sonining ham ortib borayotganligi bilan asoslash mumkin. 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasida¹³ 2026-yilga borib, nodavlat oliy ta'lim tashkilotlari sonini kamida 50 taga, jami oliy ta'lim muassasalari sonini 200 taga

yetkazish, oliy ta'limga qamrov darajasini esa 50 foizga yetkazish asosiy vazifalardan sifatida belgilanganligi strategiyani amalga oshirishning dastlabki yillaridayoq ta'lim sohasidaga istitutsional o'zgarishlarni boshlab berdi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida keyingi yillarda Oliy ta'limda o'qib bitirgan bitiruvchilarning soni oshib borayotganligini ko'rish mumkin, jumladan, bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishi va magistratura mutaxassisligini bitirganlar soni 2017-yilda 61,2 ming kishidan 2022-yilda 235,9 ming kishiga teng bo'lagn, yoki bu ko'rsatkich deyarli 4 barobarga ortgan. Bu ko'rsatkichdan bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishini tugatganlar 70,8 foizga, magistratura mutaxassisligi bitiruvchilari soni esa 2 barobarga oshgan.

Mazkur ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha asosiy natijalar quyidagi 2-jadvalda keltiriladi.

Jizzax viloyatida oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining ishga joylashish salmog'ining o'zgarishi¹⁴

Ko'rsatkichlar	O'quv yillari				
	2016-2017	2017-2018	2019-2020	2020-2021	2022-2023
Oliy ta'limning bakalavriat bosqichini tugatganlar soni	2375	2913	4243	3635	4600
Bitiruvchilarning ishga joylashish darajasi, %	99,2	98,69	98,28	95,6	94,2
Oliy ta'limning magistratura mutaxassisligini tugatganlar soni	87	90	114	197	1083
Bitiruvchi magistratlarning ishga joylashish darajasi, %	97,70	97,77	98,24	98,98	99,04

¹² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yildagi 8-oktyabrdagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risidagi farmoni. (Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 09.10.2019 y., 06/19/5847/3887-son; 30.04.2020 y., 06/20/5987/0521-son; Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 09.11.2021 y., 06/21/3/1037-son, 18.03.2022 y., 06/22/89/0227-son; 04.07.2023 y., 06/23/107/0441-son)

¹³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmoni. <https://lex.uz/docs/5841063>

¹⁴ Jizzax viloyati Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Jizzax viloyatida oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining ishga joylashish salmog'ining o'zgarishini kuzatadigan bo'lsak, bitiruvchilarning ishga joylashishi darajasi Bitiruvchilarning ishga joylashish darajasi 94,2 % teng bo'lib, magistrning ishga joylashish darajasi 98,9 % ni tashkil qilgan, demak xulosa qilish mumkinki, viloyatda oliy ta'lim muassasalari bitiruvchilarining ishga joylashish salmog'i mutanosib ravishda oshib borayotganligini ko'rish mumkin. Bu borada mehnat bozoriga kirib kelayotgan yoshlarning o'zgarishiga ham e'tibor qaratish lozim.

Xulosa va takliflar. Yuqoridagilarni hisobga olgan holda quyidagilarni amalga oshirish lozim:

1. OTM bitiruvchilari raqobatbardoshligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari: kasbiy malakasi darajasi ular uchun raqobatbardoshlik bazaviy asosi hisoblanadi, ta'lim dasturi darajasi va murakkabligini, tayyorgarlik sifati, bilimlarni o'zlashtirish va boshqa jihatlarni aks ettiradi. (Bunda diplomlar, sertifikatlar, o'qishning ta'lim shakli, mutaxassislik bo'yicha diplomlar asosiy natijalardir). Raqobatbardosh bitiruvchining salohiyati, kasbiy xususiyatlariga xos bo'lgan ambitsiyalarining namoyon bo'lishi, o'z imkoniyatlari darajasining bahosi va fazilatlarini, har bir bitiruvchining mehnat bozorida egallagan o'rni va marketing salohiyati, o'zi tomonidan karera rejalarini, kelajakda ishga joylashish jarayonidagi qat'iyati o'ziga xos bo'lgan nuqtayi nazari, yondashuvi asoslangan.

2. Zamonaviy mehnat bozorida bitiruvchilar raqobatbardoshligini oshirishni tartibga solish, ularda kasbiy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish, har bir hududning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy

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rivojlanishi, darajasidan kelib chiqqan holda, oliy ta'limni tizimli isloh qilishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda, fan, ta'lim va ishlab chiqarishning mustahkam integratsiyasini ta'minlash asosida ta'lim sifatini yaxshilash, raqobatbardosh mutaxassislar tayyorlash, ilmiy va innovatsion faoliyatni samarali tashkil etish yo'nalishlari takomillashtirilgan.

3. O'zbekistonda ta'lim tizimini boshqarishni modernizatsiyalash, boshqaruv modellarini takomillashtirish, mexanizmlar, usul va vositalarni jalb etish bilan birga moliyaviy-iqtisodiy kompetensiyalarga alohida e'tibor, rahbar xodimlarning kasbiy layoqatiga qo'yiladigan standart va talablarni ishlab chiqish, ularni tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish tizimini tubdan isloh qilish, ushbu standartlarda kasbiy (tashkiliy-boshqaruv), kommunikativ, axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va media savodxonlik, o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish, o'z ustida ishlash, mas'uliyat va moslashuvchanlik, inklyuziv ta'limni olib borishdagi asosiy samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari takomillashtirildi. Tadqiqotlarga asoslanib oliy ta'lim tizimida xizmat ko'rsatish sifatini oshirishning moliya-iqtisod mexanizmlari samaradorligini ta'minlashga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi ichki va tashqi omillar guruhlanib oliy ta'lim muassasalarining moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlash, moddiy-texnika bazasini mustahkamlash uchun moliyaviy resurslardan samarali foydalanish bo'yicha muallifning ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalari ilgari surilgan.

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13. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yildagi 8-oktyabrdagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risidagi farmoni. (Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 09.10.2019 y., 06/19/5847/3887-son; 30.04.2020 y., 06/20/5987/0521-son; Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 09.11.2021 y., 06/21/3/1037-son, 18.03.2022 y., 06/22/89/0227-son; 04.07.2023 y., 06/23/107/0441-son)

14. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlari asosida Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

15. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risidagi farmoni. <https://lex.uz/docs/5841063>

16. Jizzax viloyati Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar boshqarmasi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.



MEHNAT RESURLARINING IQTISODIYOT TARMOQLARI BO'YICHA BANDLIGINING JORIY HOLATI TAHLILI

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aholi, mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagi aholi, mehnat resurslari, ish bilan bandlik, bandlik darajasi, ishsizlar, ishsizlik darajasi, ish o'rinlari.

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada mehnat resurslari o'sishi va uning tarkibiy o'zgarishi hamda iqtisodiyot bandligi dinamikasi tahlil qilinib, ulardan unumli foydalanish yo'llari bo'yicha fikr-mulohazalar bayon etilgan.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda aholining ish bilan bandligini ta'minlash va mehnat resurslari iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini yaratish muammosi jamiyat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishning eng muhim makroiqtisodiy xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lib iqtisodiyotda alohida ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, mamlakatimiz Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan 2022-yil 28-yanvarda qabul qilingan 2022-2026-yillarda Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasida mehnat resurslarini iqtisodiy faolligini oshirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy "fao" modelini joriy etish, uni aholi muammolarini bevosita hal qilish hamda hududni rivojlantirish uchun zarur resurs va imkoniyatlar bilan ta'minlash.. va "...aholi bandligini ta'minlash va kambag'allikni qisqartirish masalalari.." asosiy vazifa sifatida belgilangan. Iqtisodiyotda tarkibiy o'zgarishlar jarayonida mehnat resurslari iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish muammolarini tadqiq etishning dolzarbligi birinchi navbatda, mazkur tushunchaning evolyutsion qarashlari va konseptual yondashuvlarini ham nazariy va amaliy jihatdan yondashish hamda pandemiya davrigacha va undan keyingi real ijtimoiy hayotga bevosita bog'langan holda tadqiq qilishni taqozo etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son «O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida»gi, 2020-yil 26-martdagi PF-5975-son «Iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va kambag'allikni qisqartirishga oid davlat siyosatini tubdan yangilash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, 2021-yil 11-fevraldagi PF-6277-son «Kam ta'minlangan oilalarga moddiy yordam ko'rsatish hamda kambag'allik bilan kurashish ko'lamini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi, farmonlari, 2018-yil 21-iyuldagi PQ-3877-son «Tashqi moliyalashtirish manbalarini diversifikatsiyalash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi, 2021-yil 27-martdagi PQ-5041-son «Oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish dasturlari doirasida amalga oshiriladigan qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi, 2021-yil 11-avgustdagi PQ-4804-son «Kambag'al va ishsiz fuqarolarni tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish, ularning mehnat faolligini oshirish va kasb-hunarga o'qitishga qaratilgan hamda aholi bandligini ta'minlashga oid qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 9-avgustdagi «Hududlarda «mahallabay» ishlash asosida oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va aholining doimiy daromad manbalarini ko'paytirish orqali kambag'allikni qisqartirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi 504-sonli qarori, 2021-yil 28-apreldagi PQ-5094-son "2021-yilda yangi ish o'rinlarini tashkil etish va aholi bandligiga ko'maklashish bo'yicha davlat dasturi to'g'risida"gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi, 2022-yil 30-avgustdagi PQ-366-son "Norasmiy bandlik ulushini qisqartirish hamda

mehnat resurslari balansini zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida shakllantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Bozor munosabatlari sharoitlarida iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning maqbul strategiyasini shakllantirishning tarkibiy qismi hisoblangan aholining ish bilan bandligini ta'minlash hamda mehnat resurslari faolligini oshirish masalalari S.Jukov, P.Juravlev, Keyns, A.Kokina, K.Makkonnell, R.Mumladze, Yu.Odegov, Rudenko, A.Rofe, L.Sbitova, A.Smit kabi olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Turli olimlarning mehnat, mehnat resurslari va ularning hududlar bo'yicha taqsimlanishiga oid tadqiqotlarining nazariy va amaliy jihatlari o'rganish asosida quyidagi umumlashma va xulosalar chiqarish mumkin. "Mehnat" va "mehnat resurslari" tushunchalari bir xil emas. Agar mehnat shaxs yoki odamlar guruhining tovar va resurslar ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida ishtirok etish imkoniyatini tavsiflansa, mehnat resurslari xalq xo'jaligida ishlash uchun aqliy qobiliyatlar, mehnatga layoqatli yoshga yetgan va zarur jismoniy rivojlanishga ega bo'lgan mamlakat aholisining qismidir. Bundan tashqari, mehnat resurslari mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagi mehnatga layoqatli aholi va mehnatga layoqatli yoshdan kichik va yoshi kattaroq band bo'lganlardir. Shunday qilib, insonni mehnatga jalb qilishning asosiy mezonini uning mehnat qobiliyatidir. O'z navbatida, mehnat resurslarini rivojlantirish yo'llari ularning mintaqaviy taqsimlanishidan, shuningdek, o'sishidan iborat bo'lgan iqtisodiy manfaatlari bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolada iqtisodiy tadqiq etish metodologiyasi, tizimli tahlil, monografik tahlil, taqqoslash, guruhlash, ekspert baholash, iqtisodiy-statistik kabi usullardan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish davlat dasturlari asosida tashqi va ichki resurslardan samarali foydalanish, ko'p tarmoqli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, boshqaruv mexanizmini takomillashtirish asosida amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu rivojlanish jarayonida aholi bandligi siyosati ham individual ham ijtimoiy miqyosida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mehnat bozoridagi konyuktura o'zgarishi iqtisodiy o'sishga yoki uni pasayishiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuning uchun mehnat bozoridagi siyosatni ishlab chiqishda iqtisodiy o'sish va bandlik o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni aniqlash asosiy vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu to'g'risidagi ilmiy izlanishlar yillar davomida turlicha tadqiq etilgan. Jumladan, Dang Tu Lan (2002) "Mamlakatimizda aholi bandligi muammosini hal etishga ta'sir etuvchi omillar" deb nomlangan siyosiy nazariyasida Vetnam aholisi bandligiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar, bandlik elastikligi va iqtisodiy o'sishning o'zaro bog'liqlik o'rganilgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2016-2022 yillarda YAIM va mehnat resurslari (mlrd. so'm/ ming kishi)¹

Ko'rsatkichlar	2016 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.
Yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi	255 421,9	426 641,0	532 712,5	605 514,9	738 425,2	896 617,9
Mehnat resurslari	18 488,9	18 829,6	18 949,0	19 158,2	19 334,9	19 517,5

Yuqorida 1-Jadval ma'lumotlariga tayanib tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, 2016-2022-yillarda YAIM hajmining o'sish tamoyiliga ega bo'lgan, ya'ni 2016-yilda 255421,9 mlrd.so'mni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, 2022-yilga kelib esa 896617,9 mlrd.so'mga o'sgan. Bu yillar oralig'ida mehnat resurslarining eng kam miqdori 18488,9 ming kishini (2016 y.), eng yuqori miqdori 19517,5 ming kishi (2022y), iqtisodiyotda band bo'lganlar esa 2015-yilda 13058,3 mingni tashkil etgan bo'lsa 2022-yilda esa 13706,2 mingni tashkil etgan. O'rtacha mehnat resurslarining soni 18764,3 ming kishi bo'lgan. Mehnat resurslarining iqtisodiyotda band bo'lgan qismi 2022-yilda 18340,1 ming kishi (87,3 %) ni tashkil etgan yoki 2022-yilda iqtisodiyotda bandlarning mehnat resurslari sonidagi ulushi 2022-yilga nisbatan 53,7 foizga oshgan. 1990-2020-

yillar oralig'ida real YAIM ning o'sish sur'ati o'rtacha 105,9% ni tashkil etgan. YAIMning o'sish sur'ati 2013-yil 107,6 foizdan 2020-yil 101,6 foizga tushgan. Mehnat resurslarining o'sish sur'ati o'rtacha 101,7 foizni tashkil etgan. 1990-2022-yillarda mehnat resurslarining o'sish sur'ati 100,0 foizdan 106,8 foizga oshgan. 2015-2020-yillarda mos ravishda 99,4 foizdan 99,1 foizga tushgan. Bu jarayonga demografik yuklamaning davriy o'zgarishi ham ta'sir ko'rsatgan, ya'ni aholining mehnatga layoqatli yoshdan katta yoshdagilarning jami aholi sonidagi ulushining 7,6 foizdan 8,1 foizga oshgani, mehnatga layoqatli yoshdan kichik yoshdagilarning ulushi 43,2 foizdan 29,1 foizga kamaygani ta'sir ko'rsatgan².

2- Jadval.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2010-2022-yillarda iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo'yicha bandlarning taqsimlanishi³ (foizda)

Ko'rsatkichlar	2015 y.	2016 y.	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2022 y.
Ish bilan band aholi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Shu jumladan: iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari bo'yicha</i>								
Qishloq o'rmon va baliq xo'jaligi	27,6	27,4	27,2	26,6	26,2	26,4	25,2	25,1
Sanoat	13,5	13,6	13,5	13,6	13,5	13,7	13,8	13,2
Qurilish	9,4	9,5	9,5	9,1	9,8	9,9	10,0	9,6
Savdo	10,8	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,6	10,6	11,3	11,1
Tashish va saqlash	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,6	4,8	4,6
Ta'lim	8,5	8,3	8,2	8,4	8,4	8,8	9,0	9,3
Sog'liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy xizmatlar	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,6	5,1	4,8	4,9
Boshqa turlari	20,9	21,0	21,4	22,3	22,3	21,0	21,0	22,2
<i>Ish bilan band aholini mulkchilik turlari bo'yicha taqsimlash</i>								
Davlat sektori	17,9	17,5	17,3	18,3	18,2	18,8	18,7	18,5
Nodavlat sektori	82,1	82,5	82,7	81,7	81,8	81,2	81,3	81,5
Mehnat idoralarida ro'yxatdan o'tgan ishsizlar ³⁾	2,7	5	14,4	32,3	57,9	37,1	98,7	49

2-Jadval ma'lumotlarini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, 2015-2022-yillar oralig'ida iqtisodiyot faoliyat turlari bo'yicha iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari bo'yicha bandlarda eng yuqori tendensiya qishloq va o'rmon xo'jaligida kuzatilgan. Ish bilan band aholi soniga nisbatan qishloq va o'rmon xo'jaligida 2022-yilda jamiga nisbatan 25,1 foizni tashkil etgan. 2015-2022-yillar oralig'idagi qishloq va o'rmon xo'jaligida bandlarni tahlil qilar ekanmiz bunda 2022-yilga nisbatan pasayish tendensiyasi kuzatilgan, ya'ni 2015-yilda mazkur sohada bandlar jamiga nisbatan 27,6 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, 2022-yilda bu ko'rsatkich 25,1 foizga tushgan. Mazkur sohada pasayish tendensiyasi asosan 2018 yildan boshlangan. Ish bilan band aholiga nisbatan sanoat sohasidagi bandlik ko'rsatkichi ham 2015-2022-yillar oralig'ida ya'ni 2015-yilga nisbatan sezilarli pasayish kuzatilgan, ya'ni 2015-yilda mazkur sohada bandlar jamiga nisbatan 13,5 foizni tashkil qilgan bo'lsa 2022-yilga kelib esa 13,2 foizli salmoqqa pasayganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Jamiga nisbatan mazkur sohada 2015-2021-yillar oralig'ida o'sish tendensiyasi kuzatilgan. Ish bilan band aholi soniga nisbatan savdo sohasida bandlar ulushi 2015-2022 yillar oralig'ida o'sish kuzatilgan, ya'ni 2015 yilda 10,8 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa 2022-yilda esa 11,1 foizga yetgan.

Ish bilan band aholi soniga nisbatan qurilish sohasida bandlar ulushi 2015-2022-yillar oralig'ida o'sish kuzatilgan, ya'ni 2015-yilda 9,4 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa 2022-yilda esa 9,6 foizga pasaygan. Mazkur soha 2015-2021-yillarga ish bilan band aholi soniga nisbatan o'sish kuzatilgan. Ish bilan band aholi soniga nisbatan ta'lim sohasida bandlar ulushi 2015-2022-yillar oralig'ida o'sish kuzatilgan, ya'ni 2015-yilda 8,5 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa 2022-yilda esa 9,3 foizga o'sgan. Albatta, bunday o'sish tendensiyasining kuzatilishi Oliy ta'limda raqobatni qo'llab-quvvatlash va xususiy sektorni jalb qilish orqali erishildi. Ma'lumki, o'tgan 6 yil mobaynida oliy o'quv yurtlari soni 77 tadan 170 taga yetdi, ularga qabul 3,5 baravarga ortdi. Oliy ta'limda raqobatni qo'llab-quvvatlash va xususiy sektorni jalb qilish orqali 24 ta xorijiy hamda 27 ta nodavlat oliygohlar tashkil etildi. Shu asosda yoshlarni oliy ta'lim bilan qamrov darajasi 9 foizdan 32 foizga oshirildi. Eng past ulush salomoqlari Sog'liqni saqlash va ijtimoiy xizmatlar va tashish va saqlash sohasida kuzatilgan. Mazkur ko'rsatkich jamiga nisbatan o'rtacha 4,5 foizni tashkil etgan.

Qolgan iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida asosiy kapitalga xorijiy investitsiyalar jamiga nisbatan ulushi oshgan. Jumladan, uning jamiga

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Davlat statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari

² www.stat.uz ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tahlil etildi.

³ Davlat statistika qo'mitasi "O'zbekistonda mehnat va bandlik" statistik to'plam Toshkent-2020-y, 40-bet.

nisbatan ulushidagi eng yuqori ko'rsatkich ishlab chiqarish sanoatida 20,6 foizga (10,5 foizdan 31,1 foizga) va qishloq, o'rmon va baliq xo'jaligi 8,0 foizgacha (0,9 foizdan 8,9 foizga) oshgan.

Ishga muhtoj bo'lganlarning umumiy soni 1,9 mln. kishini tashkil etdi (16-30 yoshgacha bo'lganlar o'rtasida ishsizlik darajasi – 20,1 foiz, ayollar o'rtasida ishsizlik darajasi esa – 17,4 foiz). Dastlabki ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, mehnat resurslari soni 19 mln kishini tashkil etib, 2019-yilning shu davriga nisbatan 0,6 foizga ko'paygan. Biroq, COVID-19 pandemiyasining iqtisodiyot subyektlari faoliyatiga salbiy ta'siri oqibatida iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida band bo'lganlar soni o'tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan 5 foizga yoki 671 ming kishiga kamayib, 12,7 mln. kishini tashkil qildi. Shuningdek, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining rasmiy sektorida band bo'lgan aholi soni 5,5 mln kishini tashkil qilib, o'tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan 0,2 foizga yoki 12,4 ming kishiga kamaydi. Bunda koronavirus infeksiyasi tarqalishini oldini olishga qaratilgan ayrim cheklov chora-tadbirlari sababli yakka tartibda tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanuvchilar soni o'tgan yilning shu davriga nisbatan 167,5 mingga (46,4 foiz) kamayib ketganligi hisobiga yuzaga kelgan bo'lsa, 131,2 ming ishsizlarni haq to'lanadigan jamoat ishlariga jalb qilish hisobiga rasmiy bandlar soni keskin kamayishining oldi olindi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun xorijga ketganlar soni 2 mln. kishini tashkil etgan (o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 553,2 ming kishiga va 2020-yilning 1-chorak yakuniga nisbatan esa 232,1 ming kishiga kamaygan). Norasmiy sektorda band bo'lganlar soni (xorijda ishlayotgan mehnat migrantlarini hisobga olmaganda) o'tgan yilga nisbatan 2,1 foizga yoki 105,3 mingga kamayib, 5,1 mln. kishini tashkil etmoqda. Bunda asosan vaqtinchalik bir martali va mavsumiy ishlarni bajaruvchilar (108,4 mingga kamaygan), mehnat munosabatlarini rasmiylashtirmasdan oilaviy korxonalarda va tadbirkorlarda ishlovchilar (87,6 ming), ro'yxatdan o'tmasdan va tegishli ruxsatnomasiz faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan tadbirkorlar (110,6 ming) soni kamaydi. Shu bilan birga, karantin chora-tadbirlari davrida uyda o'tirgan fuqarolar soni oshganligi hamda fuqarolarning shaxsiy tomorqalarni rivojlantirish uchun Bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasidan subsidiyalar berish dasturi hajmi keskin ortganligi uchun dehqon va shaxsiy tomorqalarda band bo'lganlar soni 201,1 mingga ortgan. Tadbirkorlik subyektlari va o'zini o'zi band qilgan fuqarolarga mehnat stajini hisobga olish va rag'batlantiruvchi imtiyozlardan foydalanish huquqi berilishi norasmiy sektorda bandlar ulushini kamaytirish imkoniyatini bermoqda. 2020-yilda Respublikada iqtisodiy nafaol aholi soni 2019-yilning mos davriga nisbatan 4,5 foizga oshgan. Ushbu ko'rsatkich o'tkazilgan tadqiqot davomida tadbirkorlik va xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi vakillari karantin chora-tadbirlari davrida vaqtinchalik o'z faoliyatlarini to'xtatib turishlarini va cheklovlardan so'ng qayta tiklash niyatini bildirib, boshqa faoliyat bilan shug'ullanmaslikni afzal ko'rsatayotganligi sababli oshganligini ko'rsatdi⁴. 2020-yilning yanvar-iyun oylarida, ayniqsa COVID-19 pandemiyasining mehnat bozoriga salbiy ta'sirini yumshatish maqsadida mehnat organlari tomonidan 588,2 ming (30 yoshgacha bo'lganlar 159,9 ming va ayollar 229,4 ming) ishsiz va band bo'lmagan aholiga xizmatlar ko'rsatildi. Xususan, 501,1 ming nafari doimiy ish o'rinlariga ishga joylashtirish va jamoat ishlariga jalb qilish orqali bandligi ta'minlandi, 15,0 ming nafar ishsizlar kasb-hunarga o'qitildi, 27,0 ming nafar ishsiz shaxslarga Bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasidan 10,1 mlrd. so'm ishsizlik nafaqasi to'lab berildi. Shuningdek, bandlikka ko'maklashish jamg'armasidan ajratiladigan subsidiyalar hisobiga 24,8 ming nafar fuqaro shaxsiy tomorqalarida, 15 ming nafar fuqaro qishloq xo'jaligi, tikuvchilik va hunarmandchilik kooperativlarida a'zo sifatida birlashtirilib, band qilindi, 3 ming nafar fuqaro tadbirkorlikka jalb etildi, 256 ta ish beruvchiga mehnat organlari yo'llanmasi bilan ishga olingan 2,3 ming nafar ishsizlarning kasbiy

malakasini oshirganligi va ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj aholini ishga olganligi uchun moddiy ko'mak ajratildi. Mamlakatimizda aholi bandligini ta'minlash ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lib aholi turmush darajasi va sifatini yaxshilashning muhim omili hisoblanadi.

Xususan, yangi sanoat korxonalarini qurish, xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlarini ishga tushirish, kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish hisobidan 2017-yilda 336,1 ming nafar, 2018-yilda 372,2 ming nafar, 2019-yilda 388,5 ming nafar yangi ish o'rinlari yaratildi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda yiliga 10-15% yangi ish o'rinlari yaratiladi (iqtisodiyotda band bo'lgan jami mehnat resurslariga nisbatan). O'zbekistonda bu ko'rsatkich yiliga 1,5-2,8%, jumladan, 2019-yilda 2,8 foizga teng bo'lgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2022-yilning o'zida aholi bandligini ta'minlashda olib borilgan qator islohotlar natijasida quyidagi ijobiy tendensiyalarga erishildi:

- hududlarda korxonalar soni 85 mingga ko'payib, ularning soni 550 mingga yetdi. Natijada, tadbirkorlik, sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi, xizmat ko'rsatish kabi sohalarda 2 million aholining doimiy bandligi ta'minlandi;
 - daromad solig'i to'layotgan rasmiy band bo'lganlar soni 400 mingga oshdi. Ularning soni 5 million 100 mingga yetdi;
 - mahallalardagi 35 mingta mikroloyiha doirasida 175 ming aholi o'zi yashaydigan mahallada daromad topishga ega bo'ldi;
 - yo'lovchi tashish, duradgorlik, kulolchilik, riyetorlik xizmatini ko'rsatish kabi 79 ta faoliyat turi bo'yicha o'zini o'zi band qilish imkoniyati yaratilgan natijasida, bu yili 914 ming nafar fuqaro ro'yxatdan o'tib, ularning soni 2 millionga yaqinlashdi;
 - norasmiy faoliyat olib borayotgan 458 ming fuqarolarning mehnat faoliyatlarini rasmiylashtirildi;
 - imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslarni bandligini ta'minlash maqsadida alohida Milliy dastur ishlab chiqilib, 15 ming nogironligi bo'lgan fuqarolarning bandligiga ko'maklashildi;
 - nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslarni kasb-hunarga bepul o'qitish tizimi yo'lga qo'yildi. Shuningdek, ushbu shaxslarni ishga qabul qilgan ish beruvchilarga subsidiya berish tizimi joriy etildi.
 - O'zbekiston Respublikasining yangi tahrirdagi Mehnat kodeksi tasdiqlandi;
 - fuqarolarni kasb-hunarga o'qitish ko'lamini kengaytirish maqsadida "Ishga marhamat" monomarkazlari soni 23 taga, mahalla kasb-hunarga o'qitish maskanlari soni 489 taga yetkazildi. Mazkur ta'lim muassasalarida 140 ming ishsizlar kasb-hunarga o'qitildi.
 - aholi bandligini oshirish, tadbirkorlik va o'zini o'zi band qilgan shaxslarni qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida yangi turdagi subsidiyalar ajratish tizimi yo'lga qo'yildi. Xususan, kasanachilik yo'nalishida mini-loyihalarni amalga oshirish, tomorqa yer uchastkalari egalarni kooperatsiya va kasanachilik asosida ish bilan band qilish, qurilish brigadalari tashkil etishni rag'batlantirish joriy etildi.
- O'zbekistonda 2020-2022 yillarda ish bilan band bo'lgan aholi sonidagi eng yuqori bandlik darajasi qishloq xo'jaligi o'rmonchilik va baliqchilik (23,7%), sanoat (14,3%), savdo (14,7%), ta'lim (13,5%) va qurilish (11,5%) sohalarining ulushi yuqoridir. Eng past ulushga ega bo'lgan sohalar axborot va aloqa, moliyaviy va sug'urta faoliyati va san'at, ko'ngil ochar va dam olish kabi iqtisodiyot faoliyatlariga 0,38,2 foiz to'g'ri keladi. Germaniya, AQSH va Shveysariya kabi Yaponiya, Janubiy Koreya, Tayvan (Xitoy) ("Super innovator"lik maqomini saqlab turgan mamlakatlar) mamlakatlarda mehnat resurslarining tarmoqlar bo'yicha taqsimlanishini va harakatlanishini tahlil qilganda 2007-2020-yillar oralig'ida bandlik qishloq xo'jaligi va sanoat tarmoqlarida sezilarli darajada kamaygan bo'lsa-da, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida ortib borgan.

3-jadval

Mehnat resurslarini tarmoq sohalari bo'yicha taqsimlanishi (Yaponiya, Janubiy Koreya, Xitoy va O'zbekiston), %⁵

Tarmoqlarda aholi bandligi	Yaponiya		Janubiy Koreya		Xitoy		O'zbekiston
	2007 й.	2021 й.	2007 й.	2021 й.	2007 й.	2021 й.	2021 й.
Qishloq xo'jaligi	4,29	3,0	7,59	5,35	40,8	22,9	23,95
Xizmat ko'rsatish	67,5	73,12	66,37	70,05	32,40	48	50,64
Sanoat	28,21	23,71	25,46	24,60	26,80	29,1	25,41

Xususan, Yaponiya qishloq xo'jaligida band aholi salmog'i 4,29 % dan 3,0 % ga (-1,29%), Janubiy Koreyada 7,59 % dan 5,35 % (-2,24 %), Xitoyda esa 40,8 % dan 22,9 % (-17,9 %)ga tushgan (2,5-

jadval). Bundan tashqari, qishloq xo'jaligi va xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarida band bo'lgan aholining salmog'i o'rtasidagi variatsiya ko'rsatkichi yuqori bo'lsada, sanoatda band bo'lgan aholi salmog'i

⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Davlat statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan amalga oshirilgan hisob-kitob natijalari.

⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Davlat statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan amalga oshirilgan hisob-kitob natijalari.

bo'yicha tafavut deyarli yo'q, ya'ni o'rtacha 25.7 %ni tashkil etgan. Mamlakatimizda aholi bandligining o'rganilgan mamlakatlar bilan qiyoslaganda sezilarli farq sanoat tarmog'iga to'g'ri kelib 14.3 %ni tashkil etmoqda, ya'ni taqqoslanayotgan mamlakatlarning o'rtacha salmog'i natijasidan 55.6 %ga kamligini ko'rish mumkin. 2021-2030-yillarda aholi bandligining prognozi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasiga ko'ra 2017-2030-yillarda YAIM hajmini 2 barobarga oshirish belgilangan. Pandemiya natijasida YAIMning 2020-yilda o'sish sur'ati 101,6 foizni tashkil etgan (yillik o'rtacha iqtisodiy o'sish 4,3 foiz etib targetlangan edi). Ushbu holatlarni hisobga olgan holda 2021-2030-yillarga bir necha ssenariyalarni iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atini 5%, 6% va 7% ligini ta'minlash asosida quyidagi prognoz ishlab chiqildi. Respublikamizdagi demografik vaziyatni hisobga olgan holda va o'rtacha ishsizlik darajasi, o'rtacha yillik mehnat resurslarining sonining oshishi va mehnatga layoqatli yoshdan kattalarning sonining o'sish sur'ati va iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini hisobga olib yillik yangi ish o'rinlariga bo'lgan o'rtacha talabni shakllantirish mumkin. Innovatsion iqtisodiyotga o'tish, yangi texnologik ukladni shakllantirish asosida yillik yangi ish o'rinlarini tashkil etishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj yuqoridagi uch xil ssenariyalarga ko'ra yillik o'rtacha 4,1-12,5 foiz yangi ish o'rinlarini tashkil etish lozim (iqtisodiyotda band bo'lgan jami mehnat resurslariga nisbatan). Yangi ish o'rinlarini tashkil etishdagi asosiy tarmoqlar sanoat va qurilish, xizmat ko'rsatish va IT sohalarida samara beradi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Yuqoridagilarni hisobga olgan holda quyidagilarni amalga oshirish lozim:

Birinchidan, O'zbekistonda iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash va makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlash. O'zbekistonda mehnat bozorida talab va taklif mutanosibligini ta'minlashga aholi daromadlarining oshishiga olib keladi. Aholi bandligini ta'minlashning muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri o'zini-o'zi band etish hisoblanadi. O'z-o'zini band qilishning ulushi ortishi tadbirkorlik faoliyatini kengaytiradi. O'z-o'zini band qiluvchi insonlarni tadbirkorlar tarkibiga kiritish barcha tadbirkorlik faoliyatini olib boruvchi tadbirkorlarni yakka tartibdagi tadbirkor sifatida qarashga olib kelishi mumkin. Mamlakatning soliq-byudjet tizimi o'z navbatida o'z-o'zini band etuvchilarga ham tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshiruvchilarga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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Bundan tashqari, aholining ta'lim bilan qamrab olinganlik va ta'limning natijadorlik darajasi, aholining o'z-o'zini bandligini ta'minlashiga, tadbirkorlik qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishiga va iqtisodiy o'sishga intensiv ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Malaka darajasi yuqori bo'lgan tadbirkorning firma faoliyatini rivojlantirish potentsiali yuqori bo'ladi. Yuqori malakali tadbirkor bozor holati tahlilini atroflicha baholay oladi va bozor talabini, konyunktura o'zgarishlarini prognozlay oladi. 2021-2030-yillarda makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ifodalashda maxsus o'lchovlar kiritish muhim: barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni saqlab qolish, qat'iy moliyaviy siyosatni amalga oshirish, byudjet xarajatlarini kamaytirish, mahalliy loyihalarni amalga oshirishga investitsiyalarni jalb etish, egiluvchan pul-kredit siyosatiga moslashish, kredit majburiyatlarini nazorat qilish va inflyatsiya darajasini tushirish, qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorini rivojlantirish va turli qiyinchiliklarga duch kelgan ishlab chiqaruvchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlash.

Ikkinchidan, investitsiyalar jozibadorligini ta'minlash lozim. Iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlovchi asosiy omillardan biri investitsiyalar hisoblanadi. Bu o'z navbatida, aholining bandlik darajasining ortishiga, aholi ixtiyorida daromadning oshishiga olib keladi. Aholi ixtiyorida jamg'armaning kapitallashuviga – ya'ni investitsiya hajmining ortishiga olib keladi. Uchinchidan, bandlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash chora tadbirlar ijrosining samaradorligini yanada oshirish lozim. O'zbekistonda mehnat bozoriga har yili 210-250 mingga yaqin mehnat qilishga layoqatli yoshdagilarning kirib kelishi kuzatilmoqda. Ularning samarali bandligini ta'minlashda ishlab chiqarish va qurilish sanoatining o'rni yuqori bo'lib, ayniqsa, mehnat intensivligi ta'minlanadigan kichik hajmdagi sanoat tarmoqlarida bandlikni oshirish, xususiy sektor rivojlanishini yanada qo'llab-quvvatlash, qishloq joylarida o'z-o'zini band etuvchi bandlik darajasini oshirish muhim hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birgalikda, aholi bandligiga ko'maklashuvi markazlar faoliyatining shaffofligini ta'minlash va faoliyatlarini takomillashtirish ishsizlik darajasini kamaytiradi. Nihoyat, mehnat samaradorligini oshirishda malaka oshirish institutlar faoliyatini takomillashtirish lozim. Kelgusida malaka oshirish institutlari texnologik o'zgarishlarga, tashkiliy, zamonaviy menejmentdagi o'zgarishlarga javob bera oladigan kurslarni tashkil etishga talab oshib boradi.

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE FUNCTION OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AND MOTIVATION

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HRM, employee motivation, performance assessment, strategic partner, training and development, intrinsic motivation, motivational theories and expectancy theory.

ANNOTATION

The present study shows the crucial relationship that exists between Human Resource Management (HRM) and company success. Specifically, HRM is vital to aligning human resources with strategic objectives. In order to effectively coordinate human resources, HRM must move from administrative duties to a strategic partner role. A motivated workforce and HRM methods are examined in this article, with a focus on hiring, training, and performance reviews. A deeper understanding of employee pleasure is achieved by integrating psychological theories like Maslow's hierarchy and McClelland's wants.

Introduction. Human resource management (HRM) and employee motivation and performance have a symbiotic relationship that plays a defining role in determining the success and sustainability of enterprises, as evidenced by the complex web of organizational dynamics. HRM is essential to creating a peaceful and productive work environment because of the complex relationship that exists between an organization's people capital and its strategic goals. The purpose of this thorough review is to shed light on the various ways that HRM policies, procedures, and initiatives affect and improve worker motivation and output. The idea of human resources as only an administrative task has given way to a strategic partner who is vital to the achievement of corporate objectives in the modern workplace. According to this paradigm, the HRM function is crucial to developing a driven workforce that helps a business achieve its goals. Effective HRM is crucial as businesses struggle with the demands of a dynamic, international corporate environment. This has made identifying and utilizing human capital's potential a strategic necessity.

Investigating the fundamental components of HRM is necessary on the path to comprehending its function in employee motivation and performance. The recruiting and selection process is the central focus of this discussion, and HRM is essential in helping to find candidates whose goals, beliefs, and abilities mesh well with the organization's objectives. Following integration into the workforce, the emphasis switches to training and development initiatives that support employees' sense of personal and professional development while also improving their skill sets.

The cornerstone of HRM, the employee performance assessment process, also acts as a means of assessing individual contributions, offering helpful criticism, and creating avenues for ongoing development. Beyond these conventional duties, modern HRM methods go further into creating an environment at work where employee well-being, engagement, and work-life balance are valued highly – aspects that significantly affect motivation and, in turn, performance.

This thorough analysis will go over important HRM ideas, concepts, and current practices, revealing the complex relationship between HRM and worker performance and motivation. Our goal is to give a solid basis for understanding how strategic HRM activities may lead to beneficial outcomes in the dynamic field of organizational dynamics, through an examination of case studies, research findings, and real-world examples. The main goal of this investigation is to provide companies and HR professionals with practical knowledge that will enable them to foster an atmosphere in which workers are active contributors to the success of the company rather than passive recipients of it.

People in an organization have five basic wants that are arranged hierarchically, according to Maslow's theory of requirements

(Ivancevich, Lorenzi, Skinner, Crosby, 1997).¹ This means that meeting the needs of a higher level requires meeting the needs of a lower level before an individual can fulfill the needs of a higher level. These needs include the physiological or existential needs that all living things have, such as the need for food and water; security needs, such as the need for physical and psychological safety from outside threats; health care; protection of one's integrity; pensions and social insurance; social needs, such as the need for love and friendship and a sense of community; respect and self-esteem, which comes from mutual respect; and actualization, which is the need for one's own growth, self-actualization, and realization of all one's abilities, talents, and potential.

Literature review. McClelland's theory of wants (Wright, Noe, 1995) underlines the significance of individual motives, which is regarded basic, aim of the rewards is a sense of fulfillment and pride.² According to this theory, three groups of factors influence employee satisfaction in organizations: the need for power (desire for influence and control over people, as well as over their affairs, activities, and tasks), the need for achievement (the tendency of an individual employee or to achieve success in the work place), and the need for the association (aspirations to friendly relations, cooperation, and human relations based on high trust).

A few researchers have mentioned a crucial problem, which is the compatibility between the applicant's expectations for the position, in terms of the advantages that would be acquired by taking the role, and what the company will really deliver (Noe et al., 2008). It has also been said that employees' needs are changing: "Today's employees are said to highly value organizations that help them achieve this balance" (Thompson & Aspinwall, 2009, p. 196).

Douglas McGregor (1960) based his research on several perceptions of individuals and how they should be driven. He improved two opposing managerial approach models known as Theory X and Theory Y. McGregor discovered two strikingly different sets of expectations held by managers for their workforce.

Clayton Alderfer founded ERG to overcome the shortcomings of Maslow's requirements hierarchy. 'ERG theory divides human needs into three categories: survival, relatedness, and development. The theory's name, on the other hand, is based on the initial letter of each need: E = existence, R = relatedness, and G = growth. Existence needs consider a person's psychological and physical safety needs, such as food, housing, and safe working environment. Relatedness demands include a person's need to communicate with others, get public attention, and feel safe and secure in the presence of others (i.e., interpersonal safety). A person's self-esteem via personal success, as well as the idea of self-actualization, are examples of growth requirements (Bateman & Snell 2013, Robins & Coulter, 2012, and McShane & Von Glinow

¹ Armstrong Michael (2009). A Handbook of Human Resource Management Practice 11th Edition Kogan Page London and Philadelphia.

² Wright, M.P., Noe, A.R. (1995). Management of Organizations, McGraw-Hill, New York.367.

2000)³. ERG theory, in contrast to Maslow's model, is based on "a frustration regression process," in which people who are unable to meet a higher need eventually become irritated and regress to a lower need level. For instance, when a person's relatedness and existence requirements are met but their ability to attain their growth needs is impeded, they will get demoralized and their relatedness needs will once more become their primary source of motivation (McShane & Von Glinow 2000).

Research methodologies. The research methodology was used to examine the available literature on this topic. The research relies solely on secondary data. Numerous sources, including papers, pertinent books, journals, and webpages, have provided secondary data.

Analysis and results. Many experts believe that an individual's motivation is influenced by both external and inner elements. This illustrates how "forces within an individual or forces outside an individual can motivate or drive an individual." Individuals can generate motivation from inside.⁴ This is known as intrinsic motivation (Gerson 2006). For example, if a person has a strong want to accomplish certain objectives or to do anything in order to attain such a desire or goals, the individual must behave in a specific manner that would enable him/her reach such desired goals'. Thus, intrinsic motivation is a type of self-actualization in which a person feels the urge to do something important. In other words, it is self-generated or self-motivated and is not monetary in nature. (du Plessis and colleagues, 2016)

Extrinsic motivation occurs when motivation arises from outside the person and influences his or her behavior and interactions. When discussing extrinsic motivators in the workplace, it is clear that this type of issue may have an impact on the majority of employees that come to work, since their employment is their primary source of money (Neely, 2007, du Plessis et al 2016). The company should make an effort to connect internal and extrinsic motivation. This is due to the fact that if employees are not supplied with rewards and regular employment benefit packages, they will not be motivated and, as a consequence, will not put forth their best effort, which may result in high performance in the long term.

The Expectancy hypothesis was developed by Vroom V.H (1964, Stránková 2008, William 2010 and Egbu n.d.). The theory seeks to investigate the process of motivation. Vroom employs three factors to move the study forward: "valence," "expectancy," and "instrumentality." Valence, which stands for value, is a measure of an individual's desire for specific outcomes.⁵ It can be either good (desired consequence) or negative (undesired outcome). The notion that the output will result in the expected performance is referred to as expectancy. The belief that the desired reward will be attained if the expected performance is met is referred to as instrumentality. According to Vroom's formula, motivation is missing if one of these three variables is zero: Motivation is defined as $f(\text{Valence} \times \text{Expectancy} \times \text{Instrumentality})$.

Edwin A. Locke has been defined by goal-setting theory (Lock, 1968). Three strategies, in his opinion, may be used to encourage employees: a clear and precise goal; information on the goal's progress toward the goal; and employee engagement in goal-setting.⁶ If the objective is well-defined, challenging yet still attractive and attainable, it will inspire the person or employee. It can be counterproductive to set unrealistic and burdensome goals, therefore it's important that staff members help define the objectives so that they are simpler to accept and, as a result, carry out.

Water, food, clothes, and shelter are examples of physiological demands. Maslow said that an individual's resolve to meet these biological requirements is greater than the desire to meet any other form of need.⁷ These physiological demands are frequently met in the context of job motivation by the earnings and salaries given by the business. Safety wants are desires for security (protection from physical and mental damage), as well as confidence that bodily demands will be supplied (stability) and the absence of suffering. Organizations often assist personnel in meeting these demands by offering safety programs and equipment, as well as security via medical insurance, unemployment and retirement plans, and associated benefits. A person's social needs include the need for affection, belonging, acceptance, and companionship. This need for "belongingness" is typically satisfied at work through social engagement inside work groups where people offer and receive friendship. Social requirements can be met not only in formally sanctioned work groups, but also in informal groupings.

People with a strong need for accomplishment (nach) prioritize sensible thought-provoking objectives over their own hard labor. As a result, they prefer 'working alone rather than in teams because of their strong urge to accept personal responsibility for tasks'. As a result, high nach persons are most at ease "when their jobs offer challenge, feedback, and recognition." Need for affiliation (naff) refers to the drive to seek authorization from others, to 'conform to their wishes and hopes,' and to 'avoid disagreement and confrontation' with them. A sturdy naff "want to form positive relationships with others. They attempt to arrange a promising appearance for themselves and take additional measures in order to be liked by others. Furthermore, 'high naff personnel actively encourage others and strive to smooth out tensions that arise in meetings and other social contexts'. And the urge for power - the need to control one's surroundings, including people and material resources.⁸ People with high npow constantly desire to exert control over others and are concerned about maintaining their leadership position. They typically rely on persuasive communication, require more recommendations in meetings, and prefer to openly review problems more regularly. McClelland, on the other hand, established an alternate technique to 'classifying demands' that was primarily based on watching managers. According to his observations, the three most significant demands are:

1. The urge for accomplishment is described as the desire for competitive success in comparison to a personal standard of perfection.
2. The need for connection, characterized as a desire for warm, cordial, and sympathetic interactions with people.
3. Power is described as the desire to dominate or influence people.

Different people had different phases of these demands. Some have a bigger desire for success, while others have a stronger need for connection, while yet others have a stronger need for power. Whereas one need may be paramount, nevertheless, this does not indicate that the others are nonexistent'. According to McClelland, these three demands may be prioritized differently at different levels of management. Furthermore, achievement demands are particularly important for success "in many junior and middle management jobs where it is possible to feel directly responsible for task accomplishment." In senior managerial roles, however, a concern for institutionalized rather than personal authority becomes increasingly significant. As a result, a strong connection requirement is not as crucial at any level.

Job rotation entails scheduling the employee's time so that he may accomplish a range of duties. For example, he works on Process A for a while, then moves on to Process B, and finally to Process C. Job rotation adds diversity to an employee's routine and aids in the development of a multi-skilled workforce. Employees may also be rotated to do the same thing in various places. Japanese primary school teachers should anticipate to be moved between schools every three years until they are assigned to the district office in their fifties.

Work expansion entails restructuring the work definition such that the employee now performs all tasks necessary to finish the process. Rather of assigning Tasks C, D, and E to workers P, Q, and R, all three tasks are assigned to each of P, Q, and R. on principle, doing all jobs related to manufacturing and witnessing the finished item provides more satisfaction than specializing on a particular task.

Job enrichment refers to making a job more fascinating and demanding, which typically implies more complicated. First, responsibilities are delegated from higher up, and the employee is trained to take on new responsibilities for components of the work that were previously handled by a supervisor. Second, earlier stages of the job are pushed forward.⁹ Third, later phases of work are pushed back, making the employee liable for upstream and downstream operations that were previously handled by others. Fourth, components of the task are shifted down to a lower job level and executed by lower grades (whose jobs are therefore enhanced by the removal of these obligations). Fifth, job components are reorganized and reordered.

Performance management is a goal-oriented technique that ensures that organizational mechanisms are in place to maximize the productivity of people, teams, and, eventually, the organization. It is an important actor in attaining organizational strategy 'in that it entails assessing and enhancing the value of the workforce'. Furthermore, PM consider incentive goals and corresponding incentive values to ensure that the link is properly understood and communicated. There is a strong

³ Bateman T. S. and Snell S. A. (2013) *MANAGEMENT: Leading & Collaborating in a Competitive World* Tenth edition. Published by McGraw-Hill/Irwin.

⁴ Gerson, R. F. (2006). *Achieving high performance: A research-based practical approach*. Amherst, MA: HRD Press, Inc.

⁵ Herzberg, F. W., Mausner, B. and Snyderman, B. (1957) *The Motivation to Work*, Wiley.

⁶ Elena Nicu Ioana (n.d) *Human Resources Motivation – An Important Factor in the development of Business Performance* p 10-39

⁷ Burton Kelli (2012), *A Study of Motivation: How to get your employees moving* SPEA Honors Thesis Spring Indiana University Chapter 8 (n.d) *Performance Management and Appraisal - Semantic Scholar* p-326.

⁸ Herzberg, F. (1968) *One more time: how do you motivate employees?*, *Harvard Business Review*, January/February, pp 109-120.

⁹ Qodirjon o'g'li B. T., Nazarali o'g'li M. S. Fiscal policy as the primary tool to affect the strength of the capital markets //Qo'qon universiteti xabarnomasi. 2023. – T. 8. – C. 32-35.

link between incentives and performance. As a result, performance management systems should be one of the top priorities in company today. Despite the fact that every HR function contributes to performance management, training and performance evaluation are more vital. Performance management, as opposed to performance evaluation, is a dynamic, continuing, and continuous activity. The PM system includes everyone in the organization.¹⁰ Each component of the system, such as training, evaluation, and awards, is integrated and linked to achieve ongoing organizational success. With PM, every worker's effort should be oriented toward accomplishing strategic goals. Training is required to increase a worker's abilities. Training is directly related to organizational success in PM systems. Furthermore, remuneration and performance are intimately tied to meeting corporate objectives.

It is critical to ask why organizations desire to assess employees' performance. Better workplaces provided several essential reasons:

- ❖ Employees will have a better understanding of how their work fits into the larger corporate goals - what role they play in accomplishing these goals, what they should be doing, and how they should be doing it. Employees are often more productive, passionate, and devoted when they understand how they contribute to the company.
- ❖ Underperformance and its underlying causes (either work-related or personal) can be detected early, acknowledged, and corrected before larger issues occur.
- ❖ Potential skill shortages can be recognized, as well as suitable training and skill development.
- ❖ Employees' career paths can be more simply defined.
- ❖ Opportunities for succession planning can be discovered.
- ❖ Employees appreciate constructive criticism; a pat on the back for a job well done may boost productivity and dedication.
- ❖ A planned, frequent performance evaluation or review allows employees to discuss difficulties and concerns, as well as voice their thoughts about their work.
- ❖ Managers might ask workers what they like about their jobs and what inspires them, such as accomplishment, progress, responsibility, new challenges, learning, or financial benefits.
- ❖ As a performance review process promotes frequent communication and feedback with personnel, absenteeism is likely to decrease.

Managing performance is a worthwhile technique that will allow you to determine whether your staff have the necessary skills, attitude, and knowledge to achieve your business objectives.

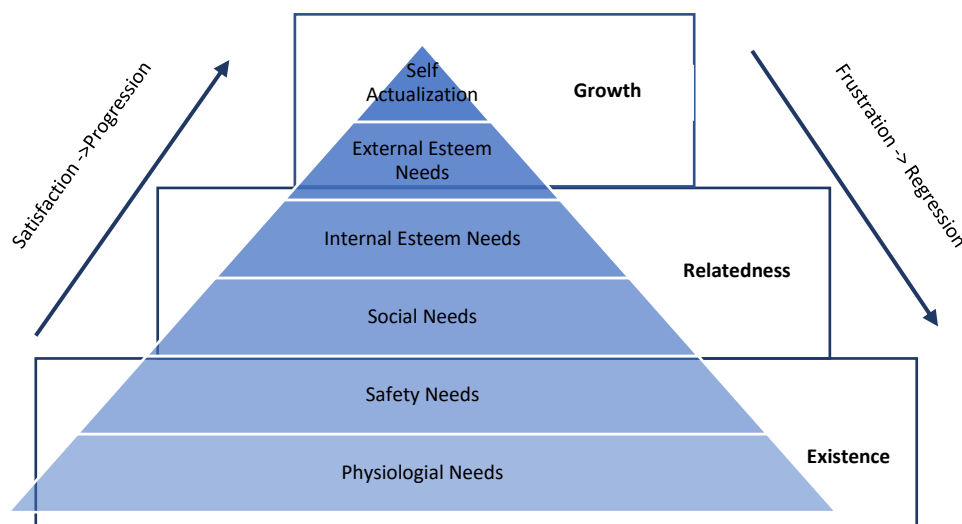
According to the literature studied on employee motivation and performance, it is clear that all theories were founded on some experiments or observations, they are simply written ends about a tested

condition. Though situations may be comparable, they are unlikely to be identical. As a result, managers should focus their attention first and foremost on their staff. They should watch and speak with the personnel in order to create a portrait of their expectations and actions.

With the advent of globalization, management agendas now often include employee motivation as a top priority. Today's managers must overcome the difficulty of attracting high-performing personnel in order to achieve organizational objectives. Without a question, businesses are using employee motivation to encourage workers to perform the tasks they want them to in order to outperform rivals in the marketplace. Research has demonstrated that productive, highly motivated workers who are also creative and imaginative may drive a business to success by achieving its goals. Consequently, an organization's "motivated employees" will be crucial to its ongoing success.

Discussion. As motivation is a person's self-directed conduct to do actions that will lead to the outcome they want (felt need). Therefore, a highly driven person may constantly put in a lot of effort to accomplish the performance goals that the organization has set for him or her. and occasionally goes above and above to achieve their goal. HR managers should thus make an effort to create an atmosphere that will enable staff members to utilize their areas of competence. This approach may encourage workers to provide their best effort, which would reduce expenses and increase revenue. Given that performance management is a means of determining the kinds of abilities, dispositions, and expertise that an employee need in order to meet organizational objectives. Many theories have been proposed to explain the concept of motivation and performance management in order to gain a better understanding of the two. One such theory is Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which identified five basic human needs and arranged them in a hierarchy of importance: physiological, safety, social, esteem, and self-actualization. According to this hypothesis, human motivation progresses from lower to higher requirements. As a result, fulfilling one need inspires the desire to fulfill another, and so on. Maslow refers to this procedure as the "satisfaction progression processes." Nevertheless, Maslow's theory did not center on monetary desire and was unable to predict the demands of employees. However, Alderfer's ERG theory makes an effort to deal with the issue of switching from one satisfier to another.¹¹ According to Alderfer, in situations when the upper need is not met—despite the fact that the person may experience what he called "the frustration regression processes"—the person may revert to the lower need and carry on with their prior motivation. To get beyond Maslow's hierarchy of requirements, he thus classified his wants as a human being into three general categories: existence, relatedness, and growth.

Figure 1: Alderfer's ERG theory.



Herzberg's motivator hygiene hypothesis, on the other hand, contradicts the ideas of Maslow and Alderfer, which contend that the primary source of motivation at work is one's own self-actualization or personal development. Herzberg disagrees, arguing that meeting a need does not eliminate the possibility of unmet needs. For example, while the hygienic aspects have improved, unhappiness may have decreased

rather than increased. Herzberg et al. developed the two-factor model of satisfiers and dissatisfiers (1957). The model is the result of a pilot research that aimed to understand the reasons behind accountants' and engineers' employment unhappiness and contentment. People are likely to express contentment or dissatisfaction at work based on the circumstances of the position.

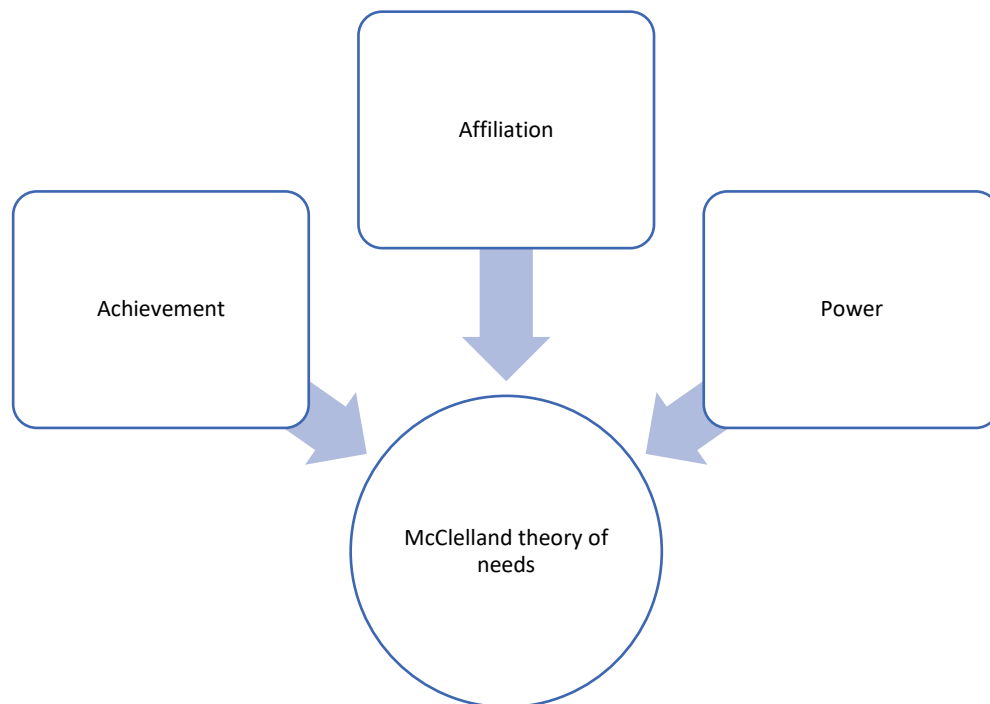
¹⁰ Nazarali o'g'li M. S. Small and medium-sized businesses (smes) in asian nations can benefit from fintech's efficient solutions //World Economics and Finance Bulletin. – 2023. – T. 23. – C. 122-124.

¹¹ William A. N. (2010) Employee Motivation and Performance Ultimate Companion Limited Douala-Cameroon Bachelor's Thesis Business Management December 2010.

Three variables are used by Vroom in his expectation theory: "Valence," "expectancy," and "instrumentality." Valence measures an individual's wants in relation to the output. The result might be favorable (as expected) or unfavorable (as expected). While instrumentality is the idea that you will receive the anticipated reward after you reach your goal, expectation is the assumption that an employee's productivity may lead to predictable performance. Furthermore, the fulfillment of individual expectations in terms of performance delivery and the ensuing reward is the primary emphasis of Vroom expectancy theory. Employees are also aware of their own expectations about compensation for a job well done, as well as those of the employer with regard to the task.

Thus, in order to boost motivation, this theory rewards effort and achievement. Furthermore, rewards are correlated with performance, and an appealing award may motivate an employee to go above and beyond in meeting expectations. They clarify how a human might be driven by forces inside or forces outside in terms of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Therefore, extrinsic elements consider "needs for food, shelter, and money," but intrinsic factors include the desire for success and the opportunity to engage in fulfilling employment (self-actualization). This notion, however, serves as a helpful reminder to managers that part of their responsibility is to create an atmosphere that will support and encourage success while accounting for various circumstances.

Figure 2: McClelland theory of needs.



However, McClelland thinks that taught needs may also serve as a source of motivation by reinforcing behavior while working with groups or subordinates to complete a goal. Three secondary wants—the need for accomplishment, the need for connection, and the need for power—that might drive people were examined in McClelland's theory of learnt needs. He saw that various people's requirements go through unconnected periods. "There are people who have a stronger need for power, others who have a stronger need for affiliation, and still others who have a greater need for achievement." These three demands may get "different priorities at different levels of management," according to McClelland. In contrast to senior management roles, he went on to say that "achievement needs" are more relevant "in many junior and middle management jobs, where direct responsibility is being noticed for job achievement." McGregor's theories x and y revealed two radically different sets of expectations that managers had of their staff members: in theory x, managers believed that regular workers lacked motivation, disliked their jobs, wanted to avoid responsibility, and could not be trusted; in contrast, theory y emphasizes that people are capable of taking initiative to achieve goals they are committed to. In order to maintain their commitment to their jobs, managers utilize performance management techniques and create goals for their staff members. For this reason, Ouchi's development of theory Z—a synthesis of theories X and Y—was essential to the administration of the opposing groups of workers.

Conclusion. This article highlights the crucial connection, within the framework of corporate success, between employee motivation, performance, and human resource management (HRM). HRM is now seen as a strategic partner that is crucial to accomplishing business goals rather than just an administrative task. The influence of HRM policies, practices, and initiatives on employee engagement and productivity is highlighted in the article.

Important HRM elements including hiring and selection procedures, training and development programs, and employee performance reviews are essential to developing motivated employees that support company objectives. Modern HRM practices go beyond traditional responsibilities, emphasizing work-life balance, employee well-being, and engagement—all of which have a big impact on motivation and output. In order to comprehend the numerous aspects impacting employee happiness and motivation, the article examines a number of psychological theories, including Alderfer's ERG theory, McClelland's theory of desires, and Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It also explores the ideas of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation and how they affect behavior at work. Performance management, Edwin A. Locke's goal-setting theory, and the expectation hypothesis are examined as instruments to comprehend and improve employee motivation. It is stressed how crucial it is to identify and deal with personal motivations, such as the desire for connection, success, and power.

In contrast to being passive beneficiaries of the company's success, the article promotes HR professionals and businesses to cultivate an atmosphere where employees actively contribute to the company's success. In today's fast-paced global world, identifying and meeting the varied requirements of employees, encouraging a balance between inner and extrinsic motivation, and putting in place efficient performance management systems are essential for organizational success.

In conclusion, the paper offers a thorough analysis of HRM, motivation theories, and performance management. It offers insightful information to businesses and HR professionals who want to establish a positive work environment that optimizes employee potential and advances the success of the organization as a whole.

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AN OVERVIEW OF GREEN BANKING PRACTICES IN UZBEKISTAN

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green banking, online banking, mobile banking, corporate social responsibility

ANNOTATION

The research draws on existing literature on green banking practices, as well as case studies of banks in Uzbekistan. This approach allowed for a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the topic. The main purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of green banking practices in Uzbekistan, with a focus on mobile banking, online banking, green financing, and guidelines for green banking practices. This paper will also explore the role of green banking in promoting CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) and will discuss the importance of green banking in Uzbekistan, and the challenges that need to be overcome in order to implement it effectively. The literature review revealed a number of important findings, including the lack of standardized definitions for green banking practices, the challenges faced by banks in implementing these practices, and the benefits that can be gained by doing so. These findings will be further explored in the main body of the paper.

Introduction. Banking is classified as a commercial policy to tolerate and protect the cash held by others, and then lend this cash to direct cash methods, for example, to take advantage of or cover only business expenses. It is an industry that deals with money, credit and other currencies. Banks provide shelter to store money and extra credit. They provide bank accounts, endorsements, stores and financial records. Banks use these stores to make credits. These credits include real estate loans, commercial advances and auto advances.

The German word for "bank" is a joint account. The word later became the Italian word "banco" as the Germans became the ruler of much of Italy. Similarly, the French people use a word similar to "bank". Subsequently, the British changed the word to "bank" and later became more commonly known.

The banking sector has a major role to play in ensuring the sustainability of our planet. In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards green banking, which refers to the incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into banking operations. While green banking is gaining traction in developed countries, its adoption in developing countries like Uzbekistan is still in its infancy. In this paper, we will explore the current state of green banking in Uzbekistan.

Green Banking Concept

In recent years many of the banks have started taking initiatives to protect the environment. They have taken many steps to reduce the pollution causing agents in their internal operations by introducing mass transportation systems, usage of energy efficiently. The idea of environmental management began in 1969 with the establishment of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 2014) in the United States, which promotes comprehensive government assistance, the protection of human nature, and the satisfaction of money. And social government assistance from people in the present and in the future. Classified by Green Banking, Institute of Development and Research Technology, it is an umbrella term that refers to the methods and rules by which banks can operate in monetary, climate and social dimensions. This means applying banking activities, information technology and virtual foundations productively and reasonably as expected, with little or no impact on the environment.

The world is facing an incredible test of environmental degradation during the economic transition of events. Society around the world faces the most critical issues of climate change. People these days are becoming more aware of extraordinary climate change and its natural consequences for human existence. So much importance is needed to withstand change and sustained efforts for environmental management must be made in an economic way. Not only public power

and direct pollutants, but also various partners of companies such as cash customers, for example, banks, have the main goal of improving the general public. Banking exercises are not really about the environment, although the external impact of client exercises is large. So banks need to get green rules in their operations, structures, relationships and financing policies. The banking district can improve climate commitment by adopting different green financial practices.

Benefits of Green Banking

- Avoids Paperwork
- Educating entrepreneurs about the environment
- Progress at relatively low rates
- Environmental credit standards
- Other Benefits:
 - Increase in profitability & sales.
 - Improving the service standards.
 - Reduce administrative burden.
 - Reduce costs to serve and sell.
 - Attracting and retention of staff.
 - Drive customer loyalty.
 - Automation of manual tasks.
 - Reducing Cycle time.

It is the duty of every industry to be aware of their responsibility in restoring the ecosystem of the earth and contribute positively to the wellbeing of nature either by generating environmental awareness and by reducing the harmful pollutants in the production and distribution of their products.

Green economic practices represent good neighborhood climate practices and reduce the carbon impression of daily financial training. Green or competent banks not only improve their standards, but also influence the socially doable behavior of other businesses. Banks have set up some green financial activities in India. Recently, banks have introduced various paperless financial methods to their customers. By adopting these methods, clients can greatly contribute to the environment and highlighting the choice of green banking exercises and recording massive practices for adopting green banking services is the reason for this paper.

Green Banking Practices in Uzbekistan

In 2016, Uzbekistan embarked on initiatives to transition to a green economy. The government sought assistance to develop a more efficient green economy model. Specifically, the president of the country signed a decree in December 2022 that outlined specific reforms to be implemented by the authorities in order to promote the green banking economy. Uzbekistan banks have started taking initiatives to protect the environment. They have taken many steps to

reduce the pollution causing agents in their internal operations by introducing mass transportation systems, usage of energy efficiently. Additionally, green banking practices can help improve the quality of life in Uzbekistan by providing access to financial services that are otherwise unavailable. There is a lot of money being spent on improving the environment and biodiversity in developing countries such as Uzbekistan and it's important to ensure that these funds are being used effectively. However, Researchers think it's also important to consider the impact of human activity on the environment, especially when it comes to the rational and sustainable use of natural resources. Without proper management, even the most well-funded environmental initiatives can be ineffective. Uzbekistan was included in the ten countries with the fastest growing economy in the world. About this at the World Economic Forum based on the report of the World Bank "Global Economic Reforms" was informed.

Literature Review. The journal article was written by Milena Faflikova and Zuzana Korecka. Milena Faflikova is an assistant professor at the University of Economics in Prague, Czech Republic. Zuzana Korecka is an associate professor at the University of Economics in Prague. The article begins by defining the concept of sustainable banking and providing a brief overview of the research on this topic. The authors note that the main goal of sustainable banking is to balance the economic, social, and environmental aspects of a bank's operations. The article then goes on to discuss the benefits and challenges of sustainable banking. The benefits include enhanced corporate reputation, increased customer loyalty, improved operational efficiency, and greater compliance with regulations. The challenges include a lack of resources, lack of knowledge, and cultural and technological barriers.

According to two authors, Andras K. Takacs and Josef Tumpel. The article summarizes the main points of the article "The Importance of Sustainable Banking". The first point is that sustainability has become an important aspect of banking. The second point is that there are a number of ways that banks can become more sustainable, such as by implementing environmental risk management, increasing transparency, and engaging in corporate social responsibility. The third point is that there are a number of benefits to banks that adopt sustainable practices, such as improved reputation, reduced risk, and access to new markets. The abstract also mentions some of the challenges to sustainable banking, such as the difficulty of measuring the impact of sustainability initiatives.

The annual reports of Uzbek banks, in particular, annual reports of Asaka Bank, Ipoteka Bank, and Hamkorbank states that in the 2017 annual report of Asaka bank, the bank mentions its commitment to sustainable development and its work on energy efficiency, paperless operations, and responsible lending. It also discusses its social responsibility activities, such as providing scholarships and supporting local communities. The bank states that it has implemented measures to reduce its energy consumption and carbon emissions. For example, it has installed energy-efficient LED lights and implemented a system for monitoring and controlling energy consumption. It has also implemented a paperless banking initiative, which has reduced paper consumption by approximately 80%. In the annual report, the bank states that its energy efficiency program has resulted in a 15% reduction in the bank's energy consumption and a 17% reduction in carbon emissions. It has also implemented a Green Office program, which promotes environmental responsibility among employees. In addition, the bank has installed solar panels at its head office and branches, and has implemented a system for monitoring and managing water consumption. The bank offers its customers a range of online and mobile banking services, which allow them to manage their accounts and perform transactions without the need for paper documents. The bank has also introduced electronic signing for some documents, which eliminates the need for paper documents and signatures.

Based on Ipoteka Bank's annual report, In the report, the bank states that it has implemented a number of environmental initiatives,

including energy efficiency measures, the use of green materials, and a paperless banking initiative. The bank Ipoteka Bank's paperless banking initiative includes a number of digital services, such as online and mobile banking, e-statements, e-invoicing, and electronic signature. These services allow customers to conduct banking transactions without the need for paper documents. The bank has also implemented an electronic signature solution, which allows customers to sign documents digitally. It has also implemented a program to reduce its use of single-use plastic. One of the bank's environmental initiatives is the use of green materials. The bank has implemented a number of measures to reduce its use of paper and plastic, such as using recycled materials for office supplies and packaging, and using low-impact printing methods. In addition, the bank has implemented an eco-friendly transportation policy, which encourages the use of public transportation and carpooling.

In the report, Hamkor bank states that it is committed to promoting sustainable development and has implemented a number of initiatives to reduce its environmental impact. One of these initiatives is the bank's green building program, which includes energy efficiency measures such as LED lighting, solar panels, and rainwater collection systems. Hamkor Bank has a number of community engagement initiatives, including financial literacy programs, donations to local charities, and sponsorships of community events. The bank also supports employee volunteerism and has a corporate social responsibility program, which includes initiatives such as tree planting and clean-up campaigns. These initiatives aim to create a positive impact on the local community and promote sustainable development.

Research Methodology. Research methodology is the way in which research problems are solved systematically. There are various methods of studying a research problem. In this article, exploratory and descriptive research methods are applied.

1. Exploratory research method is a study when there is no clear idea about the particular problem. This research is used when the problem or topic is new. It is the best method in understanding the problem. It helps in understanding the depth and the implications implied within the topic of study, this is an exploratory research. Thus methodology is generally based on literature review and secondary data. It is based on up-to-date literature review on Green Banking in the banking sectors.

2. Descriptive Research Method is a common tool in Problem analysis. Considering the above objectives mentioned in the study, this method is adopted. This method helps in comparing studies or historical data and finding benchmarks and drawing conclusions.

Results and Discussion. The main findings from the analysis of the literature are that green banking practices can have a positive impact on a bank's image and reputation, but the implementation of these practices can be challenging. In particular, the lack of standardized definitions and measurement frameworks, as well as the limited resources and support available to banks, can make it difficult to implement green banking practices. However, the review suggests that these challenges can be overcome by a coordinated effort from all stakeholders, including governments, financial institutions, and consumers.

SWOC Analysis of the study:

A SWOC analysis is a useful tool for analyzing an organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. This analysis can be applied to the green banking sector as well. It can help us to understand the key factors that impact the success of green banking initiatives, and how these factors can be leveraged to create positive change. SWOC analysis is a strategic tool to investigate external and internal factors that affect the success and growth of an organization. Companies use SWOC analysis to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges facing the company. Adequate SWOC analysis can help identify better strategies and pave the way for greater flexibility and long-term viability.

Internal Environment	External environment
<p>Strengths Strengths are what distinguish union dominance and competition: strong brand, strong customer base, strong accounting report, unique innovation, etc. Multiplication results. You need to be sure how to use these results to attract new speculators.</p>	<p>Opportunities Opportunities indicate the cool external elements that the link can give the upper hand. For example, if the country reduced tariffs, an automaker could trade his car in another market, expanding contracts and being part of the industry as a whole.</p>
<p>Weaknesses Weaknesses prevent it from working at its ideal level. There are areas where the business needs improvement to stay serious: poor branding, higher than normal turnover, high level of commitment, defective inventory network or lack of capital.</p>	<p>Challenges Challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Once we overcome a challenge we go up to a higher level than before. For example, What are the key challenges or threats to the quality of our program that need to be addressed? What future challenges may affect the program?</p>

The following are the SWOC analysis for the research and it is as follows.

Strengths

- ❖ Reduces paperwork - Green banking in general is digital and reduces paperwork. It makes use of online mediums such as the internet and online transactions through Internet banking, SMS banking. Consequently, this results in faster service for end users and less tedious paperwork.
- ❖ Saves time - Green banking practices save a lot of time for customers in accessing basic banking services as well as saving time for bank officials. Since time is money, this yields better profit.
- ❖ Reduces cost - It also helps in the reduction of overall service cost for running banking operations. With more automation and internet driven green banking practices, manual errors are reduced.
- ❖ Environmentally friendly - Green Banking has a cumulative effect where other business owners can borrow a leaf from the bank's playbook and change their ways of working to be more environmentally friendly as well.
- ❖ 24/7 Service - With the rise of ATMs and Digital banking, customers can now access all banking facilities (barring a few) 24/7. This results in increased transactions and improved accessibility - a major strength for banking institutions.
- ❖ Lower Interest Rates - Green Banking practices often employ lower interest rates.
- ❖ Easy to use - Green Banking is user friendly, simple and convenient across all strata of society.

Weaknesses

- ❖ Lack of awareness - A major weakness the company suffers from is a lack of awareness amongst its stakeholders and customers with regard to the green banking initiatives being undertaken.
- ❖ Lack of knowledge - A majority of the employees (especially those over the age of 40) working at the bank also lack basic knowledge around green banking practices and are not digitally savvy which makes it hard for the company to back its green banking claims.
- ❖ Inadequate infrastructure - Inadequate infrastructure such as computers, high speed internet connectivity and uninterrupted power supply limit the bank officials in conducting their work and also are a major cause of botherance to customers.
- ❖ Lack of technical knowledge - A lack of a highly literate and technically aware ecosystem throughout the company is often the main obstacle for moving forward with green banking in full force.
- ❖ Lack of cooperation - Lack of sincere cooperation with all the other major banks means that each bank tries to outwit each other and there is no harmonious coordination is the adoption and implementation of green practices.
- ❖ Lack of security - Security issues and possibilities of fraud have also been observed as a result of customers getting easier access to loans and impersonating others digitally.
- ❖ Geographical limitations - Geographical limitations and far off rural areas are places where green banking still has a long way to go.

Opportunities

- ❖ Given it's environmental ramifications, Green Banking is a relatively new concept, fast gaining popularity in the financial world.
- ❖ Customers can access services and transact anywhere, anytime from any device previously registered.
- ❖ There is a global opportunity to cumulatively reduce carbon footprint and offset carbon emission through proper green banking practices - since banks are heavy users of paper generated projects banks can reduce carbon emission.
- ❖ Long queues at the bank can be avoided as customers can transact from the safety of their homes.
- ❖ By financing in solar energy and wind energy programs the bank is reducing carbon footprint from the environment.
- ❖ Mass consumers are more aware nowadays about environmental issues. Promoting green banking is a great way to attract new customers who are more environmentally savvy.
- ❖ Majority of customers don't go beyond using the basic services like ATM and Mobile Banking. This represents a good opportunity to loop these customers comprehensively into all of the service initiatives - even getting them into investing through mutual funds, SIPs and a demat account.
- ❖ As the largest commercial bank in India, SBI has over time garnered a lot of accolades and trust from the public. They can use their status to further spread awareness around environmental issues within their customer base through offers, ads and other initiatives.
- ❖ Green banks can help push India's solar and wind energy sector forward which is much needed to support a dying renewable energy ecosystem. Additionally, it can also support projects aimed towards climate preservation and ozone layer preservation.
- ❖ With the mass of people becoming more computer and technology literate, day by day, especially in the wake of Corona, the chances of green banking practices being adopted wholesomely are far higher than they ever were historically.
- ❖ Number of mobile and internet users are increasing day by day which is a favorable sign to the bank for spreading practices like online banking and mobile banking in rural areas.

Challenges

- ❖ Brand Risk - If banks engage in activities that harm the environment, they will lose their footing. There have not been many instances of increased growth in terms of cost savings and safety due to the natural management framework.
- ❖ Diversification Issue - Green banks limit their business conversion to business equipment that is eligible for the Green Bank screening cycle. With a certain number of clients, they have a more modest base to help them.
- ❖ Face Startup Face - Most green business banks are new and in the early stages of launch. Generally, it takes 3 to 4 years for the bank to start bringing in cash. Therefore it does not help the banks during every inflation.
- ❖ Risk Credit Risk - Credit risk arises from lending to clients affected by pollution costs, changes in environmental guidelines, and

new emissions requirements.

- ❖ High Business Expenses - Green Bank should provide appropriate assistance to clients with talented and experienced employees. Requires senior experienced staff, who will provide additional involvement in green business and client management.

- ❖ Banks Specific Banks - The central area of Green Bank is to help people dealing with the environment, including cash. Climate protection is not like "doing good". Ideally, however, this reason is proven in this situation and Green Banks are proving their resilience even when faced with preconditions that prevent them from working together.

- ❖ Bank ensures IT framework for banking activities. Maintaining security is the best thing to do.

- ❖ Customer There is a double precondition to guarantee customer safety and against misrepresentation.

- ❖ Working of highly complex technology and to install high cost equipment.

- ❖ Lack of Government Support.

- ❖ Less enthusiasm from the banks.

The literature review revealed that there is a lack of standardized definitions for green banking practices, which makes it difficult to compare and evaluate the practices of different banks. Additionally, the review showed that there are a number of challenges that banks face when trying to implement green banking practices, such as limited financial resources and a lack of government support. However, the review also identified some potential benefits of green banking practices, such as improved customer satisfaction and increased brand reputation. The findings of the literature review have important implications for both academics and practitioners. For academics, the review highlights the need for further research on standardized definitions and measurement frameworks for green banking practices. For practitioners, the review provides insights into the challenges and benefits of implementing green banking practices.

Based on the findings of the literature review, the following recommendations are made for future research. First, further research is needed to develop standardized definitions and measurement frameworks for green banking practices. Second, more case studies and empirical research are needed to better understand the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing green banking practices in developing countries. Third, more research is needed to explore the impact of green banking practices on customers, banks, and society as a whole. For banks and financial institutions, the review suggests that they should prioritize the development of standardized definitions and measurement frameworks for green banking practices. They should also allocate adequate resources and support for the implementation of green banking practices. There are a number of different types of green banking practices that can be applied. Some of the most common ones include:

- Green loans and mortgages, which provide financing for projects and investments that promote environmental sustainability.

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- Green investment products, such as green bonds and green mutual funds, which offer investors the opportunity to support sustainable development.

- Green financial reporting, which involves disclosing information on a company's environmental impact and sustainability efforts.

- Green marketing, which promotes environmentally-friendly products and services to consumers.

- Green staff training, which educates employees on how to make environmentally-friendly decisions.

Additionally, banks should engage in transparent and effective communication with customers and other stakeholders to build trust and support for green banking initiatives. Finally, banks should work with governments and regulators to create a supportive policy environment for green banking practices.

Conclusion. Protecting the environment through better business practices has traditionally been shunned by big banks and manufacturing plants. With a renewed interest in the subject on the part of the common man, businesses are waking up and innovating the way they deliver services and products. Being a green banking practitioner has become a label that attracts customers and investors and draws positive publicity.

The literature review presented in this paper has contributed to the understanding of green banking practices in developing countries. The review has highlighted the need for further research and the importance of standardized definitions and measurement frameworks. Additionally, the review has provided recommendations for banks, governments, and other stakeholders to support the implementation of green banking practices. The findings and recommendations from this paper can inform future research and policymaking related to green banking practices. In particular, the findings and recommendations from this paper are especially relevant for Uzbekistan, where green banking practices are still in their infancy. The Uzbek government should prioritize the development of supportive policies and regulations, while banks and financial institutions should make a concerted effort to implement green banking practices. Additionally, more research is needed to understand the specific challenges and opportunities associated with green banking practices in Uzbekistan. Financial institutions need help in solving environmental and social problems by introducing green products and studying their effects on society. The convenience and advancement of online transactions to address and establish various green initiatives has led to the adoption of methods such as more energy and environmentally friendly lighting systems and the implementation of solar powered ATMs for solar energy as an alternative energy source in rural and remote branches.

Although the Go Green concept is mutually beneficial to banks, industries, customers and the economy, current structures do not fully support this vision. Some government intervention is needed to encourage people to adopt green technology and green ideas.

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KICHIK BIZNESNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MAMLAKAT IJTIMOYIY- IQTISODIY HAYOTIDAGI AHAMIYATI

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biznes, tadbirkorlik, kichik biznes, taraqqiyot strategiyasi, tizim, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizim.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada kichik biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash va yanada rivojlantirish uchun mamlakatimiz rahbari tomonidan chiqarilayotgan farmon va qarorlar, taraqqiyot strategiyasida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan chora tadbirlar va belgilangan vazifalar, bugungi kunda faoliyat yuritayotgan, yangi tashkil etilgan hamda faoliyati tugatilgan tadbirkorlik subyektlari soni statistik tahlili, ularning mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimiga ta'siri haqida yozilgan. Muallif tomonidan mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsuloti, bandlik, sanoat, eksport va importga kichik biznesning ta'siri statistik tahlil qilingan, kichik biznesning ta'sir sohasini nazariy jihatdan guruhlariga ajratilgan, tegishli xulosalar berilgan.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda barcha rivojlangan hamda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda kichik biznesga bo'lgan e'tibor hamda uni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlar kuchayib bormoqda. Shu qatorda, O'zbekistonda ham kichik biznes subyektlari faoliyatini rivojlantirish, ularni qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha mamlakat Prezidenti tomonidan qator farmon va qarorlar chiqarilmoqda. "Hozirga qadar milliy iqtisodiyotni isloh qilish borasida tashqi savdo, soliq va moliya siyosatini liberalashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash va xususiy mulk daxlsizligini kafolatlash, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini chuqur qayta ishlashni tashkil etish hamda hududlarni jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlash bo'yicha ta'sirchan choralar ko'rildi".

2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan "Taraqqiyot strategiyasi"da "Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini tashkil qilish va doimiy daromad manbalarini shakllantirish uchun sharoitlar yaratish, xususiy sektorning Yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushini 80 foizga va eksportdagi ulushini 60 foizga yetkazish" asosiy maqsadlardan biri etib belgilangan hamda bu maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun qator vazifalar belgilab qo'yildi.

✓ "Har yili O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining tadbirkorlar bilan "Ochiq muloqoti"ni o'tkazish.

✓ Hududlarda 200 ta yangi sanoat zonalarini tashkil etish va biznes-inkubatorlar tizimini rivojlantirish. Sharoiti og'ir bo'lgan tumanlarda tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun yanada qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratish.

✓ Ig'or xorijiy tajriba asosida faktoring amaliyotini rivojlantirish.

✓ 2026-yilga borib tadbirkorlik subyektlariga soliq yuklamasini yalpi ichki mahsulotning 27,5 foizidan 25 foizi darajasiga kamaytirish.

✓ Hududlarda tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ishsizlik va kambag'allikni qisqartirish bo'yicha mavjud tuzilmalar faoliyatini takomillashtirish.

✓ Tadbirkorlik subyektlari o'z faoliyatini boshlashi uchun zarur ma'lumotlarni erkin foydalanishga chiqarish. Qurilish faoliyatida qurilish nuqsonlari yoki muammolarining oldini olish.

✓ Iqtisodiyotda davlat ishtirokini qisqartirish va xususiy sektorga keng yo'l ochish. Iqtisodiy munosabatlarda erkin bozor tamoyillarini joriy etishni kengaytirish¹.

Kichik biznes cheklangan kapital, yirik kompaniyalar bilan raqobat va hukumat aralashuvi kabi muammolarga duch keladi. Biroq, ular, shuningdek, o'zgaruvchan bozor sharoitlariga tezda moslashish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lganligi uchun moslashuvchanlikka ega va yirik korporatsiyalar uchun muammo bo'lgan holatlar (mijozlar bilan ishlash, hodimlar bilan munosabatlar va hokazo)da yengillik bilan masalani hal

qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Umuman olganda, kichik biznes sog'lom iqtisodiyotning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, innovatsiyalar, ish o'rinlari yaratish va iqtisodiy o'sishga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ular tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi va bozorning xilma-xilligi hamda raqobatbardoshligini shakllantirishda juda muhimdir.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. "Biznes" atamasi ingliz tilidan (biznes) olingan bo'lib, biznes, faoliyat, mashg'ulot degan ma'noni anglatadi. Biroq, bu atamaning aniq ta'rifini topish qiyin. Turli davrlarda nashr yetilgan iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda unga turli talqinlar berilgan. Ko'pincha "biznes" va "tadbirkorlik" atamalariga bir xil ta'rif beriladi. Demak, zamonaviy iqtisodiy lug'atda biznes – biznes, tadbirkorlikdir².

A.I. Ageyevning xulosalariga asosan – tadbirkorlikni tashkiliy-iqtisodiy innovatsiyalar va iqtisodiy erkinlik mavjud bo'lganda vujudga keladigan iqtisodiy hodisa deb hisoblagan. Shu bilan birga, iqtisodiy erkinlik, olimning fikriga ko'ra, xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektda iqtisodiy faoliyatning shakli va ko'laminii izlash hamda tanlash bilan bog'liq mustaqil qarorlar qabul qilishni kafolatlaydigan muayyan huquqlarning mavjudligini tavsiflaydi. Qaror qabul qilishda avtonomlik tadbirkorlikning asosiy shartidir³.

Ayrim mualliflarning fikricha, «biznes» tushunchasi «tadbirkorlik» tushunchasidan ancha kengroqdir. Demak, F.I. Shaxmatov va V.S. Nechiporenkolar biznes deganda daromad keltiradigan har qanday iqtisodiy faoliyat, tadbirkorlik faoliyat, ishlab chiqarish omillarining yangi kombinatsiyalarini amalga oshirish sharoitida esa – o'ziga xos biznes, daromadni kapitalashtirish bilan foyda ko'rinishidagi moliyaviy muvaffaqiyatga yo'naltirilgan boshqaruv tizimi.

R.Kantilon – tadbirkor ma'lum narxda sotib oladigan, noma'lum narxda sotadigan va shuning uchun tavakkal sharoitida harakat qiladigan shaxs degan fikrni bildirgan⁴.

O'zbek olimlarining fikrlariga ko'ra esa, tadbirkorlik – shaxsiy mulkiy daromad, foyda olish maqsadiga qaratilgan fuqarolarning mustaqil faoliyati deb ta'riflaydilar.

Tadbirkorlik faoliyati (tadbirkorlik) – tadbirkorlik faoliyati subyektlari tomonidan qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq amalga oshiriladigan, o'zi tavakkal qilib va o'z mulkiy javobgarligi ostida daromad (foйда) olishga qaratilgan tashabbuskorlik faoliyatidir⁵.

B.Sh.Akbarova tadbirkorga shunday ta'rif bergan: "tadbirkor" – o'zining ma'lum bir miqdordagi moliyaviy mablag'ini tavakkal qilgan holda bozorga yangi g'oya, mahsulot, xizmat va ishlar bilan kirib boruvchi ishbilarmon shaxs hisoblanadi⁶.

Adabiy manbalar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, ayrim tadqiqotchilar "biznes" tushunchasini "tadbirkorlik"ning o'xshashi deb bilishadi. Biz

¹ Lex.uz. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, PF-60-son

² Райзберг, Б.А. Современный экономический словарь/ Б.А. Райзберг, Л.Ш. Лозовский, Е.Б. Стародубцева. – 6-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2011. – 512 с

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⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy iqtisodi, O'zbekiston Prezidentligidagi statistika agentligining choraklik nashri. Toshkent- 2023.

⁶ B.Sh. Akbarova, O'zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotida kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikning o'rnini. Toshkent-2021.

shu nuqtayi nazarga qo'shilgan holda dissertatsiya tadqiqotida kichik biznesga nisbatan "tadbirkorlik" iboralarini sinonim sifatida qo'llash mumkin, deb hisoblaymiz.

Adabiy manbalar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, ayrim tadqiqotchilar "biznes" tushunchasini "tadbirkorlik"ning o'xshashi deb bilishadi. Biz shu nuqtayi nazarga qo'shilgan holda dissertatsiya tadqiqotida kichik biznesga nisbatan "tadbirkorlik" iboralarini sinonim sifatida qo'llash mumkin, deb hisoblaymiz.

Yuqoridagi fikrlardan kelib chiqqan holda, hamda o'z tadqiqotlarimiz natijasida kichik biznesga quyidagicha ta'rif berishimiz mumkin: Kichik biznes – kam sonli xodimlarga ega bo'lgan va yirik korporatsiyalarga qaraganda kamroq daromad keltiradigan xususiy kompaniya, sheriklik tartibidagi yoki yakka tartibdagi tadbirkordir. Kichik biznes ko'pincha kichikroq miqyosda ishlaydi va cheklangan resurslarga ega, ammo ular ish joylarini yaratish va mahalliy hamjamiyatlarga hissa qo'shish orqali iqtisodiyotda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynashi mumkin.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Kichik biznesni rivojlantirish hamda uning mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimiga ta'sirini baholash mintaqa aholisining bandlik darajasiga, aholining rekreatsion ehtiyojlarini qondirishga va shunga mos ravishda ularning hayot sifatini

yaxshilashga, hududning ijtimoiy-madaniy rivojlanishiga ta'sir darajasini aks ettiradi.

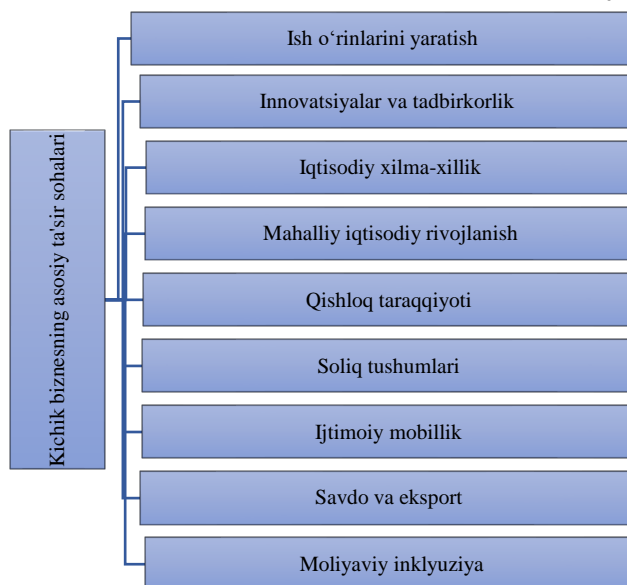
Metodologiya quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- kichik biznesni rivojlantirish natijasida respublikaning qaysi sohalariga ijobiy ta'sir qilishi nanzariy jihatdan asoslash;
 - statistik ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va birlamchi qayta ishlash;
 - qayta ishlangan ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda kichik biznesni rivojlantirish ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblash;
 - respublikada kichik biznesni rivojlantirish borasida olib borilayotgan davlat siyosati va uning natijalarini tahlil qilish;
 - ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish ko'rsatkichlarini qiyosiy baholash.
- Ushbu metodologiyani qo'llash tadbirkorlik tuzilmalarining mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotidagi tutgan o'rini baholash, hududlar miqyosida tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Kichik biznesni turli sohalarda, jumladan, chakana savdo, oziq-ovqat va ichimliklar, professional xizmatlar, ishlab chiqarish va texnologiyada topish mumkin. Ular ko'pincha ma'lum bir maqsadli bozorga ixtisoslashgan mahsulotlar yoki xizmatlarni taqdim etadi.

Kichik biznes mamlakat ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy farovonligining turli jabhalariga sezilarli darajada hissa qo'shadi. Kichik biznesning ta'sir sohalarini shartli ravishda quyidagicha turlarga ajratdik (1-jadval):

1-jadval (Kichik biznesning ta'sir sohalarini)⁷



Endi bu tushunchalarni kengroq ma'nolarini berib o'taylik:

Ish o'rinlarini yaratish: Kichik biznes bandlikka katta hissa qo'shadi. Ular yirik korporatsiyalarga qaraganda tezroq ish o'rinlari yaratib, ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirishga yordam beradi va turli xil shaxslarning turmush farovonligini ta'minlaydi.

Innovatsiyalar va tadbirkorlik: Kichik biznes ko'pincha innovatsiyalar va tadbirkorlik markazlari hisoblanadi. Ular chaqqon va o'zgaruvchan bozor sharoitlariga tezda moslasha oladi, ijodkorlikni rivojlantiradi va bozorga yangi g'oyalarni olib keladi.

Iqtisodiy xilma-xillik: Kichik biznes turli soha va tarmoqlarda faoliyat yuritib, iqtisodiy xilma-xillikka hissa qo'shadi. Bu xilma-xillik iqtisodiyotning muayyan tarmoqlardagi zarbalarga chidamliligini oshirishi mumkin.

Mahalliy iqtisodiy rivojlanish: Kichik biznes odatda mahalliy hamjamiyatlarda chuqur o'tmashgan. Ularning muvaffaqiyati jamiyat darajasida iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantirishi mumkin, bu esa daromad darajasini oshirishga va turmush darajasini yaxshilashga olib keladi.

Qishloq taraqqiyoti: Ko'pgina mamlakatlarda kichik biznes qishloq taraqqiyoti uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Ular qishloq joylarida ish bilan ta'minlash, shahar migratsiyasining oldini olish va qishloq jamoalarining barqarorligini qo'llab-quvvatlashi mumkin.

Soliq tushumlari: Kichik biznes davlat xizmatlari va infratuzilmani rivojlantirishga hissa qo'shib, hukumatga soliq tushumlarini keltirib chiqaradi. Ushbu daromad ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash va boshqa ijtimoiy xizmatlarni moliyalashtirish uchun juda muhimdir.

Ijtimoiy mobillik: Kichik biznes ijtimoiy harakatchanlik uchun yo'l bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin. Kichik biznesni yo'lga qo'yayotgan tadbirkorlar turli millatga mansub bo'lishi mumkin va ularning

muvaffaqiyati boshqalarni tadbirkorlikka intilishga ilhomlantirishi, imkoniyatlar tuyg'usini va yuqori harakatchanlikni oshirishi mumkin.

Savdo va eksport: Kichik biznes tovarlar va xizmatlarni eksport qilish orqali xalqaro savdoga hissa qo'shishi mumkin. Bu esa jahon miqyosida mamlakatning iqtisodiy raqobatbardoshligini oshirishi mumkin.

Moliyaviy inklyuziya: Kichik biznesni rivojlantirish an'anaviy moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalana olmaydigan shaxslarga iqtisodiy faoliyatda ishtirok etish imkoniyatlarini taqdim etish orqali moliyaviy inklyuziyani rivojlantirishi mumkin.

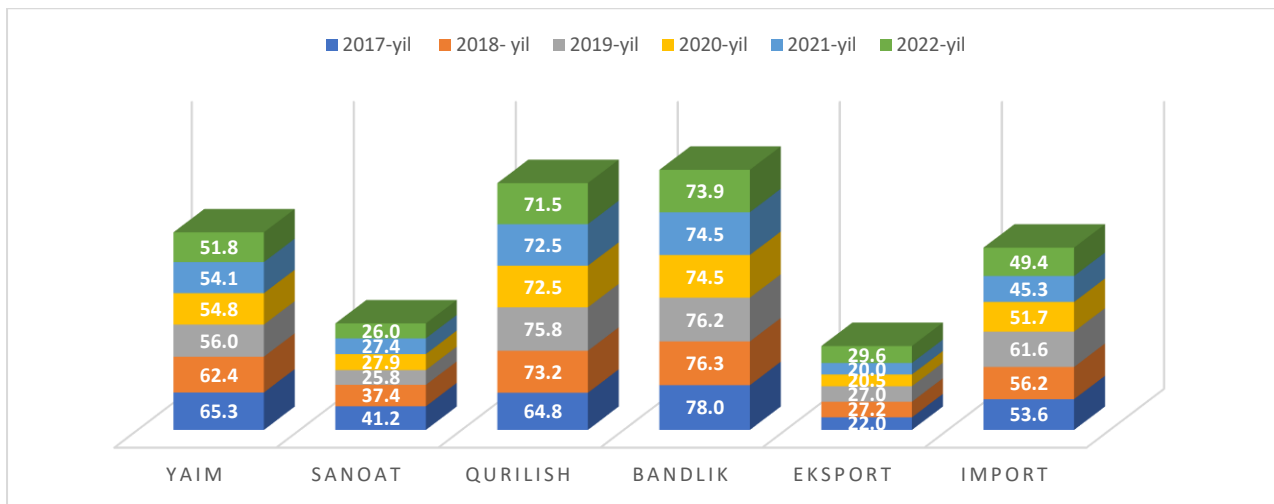
Umuman olganda, kichik biznes rivojlanishining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimga ta'siri ijobiy va keng ko'lamli. Kichik biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi siyosat va tashabbuslar yanada inklyuziv, dinamik va barqaror iqtisodiyotga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ma'lumki, Mamlakatimiz rahbari tashabbuslari bilan 2017-2021-yillarda rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha [Harakatlar strategiyasi](#) ishlab chiqilgan edi va bu startegiya o'zining ijobiy natijasini berdi. Keng jamoatchilik muhokamasi natijasida "Harakatlar strategiyasidan – Taraqqiyot strategiyasi sari" tamoyiliga asosan yettita ustuvor yo'nalishdan iborat 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi davlat dasturi ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu startegiyaning 2-ustuvor yo'nalishi aynan milliy iqtisodiyotni jadal rivojlantirish va yuqori o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlashdan iborat⁸. Hozirda ushbu dasturda belgilangan vazifalar bosqichma- bosqich amalga oshirib borilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda 2017-2022-yillarda Respublika Yalpi ichki mahsuloti, Sanoati, qurilishi, bandlik, eksport va import sohalarida kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning ulushini (%da) ko'rib chiqaylik (1-rasm):

⁷ Muallif ishlanmasi

⁸ Lex.uz. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, PF-60-son

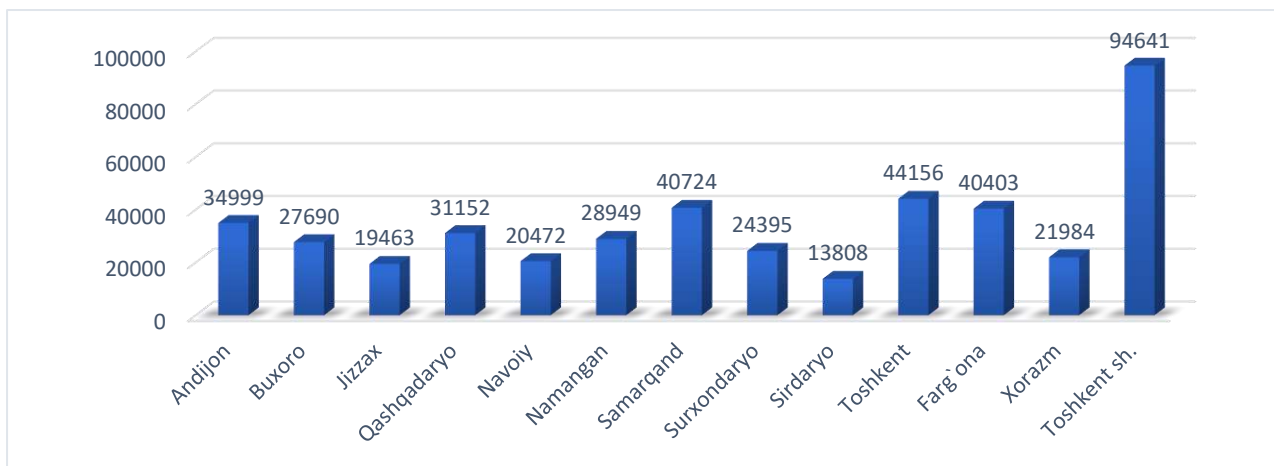


1-rasm. 2017-2022-yillarda Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning ulushi⁹

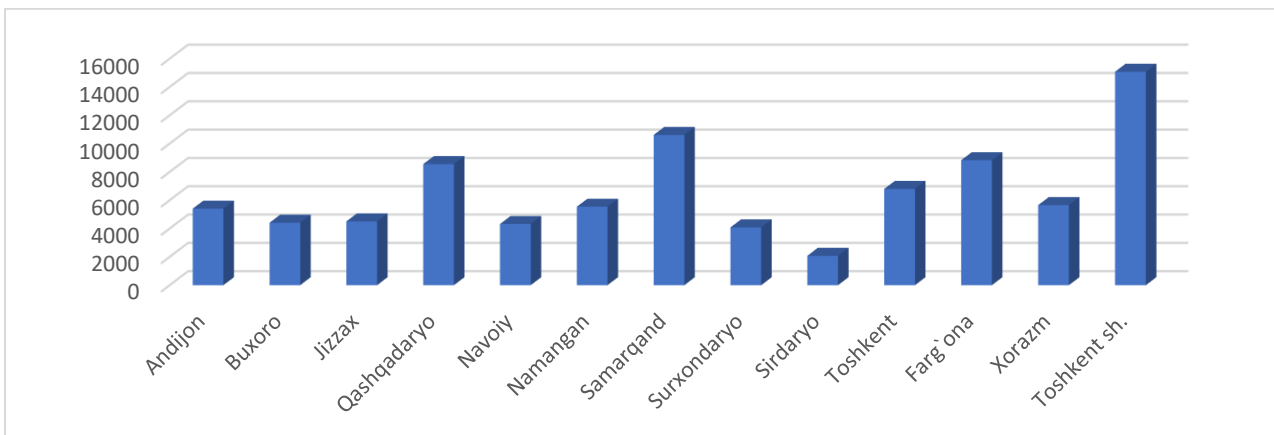
Ushbu diagrammani tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, respublikamizda kichik biznes hamda xususiy tadbirkorlik aholi bandligini ta'minlashda yetakchi o'rinni egallamoqda. O'zbekistonda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlik aholi bandligini ta'minlashda o'rtacha 76% ga to'g'ri kelmoqda.

Yillar kesimida tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, kichik tadbirkorlikning YAIMdagi ulushi 13,5%ga, sanoatda 15,2%ga, bandlikda 4,1%ga, importda 4,2%ga kamayganligini, qurilishdagi ulushi 6,7%ga, eksportda esa 7,6% ga ortganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Kichik biznesning eksportdagi ulushi ortayotganligi uning borgan sari raqobatbardosh hamda jahon bozorida o'z o'rniga ega bo'lib borayotganligini bildiradi.

Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning sohalardagi ulushini ko'tarish uchun albatta bu respublikada faoliyat yuritayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari soni muhim ahamiyatga ega. 2023-yilda respublikamizda faoliyat olib borayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari soni 523556 tani tashkil qilgan bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkich 2022-yilda 462834 tani tashkil etgan. Bu raqamlardan ko'rishimiz mumkinki bir yilda respublikamizda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari soni 60722 taga oshgan, bu esa juda yaxshi. Poytaxt va viloyatlar kesimida ko'radigan bo'lsak, bu ko'rsatkich eng yuqori bo'lgan hudud Toshkent shahri ekanligini, eng quyi ko'rsatkich esa Sirdaryo viloyatiga tegishli ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin (2- rasm).



2-rasm. 2023-yil holatiga Toshkent shahar va viloyatlar kesimida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari soni
Endi 2023-yilda respublikamizda yangi tashkil etilgan kichik tadbirkorlik subyektlari soni statistikasini ko'raylik (3-rasm):

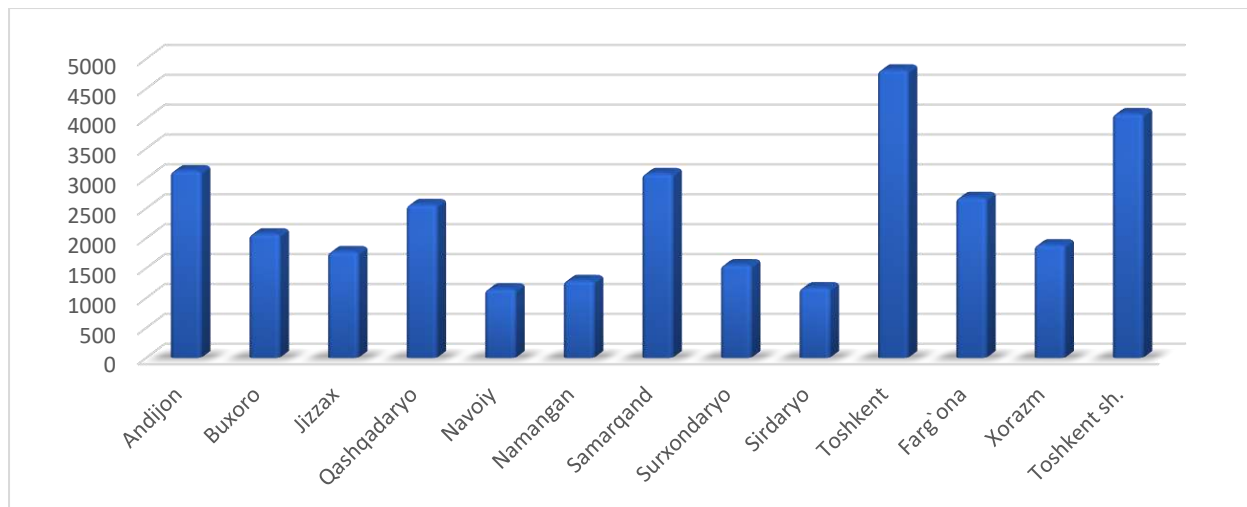


3-rasm. 2023-yil holatiga Toshkent shahar va viloyatlar kesimida yangi tashkil etilgan kichik biznes subyektlari soni

⁹ Stat.uz – sayt ma'lumotlaridan foydalanib yaratildi.

Yuqoridagi ko'rsatkichlar bizni qanchalik quvontirsa, endi masalaning ikkinchi tomoni ham borligini unutmasligimiz kerak. Ya'ni nafaqat tadbirkorlik subyektlarini tashkil etish balki, shu bilan bir qatorda uning kelgusida o'z faoliyatini to'xtatmasdan rivojlanib ketishi ham judayam muhimdir. Endi quyida faoliyat ko'rsatmayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari soni statistikasini ham keltirib o'taylik. Birgina 2023-

Yil uchun respublikamizda faoliyat ko'rsatmayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari soni 32415 tani tashkil etmoqda, buni Toshkent shahar va viloyatlar kesimida o'rganadigan bo'lsak, eng yuqori ko'rsatkich Toshkent viloyatiga to'g'ri kelayotganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin (4-rasm).



4-rasm. 2023-yil holatiga Toshkent shahar va viloyatlar kesimida faoliyat ko'rsatmayotgan kichik biznes subyektlari soni¹⁰

Tadbirkorlik subyektlarini tashkil etishdan ham ko'ra uning kelajakda rivojlanib ketishi, ish faoliyatini to'xtatib qo'ymasligi juda muhim. Mamlakatimiz rahbari tomonidan chiqarilayotgan farmon va qarorlar ham aynan mana shunday muammolarni oldini olish, raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish, eksport va bandlik ko'rsatkichlarini yanada ko'tarishga qaratilganidir.

X. Velu biznesni rivojlantirish jarayonlarini o'rganar ekan, firmalar hajmini tavsiflovchi sifat mezonlarini, mahsulotni yaratish maqsadi va uni ilgari surish yo'llari, boshqaruv turi, moliyaviy faoliyati, xodimlarni boshqarish usuli hamda usullarini aniqlagan.

Kichik biznes hamda xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlanishiga bir necha omillar ta'sir qiladi. Bular hududning joylashuv o'ri, resurslar darajasi, ijtimoiy rivojlanganlik hamda aholi soni va hokazo.

Hududlar bo'ylab yangi firma shakllanishini tarmoqlarning hududiy tarkibidagi farqlar va tarmoqlarning farqlari bilan izohlash mumkin. Masalan, mintaqaning sanoat tuzilmasi mintaqadagi umumiy yangi firma shakllanishi sur'atlariga ta'sir qiladi, chunki tarmoqlar raqobatbardoshlik darajasi (kirish to'siqlari) va tadbirkorlik imkoniyatlarining paydo bo'lish darajasi bilan bir-biridan farqlanadi¹¹.

Xulosa va takliflar. Butun dunyoda kichik biznes iqtisodiy o'sish va barqarorlik omili hisoblanadi. Ekspertlarning hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra, xorijiy mamlakatlarida ishlab chiqarish sanoatining yarmidan ko'pi kichik va o'rta biznes tomonidan ishlab chiqariladi. Kichik biznesning moslashuvchanligi uni osongina qayta ishlatishga imkon beradi. Asosiysi shundaki, inqiroz davrida kichik biznesda bandlik barqarorligicha qoldi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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5. B.Sh. Akbarova, O'zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotida kichik biznes va tadbirkorlikning o'ri. Toshkent-2021.
6. Tojiyeva, M. M. (2022). Biznesni rivojlantirish samaradorligi hamda uni baholashning uslubiy yondashuvlari. *Qo'qon universiteti xabarnomasi*, 5, 52-58.

Shunday qilib, kichik biznesni rivojlantirish davlat siyosatining umuman iqtisodiyotda ham, xususan, qishloq xo'jaligida ham ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Kichik biznes tarmog'i mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimining barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlaydi, ko'plab ish o'rinlarini yaratadi, shu orqali qishloq aholisining ijtimoiy ta'minotini oshiradi, raqobat muhitini yaratadi, iste'molchilarni yangi tovar va xizmatlar bilan ta'minlaydi hamda yirik biznesning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

Kichik biznesni turli sohalarida, jumladan, chakana savdo, oziq-ovqat va ichimliklar, professional xizmatlar, ishlab chiqarish va texnologiyada topish mumkin. Ular ko'pincha ma'lum bir maqsadli bozorga ixtisoslashgan mahsulotlar yoki xizmatlarni taqdim etadigan ko'proq shaxsiy va mahalliy e'tiborga ega. Kichik biznes cheklangan kapital, yirik kompaniyalar bilan raqobat va hukumat aralashuvi kabi muammolarga duch keladi. Biroq, ular, shuningdek, o'zgaruvchan bozor sharoitlariga tezda moslashish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lganligi uchun moslashuvchanlikka ega va yirik korporatsiyalar uchun muammo bo'lgan holatlar (mijozlar bilan ishlash, xodimlar bilan munosabatlar va hokazo)da yengillik bilan masalani hal qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Umuman olganda, kichik biznes sog'lom iqtisodiyotning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, innovatsiyalar, ish o'rinlari yaratish va iqtisodiy o'sishga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ular tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi va bozorning xilma-xilligi va raqobatbardoshligini shakllantirishda juda muhimdir.

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¹⁰ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlari asosida muallif ishlanmasi.

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THE STUDY OF VALUE-ADDED TAX: KNOWLEDGE FROM THE EU VAT EXPERIENCE AND UZBEKISTAN'S VAT SYSTEM

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Value Added Tax (VAT), tax system, VAT payers and exemptions, EU VAT experience, tax harmonization, cross-border services trade, fiscal borders, administrative controls, consumption tax and destination principle

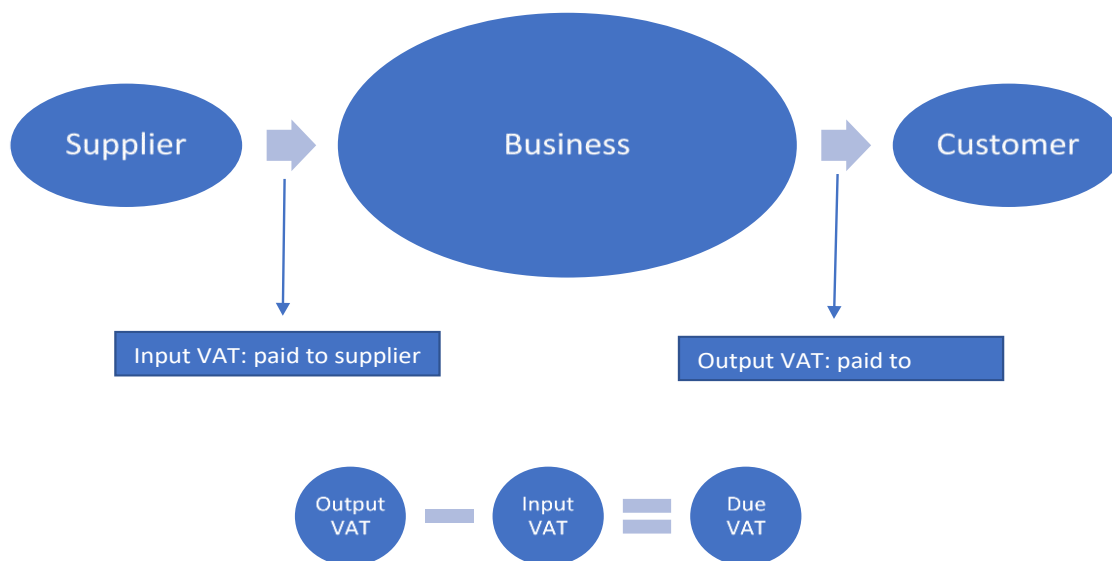
ANNOTATION

The complex structure of the Value Added Tax (VAT) system in the European Union is captured in the abstract. It describes important elements including taxable transactions, standard rates, and the credit-invoice method. The historical shift from fiscal borders to administrative restrictions is discussed, highlighting the need to strike a careful balance between a consumption tax based on destination and a single internal market. In business-to-business transactions, mechanisms like the reverse charge technique and standardized identifying numbers are implemented. The abstract makes mention of several new difficulties that may arise, such as the complexity of place-of-taxation laws and the possibility of false refund claims. All in all, it gives a clear synopsis of the complex EU VAT system, including information on its composition and changing dynamics.

Introduction. It provides a thorough overview of the Value Added Tax (VAT) system in the European Union. It discusses a number of topics related to the EU VAT, including rates, taxable transactions, credit-invoice procedures, place of supply, and difficulties arising from the destination principle. The introduction also explores the historical development of the EU VAT system, with a focus on the internal market. It emphasizes the difficult balancing act of removing tax-related obstacles while maintaining an effective system of destination-based consumption tax.

The basic VAT rates imposed by member states, the definition of taxable transactions within the EU VAT framework, and the credit-invoice technique—which permits the deduction of VAT paid on purchases—are among the important topics covered in the introduction. Along with the destination principle serving as the theoretical foundation for the EU VAT, emphasis is also placed on how difficult it is to determine the location of source for goods and services.

Figure 1: How does VAT work?



Additionally, the introduction discusses the difficulties the EU has had in balancing the requirements of an internal single market with the requirement for a consumption tax depending on destination. In addition to demonstrating the use of standardized identity numbers, electronic information interchange, and the reverse charge mechanism in

simplifying business-to-business transactions, it describes the shift from fiscal barriers to administrative controls. The destination principle is used in business-to-consumer transactions with the introduction of the distance-selling regulation.

In order to highlight the relevance and significance of the EU VAT system in a global setting, the introduction ends by making a few vague allusions to future issues, such as the intricacy of place-of-taxation laws and the possibility of false refund claims. An in-depth examination of the EU VAT and its ramifications is made possible by the book.

Submitting a tax report - they must submit it to the tax authorities of the place where they are on the tax account no later than the twentieth day of the month following the previous tax period.

Paying taxes – each tax based on the location of the tax account according to the results of the period, the submission of the tax report is carried out without delay.

The federal income tax comes to mind when Americans consider income taxes because that is how they are naturally inclined to think about them. Upon considering a value added tax, taxpayers in the majority of other nations automatically consider their own, well-known national VATs. Yet since there isn't a national VAT in the US, when Americans consider a VAT, they have no real-world model to go to. When looking for information on what a value added tax (VAT) is, one may expect Americans to head north to the goods and services tax (GST) in Canada or south to the value added tax (VAT) in Mexico. Nonetheless, we believe that the EU VAT frequently comes to mind when Americans consider a value-added tax.

In the perspective of Americans and many other observers, the EU VAT is crucial for a number of reasons. The introduction of the EU VAT marked the beginning of the VAT as a globally significant instrument of national fiscal policy, even though the idea of a VAT has been around for a while and France's 1948 manufacturer's excise tax is sometimes cited as the model for the modern VAT. Secondly, the paradigm for VATs in other nations was the EU VAT. The "credit-invoice VAT of the European Union is the most prevalent form of VAT in use today," according to one assessment. Third, there's no denying that the EU VAT has the widest economic application available today, especially in light of the EU's recent expansion from 15 to 27 member states. There's another reason why Americans would be interested in the EU VAT. The European Union bears certain similarities to the United States, namely that it is a collection of "states," each possessing "sovereign" taxation authority, but subject to certain limitations imposed by the union's very existence. Given the existence of subnational states with "sovereign" taxing authority that might adopt subnational VATs if a VAT were adopted at the national level, one might assume that Americans would be particularly interested in the EU's efforts to implement a common VAT.¹ Regardless of the rationale, the EU VAT merits particular consideration, which is why we have dedicated this section of our views on VAT to it. Three objectives guide our actions in this regard. The first is an explanation of the development and functioning of the EU VAT. Examining how the EU VAT has addressed one of the most difficult problems facing the VAT at the moment—namely, the growing significance of cross-border services trade—is the third objective.

An overview of the value-added tax in Europe. To begin with, it should be stated that there is no EU Value Added Tax. It is true that every member state must enact a value added tax (VAT); moreover, the VATs that both the EU and its member states adopt must adhere to EU standards; and finally, a share of the VAT revenues raised by member states must be reinvested in the EU. Nevertheless, every EU member state has its own national VAT, with numerous regulations and so-called "derogations" from the EU standard; every EU member state has its own tax administration and registration thresholds; and, for the time being at least, every EU member state is free to keep the net VAT revenue it receives, with no requirement to split it with other EU member states.

Literature review. The single optimal currency region is a concept that allows for the free movement of capital, people (labor), and products under the terms of a single currency. Among its creators are Mundell, McKinnon, and Kennen. However, this notion pays minimal attention to taxes and how they change throughout the member nations. Due to historical, cultural, or social variables that influence the state's

financial demands, the tax systems of the various Member States differ greatly from one another.

The importance of VAT in the EU is established by Dr. Sophia A. Researcher. It describes the theoretical foundation, places the historical introduction of VAT in context, and expresses the general goals of VAT in the context of the European economy.² The introduction lays the groundwork for a thorough analysis that is directed by the goals and research questions.

Using important works by economists like Musgrave (1959) and Auerbach (1985), Prof. Alexander E. Economist investigates the theoretical underpinnings of VAT. This section examines how the design and use of VAT in the EU have been influenced by theoretical ideas such as tax incidence, tax efficiency, and tax neutrality.³

Dr. Maria P. Legal Scholar examines the development of VAT laws in the EU by delving into legal viewpoints and citing eminent legal scholars such as Schön (1995) and Cottini (2010).⁴ This section examines significant court rulings and how they affect the harmonization and application of VAT in member states.

All authors worked together to review harmonization initiatives in the EU, citing publications by Keen and Lockwood (2010) and Bird and Gendron (2007). This section evaluates the difficulties posed by disparate national policies as well as the advancements achieved toward the creation of a unified VAT framework.

Research methodologies. The research method was carried out to review the obtainable literature of this work. The study is exclusively based on secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from several sources including relevant books, journals and websites.

Analysis and results. A synopsis of EU VAT's past. Despite our recent declaration that there is no EU VAT, we are using the term "EU VAT" to refer to the standards set out by the European Community, which each and every EU member state must adhere to when implementing a VAT through national law. The Treaty of Rome, which established the first community in 1957, included a provision for the European Commission (commission)⁷ to "evaluate how the legislation of the various member states concerning turnover taxes... can be harmonised in the interest of the Common Market."⁵

In accordance with this mandate, which was later modified to state that the European Council "shall adopt provisions for the harmonisation of legislation concerning turnover taxes... to ensure the establishment and functioning of the internal market, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament." The commission has published a number of "directives" in accordance with the modified mandate, which establish the fundamental legislative basis for the EU's single VAT system.⁶ "Directives" are EU legislative acts that its institutions may pass. They are "binding, as to the result to be achieved, upon each Member State to which it is addressed, but shall leave the choice of form and methods to national authorities."

By January 1, 1970, member states had to replace their turnover tax systems with a unified VAT system in accordance with the First and Second VAT Directives, which were published in 1967. The First VAT Directive outlined the basic ideas that underpin the EU VAT and supported the credit-invoice technique in explicit terms. The common system of value added tax operates on the principle of applying a general consumption tax to goods and services that is exactly proportionate to their price, regardless of the quantity of transactions that occur during the production and distribution stages prior to the taxation stage. Following the subtraction of the amount of Value Added Tax directly borne by the various cost components, Value Added Tax is assessed on each transaction. It is computed on the price of the products or services at the rate applicable to such goods or services.

The retail trade tax is subject to the common system of value added tax up to and including it. More specific regulations guiding the execution of the single VAT system were mandated by the Second VAT Directive.⁷ According to the provisions, "the supply of goods or the provision of services within the territory of the country by a taxable person against payment" and "the importation of goods" are subject to

¹ Harley Duncan and Jon Sedon, "How Different VATs Work," Tax Notes, Dec. 21, 2009, p. 13-67.

² Bonucchi, M.; Ferrari, M.; Tomasini, S.; Tsvetomira, T. Tax policy, investment decisions and economic growth. Rev. OFCE 2015, 141, 225–262.

³ European Commission. A Retrospective Evaluation of Elements of The EU VAT System; Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, 2011.

⁴ European Commission. A Retrospective Evaluation of Elements of The EU VAT System; Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg, 2011.

⁵ Alan Schenk and Oliver Oldman, Value Added Tax: A Comparative Approach, 59 (2007).

⁶ Richard Doernberg et al., Electronic Commerce and Multijurisdictional Taxation, 101-109 (2001); Easson, supra note 1, at 84-142.

⁷ Third VAT Directive of December 9, 1969 (69/463/EEC); Fourth VAT Directive of December 20, 1971 (71/401/EC); Fifth VAT Directive of July 4, 1972 (72/250/EEC).

the VAT. Key words including "supply of goods," "provision of services," "importation of goods," and "taxable person" were defined, and the fundamental credit invoicing system for tax collection was devised. The directive accepted the destination principle for products, exempting or zero-rating exports and imposing taxes on them at the same rate as domestic suppliers. The understanding that the EU VAT was a destination-based tax was not significantly undermined by the use of the supplier's location as the place of taxation, despite the fact that services were taxed at origin (the supplier's location) in the pre-Internet era of 1967.

The VAT directives acknowledged from the beginning that member states were free to enact national VAT legislation for matters such as rates, exemptions, antifraud measures, administrative simplification, and special provisions for small businesses and the agricultural sector, despite the common legal framework governing the EU VAT. In fact, member-state-specific announcements on regulations unique to the management of the states' national VATs serve as a daily reminder of this point (at least for those who read online journals like *Tax Analysts' Worldwide Tax Daily*). Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands were among the six original EU members that embraced the common VAT during the ten years that followed the issuance of the First and Second VAT Directives. However, Belgium and Italy were given an extension to comply (through the Third, Fourth, and Fifth VAT Directives). Furthermore, nine member nations were using the common system at the time of Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom's 1973 admission to the community. Ten years after the first VAT directives were published, in 1977, the European Council issued the sixth VAT Directive, which superseded the Second VAT Directive and certain provisions of the First VAT Directive. This created the legal basis for the common EU VAT for the following thirty years, despite numerous amendments.

With the implementation of additional amendments and significant modifications throughout time, the Sixth VAT Directive was "recast," with effect from January 1, 2007, for "reasons of clarity and rationalization." The Recast Sixth VAT Directive, which has undergone many amendments since 2007, remains the foundation for the EU common VAT despite not having "in principle" brought about significant changes to the current legislation.⁸ Furthermore, in contrast to directives, the council has recently adopted a number of regulations that are "binding in [their] entirety and directly applicable in all member states," obliging member states to harmonize their national VAT laws in a number of areas, such as administrative cooperation and information exchange.

Discussion. The current EU VAT. We quickly outline the salient characteristics of the EU VAT as it now stands before moving on to a more thorough analysis of a few issues developing under the EU VAT that we believe will be of special interest to American readers. In principle, all products and services supplied for consumption inside the community are subject to the EU VAT, just as they have been since its founding. While one or more lower rates of not less than five percent may be applied to a restricted list of products and services, member states are required to impose a standard VAT rate of at least fifteen percent. Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, and Luxembourg have standard VAT rates of 25%, 15%, and 5%, respectively, for their member states.

The "intra-Community acquisition" of goods by a taxable or "nontaxable person" within the nation's borders, the "importation of goods," and the "supply" of goods and services within the borders of a member state are all considered taxable transactions under the EU VAT. A "taxable person" is defined as "any person who independently conducts any type of economic activity, anywhere." "Transfer of the right to dispose of tangible property as owner" is what is meant by "supply of goods." "Any transaction which does not constitute a supply of goods" is referred to as "supply of services," and this specifically includes the provision of intangible property. The term "importation" refers to "the entry of goods into the Community."

The credit-invoice technique allows taxable individuals to deduct the VAT they have paid on their purchases before remitting the remaining amount to the taxing authority. Normally, taxable individuals are required to collect tax on their sales. Every EU member state has registration requirements, which vary from state to state. A trader whose sales volume is below the requirements is exempt from registering and paying sales tax. One cannot receive a credit for any VAT paid on input

purchases made by this type of merchant. A nontaxable individual pays the whole amount of VAT owed on the transaction without being entitled to a credit or discount, such as a private customer purchasing for her personal use. It is difficult to describe the place of supply of goods and services under the EU VAT; we address this in greater depth below.⁹ The VAT is a destination tax that, in theory, only applies to items that are imported. Products that are exported are zero-rated or exempt, and the exporter is able to subtract the input VAT it paid on those exports from the output VAT it got from sales. A reimbursement is due to the trader in the event that the input taxes paid on exported products above the VAT collected. There is a unique system for "intraCommunity" cross-border supply of products because there haven't been any physical border restrictions within the EU since 1993. In the case of services, the supplier's place of business is usually the site of provision.

The whole intricacy of the EU place-of-supply regulations, which rely on a wide range of variables including the type of products or services, the provider's background, whether the supplier is based in a member state, and many more, is not even partially captured by this statement. An understanding of its intricacy may be gained from the chart found in this article's appendix. It is important for readers to remember that the figure does not even try to depict the differences in EU VAT across member states that were mentioned previously. Lastly, we will briefly touch on a few more aspects of the EU VAT. A few will be covered in upcoming Views on VAT pieces. Like many other VATs, the EU VAT generally "exempts" financial and insurance services from taxation, relieving those organizations of the need to collect taxes on their services. However, because they are unable to offset the input VAT against their exempt output, the EU VAT subjects these institutions to input VAT charges made by other suppliers as actual costs. The EU VAT's drafters have grappled with how to approach governmental agencies, nonprofits, and other tax-exempt groups, just like they have with many other VATs. Furthermore, unique schemes for the taxation of small businesses, farmers, travel agencies, secondhand products, and gold are authorized under the EU VAT.

Internal market and the EU Value Added Tax One of the most illuminating aspects of the EU VAT experience for an American observer is the struggle to meet the dual demands of removing tax-related barriers to an internal common market while preserving a system that offers an efficient mechanism for enacting a destination-based consumption tax, all within the framework of a group of states bound by a common legal framework but with independent taxing authority.¹⁰ Border controls, or the physical establishments at a nation's borders where people, goods, and vehicles can be stopped to verify correct documents, tax payments, and adherence to other regulations supporting tax enforcement, perfectly capture the essence of the fundamental issue. Border controls are widely acknowledged as an efficient way to guarantee the collection of consumption taxes on cross-border supply of products at the point of destination. In fact, border controls are the main means by which the application of VAT to products imported into an EU member state from outside the EU is managed. If one is old enough to recall the lengthy queues of trucks at European borders, they will also recall how the destination principle was applied for cross-border shipments of products inside the EU before to 1993: items were taxed at the border of the importing member state.

Fiscal borders are detrimental to the effective operation of a real single market, notwithstanding their potential usefulness in implementing a VAT on a destination basis. To understand this, just consider the economic losses to the United States if trucks were required to pull over at every state border in order to comply with the state's tax reporting and collection obligations. The commission did not overlook this. Fiscal barriers inside a community are incompatible with the idea of a single market, according to the commission's 1985 white paper, "Completion of the Internal Market." At first, it was suggested that products should be taxed in their country of origin rather than under the destination-based taxing system that was in existence at the time. The transfer of ownership from one member state to another would no longer be subject to taxation. This would have been in line with the commission's long-term goal of "abolishing the imposition of tax on importation and remission of tax on exportation in trade between Member States," as is stated in both the First and Sixth Directives. But in addition to requiring a clearinghouse mechanism to reallocate revenues among member states in order to reflect the pattern of final

⁸ Laying down implementing measures for Directive 77/388/EC on the common system of value added tax (O.J. L 272, Mar. 10, 2006, p.15).

⁹ Boburjon Turanboyev Qodirjon o'g'li, & Musabekov Sherhali Nazarali o'g'li. (2023). Fiscal policy as the primary tool to affect the strength of the capital markets. *Qo'qon universiteti xabarnomasi*, 8(8), 32–35.

¹⁰ Musabekov, S. (2023). O'zbekiston hududida faoliyat olib borayotgan xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar duch keladigan asosiy muammolar. *Бюллетень студентов нового Узбекистана*, 1(7), 17-20

consumption within the member states, this system would also have required significant equalization of tax rates, additional harmonization of the tax base, and deductibility of VAT regardless of the member state in which it had been charged. It was necessary to have these ancillary conditions in order to propose imposing the VAT at origin. In order to ensure that goods taxed at origin would also be taxed at destination, a more harmonized tax base was required. If this weren't the case, it would be undermined that the EU VAT remained a destination-based tax (even though the tax was imposed at origin), and it would encourage the supply of goods and services to member states that did not tax them. For the same reason, substantial rate parity was required; otherwise, there would be a risk that the tax at origin would not match the tax at destination, and economic activity would be more likely to be conducted in member states with lower tax rates due to competition. The clearinghouse mechanism was also required to make sure that the consumption tax ended up in the state's coffers where consumption occurred or was deemed to occur, namely at destination, which was presumably based on economic and demographic data. This last point is perhaps the most significant from the standpoint of the EU VAT as a destination-based VAT. As was to be expected, not everyone agreed with the commission's ambitious plan to totally destroy the internal fiscal boundaries. The majority of the criticism was focused on two things: the implementation of an origin-based system with a clearinghouse mechanism and the significant equalization of tax rates. The council accepted the commission's compromise solution to the issue in response to the criticism. In 1993, the council established "transitional arrangements," keeping in mind the objective of "definitive arrangements based in principle on the taxation in the Member State of origin of the supply of goods and services." Although it does not "complete" the internal single market, these agreements set down the EU's current policy for cross-border commerce within the EU. While preserving the destination concept, the 1993 directive replaced previous enforcement and collection mechanisms at the fiscal borders with enterprise-level administrative controls, so bringing the EU VAT closer to a single internal market. The standardized identification numbers used to identify taxable individuals within the EU, the requirement that taxable individuals keep sufficient records and issue invoices that meet specified criteria, the requirement that taxable individuals file returns within EU-wide deadlines reporting specific information, and the requirement that taxable individuals file recapitulative statements pertaining to all transactions completed in the previous year were some of the features of these controls. These administrative constraints, along with an automated information interchange between member state tax authorities, constitute the foundation of the present "transitional" system. In order to foster collaboration and communication between EU tax administrations, member states that export products to other member states enter data into an electronic database, which is accessible online by the member states that receive the commodities. This database is called the Value Added Tax Information Exchange system. In order to guarantee that the destination principle would be upheld without the use of actual "toll gates," the removal of one set of burdens (fiscal barriers) led to the introduction of another, mostly administrative one.

In the context of business-to-business (B2B) transactions, the "reverse charge" method makes it easier to apply the destination principle. Under this system, registered business purchasers, who are audited and controlled by destination tax authorities, self-assess the VAT. Therefore, the B2B "intraCommunity acquisition of goods" is covered by the destination principle; nevertheless, procedures are completed at the destination point rather than the border.

The accompanying requirements apply to B2B intra-community purchases of goods:

- ❖ The goods must be traded between taxable individuals in separate member states;

- ❖ the acquisition must be made with the intention of supplying the goods again in the member state of the taxable individual acquiring the goods;

- ❖ the exporting trader's member state must identify the person to whom the subsequent supply is made as established and liable for VAT purposes;

- ❖ the VAT is not charged (it is "exempt" with credit for input taxes paid, or zero rated); the VAT is payable by the taxable individual to whom the goods are supplied (by the "reverse charge" mechanism); and

- ❖ the merchant records the output VAT on its VAT return and, if it is entitled to a deduction, deducts the input VAT (which was self-assessed) on the same return when the goods are resold in the member state of the purchasing trader.

Hence, budgetary sovereignty is preserved by member nations. The purchasing trader's or the destination's member state guarantees that the purchased products are taxable. It is not the seller's or the origin's member state's responsibility to make sure the items are properly taxed in the member state of destination. The distance-selling rule makes it easier to apply the destination principle in business-to-consumer (B2C) transactions. That law requires suppliers to register for VAT in the destination state and charge the destination state's VAT on their sales if their sales to final consumers and other nontaxable people in a member state above a certain level. Bills that have been introduced in Congress resemble a rule that would allow states in the United States to compel remote vendors to collect use taxes on sales made through mail order or the Internet, even if the vendors do not physically operate in the state. This authority would only be granted if the states sufficiently harmonize and streamline their tax systems to meet demands from Congress. While the "transitional" system's removal of intra-EU fiscal borders has significantly reduced obstacles to the internal market's seamless operation, it has also resulted in new issues. A portion of them are shown in the Appendix, which discloses the intricate place-of-taxation regulations under the current framework. These regulations vary depending on a number of factors, including whether the supply is between EU members or between EU members and non-EU members, whether it is B2B or B2C, whether it involves commodities or services, and the specifics of the supply. Further issues surface as a result of the removal of physical border controls for intra-EU commerce, which has given rise to the possibility of fraudulent refund claims—a topic we want to address in a future Views on VAT article. Lastly, the EU shares issues with other destination-based VAT regimes concerning the provision of services, for which border restrictions are, in certain cases, becoming less and less important. We take a closer look at these matters as they are very relevant now and highlight the challenges the US would face if it decides to implement a value added tax.

Conclusion. A thorough summary of the main components of the European Union Value Added Tax (EU VAT) system is given in the introduction. It starts by describing the normal VAT rates and the idea that all goods and services provided inside the EU must be VAT-exempt. The work provides explanations of taxable transactions, the credit-invoice method, and the complexities involved in locating the location of source for goods and services.

A discussion of the historical development of the EU VAT system is held, with particular attention to the fine balance that must be struck between removing taxes from the internal market and preserving an effective consumption tax based on destination. It emphasizes the shift from fiscal boundaries to administrative restrictions, which include reverse charge mechanisms in business-to-business transactions and standardized identity numbers. The difficulties the EU has had in balancing the requirements of an internal single market with the need for a destination-based consumption tax are discussed in the work. The introduction ends with several new difficulties alluded to, such as the possibility for fraudulent refund claims and the intricacy of place-of-taxation legislation.

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FOND BOZORI VA UNDA TIJORAT BANKLARINING TUTGAN O'RNI

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Fond, mablag', qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori, Raymon Barr, Gregori Menkyu, birlamchi bozor, qatnashchilar.

Ushbu maqolada fond bozori va unda tijorat banklarining hozirgi kundagi o'rni, tijorat banklari fond bozorining eng muhim ishtirokchilaridan biri ekanligi, Respublikamiz banklarining fond bozorida faoliyatini takomillashtirish zarurligi haqida ma'lumotlar va tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

Kirish. Har qanday mamlakat iqtisodiyotida biz ko'rishimiz mumkinki, ayrim tarmoqlarda pul mablag'lari yetishmay turgan bir paytda, ba'zi tarmoqlarning ko'p miqdorda pullari vaqtincha bo'sh turadi. Bir tarmog'ning mablag'i ma'lum vaqt mobaynida ortiqchalik yoki yetishmay qolishligi navbatma-navbat almashib kelishini hisobga olgan holda, mablag'i yetadigan va shu mablag'ga yetishmovchiligi bor bo'lgan bir qancha tarmoqlarni bir-birlari bilan uchrashtiradigan soha bu moliya bozori, ya'ni fond birjasi hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori o'z rivojlanishining dastlabki bosqichida bo'lib, tijorat banklari faoliyati samaradorligini to'xtovsiz oshirib borish jarayonini boshqarish amaliyotini takomillashtirish borasida bir qator dolzarb muammolarning mavjudligi va ularni hal qilishga qaratilgan ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishning zarurligi ushbu mavzuni tadqiq etish naqadar muhimligini ko'rsatib beradi.

Tijorat banklari fond bozorining eng muhim ishtirokchilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Biroq, bank tizimida to'plangan moliyaviy salohiyatga qaramay, zamonaviy fond bozorining xususiyatlari banklarga uni to'liq amalga oshirishga imkon bermayapti. Bunga asosiy sabab sifatida esa iqtisodiyotning investitsiyalarga muhtoj bo'lgan tarmoqlarida ko'pchilik korporativ qimmatli qog'ozlarning yuqori risklari va past likvidligi bilan bog'liqligi ko'rsatiladi.

Fond bozorida tijorat banklarini qimmatli qog'ozlari rivojlanishining asosiy vazifasi faqat aksiyalar bozorini rivojlantirish emas, balki kapitalizatsiya darajasini o'stirish, banklarning nolikvid aktivlarini likvid aktivlarga aylantirish faoliyatini takomillashtirishdan iboratdir. Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida ko'p miqdordagi sarmoyadorlarning mablag'larini yig'ib, uni turli xil qo'yilmalar uchun taqsimlashi lozim. Bu bozorning hajmdorligiga va xilma-xilligiga, ya'ni muomaladagi qimmatli qog'ozlarning mumkin qadar sarmoyadorlar o'rtasida tarqatilishiga bog'liq hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatda qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining rivojlanishi avvalambor, uning ishtirokchilariga yuqori foyda olib kelsa, boshqa tomondan uning likvidligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Mavzuga doir adabiyotlar tahlili. Ta'kidlash joizki, xalqaro amaliyotda "fond bozori"ga nisbatan berilgan ilmiy ta'riflar borasida turlicha talqinlar mavjud bo'lib, ular bir-biridan farqlanadi va yagona yondashuvni tashkil etmaydi. Shu sababli, fond bozori va qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori borasida iqtisodchi olimlar o'rtasida bahsli bir qancha masalalar hanuzgacha davom etayotgan bo'lsada, xorijlik iqtisodchi olimlarning bergan ilmiy ta'riflari va fikrlari ham juda qiziqarli bo'lib, ularning ayrimlarini tadqiq etishni lozim topdik. Shu jumladan, xorijlik iqtisodchi olimlardan Raymon Barr fond bozoriga quyidagicha ta'rif beradi: "Fond bozori texnik institut sifatida bo'sh pul mablag'larini qayta taqsimlash funksiyasini bajaradi, mulk huquqiga baho beradi, risklarni, ishchi aylanmasida ishtirokchilar o'rtasida ma'lumotlarni qayta taqsimlaydi. Shu bois fond bozori deyilganda jamg'armalarni yig'uvchi

va bir joyga jamlovchi uzoq muddatli bo'sh turgan kapitallar bozori tushuniladi. Ushbu mablag'lar uzoq muddatga tegishli tarmoqlarga yo'naltiriladi"¹. Fikrimizcha Raymon Barr fond bozorini avvalo, texnik institut sifatida ko'radi, uni bo'sh pul mablag'larini, risklarni va ma'lumotlarni ishtirokchilar o'rtasida qayta taqsimlashini e'tirof etadi hamda uni jamg'armalarni yig'uvchi va bir joyga jamlovchi uzoq muddatli bo'sh turgan kapitallar bozori sifatida tushunadi. O'z navbatida, ushbu mablag'lar uzoq muddatga tegishli tarmoqlarga yo'naltirilishini aytadi.

Xususan, xorijlik zamonaviy va taniqli iqtisodchi olimlardan biri Gregori Menkyu shunday ta'rif beradi: "Ko'p hollarda fond bozoriga oid shunday ta'rif tez-tez uchraydi, ya'ni u xohlovchi shaxslarga jamg'arma qilish, aksiya va obligatsiya bozorida o'z mablag'larini qarzdorlarga berish imkonini beruvchi moliyaviy muassalar yig'indisidir"². Ushbu ta'rifda G. Menkyu fond bozorini mazkur bozor ishtirokchilariga jamg'arma qilish, aksiya va obligatsiya bozorida o'z mablag'larini qarzdorlarga berish imkonini beruvchi moliyaviy muassalar yig'indisi sifatida e'tirof etadi hamda uning ta'rif mazmun jihatidan Raymon Barrning ta'rifidan keskin farq qiladi.

Xorijlik zamonaviy va taniqli iqtisodchi olimlar K.R. Makkonnell va S.L. Bryu shunday ta'rif beradi: "Fond bozori-kapital mablag'larini tavsiya etuvchi va sotib oluvchilarni bir joyga jamlovchi institutdir"³. Mazkur ta'rifda K.R. Makkonnell va S.L. Bryular fond bozorini eng avvalo, kapital mablag'larini tavsiya etuvchi va sotib oluvchilarni bir joyga jamlovchi institut sifatida e'tirof etadi hamda ularning ta'rif mazmun jihatidan oldingi olimlarning ta'rifidan farq qiladi.

Shuningdek iqtisodchi professor Sharbat Abdullayevaning "Bank ishi" darsligida fond bozoriga "Fond birjasi qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan oldi-sotdisi o'tkaziladigan joy"⁴ deya ta'rif berilgan.

Fond bozorining o'zi qimmatli qog'ozlarning kelib tushish vaqti va usuliga qarab birlamchi hamda ikkilamchi bozorlarga ajratiladi. Birlamchi bozor – Fond bozorining asosi hisoblanadi. Unda birinchi marta chiqarilayotgan qimmatli qog'ozlar joylashtiriladi. Birlamchi bozorning asosiy qatnashchilari qimmatli qog'oz emitentlari va investorlardir. Investitsiya qilish uchun asosiy va aylanma moliyaviy kapital zaxiralariga muhtoj bo'lgan emitentlar fond bozorida qimmatli qog'ozlar taklifini belgilaydi. O'z kapitalini qo'llash uchun foydali soha izlovchi investorlar qimmatli qog'ozlarga talabni shakllantiradi. Birlamchi bozorda vaqtincha erkin pul mablag'larini jalb etish amalga oshiriladi. Lekin birlamchi bozor jamg'armani faqat milliy iqtisodiyot ko'lamidagina kengaytirish bilan chegaralanmaydi. Unda erkin pul mablag'larining iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari va sohalari bo'yicha taqsimlanishi ham sodir bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Ushbu tadqiqot ma'lumotlari rasmiy manbalardan olingan, taniqli iqtisodchi olimlarning fond bozori va unda tijorat banklarining tutgan o'rni muammolarini ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish, xorij tajribalarini umumlashtirish va

¹ Барр Р. Политическая экономия. Т.-М. Международные отношения, 1995 г

² М. Грегори. Принципы экономики. – СПб.: Питер Кем., 1999, С.538.

³ Макконнелл К.Р., Брю С.Л. Экономика. – М: Инфра М., 2003, С.62

⁴ Sh.Z.Abdullayeva. Bank ishi. –Darslik, –T Iqtisod-moliya, 2017-y, 220 b

mamlakatimizda erishilayotgan yutuqlar bo'yicha olingan natijalarga tayangan holda fond bozorini o'rganishga erishilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-son farmonidagi strategiya dasturida ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri bo'lgan milliy iqtisodiyotni jadal rivojlantirish va yuqori o'sish sur'atlarini ta'minlash yo'nalishida mamlakatimizda kapital harakatini bosqichmabosqich erkinlashtirish hamda yirik korxonalarini va ulardagi ulushlarni (aksiyalarni), shu jumladan fond birjasi orqali xususiy lashtirish; davlat ulushiga ega tijorat banklarida transformatsiya jarayonlarini yakunlab, 2026-yil yakuniga qadar bank aktivlarida xususiy sektor ulushini 60 foizgacha yetkazish kabi maqsadlar belgilab olingan.⁵ Ushbu maqsadlarning qo'yilishi ham mavzimiz dolzarbligini belgilab beradi.

So'nggi yillarda banklarimizning iqtisodiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlashdagi roli oshib bormoqda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida O'zbekiston banklarining fond bozoridagi faoliyatini takomillashtirish zarurligini asoslab beradi.

Shu bilan birgalikda, bu sohada ko'pgina muammolar hozirda ham o'z yechimini topa olmay qolmoqda. Respublikamizdagi banklarning aksariyati fond bozoriga sekinlik bilan kirib bormoqda va buning natijasida ushbu bozorda banklararo raqobat past darajada saqlanib kelinmoqda. Mazkur muammolarni hal etishda banklarning fond bozorida investitsiya muhitini va qimmatli qog'ozlarning oldi-sotdisini yaxshilashdagi ishtirokini, ya'ni banklarning fond bozoridagi faoliyatini rivojlantirishni ilmiy asosda o'rganish bugungi kunda o'z dolzarbligini

saqlab qolmoqda.

Fond birjasi – qimmatli qog'ozlar savdosiga mo'ljallangan uyushgan bozordir. Bu qimmatli qog'ozlar xaridori hamda sotuvchisi uchrashadigan joy hisoblanadi.

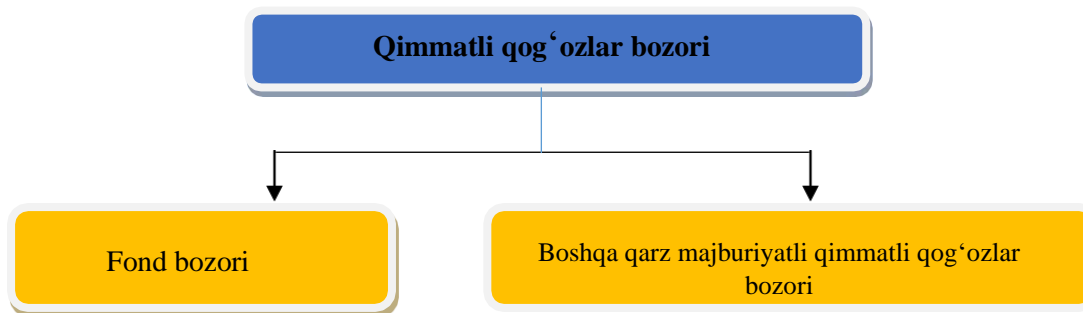
Misol uchun: dunyodagi yetakchi fond birjalariga NYSE, NASDAQ, LSE va boshqalar kiradi.

"Toshkent" Respublika fond birjasi – O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududidagi yagona fond birja hisoblanadi. U 1994-yil 8-aprelda tashkil etilgan bo'lib, hozirda u yerda 99 ta kompaniya o'z aksiyalari va 4 ta emitent (aksiya chiqaradigan kompaniya) o'z obligatsiyalari bilan savdo qiladi.

Ro'yxatga olingan qimmatli qog'ozlar birjalarga joylashtiriladi, u yerdan ularni jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar – investorlar xarid qilishi mumkin.

Qimmatli qog'ozlar markaziy depozitariysi – qimmatli qog'ozlarni saqlash, yuritish, harakatini hisobga olish yagona tizimini ta'minlaydigan hamda boshqa turdosh xizmatlarni ko'rsatadigan tashkilot. (Markaziy depozitariy o'z faoliyatini Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1999-yil 21-maydagi 263-sonli "Qimmatli qog'ozlarning markaziy depozitariysini tashkil etish va uning faoliyati masalalari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga muvofiq, majburiy litsenziyalashsiz amalga oshiradi).⁶

Iqtisodiy adabiyotlarda "qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori" va "fond bozori" degan atamalarni sinonim sifatida talqin etilib boriladi. Ushbu atamalarga izoh beramiz. Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining ishtirokchilari tarkibiga va undan narx-navoni shakllanishiga asosan quyidagi ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin.



1-rasm. Qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining tarkibi⁷

1. Fond bozori. Ushbu bozorda emitent va bo'lajak sarmoyador bevosita ishtirok etmaydilar. Bu bozorda albatta moliyaviy vositachi (broker yoki diller) ishtirok etadi. Fond bozorida aksiyalar, obligatsiyalar, davlat qimmatli qog'ozlari sotiladi. Bundan tashqari, fond bozorida qimmatli qog'ozlar ularga bo'lgan talab va taklif asosida sotiladi yoki xarid qilinadi.

2. Boshqa qarz majburiyatli qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori. Ushbu bozorda emitent va bo'lajak sarmoyador hech qanday moliyaviy vositachi yordamisiz bevosita oldi – sotdini amalga oshiradilar. Ushbu bozorda depozit sertifikatlari, depozit – jamg'arma sertifikatlari va veksellar savdosi amalga oshiriladi. Shunisi diqqatga sazovorki, boshqa qarz majburiyatli qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida qimmatli qog'ozlar ularga bo'lgan talab va taklif asosidagi narxda emas, balki oldindan belgilangan narxlar hamda shartlar asosida sotiladi.

Banklarning qimmatli qog'oz bozoridagi alohida mavqeyi shundan iboratki, ular boshqa xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlardan farqli ravishda, ushbu bozor qatnashchisi sifatida bir vaqtning o'zida bir necha vazifalarda, xususan: aksiyalar, depozitlar va omonatlar (jamg'arma) sertifikatlari hamda bank veksellari emitentlari sifatida; boshqa xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar va davlat qimmatli qog'ozlarini sotib oluvchi sarmoyadorlar sifatida; o'z mijozlariga maslahatlar beradigan, depozitlar operatsiyalarini bajaruvchi, qimmatli qog'ozlarga investitsiyalar qilish uchun ularga berilgan qimmatli qog'ozlar va pul mablag'larini boshqarish bo'yicha xizmatlar ko'rsatadigan investitsiya muassasalari sifatida qatnashishi mumkin.

Bir vaqtning o'zida tijorat banklari qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining umumiy infratuzilmasining tarkibiy qismidir va ushbu vazifada ularning roli nihoyatda katta, sababi amaliyotda qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorining har bir ishtirokchisi tijorat bankining xizmatidagi ish olib bora olmaydi hamda tijorat banki ularning joriy hisob-kitob raqami va boshqa hisob raqamini ochadi, ularda pul mablag'larini, shu jumladan, qimmatli

qog'ozlar bilan bog'liq operatsiyalarini amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq mablag'larni saqlaydi⁸.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki mamlakat bank tizimidagi depozit sertifikatlari va depozit-jamg'arma (omonat) sertifikatlarini muomalaga chiqarish, muomalada bo'lishini nazorat qilish hamda muomaladan chiqarish uchun javobgarlikni olib borar ekan, u mamlakat fond bozorining malakali ishtirokchisi sifatida fond bozorining faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish va tartibga solish tizimining ajralmas tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi.

Ko'pgina mamlakatlar iqtisodiy o'sish va ijtimoiy farovonlikka erishish vositasi sifatida o'z fond bozorlarining rivojlanishi va investitsiya darajasini rag'batlantirishga harakat qilib borishadi. Shular qatorida O'zbekistonda ham fond bozorini rivojlantirish orqali mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishga harakatlar boshlandi. Lekin hali ham fond bozori va tijorat banklari orasidagi munosabatlar to'laligicha ma'lum bir me'yorga kelmagan.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlardan farqli ravishda O'zbekistonda ularning tajribasini o'rgangan holda bosib o'tiladigan yo'lni qisqartirish uchun bir qancha imkoniyatlar mavjud. Bunda albatta tijorat banklari asosiy o'rin egallaydi. Shu sababli ham O'zbekiston tijorat banklari bilan uzviy bog'langan, investitsion jozibador, professional ishtirokchilar bilan boyigan kuchli fond bozori tuzish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishi zarur hisoblanadi.

Butun dunyo banklari qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida faol rol o'ynab, nafaqat investor va emitent, balki vositachi sifatida ham harakat qiladi. Biroq, turli davlatlarda ularning qimmatli qog'ozlar bozoridagi roli bir xil emas. Qo'shma Shtatlar va Yaponiyada rivojlangan banklarning segmentlangan tuzilmasi depozitlarni qabul qilish, qisqa muddatli kreditlar berish bo'yicha bank operatsiyalarini sanoat kompaniyalarining qimmatli qog'ozlarini chiqarish, joylashtirish operatsiyalaridan hamda ba'zi maxsus xizmatlar turlaridan (sug'urta, ko'chmas mulk bilan bog'liq

⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-son farmoni. O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami. – Toshkent, 2022.

⁶ finlit.uz

⁷ Alimov I.I., Xusanboyev A.F., Ikramov A.I. «Tijorat banklarining qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan operatsiyalari» T. Toshkent Davlat Iqtisodiyot Universiteti. 2010-y. 56-b.

⁸ Gulmira, U. (2023). Theoretical basis of management of the financial stability of the banking system. *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research*, 3(05), 126-130.

operatsiyalar va boshqalar.) qonuniy ravishda ajratadi.

Umumjahon tuzilmasi bilan qonunda ayrim operatsiyalar turlari va moliyaviy xizmatlar sohalari bo'yicha cheklorlar mavjud emas. Bu turdagi universal banklar bir qator G'arbiy Yevropa mamlakatlarida – Germaniya, Fransiya, Shveysariya, Buyuk Britaniya va boshqalarda rivojlangan. Bu mamlakatlarda bank sektori faoliyatida moliya institutlarining yuqori darajada o'zini-o'zi nazorat qilishi, ularning bank hamjamiyati tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan urf-odat va an'analarga qat'iy amal qilishi muhim o'rin tutadi.

Banklarning investitsion faoliyati yangi qimmatli qog'ozlarni joylashtirishni kafolatlash (anderrayting), shuningdek, mijozlarga qaysi turdagi qimmatli qog'ozlarni chiqarish, qachon va qanday taklif qilish kerakligi haqida maslahat berishdan iboratdir. Tabiiyki, bu funksiyalar an'anaviy, ya'ni tijorat funksiyalari bilan birlashtirilgan. Tijorat funksiyalari, asosan, depozitlarni qabul qilish va depozitlarga to'langanidan yuqori stavkalarda kreditlar berishdan iborat. Ushbu sohadagi foyda pul qiymati (depozitlar bo'yicha to'langan) va kapitalning daromadligi (ssudalar bo'yicha hisoblangan foizlar) o'rtasidagi foiz farqidan olinadi⁹.

Banklarning investitsion faoliyatidan asosiy maqsad kapitalni ko'paytirish va uni likvidli shaklda saqlanishini, barqaror faoliyati hamda amalga oshirilayotgan operatsiyalarining daromadligini ta'minlashdan iboratdir. Bu faoliyat bilan shug'ullanish bankning o'sib borayotgan moliyaviy ehtiyojlarini qondirish maqsadida sarmoyalarning samarali yo'nalishlarini belgilab beradi. Investitsiyalarni amalga oshirishning maqsadi – sarmoyalarni xavfsiz investitsiya qilgan holda tegishli foyda olish hamda bankning joriy pul sarmoyalari hisobiga foyda olishga bo'lgan ehtiyojlarini kelgusida qondirishdan iboratdir. Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqqan holda banklarning qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida faoliyatdan asosiy maqsadlari sifatida quyidagilarni ko'rsatish mumkin:

- qimmatli qog'ozlar chiqarish asosida kredit va hisob-kitob faoliyati yuritish uchun qo'shimcha pul resurslarini jalb qilish;
- qimmatli qog'ozlarga sarflangan va o'z investitsiyalaridan bankka to'lanadigan foiz va dividendlar evaziga hamda qimmatli qog'ozlarning kurs qiymati oshishi tufayli foyda olish;
- mijozlarga qimmatli qog'ozlar operatsiyalariga doir xizmatlar ko'rsatishdan foyda olish;
- erkin raqobat asosida bankning xizmat sohasini kengaytirish hamda korxon va tashkilotlarning kapitalarida qatnashish evaziga yangi mijozlarni jalb qilish;
- bankning qimmatli qog'ozlari orqali resurslarni jalb qilish va ulardan foydalanish;
- bankning likvidli mablag'lariga qo'yilmalarning daromadligini ta'minlagan holda likvidlik zaruriy zahirasini saqlab borish;
- mijozlarning qimmatli qog'ozlarni olib-sotishdan hamda moliyaviy risklarni qimmatli qog'ozlar hosilalari bilan amalga oshiriladigan operatsiyalar orqali sug'urta qilish kabilarni keltirishimiz mumkin.

Tijorat banklarining mamlakatimiz qimmatli qog'ozlar bozori ishtirokchisi sifatida ular boshqa xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlardan farqli ravishda, ushbu bozorning malakali ishtirokchisi sifatida bir vaqtning o'zida bir necha xildagi vazifalarni bajarishi mumkin. Bu vazifalar quyidagilardan iboratdir:

- qimmatli qog'ozlarning aksiyalar, depozit depozit jamg'arma sertifikatlari, depozit sertifikatlarini muomalaga chiqaruvchi emitentlar sifatida;
- o'z mijozlariga qimmatli qog'ozlar bozoriga doir maslahatlar, ular uchun reestr yurituvchi va depozitar operatsiyalarni bajaruvchi

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. "Banklar va bank faoliyati to'g'risida"gi qonun, O'RQ-580-son, 2019-yil
2. Барр Р. Политическая экономия. Т.-М. Международные отношения, 1995 г
3. М. Грегори. Принципы экономикс. – СПб.: Питер Кем., 1999, С.538.
4. Макконнелл К.Р., Брю С.Л. Экономикс. – М: Инфра М, 2003, С.62
5. Sh.Z.Abdullayeva. Bank ishi.-Darslik.-T. Iqtisod-moliya, 2017 y , 220 b
6. Alimov I.I., Xusanboyev A.F., Ikrapov A.I. «Tijorat banklarining qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan operatsiyalari» T.: Toshkent Davlat Iqtisodiyot Universiteti. 2010 y. 56 b.

sifatida:

- iqtisodiyotning boshqa xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlari va davlatning qimmatli qog'ozlarini sotib oluvchi sarmoyadorlar sifatida;
- o'z mijozlariga qimmatli qog'ozlarga investitsiyalar qilish uchun ularga berilgan qimmatli qog'ozlar va pul mablag'larini boshqarish bo'yicha xizmatlar ko'rsatadigan investitsiya instituti sifatida qatnashishi mumkin.

Tijorat banklarining fond bozorida professional ishtirokchi sifatida amalga oshiruvchi operatsiyalari:

- emission operatsiyalar
- market-meykerlik
- konsalting
- anderrayterlik
- brokerlik
- depozitar
- investitsion operatsiyalar
- vositachilik operatsiyalari

Yuqorida ko'rsatilganidek, tijorat banklari o'z faoliyatida turli toifadagi sarmoyadorlar uchun keng miqyosda maslahat berish xizmatlarini ko'rsatish, mijozlarning investitsion siyosatini shakllantirish, loyihaviy moliyalashtirishni tashkil etishdan boshlab, qimmatli qog'ozlar portfelini boshqarish va dividendlarni olishgacha bo'lgan yordamni ko'rsatishi mumkin. Tijorat banklari qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida turli kreditorlar va sug'urtachilar, depozitar va kliring hisob-kitob markazlarining tashkilotchilari sifatida ishtirok etishlari mumkin. Banklarga ushbu faoliyat turlari bilan fond bozorida shug'ullanishga "Banklar va bank faoliyati to'g'risida" gi qonunning 5-moddasida (qimmatli qog'ozlarni chiqarish, xarid qilish, sotish, ularning hisobini yuritish va ularni saqlash, mijoz bilan tuzilgan shartnomaga binoan qimmatli qog'ozlarni boshqarish, ular bilan boshqa operatsiyalarni bajarish) ruxsat berilgan¹⁰.

O'zining ulkan moliyaviy salohiyati, shu jumladan iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning hozirgi bosqichida qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida u yoki bu tarzda ishtirok etmasdan, bevosita bank vazifalarini bajarishi imkoniyati bo'lmaganligidan foydalanib, tijorat banklari fond bozorida, uning bevosita malakali ishtirokchisi sifatida hamda umuman qimmatli qog'ozlar bilan savdoni rivojlantirish uchun yetarli qulay shart-sharoitlarni shakllantiradigan bozor umumiy infratuzilmasining muhim yordamchi muassasasi sifatida tobora ko'proq muhim o'rinni egallab bormoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida tijorat banklari faqatgina o'ziga xos noyob muassasalar hisoblanib, hozirda ular amaliyotda milliy fond bozorining barcha vositalarini: aksiyalar, davlat qisqa muddatli obligatsiyalari, davlat o'rta muddatli g'azna majburiyatlari, depozit sertifikatlari, depozit jamg'arma sertifikatlari, veksellar bilan faoliyat olib borishni o'zlashtirib olib, hozirgi vaqtda ular qimmatli qog'ozlar bozorida bir vaqtning o'zida ham emitent, ham sarmoyadorlar va investitsiya instituti sifatida chiqmoqda. Mazkur operatsiyalar institutning kompleks harakatlarini namoyon qila oladi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib quyidagilarni keltirishimiz mumkin: har qanday iqtisodiyotda bo'lganidek, ba'zi tarmoqlarda ma'lum davr mobaynida pul mablag'larini yetishmasligi, boshqa tarmoqlarda esa pul mablag'lari vaqtincha bo'sh turib qolishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, pul mablag'lari yetishmasligidan qiynalayotgan soha muayyan davrdan so'ng ortiqcha pul mablag'lariga ega bo'lib qolishi mumkin yoki aksincha. Shu bois ortiqcha pul mablag'lari egalarni shu pulga muhtoj bo'lib turganlarga qaratib qo'yishga imkoniyat yaratadigan mexanizm bo'lishi dardkor. Bu mexanizm esa o'z navbatida fond bozori hisoblanadi.

⁹ G.A. Perneeva, "Bank moliya bozori" Maqola, KazNPU byulleteni, 2012-yil

¹⁰ "Banklar va bank faoliyati to'g'risida"gi qonun, O'RQ-580-son, 2019-yil



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA QO'SHILGAN QIYMAT SOLIG'I VA AYLANMADAN OLINADIGAN SOLIQ TO'LOVCHILARINI BIR-BIRIDAN FARQLI JIHLATLARINI BAHOLASH

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Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq, bilvosita soliq, qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i, tovar aylanmasi, byudjet daromadlari, maxsus soliq rejimi.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i hamda aylanmadan olinadigan soliq to'lovchilarining bir-biridan farqli jihlatlarini baholashga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi soliq siyosati va soliq rejimlari haqida o'z ichiga statistik ma'lumotlarni qamrab oladi. Soliq to'lovchilari va qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i hamda aylanmadan olinadigan soliq rejimi o'zaro farqli jihlatlar keltirilib, ulardagi asosiy farqliliklar bo'yicha tahliliy fikr-mulohazalar bildirib o'tilgan.

Kirish. O'zbekiston Respublikasida soliq to'lovchilarni yuridik shaxs sifatida davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish chog'ida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i yoki aylanmadan olinadigan soliq to'lovchisi sifatida ro'yxatdan o'tish jarayonida tadbirkorlik uchun qaysi soliq rejimi qulay va foydali degan masalalar hozirgi kunda biznes uchun ahamiyatli hisoblanadi. Tadbirkor o'z ustavini shakllantirishi va faoliyati jarayonida daromadlarining soliqqa tortilishi ahamiyati juda muhim hisoblanadi biznes vakili uchun.

Soliq to'lovchilarining qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i va aylanmadan olinadigan soliq tizimida o'zaro farqli jihlatlarini boshqa soliq turlari bilan solishtirib, ularning moliyaviy muammolari va imtiyozlari muhim darajada tushuntirib beriladi. Maqolada soliq to'lovchilari uchun yangi o'zgarishlarni qabul qilish va soliq siyosati sohasida mustaqil samaradorlikni ta'minlash uchun qanday qadam tashlanishi kerakligi ham ko'rsatiladi. Kirish qismida, soliq sohasidagi so'nggi rivojlanishlar va ularning soliq to'lovchilari uchun o'zgarishlarni baholashning muhimligi belgilanadi.

Hozirgi kunda Davlat byudjeti daromadlarida bilvosita soliqlar (egri soliqlar)ning ahamiyati katta. Bilvosita soliqlar so'nggi 5-yillikni tahlil qilindigan bo'lsa davlat byudjetining deyarli 1/3 qismini tashkil qilib keladi. Bilvosita soliqlarni davlat byudjeti daromadlaridagi ulushi yuqorilgini inobatga olgan holda qo'shilgan qiymat solig'iga nisbatan uni byudjet daromadlaridagi o'rinni mustahkamlash hamda aylanmadan olinadigan soliq to'lovchilarining byudjetga tushumlarini ko'paytirish, tadbirkorlar uchun teng muhitdagi raqobat maydonini yaratib berish hozirgi kunning asosiy masalalaridandir.

Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq – Aylanmadan olinadigan soliqni to'lovchilar (bundan buyon ushbu bo'limda soliq to'lovchilar deb yuritiladi) deb quyidagilar e'tirof etiladi:

1) soliq davrida tovarlarni (xizmatlarni) realizatsiya qilishdan olingan jami daromadi bir milliard so'mdan oshmagan O'zbekiston Respublikasi yuridik shaxslari (bundan buyon ushbu bo'limda yuridik shaxslar deb yuritiladi);

2) soliq davrida tovarlarni (xizmatlarni) realizatsiya qilishdan olingan daromadi yuz million so'mdan oshgan, lekin bir milliard so'mgacha bo'lgan yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlar¹

Qo'shilgan qiymat – ishlab chiqarish(xizmatlar ko'rsatish) jarayonida muayyan bir firma, korxonaga yangidan yaratilgan, bevosita o'stirilgan mahsulotning oldingi qiymatiga qo'shilgan qiymat. Qo'shilgan qiymat ishlab chiqarishning pirovard natijasidir²

Yuqoridagi fikr mulohazalarga asosan qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini byudjet daromadlari yirik manbayi sifatidagi rolini takomillashtirishning ilmiy-amaliy asoslarini tadqiq etish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Mamlakatimiz hamda xorijlik iqtisodchi olimlari tomonidan chiqarilgan ilmiy maqolalarda "Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i" tushunchasiga bir qator ta'riflar berilgan. Jumladan, qo'shilgan qiymat solig'iga xorijiy iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan quyidagicha ta'riflar berilgan. Amerikalik iqtisodchilar P.A.Samuelsun va V.D. Nordxauslar «Esopomics» asarida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i haqida so'z yuritib, uni qiymatlilik tushunchasi bilan aralashtirib yuboradi va asarning keyingi o'rinlarida qo'shilgan qiymatlilik bilan qo'shilgan qiymatni bir-biriga muvofiqlashtiradi, ya'ni ularni bir narsa deb qaraydi va "qo'shilgan qiymat – bu firma sotuv hajmi va boshqa firmalardan u sotib olgan materiallar va xizmatlar orasidagi farqdir. Unga ish haqi, boshqa to'lovlar, to'lov foizlari va dividendlar kiradi"³ deb ta'kidlagan.

Respublikamizning yetakchi iqtisodchi olim va mutaxassislari bergan ta'riflariga to'xtalib o'tsak. Professor T.S.Malikov bu haqda to'xtalib, "qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining mohiyatini to'liq idrok etish uchun tarkibiga xomashyo, materiallar, yoqilgi, energiya, asosiy va qo'shimcha ish haqi (ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarga ajratmalar bilan birgalikda), asosiy fondlarning amortizatsiyasi va boshqa xarajatlarning qiymati kiruvchi ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarning elementlariga murojaat qilmoq zarur"⁴. Bu ta'rifda olim qo'shilgan qiymat ishlab chiqarish jarayonida yaratilishi va u o'z ichiga qanday elementlarni olishini batafsil bayon etadi. Sh.Toshmatov "qo'shilgan qiymat deganda, ashyoviy resurslar xarid bahosiga xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar tomonidan qo'shilgan, tovar va xizmatlarning bozorda sotilish narxiga kirgan ustama qiymat tushuniladi"⁵ Respublikamiz olimlaridan M.Yo'ldoshev va Y.Tursunovlar bu haqda to'xtalib "qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i deyilishiga sabab tovarlar, ishlar yoki xizmatlarni ishlab chiqarishda qatnashishning har bir bosqichida qiymatga qo'shiladigan qismidan soliq olinadi va sof daromadning bir qismini byudjetga olishning shakli bo'lib hisoblanadi"⁶ deb ta'rif berganlar. O'zbekiston Respublikasining soliq kodeksi, O'zbekiston Respublikasining byudjet kodeksi, O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat byudjeti to'g'risida"gi qonun, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Byudjet kodeksi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksi, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 595-sonli "Soliq to'lovchilarni hisobga olishni yanada takomillashtirish va qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining o'rinni qoplash tartibini soddalashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 489-sonli "Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i hamda chet el yuridik shaxslari bilan bog'liq soliq ma'murchiligini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori hamda sohaga tegishli bo'lgan boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur tadqiqot natijalari ma'lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Ilmiy tadqiqotni bajarishda statistik tahlil qiyosiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. Ilmiy maqolani yozishda

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi soliq kodeksi 2020-yil O'RQ-599

² Po'latov, S., & Farmonov, I. (2023). The Role and Significance of Internal Audit as an Effective System of Internal Control in Business Entities. Yashil iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot, 1(11-12).

³ Samuelson P.A., Nordxauslar V.D. «Esopomics», 1999. - 445 s.

⁴ Malikov T.S. Soliqlar va soliqqa tortishning dolzarb masalalari. – Toshkent.: «Akademiya», 2002. - 14 b.

⁵ Toshmatov Sh.A. Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i monografiyasi. – Toshkent.: «Iqtisodiyot va huquq dunyosi», 2004. - 15 b.

⁶ Yo'ldoshev M., Tursunov Y. Soliq huquqi. Toshkent.: «Moliya», 2000. - 76 b.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi soliq tizimi, bojxona tizimi byudjet tizimi statistik ma'lumotlaridan foydalanildi.

Hozirgi kunda iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va globallashuv jarayonida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini zanjirini mustahkamlash QQS to'lovchi korxonalar sonini hamda sifatini oshirgan holda byudjetga tushumlarni oshirish, aylanma soliq to'lovchi korxonalar tovar aylanmasini oshirishga ko'maklashish orqali byudjetga tushumlarni ko'paytirish dolzarb vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada aylanma soliq to'lovchi korxonalar hamda QQS to'lovchi korxonalar soni ularning o'sish tendensiyasi hamda byudjetga tushumlar miqdori bo'yicha statistik tahlil qilindi. Statistik tahlil qilish jarayonida QQS to'lovchi korxonalar hamda aylanma soliq to'lovchi korxonalar o'rtasidagi farqlar ham taqqoslandi.

Tahlil va natijalar. 2023-yil 1-noyabr holatiga QQS to'lovchi korxonalar soni 192 mingdan ortdi. Bu ko'rsatkich o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 13.2% ga ko'p degani.

QQS to'lovchi korxonalarning sonini ko'payishi bu o'z navbatida byudjet daromadlariga tushumlarning ko'payishiga xizmat qiladi.

Eng ko'p QQS to'lovchilari quyidagi sohalarda:

Savdo – 59.6 ming

Qishloq xo'jaligi – 48.1 ming

Sanoat – 27.8 ming

QQS to'lovchilarning yuqori o'sish sur'ati quyidagi sohalarda:

Axborot va aloqa xizmatlari – 41.4 %

Transport – 36.7 %

Xizmat ko'rsatish – 17.8 %

QQS to'lovchilari soni o'sish dinamikasi eng ko'p o'sish Toshkent shahriga to'g'ri keladi 43158 ta. Qashqadaryo viloyati, Toshkent viloyati, Farg'ona viloyati, Samarqand viloyati QQS to'lovchi korxonalar soni bo'yicha O'zbekiston Respublikasi viloyatlari ichida o'rni yuqori hisoblanadi.

Hududlar miqyosida ko'rib chiqadigan bo'lsak Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida 10141 ta o'sish 10.2%, Andijon viloyatida 12662 ta o'sish 9.8%, Buxoro viloyatida 13183 ta o'sish 10.3%, Jizzax viloyatida 8022 ta o'sish 10.4%, Qashqadaryo viloyatida 17078 ta o'sish 11.2%, Navoiy viloyatida 6298 ta o'sish 11.1%, Namangan viloyatida 10454 ta o'sish 10.6%, Samarqand viloyatida 14628 ta o'sish 14.3%, Surxandaryo viloyatida 10043 ta o'sish 11.1%, Sirdaryo viloyatida 6200 ta o'sish 11.9%, Toshkent viloyati 16672 ta o'sish 15.1%, Farg'ona

viloyatida 14697 ta o'sish 12.6%, Xorazm viloyatida 8823 ta o'sish 12.1 %, Toshkent shahrida 43158 ta o'sish 18.3% ni tashkil etgan 2023-yil 1-noyabr kungi statistik ma'lumotga asosan⁷

Aylanma soliq to'lovchi korxonalar soni ham yildan yilga oshib bormoqda. Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq to'lovchilar ham hozirgi kunda belgilangan stavka bo'yicha yoki qat'iy belgilangan miqdordagi soliqqa o'tish imkoniyati mavjud. 2024-yilda soliq qonunchiligiga kiritilgan o'zgarishlarga muvofiq umumiy daromadi 500 million so'mdan oshmagan holda qat'iy belgilanadigan soliq miqdori 25 mln so'mni, umumiy daromadi 500 mln so'mdan oshganda esa (1 mlrdgacha) 34 mln so'mni tashkil etadi. Yiliga to'lanadigan 25 mln so'mga teng aylanma solig'i yiliga olinadigan 625 mln so'm tushumga mos keladi. Soliq to'lovchi 4% aylanma soliq stavkasida soliq to'lasa hamda yillik umumiy daromadi 500 mln so'mdan oshmasa, unda qat'iy belgilangan soliqqa o'tish tadbirkorlik subyekti uchun ziyonga xizmat qilishi mumkin hozirgi kunda.

Yangi tashkil etilgan yuridik shaxslar davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazilgan kundan e'tiboran tadbirkorlik faoliyati subyektni davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish chog'ida tanlangan soliq solish tartibini ko'rsatish orqali aylanmadan olinadigan soliqni to'lash tartibini tanlash huquqiga ega.

Yuridik shaxslar aylanmadan olinadigan soliqni qo'llashni soliq kodeksiga muvofiq qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini to'lovchi sifatida ro'yxatdan o'tish uchun va bir vaqtning o'zida aylanmadan olinadigan soliqni to'lashni rad etishga doir ariza berilgan oydan keyingi o'ying 1-sanasidan boshlab ixtiyoriy ravishda rad etishga haqli. Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini va foyda solig'ini to'lashga ixtiyoriy ravishda o'tgan soliq to'lovchilar, basharti joriy soliq davri yakunlari bo'yicha tovarlarni (xizmatlarni) realizatsiya qilishdan olgan jami daromadlari bir milliard so'mdan oshmagan bo'lsa, aylanmadan olinadigan soliqni to'lashga kamida o'n ikki oydan keyin qayta o'tishga haqli. Soliq davri davomida jami daromadi bir milliard so'mdan oshgan soliq to'lovchilar, shu jumladan yangi tashkil etilgan yuridik shaxslar va yangi ro'yxatdan o'tgan yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlar jami daromadi ko'rsatilgan miqdorga yetgan kundan e'tiboran qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini va foyda solig'ini to'lashga o'tadi.⁸

Aylanma soliq to'lovchi xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar hamda qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i to'lovchi xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar o'rtasida bir-biridan farq qiladigan bir nechta jihatlarni jadval ko'rinishida taqqoslab chiqamiz.

1-jadval Taqqoslama jadval QQS to'lovchi hamda Aylanma soliq to'lovchi korxonalar misolida.

Aylanma soliq to'lovchi korxonalar	QQS to'lovchi korxonalar
Foiz stavkasi 4% Soliq kodeksi 467-modda	Fozi stavkasi – 12 %
Foyda solig'i to'lamaydi	Foyda solig'i to'laydi
To'langan QQS summasini hisobga olmaydi.	To'langan QQS summasini hisobga oladi.
Qat'iy belgilangan miqdorda soliq to'lashga o'tishi mumkin.	Qat'iy belgilangan miqdorda soliq to'lay olmaydi.
Tovar(xizmatlar) aylanmasi 1-mlrd so'mgacha bo'lishi kerak.	Tovar(xizmatlar) aylanmasiga cheklov kiritilmagan.
Tovarlar importini amalga oshirmaydi. Import amalga oshirsa majburiy tartibda QQS to'lovchi korxonaga aylanadi. SK-461-modda	Tovarlar importini amalga oshira oladi.
Aksiz solig'i to'lanadigan tovarlarni(xizmatlarni)jishlab chiqarmaydi, foydali qazilmalarni kovlab olishni amalga oshirmaydi.	Aksiz solig'i to'lanadigan tovarlarni(xizmatlarni)jishlab chiqaradi,foydali qazilmalarni kavlab olishni amalga oshiradi.
Benzin, dizel yoqilg'isi va gazni realizatsiya qilishni amalga oshirmaydi.	Benzin, dizel yoqilg'isi va gazni realizatsiya qilishni amalga oshirmaydi.
Lotoreyalarni tashkil etish bo'yicha faoliyatni amalga oshirmaydi.	Lotoreyalarni tashkil etish bo'yicha faoliyatni amalga oshiradi.
Bo'sh turgan binolar, yashash uchun mo'ljallanmagan inshootlar va qurilishi tugallanmagan obyektlar, shuningdek, foydalanilmayotgan ishlab chiqarish maydonlarining mulkdori bo'lgan yuridik shaxslarga, ulardan samarasiz foydalanilayotganligi bo'yicha qonunda belgilangan tartibda xulosa kiritilganda majburiy tartibda QQS to'lovchi korxonaga aylanadi.	
Markazlashtirilgan moliyalashtirish manbalari hisobidan obyektlarni (joriy va kapital ta'mirlash bundan mustasno) qurishni bajarmaydi.	Markazlashtirilgan moliyalashtirish manbalari hisobidan obyektlarni (joriy va kapital ta'mirlash bundan mustasno) qurishni bajaradi.
Alkogol mahsulotlari, shu jumladan pivoni chakana sotish bo'yicha faoliyat yurita olmaydi.	Alkogol mahsulotlari, shu jumladan pivoni chakana sotish bo'yicha faoliyat yurita oladi.
Soliq maslahatchilarining tashkilotlarini tashkil etmaydi.	Soliq maslahatchilarining tashkilotlarini tashkil eta oladi.
Auditorlik tashkilotlarini tashkil etmaydi.	Auditorlik tashkilotlarini tashkil eta oladi.

1-jadvaldagi taqqoslama jadvalni yana davom ettirishimiz mumkin sababi bu ikkita soliq rejimlarining farqli jihatlari ko'plab topiladi. Tadbirkorlik subyekti faoliyatini tashkil etishdan oldin qaysi soliq turini tanlashi bu korxonaning iqtisodi uchun juda muhim hisoblanadi. Tadbirkorlik subyektlarining sonini ortishi, buning pirovarda natijasida davlat byudjeti tushumlari ortishi turadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat byudjeti to'g'risidagi qonunga asosan konsolidatsiyalashgan byudjet ijrosini ta'minlash hamda yashirin

iqtisodiyotga qarshi samarali kurashish uchun qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i zanjirini mustahkamligini ta'minlash orqali byudjetga bilvosita soliq(QQS) ning tushumini ko'paytirish, ishlab chiqarish quvvati past xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash hamda Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq va QQSga qo'shimcha mablag'larni jalb qilish hozirgi kunda dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida 2023-yil yakuniga ko'ra bilvosita soliqlarning byudjet tushumidagi o'rni statistik tahlil qilindagina davlat

⁷ www.soliq.uz

⁸ O'zbekiston Respublikasi soliq kodeksi 2020-yil O'RQ-599

byudjetining 35%ni tashkil qilgan. Shundan qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining byudjet daromadlaridagi o'rni 25.8%ni tashkil qilgan. Bu ko'rsatkichlardan ko'rish mumkinki, 2023-yil byudjet daromadlarining chorak qismi qo'shilgan qiymat solig'idan shakllantirilgan.

Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq tushumlariga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak 2023-yil davomida soliq tushumlari 2 trln so'mdan oshganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bu o'z navbatida boshqa soliq turlaridan byudjet daromadlaridagi o'rni yuqori hisoblanmaydi. Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq stavkalari tovar aylanmasi uchun qo'llaniladi yoki tovar aylanmasi 500 mln so'mgacha korxonalar uchun yiliga 25.0 mln so'm qat'iy soliq summasi, tovar aylanmasi 500 mln so'mdan 1 mlrd so'mgacha bo'lgan

korxonalar uchun 34.0 mln so'm qat'iy soliq summolari 2024-yil uchun belgilandi. Tadbirkorlik subyektlari yuridik shaxs sifatida ko'rsatayotgan xizmatlari uchun yoki realizatsiya qilayotgan mahsulotlarini hisobga olgan holda qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i to'lovchisi yoki aylanmadan olinadigan soliq to'lovchisi sifatida faoliyat yuritishi mumkin.

QOS to'lovchi korxonalar bilan Aylanma soliq to'lovchi korxonalarning farqli jihatlari bir-biridan turlicha: soliq stavkalarida, hisobga olish tizimida, soliq hisobotlarida biz buni farqli tomonlarini korxonaga faoliyatini boshlashimizdan avval hisob-kitob qilishimiz maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

2-jadval QQS tushumlari 2019-2022-yil solishtirma tahlil mlrd.so'mda

№	2019-yil		2020-yil		2021-yil		2022-yil		O'sish
	Summa	Salmog'i % da	Summa	Salmog'i % da	Summa	Salmog'i % da	Summa	Salmog'i % da	%da
Davlat byudjeti daromadlari	112 165		132 938		164 681		201 863		180%
Shu jumladan:									
Bilvosita soliqlar-jami	46 429	41,4%	46 428	34,9%	56 292	34,2%	71 390	35%	155%
Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i	33 810	30,1%	31 177	23,5%	38 439	23,3%	52 189	25,8%	154%
-QQS bo'yicha tushumlar	37 055	33,0%	40 224	30,3%	52 856	32,1%	71 500	35,3%	193%
-QQS bo'yicha qoplash VM-(489-qaror)	-3 245	-2,4 %	-9 046	-6,8 %	-14 417	-8,8%	-19 311	-9,5%	595%

2019-2022-yillar davomidagi qo'shilgan qiymat solig'idagi o'sish tendensiyasi shuni ko'rsatadiki so'nggi 4-yillik davrda QQSning davlat byudjetidagi tushumlari yilda yilga QQS soliq stavkasi tushirilsa ham tushumlar miqdori ortib bormoqda, bunga asosiy sabablardan biri QQS to'lovchi korxonalarining sonini sezilarli o'sishi hamda byudjetga qo'shimcha mablag'larni jalb qilish maqsadida soliq tizimidagi tub islohotlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin. 2019-yilda QQS tushumlari byudjet daromadlarida 33 810 mlrd so'mni tashkil qilgan. 2022-yil yakuni bilan QQS tushumining byudjet daromadlaridagi ulushi 52 189 mlrd so'mga yetgan. Bu so'nggi 4-yil davomida QQS tushumining 18 trln so'mga oshganini ko'rsatmoqda. Buning asosiy sabablari nimada ko'rinadi hamda byudjet daromadlarida QQS tushumining o'rini mustahkamlash uchun nimalar qilinishi kerak?!

QQS to'lovchi korxonalar sonining yildan yilga ortishi o'z navbatida byudjetga QQS tushumlarini ortishiga xizmat yaratsa, boshqa tarafdin soyada faoliyat yuritayotgan iqtisodiyot uchun zararlananda qo'shtirmoq ichidagi tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun bu ayni muddao bo'ladi. Chunki QQS zanjiri hosil bo'lishida xufyona iqtisodiyotga aloqador korxonalarining borligi bo'lishi bu tabiiy jarayon hisoblanadi. Bu oxir oqibatda QQS zanjirining uzilishiga hamda byudjetga QQS tushumlarini o'z vaqtida va to'liq undirib olishni imkonsiz qiladi.

Xufyona iqtisodiyotning mavjudligi QQS zanjirining uzilishini keltirib chiqaradi va buning oqibatida xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning faoliyatida hosil bo'lgan QQS salbiy farq summasini davlat byudjetida qaytarib olishiga ham bevosita o'z salbiy ta'sirini o'tkazmasdan qolmaydi.

Yuqoridagi 2-jadvalda ko'rishimiz mumkinki QQS salbiy farq summasini davlat byudjetidan qaytarib olish borasida ham 2019-2022-yillar oralig'ida sezilarli o'zgarishni ko'rishimiz mumkin. 2022-yil davomida 19 311 mlrd so'mlik QQS salbiy farq summasi xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlarga qoplab berilgan. Bu ko'rsatkich umumiy davlat byudjeti daromadlariga nisbatan deyarli 10% ga yaqin ko'rsatkichga teng keladi. Bu o'z navbatida QQS salbiy farq summasini halol soliq to'lovchilarga nisbatan qoplab berish bilan birgalikda xufyona iqtisodiyotga aloqador korxonalar tomonidan davlat byudjetidan mablag'lar qaytarib olishga urinishlar bo'lishini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Yuqoridagi fikr-mulohazalarni inobatga olgan holda davlat byudjetida QQS tushumlar miqdorini oshirish, uning davlat byudjetidagi daromadlar qismida o'rini mustahkamlash bilan birga QQS salbiy farq summalarini qoplash jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 14-avgustdagi "Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i hamda chet el yuridik shaxslari bilan bog'liq soliq ma'murchiligini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 489-sonli qaror

talablarini yana bir chuqur tahlil qilish hozirgi kunda dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib shuni aytib o'tishimiz mumkinki, xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar to'laydigan qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i, davlat byudjetining bir qismi hisoblanib, qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i bo'yicha islohotlar mamlakatning davlat byudjetiga sezilarli tarzda o'z aksini ko'rsatadi.

O'rganish yakunida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining byudjet daromadlaridagi yirik manbaya sifatidagi o'rni, takomillashtirish yo'llari, qo'shimcha mablag'larni aniqlab davlat byudjetidagi o'rini rivojlantirish istiqbollari va uni tadqiq qilish asosida olingan asosiy xulosa va takliflarni qisqacha aks ettiramiz.

Dastavval QQS zanjiri uzilishini oldini olish maqsadida xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar faoliyatida mahsulotning kirimi mavjud bo'lmagan hollarda, mahsulot realizatsiyasini umuman amalga oshirish imkonini cheklash lozim.

QQS salbiy farq summasini qoplashda eksportyor korxonalar uchun, salbiy farq summasini qoplashni valyuta tushumiga muvofiq, avtomatlashtirilgan tarzda inson omilini cheklagan holda amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi.

Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ini byudjetga o'z vaqtida undirib olish maqsadida, jamiyat hisob raqamiga realizatsiya qilingan yoki xizmat ko'rsatishdan kelib tushgan zahoti mablag'larning byudjetga avtomatlashgan tarzda undirilishi mexanizmini ishlab chiqish lozim.

QQS salbiy farq summasini qoplash maqsadida asosiy vosita xarid qilgan yoki import qilingan hollarda salbiy farq summasini ko'rsatgan xizmatiga mos ravishda qoplab berish amaliyotini ishlab chiqish.

Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq turini tanlagan hamda tovar aylanmasi 100 mln so'mdan 1 mlrd so'mdan ko'p bo'lmagan tadbirkorlik subyektlari uchun qat'iy belgilangan soliq summasini majburiy qo'llash orqali tadbirkorlik subyektlarini tovar aylanmasini yashirish holatlariga ma'lum bir ma'noda chek qo'yilishiga xizmat qiladi. Tovar aylanmasi yashirilishi naqd pullar banklar orqali aylanmasdan noqonuniy aylanishi iqtisodiyot uchun o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmasdan qolmaydi.

Qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i zanjirini uzilmasdan, mahsulot yoki xizmat so'nggi iste'molchiga yetib borishi bu iqtisodiyotimiz uchun juda muhim hisoblanadi. QQS bo'yicha qo'llaniladigan ta'sir choralarini soliq stavkasini pasaytirilishi, tadbirkorlik subyektlariga teng raqobat muhitini yaratish bularning hammasini tag zamirida davlat byudjetini to'liq shakllantirish, iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish turadi. Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq to'lovchisi ham, qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i to'lovchisi ham o'z zimmasiga yuklatilgan soliq kodeksi bilan belgilangan

solliqlarni o'z vaqtida davlat byudjetiga undirilishi orqali davlatga ham tadbirkorga ham manfaatli bo'ladi.

Umumiy xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki bularning tub zamirida davlat byudjetida qo'shilgan qiymat solig'ining o'rini mustahkamlash,

byudjetga qo'shimcha mablag'lar jalb qilish orqali iqtisodiyotni yanada mustahkamlash hamda xo'jalik yurituvchi subyektlar uchun qulay soliq solish mexanizmini takomillashtirish iqtisodiyotning asosiy vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

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INCREASING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Digital technologies, economic efficiency, textile industry, enterprise, organization, efficiency, technologies.

ANNOTATION

The article describes ways to increase the economic efficiency of textile industry enterprises through digital technologies. The main goal of this research is to increase the organizational and economic efficiency of production in textile industry enterprises with digital technologies. Indicators of economic efficiency of industrial enterprises and the indicators representing the factors influencing it, as well as methods of their evaluation, are widely covered. The scientific significance of the results of the research, conclusions and recommendations are drawn up, digital technologies and conclusions are given in the industrial enterprises, in particular, in the enterprises of the textile industry. In the study, it is explained that the prospects for the development of production organization based on the use of cluster system and digital technologies, the improvement of the economic activities of industrial enterprises based on the obtained results, and the possibility of using them in scientific research work are explained. The practical significance of the research results, ways to increase production efficiency in textile enterprises of Andijan region through digital technologies were considered.

Introduction. Digital technologies are increasingly important in today's society is going. The issues of their widespread introduction and development of the digital economy have become a serious vital issue for every country nowadays. Naturally, entering into every field has made our way of life and our work much easier. Naturally, the entry into every field made our way of life and our work much easier. Now let me explain with a real example, for example, you want to go on vacation to a foreign country, or with your family members or friends, and you can do all the things on your travel schedule without leaving your home. That is, you will first plan which country you will go to and determine its costs and places you will visit.

Buying a ticket to your next destination. You can order a ticket for the day you like, online or through a travel agent or company's applications. Now you order a car and a hotel to meet you in the country you are going to, and you do this online with your computer or smartphone. And you book the hotel and the car in advance. You organized the trip without going anywhere and without calling anyone.

Effective investment policy, which is a crucial link of the globalizing system of international economic relations, is becoming more and more relevant in ensuring the competitiveness of the economy of regions and countries.

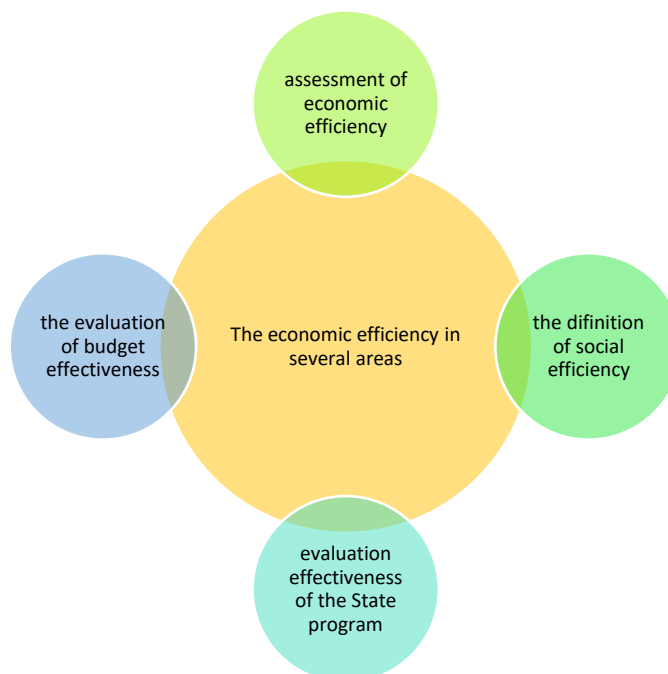


Figure 1. The economic efficiency in several areas (A.A. Baxromov 2023)

I can say that it opened a great way to develop digital technologies during the pandemic. Because all jobs, studies and representatives of many fields are sitting and working online, which has increased the need for various web programs, website production, platforms, websites are the best way to establish remote communication, is directly related to today's service of information technology. In the decision of the President of April 28, 2020, "On the widespread introduction of digital economy and

electronic government", it was decided to implement the digital economy, digital technologies, modern information technologies and five initiative projects. (Y. Sirojiddinova, Z. Jovliyeva 2022). It was envisaged that we would be able to increase literacy and compete with other countries. This decision envisages the opening of digital entrepreneurship, electronic government system, digital knowledge training centers in all regions of

our republic, complete modernization of the country's infrastructure. (M.F. Isoqova, S.B. Fayzullayev, F.I. O'rozov, F.F. Isoqov 2022)

As the implementation of a comprehensive policy aimed at increasing the investment attractiveness of the national economy occupies a central place in the development strategy of Uzbekistan until 2030, the development of integration between the digital economy and investment activities has become an objective necessity.

Literature review. Abdugaffarov A., Mardiyev N., Siddikov Z. It is dedicated to models of financial process assessment and methods of solving practical problems, the main goal of analyzing financial processes is to comprehensively study the state of financial processes of the enterprise and make an accurate assessment of its state through assessment models. giving, verifying the location of funds and resources, determining whether they are being used in the right direction through assessment models, determining how financial processes are performed through assessment methods, and determining solvency assessment. Also, light industry in the national economy of developed countries the economic and strategic role of enterprises, light industry based scientific proposals and recommendations on planning, ensuring the rapid and stable development of light industry, diversifying and expanding the production of products with high added value that are competitive in foreign markets, primarily through deep processing of local raw materials. A.Abdugaffarov, N.Mardiyev, Z.Siddiqov. (2021).

Shiborsh K.V. (2000). It is related to the need to strengthen the competitive position of companies, and it is determined by the level of production management and improvement in the conditions of relative stabilization of the country's economy.

Lenko O.V. (2005), a number of recommendations have been developed to assess the importance of information and communication technologies for managing an industrial enterprise. In particular, management of enterprises using information and communication technologies - a set of knowledge methods and tools for data collection, processing, storage, transmission and protection of information to solve management tasks based on the development of system software, computer and telecommunication technologies organize consists of In management, information technologies are often used in an automated way, that is, it involves the implementation of management technologies using technical and software tools.

Dedov O.A. (2002), According to his opinion, "The formation of the management system of industrial enterprises is generally carried out by creating systems of management methods." In order to achieve the necessary result, the implementation of the activity of the organizational system is carried out through the influence of the industrial management system on this system, as well as the methods of managing the economic adaptation of the industrial enterprise.

Research methodologies. Uncertainty and instability in the competitive market environment, the speed of changes are raising the issue of digital transformation of production, service and sales systems as a problem of increasing investment attractiveness. This problem is formed under the influence of the following factors:

changes in the prices of raw materials and energy resources in the economy;

Peripheries that cause conflicts of interest as a result of changes in tax bases and tax rates. (A.A. Baxromov 2023)

Also, despite the fact that there are many examples of successful experiences and practices in increasing investment attractiveness, it is natural that the introduction of innovative technologies causes some difficulties for manufacturers, which are characteristic of the adaptation period.

As the issue of ensuring competitiveness is based on these two global directions - information and communication technologies (the basis of the digital economy) and investment policy, the expansion of the possibilities of expertise and assessment of prospective investment projects requires making innovative decisions in the field.

The improvement of the competitive environment requires changing the business models for the market offer subjects, introducing new software and hardware solutions, optimizing the work process, and creating systems for training personnel to work with new technologies.

In order to extend the flame resistance properties of the fabric, it is planned to carry out several studies. In order to ensure the complete penetration (joining) of the composition of "axor" to the recommended material, the materials were cleaned of lubricants, and axor substances used in the spinning process.

It is known that in the course of cleaning the fabric, the fabric is cleaned from the additional substances that are not soluble in water in the cotton, in addition to the fabric that has been coated with iplprgp. If the dye is soluble, then the fabric can be washed in hot water to remove the dye. If there are water-insoluble substances (for example, starch) in the

composition of the feed, then it is necessary to break down these substances and make them soluble in water. Acid, alkali, oxidizing agents and enzymes are used in the cleaning process. The tissue prepared for research was boiled in a mixture of 2% soda and 3% laundry soap in 1 liter of water.

Analysis and results. We know that nowadays there is a high demand for the IT sector, unfortunately, there is a lack of representatives of this sector in Uzbekistan. Due to this, Uzbekistan receives labor force assistance from abroad and receives workers from other countries. We know that India is one of the leading countries in the field of IT in general. India has the largest remote services market in the world. The digital economy is growing 2.5 times faster than the world gross product, and at the same time, the idea of increasing digital literacy is being promoted. I think the components of increasing digital literacy include: media literacy, information literacy, financial literacy and others. Media literacy is a collection of information that allows people to analyze media forms and messages and create them.

The main signs of digital transformation are explained as follows:

- high degree of automation;
 - possibility of quality implementation of electronic document exchange;
 - mutual electronic integration of accounting and reporting and auditing systems;
 - electronic databases of management information;
- Availability of CRM (customer relationship system). (A.A. Baxromov 2023)

The development of digital technologies has opened a wide opportunity for the modern education system. The teaching process conducted with digital technologies will definitely be of higher quality and more effective. Because we are living in the age of information technology, the young generation is keeping up with the times and is familiar with mobile phones and smart phones. Now let's see that the lesson process was conducted in the old way with exhibitions, various paper applications, and in the second case, using modern visual aids, organizing projectors, and getting interesting videos and information from various sites about the lesson process is an independent approach. If we conduct a lesson about research, I think that in the second case, interest in the lesson process, interest in science will be interested in developing digital technologies and creating better exhibitions, better programs, and websites in the future. Then, whether it is a university, a school or a college, the organization of classrooms called "Digital World" in some sense will increase the interest of students. When entering this room, the environment of the room directly affects the child's psyche. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the room like a digital world. The walls of the room were also made in a unique design, and the tables and chairs were in a special color. If the room is enriched with modern technologies and a large monitor is placed instead of the blackboard, and all the tables and chairs are equipped with computers, it will increase the students' interest even more. (A.A. Baxromov 2023)

Discussion. On the one hand, it is useful to create an environment like an IT park. Enrichment with various digital technologies is also good. And this will certainly serve to organize modern education and increase the effectiveness of education. At the same time, our country ensures that we occupy an important place in the world community. I will give examples of digital technologies: digital watches, digital identification, digital cards, digital (smart) curtains, digital electronic locks and we can give many examples. (A.A. Baxromov 2023)

Acceleration of digital transformation processes to increase investment attractiveness, in particular:

- a) serves the growth of the enterprise or organization, increases its income and improves its image;
- b) simultaneously creates opportunities to save time and reduce costs for producers (sellers), service providers and consumers;
- c) more and faster information about products and services will be obtained, and their opportunities to enter the world market will increase;
- d) increases the possibilities of rapid improvement of the quality of goods and services, prices, payment methods and delivery conditions due to the rapid reception of "feedback" (opinion of consumers). (A.A. Baxromov 2023)

First of all, if we want to create a digital project, it will consist of a lot of software packages and codes. We know this very well, we write the necessary codes in the right place and our program starts. A digital identity is information about a person or a company or organization. That is, the one that provides you with access to your account. You use things to confirm your identity. There are types of BungRa that open with your face, fingerprint, and eyeball. A simple example is that the identification on your mobile phone, which is used by you, reveals the code you left by determining how similar it is to your data with your face or fingerprint. This is the type of identification with the highest level of security. Your

information will be placed in the cameras installed when you enter your office, and you will look at it before entering it. If it confirms that you are correct by comparing your information, it will open the door and you will enter. Digital maps are the basis of automated cartographic systems. Or electronic cards are included. For example, if you book a hotel room and want to enter your room, you will be presented with digital cards. This ensures your safety. You attach the card to the door handle and the room door opens. Such a digital card, the development of digital technologies is really gratifying, it's great how much it has made our life easier. Or you can install the mobile application of electronic visa cards-bank on your phone, enter your data and order a visa card, and within an hour you will get a card by ordering online without calling anyone, going to the bank and waiting in line, filling out documents. (A.A. Baxromov 2023)

Conclusion. Digital curtains – such technologies were used in five-star hotels in the past, and now they have appeared in our homes as well. To the question of what kind of device is this: you are lying in your bedroom, the bright sun is shining outside, but you want to sleep in a dark place and you get up and close the curtains. The advantage of digital blinds is that you can control the blinds from your bed using the remote control, so step 1 is simply closing the blinds. Step 2: Darkening. The 3rd stage is very dark, you press the button you want, you choose the process that is convenient for you and you sleep peacefully. Of course, digital

technologies of this type are also managed by writing various codes and installing programs on the screen and the remote control. Digital electronic locks are also a device that you need to keep your data or valuables safe. You can use them wherever you want, you can put them on the door of your room. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the – Digital Uzbekistan-2030 strategy and measures for its effective implementation (PF-6079-No. 05.10.2020), in particular, software and products for improving the electronic government system and the implementation of more than 220 priority projects aimed at further development of the local market of information technologies, organization of IT parks in all regions of the republic, providing the sector with qualified personnel has begun. Launching a geoportal integrated with more than 40 information systems, creating an information system for the management of public transport and communal infrastructure, is implementing a complex program "Digital Tashkent" that provides for the digitization of the social sphere and the subsequent implementation of this experience in other regions. It follows from this that they are trying to move our country to "digitalization" of every sector as soon as possible. I think that the results of the implemented decisions will be applied in work activities and will show their effectiveness.

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SIYOSIY MOJAROLARNING TURIZMGA TA'SIRI

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siyosiy kelishmovchiliklar, inqiroz, turizm sanoati, ziddiyat, sayyohlik

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada mamlakatlar o'rtasidagi siyosiy mojarolar va turli xil kelishmovchiliklarning turizm sanoatiga ta'siri haqida so'z yuritiladi. Bir necha yillar oldin va ayni hozirgi davrda bo'lib turgan bir necha davlatlar, masalan Rossiya va Ukraina, Falastin va Isroil kabi mamlakatlarining siyosiy inqirozdan oldingi turizm holati o'rganib chiqilib, topilgan ma'lumotlar hozirgi turizm holati haqidagi ma'lumotlar bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilindi. Undan tashqari ma'lum vaqt o'tkandan keyin yani siyosiy mojarolar tugagandan so'ng turizm sanoati eski davrdagi holatiga kelgunicha qancha vaqt ketishligi, uning uchun qanday chora tadbirlar qilinishi haqida fikrlar ilgari surildi va takliflar berildi.

Kirish. Siyosiy qarama-qarshiliklar global turizm sanoatiga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatadi va ularning oqibatlari geosiyosat doirasidan tashqarida ham tarqaladi. Fuqarolik tartibsizliklaridan diplomatik taranglik va hududiy nizolargacha bo'lgan siyosiy nizolar sayyohlik landshaftida o'chmas iz qoldirib, chegaralar bo'ylab aks-sado beradi. Siyosiy mojarolar va turizm o'rtasidagi munosabatlar nozik muvozanat bo'lib, geosiyosiy munozaralar oqimiga moyil. Ushbu o'zaro ta'sirning markazida sayohatchilarning xulq-atvorini shakllantiradigan, maqsad jozibasini qayta belgilovchi va mamlakatlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tuzilishiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarning murakkab o'zaro ta'siri yotadi.

Siyosiy ziddiyatlarning turizmga eng aniq ta'siridan biri bu sayohat usullari va afzalliklarini o'zgartirishdir. Geosiyosiy keskinliklar kuchayganda, davlatlar tez-tez sayohat qilish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berib, fuqarolarni xavfli yoki beqaror deb topilgan muayyan hududlarga tashrif buyurishdan ogohlantiradilar. Bunday maslahatlar sayyohlarni mojarolar bo'layotgan hududlarga borishdan to'xtatuvchi vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Binobarin, mashhur sayyohlik joylariga tashrif buyuruvchilar sonining kamayishi kuzatilishi mumkin, bu esa turizm daromadiga tayanadigan mahalliy iqtisodiyotlarga ta'sir qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, siyosiy inqiroz davrida ommaviy axborot vositalarida xalqlarning tasviri sayohatchilarning idrokiga sezilarli darajada ta'sir qiladi. Global platformalar bo'ylab tarqatiladigan tartibsizliklar, norozilik namoyishlari yoki mojarolar haqidagi tasvirlar va hikoyalar potensial sayyohlar orasida qo'rquv yoki noaniqlikni uyg'otib, ularni xavfli deb hisoblangan yo'nalishlardan uzoqlashtirishi mumkin. Aksincha, bu tasvirlar mojarolar zonalari haqidagi hikoyalar va voqeliklar bilan shug'ullanishga intilayotgan sayohatchilarning bir qismiga qiziqish uyg'otishi mumkin, bu esa turizm bozorining paradoksal oqimiga olib keladi.

Turizmga siyosiy qarama-qarshiliklarning iqtisodiy oqibatlari sezilarli. Uzoq davom etgan mojarolar yoki diplomatik keskinliklar bilan kurashayotgan mamlakatlarda ko'pincha xorijiy investitsiyalar qisqarishi va turizm bilan bog'liq sohalarning turg'unligi kuzatiladi. Turizmning muhim jihati bo'lgan infratuzilmani rivojlantirish resurslarining yo'naltirilganligi yoki beqaror mintaqalarga sarmoya kiritishni istamaslik tufayli sustlashishi mumkin, bu esa mamlakatning sayyohlik yo'nalishi sifatida jozibadorligiga yanada ta'sir qiladi.

Iqtisodiy ta'sirlardan tashqari, siyosiy mojarolar destinatsiyaning madaniy va meros turizmiga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ko'pincha mojarolar o'rtasida qolib ketgan tarixiy ahamiyatga ega yoki madaniy meros obyektlari zarar ko'rish yoki vayron bo'lishi, bebaho boyliklarni o'g'irlanishi va sayyohlar uchun ushbu yo'nalishlarning jozibadorligini kamaytirishi mumkin. To'qnashuv zonalaridagi turizmning insoniy elementini e'tibordan chetda qoldirib bo'lmaydi. Tirikchilik uchun asosan turizmga tayanadigan mahalliy jamoalar halokatga duch kelishmoqda. Ish o'rinlarining yo'qolishi, korxonalarining qisqarishi va turmush tarzining buzilishi odatiy holga aylanib, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy nomutanosiblikni kuchaytiradi va siyosiy notinchlikdan jabrlangan hududlarda qashshoqlik davrlarini davom ettiradi.

Biroq, qiyinchiliklar orasida siyosiy mojarolar ham turizm sanoatida barqarorlik va innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirishi mumkin.

Beqarorlik bilan kurashayotgan mamlakatlar ko'pincha o'zlarining turistik takliflarini diversifikatsiya qilishga, madaniy almashinuvlar, meros sayohatlari yoki xavfsizroq mintaqalarda sarguzasht turizmi kabi bozorlarni targ'ib qilishga murojaat qilishadi. Ushbu urinishlar mojarolar soyasidan tashqarida millatning muqobil qirralarini namoyish etishga qaratilgan bo'lib, sayohatchilarga noyob va mazmunli tajribalarni taqdim etadi.

Raqamli media va ijtimoiy platformalarning rivojlanayotgan landshafti siyosiy mojarolarning turizmga ta'sirini yanada kuchaytiradi. Haqiqiy vaqtda ma'lumotni tarqatish sayohatchilarga foydalanuvchi tomonidan yaratilgan kontent, sharhlar va onlaynda baham ko'rilgan tajribaga tayangan holda o'z manzillari haqida ongli qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Aksincha, noto'g'ri ma'lumotlar yoki bo'rtirilgan rivoyatlar maqsad haqida noto'g'ri tushunchalarni davom ettirishi mumkin va bu uning siyosiy mojarolar ta'siridan tiklanishiga to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin.

Dunyo geosiyosiy noaniqliklar bilan kurashar ekan, siyosiy mojarolarning turizmga salbiy ta'sirini yumshatishda hukumatlar va xalqaro tashkilotlarning roli muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Muloqot, nizolarni hal etish va diplomatik aralashuvlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan hamkorlikdagi sa'y-harakatlar ta'sirlangan hududlarda barqarorlikni tiklash va ishonchni tiklashda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Ushbu maqola siyosiy qarama-qarshiliklarning turizm sanoatiga ko'p qirrali ta'sirini chuqurroq o'rganishga harakat qiladi, amaliy tadqiqotlar, ekspert tahlillari va ushbu munosabatlarga xos bo'lgan murakkabliklarni ochib beruvchi real misollarni o'rganadi. Siyosiy qarama-qarshiliklar va turizm dinamikasi o'rtasidagi murakkab aloqalarni ochib, geosiyosiy keskinliklarning global sayohat modellari, maqsadli tushunchalari va xalqlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy farovonligiga ta'sirini yoritib berish maqsad qilingan.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Siyosiy qarama-qarshiliklar global turizm landshaftiga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Geosiyosat va sayohat dinamikasi o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro ta'sirni taqdim etadi. Ushbu maqolani tayyorlash jarayonida quyidagi bir qancha adabiyotlar o'rganib chiqildi va ularning qisqacha sharhi keltirib o'tildi.

Ilk o'rganib chiqilgan maqolalardan biri "Geosiyosiy keskinlikning sayohatchilarning xulq-atvoriga ta'siri" nomli maqola bo'lib unda geosiyosiy keskinlik davrida sayohatchilarning xatti-harakatlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot sayohatga oid tavsiyalar va xavfsizlik muammolari tufayli mojarolardan jabrlangan hududlarda sayyohlar soni sezilarli darajada kamayganini aniqlaydi. Maqolada idrokni shakllantirish va sayyohlarning oldini olishda ommaviy axborot vositalari tasvirining hal qiluvchi roli ta'kidlangan¹.

Keyingi o'rganib chiqilgan maqola "Siyosiy tartibsizliklarning turizm sanoatiga iqtisodiy oqibatlari" mavzusidagi Smit va Martinezlarning maqolasi bo'lib, unda siyosiy tartibsizliklarning turizmga iqtisodiy oqibatlarini o'rganadilar. Tadqiqot turizm sektoriga ish o'rinlarini yo'qotish, investitsiyalarning qisqarishi va turistik xarajatlarning qisqarishini o'z ichiga olgan to'liq ta'sirni ta'kidlaydi.

¹ "The Influence of Geopolitical Tensions on Traveler Behavior" (Author: Johnson et al.)

Maqolada iqtisodiy tanazzulni yumshatish uchun diversifikatsiyalangan turizm takliflari zarurligi ta'kidlangan².

Navbatdagi tahlil qilingan maqola esa "Mojarolar sharoitida madaniy meros turizmi" nomli ilmiy maqola bo'lib uning muallifi Garsiya va Xan ismli yozuvchilardir. Maqolada siyosiy mojarolarning madaniy meros turizmiga ta'sirini o'rganishgan. Tadqiqot mojaro zonalari tarixiy obidalar va madaniy yodgorliklarga qanday zarar yetkazayotgani, bu esa qaytarilmas yo'qotishlarga olib kelishini ko'rsatadi. Maqola tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlar va madaniy merosni saqlash uchun xalqaro qo'llab-quvvatlash tarafdori³.

Ushbu uchta maqolaning sintezi siyosiy mojarolar va turizm o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni ta'kidlab, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-madaniy va psixologik jihatlarni qamrab oluvchi turli xil ta'sirlarni ochib beradi. Adabiyotda hamkorlikdagi aralashuvlar, diversifikatsiyalangan sayohat strategiyalari va geosiyosiy keskinlikning global sayohat modellari va maqsad jozibadorligiga salbiy ta'sirini yumshatish uchun birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlar zarurligiga urg'u beriladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiya. Rossiya va Ukraina, shuningdek, Isroil va Falastin o'rtasidagi davom etayotgan urushlarning turizmga ta'sirini tahlil qilish uchun keng qamrovli tadqiqot metodologiyasi qo'llanildi. Tegishli ma'lumotlarni to'plash va tahlil qilish uchun quyidagi qadamlar qo'yildi:

Mavzu bo'yicha har tomonlama tushunchaga ega bo'lish uchun mavjud adabiyotlar, jumladan, ilmiy maqolalar, ma'ruzalar va tadqiqotlar ko'rib chiqildi. Bu urushlarning turizmga ta'siri bilan bog'liq asosiy omillarni va oldingi tadqiqot natijalarini aniqlashga yordam berdi. Undan tashqari tegishli ma'lumotlarni to'plash uchun asosiy va ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar manbalaridan foydalanilgan. Birlamchi ma'lumotlar so'rovlar, suhbatlar va sayyohlar, sayyohlik agentliklari va soha mutaxassislari o'rtasida o'tkazilgan so'rovnomalar orqali olingan. Ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar rasmiy hisobotlar, turizm statistikasi, hukumat nashrlari va xalqaro tashkilotlar kabi nufuzli manbalardan to'plangan.

Yig'ilgan ma'lumotlar statistik usullar va sifatli qiyoslash usullardan foydalangan holda tahlil qilindi. Miqdoriy tahlil turistlar soni, daromadlari va sayohat shakllariga ta'sirini o'rganish uchun o'rtacha, median va standart og'ish kabi tavsiflovchi statistik ma'lumotlardan

foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ikki ziddiyatli mintqa o'rtasidagi urushlarning turizmga ta'siridagi farqlarni baholash uchun qiyosiy tahlil o'tkazildi. Bu konfliktlarga javoban turistlarning xulq-atvori, afzalliklaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ushbu metodologiyani qo'llash orqali Rossiya va Ukraina, shuningdek, Isroil va Falastin o'rtasida davom etayotgan urushlarning turizmga ta'siri har tomonlama tahlil qilindi. Topilmalar mojarolarning turizm sanoatiga ta'siri haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi va siyosatchilar, turizm manfaatdor tomonlari va tadqiqotchilarni salbiy oqibatlarini yumshatish va mojarolardan ta'sirlangan hududlarda barqaror turizmni rivojlantirish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda xabardor qilishi mumkin.

Natija. Rossiyaning Ukraina o'rtasidagi harbiy mojarolar xalqaro turizm uchun salbiy xavf tug'diradi. Bu allaqachon yuqori neft narxlari va transport xarajatlarini kuchaytirdi, noaniqlikni oshirdi va Sharqiy Yevropada sayohatlarning uzilishiga olib keldi.

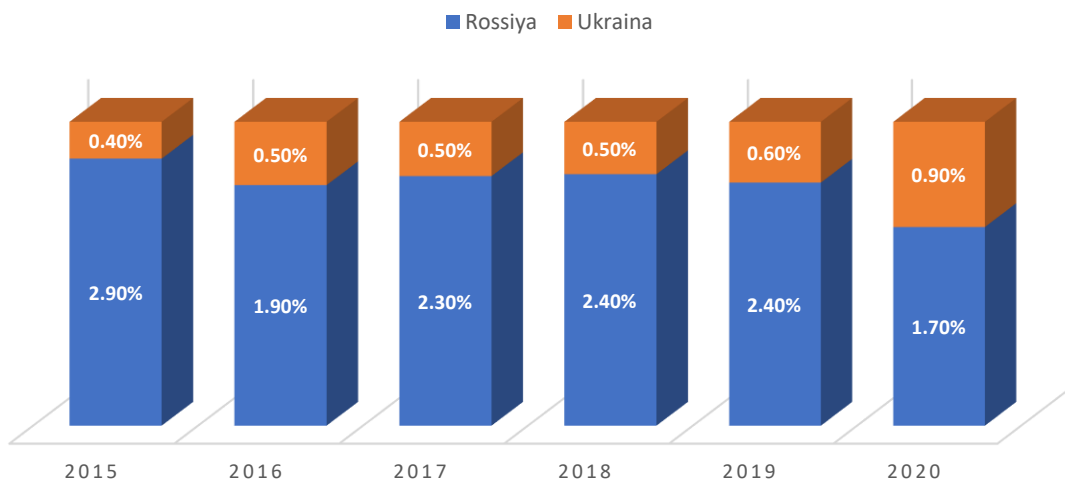
"Eurocontrol" ma'lumotlariga ko'ra hozirgacha eng ko'p ta'sir ko'rsatgan yo'nalishlar (Rossiya va Ukrainadan tashqari) Moldova Respublikasi bo'lib, 24-fevraldan beri parovozlar soni 69% ga kamaygan (2019-yil darajasiga nisbatan), Sloveniya (-42%), Latviya (-38%) va Finlyandiya (-36%)⁴. Fevral oyining oxiri va mart oyining boshlarida Rossiyadan tashqariga chiqish reyslarini bron qilish ham kamaydi, ammo Forwardkeys ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, o'sha paytdan boshlab qayta tiklandi.⁵

Mojaroga qaramay, Yevropa havo qatnovi mart o'rtalaridan may oyining boshigacha barqaror o'sdi. Aviachiptalarni bron qilish, shuningdek, Yevropa ichidagi sayohat va AQShdan Yevropaga parovozlarga talab ortib borayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Sayohat cheklovlarining yumshatilishi sayohatni normallashtirishga yordam beradi (2022-yil 13-maydan boshlab 36 mamlakat COVID 19 bilan bog'liq barcha sayohat cheklovlarini bekor qilgan), ammo mojarolar tiklanish uchun jiddiy xavf tug'dirishda davom etmoqda.

Harbiy hujum global sayohatga ishonchni qaytarishga xalaqit beradi. AQSh va Osiyo manba bozorlari, ayniqsa, Yevropaga sayohatga ta'sir qilishi mumkin, chunki bu bozorlar tarixan ko'proq xavfga ega.

1-RASM. ROSSIYA VA UKRAINANING XALQARO TURIZM XARAJATLARI (% JAHON ULUSHIDA)



Manba bozorlari sifatida Rossiya va Ukraina 2020-yil holatiga xalqaro turizmga global xarajatlarning umumiy 3 foizini tashkil qiladi. Uzoq davom etgan mojarolar 2022-yilda butun dunyo bo'ylab turizm daromadlaridan 14 milliard AQSh dollari yo'qotishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

2019-yilda Rossiyaning chet elga sayohatlari uchun sarflagan xarajatlari 36 milliard dollarga, Ukrainaning xarajatlari esa 8,5 milliard dollarga yetdi. 2020-yilda bu qiymatlar mos ravishda 9,1 milliard va 4,7 milliard AQSH dollariga kamaygan.

Sayyohlik yo'nalishlari sifatida Rossiya va Ukraina Yevropaga xalqaro turistlarning 4 foizini, ammo Yevropaning xalqaro turizm daromadlarining atigi 1 foizini tashkil qiladi.

Ukraina va Rossiya urushi Rossiya turizm sanoatiga qanday ta'sir qildi?

Rossiya va Ukraina orasida yuzaga kelgan urush hamda vayronagarchiliklar Rossiyaning ichki va tashqi turizmga jiddiy zarba berdi. Bundan tashqari, hozirda geosiyosiy qarama-qarshilik tufayli Rossiya mashhur dam olish maskani sifatida ko'rilmaydi va kelgusi yillarda ham shunday bo'lib qoladi, chunki sanksiyalar rossiyaliklarning

² "Economic Implications of Political Unrest on Tourism Industries" (Author: Smith and Martinez)

³ "Cultural Heritage Tourism Amidst Conflict" (Author: Garcia and Khan)

⁴ https://www.eurocontrol.int/search?keywords=russia%20and%20ukraine%20war&sort_by=search_api_relevance

⁵ <https://forwardkeys.com/analysis/>

AQSH va Yevropaga xorijiy sayohatlarini keskin qisqartirdi. Rossiya-Ukraina inqirozidan ancha oldin esa Rossiya o'zining sovet uslubidagi byurokratiyasi va qog'ozbozlik tartib-qoidalaridan uzoqlashib, chet ellik sayyohlarning mamlakatga tashrif buyurishini nisbatan osonlashtirgan edi.

Mahalliy Rossiya OAVlari mashhur yo'nalishlar G'arbga va Yevropaga qarshi ritorikaning kuchayishi tufayli hanuzgacha xavf ostida qolganini ta'kidledi. Shuningdek, Ukrainadagi "maxsus harbiy operatsiya" ortidan G'arb tomonidan kiritilgan sanksiyalarning ta'siri tufayli Rossiyaga tashrif buyurgan xorijlik sayyohlar soni, ayniqsa, o'tgan yili keskin kamaydi. Rossiya Turoperatorlari assotsiatsiyasi (ATOR) o'zining so'nggi tahlil hisobotida 2022-yilda Rossiyaga bor-yo'g'i 200, 100 xorijlik kelganini ko'rsatdi.⁶ Chegara xizmatlari ma'lumotlariga tayangan so'nggi hisobotga ko'ra, bu pandemiyadan oldingi yillarga nisbatan 96,1 foizga kamaygan.

Hisobotda bir qancha sabablar keltirildi. "Sabablar aniq: Rossiya va Yevropaning aksariyat davlatlari o'rtasidagi yopiq osmon, shuningdek, Rossiyada chet elda chiqarilgan Visa va Mastercard kartalaridan foydalanishning mumkin emasligi", dedi ATOR. 2022-yil fevralida Kreml Ukrainaga hujum boshlaganidan bir necha kun o'tib Yevropaning aksariyat qismi o'z havo hududini Rossiya samolyotlari uchun yopdi. 2022-yilning mart oyidan boshlab Rossiya milliy aviatashuvchisi "Aeroflot" xalqaro reystrarini to'xtatdi, garchi u asta-sekin "do'st mamlakatlar"ga sayohatni tiklagan bo'lsa-da. 2022-yilgi reytingda Germaniya, Turkiya va Erondan kelgan sayyohlar yetakchilik qildi. 2022-yilda 25,400 nafar nemis sayyohlari tashrif buyurdi, bu 2019-yilga nisbatan 20 baravar kam edi.

Rossiya asosiy e'tiborni ichki turizmni rivojlantirishga qaratmoqda. Fevral oyi boshida transport vaziri Vitaliy Savelyev prezident Vladimir Putin bilan ichki turizmni rivojlantirishga bag'ishlangan yig'ilishda uning vazirligi 2023-yilda ko'proq potensial yo'lovchilar uchun imtiyozlar bilan Rossiya aviakompaniyalari xizmatlarini oshirishni rejalashtirayotganini aytdi. Maqsad, uning ta'kidlashicha, transportning umumiy hajmini oshirish va bu Rossiya janubidagi 11 ta aeroportning uzaytirilishini hisobga olgan holda biroq o'zgartirilishi mumkin. Savelyevning ta'kidlashicha, 2022-yilda aviakompaniyalar yo'lovchi tashish hajmi 95 million sayohatchidan oshgan. Shunday qilib, vazirlik bu yil bu ko'rsatkich 6 foizga o'sishini kutmoqda.

Federal xavfsizlik xizmati esa (FSB) chegara xizmati o'zining statistik hisobotida qo'shimcha ravishda 2022-yilda Rossiyaga 200 mingga yaqin chet ellik sayyoh tashrif buyurganini, bu o'tgan yilga nisbatan 28,8 foizga kam ekanligini tushuntirdi. Sayyohlarning aksariyati Germaniyadan kelgan (25,3 ming yoki o'tgan yilga nisbatan 33,4 foizga kam), ikkinchi o'rinda Turkiya 22,6 ming sayyoh (2,5 foizga kam) va Eron 14,6 ming sayyoh bilan (2021-yilga nisbatan 25 baravar ko'p). Shuningdek, kuchli beshlikdan Qozog'iston (13270 sayyoh) va Kuba (11300) joy olgan. Ulardan keyingi o'rinlarda O'zbekiston (8860), Qirg'iziston (6600), Hindiston (6400), AQSh (5580) va Armaniston (5200) bormoqda. Bundan tashqari, Isroil, Latviya, Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari, Serbiya, Ozarbayjon, Janubiy Koreya, Turkmaniston, Italiya, Fransiya va Litva kuchli yigirmatalikdan joy olgan.

Qo'shma Shtatlar va Yevropa ruslar uchun nisbatan yopiq. Misol uchun, minglab rus sayyohlari Tailandning plyaj kurortlariga tashrif buyurishadi. Tailand, Filippin, Hindiston va Vetnam kabi tashqi Osiyo davlatlari turizmni rivojlantirishga tayyor. Yevropa bilan Rossiya-Ukraina inqirozi rossiyalik sayyohlarni Osiyodagi mashhur yo'nalishlarga va Afrikadagi bir nechta yo'nalishlarga yanada ko'proq majbur qilishi mumkin.

Statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, rossiyalik sayyohlar so'nggi 20 yil ichida chet elda 300 milliard dollardan ortiq mablag' sarflagan va ularning pullari ichki turizm infratuzilmasini qurishi mumkin. Mutaxassislar ta'kidlashicha, Rossiya turizm infratuzilmasi so'nggi bir yil ichida ma'lum o'sishni ko'rsatmoqda va dunyodagi hozirgi sharoitda bu sur'atni yo'qotmaslik kerak. Mahalliy va xorijiy turlarni targ'ib qiluvchi Federal Turizm agentligi Rossiya hukumati tomonidan turizmni yo'lga qo'yish, shu jumladan mahalliy yo'nalishlar uchun subsidiyalar taklif qilish, xavfsiz va qulay sharoitlarga ega bo'lgan ichki turizmni rag'batlantirish va rivojlantirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni ta'kidledi.

Bekor qilingan turlar, bo'sh mehmonxonalar: Isroil va Falastin mojarolarining turizmga ta'siri.

2023-yil oktabr oyi boshida Isroilning Nativity cherkovi atrofidagi asosiy maydon va ko'chalar sayyohlar bilan gavjum edi. Endi ular 7 oktabrdan boshlangan Isroil Falastin o'rtasidagi mojarolar tufayli bo'm-bo'sh.

Isroil tomonidan bosib olingan G'azo va G'arbiy Sohildagi Falastin hududlarida mehmonxonalar bo'shab qoldi va kamida olti kompaniya Quddus va Tel-Aviv kabi asosiy yo'nalishlarga sayohatlarini to'xtatdi. Ikki turoperator kelasi yilga qadar sayohatlarni to'xtatdi. Kruij kemalari Isroilning bir vaqtlar gavjum bo'lgan qirg'oqlaridan qochdi va yirik aviakompaniyalar Isroilga parvozlarni to'xtatdilar, hukumatlar esa o'z fuqarolarini uylariga qaytarish uchun harakat qilishdi. EasyJet sayyohlik kompaniyasi Tel-Avivga 22-oktabrgacha jo'ndaydigan barcha paketlarni bekor qilganini, Virgin Atlantic Holidays esa dam oluvchilarga keyingi sanalarga qayta band qilish yoki to'lovni qaytarib olish imkonini berdi.

InterContinental Hotels (IHG.L) o'zining ikkita mehmonxonasi, Six Senses Shaharut va Hotel Indigo Tel Aviv – Diamond District vaqtincha yopilganini aytdi. Ko'pgina mehmonxonalar bo'sh bo'lganligi sababli, Isroilning eng yaxshi tarmoqlaridan biri Isroel (ISRO.TA) ba'zilarini vaqtincha yopdi. Chet ellik mehmonlarning ketishi Isroilning COVID-19 pandemiyasidan tiklanayotgan eng kattalaridan biri bo'lgan daromadli turizm sanoatiga katta zarba bo'ldi. Ushbu sektor yalpi ichki mahsulotning 2,8 foizini va umumiy bandlikning taxminan 3,5 foizini tashkil qiladi.

Isroil Markaziy Statistika Byurosi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Quddus va Baytlahmdagi tarixiy joylar hamda Tel-Avivning oq qumli plyajlari tomonidan joriy yilning birinchi to'qqiz oyida Isroilga uch millionga yaqin sayyoh kelgan. Bu pandemiyadan oldingi darajaga yaqin va ularning 800,000 ga yaqini larderaliklardir.

Britaniya Isroil va Falastin hududlariga zarur bo'lgan sayohatlardan tashqari hamma narsani taqiqladi. Arab mehmonxonalar assotsiatsiyasi rahbari Elias al-Arjanning aytishicha, G'arbiy Sohildagi aksariyat mehmonxonalar o'tgan haftani zo'ravonliklar boshlanganidan keyin sayyohlarning qochib ketishiga yordam bergan. Uning so'zlariga ko'ra, G'arbiy Sohildagi mehmonxonalarning qariyb 90 foizi bo'sh. Avstraliyaning Intrepid Travel sayyohlik operatori yil oxirigacha Isroil va Falastin hududlariga turlarni to'xtatdi. Odysseys Unlimited Isroilga sayohatlarini 31-martgacha to'xtatdi.

Xulosa. Rossiya va Ukraina, shuningdek, Isroil va Falastin o'rtasidagi mojarolar o'z mintaqalaridagi turizmga chuqur va turli xil ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Geosiyosiy keskinliklar va vaqti-vaqti bilan kuchayib borayotgan bu to'qnashuvlar turli yo'llar bilan bo'lsa-da, bu hududlardagi turizm sohalariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatdi.

Rossiya va Ukraina misolida, ikki davlat o'rtasidagi ziddiyat, xususan, 2014-yilda Qrimning Rossiya tomonidan anneksiya qilinishi va Ukraina sharqida davom etayotgan mojaralar zarur ko'rgan hududlarda turizmning sezilarli darajada pasayishiga olib keldi. Bir paytlar Qora dengizdagi kurortlari va madaniy diqqatga sazovor joylari bilan mashhur bo'lgan Qrimda, anneksiya davridan keyin turizm keskin pasayib ketdi. Sayohat bo'yicha maslahatlar, siyosiy beqarorlik va xavfsizlik muammolari ko'plab xalqaro mehmonlarni mintaqani dam olish joyi sifatida ko'rishdan to'xtatdi. Bundan tashqari, Ukraina sharqida davom etayotgan mojarolar xavfsizlik xavotirlariga olib keldi va sayyohlarni Donetsk va Lugansk kabi tarixiy ahamiyatga ega turli shaharlarni kashf qilishdan qaytardi.

Isroil va Falastin o'zining tarixiy va diniy ahamiyati bilan mashhur bo'lgan mintaqalar bo'lgani sababli ziyoratchilar, tarix ixlosmandlari va qiziquvchan sayohatchilarni o'ziga jalb qiladi. Biroq, Isroil va Falastin o'rtasidagi taranglikning vaqti-vaqti bilan kuchayishi va kuchaygan davrlari sayyohlar sonining o'zgarishiga olib keldi. Nisbatan xotirjamlik davrida, sayyohlar tarixiy joylar, diniy diqqatga sazovor joylar, Quddus va Tel-Aviv kabi jo'shqin shaharlarni o'rganishlari natijasida turizm gullab-yashnaydi. Biroq, mojarolar kuchayganda, turizm xavfsizlik muammolari, sayohatga oid maslahatlar va mintaqadagi beqarorlikni ommaviy axborot vositalarida tasvirlash tufayli zarar ko'rdi.

Ikkala mojaralar ham turizmning geosiyosiy keskinlik va xavfsizlik muammolari oldida zaifligini ta'kidledi. Turizmga ta'sir ko'p qirrali bo'lib, nafaqat tashrif buyuruvchilar soniga, balki ushbu hududlardagi turizm infratuzilmasi, mahalliy iqtisodiyot va ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlariga ham ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Turizmning pasayishi mehmonxonalar, restoranlar, turoperatorlar va transport xizmatlari kabi turizmga tayanadigan korxonalar uchun iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklarga olib keldi. Ish o'rinlarining qisqarishi va daromadlarning qisqarishi kuzatildi, bu esa ushbu hududlarda turmush sharoiti va iqtisodiy barqarorlikka ta'sir qiladi.

Ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, qarama-qarshiliklarga qaramay, turizm sanoatining ayrim segmentlari moslashishga muvaffaq bo'ldi. Ayrim hollarda ichki turizm tufayli xalqaro sayyohlar sonining kamayishini qisman qoplangan. Bundan tashqari, mahalliy hukumatlar va turizm organlarining muqobil diqqatga sazovor joylarni targ'ib qilish, sayyohlik takliflarini diversifikatsiya qilish va xavfsizlik choralarini

⁶ <https://www.atorus.ru/analytics>

yaxshilashga qaratilgan sa'y-harakatlari sanoatga salbiy ta'sirlarni yumshatishga qaratilgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Rossiya va Ukraina, shuningdek, Isroil va Falastin o'rtasidagi mojarolar o'z mintaqalarida turizmga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Tashrifchilar sonining kamayishi, turizm bilan bog'liq biznes uchun iqtisodiy muammolar, xavfsizlik va barqarorlik bilan bog'liq

tashvishlar geosiyosat hamda turizm o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, tinchlikni mustahkamlash, xavfsizlik choralari yaxshilash va turistik takliflarni diversifikatsiya qilish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlar turizmga qaram bo'lgan ushbu iqtisodiyotlarni jonlantirishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.

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TURIZM SOHASIDA DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIGI ISHTIROKCHILARINING O'ZARO HAMKORLIGI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH

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davlat-xususiy sheriklik modellari, biznes inkubator, konsessiya munosabatlari, davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlari, bozor infratuzilmasi..

Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy o'sishga ko'maklashish, barqaror rivojlanish, investitsiyalarni rivojlantirishning nazariy va uslubiy asoslariga, shuningdek, turizm sohasida davlat-xususiy sherikligi ishtirokchilarining o'zaro hamkorligi samaradorligini oshirish xususida so'z yuritildi.

Kirish. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Turizm, madaniy meros va sport sohaslarida davlat boshqaruvini takomillashtirishga doir tashkiliy chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida" 2022-yil 18-fevraldagi PF-75-son Farmoni hamda "Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida" 2022-yil 18-fevraldagi PQ-135-son qarori ijrosi yuzasidan Vazirlar Mahkamasi qaror qabul qildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi to'g'risida nizom, vazirlikning maqomi, asosiy vazifalari va funksiyalari, tizimi, uning markaziy apparati va hududiy bo'linmalari asosiy vazifalari va funksiyalari; vazirlik, uning markaziy apparati va hududiy bo'linmalarining huquqlari hamda javobgarligi; vazirlik, uning markaziy apparati va hududiy bo'linmalari rahbar va xodimlarining asosiy funksional vazifalari hamda javobgarligi; vazirlik faoliyatini tashkil etish tartibi, Vazirlik markaziy apparati tarkibiy bo'linmalarining Vazirlikning hududiy bo'linmalari va idoraviy mansub tashkilotlar bilan o'zaro hamkorligi xususida so'z yuritildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi huzuridagi budjetdan tashqari Turizmni qo'llab-quvvatlash jamg'armasi to'g'risidagi nizomga muvofiq jamg'armaning maqomi (jamg'arma davlat maqsadli jamg'armasi hisoblanadi va O'zbekiston Respublikasining konsolidatsiyalashgan byudjeti tarkibiga kiritildi. Jamg'arma mablag'larini shakllantirish manbalari va tushgan mablag'larni vazirlik tomonidan ochiladigan shaxsiy g'azna hisob-varaqlari va xorijiy valyutada bank hisob-varaqlarida jamlash; jamg'arma mablag'laridan har yili vazirlik tomonidan tasdiqlanadigan, Moliya vazirligi bilan kelishilgan daromadlar va xarajatlar smetasiga qat'iy muvofiq ravishda foydalanish hamda ushbu mablag'lardan foydalanish maqsadlari; jamg'arma mablag'laridan oqilona va maqsadli foydalanilishini nazorat qilishni Moliya vazirligi tomonidan amalga oshirish tartibi belgilandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida turistik (mehmonxona) yig'imni undirish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizom 3-ilovaga muvofiq tasdiqlandi. Nizomga ko'ra:

- turistik (mehmonxona) yig'imning tabaqalashtirilgan miqdorlari hamda uni undirish tartibini belgilash;
- turistik (mehmonxona) yig'im undiriladigan shaxslar toifasini belgilash;
- Turizm va madaniy meros vazirligi tomonidan turistik (mehmonxona) yig'im miqdori to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish tartibi belgilandi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Maqolada nazariy-uslubiy asos sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasining tegishli qonunlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmon va qarorlari, Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining

"O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2010-yil 20-dekabrda 2012-yilgi 1-sonli qarorlari" hamda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2010-yil 20-dekabrda 2013-yilgi qonunchilikka oid fundamental asarlaridan" foydalanilgan. Aholi turmush sifati va darajasi, turizm, davlat-xususiy sheriklikni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish, shuningdek, mamlakatimiz va xorijiy iqtisodchilarning turizm va davlat-xususiy sheriklik sohasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha ish olib borishi.

Davlat idoralari va xususiy biznes o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tashkil etishda yolg'onchilik va turizm iqtisodiyoti muammolari G.B.Yung, V.I.Yakunin, V.Bersls, P.M.Havrapek, kabi xorijiy olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida o'rganilgan. P.Druker, I.Jedjeychik, D.D.Lennon, X.Smit, N.Kokerell, D.Tryu, D.Park, S.Makay.

MDH mamlakatlari A. Y. Aleksandrova, A. A. Alekseev, D. M. Amunts, M. A. Arxipova kabi olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida turizm sanoatida PPPdan samarali foydalanish muammolari o'rganilgan. A. M. Babashkina, L. S. Baryutin, V. G. Varnavskiy, A. N. Viktorov, V. L. Kurakov, Y. V. Bondarenko. Milliy xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda o'zbekistonlik iqtisodchi olimlar N.Yusupov va F.Qoraboyev BMT Taraqqiyot Dasturi doirasida DXSHni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning ayrim nazariy va uslubiy masalalarini, Jumaniyozov tadqiqotlarida o'rgandilar. Uy-joy qurilishi sohasida korporativ boshqaruvni takomillashtirishda DXSH mexanizmlaridan foydalanish jihatlarini yoritib o'tganlar.

Bundan tashqari, mintaqalarda turistik yo'nalishlarni rivojlantirish va targ'ib qilishda davlat va biznesning hamkorligi sohasiga oid xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlar, me'yoriy hujjatlar, konsepsiyalar, dastur va loyihalar, shuningdek, turizm sohasining konseptual asoslari va tarixiy tajribasi. Turizm faoliyatining usullari va shakllari o'rganildi. Ularni rivojlantirishning yangi yo'nalishlarini izlash, turizm xizmatlari bozori, sayyohlik kompaniyalarining tadbirkorlik faoliyati, turizm marketing va menejmentni shakllantirish, turizm iqtisodiyoti, milliy va turizmning mazmuni hisoblanadi. Mintaqaviy iqtisodiy hodisa, moliyaviy jihatlar turizm industriyasini rivojlantirish, turizm narx belgilash, turizm sohasidagi xalqaro aloqalar va mintaqaviy turizm faoliyatining iqtisodiy jihatlari o'rganib chiqildi. Biroq, O'zbekistonda demokratik bozor islohotlarini chuqurlashtirish va DXSHning zamonaviy iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni noaniqligi Harakatning ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'lgan iqtisodiyotni liberalashtirish vazifalarini amalga oshirish sharoitida eng muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. 2017-2021-yillarda mamlakatimizni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish strategiyasi, DXHga asoslangan mintaqaviy turizmning iqtisodiy mexanizmini shakllantirish va faoliyat yuritish omillari va shartlarini nazariy va uslubiy nuqtayi nazardan baholashning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi, Davlat va biznesning

o'zaro hamkorligi orqali turizm innovatsiyalari va investitsiyalarini shakllantirish va amalga oshirish orqali mintaqaviy turizmni rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini belgilab beruvchi muhim element bo'yicha tadqiqotlarning yo'qligi, shuningdek ularni iqtisodiy qo'llab-quvvatlash mavzusining dolzarbligidan dalolat beradi.

Tahlil va natijalar. PPP alohida mintaqaviy ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega va mintaqaviy iqtisodiy tizimlarning turli sohalarida innovatsion faolligni rag'batlantirishning muhim sharti hisoblanadi. Bu, o'z navbatida, O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududlarini davlat tomonidan muhim ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri bo'lgan rivojlanishning innovatsion yo'lga o'tish strategiyasini amalga oshirishda qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan real mexanizm sifatida DXSHni asoslaydi.

DXSH doirasida davlat biznesni ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega loyihalarni amalga oshirishda ishtirok etishga taklif qiladi, bunda xususiy sektor davlat tomonidan belgilangan parametrlar va standartlarga muvofiq obyektlarni qurish, moliyalashtirish va boshqarish majburiyatini oladi. Buning evaziga xususiy sektor davlatdan to'lovlarni oladi, ularning miqdori erishilgan natijalarga bog'liq. PPP mexanizmi davlat va mahalliy imkon beradi.

Hukumatlar xususiy sektorning boshqaruv ko'nikmalari va tajribasidan loyihalarni moliyalashtirish bo'yicha cheklangan imkoniyatlarni bartaraf etish, xususiy sektor bilan ba'zi risklarni bo'lishish, ko'rsatilyotgan ijtimoiy xizmatlar sifatini oshirish va davlat infratuzilmasini boshqarish samaradorligini oshirish uchun foydalanishi mumkin.

PPP davlat va xususiy tuzilmalar, shu jumladan turli shakl va faoliyat sohalaridagi tashkilotlar, shuningdek, turizm sohasida innovatsion tashabbuslarni faol amalga oshirishga intilayotgan tashkilotlar o'rtasida manfaatlar muvozanatiga erishishga qaratilgan boshqaruv mexanizmlaridan biridir. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, DXSH davlat tadbirkorligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lib, u ham mintaqaviy tarkibiy qismga ega. Keling, biznesni rivojlantirishning alohida yo'nalishi sifatida PPP ning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga alohida to'xtalib o'tamiz. Bunday hamkorlik [19]:

- xususiy sektor resurslaridan foydalanish yoki rivojlantirish orqali davlat sektorining ehtiyojlarini qondiradi;
- xususiy sektor bilan birgalikda xizmatlar ko'rsatish orqali davlatning vakolat va funksiyalarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi;
- umumiy maqsad sari harakat qilayotgan ikki yoki undan ortiq tomonlardan iborat.

Mahalliy va shtat hukumatlari, korxonalar va notijorat tashkilotlari tashkilotlar (masalan, mahalliy jamoalar, xizmat ko'rsatish klublari, ijtimoiy xizmat ko'rsatish tashkilotlari yoki maxsus manfaatdor guruhlar) DXSH ishtirokchilari bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu hamkorlik ishtirokchilari bir qator imkoniyatlarga ega bo'ladi.

- vakolatlar va majburiyatlarining bo'linishi
- teng asosda ishlash

PPPda ishtirok etish natijasida olinadigan imkoniyatlar bitta shartnomani bajarish uchun emas, balki muayyan vaqt davomida munosabatlarni saqlab qolish uchun aniq kelishuv, shartnoma yoki boshqa huquqiy hujjatning mavjudligi, vaqt va resurslarni taqsimlash, investitsiyalar, risklar va daromadlarni taqsimlashni o'z ichiga oladi.

PPPda ishtirok etish natijasida olinadigan imkoniyatlar

Bir qator PPP modellari ilmiy adabiyotlarda va ilmiy maqolalarda keltirilgan, xususan, mashhur nemis iqtisodchisi K. Shusman bir qator hamkorlik modellarini muhokama qiladi. PPPning zamonaviy shakllari foydalanish, tasarruf etish, boshqarish va boshqa mulkchilik munosabatlarining turli darajalarini aks ettiruvchi yanada murakkab shartnoma shartnomalari bilan tavsiflanadi.

Davlat-xususiy tadbirkorlikning modellari [22]

- Model nomi
- Model xususiyatlari
- Operatsion model
- Konsessiya modeli
- Lizing modeli (ko'char va ko'chmas mulkni uzoq muddatli ijaraga berish)

Xususiy shirik loyihami qisman moliyalashtirishni o'z zimmasiga oladi. Ob'ekt boshqariladi. Mahalliy hokimiyat organlari loyihaming maqsadini, ob'ektni ishlatish qoidalarini aniqlash.

DXSH loyihalarida davlat mulkchilikning qonuniyligini, soliq va boshqa imtiyozlar, kafolatlar, shuningdek, ma'lum miqdorda moliyaviy resurslar olish imkoniyatini ta'minlaydi. Davlat yetakchi subyekt va asosiy tartibga soluvchi sifatida, zarurat tug'ilganda, ishlab chiqarish

dasturlari manbalarini ijtimoiy maqsadlar uchun (ishlab chiqarish, sog'liqni saqlash, fan, madaniyat) qayta taqsimlash huquqiga ega va bu ko'p hollarda nafaqat ijtimoiy xizmatlarni yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy iqlim, balki sarmoyani ham oshiradi, mamlakat reytingi va hamkor loyihalarga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyot va davlat boshqaruvi sohasidagi DXSHning asosiy shakllari quyidagilardir:

1. Davlat shartnomalari.
2. Ijara munosabatlari.
3. Moliyaviy lizing (lizing).
4. Konsessiya munosabatlari.
5. Davlat-xususiy korxonalar.
6. Mahsulot taqsimoti shartnomalari.

Shartnomada ko'rsatilmagan, ammo natijadan manfaatdor bo'lgan uchinchi ishtirokchi aholi yoki jamiyatdir, shuning uchun ham DXSH ba'zan davlat-davlat sherikligi atamasi bilan almashiriladi. Binobarin, DXSH tashkilotchilarining asosiy vazifasi milliy strategik manfaatlarni hisobga olgan holda jamiyat, davlat va xususiy biznes manfaatlari mutanosibligini ta'minlashdan iborat.

PPP doirasida davlat sektori ikkita guruhga bo'lingan maqsadlarga erishishi va ularni ichki va tashqi maqsadlar sifatida tavsiflashi mumkin: tashqi maqsadlar qo'shma harakatlar sharoitida sheriklar muhitiga qaratilgan, ichki maqsadlar esa tomonlarning munosabatlariga qaratilgan hamkorlikning o'zi hisoblanadi.

Tashqi maqsad sifatida, mintaqa aholisining turmush sharoitiga qarab, mintaqaviy darajada ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar sohasida qo'shimcha imkoniyatlarni izlash istagini ta'kidlash kerak. Ta'kidlash joizki, tashqi maqsadga erishish jarayonida byudjetdan tashqari manbalardan investitsiyalarning kirib kelishini ta'minlash, shahar atrof-muhitini tiklash muammolarini hal etish mumkin; hududning madaniy-tarixiy salohiyatini saqlash, tiklash va to'ldirishni ta'minlash, shu orqali mintaqaning turizm salohiyatini oshirish; hududning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish va boshqa qator mintaqaviy muammolarni hal etish.

Ichki maqsad xususiy sektor hamkorlarining bilimlari va biznes vakolatlaridan foydalanish bo'lishi kerak. Xususiy sektor tomonidan ko'zda tutilgan maqsadlarning ikki guruhini iqtisodiy va kommunikatsiyalarga bo'lish mumkin.

Iqtisodiy maqsadlar foyda olish istiqbollarini oshirishni o'z ichiga olishi kerak (hech bo'lmaganda uzoq muddatda). Qisqa muddatda xususiy sheriklar raqobatbardoshlikni saqlab qolishga, shuningdek, mahsulot va xizmatlar ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish, risklarni taqsimlash va kamaytirish uchun qo'shimcha imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lgan faoliyat turlarini kengaytirishga intiladi.

Aloqa maqsadi xususiy hamkorlarga o'z imidjini yaxshilash imkoniyatini berishdir, shuning uchun ular bir nechta komponentlar bilan bozor aloqalarini mustahkamlaydi.

O'zbekiston qonunchiligi va DXSH mavzusidagi ilmiy nashrlarning tahlili shuni xulosa qilish imkonini beradiki, hozirgi vaqtda O'zbekistonda davlat-huquq sohasida "davlat-xususiy sheriklik" tushunchasidan foydalanishning ayrim holatlari haqida gapirish mumkin:

1. Bir tomondan, davlat yoki shahar hokimiyati, ikkinchi tomondan, xususiy kompaniyalar teng huquqli sheriklar sifatida ishtirok etadigan loyihalarni amalga oshirish bo'yicha shartnomalar.
2. Xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlari tomonidan strategik yo'nalishlardagi yirik loyihalarni amalga oshirishni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun O'zbekiston Respublikasi Investitsiya jamg'armasi va boshqa davlat byudjetlari mablag'laridan foydalanish.
3. Biznes loyihalarini rivojlantirishni davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash chora-tadbirlari bilan rag'batlantiriladigan maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarini tashkil etish.

4. Iqtisodiyotning ustuvor tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish uchun aralash davlat va xususiy kapitalga ega korporatsiyalar tashkil etish [24].

Davlat-xususiy sheriklik xususiy lashtirishdan farqli ravishda davlatga muayyan obyektga egalik huquqini saqlab qolgan holda jamiyat manfaatlarini kuzatish, tartibga solish va nazorat qilish funksiyalarini to'liq bajarish imkonini beradi. Xususiy biznes bu o'zaro ta'sirga nafaqat o'zining moddiy va moliyaviy resurslarini, balki samarali boshqaruv, mobil xodimlar va innovatsion yechimlarga moyillikni ham keltirib chiqaradi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Ilmiy maqolamizni yozishda olib borilgan izlanishlar natijasida quyidagi xulosa va takliflar berildi:

1. Byudjet yukini kamaytirish va byudjet cheklovlarini bartaraf etish. Hamkorlik ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega hududlarni byudjetdan tashqari manbalar hisobidan moliyalashtirish yoki byudjet mablag'larini sezilarli darajada qisqartirish imkonini beradi.

2. Xatarlarni taqsimlash. Xatarlarni maqsadli taqsimlash har bir tomon eng yaxshi boshqara oladigan xavfni o'z zimmasiga olishi kerakligini anglatadi.

3. Loyihani amalga oshirish vaqtini qisqartirish. Biznes ishtiroki ijtimoiy loyihalarni amalga oshirish sur'atlarini oshiradi. Buyuk Britaniyada olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, faqat xususiy sheriklarga bog'liq bo'lgan loyihalar 100% muvaffaqiyatga erishadi.

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Davlat investor sifatida jalb qilingan joylarda amalga oshirish muddatlari o'tkazib yuborilgan va xarajatlar ko'paygan.

4. Loyihalarni moliyalashtirish va amalga oshirish tartiblarini takomillashtirish. Ochiq tanlovlar mexanizmi loyihalarni boshqarishning shaffofligini oshiradi va moliyaviy oqimlarning harakatini kuzatish imkonini beradi. Bularning barchasi birgalikda ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega muammolarni hal qilishda nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarining ishtiroki orqali rivojlanishi davlat maqsadlari bilan rag'batlantiriladigan davlat sektorini ham, tijorat sektorini ham mustahkamlaydi.

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UNLOCKING KNOWLEDGE: KEY PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF PHILOLOGY

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATION
<p>Qabul qilindi: 24-dekabr 2023-yil Tasdiqlandi: 26-dekabr 2023-yil Jurnal soni: 9 Maqola raqami: 37 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/ku.v9i9.859</p> <p>KALIT SO'ZLAR/ Ключевые слова/ keywords</p> <p>Philology, pedagogy, linguistic analysis, multidisciplinary, historical context language proficiency, textual analysis, comparative studies, digital humanities, literature analysis</p>	<p>The educational foundations of philology - a field of study devoted to interpreting the linguistic complexity of historical written sources—are explored in this abstract. With a focus on interdisciplinary approaches, we investigate how language analysis, literary analysis, historical study, and cultural discovery may all be integrated as vital elements of a successful philological education. Language competency, which goes beyond fluency in one's mother tongue, is vital and calls for students to learn not only syntax and vocabulary but also the subtle changes that languages undergo over time. One of the most important aspects of philological education is helping students to traverse the socio-cultural environments in which languages flourish by helping them to comprehend historical contexts. Textual analysis is emphasized as a crucial method for gaining access to knowledge, including the understanding of ancient languages, the identification of linguistic patterns, and the interpretation of cultural. The main conditions as a result of the research modernization and introduction of innovative methods in foreign systems philology of university students was analyzed.</p>

Introduction. Philology is an important discipline in which language, literature and culture are examined in an integrated manner. This discipline brings together linguistics, literature and cultural studies, providing a broad perspective by examining the evolution of language, written and oral texts, cultural contexts and historical changes. This chapter highlights the historical development of philology from its ancient roots to its current importance, providing a framework for better understanding and evaluating this discipline. The ancient roots of philology date back to ancient Greek and Roman times. Ancient philosophers tried to delve into the depths of the language by examining its structure, word origins and interpretation of written works. In the Middle Ages, linguistic studies and textual analysis in Europe were revived by the Humanism movement, which led to considering philology in a broader context. Today, the discipline of philology has gained a global perspective and is integrated with contemporary linguistics, literary theory and cultural studies. Considering language as a means of understanding and interpreting cultures, rather than just a means of communication, has increased the importance of philology today. This research aims to examine more closely the evolution of this discipline from past to present, by focusing on the pedagogical aspects of philology education. In this context, the main questions of the research focus on what value philology education adds to students, which pedagogical methods are effective, and how this education contributes to our current understanding of language, literature and culture. This introduction provides a brief overview of the evolution of philology from past to present, highlighting the main focuses and importance of research. In the continuation of the research, it aims to offer new perspectives and understandings in this field by examining the pedagogical elements of philology education in more depth.

Research methodologies. Finding the important pedagogical components of university students' philology studies within the context of managing the educational process is the primary goal of the research. Several techniques were used for this, and these comprise the research approach. It includes a review of literature on philological education, analysis of curriculum structures, examination of teaching methods, and insights from educators and students in the field. The research draws from both qualitative and quantitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the pedagogical landscape in philology.

Literature Review: A thorough literature analysis was carried out in order to lay the groundwork for comprehending the historical evolution and contemporary trends in philological education. This required reading academic books, papers, and instructional materials that addressed the pedagogical facets of philology. The review's goal was to pinpoint important ideas, theoretical frameworks, and discussions

in the area so that the next studies would have context. Literature review is an essential feature of academic research. Fundamentally, knowledge advancement must be built on prior existing work. To push the knowledge frontier, we must know where the frontier is. By reviewing relevant literature, we understand the breadth and depth of the existing body of work and identify gaps to explore. By summarizing, analyzing, and synthesizing a group of related literature, we can test a specific hypothesis and/or develop new theories. We can also evaluate the validity and quality of existing work against a criterion to reveal weaknesses, inconsistencies, and contradictions.

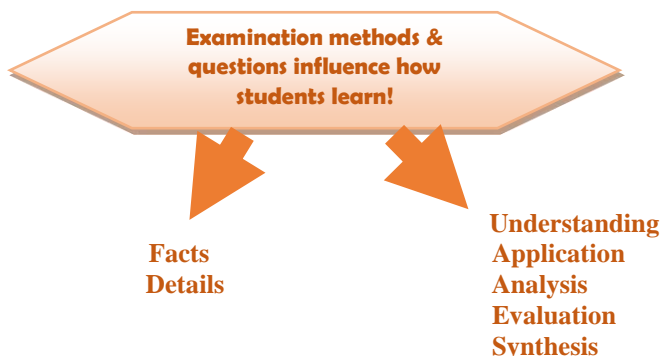
Examination of Teaching Methods: To provide philology students the best possible learning experience, many teaching strategies are employed in the field. This part offers a thorough analysis and evaluation of a variety of teaching techniques, including digital and creative pedagogical approaches as well as conventional ones. This research offers a framework for comprehending the benefits and drawbacks of different teaching strategies applied in philological education. For philology students, the best possible learning environment may include an integrated educational strategy that stresses cultural variety, fosters critical thinking, and blends conventional and digital teaching techniques. These techniques are crucial to the ongoing improvement and modernization of philological education. The educational components of philological learning may be thoroughly examined and understood from a variety of perspectives thanks to this technique. Combining qualitative and quantitative data will make it easier to assess how philology education affects students and to develop future pedagogical approaches.

Results. A thorough literature analysis was carried out in order to lay the groundwork for comprehending the historical evolution and contemporary trends in philological education. This required reading academic books, papers, and instructional materials that addressed the pedagogical facets of philology. In order to set the scene for the next studies, the review attempted to identify important ideas, theoretical frameworks, and discussions within the subject.

Analyzing Instructional Strategies: The study shows that philology education employs a variety of instructional strategies. Apart from conventional techniques, inventive and digital pedagogical methods have also gained widespread acceptance. Because it provides students with experiences tailored to varying learning styles, variety enhances the learning environment. Examination is an important part of higher education. The examination methods and questions have a large impact on how and when students study and what they learn. Examination should not only be used as a control that a student is qualified, but also as an educational tool to influence the learning

process (Figure 8). If the assessment is mainly for factual knowledge, the students will primarily learn, memorize and recall facts and details.¹ With various methods of assessment, many might question whether assessment can be democratic. First, in most classrooms, there are

teachers and students. Many of you will have been in both situations. Teachers can be fair to students and embrace many democratic values, but in the context of the classroom, teachers and students are not equal.

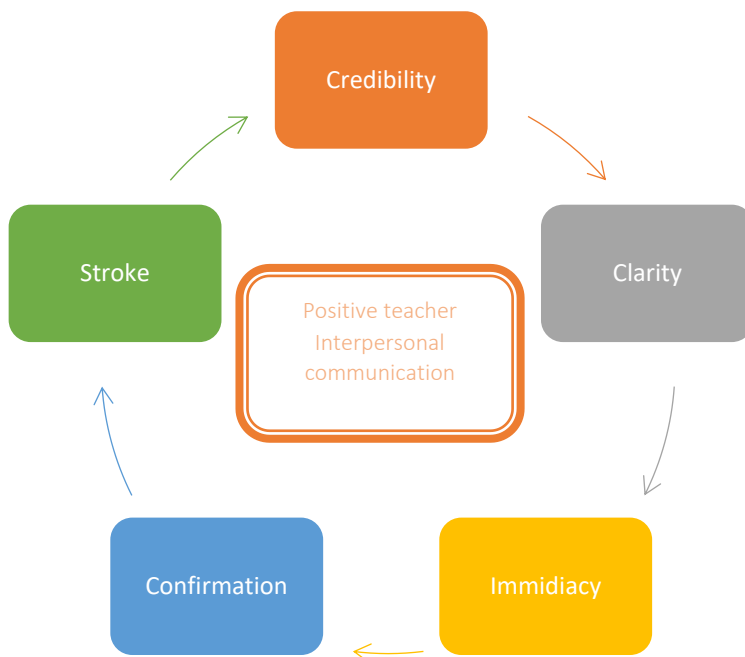


Graphic 1. Examination method

It draws attention to how different teaching approaches are used and varied in philological education. By catering to the various learning styles of the students, the integration of conventional, digital, and creative educational techniques enhances the learning interaction.

The following passage exemplifies this diversity: Traditional methods as well as creative and digital educational approaches are used in philology teaching. Conventional approaches give pupils the chance to comprehend language's fundamental patterns by emphasizing fundamental ideas like text analysis and linguistic analysis. On the other hand, philological education becomes more collaborative and

participatory with the use of digital technologies. Through digital platforms, students may follow and investigate language change through virtual classrooms, online materials, and digital tools. Furthermore, it strives to equip students with critical thinking abilities by utilizing techniques like creative teaching methods, project-based education, courses focused on problem-solving, and language study within a cultural framework. This diversity enhances the learning process and advances the discipline's future development by giving philology students experiences that are appropriate for a variety of learning preferences.



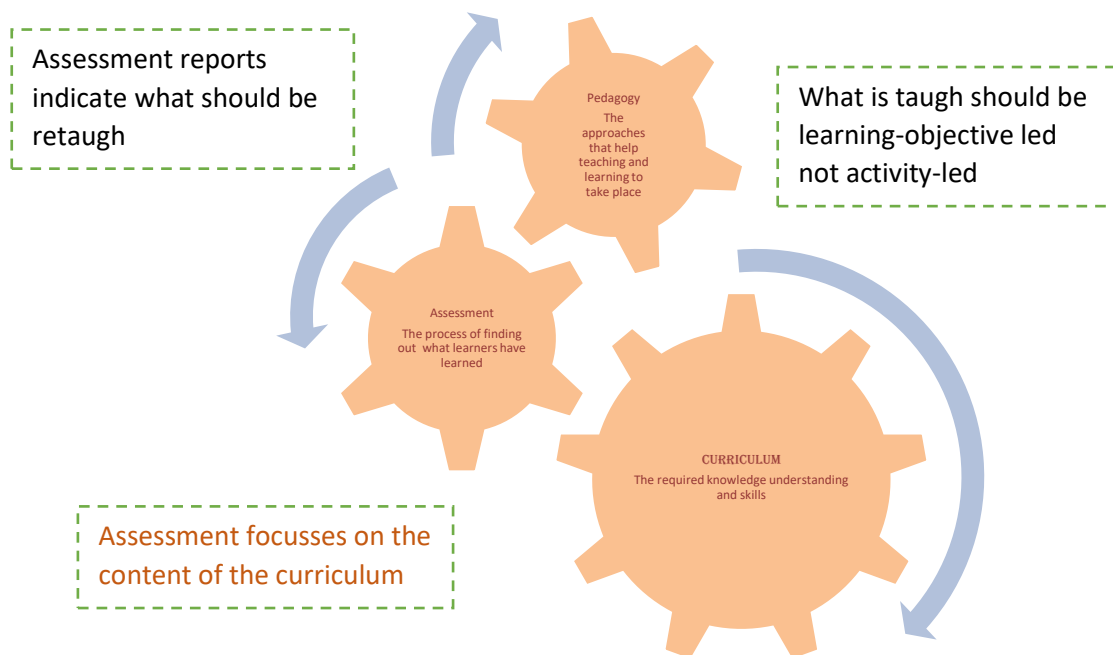
Graphic 2. Teacher's position in philology education

The analysis of pedagogical approaches in philology education highlights the discipline's flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of modern education. Philology educators work to develop successful and interesting learning experiences that educate students for the intricate interactions between language, literature, and culture in our globalized society by fusing conventional foundations with digital technologies and creative tactics.

Examination of curriculum content: Examining the curriculum material for philology education reveals a well-balanced framework that encompasses the disciplines of language, literature, and culture. Programs range widely, including everything from sophisticated literary and cultural studies to foundational language proficiency. Students may

learn how language, literature, and culture are interwoven through an all-encompassing method. The philology curriculum integrates language, literature, and cultural studies into a complex and multidimensional whole. A closer look at the curriculum's content reveals a deliberate blending of linguistic analysis, cultural settings, and fundamental ideas, giving pupils a thorough grasp of the complex interactions between language and society. The curriculum, which immerses students in the complex study of language structures, lays a strong focus on linguistic analyses within the context of philology instruction. The goal of this emphasis is to provide students a thorough knowledge of phonetics, syntax, and morphology—all of which are crucial for understanding language's subtleties.

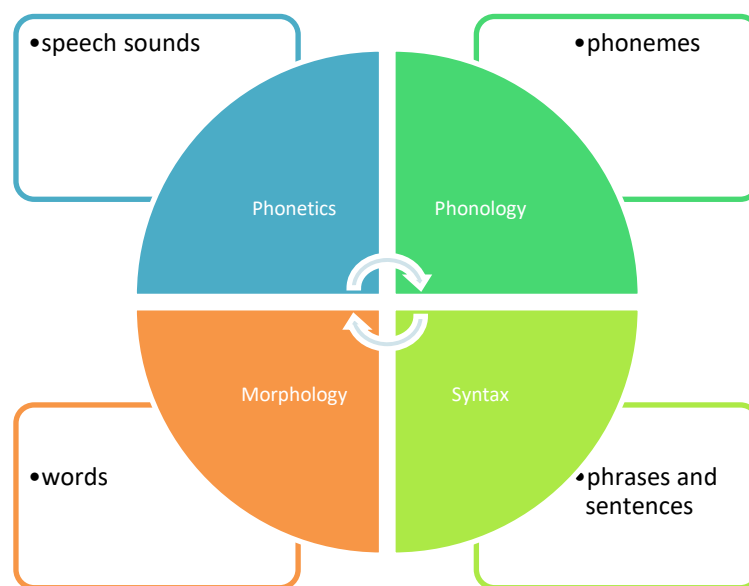
¹ <http://agtr.ilri.cgiar.org/teaching-methods/examination-methods-influence-learning>



Graphic 3. Examining the curriculum material for philology education

Linguistic Analyses. The curriculum places a strong emphasis on linguistic analyses, guiding students through the intricacies of syntax, morphology, and phonetics. Close textual readings and linguistic exercises equip students with the skills to dissect and interpret texts, fostering a nuanced comprehension of language structures. Linguistic analysis refers to the scientific analysis of a language sample. It involves at least one of the five main branches of linguistics, which are

phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Linguistic analysis can be used to describe the unconscious rules and processes that speakers of a language use to create spoken or written language, and this can be useful to those who want to learn a language or translate from one language to another. Some argue that it can also provide insight into the minds of the speakers of a given language, although this idea is controversial.

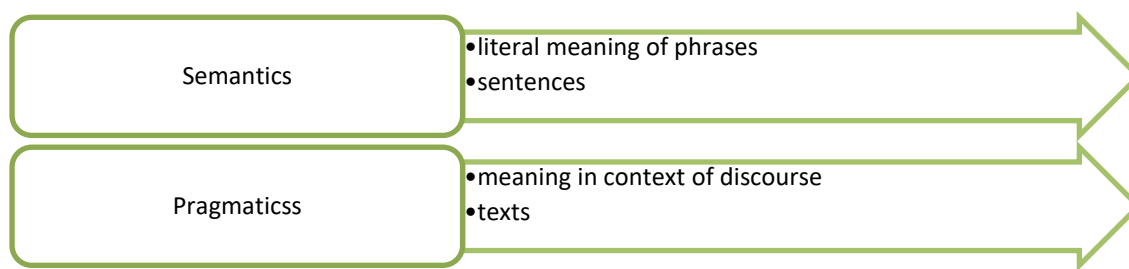


Graphic 4. Major levels of linguistic structure

Multilingual Approaches: Teachers frequently use methods that entail the study of several languages because they acknowledge the multilingual aspect of philology. Through multilingual projects and comparative linguistic studies, students can investigate the development of language and cultural subtleties within various linguistic contexts. The hybrid language practices of bi- /multilingual students are increasingly being acknowledged, and new teaching approaches need to

be developed both in bilin-gual and mainstream education. Different socio- educational contexts have resulted in several teaching approaches, which, according to García and Flores (2012), can be separated into four different types: foreign language instruction; second lan-guage pedagogy; bilingual/monoglossic instruction; and plurilingual/heteroglossic instruction. We will explain each of these but focus on the final two².

²https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340161734_Multilingual_Approaches_for_Teaching_and_Learning_From_Acknowledging_to_Capitalising_on_Multilingualism_in_European_Mainstream_Education



Graphic 5. Parts of linguistic structure

Critical Pedagogy: In philology education, critical pedagogy is important because it pushes students to think critically, question presumptions, and challenge social conventions. This method promotes a greater comprehension of the sociocultural undertones present in language and literature. In philology education, critical pedagogy plays a crucial role by encouraging students to think, question presumptions, and challenge social conventions. This instructional technique seeks to impart a deeper awareness of the socio-cultural meanings ingrained in language and literature by going beyond conventional teaching approaches. Critical pedagogy in language teaching is a perspective in language curriculum theory and instructional practice that supports and advances teaching and the study of languages in ways that would promote social justice. In this case, the popular term social justice is based in one or more critiques of present-day society (or societies) that reflect the interests of the working class, women, non-heterosexuals, ethnic minorities, marginalized peoples, and includes perspectives that valorize environmental conservation and peace. ‘Critique’ refers to systematic and constructive criticism based on empirical and theoretical study of society, language, and the person reflecting alternative, progressive, or radical theories of societies, individuals, and languages. Language is understood here broadly, as having both structural and functional dimensions, socially implicated as discourse and thus involved in the construction of individuals and the maintenance and change of societal structures³. The experience of using information technologies in the process of practical teaching has shown that at the present stage, pedagogical science has paid insufficient attention to the issues of combining traditional and informational forms of education. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of education using information technology, it is necessary to take into account the psychological, pedagogical and methodological problems that arise in this case; training and control programs must meet all the requirements of the software. Thus, teaching a foreign language based on a competent approach requires the formation of certain competencies in students.

Discussion and suggestion. Discusses the difficulties teachers may have in the subject of philology, the value of interdisciplinary approaches, and the efficacy of different teaching strategies. The discussion also takes into account how useful philological knowledge is for tackling modern social concerns and fostering global citizenship. The potential of critical pedagogy to transform students into engaged, socially conscious learners is emphasized in discussions of its use in philological education. Through critical thinking and questioning established traditions, students gain a deeper understanding of the socio-cultural implications of language. Technology is brought up in linguistic analysis, which raises the possibility of more debate in this field. In what ways might digital technologies enhance philological critical pedagogy? How can technology be used to support engagement with a range of language resources and collaborative learning? It is essential to strike a balance between critical pedagogy and conventional philology techniques. Critical pedagogy expands the scope by pushing students to examine power dynamics and societal repercussions, whereas traditional techniques concentrate on language analysis.

The correct consideration of interferences and positive transfers of skills and methods of working with language material is a determining factor in the rationalization of teaching a second foreign language. For the correct organization of cognitive and developmental activities, it is necessary to create organizational and pedagogical conditions that meet the tasks of forming a positive emotional and value attitude to the study of a foreign language. With the rational organization of a modern foreign language lesson, it should become a zone of psychological comfort. When selecting modern teaching methods, it is necessary to take into account the criteria in accordance with which the methods contribute to the use of Kivirand et al. (2020):

- creating an atmosphere in which the student feels comfortable;

- development of the student’s desire to practically use a foreign language;
- development of creative abilities;
- creating a situation in which the student must be aware that the study of a foreign language is connected with his future professional activity;
- sending a student to independent work on language learning;
- the use of different forms of work.

In this case, this list is incomplete, since it does not take into account the theoretical aspects of the implementation of these criteria for teaching methods. Our research includes both theoretical and practical components. Most scholars determine that, in general, the training course on introduction to foreign philology is very concise, structured in such a way that different topics are covered in seminars than in lectures. It is in connection with the short course that topics related to the characteristics of individual foreign languages: sociolinguistic characteristics, periodization, the first written evidence, monuments, literary works. So, all the established methodologies for studying foreign methodology do not make it possible to fully ensure the best learning efficiency⁴. On the other hand, the authors claim that the following important benefits will become apparent when the model is put into actual use: simplicity of use, visibility, and comprehension for a regular educator and educational institution management establishment. This model also has the important benefit of being able to readily accept local modifications at different phases of implementation without altering the model’s fundamental structure. Consequently, it should be mentioned that our proposed model has not yet been completely used in real-world scenarios. This model is only now starting to go through its practical testing at the time this report was written. The authors want to illustrate the useful outcomes of utilizing this approach in later research.

Suggestion. Investigate online resources for group projects that motivate students to examine linguistic or cultural artifacts. Online forums and virtual language laboratories can give students a place to interact critically with digital materials and participate in conversations outside of the classroom. Use interactive exercises to help students apply critical viewpoints, such as role-playing, debates, and group discussions. Establishing forums for students to express their introspective thoughts on their philological explorations might also promote an environment of transparency and critical self-assessment. Incorporate a range of assessment techniques, such as reflective essays, research projects, and presentations where students must use critical thinking. Teachers and students can better grasp expectations by using rubrics that provide criteria for critical thinking abilities. Organize peer learning circles, webinars, or seminars where teachers may exchange best practices, talk about difficulties, and discover fresh ideas for incorporating critical pedagogy. Promote continued reading and discussion of pertinent pedagogical and literary works in language studies.

Conclusion. Studying a foreign language with an emphasis on its practical use in daily, business, and professional communication is imperative given the current circumstances. The rapid advancement of science and technology’s information base, the growth of business, International medical, scientific, and economic circles have strong cultural linkages that force us to reevaluate what makes a highly competent professional. The capacity to integrate extensive professional knowledge and abilities with computer literacy and a high degree of linguistic fluency is very crucial. It is advised to employ a model in the current educational process that successfully blends conventional techniques for teaching foreign languages with cutting-edge computer-based learning techniques. Comparing and contrasting the phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar of the native language with that of the first and second foreign languages is a good way to teach and study foreign philology as a foreign language. For this reason, grammar is crucial to the study of foreign philology. In this sense, while learning theme lexical

³ <http://sls.hawaii.edu/Cblog/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/2012-Crookes-Critical-pedagogy-encyclopedia-entry.pdf>

⁴ <https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua/jspui/handle/lib/54325>

and grammatical content, the phonetic component of speech has to be immediately integrated through practical exercises. The creation of theme blocks inside the foreign philology course framework and the

particulars of using interactive technology provide opportunities for further study.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA PISA TESTI NATIJALARI VA BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM O'QUVCHILARINI BU TESTGA TAYYORLASH ISTIQBOLLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistondagi PISA testi natijalari chuqur tahlil qilinadi va boshlang'ich ta'lim o'quvchilarining ushbu xalqaro baholashga tayyorgarligini oshirish bo'yicha istiqbolli strategiyalar bayon etilgan. O'zbekistonning so'nggi PISA testlaridagi ko'rsatkichlarini o'rganilar ekan, maqolada kuchli tomonlar va e'tibor talab qilinadigan sohalar aniqlangan. Natijalarga ta'sir etuvchi omillar, jumladan, o'qitish metodologiyasi, o'quv dasturlarini muvofiqlashtirish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalar o'rganiladi. O'zbekistonning boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimini har tomonlama ko'rib chiqish o'quv dasturini PISA tizimiga moslashtirish va tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini integratsiyalash bo'yicha munozaralar uchun zamin yaratadi. Maqolada uzluksiz o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish, ta'limga texnologiya integratsiyasi va qulay ta'lim muhitini yaratishda jamoatchilik ishtirokining ahamiyati ta'kidlangan. Muvaffaqiyatli ta'lim modellari haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lish uchun xalqaro hamkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi va ota-onalarni o'quvchilarni PISA testiga tayyorlashga faol jalb qilish yo'llarini taklif qiladi. Ta'lim infratuzilmasiga investitsiyalarning ahamiyati barqaror takomillashtirishning asosiy omili sifatida ta'kidlangan. Boshlang'ich ta'lim o'quvchilarini tayyorlash istiqbollari ana shu ko'p qirrali strategiyalar bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Kirish. Xalqaro o'quvchini baholash dasturi (PISA) dunyo miqyosida e'tirof etilgan baholash bo'lib, u turli mamlakatlardagi 15 yoshli o'quvchilarning faoliyatini baholaydi va butun dunyo bo'ylab ta'lim tizimlarining samaradorligi haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi. O'zining boy madaniy merosiga ega va ta'limga e'tibor kuchayib borayotgan O'zbekiston yaqinda PISA testida qatnashib, boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimining kuchli va muammolariga oydinlik kiritdi.

Ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda PISA testi natijalarini tahlil qilish, asosiy e'tiborni boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining natijalariga qaratish va ularning kelajakdagi baholashga tayyorgarligini oshirish bo'yicha potensial strategiyalarni o'rganishdan iborat. PISA testining asosiy natijalarini o'rganish orqali takomillashtirish yo'nalishlarini aniqlash va mamlakatda ta'lim sifati oshirishga qaratilgan maqsadli tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish mumkin.

Asosiy maqsadlar:

- **O'zbekistonda PISA testi natijalarini tushunish:** Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistondagi PISA test natijalari haqida umumiy ma'lumot beriladi, bunda erishilgan yutuqlar va e'tibor talab etiladigan sohalar yoritiladi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining turli fanlar bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlarini o'rganish orqali biz joriy o'qitish metodikasi va o'quv dasturining samaradorligi haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lishimiz mumkin.

- **Kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlash:** PISA natijalarini batafsil tahlil qilish orqali maqola O'zbekistondagi boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimining kuchli tomonlarini aniqlash va aniq zaif tomonlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Ushbu nozik tushuncha takomillashtirish zarur bo'lgan sohalarini mustahkamlash uchun maqsadli strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

- **Faoliyatga ta'sir etuvchi omillarni o'rganish:** Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy asos, o'qitish usullari va maktab resurslari kabi omillar o'quvchilar samaradorligiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ushbu maqola ushbu omillarni O'zbekiston kontekstida o'rganib chiqadi va boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining PISA testidagi natijalariga ta'sir etuvchi dinamikani har tomonlama tushunish imkonini beradi.

- **Tayyorgarlik istiqbollari:** PISA natijalaridan olingan tushunchalar bilan qurollangan maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini kelajakdagi baholashga yaxshiroq tayyorlash bo'yicha istiqbolli chora-tadbirlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Bunga o'quv dasturlarini takomillashtirish, o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish dasturlari va O'zbekiston ta'lim tizimining o'ziga xos ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan o'qitishning innovatsion yondashuvlarini joriy etish kiradi.

- **Eng yaxshi global amaliyot va moslashish:** Jahon miqyosida muvaffaqiyatli ta'lim tizimlaridan ilhom olib, maqola O'zbekiston sharoitiga moslashtirilishi mumkin bo'lgan ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganadi. Ushbu qiyosiy tahlil siyosatchilar, o'qituvchilar va manfaatdor tomonlarga mamlakatda boshlang'ich ta'lim sifati oshirish bo'yicha amaliy strategiyalarni taqdim etishga qaratilgan.

- **Adabiyotlar tahlili.** Xalqaro o'quvchini baholash dasturi (PISA) butun dunyo bo'ylab mamlakatlarning ta'lim samaradorligini baholash va taqqoslashda asos bo'ldi. O'zbekistonda PISA test natijalarini tahlil qilish va boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini tayyorlash istiqbollari o'rganar ekanmiz, ushbu tadqiqotni ta'limni baholash, o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va pedagogik strategiyalar bo'yicha kengroq xalqaro adabiyotlar doirasida kontekstualashtirish zarur.

PISA samaradorligining global tendensiyalari: S. Park va J. Li (2018) kabi olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar PISA samaradorligining global tendensiyalarini ta'kidlab, ta'lim siyosati va o'qitish metodologiyasining muhim rolini ta'kidladi. Boshqa davlatlar PISA natijalariga qanday munosabat bildirganini tushunish O'zbekistonning boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha potensial strategiyalari haqida qimmatli tushunchalar beradi.

Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar va o'quvchi faoliyati: H. Reardon (2016) tomonidan olib borilgan keng qamrovli tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar o'quvchining xalqaro baholashdagi faoliyatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlarni o'rganish O'zbekistonda ta'limdagi nomutanosibliklarni bartaraf etish uchun maqsadli tadbirlarni ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy asos va PISA natijalari o'rtasidagi nozik bog'liqlikni tushunish uchun juda muhimdir.

O'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va o'quvchining yutuqlari: J. Xetti (2009) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar o'quvchilar muvaffaqiyatini shakllantirishda o'quv dasturlarini loyihalash muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. O'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish bo'yicha ilg'or jahon amaliyotlari va ularning PISA natijalariga ta'sirini o'rganish orqali adabiyotlar O'zbekiston sharoitiga moslashtirilgan o'quv dasturlarini takomillashtirishni taklif qilish uchun asos yaratadi.

O'qituvchilarni tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish: O'quvchilar muvaffaqiyatida o'qituvchilarning roli adabiyotda takrorlanadigan mavzudir. M. Ingersoll (2017) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ta'lim natijalarini yaxshilashda o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu adabiyot sharhi jahon miqyosida muvaffaqiyatli o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash dasturlarini o'rganib chiqadi va O'zbekiston o'quvchilarni PISA testiga yaxshiroq

tayyorlash uchun o'z o'qituvchilariga qanday sarmoya kiritishi mumkinligi haqida tushuncha beradi.

Innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlar: Boshlang'ich ta'limni yaxshilashga intilishda innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlarga oid adabiyotlarni e'tiborsiz qoldirib bo'lmaydi. P. Mishra va M. Koehler (2006) va boshqa olimlarning ishlari texnologiya, loyihaga asoslangan ta'lim va boshqa innovatsion usullarni sinfga integratsiya qilish bo'yicha ko'plab bilimlarni beradi. Ushbu yondashuvlarning samaradorligini global miqyosda o'rganish O'zbekistonda bunday strategiyalarni moslashtirish va amalga oshirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beradi.

Madaniy kontekst va ta'lim strategiyalari: O'zbekistonning o'ziga xos madaniy kontekstini hisobga olgan holda, madaniyat va ta'lim strategiyalari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni o'rganuvchi adabiyotlar juda muhimdir. R. Hofstede (2001) va boshqalarning asarlari madaniy omillarning ta'lim va ta'limga qanday ta'sir qilishiga oydinlik kiritadi. Ushbu sharh strategiyalar O'zbekistonning madaniy qadriyatlarini va afzalliklariga mos kelishini ta'minlash bo'yicha tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishda yordam beradi.

Ushbu xilma-xil adabiyotlarni umumlashtirar ekanmiz, O'zbekistonda PISA natijalarini tahlil qilish alohida-alohida bo'lmisligi kerakligi ayon bo'ladi. Buning o'miga, jahon tajribasi va ilg'or tajribaga tayanish mamlakatda boshlang'ich ta'limni takomillashtirish muammolari va imkoniyatlarini har tomonlama tushunish imkonini beradi. Ushbu adabiyot sharhi O'zbekistonda PISA natijalarini keyingi tadqiq qilish va boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini ushbu xalqaro miqyosda tan olingan baholashga tayyorlash istiqbollari uchun asos yaratadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiya. Ushbu maqola uchun ikkilamchi tahlil metodidan foydalanildi. Ushbu tadqiqot uchun ma'lumotlarning asosiy manbahi O'zbekiston uchun PISA test natijalaridir. Ma'lumotlar PISA

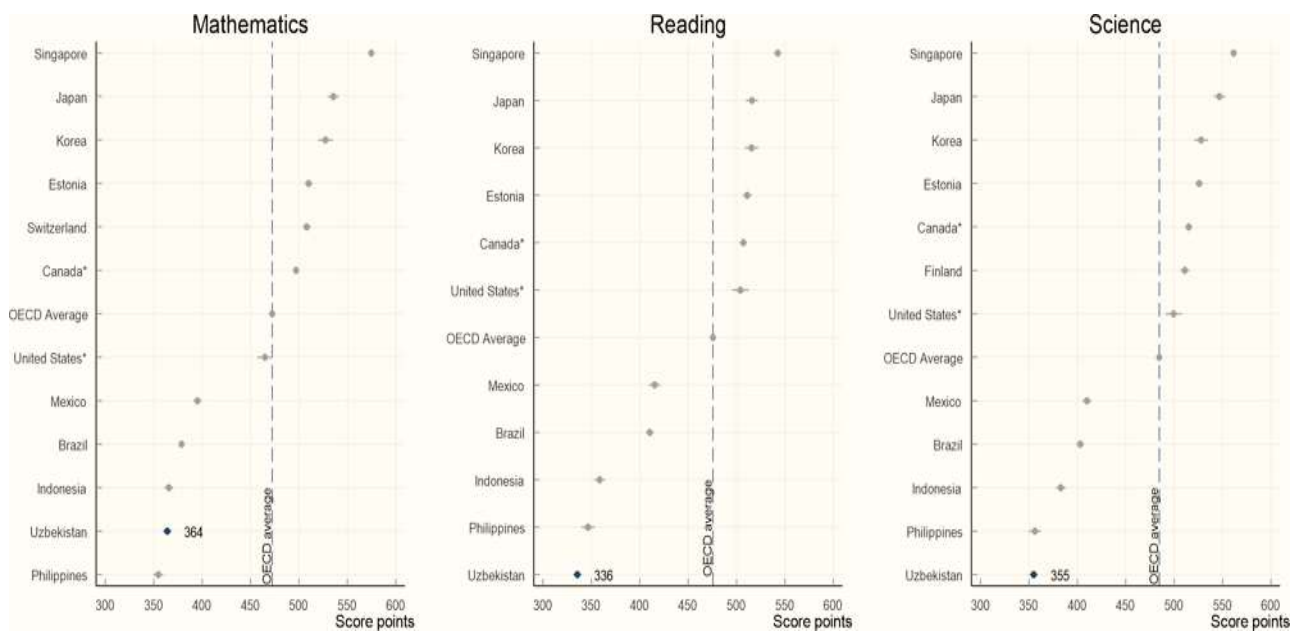
rasmiy ma'lumotlar bazasidan olinadi, unda boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining asosiy fanlar bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlari, demografik tafsilotlar va kontekst omillari haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar mavjud. Tahlil qilish uchun tanlangan PISA sikli belgilanadi va baholash vositasiga kiritilgan har qanday tegishli yangilanishlar yoki tuzatishlar tegishli tartibda ko'rib chiqiladi.

O'zbekiston uchun PISA test natijalarini sharhlash uchun miqdoriy ma'lumotlar tahlili qo'llaniladi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari faoliyatining umumiy ko'rinishini taqdim etish uchun tavsiflovchi statistik ma'lumotlar, jumladan, o'rtacha ballar, standart og'ishlar va foizli reytinglardan foydalaniladi. O'zbekistonning xalqaro ta'lim landshaftidagi o'rnini kontekstualashtirish uchun jahon o'rtacha ko'rsatkichlari va mintaqaviy hamkasblari bilan qiyosiy tahlil o'tkaziladi.

Ushbu ma'lumotlar PISA testini o'tkazuvchi xalqaro tashkilot OECD ya'ni Iqtisodiy hamkorlik va taraqqiyot tashkiloti tomonidan o'tkazilgan test natijalaridan olindi.

Natijalar. Natijalar qismida OECD tashkilotining O'zbekistonda o'tkazilgan test natijalarini ko'rib chiqiladi va kerakli tahlillarni amalga oshiriladi. O'zbekiston 2022-yilda PISAda ilk bor ishtirok etdi. O'zbekistonda 202 maktabda 7293 o'quvchi matematika, o'qish yoki tabiiy fanlar bo'yicha attestatsiyadan o'tdi, bu 482 100 ga yaqin 15 yoshli o'quvchilarni (15 yoshli o'quvchilarning umumiy sonining 88 foizini tashkil etadi).

Natijalarni xalqaro miqyosda taqqoslash orqali O'zbekistondagi siyosatchilar va o'qituvchilar boshqa mamlakatlar siyosati va amaliyotidan o'rganishlari mumkin. Quyidagi 1-rasmda O'zbekistonning va boshqa mamlakatlarning PISA 2022 bo'yicha matematika, o'qish va tabiiy fanlar bo'yicha o'rtacha ko'rsatkichlarini ko'rib chiqiladi.



1-rasm. PISA 2022 bo'yicha matematika, o'qish va tabiiy fanlar bo'yicha o'rtacha ko'rsatkich¹
O'zbekiston, OECD o'rtacha va tanlangan taqqoslash mamlakatlari

Izohlar. Taqqoslash mamlakatlari har bir fan bo'yicha eng yuqori natijalarga erishgan oltita davlatni va 15 yoshli o'quvchilarning eng ko'p aholisi bo'lgan beshta davlatni o'z ichiga oladi.

Belgilardan tashqariga cho'zilgan gorizontal chiziqlar o'rtacha taxminlar bilan bog'liq noaniqlik o'lchovini ifodalaydi (95% ishonch oralig'i)

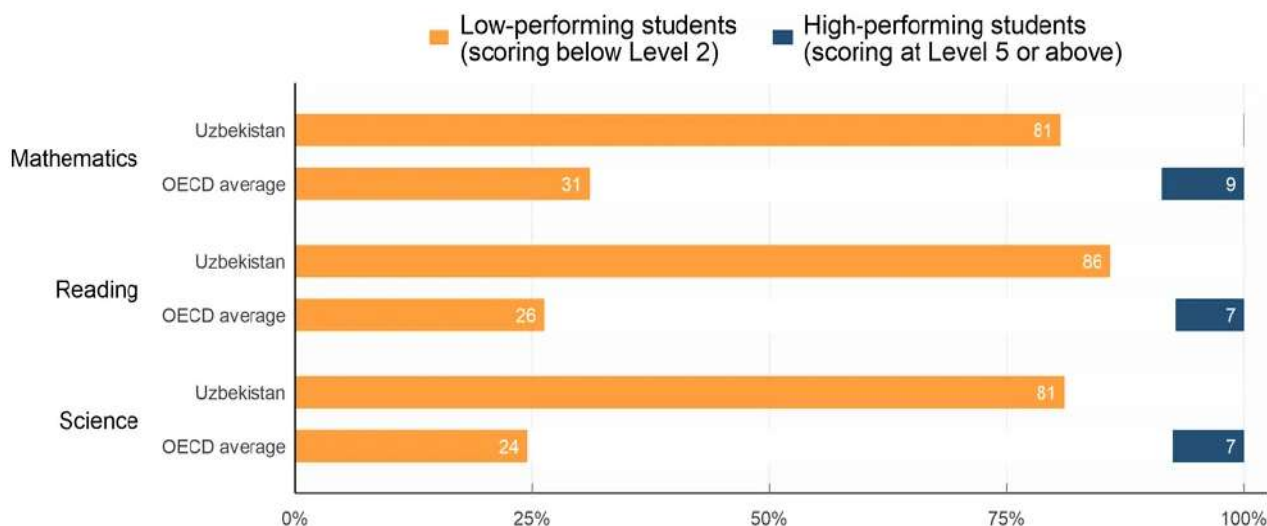
Yuqoridagi grafiklardan quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin:

➤ O'zbekiston o'quvchilari matematika, o'qish va tabiiy fanlar bo'yicha OECD o'rtacha ballidan kamroq ball oldi.

➤ O'zbekistondagi o'quvchining Iqtisodiy hamkorlik va hamkorlik tashkilotiga a'zo mamlakatlardagi o'rtacha ko'rsatkichdan kichikroq qismi kamida bitta fan bo'yicha yuqori natijalarga erishgan (5 yoki 6-darajali). Shu bilan birga, o'quvchining OECD mamlakatlaridagi o'rtacha ko'rsatkichdan kichikroq qismi barcha uchta fan bo'yicha minimal malaka darajasiga (2-darajali yoki undan yuqori) erishdi.

O'zbekistonda 19% o'quvchilar matematika bo'yicha kamida 2-darajali bilimga erishgan, bu OECD mamlakatlaridagi o'rtacha ko'rsatkichdan sezilarli darajada past (OECD o'rtacha: 69%). O'zbekistonda deyarli hech bir o'quvchi matematika bo'yicha yuqori natijalarga erishmagan, ya'ni ular PISA matematika testida 5 yoki 6 darajaga erishgan (OECD o'rtacha: 9%). Oltita Osiyo mamlakatlari va iqtisodlari o'quvchining eng katta ulushiga ega: Singapur (41%), Xitoy Taypeyi (32%), Makao (Xitoy) (29%), Gonkong (Xitoy)* (27%), Yaponiya (23% va Koreya (23%). Bu darajalarda o'quvchilar murakkab vaziyatlarni matematik tarzda modellashtira oladilar va ular bilan shug'ullanish uchun tegishli muammolarni hal qilish strategiyalarini tanlashlari, solishtirishlari va baholashlari mumkin. PISA 2022 da ishtirok etayotgan 81 mamlakat va iqtisodiyotdan faqat 16 tasida o'quvchining 10% dan ortig'i 5 yoki 6-darajali malakaga erishgan (2-rasm).

¹ <https://oecd.org/publication/pisa-2022-results/country-notes/uzbekistan-2bb94bf1#chapter-d1e11>



2-rasm. Matematika, o'qish va tabiatshunoslik bo'yicha eng yaxshi va past natijalarga erishgan o'quvchilar²

Yuqoridagi rasmda matematika bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlarni ko'rib chiqqan bo'lsak, endi PISA testining 2-yo'nalishi o'qish va tushunish buyicha natijalar tahlil qilingan.

O'zbekistondagi o'quvchining 14% ga yaqini o'qish bo'yicha 2 yoki undan yuqori darajaga erishgan (OECD o'rtacha: 74%). Hech bo'lmaganda, bu o'quvchi o'rtacha uzunlikdagi matndagi asosiy g'oyani aniqlay oladilar, aniq, garchi ba'zan murakkab mezonlar asosida ma'lumot topadilar va aniq ko'rsatilsa, matnlarning maqsadi va shakli haqida fikr yurita oladilar. O'qish bo'yicha minimal malaka darajasiga erishgan 15 yoshli o'quvchining ulushi (2-darajali yoki undan yuqori) Singapurda 89% dan Kambodjada 8% gacha o'zgarib turadi.

O'zbekiston o'quvchilarining jins jihatdan natijalari ham bir biridan farq qilar ekan. Masalan o'g'il bolalar matematika bo'yicha qizlardan 6 ballga o'zib ketdi; O'zbekistonda o'qish bo'yicha qizlar o'g'il bolalarni 22 ballga ortda qoldirdi. Dunyo miqyosida matematika bo'yicha 40 ta davlat va iqtisodda o'g'il bolalar qizlardan, yana 17 ta davlat yoki iqtisodda qizlar o'g'il bolalardan ustun bo'lgan, qolgan 24 tasida esa sezilarli farq aniqlanmagan.

O'zbekistonda matematika bo'yicha o'g'il bolalar (78%) o'rtasida qizlar (83%)ga nisbatan past ko'rsatkichlar ulushi kamroq; o'qish bo'yicha qizlar o'rtasida ulush kamroq (qizlar 84% va o'g'il bolalar 88% o'qish bo'yicha).

Yuqoridagi natijalarni olish uchun PISA test sinovlari quyidagi tartibda o'tkazilgan:

- O'quvchilar har biri bitta fanga bag'ishlangan ikki soatlik test sinovlarini o'tkazishdi. Turli talabalarga turli xil test savollari va turli xil fanlar kombinatsiyasi berildi (masalan, matematikadan keyin o'qish yoki fandan keyin matematika va hokazo). Test topshiriqlari ko'p tanlovli savollar va talabalardan o'z javoblarini tuzishni talab qiladigan savollar aralashmasi edi.

Muhokama. O'zbekistonning so'nggi PISA testlaridagi aniq natijalarini tahlil qilishdan boshlashimiz zarur. Sinov tomonidan baholangan asosiy fanlar bo'yicha ishlash va ko'nikmalarni hisobga olgan holda kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlash kerak.

PISA natijalariga ta'sir etuvchi omillar:

PISA natijalariga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan turli omillarni, jumladan, o'qitish metodologiyasi, o'quv dasturlarini muvofiqlashtirish, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillar va umumiy ta'lim infratuzilmasini muhokama qilib borish lozim.

O'zbekistonda boshlang'ich ta'lim manzarasi:

O'zbekistondagi boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimi haqida umumiy ma'lumot berib borish lozim, uning kuchli tomonlari va takomillashtirish mumkin bo'lgan yo'nalishlarini ko'rsatib borish lozim. Boshlang'ich ta'lim o'quvchilari uchun mavjud bo'lgan o'quv dasturi, o'qitish usullari va resurslarini ko'rib chiqishimiz kerak.

O'quv dasturlarini PISA tizimiga moslashtirish:

Boshlang'ich ta'lim o'quv dasturini PISA baholash tizimiga moslashtirish muhimligini muhokama qilish kerak. Joriy o'quv dasturi o'quvchilarni PISA testida baholangan ko'nikma va bilimlarga qanchalik yaxshi tayyorlayotganini o'rganib chiqishimiz kerak.

O'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish:

Pedagoglarning o'quvchilarni PISA testiga samarali tayyorlash qobiliyatini oshirish uchun o'qituvchilarning malakasini oshirish va malaka oshirish dasturlari muhimligini ta'kidlaymiz.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekistonda PISA testi natijalarini ekspertizadan o'tkazish mamlakat boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimidagi muammolar va istiqbollarni yoritib beradi. Ushbu natijalarni tushunish takomillashtirish yo'nalishlarini aniqlash va talabalarni tayyorlash uchun samarali strategiyalarni shakllantirish yo'lidagi hal qiluvchi qadamdir.

O'zbekistonning PISA testidagi natijalari tahlili ta'lim darajasini oshirishga kompleks yondashuv muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Kuchli sohalarni tan olish bilan birga, aniqlangan zaif tomonlarni, ular o'quv rejasiga, o'qitish metodologiyasiga yoki o'quvchilarning samaradorligiga ta'sir qiluvchi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy omillarga tegishli bo'ladi-yo'qmi, ularni bartaraf etish bir xil darajada muhimdir.

Boshlang'ich ta'lim o'quvchilarini PISA imtihoniga tayyorlash istiqbollari o'quv dasturini baholash tizimiga muvofiqlashtirish bo'yicha birgalikdagi sa'y-harakatlardan iborat. Tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini integratsiyalash, texnologiya takomillashtirilgan o'quv muhitini qo'llab-quvvatlash va o'qituvchilarning doimiy malakasini oshirishni ta'minlash muhim komponentlardir. Ushbu chora-tadbirlar nafaqat PISA imtihoniga tayyorlikni oshiradi, balki yaxlit va dinamik ta'lim tizimiga ham hissa qo'shadi.

Xalqaro hamkorlik va jahon miqyosida muvaffaqiyatli ta'lim modellarining ilg'or tajribalarini o'rganish O'zbekiston ta'lim idoralari uchun qimmatli tushunchalarni taqdim etadi. O'zbekiston boshqa xalqlar tajribasidan o'rganib, global raqobatbardoshlikni oshirgan holda o'zining madaniy kontekstiga mos keladigan strategiyalarni moslashtira oladi.

Jamiyatning ishtiroki va ota-onalarning ishtiroki ta'lim landshaftini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. PISA testining ahamiyati haqida xabardorlikni oshirish, uyda va jamiyatda qo'llab-quvvatlovchi muhitni shakllantirish talabalarning tayyorgarligiga va umumiy ta'lim natijalariga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Ta'lim infratuzilmasiga investitsiyalar doimiy takomillashtirishning asosiy omili hisoblanadi. O'qituvchilar uchun yetarli resurslar, jihozlar va doimiy kasbiy rivojlanish imkoniyatlari samarali ta'lim muhitini yaratishning muhim elementlari hisoblanadi.

PISA imtihoni natijalari taqdim etgan qiyinchiliklar va imkoniyatlarni yengishda O'zbekiston nafaqat o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirish darajasini oshirish, balki umumiy boshlang'ich ta'lim sifatini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega. Yaxshilash yo'lida ta'lim organlari, o'qituvchilar, ota-onalar va keng jamoatchilik ishtirokida hamkorlikdagi sa'y-harakatlar talab etiladi. O'sish uchun belgilangan yo'nalishlarni hal qilish va strategik chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish orqali O'zbekiston o'quvchilarni nafaqat PISA kabi xalqaro baholashda muvaffaqiyatga, balki tez rivojlanayotgan global landshaft talablariga javob beradigan mustahkam va mustahkam boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekistonda PISA test natijalari ta'lim tizimi samaradorligini baholashda qimmatli mezon bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ma'lumotlarni har tomonlama o'rganish va maqsadli strategiyalarni

² <https://oecd.org/publication/pisa-2022-results/country-notes/uzbekistan-2bb94bf1#figure-d1e92>

taklif qilish orqali ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda boshlang'ich ta'limni takomillashtirish va o'quvchilarning kelajak muammolariga puxta

tayyorgarlik ko'rishlarini ta'minlash bo'yicha davom etayotgan muloqotga hissa qo'shishni maqsad qilgan.

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- 10.



MUSTAQILLIK YILLARIDA O'ZBEKISTONDA ICHKI ISHLAR PROFILAKTIKASI INSPEKTORLARI FAOLIYATINI TASHKIL ETISHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARINI MUSTAHKAMLANISHI

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mustaqillik, ichki ishlar, qaror, farmon, jinoyat, jamoat, aholi, profilaktik, qonun, nizom, uyushgan jinoyatchilik.

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda ichki ishlar profilaktikasi inspektorlari faoliyatini tashkil etishning huquqiy asoslarini mustahkamlanishi, ichki ishlar sohasini takomillashtirish uchun respublikada olib borilgan islohatlar, qarorlar, farmonlar va ularning amaldagi natijalari ilmiy asosda tahlil etilgan. Maqolada tadqiq etilayotgan mavzu yuzasidan N.Taumuratov, A.Yermetov, Q.Qodirovlar tadqiqot ishlarini olib borgan bo'lib, mazkur tadqiqotlarda ichki ishlar sohasining sovetlar hukumronligi davridagi faoliyati o'rganilgan. Q.Qodirov tomonidan esa soha faoliyatining mustaqillik yillardagi jarayonlari umumiy tarzda tahlil etilgan. Mazkur ishimizda yuqorida sanab o'tilgan tadqiqotchilarning ishlari muhim manbaviy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, biz tadqiqotga metodologik yondashgan holda arxiv manbalaridan ham to'laqonli foydalandik. Shu sababli biz mazkur tadqiqotda ichki ishlar sohasining muhim va asosiy bo'g'ini hisoblangan profilaktika xodimlari faoliyatini tadqiq etishni asosiy maqsad etib qo'ydik. Shuningdek maqolada mustaqillikning dastlabki yillardagi respublikadagi jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarlik holatlari islohotlardan keyingi jarayonlar bilan aniq tahlillar asosida qiyosiy o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, olingan tahlil natijalari asosida ichki ishlar sohasi xodimlarining ish samaradorligini oshirishga doir taklif va xulosalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Kirish. So'nggi yillarda dunyo miqosida globallashuv jarayonlari, iqtisodiy, mafkuraviy, milliy mojarolar va turli siyosiy to'qnashuvlar qurolli harakatlarga aylanib borayotganligi sir emas. Dunyoning ko'plab davlatlarida qarama-qarshiliklarning xalqaro tus olayotganligi, ommaviy noroziliklar, mintaqaviy mojarolar, ichki nizolarning kuchayib borayotgani davlatlar xavfsizligini ta'minlash masalasiga e'tiborni kuchaytirmoqda. Mazkur holatlar davlat mexanizmini asosiy bo'g'inlaridan biri bo'lgan politsiyaning davlat boshqaruvi va fuqarolar xavfsizligini ta'minlovchi organ sifatidagi o'rni va rolini kuchaytirib borish zaruratini oshiradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Ichki ishlar organlarining huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi bo'linmalari faoliyatini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ2896-sonli (2017-yil 18-aprel) qarori¹ O'zbekistonda ichki ishlar profilaktikasi inspektorlari faoliyatini ilmiy asosda tahlil etishni taqozo etadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Mavzuga oid dastlabki tadqiqotlarni o'tkazgan N.Taumuratovning "История милиции Каракалпакстана в период восстановления национальной государственности (1917-1936 гг.)" mavzusidagi nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi (1999) va A.Yermetovning "Turkiston ASSRda nazorat organlari va ularning totalitar tuzum o'rnatilishidagi o'rni. (1925-1991-yillar)" mavzusidagi nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi, Q.Qodirov. Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda ichki ishlar idoralarining faoliyati (1991-2011-yillar): Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyalarini keltirib o'tish mumkin. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda ichki ishlar sohasi faoliyatini turli bosqichlari bo'yicha tahlil qilingan. Jumladan, N.Taumuratov o'z tadqiqotida Qoraqalpog'istonning sovet davridagi ichki ishlar sohasi faoliyatini yoritgan bo'sa, A.Yermetov shu davrdagi O'zbekistondagi ichki ishlar sohasi faoliyatini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil etgan. Ammo mazkur sohaning mustaqillik yillaridagi faoliyati tarixiylik jihatdan faqatgina Q.Qodirov tomonidan ilmiy asosda tahlil etilgan. Mazkur tadqiqotlar o'zining soha faoliyatini turli davrlar va hududlar bo'yicha tarixiylik jihatdan tahlil etilganligi bilan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Lekin yuqoridagi tadqiqotlarning barchasida ichki ishlar sohasi faoliyati umumiy tarzda o'rganilgan. Shu sababdan ichki ishlar sohasining muhim va yirik tarmog'i hisoblangan profilaktika inspektorlari faoliyati yaxlit tarzda tahlil etish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tadqiqot jarayonida ilmiy bilishning tarixiylik, mantiqiy-yuridik, qiyosiy tahlil, tizimlashtirish, xronologik kabi usullaridan foydalanildi. Mustaqillik yillarida va keyingi davrlarda

O'zbekistonda ichki ishlar profilaktikasi inspektorlari faoliyatini tashkil etishning huquqiy asoslarini mustahkamlanib borishi mavzusini tadqiq etishda tadqiqotlar va mavzuga doir adabiyotlar hamda arxiv materiallari nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan. Manbalardan olingan ma'lumotlar tahlili mavzuga xolisona, tarixiylik qoidasi asosida yondashuvni talab etadi. Yuqorida ta'kidlangan usullardan foydalanish natijasida quyidagi ilmiy yangilik sifatida o'rganildi: olib borilgan chora tadbirlar natijasida respublikadagi huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatchilik ko'rsatkichlari yil sayin kamayib borganligi, ayniqsa, 1990-yillarning boshlarida kuzatilgan rekvizit (o'ta og'ir) jinoyatchilik holatlari bartaraf etildi.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi. Jamiyat taraqqiyotining har bir bosqichida qonun va unga fuqarolarning amal qilishi davlat organlari nazoratida bo'lib kelgan. Chunki qonun ustuvor bo'lgan jamiyatgina farovonlikka erishadi. Buning uchun jamiyat manfaatlarini ko'zlagan strategiya va inson uning qadr-qimmatini, sha'ni uchun xizmat uchun qila oladigan qonun zarurdir.

O'zbekistonda 1980-yillarning so'nggi davridagi siyosiy vaziyatning keskinlashuvi respublika aholisining yashash turmushiga salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. Sovet hukumati tomonidan tashkillangan "qayta qurish" siyosati, "Farg'ona fojialari" va uning respublikaning boshqa hududlariga keng yoyilishi, "O'sh voqealari" kabi mahalliy va millatchilik nizolarini kelib chiqishi O'zbekistonda mustahkam bir qonun qonunchilik tizimini yaratishni taqozo etar edi. Shu sababli mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridan boshlab respublikada huquq-tartibot sohasini mustahkamlashga chuqur e'tibor qaratildi. 1991-yil 25-oktyabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "O'zbekiston SSR Ichki ishlar vazirligini O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligiga aylantirish to'g'risida" gi qarori² e'lon qilindi. Mazkur qaror respublikada ichki ishlar sohasini tashkiliy faoliyatini hamda huquqiy asosini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan dastlabki qadam bo'ldi.

1991-yil 18-noyabrda Oliy Kengash VIII sessiyasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi referendumini o'tkazish to'g'risida qaror qabul qildi. Shunga muvofiq 29-dekabrda: "Siz Oliy Kengash tomonidan O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqil davlat deb e'lon qilinishini ma'qullaysizmi?" – degan masalada referendum o'tkazishga katta tayyorgarlik ko'rildi. Referendumni uyushqoqlik bilan o'tkazish maqsadida Markaziy saylov kom issiyasi 13 okrug, 7 ming uchastka saylov komissiyalarini tuzdi. Ular joylarda referendum o'tkazish haqidagi Qonunning so'zsiz bajarilishini ta'minlash borasida katta

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Ichki ishlar organlarining huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi bo'linmalari faoliyatini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi

PQ-2896-sonli (2017-yil 18-aprel) qarori // O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami. – T., 2017. – № 17. – 288-m.

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati qarorlari to'plami. – 1991 y., – №10. – 36-modda.

tashkiliy ishlarni olib bordilar. Umumxalq referendumiga 10 millionga yaqin kishi, yoki saylov ro'yxatiga kiritilganlarning 94,1 foizi qatnashdi. Referendumda qatnashganlarning 98,2 foizi O'zbekiston Respublikasining mustaqil davlat, deb e'lon qilinishini yoqlab ovoz berdi³. Shuni aytish kerakki, referendum butun respublika hududida qonun asosida tashkiliy jihatdan uyushqoqlik, fuqarolarning yuksak siyosiy faolligi bilan o'tdi. Endilikda O'zbekiston chinakam mustaqil suveren davlatga aylandi. Mustaqillikni yanada mustahkamlash, respublikaning siyosiy faolligini oshirish uchun davlat ramzlari qabul qilindi. Ayniqsa, 1992-yil 8-dekabrda O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi qabul qilinishi ichki ishlar organlari faoliyatining qonuniy asoslarini yanada mustahkamladi. Mazkur konstitutsiya respublikadagi barcha tashkilot va soha faoliyatini birdek tizimga soluvchi yagona qonuniy hujjat bo'lib, fuqarolar tomonidan unga rioya etilishni nazorat qiluvchi tashkilot bo'lgan ichki ishlar sohasi edi. Shu sababli O'zbekiston Respublikasi konstitutsiyasi ichki ishlar xodimlarining faoliyatini tashkiliy asoslari uchun muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, 1990-yillarning boshlarida respublikadagi siyosiy va iqtisodiy jarayonlar birmuncha salbiy holatga kelib qolganligi oqibatida uyushgan jinoyatchilik holatlari ko'p kuzatildi. Vujudga kelgan vaziyatni bartaraf etish uchun hukumat tomonidan keskin chora tadbirlar olib borildi. Xususan, 1993-yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Uyushgan jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash to'g'risida"⁴ gi qarori soha xodimlarining bu boradagi faoliyatlarida ijobiy natijalarga erishishlari uchun yo'l ochdi. Jumladan, birgina 1993-yilning faqat bir oyi davomida o'tkazilgan kompleks tadbir natijasida 1317 nafar shaxs jinoyat sodir etgani uchun qo'lga olingan. Natijada 1411 ta jinoyat ochilgan, 15697 nafar qoidabuzar aniqlanib, ma'muriy choralar ko'rilgan, 27372 nafar muqaddam sudlangan shaxsning turmush tarzi tekshirilib, ularning 1043 nafari foydali mehnat bilan shug'ullanmayotgani aniqlangan bo'lsa, 2000-yilga kelib 193 ta uyushgan guruhlar soni 179 taga kamaydi⁵. Ko'rinib turibdiki olib borilgan chora-tadbirlar natijasida soha faoliyatida ijobiy natijalar bera oldi. Shuningdek, shu yilda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi ichki ishlar organlarini mustahkamlash to'g'risida" qarorlari qabul qilinishi, hamda "Ichki ishlar organlarida xizmat o'tash tartibi haqidagi vaqtinchalik Nizomi"⁶ ning tasdiqlanishi respublikada jamoat tartibini saqlash va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash borasidagi ishlarni yanada jadallashtirdi.

Respublikada aholi farovonligini oshirish uchun olib borilgan qator chora-tadbirlarga qaramasdan, jamoat tartibini saqlovchi tashkilotlarning huquqiy asoslari hali mustahkam emas edi. 2000-yillarga kelib respublikada jinoyatchilikning turlari bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlar yana ortib ketganligi fikrimizga misol bo'la oladi. Jumladan, birgina 2000-yilning o'zida yili diniy ekstremistik faoliyat bilan bog'liq 1083 ta jinoyat ishi qo'zg'atilgan, 1595 nafar shaxs jinoyat javobgarlikka tortilgan. Ulardan 1 ta avtomat, 9 ta pistolet, 11 ta granata, 2 ta portlovchi qurol, 677 dona o'q-dori, shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasining konstitutsiyaviy tuzumiga qarshi mazmundagi 25800 ta varaqa, 9109 ta risola, 112 ta video va 645 ta audio kasseta olingan. 2756 nafar shaxs turli ekstremistik ruhdagi oqimlarga kirganligi aniqlangan, ulardan 1832 nafar "hizbut-tahrir" oqimiga, 873 nafari esa "vahbiylik" oqimiga aloqador bo'lgan⁷. Ushbu holatlar respublikada ichki ishlar sohasi faoliyatining huquqiy asoslarini yanada chuqurroq isloh qilish kerakligini talab etar edi. Shu sababli 2000-yillar ichki ishlar sohasini takomillashtirishning ikkinchi bosqichi bo'ldi. Xususan, bu yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi ichki ishlar idoralarining faoliyatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 2822-sonli (2001-yil 27-mart) farmoni, uning ijrosi yuzasidan qabul qilingan Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Kriminal, uyushgan jinoyatchilik, terrorizm va narkotrafikka qarshi kurashni kuchaytirish choralari to'g'risida"gi 180/31-sonli (2001-yil 21-aprel), "Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashda IIV tergov xizmatlarining rolini kuchaytirish haqida"gi 206/35-sonli (2001-yil 7-may), "Yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash choralari to'g'risida"gi 221/37-sonli (2001-yil 18-may), "O'zbekiston Respublikasida patrul-post xizmati va jamoat tartibini saqlash faoliyatini takomillashtirish choralari to'g'risida"gi 243/40-sonli (2001-yil 31-may), "Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashda profilaktika xizmatining rolini kuchaytirish choralari to'g'risida"gi 247/41-sonli (2001-yil 6-iyun), "O'zbekiston Respublikasida yong'in xavfsizligi tizimini takomillashtirish choralari to'g'risida"gi 267/44-

sonli (2001-yil 25-iyun) qaror⁸larining jamiyat hayotiga tatbiq etilishi natijasida nafaqat O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligining tashkiliy tuzilishi, asosiy vazifalari zamon talablari asosida qayta belgilab berildi, balki respublikaning barcha mahallalari, shu jumladan eng chekka qishloq va ovullarida ham tayanch punktlari tashkil etilib, ularda profilaktika inspektorlarining faoliyati yo'lga qo'yildi, ichki ishlar organlarining fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari va ular huzuridagi jamoat tuzilmalari bilan hamkorligi yanada mustahkamlandi.

Hukumat tomonidan ichki ishlar sohasini takomillashtirish bo'yicha olib borilgan say-harakatlar natijasida respublikadagi 2000-yillar boshidagi huquqbuzarlik va jinoyat sodir etish holatlari kamayganligini ko'rsatish mumkin. Jumladan, jamoat joylarida sodir etilgan jinoyatlar 2002-yilda 8314 tani tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, bu ko'rsatkich 2003-yilda 3 foiz, 2004-yilda 5 foiz va 2008-yilda esa 6,7 foizga kamayganini ko'rish mumkin. Shuningdek, voyaga yetmaganlar tomonidan sodir etilgan barcha turdagi jinoyatlar 2002-yilda 2883 tani tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, 2008-yilga kelib 5,4 foizga kamaydi. Bundan tashqari, muqaddam jinoyat sodir etganlar tomonidan sodir etilgan jinoyatlar miqdori ham yildan-yilga kamayib bordi. 2003-yilda ushbu jinoyatlar 11716 tani tashkil qilgan bo'lsa, 2008-yilda 6,25 foizga kamaydi. Shu bilan birga 2002–2008-yillarda jamoatchilik yordamida 43403 ta jinoyatning ochilishiga erishildi⁹.

O'zbekistonda 2000-yilning oxirlarida aholi sonining keskin ortib borishi bu bevosita huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi tashkilotlar faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirilishini talab etar edi. Xususan, bu davrga kelib, aholi orasida jinoyatchilikning boshqa yangi turlarining (jumladan, odam savdosi) ortib borishi, aholini ijtimoiy, huquqiy jihatdan muhofaza etish, jamiyatda sog'lom turmush-tarzi yaratish, atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish kabi masalalarga ijobiy yechim topishning dolzarbligi ortib bordi. Bu esa ichki ishlar sohasida yana yangi islohotlar o'tkazilishini talab etar edi. Shuning uchun 2008-yil 7-yanvar, "Odam savdosiga qarshi kurashish to'g'risida"gi 2008-yil 17-aprel, "Yong'in xavfsizligi to'g'risida"gi 2009-yil 30-sentyabr, "Voyaga yetmaganlar o'rtaida nazoratsizlik va huquqbuzarliklarning profilaktikasi to'g'risida"gi 2010-yil 29-sentyabr, "Alkogol va tamaki mahsulotlarining tarqatilishi hamda iste'mol qilinishini cheklash to'g'risida"gi 2011-yil 5-oktyabr, "Tezkor-qidiruv faoliyati to'g'risida"gi 2012-yil 25-dekabr, "Fuqarolarning o'zini o'zi boshqarish organlari to'g'risida"gi 2013-yil 22-aprel, "Ekologik nazorat to'g'risida"gi 2013-yil 27-dekabr, "Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning murojaatlari to'g'risida"gi 2014-yil 3-dekabr va boshqa qonunlari profilaktika inspektorlari tomonidan huquqiy tartibotni ta'minlashda huquqiy asos hisoblanadi¹⁰.

O'zbekistonda sud-huquq tizimini isloh tubdan etish borasidagi sa'y-harakatlar 2016-yillarda o'zining yuqori pallasiga ko'tarildi. Respublikada ayniqsa boradagi harakatlar 2017-yilda qabul qilingan respublikani har jihatdan rivojlantirishni o'zida jamlagan beshta muhim ustuvor vazifalardan iborat bo'lgan "Harakatlar strategiyasining amaldagi tatbiqida o'z aksini topdi. Davlat rahbari Shavkat Mirziyoyev ham "Harakatlar strategiyasida: "Xalq davlat idoralari emas, balki davlat organlari xalqimizga xizmat qilishi kerak", degan prinsip davlat siyosatining eng ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylangan, albatta, bejiz emas. Hozirgi kunda barcha bo'g'indagi hokimlar, vazirlik va idoralar, prokuratura, sud-huquq va ichki ishlar organlari rahbarlari, deputat va senatorlar bevosita joylarga chiqib, mahallada o'z faoliyati bo'yicha xalq oldida hisobot bermoqda. Mahallama-mahalla, uyma-uy yurib, odamlarning hayotiy muammolarini o'rganmoqda, ularni qonuniy asosda hal qilish uchun amaliy yordam ko'rsatmoqda"¹¹ – deb, ta'kidladi.

Tabiyki, tayanch punktlari faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan dastlabki kezlarda uning mohiyatini tushunish, maqsadi va vazifalarini belgilab olishda turli yondashuvlar va o'ziga xos qiyinchiliklar kuzatildi. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIVning ilgari qabul qilinib, so'ngra yangisiga almashgan va amaldagi buyruqlarida hamda olib borilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarida "tayanch punkti" tushunchasiga turlicha ta'rif berish, uning mohiyatini turlicha talqin qilish hollari kuzatildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ichki ishlar organlari to'g'risida"gi (2016-yil 16-sentyabr) qonuni qabul qilinishi bilan ushbu tushunchaning rasmiy ta'rifi shakllandi. Qonunning 15-moddasida ichki ishlar organlari

³ Jo'rayev N. Mustaqil O'zbekiston tarixi. – T.: "G'afur G'ulom", 2013. – B.37.

⁴ 2 O'.MDA. M.37. R-1. yj 14; 44-v.

⁵ Sottiyev I.A. Uyushgan jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashning jinoiy-huquqiy choralari: Yurid.fan.nomz... dis. avtoref. – T., 2002. – B. 3–4.

⁶ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlar to'plami. – 1996. – № 11. – 378-m.

⁷ Qodirov Q. Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda ichki ishlar idoralarining faoliyati (1991–2011-yillar): Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoref. – T., 2019. – B.17.

⁸ Ismailov i., Ziyodullayev Z. Ichki ishlar organlari tayanch punktlarida profilaktika inspektorlarining faoliyati va hamkorligini tashkil etish o'quv-amaliy qo'llanma. – T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2017. – B.10.

⁹ Qodirov Q. Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda ichki ishlar idoralarining faoliyati (1991–2011-yillar): Tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoref. – T., 2019. – B.19.

¹⁰ Qarshiyev G'. S. Profilaktika inspektorlari tomonidan huquqiy tartibotni ta'minlash o'quv-amaliy qo'llanma. – T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2016. – B.18.

¹¹ O'zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqilligining yigirma olti yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi // URL: <http://xs.uz> (Xalq so'zi, 01.09.2017).

tayanch punktlariga “tumanlar va shaharlar ichki ishlar boshqarmalarining (bo‘limlarining) ichki ishlar organlarining jamoatchilik bilan hamkorligini ta‘minlash maqsadida tashkil etiladigan hamda qishloqlarda, ovullarda va mahallalarda jamoat tartibi saqlanishini, fuqarolar xavfsizligini, huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasini, jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishni bevosita ta‘minlaydigan asosiy quyi bo‘g‘inidir” degan ta‘rif berildi. Binobarin, tayanch punktlari tuman (shahar) ichki ishlar boshqarmalari (bo‘limlari)ning asosiy quyi bo‘g‘ini hisoblanib, ichki ishlar organlarining jamoatchilik bilan hamkorligini ta‘minlash hamda qishloqlar, ovullar va mahallalarda jamoat tartibi, fuqarolar xavfsizligi, huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi hamda

Adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Ichki ishlar organlarining huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi bo‘linmalari faoliyatini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PQ-2896-sonli (2017 yil 18 aprel) qarori // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to‘plami. – T., 2017. – № 17. – 288-m.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati qarorlari to‘plami. – 1991 y., – №10. – 36-modda.
3. Jo‘rayev N. Mustaqil O‘zbekiston tarixi.– T.: “G‘afur G‘ulom”, 2013. –B.37.
4. O‘.MDA, M.37, R-1. y/j 14; 44-v.
5. Sottiyev I.A. Uyushgan jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashning jinoiy-huquqiy choralari: Yurid.fan.nomz... dis. avtoref. – T., 2002. – B. 3–4.
6. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlar to‘plami. – 1996. –№ 11. – 378-m.

jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashishni bevosita ta‘minlash maqsadida tashkil etiladi.

Xulosa va takliflar. O‘zbekistonda mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida ichki ishlar sohasini isloh qilinish natijasida bir qancha qaror, qonun va nizomlar qabul qilindi. Qabul qilingan qarorlar asosida soha faoliyatini huquqiy asoslari mustahkamlandi. Tashkiliy tuzilmasi mustahkamlandi. Yuqorida ta‘kidlab o‘tilganidek dunyoda yuz berayotgan turli mintaqaviy mojarolar, qurolli to‘qnashuvlarni oldini olish borasida jarayonlarni oldini olish borasidagi ishlarni tashkillashda soha xodimlari uchun huquqiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qildi. Shuni alohida ta‘kidlash kerakki, mazkur sohadagi islohotlar bugungi kunda o‘zining dolzarbligini ko‘rsatib bormoqda.

7. Qodirov Q. Mustaqillik davrida O‘zbekistonda ichki ishlar idoralarining faoliyati (1991–2011 yillar): Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoref. – T., 2019. – B.17.
8. Ismailov I., Ziyodullayev Z. Ichki ishlar organlari tayanch punktlarida profilaktika inspektorlarining faoliyati va hamkorligini tashkil etish o‘quv-amaliy qo‘llanma. –T.: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi, 2017. –B.10.
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10. Qarshiyev G‘. S. Profilaktika inspektorlari tomonidan huquqiy tartibotni ta‘minlash o‘quv-amaliy qo‘llanma. . –T.: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasi. 2016. –B.18.
11. O‘zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqilligining yigirma olti yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi // URL: <http://xs.uz> (Xalq so‘zi, 01.09.2017).



ERTA BOLALIK TA'LIMINI QO'LLAB-QUVVATLASHDA OILALARNING ROLI

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Bola ta'limi, erta bolalik, oila, UNICEF, ta'lim-tarbiya, ota-ona, pedagogika, oilaviy o'qish, erta yoshdagi bolalarni rivojlantirish.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada bola tug'ilgan kundan boshlab, uni maktabga borgunigacha bo'lgan davrda har tomonlama yetuk barkamol qilib tarbiyalash qonuniyatlarini o'rganish va soha olimlarining fikrlari keltirib o'tilgan. Bolaning bilim olishiga bo'lgan qiziqish, havasini oshirishda u tarbiyalanayotgan muhit, ya'ni oila muhim o'rinni egallashi haqida so'z yuritilgan. Erta bolalik davridagi ta'lim – bu bolaning o'rganishga bo'lgan mehrini oshirishga yordam beradigan tajriba va turli xil vositalarni o'rganishdir. Ota-onalar erta bolalik davridagi ta'lim nima uchun muhimligini tushunishlari kerak.

Kirish. Insonni har tomonlama barkamol qilib tarbiyalash, xalqimizning azaliy orzusi bo'lib, ajdodlarimiz ma'rifati, ma'naviyat va madaniyatni qanday qilib yosh avlodga o'rgatish, ularni komillikka yetaklash yo'llari, qonun-qoidalarini muttasil izlaganlar. Bu esa pedagogika fanining maydonga kelishiga sabab bo'lgan. Chunki insonning ma'rifati va ma'naviy komillikka erishishi pedagogika fanining yetakchiligida amalga oshiriladi. Pedagogika yunoncha so'z bo'lib, "bola yetaklovchi" ma'nosini bildiradi. Abdulla Avloniy tarbiyachiga alohida e'tibor berib: "Tarbiya yo hayot, yo mamot, yo najot, yo halokat, yo saodat, yo falokat masalasidir", degan edi.

Bola tug'ilgan kundan boshlab, uni maktabga borgunigacha bo'lgan davrda har tomonlama yetuk barkamol qilib tarbiyalash qonuniyatlarini o'rganish maktabgacha ta'lim pedagogikasining mavzuyidir. U maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari va oilaning tarbiyaviy ta'sir ko'rsatishi birligini, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasasi va maktab ishidagi aloqadorlikni, bolalarni maktabda o'qishga tayyorlashni ta'minlab, maktabgacha tarbiya sharoitida tarbiya va ta'lim berish ishlarining vazifalarini, tamoyillarini, mazmunini, metodlarini, shakllarini hamda uni tashkil etishni ishlab chiqdi.¹

Oilada bola tarbiyasi juda muhimdir. Bola tarbiyalanishi oilaning hamjihatlariga, uning qo'llab-quvvatlashiga va qo'rqmaslik atmosferasini yaratishiga bog'liq. Oilalar, bola bilan sevgi va tashvishsiz aloqani o'rnatish, uning o'rganishga motivatsiya berish, adolatli va samimiy munosabatlarni o'rgatish, uning o'z fikrlarini ifodalashga imkoniyat berish va uning o'zini rivojlantirishga yordam berish kerak. Oiladagi har bir a'zoning bola tarbiyasiga o'z vaqt va e'tibor berish, uning talablarini tushunish va uning yoshiga mos keladigan o'quv usullarini qo'llash juda muhimdir. Oilalar, bolalariga o'zlashtirish va o'rganish jarayonida o'z fikrlarini ifodalash, ularning o'zlarini o'zlashtirish va o'z o'zini rivojlantirishga imkoniyat berishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bola tarbiyasida oila a'zolari o'rtasidagi samimiylik, sevgi va tashvishsizlik muhimdir.

XXI – asr axborot texnologiyalar asri deb barchamiz bugungi kunda bor e'tiborimizni telefonlarimiz uchun ajratmoqdamiz. Endi dunyoga kelgan chaqaloq ham telefonning ovozini eshitganda yoki uni yoniga qo'yganimizda tinchlanadi. Nima deb o'ylaysiz buning sababi nimada? Sharq mamlakatlarida farzand tarbiyasi bilan asosan oilada ona shug'ullanadi. Bu haqda Sharq adabiyotining yetuk namoyondalari va allomalari ham alohida fikr bildirishgan. Ibn Sino bola tarbiyasi va tarbiya usullari haqida qimmatli fikrlarini bildirgan. Ibn Sino bolaning axloqiy tarbiyasi haqida bildirgan fikrlarida uy-ro'zg'or tutish masalalari xususida ham so'z yuritadi. O'z kamchiliklarini tuzatishga qodir bo'lgan ota-ona tarbiyachi bo'lishi mumkin. Axloqiy tarbiyada eng muhim vosita bolaning nafsoniyatiga, g'ururiga tegmagan holda, yakkama-yakka suhbatga bo'lish va bolaga nasihat qilishdir.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor M.Inomova oilaning quyidagi jihatlarini alohida ajratib ko'rsatgan: birinchidan, oila o'ziga xos va takrorlanmas ta'sirga ega; ikkinchidan, oila bola uchun o'ziga xos "ko'zgu" bo'lib, ota-onaning shaxsiy namunasi, ibrati bola tarbiyasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi; uchinchidan, oila o'ziga xos hissiyotlar olamidani iborat bo'lib, unda ijobiy va ba'zan salbiy his-tuyg'ular jamuljam bo'ladi; to'rtinchidan, oila sharoitida bolalarda o'zgalarga nisbatan ham dardlik tuyg'ulari ham tarbiyalanadi; beshinchidan, oiladagi maishiy turmushda bolaning ishtirok etishi ham axloqiy tarbiyaning muhim omili sanaladi; oltinchidan, oila-er-xotinlik, ota-onalik vazifalarini aks ettiradi.²

Ota-onaning bir-biriga bo'lgan muhabbati bolaga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan asosiy tarbiyaviy omillardan biriga aylanishi mumkin. Demak, oila-tarbiyaviy jamoa va hech kim hech qanday holatda oilaning vazifasini bajara olmaydi. Oila hayoti ko'p tomonlamali munosabatlar bilan tavsiflanadi: ijtimoiy-biologik, xo'jalik-iqtisodiy, axloqiy, psixologik. Oila rivojining har bir bosqichi bir funksiyasining tugashi, boshqasining paydo bo'lishi, uning a'zolarining ijtimoiy faoliyatining o'sib borish ko'lamini va tavsifi bilan bog'liq.

V.A.Slastenin, I.F.Isayev, E.N.Isayevlarning fikricha, oila jamiyat va odamlarga muhim ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega funksiyalarni bajaradi.³

Berdaq oilaning bola tarbiyasida, muhim o'rin tutishni alohida ta'kidlaydi, oila muhitida ota-onalar bilan bolalar o'rtasida o'zaro hurmat bo'lgandagina bola tarbiyasida yaxshi natijalarga erishishi mumkinligini aytadi. Berdaqning ta'kidlashicha, inson tug'ilgan kundanoq tarbiyaga muhtojdir, uning ilk tarbiyachilari, albatta, ota-onalardir. Berdaqning fikricha barcha odamlar insonparvar va adolatli bo'lsa jamiyat gullab yashnaydi. Buning uchun esa, xalqqa ta'lim berish, unda ijobiy xulq-atvorni tarbiyalash lozim.

Mirzo Ulug'bekning oila muhitini yaxshilash, sog'lom tarbiya berish haqida quyidagi fikrlarni bildirgan. Bolaning bilim olishiga bo'lgan qiziqish, havasini oshirishda u tarbiyalanayotgan muhit, ya'ni oila muhim o'rinni egallaydi. Oilada ota-onalar o'qimishli bo'lishini, tarbiya berishda ota-onaning o'zi o'mak va hayotiy misol bo'lishiga farzandi guvoh bo'lishi eng ko'p samara berishini ta'kidlaydi.

Jaloliddin Davoniy ota-onani oilada va farzand tarbiyasida tayanch nuqtaga qiyoslaydi. Uning fikricha oila tarbiyasida ota ham, ona ham teng huquqli, teng ishtirok etishi bolaning yaxshi xulq-odob qoidalarini, muayyan bir kasbni egallashiga ko'maklashishi, ilm-fan va kasb-hunar egallashining moddiy asosi bo'lmish oziq-ovqat, kiyim-kechak, kerakli buyum va jihozlarni yetkazib berish uchun ota-ona tengdan faollik ko'rsatishi kerakligini ta'kidlaydi.⁴

Buyuk mutafakkirlar farzand tarbiyasi, go'zal axloqning inson kamolotiga sabab bo'luvchi yuksak fazilat ekanini ta'kidlaganlar. Jumladan, Imom Buxoriyning "Al-Adab al-mufrad" hadislar to'plami, Abu Lays Samarqandiyning "Tanbehu g'ofiliyn" asarlarida

¹ U.M.Xalikova. Maktabgacha ta'limda pedagogik jarayonlarni loyihalashtirish. metodikasi. O'quv qo'llanma. Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi "Fan va ta'lim" nashriyoti 2022. 216 b.

² Inomova M. Oilada bolalarning ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasi - T., 1999. - 20 -2 1-b

³ «Pedagogika» V.A.Slastenin, I.F.Isayev, A.I.Mihyenko, Ye.N.Shiyanov. Moskva. «Shkolnaya pressa». 2004

⁴ Ta'lim sifatini oshirishda oilaning o'rni Alisher Yaxshiboyevich Mamatqulov, <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ta-lim-sifatini-oshirishda-oilaning-orni/viewer>

farzandlarga yuksak insoniy fazilatlarini kamol toptirish tarannum etilgan.⁵

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Erta bolalik davri bolaning tug'ilishidan maktabga borishgacha bo'lgan vaqtni belgilaydi va erda bolalik davridagi ta'limning katta foydalari bor. Bu davr inson hayotida katta ahamiyatga ega. U yangi odamlar, do'stlari, o'qituvchilari va boshqalar bilan muloqot qilishni o'rganadi. Bu juda katta ahamiyatga ega va umr bo'yi uning shaxsiyatiga ta'sir qiladi. Aksariyat ota-onalar buni e'tiborsiz qoldiradilar, chunki u maktabga kirgandan so'ng o'z mahorati, shaxsiyatiga ega bo'ladi deb o'ylashadi va bu bosqichda bu to'g'ri emas. Maktablar bolaning shaxsiyatini shakllantirishga emas, balki u butun hayoti davomida u bilan birga olib borishga yordam beradi. Ota-onalar erda bolalik davridagi ta'limning ahamiyatini tushunishlari kerak.

O'rganish harflar, alifbolar, raqamlar va boshqalar haqida haqiqiy o'rganishni anglatadi, degan katta noto'g'ri tushuncha mavjud. O'rganish, shuningdek, ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish va odamlar bilan muloqot qilish qobiliyatini anglatadi.

O'rganish umr bo'yi davom etishi mumkin, lekin imkon qadar erda boshlash yaxshidir, chunki bola kattalarga qaraganda tezroq narsalarni o'rganadi. Ota-onalar erda bolalik davridagi ta'lim nima uchun muhimligini tushunishlari kerak. Siz ikkala bolalar o'rtasidagi katta farqni aniq ko'rishingiz mumkin, chunki erda ta'limga jalb qilingan bolalar o'rganish, fikrlash, o'zaro ta'sir qilish va boshqa faoliyat nuqtayi nazaridan ko'proq o'zgarib turadi.

Ko'pgina erda yoshdagi bolalarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha mutaxassislar fikriga ko'ra, agar bolalar majburlanmagan bo'lsa, yaxshiroq o'rganadilar. Agar siz diqqat bilan kuzatsangiz, bolalar ruxsat etilmagan narsalarni qilishga ko'proq qiziqish bildirishlarini sezasiz. Agar siz ularga sevimli o'yinchoqlarini bersangiz ham, ular qaychi yoki tegib bo'lmaydigan narsalar bilan o'ynashadi. Xuddi shunday, agar bola uy vazifasini o'z vaqtida bajarishga majbur bo'lsa, hatto u sahifani bo'yab qo'ygan bo'lsa ham, unga marker berilganda emas, balki undan zavqlanganida qiziq hisoblanadi.

Chaqaolqlar juda erda yoshdanoq ularni o'rab turgan dunyoni o'rganishni boshlaydilar. Uning ota-onasi bilan aloqasi va odamlarni tanib olishi bularning barchasini tushunishga kiradi. Bolaning dastlabki tajribalari uning hayoti davomida o'tkaziladi, shuning uchun ham katta ahamiyatga egadir. Erda bolalik davridagi ta'limning maqsadi nima ekanligini bilmoqchi bo'lgan barcha insonlar uchun ushbu maqolada javob bor.

Aksariyat bolalar kelajak sifatida nimani tanlashlari haqida tasavvurga ega emaslar va bu erda bolalik davridagi parvarish hamda ta'limning yetishmasligi bilan bog'liq. Ularga hamma narsaning asoslarini va bu nima ekanligini yoki u qanday qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishini o'rgatish juda muhimdir. Erda bolalik davridagi ta'limning ahamiyati juda yuqori va bolaning o'sishi orqali ko'rinadi. Agar bola ijtimoiy bo'lib, turli odamlar bilan muloqotda bo'lsa, u kengroq fikrga ega bo'ladi va fikrlash tarzi bu harakatda ishtirok etmagan turli bolalardan farq qiladi.

Erda bolalik davridagi ta'lim – bu bolaning o'rganishga bo'lgan mehrini oshirishga yordam beradigan tajriba va turli xil vositalarni o'rganishdir. Bu unga umr bo'yi bilim ko'nikmalarini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Bolaning dastlabki besh yoshida u ko'nikmalarni rivojlantiradi, bu uning butun umri davomida o'zida olib boradigan asosidir. Ota-onalar o'z farzandlarini bolalikdan o'rganishni boshlashi uchun erda bolalik mutaxassislaridan ko'rsatma olishlari zarur. U ularga barcha qilish, qilmaslik va jarayonni qanday boshlash hamda olib borish haqida ko'rsatma berishi mumkin. Ko'nikmalarni oshirish ota-onalar va mutaxassislar o'rtasida kuchli aloqani talab qiladi.

Bizda erda bolalik davridagi ta'lim nima uchun muhim va bu erda munosabatlarni rivojlantirish ko'nikmalarining ahamiyati nimada degan savol tug'ilishi mumkin. Bolalikning dastlabki yillari – bola eng ko'p va eng yaxshi narsalarni o'rganadi. Siz uning o'rganishini unga maqsadli qilish uchun yordam berishingiz kerak. Bolaning dunyoni qanday ko'rishini uni hayotining oxirigacha bir xil bo'ladi. Chunki bolalar ijobiy xislatlarga to'la, lekin his-tuyg'ular orqali o'zini namoyon qiladi, masalan, agar bola xafa bo'lsa, sevimli o'yinchoq'ini olsa, "yig'laydi" yoki xursand bo'lsa, "kuladi". Shuning uchun siz va u o'rtasidagi mustahkam munosabatlarni o'rnatishda, uning ishonchini oshirish va dunyoni yaxshiroq tushunish orqali bolangizni xavfsiz holatga keltirasiz.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi "Maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya to'g'risida"gi qonunining 38-moddasida bolaning qonuniy vakillarining huquq va majburiyatlari belgilab berilgan. Bolaning qonuniy vakillari quyidagi huquqlarga ega: bolaning huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlarini himoya qilish; o'z bolasi uchun maktabgacha ta'lim shaklini va ta'lim

olish tilini tanlash; maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari ma'muriyatidan maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya to'g'risidagi qonun hujjatlarida nazarda tutilgan zarur shart-sharoitlar ta'minlanishini talab qilish; maktabgacha bo'lgan yoshdagi bolani rivojlantirish, unga maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya berish masalalari yuzasidan davlat organlariga murojaat qilish; bolaga nisbatan hurmat bilan munosabatda bo'lishni talab qilish; maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotidagi ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni tashkil etilishida ishtirok etish; davlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotining kuzatuv kengashi tarkibini saylash va unga saylanish. Bolaning qonuniy vakillari qonun hujjatlariga va shartnomaga muvofiq boshqa huquqlarga ham ega bo'lishi mumkin. Bolaning qonuniy vakillari: 194 bolaning jismoniy sog'lig'i, ruhiy holati haqida qayg'urishi, uning tabiiy qobiliyatlari, ishtiyoqlari va iste'dodlarini rivojlantirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratishi; bolaning maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida maktabgacha ta'lim va tarbiya olishiga ko'maklashishi yoki uning oilada ta'lim va tarbiya olishini ta'minlashi; maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlaridagi ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni boshqa ishtirokchilarining sha'ni, qadr-qimmatini va ishanlik obro'sini hurmat qilishi; bolalarni Vatanga muhabbat, mehnatga, o'z xalqining milliy, tarixiy, madaniy qadriyatlariga, shuningdek, umuminsoni qadriyatlariga hurmat bilan munosabatda bo'lish, atrof-muhitga ehtiyotkorona munosabatda bo'lish ruhida tarbiyalashi; oilada bolaning har tomonlama rivojlanishi, ta'lim va tarbiya olishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni ta'minlashi shart. Bolaning qonuniy vakillarining zimmasida qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq boshqa majburiyatlarni ham bo'lishi mumkin. Bolalarning umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasasiga kirgunga qadar umumiy o'rta ta'limga bir yillik majburiy tayyorgarlik ko'rishi uchun javobgarlik ularning qonuniy vakillari zimmasiga yuklatiladi.⁶

Hayot davomida o'rganish uchun g'ayratli xatti-harakatlar:

Esda tutingki, o'rganish – eng yaxshi o'yin-kulgi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Kichkina bolalar, odatda, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar mashg'ulotlar qiziqarli bo'lmasa yoki qayta-qayta takrorlansa, zerikib qoladi. Ishtiyoqni yo'qotmasdan o'rganishni qiziqarli qiling, chunki bolalar o'rganishni boshlaganlarida juda g'ayratli bo'ladilar. Ularni ilhomlantirish va o'rganishga chanqoqligini oshiring.

Hurmat bu inson bolaligidanoq ko'rgan narsadir. Buni hech qachon o'rganib bo'lmaydi. Farzandingizga hurmat muhimligini va bu o'zaro almashinuv jarayoni ekanligini o'rgating. Umuman olganda, ba'zi bolalar o'zlarini tutishlari va boshqalarni hurmat qilishlari aniq. Hammasi juda erda yoshda boshlanganligi uchun ular odobli bo'lib o'sishadi.

Kuchli ishonch – bu insonni har qanday qiyinchiliklardan o'tib, maqsadlarga erishishiga zamin yaratadi. Bolaning o'ziga ishonishi va hamma narsa mashaqqatli mehnat hamda ijobiy hislatlar orqali bo'lishi juda muhimdir.

Bunday yosh bolalar boshqalarga qaraganda ko'proq jismoniy aloqaga muhtoj. Odatda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning ovqatlanish va uxlash vaqti ular ongining tinchlanishiga yordam beradi. Bu yoshdagi bolalarga qiziqarli va interaktiv o'rganishga juda zarur. Yosh bolalarga ta'lim berish juda qiyin vazifa bo'lib, uni to'liq, faol qiziqish va katta kuch bilan bajarish kerak. Erda bolalik ta'limining ahamiyati – katta kuch bilan amalga oshirishda haqiqiy bilimni talab qiladi. Bu davr bola o'zining shaxsiyati, kuchli va zaif tomonlari haqida ko'proq bilishga intiladigan davrdir. Ko'pgina bolalar uchun bu bosqichda ularning qo'riqchilari ya'ni, ota-onalari yoki maktab o'qituvchilari hisoblanadi. Ota-onalar odatda ovqatlanish odob-xoqligini, boshqalarga qanday munosabatda bo'lishni, inson o'zini qanday qadrlashni, nimani aytishni va nima demaslikni o'rgatadi, maktab o'qituvchilari esa alifbo, o'qish va ijtimoiy muloqot asoslarini o'rgatadi. Ularning ikkalasi ham bolaning shaxsiyatini sayqallashda katta rol o'ynaydigan juda muhim shaxslardir.

Bolalarning miyasi atrof-muhit bilan o'zaro munosabatda bo'lganda shakllanadi. Hayotning birinchi yilida har soniyada milliondan ortiq neyron aloqalari hosil bo'ladi – bu hech qachon takrorlanmaydi. Bola dastlabki tajribalarining sifati ular miyasining rivojlanishi uchun juda muhimdir. Umrbd ta'lim, sog'lik va xatti-harakatlar uchun kuchli yoki zaif asosni yaratadi.

Kanadalik psixolog A.Banduraning fikricha, bola ilk davrlaridagi shaxsiy muvaffaqiyatlari o'zining boshqalar kutayotgandek tutishiga tayyorligiga bog'liq. U

ota-onasi kutayotgandek va unga qoniqish keltiradigan harakatlarni amalga oshira boshlaydi va boshqalarnikidek

⁵ Bolalar pedagogikasi: darslik/ I.Tuxtasinov, N.Isakulova, b.kulmatov. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2020. – 246 b, 192-bet

⁶ Bolalar pedagogikasi: darslik/ I.Tuxtasinov, N.Isakulova, b.kulmatov. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2020. – 246 b, 193-bet

harakatlanishni boshlaydi. Bola o'zi uchun ideal inson qilib o'zgaralmi emas ota-onasini ideal inson sifatida ko'rishi kerak.⁷

Bir qator tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'yin, ayniqsa, erta yoshda o'rganish va har tomonlama rivojlanishga yordam beradi.

AQSH San Diego shahridagi Milliy Universitetning Erta bolalar ta'limi departamenti professori Syuzan Fergysondan oilalar sinflarini qanday o'zgartirishi haqida bir nechta fikrlarini bayonini ko'rib chiqamiz. Fergyson kafedra tashkil etilganidan beri ishlaydi va sertifikatlangan asosiy yordamchi o'qituvchi hisoblanadi.

Ota-onalar erta bolalik davridagi ta'limga jalb qilingan bo'lsa, ular keyinchalik bolalar bog'chasida va butun maktabda qatnashish ehtimoli ko'proq. Fergysonning aytishicha, agar ota-onalar maktabda mashg'ulotlar va tartiblarni o'rganishsa, ularni uyda davom ettirishlari mumkin, bu esa bolaning miya rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

“Ularning ta'kidlashicha, amaliyot bizning miyamizni shakllantiradi, shuning uchun oilalar bolalarning dars mashg'ulotlariga jalb qilinganda, ular bilimlarini yanada rivojlantirish uchun ancha mustahkam poydevorga ega bo'ladi.”

Fergysonning aytishicha, ota-onalar maktabgacha tarbiya mashg'ulotlariga jalb qilinganda, ularning o'z mahoratlari yaxshilanadi. “Bu izchillik nafaqat bolalar, balki ota-onalar uchun ham qimmatlidir, chunki bu ularning farzandlari ta'lim olishida faol ishtirokchi ekanliklarini ko'rsatadi.”⁸

“2022-yilda Toshkent shahrida YUNESKOning erta yoshdagi bolalarni tarbiyalash va ta'lim berish bo'yicha II Butunjahon konferensiyasini yuqori saviyada o'tkazishga tayyorgarlik ko'rish” mavzusidagi matbuot anjumanida YUNESKO Bosh qarorgohining Uzlusiz ta'lim siyosati va tizimlari bo'limi boshlig'i Chakrun Borxen va YUNESKO Bosh qarorgohining Erta yoshdagi bolalarni rivojlantirish dasturi mutaxassisi Diavara Roxayalarning qatnashdilar va unda:

– YUNESKO Bosh konferensiyasining 41-sessiyasida qabul qilingan hamda 18,25,33 va 37-sessiyalarida takomillashtirilgan “YUNESKOning uchrashuvlar turkumlari va umumiy klassifikatsiyasi to'g'risidagi qonuni”ga ko'ra, ushbu yig'ilish ikkinchi turkumga mansubligi;

– yig'ilishning maqsadi a'zo davlatlarning kichik yoshdagi bolalar tarbiyasi va ta'limiga ziyoli jamiyat qurish va muntazam rivojlanish strategiyalarining muhim qismi sifatida qarovchi yangilangan siyosiy qarashlarini takomillashtirish va sarmoyalarini oshirilishi;

“Kichik yoshdagi bolalar tarbiyasi va ta'limi bo'yicha butunjahon konferensiyasi”ning milliy va mahalliy tayyorlov jarayoniga asoslangan holda strategiyalar, sheriklik, mablag'lar va bu masalada o'rnak ko'rsatayotgan tashkilotlar haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi “Kichik yoshdagi bolalar tarbiyasi va ta'limi bo'yicha Toshkent harakatlar dasturi”ni qabul qilish rejalashtirilayotganligi;

U 2030-yilgacha barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari 4.2 ga yetish va BRMning kichik yoshdagi bolalar bilan bog'liq boshqa maqsadlariga erishishga xizmat qilishi YUNESKOga a'zo davlatlar va taraqqiyot bo'yicha asosiy hamkor agentliklardan iborat loyihalash guruhi tomonidan tasdiqlanishi ma'lum qilindi.⁹

Natijalar. UNICEF bolalarning omon qolishi, sog'lig'i va ovqatlanish holati, o'yin va erta ta'limdan foydalanish imkoniyati, ularning uy sharoitlari hamda ota-onalari, tarbiyachilari tomonidan ko'rilgan g'amxo'rlik, intizom haqidagi ma'lumotlarni to'plash va tahlil qilish uchun moliyaviy va texnik yordam ko'rsatadi. Ko'p [ko'rsatkichli klaster tadqiqotlari \(MICS\)](#) bunday yordamga misol bo'la oladi. 1995-yildan beri muntazam ravishda o'tkazilib kelinmoqda va 100 dan ortiq past va o'rta daromadli mamlakatlarda amalga oshirilmoqda, ular [ECD](#)¹⁰ [bo'yicha xalqaro miqyosda taqqoslanadigan ma'lumotlarning](#) eng katta manbasi hisoblanadi.

Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarida xalqaro hamjamiyat 5 yoshgacha bo'lgan, sog'lig'i, ta'lim va psixo-ijtimoiy farovonligi bo'yicha rivojlanayotgan bolalar ulushini o'lchaydigan maxsus indikator – SDG 4.2. Ini kiritish orqali ECD muhimligini tan oldi. Ushbu ko'rsatkich bo'yicha vasiylik agentligi sifatida UNICEF yangi o'lchov

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. U.M.Xalikova. Maktabgacha ta'limda pedagogik jarayonlarni loyihalashtirish. metodikasi. O'quv qo'llanma. Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi "Fan va ta'lim" nashriyoti 2022. 216 b.

vositasi – [2030-yilga qadar erta bolalik rivojlanishi indeksini](#) ishlab chiqish va tasdiqlashga rahbarlik qildi hamda milliy hukumatlarga 2030-yilga borib barcha qizlar va o'g'il bolalar sifatli erta rivojlanish, parvarish va maktabgacha ta'lim olish imkoniyatiga ega. Manbalar ECD bo'yicha asosiy o'lchov vositalarini, tadqiqot va ma'lumotlar omborlarini qamrab oladi, ular bizning dunyodagi eng yosh bolalarning holati haqidagi eng zamonaviy, doimo rivojlanib boruvchi bilimlarimizni ifodalaydi.¹¹

Oilaviy o'qish – bu ma'lumot olish usuli emas, bu eng muhim va eng samarali aloqa usuli, kuchli ta'sir va hissiyotga, motivatsiyaga boy bo'lgan tarbiya usuli. Ota-onalar oilaviy o'qish orqali bolalarda o'qishga bo'lgan, bilim olishga bo'lgan qiziqishni uyg'otishga yordam beradi.

Oila jamiyat bag'rida tashkil topib, taraqqiy etib borar ekan, o'zi ham ana shu jamiyatning kichik bir bo'laki sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar oila taraqqiyotiga ta'sir etadi. Oiladagi ta'lim-tarbiya xususiyatlari esa jamiyatda o'z aksini topadi.

Erta bolalikning ta'limini rivojlanishida oilalarning baxtilik indeksi ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu ota-onaning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy holatlarini inobatga olishlikni taqozo qiladi.

Bugungi kunga kelib jahonda baxtilikni o'lchovchi ikki turdagi indekslar mavjud:

1. Xalqaro indekslar;

2. Milliy indekslar.

– Xalqaro indekslar: Xalqaro baxt indeksi (Happy Planet Index), Xalqaro Baxtilik indeksi (Happiness Index), Inson taraqqiyoti indeksi (Human Development Index), Yaxshi hayot indeksi (Better Life Index), Hayot sifati indeksi (Quality-of-life index) kabilarni kiritish mumkin.

– Milliy indekslar har bir davlat hukumati tomonidan mustaqil ravishda ishlab chiqilgan ichki foydalaniladigan indekslar kiradi.

Muhokama. Farzand ta'lim-tarbiyasida mahalla va oilalarda barqaror ijtimoiy, ma'naviy muhitni qaror toptirish uchun quyidagilarni inobatga olsak maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi. Bular:

– birinchidan, ayrim oilalarda bolalarning ta'lim-tarbiyasi faqat onalar zimmasida, ota esa bu ishdan o'zini chetga oladi. Go'yo farzandini bog'cha, maktab tarbiyalab berishi shart. Tarixiy tajriba shundan dalolat beradiki, qadimdan o'g'il bolalar ta'lim-tarbiyasi bilan otalar, qiz bola ta'lim-tarbiyasi bilan onalar shug'ullanganlar, ammo ular, asosan, erkaklar nazoratida bo'lgan;

– ikkinchidan, ota-onalar bolalarga birdek munosabatda, bir xil mehribon va g'amxo'r, talabchan va qattiqqo'l bo'lsalar bolalar hayoti butun va mukammal bo'ladi. Biri talab qilganda ikkinchisi yonini olsa, ta'lim-tarbiya buziladi. Bolalariga haddan tashqari mehribonchilik qilayotgan ota-onalar ularni hurmat qilishdan oldin o'zlarini ham hurmat qilishni o'rgatishlari zarur;

– uchinchidan, oilaning barqaror hayotini to'g'ri tashkil qilish, oilada sog'lom ijtimoiy-ma'naviy, axloqiy muhitni yaratish lozim. Har bir narsa bolaga ta'sir qiladi. Ana shu ta'sir natijasida salbiy yoki ijobiy odatlar, turlicha xulq-atvorlar paydo bo'ladi. Ota-onalarning har bir xatti-harakatini bolalar kuzatib turadi. Shuning uchun bolaga u yoki bu ishni qil yoki qilma deb nasihat qabilidagi o'rgatish yo'li bilan tarbiyalayaman, deb o'ylamaslik kerak;

Xulosa. Demak, erta bolalik ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlashda oilalarning roli juda katta ahamiyat kasb etishini maqolamiz davomida ko'rib chiqdik.

Oilalar bolalarning ta'limini qo'llab-quvvatlashda ahamiyatli rol o'ynaydi. Oila bolalarga sevgi va qo'rqmaslik atmosferasi yaratish orqali ularning o'rganishga motivatsiya berishadi. Oila bolalarga o'qish, yozish, hisob-kitob va boshqa o'quv mashg'ulotlarida yordam berish bilan birgalikda, ularga qulay va motivatsiyali muhit yaratishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bolalarga adolatli va sekin o'rganish imkoniyatini berish, ularning o'zlashtirish va o'rganishning muhimligini tushunishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, oilalar, bolalariga o'z fikrlarini ifoda qilish, ularning o'zlashtirish va o'rganish jarayonida o'ziga ishonchni oshirishda ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Oila bolalarning ta'limi uchun muhim hamkoridir.

2. Inomova M. Oilada bolalarning ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasi - T., 1999. - 20 -21-b

3. “Pedagogika” V.A.Slastenin, I.F.Isayev, A.I.Mihyenko, Ye.N.Shiyanov.–Moskva. “Shkolnaya pressa”. 2004

⁷ <https://tma.uz/Bola-tarbiyasida-oilaning-tutgan-otni-Sherali-Zakirovich-Djumanov-O'zMU-Jizzax-filiali-Oila-psixologiya-kafedrasi-katta-o'qituvchisi>

⁸ <https://www.nu.edu/>

⁹ <https://mpe.uz/>

¹⁰ ECD – Ongli ota-onalikka bag'ishlangan oylik bolalar yanada sifatli hayot kechirishlari uchun ota-onalarning bilimlarini oshiradi.

¹¹ <https://www.unicef.org/early-childhood-development/data-evidence-tracking>

4. Bolalar pedagogikasi: darslik/ I.Tuxtasinov, N.Isakulova, B.Kulmatov. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2020. – 246 b, 192-bet
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16. <https://www.nu.edu/>
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BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIDA MATEMATIK KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH YO'LLARI

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kompetensiya, tayanch kompetensiya, matematik kompetensiya, media, kompetentlik.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida o'qitish, matematik kompetensiya tushunchasi o'zi nima va uni darslarda qanday qo'llanishi haqida bayon qilingan. Shuningdek, matematik kompetensiyani boshlang'ich sinflarda rivojlantirish uchun turli metodlar va takliflar keltirilgan.

Kirish. «Ta'lim to'g'risida»gi va «Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi to'g'risida»gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlariga muvofiq, umumta'lim fanlarini o'qitishning uzluksizligi va izchilligini ta'minlash, zamonaviy metodologiyasini yaratish, umumiy o'rta va o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi davlat ta'lim standartlarini kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida takomillashtirish, o'quv-metodik majmualarning yangi avlodini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy etishni tashkil etish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasining Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan „Umumiy o'rta va o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limining davlat ta'lim standartlarini tasdiqlash to'g'risida" 2017-yil 6-aprelda 187-sonli qaror qabul qilindi. Davlat ta'lim standartlari o'quv fani bo'yicha o'quv metodik majmualar (dastur, o'quv rejas, darslik) larni yaratish uchun keng imkoniyatlar ochib beradi, shuningdek, o'quv fanlararo bog'lanish va bilimlarini muvofiqlashtirish tamoyili asosida o'quv fanlarining o'zaro bog'liqligi va fanlararo bog'lanishini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. "Dunyoda hech qachon bir xil tong otgan emas" Mazkur ibora paydo bo'lganidan buyon ming yillar o'tdi. Bu butun koinot, tabiat va bashariyat doimiy o'zgarishda, yangilanishda deganidir.¹

Butun dunyo yangilanishda, rivojlanishda ekan bu birinchi navbatda ta'lim sohasining o'sishi demakdir. Ta'lim sohasi dastavval maktabgacha ta'limdan boshlansa, bilim poydevori boshlang'ich ta'limda quyiladi. Hozirgi davrda ta'limni media vositalarisiz, axborot texnologiyalarisiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Bu esa o'z navbatida har bir o'qituvchida kasbiy kompetensiyasini oshirishni va shu bilan birga, darslarda tayanch kompetensiyalaridan foydalanishni talab etadi.

Yurtboshimiz ta'kidlaganlirdek: "zamonaviy texnologiyalarda ishlay oladigan yuksak bilimli va malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash tizimini yanada takomillashtiramiz"².

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik kompetensiyasini takomillashtirishni eng avvalo matematika darslarida va shu bilan birga boshqa aloqador fanlarda ham turli metod, metodika, didaktik o'yinlar orqali amalga oshirish mumkin. Boshlang'ich sinflarning matematik kompetensiyani rivojlantirish bu ularning matematik bilimlarini chuqurlashtirish orqali izohlanadi.

Ta'limning sifati va barcha darajadagi qamrovini oshirish, uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish, o'qitish tizimining inklyuzivligi va undan barchaning foydalana olishini ta'minlash muhim vazifalarimiz sirasiga kiradi.³ Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik

kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish bu ta'lim sifatini yanada oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik savodxonlik kompetensiyasini shakllantirish eng dolzarb vazifalardan biri bo'lib turibdi. Matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasi – aniq hisob-kitoblarga asoslangan holda shaxsiy, oilaviy, kasbiy va iqtisodiy rejalarni tuza olish, kundalik faoliyatda

Turli diagramma, chizma va modellarni o'qiy olish, inson mehnatini yengillashtiradigan, mehnat unumdorligini oshiradigan, qulay shart-sharoitga olib keladigan fan va texnika yangiliklaridan foydalana olish layoqatlarini shakllantirishni nazarda tutadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. O'qituvchining metodik kompetentligi haqida bir qancha tadqiqotchilar o'zlarining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida turlicha fikr bildirganlar. Xususan, O.V.Tumashevaning fikricha, o'qituvchining metodik kompetensiyasi metodik bilim, ko'nikma va faoliyat uslublariga egalik qilishni, ularning kasbiy faoliyati uchun ham, jamiyatdagi o'zaro aloqalar uchun ham ularning qiymatini tan olishni, uslubiy muammolarni hal qilish tajribasi, o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash va o'zini o'zi takomillashtirishga tayyorligi va qobiliyatini nazarda tutadigan shaxsning integral xarakteristikasi sifatida qaraydi.⁴

O'qituvchining kasbiy faoliyatini tahlil qilish asosida, L.V. Shkerina tomonidan taklif qilingan kasbiy-pedagogik kompetensiya tuzilmasi asosida, o'qituvchining metodik kompetensiyasi uchta tarkibiy qismga ajratilgan: kognitiv, faollik va ijtimoiy-shaxsiy tarkibiy qism.⁵

I. A. Zimnyaya ta'limga kompetensiyaga asoslangan yondashuvga muvofiq "kompetentlik" tushunchasini chuqur tahlil qilishga muvaffaq bo'ldi.⁶

V.I.Andreevning fikricha, kompetensiya ma'lum o'quv, kasbiy va boshqa majmuaviy masalalarni hal qilishda namoyon bo'luvchi, rivojlanib boruvchi integral ko'rsatkichlar bo'lib, u shaxsning ijobiy motivatsiya, bilim, mahorat, iqtidor va ijodiy faoliyat tajribasini o'z ichiga oluvchi tayyorgarlik darajasidir.⁷

N.V.Tarasova kompetensiya tushunchasini muammoni hal etishga qaratilgan bilim va vaziyat, bilim va harakat o'rtasida aloqadorlikni ta'minlash imkonini beruvchi bilim, qadriyatlar va idrokka asoslangan umumiy qobiliyat sifatida talqin etadi.⁸

¹ Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi - Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2021. – B 5.

² Sh.M.Mirziyoyev Inson qadri, uning huquq va erkinliklari, qonuniy manfaatlar uchun – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2022. – B 15.

³ Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi - Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2021. – B 73.

⁴ O.V. Tumasheva O metodicheskoy kompetentnosti uchitelya / Vestnik K G P U im. V.P. Astafeyeva. Metodika преподавания. 2009.

⁵ Шкерина, Л.В. Мониторинг качества профессионально-педагогической подготовки будущего учителя в педагогическом вузе: учебно-метод. пособие / Л.В. Шкерина, В.А. Адольф, Г.С. Саво-лайн, М.Б. Пашкина, М.В.

Литвинцева; Краснояр. гос. ун-т им. В.П. Астафьева. – Красноярск, 2004. – 244 с.

⁶ Ivanov V.D. Ijtimoiy-pertseptual-kommunikativ trening universitet talabalarining kommunikativ kompetensiyasini shakllantirishning samarali omili sifatida. - Chelyabinsk: YuUGUO, 2003 yil.

⁷ Андреев В.И. Педагогика творческого саморазвития: Инновационный курс. Кн. 1. - Казань: Изд-во Казанского ун-та, 1996. - 570 с.

⁸ Тарасова Н.В. Стратегия реализации компетентностного подхода в образовании: историко – педагогический аспект – М.: ФИРО, 2007. – 52 с.

Bundan tashqari, Buxoro davlat universiteti – amaliy matematika va dasturlash texnologiyalari kafedrasida o'qituvchisi Karimov Feruz Raimovich, Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti o'qituvchisi Qilichev Xudoynazar Aliboyevich, Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti magistranti Nizomova Gulhayo G'olib qizi, Buxoro davlat universiteti – Psixologiya kafedrasida o'qituvchisi Qodirova Dilnoza Murtazoyevna, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi Buxoro akademik litsey bosh o'qituvchisi Safarova Nigora Nasilloevnalarning maqolalarida pedagogik kompetensiyalarning shakllanishi haqidagi fikr-mulohazalari xarakterlidir.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Kompetensiya (lot. *compete* – erishyapman, munosibman, loyiqman). O'quvchilarni dastur asosida matematika darsida olgan bilimlarini kundalik hayotda uchraydigan elementar masalalarni yechishga tatbiq qila olishga o'rgatish, o'quvchilarda arifmetik amallar bajarish malakalarini shakllantirish va ularni mustahkamlash uchun maxsus tuzilgan amaliy masalalarni hal qilishga o'rgatish o'qitishning amaliy maqsadiga kiradi. O'quv dasturi asosida matematik bilimlar matematika fani to'g'risida o'quvchilarga yetarli darajada ma'lumot berishi, ularni matematika fanining yuqori bo'limlarini o'rganishga tayyorlashi kerak. Buning uchun o'quvchilarda quyidagi tayanch va fanga oid kompetensiyalar shakllantiriladi:

TK - tayanch kompetensiyalar

1. TK1 – kommunikativ kompetensiya
2. TK2 – axborotlar bilan ishlash kompetensiyasi
3. TK3 – o'zini o'zi rivojlantirish kompetensiyasi
4. TK4 – ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasi
5. TK5 – milliy va umummadaniy kompetensiya
6. TK6 – matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasi

FK – fanga oid kompetensiyalar

1. FK1 – matematika mazmuniga oid umumiy kompetensiya
2. FK2 – kognitiv kompetensiya

Yuqoridagilar ko'rib chiqqan holda, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida matematik savodxonlik kompetensiyasini shakllantirish

“Bu men” metodi

Ushbu metod o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirgan ma'lumotlarini tez eslashga, dars mazmunini o'rganishga va ma'lumotlarni tezda tahlil qilishga yordam beradi.

O'quvchilarga javoblar yozilgan varaqalar tarqatiladi.

O'qituvchi esa, ushbu javoblarning savolini o'qiydi. Bolalar bu savolning javobi kimda bo'lsa, o'sha o'quvchi "Bu men" deya javob beradi.

Shu tariqa savol-javob davom etadi.

“Do'stingni tanla va masalani yech” metodi

Barcha o'quvchilarga kartochkalar beriladi. Kartochkalarda masala berilganlari yozilgan. Lekin nimani topish kerakligi yozilmasdan boshqa kartochkaga yozilgan.

Bola qo'shnisini ya'ni masala shartining davomini topishi kerak va masalani 2 kishi bo'lib hamkorlikda ishlab, o'qituvchiga topshirishlari lozim.

eng dolzarb vazifalardan biri bo'lib turibdi. Matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasi – aniq hisob-kitoblarga asoslangan holda shaxsiy, oilaviy, kasbiy va iqtisodiy rejalarni tuza olish, kundalik faoliyatda turli diagramma, chizma va modellarni o'qiy olish, inson mehnatini yengillashtiradigan, mehnat unumdorligini oshiradigan, qulay shart-sharoitga olib keladigan fan va texnika yangiliklaridan foydalana olish layoqatlarini shakllantirishni nazarda tutadi.

Buning uchun turli usul va metodlardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi. Quyidagilarni ko'rib chiqaylik.

“Mening raqamimni toping”

1 dan 100 gacha qaysi raqam xayolimda? **Mening raqamimni toping**, talabalar siz o'ylayotgan raqamni taxmin qilishlari kerak. Bu barchaning mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatini mashq qilish uchun yaxshi matematik o'yin. Ular “Toq sonmi?”, “To'qsoninchi yillarmi?”, “5 ga karralimi?” kabi savollarni berishlari mumkin, siz esa boshqa hech qanday javob bermasdan faqat “Ha” yoki “Yo'q” deb javob berishingiz mumkin. Maslahatlar.

“Raketa” metodi

Doskaga raketa rasmi chiziladi, yoki, uchta raketa yasab savollar yozilgan kartochkalar ilinadi. Raketa o'zga sayyoraga uchish uchun yuklardan xoli bo'lishi kerak. O'quvchilar uch guruhga bo'linadi. Qaysi guruh a'zolari savollarga to'g'ri javob bersa kartochkalar olib tashlanadi. To'g'ri javob berilmagan kartochka raketa qoladi va u ucha olmaydi. Yangi mavzuni tushuntirish paytida raketa yetib borgan sayyoradan kelgan ma'lumotlar sifatida mavzu tushuntirilsa qiziqarliroq bo'ladi.

“3,4,5,6,7” metodi

Bu metoddan o'tilgan mavzuni va yangi mavzuni mustahkamlash qismida samaraliroq bo'ladi. O'quvchilarga mavzuga tegishli bo'lgan atamani berilgan jadval bo'yicha to'ldirish aytiladi. Dastlab 7 ta harfli so'z, so'ng 6 ta, 5 ta, 4 ta va 3 ta harfdan iborat tayanch tushunchalar yozib chiqiladi.

Natijalar.

Matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasida o'quv mehnatiga ongli munosabatda bo'lishlik ta'limning ijtimoiy, o'qishning shaxsiy ahamiyatini tushunish demakdir. Kompetensiyaviy ta'lim o'quvchilarning muayyan bilimlar majmuyini egallashiga emas, balki shaxsni rivojlantirish, anglash va yaratish qobiliyatlarini o'stirishni mo'ljallaydi. Shunga muvofiq ta'lim maqsadi, mazmuni ustunligi ham o'zgaradi: bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishdan asosiy maqsad ularni hayotda amaliy masalalarni hal qilishda erkin qo'llay olish qobiliyatini shakllantirishga yo'naltiriladi. Shuning uchun bugungi kun o'quvchisi bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallash barobarida, ularni amaliyotda to'g'ri qo'llay olishi ham lozim bo'ladi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

<p>Tayanch kompetensiyalar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Kommunikativ kompetensiya</i> 2. <i>Axborot bilan ishlash kompetensiyasi</i> 3. <i>Shaxs sifatida o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish kompetensiyasi</i> 4. <i>Ijtimoiy faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasi</i> 5. <i>Umummadaniy kompetensiyasi</i> 6. <i>Matematik savodxonlik, fan va texnika yangiliklaridan xabardor bo'lish hamda foydalanish kompetensiyasi</i> <p>Fanga oid kompetensiyalar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 	<p>Amalga oshirish usullari:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ma'lumotnoma, darslik, lug'at, jadval, ensiklopediya, internetdan mavzuga oid axborotni o'qib olish interaktiv testlar, didaktik materiallar bilan ishlash. • Nutqda matematik terminlarni savodli qo'llay olish. • Guruhlarda va juftliklarda ishlash.
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Yuqoridagi jadvaldan so'ng darsning texnologiyasi tuzib chiqiladi (2-jadval). O'qituvchi bu jadvalni dars turiga qarab tuzadi. So'ng dars ishlanmasini yozadi.

2-jadval

DARS JARAYONI VA UNING BOSQICHLARI		
Ishning nomi	Bajariladigan ish mazmuni	Vaqt
1-bosqich: Tashkiliy qism	Salomlashish. Davomatni aniqlash. Ma'naviyat daqiqasi.	3 min
2-bosqich: Refleksiya. Ehtiyojlarni aniqlash.	Mavzuga taalluqli lug'atlar.	6 min
3-bosqich: Yangi mavzu bayoni	Amaliy va nazariy tushuntirish. Test savollari. Slayd.	20 min
4-bosqich: Mustahkamlash	"Aqliy hujum"	11 min
5-bosqich: Baholash. Dars yakuni.	Darsga faol qatnashgan o'quvchilarni rag'batlantirish	3 min
6-bosqich: Uyg'a vazifa	Nazariy ma'lumotlarni yodlab, amaliy topshiriqlarni mustaqil bajarish	2 min

Har qanday darsda albatta metodlardan foydalaniladi. Darsning har bir etapidagi har xil metodlardan foydalanadi. Masalan, o'tilgan mavzuni va yangi mavzuni mustahkamlashga "3,4,5,6,7" metodi, "Raketa" metodi, "Mening raqamimni toping" metodlari yaxshi natija beradi (1-diagramma).

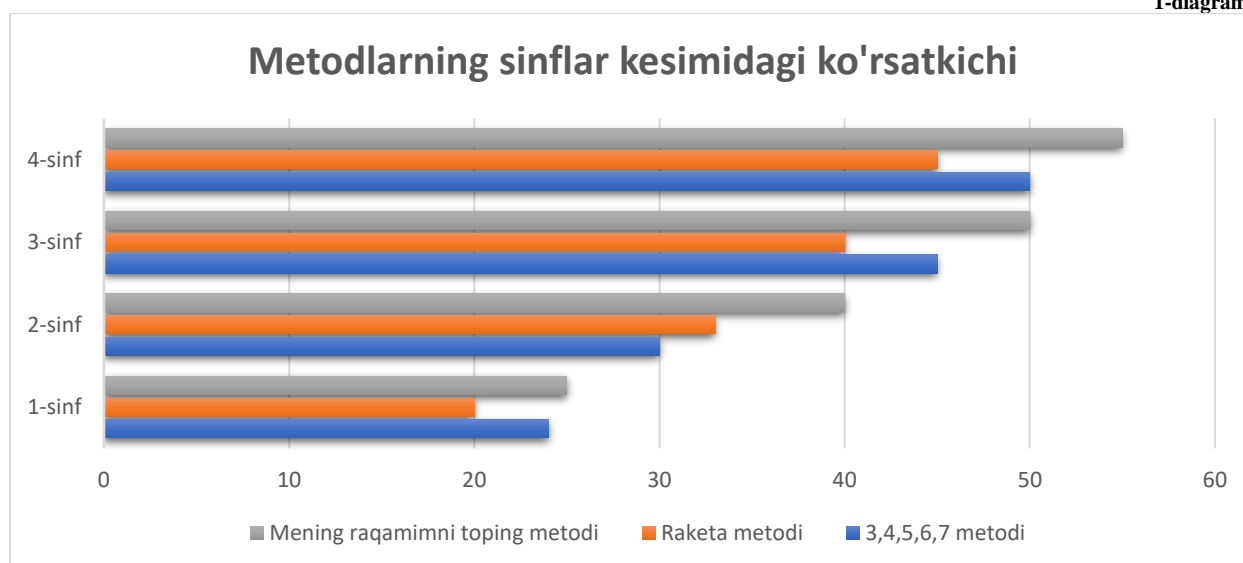
"Mening raqamimni toping" metodini boshlang'ich sinflarga matematika darsida qo'llaganilganda ko'nikma hosil

qilishda 1-sinflar o'zlashtirish darajasi 25% ga ko'tarildi. 2-sinflar 40% ga, 3-sinflar 50% ga, 4-sinflar 55% ga oshdi.

"Raketa" metodini qo'llaganilganda 1-sinflar o'zlashtirish darajasi 20% ga ko'tarildi. 2-sinflar 33% ga, 3-sinflar 40% ga, 4-sinflar 45% ga oshdi.

"3,4,5,6,7" metodi qo'llanganda 1-sinflar o'zlashtirish darajasi 24% ga ko'tarildi. 2-sinflar 30% ga, 3-sinflar 45% ga, 4-sinflar 50% ga oshdi.

1-diagramma



Bu metodlar o'quvchilarga nima beradi:

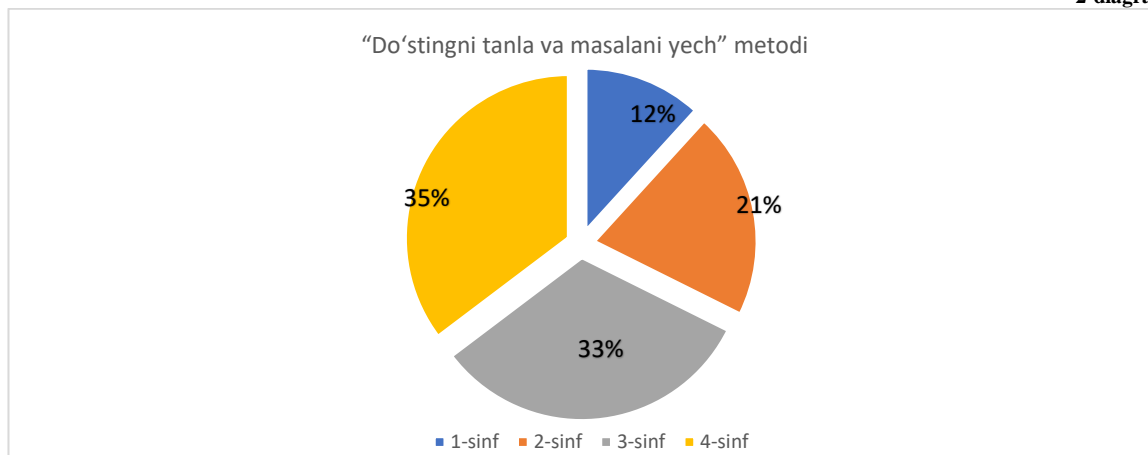
- ✓ Darsga, fanga qiziqishi ortadi;
- ✓ Darsni takrorlab, mustahkamlab oladilar;
- ✓ Ijodkorlikni oshiradi;
- ✓ So'z boyligi oshishiga erishadilar.

O'qituvchilarga nima beradi:

- ✓ Darsni qiziqarli va samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qiladi;

- ✓ O'quvchilarning ijodiy iqtidorini aniqlashga yordam beradi;
- ✓ Mavzuni o'quvchilar xotirasida yanada yorqin, obrazli eslab qolinishiga yordam beradi;
- ✓ O'quvchilarda ijodiy yozma nutqni rivojlantirish va rivojlanganlik darajasini aniqlashga imkon beradi.

2-diagramma



✓

107 respondentga "Do'stingni tanla va masalani yech" metodidan foydalanib dars o'tilganda (1,2,3,4-sinf o'quvchilari aralash)gi

o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichi. Ushbu metodni boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining matematika darsidagi "Harakatga doir masalalar"

mavzusida qo'llanilganda o'quvchilarning o'zlashtirishi sezilarli darajada yaxshilandi. Ya'ni, mavzu bo'yich bilim va ko'nikmalar egallashi 1-sinflar 12%ga, 2-sinflar 21%ga, 3-sinflar 33%ga, 4-sinflar 35%ga ko'tarildi(2-diagramma).

Muhokama. Kompetensiya – insonning shaxsiy sifatleri uzviyligi (bilim, malaka, tajriba, faoliyat usullari) hisoblanib, ma'lum bir doiradagi narsa va jarayonlarga nisbatan shaxsning munosabatida sifatli va samarali faoliyat yurgazishidir. Kompetentlik esa inson tomonidan faoliyat turlariga shaxsiy munosabatini bildiruvchi, talabga javob beradigan kompetensiyalar yig'indisiga ega bo'lishi demakdir. Yuqoridagilardan ko'rinib turibdiki, kompetensiya masalasi uning jamiyatdagi o'rni masalasidan qator bahslar davom etmoqda. Ta'lim-tarbiya sohasida asosiy universal kompetensiya unsurlarini anglab olish zamonaviy pedagogikaning eng asosiy muammolaridan biridir. Asosiy kompetensiya masalasida dunyo pedagoglari tajribasini tatbiq qilish yoki an'anaviy o'zbek pedagogikasi me'yorlaridan kelib chiqqan holda kompetensiya mezonlarini belgilashda fikrlar xilma-xil bo'lib, hali yechilmagan masalalar talaygina. A.Avloniy nomidagi o'qituvchilar malakasini oshirish instituti pedagog olimasi L.T.Xurvaliyeva: "Kompetensiya – bilim, ko'nikma, malaka, qarashlar, individning qadriyati va shaxsiy sifatleri, kvalifikatsiyaning namoyon bo'lishi yoki ta'sir ko'rsatish qobiliyati", – deb ta'riflaydi.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining matematik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish uchun, dastlab, pedagog kadrlarimiz kompetensiyasini tushunchasi haqida malakaga ega bo'lishlari kerak. O'quvchilarni mantiqiy, ijodiy, tanqidiy fikrlashga o'rgatish zarur.

Matematika insonning aqlini o'stiradi, uning diqqatini rivojlantiradi, tejkorlikka undaydi, ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish uchun o'zida qat'iyat va irodani tarbiyalaydi, tartib-intizomlilikni ta'minlaydi va eng muhimi insonning tafakkurini kengaytiradi.

Bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarining matematik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish oliy ta'lim tizimidayoq olib borilishi talab qilinadi. Buning uchun matematika fanlarini chuqur metodika asosida o'qitish, o'qilgan va o'rganilgan bilimlari, tuzilayotgan ta'lim standartlari o'quvchilarning oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim olishlari, turli kasb egalari bo'lishlari va har tomonlama faol fuqaro bo'lishlari uchun zarur bo'ladigan sifatlarni aks ettirishi kerak. Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisining matematik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish eng avvalo uning matematik savodxonligini oshirishdan boshlanadi. Chuqur matematik bilimga ega bo'lgan o'qituvchi o'zida matematik

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kompetensiyasini shakllantira oladi va uni hayotiy vaziyatlarda qo'llay oladi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda matematika fani o'qitilish jarayonida bolalarga har qanday matematik bilimni berish orqali ularning jamiyat, turmush haqida tasavvur va farazlarini kengaytirishga erishamiz. Shuningdek mana shunday bilimlarini turli xil vaziyatlarda qo'llay olish, hamda buni o'zlari avtomatik ravishda tushunib yetishlarini ta'minlash boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisining vazifasi hisoblanadi. Har qanday holatga ongli ravishda, matematik bilimlarga tayangan holda mushohada yurita bilish, turli xil vaziyatlarga va muammolarga yechim topishda aniq bir bilimga asoslanib ish tuta bilishga o'rgatish har bir boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi poydevor qo'yishi kerak bo'ldigan bilimlar manbasi hisoblanadi. Buning uchun esa o'sha o'qituvchining o'zida mustahkam va to'laqonli kompetensiya shakllangan bo'lishi kerak.

Matematik kompetensiya – turli darajada matematik mushohada yurita olish (mantiqiy va fazoviy tafakkur) hamda ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish usullarini puxta egallash va qo'llashni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ularda kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishi, dars davomida o'quvchining faqat tinglovchi yoki eshitganini takrorlavchiga emas, balki chuqur mushohada yurituvchi, mustaqil fikrini bayon etuvchi, boshqalar bilan o'zaro hamkorlikda ishlovchi, o'zgalar fikrini hurmat qiluvchi, keng dunyoqarashli shaxsga aylantirishdagi o'rni beqiyosdir.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining matematik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish yo'llari sifatida quyidagilarni taklif qilamiz:

- matematik bilimga ega bo'lgan boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi tanlash;
- matematik mushohada yuritishga majbur qiladigan masalalar ustida ko'proq ishlash;
- mantiqiy va fazoviy tafakkurni o'stirish;
- matematik kechalar uyushtirish;
- matematika darslarida fanlararo aloqadorlikni ta'minlash;
- boshlang'ich sinf matematika darslarida media vositalaridan foydalanish;
- matematika darslarida turli metod va usullar, o'yinlardan maqsadli foydalanish;
- o'qituvchidan ko'ra o'quvchilarni ko'proq darsga ishtirokini ta'minlash.

Xulosa, o'mida shuni aytish kerakki, boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining matematik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish, avvalo, boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisining matematik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishga bog'liq hisoblanadi, bu esa eng avvalo uning matematik savodxonligini oshirishdan boshlanadi.

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12. В статье представлена информация о роли педагогики и психологии в повышении качества и эффективности образования, формировании зрелого поколения. Данное научное исследование исследует решающую роль симбиотических взаимоотношений педагогики и психологии в . (2024). YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA IJTIMOY-INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR, 2(2), 5-12. <https://nuzjournals.uz/index.php/voit/article/view/79>

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YUSUF XOS HOJIBNING "QUTADG'U BILIG" ASARINING O'RGANILISHI HAMDA ASARDAGI SOMATIK FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING QO'LLANILISHI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig" asarining o'rganilishi va asarda somatik frazeologik birliklardan foydalanganlik jihatlari va birliklarning sistemasi to'g'risida fikr yuritiladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida tilshunoslik mavzusida izlanishlarni amalga oshirgan jahon olimlari va izlanuvchilarning o'nlab asarlari hamda tadqiqot ishlari o'rganib chiqildi. Mamlakatimizda ham bir necha nafar izlanuvchi va olimlarning frazeologizm hamda tilshunoslik sohasida olib borgan izlanishlari o'rganildi. Tadqiqotni olib borish uchun kuzatish, izohli va lug'aviy tahlil usullaridan keng foydalanilgan. Natijalar qismida tadqiqot natijasida kelib chiqqan natijalar va ko'rsatkichlar tahlil etilib, muhokama qilindi. "Qutadg'u bilig" asarida somatik frazeologik birliklardan foydalanganlik ko'rsatkichlari hamda frazeologik birliklarning grammatik xususiyati ko'rsatkichlarining tahliliga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Maqola so'ngida muallif xulosasi va takliflari keltirib o'tildi.

Kirish. Til sistema sifatida butun jahon tilshunosligida o'rganish imkoniyatlarini yanada keng yoritayotgan fandır. Tildan amaliy foydalanish, til masalalarini inson omili va ijtimoiy vazifalar bilan bog'lab talqin qilish masalalari dolzarblik kasb etmoqda. Jahon xalqlarining manfaati va dunyoda inson omiliga e'tibori tildan, ayniqsa, milliy tildan unumli va o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga tayanib ish olib borishni taqozo etadi. Xalqning ma'naviy qiyofasi va tafakkurini rivojlantirishda til va adabiyotning o'rni beqiyosdir. Zero, milliy til va adabiyot xalqning mental talqin qiyofasini vujudga keltiradi.¹

O'zbek tilshunosligining taraqqiyoti uzoq davrlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tilshunoslikda bevosita davr va ijtimoiy-siyosiy muhit o'ziga xos ta'sirini ko'rsatibgina qolmay, til hodisalarini o'zgarishlariga ham sabab bo'ladi. Bu borada sotsiolingvistik, etnolingvistik kabi tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo'nalishlari, shuningdek, asar matnidagi lisoniy imkoniyatlar amaliy o'rganilib kelinmoqda.

Asar matnidagi til xususiyatlarining o'rganilishi tarixiy va zamonaviy tilshunoslikda gap qurilmalarining tuzilishini qiyoslash, ifodalangan semantik ma'nolarni yuzaga kelish jarayonini tahlil qilish va o'rganilishini taqozo qiladi.

XXI asrga kelib jahon tilshunosligida eng muhim birliklaridan bo'lgan frazeologizmlarni o'rganishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Frazeologizmlarni tashyidigan semantik, pragmatik, stilistik, kognitiv ma'nolarni va ularning nutqda qo'llanilishini zamonaviy metodologik tamoyillardan foydalangan holda umumlashtirilgan frazemalarning lingvistik, semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlari hamda ularning nutqdagi maqomi yuzasidan aniq nazariy xulosalar chiqarish zarurati matnda frazeologik birliklarni o'rganilishi zarurligidan dalolat beradi.

Bu borada o'zbek adabiyotidagi nodir asarlar matnlarini o'rganish, unda davr ruhi natijasida yuzaga kelgan frazeologik birliklarning tarixiy semantik-funksional hamda semantik-paradigmatik strukturasi shu bilan birga semantik modellar bilan munosabatini o'rganish, semantik ma'nolarni aks ettiruvchi frazeologik birliklarning tuzilishi va o'rganilish o'rni belgilanishi bilan dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Jahon tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklar psixologik, kognitiv-semantik va lingvokulturologik jihatlarni namoyon etgan ko'p qirrali va ko'p qatlamli mental tuzilma sifatida talqin etilgan. An'anaviy tilshunoslikda til birliklari, jumladan, frazeologik birliklar asosan til xususiyatlari asosida o'rganilgan. Shunga ko'ra, tadqiqot ishida frazeologik birliklarning tarixiy kelib chiqishi, frazeologik birliklarning sinonimiyasi, antonimiyasi hamda omonimiyasi, frazeologik birliklarning modernlashtirishi, frazeologik birliklarning struktural

tarkibi, frazeologik birliklarning semantik ma'no kengayishi va paremiyalardan farqi, stilistik jihatlarni tadqiq etish orqali ilmiy xulosalar chiqarish tilshunoslikda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Tilda somatik birliklar ham mavjud bo'lib, somatik frazeologik birliklar asosan inson tana a'zolari asosida komponentlari hosil bo'ladi. Somatik frazeologik birliklar 3 guruh asosida tavsiflanadi.² Unda odam va hayvonlarni, odamlarning tana a'zolarini tasvirlaydi. Somatik frazeologik birliklar yuzasidan xorijda O.Espersen, G.Xoyer, D.Layons, D.Bazarova kabi tilshunoslar ilmiy ishlar olib borgan. O'zbek tilida somatik frazeologik birliklar yuzasidan "O'zbek tilining somatik frazeologik birliklari" deb nomlangan ilmiy tadqiqot olib borgan. Shunga ko'ra frazeologik birliklarning bu turi qadimdan xalq orasida juda qo'llangan. Shuning uchun tarixiy nodir asarlarda somatik frazeologik birliklardan asarni jozibadorligini oshirishda keng qo'llanilgan.

Jahon tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarni ilmiy-amaliy tadqiq etish natijasida bir qator o'quv qo'llanmalar, ilmiy maqolalar, doktorlik nomzodlik ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Monografiya va frazeologik lug'atlar yuzaga kelgan.

Jahon tilshunosligida Sh.Balli frazeologik semantikani ularning mutlaq belgisi deb e'tirof etadi. Shu bilan birga, u frazeologik birliklarni leksik-grammatik, semantik va sintaktik yaxlit birliklar ekanini ta'kidlaydi.

V.V.Vinogradov, N.N.Amasova, A.V.Kunin, N.M.SHanskiy, O.S.Axmanova, V.L.Arxeangelskiy, Yu.A.Gvozdev, A.G.Nazaryan, S.Poyzenzon, Yu.Avaliani, A.Bushuy kabi rus tilshunoslari frazeologizmlarni semantik hodisa ekanligini e'tirof etadilar. Frazeologiyalarning grammatik, semantik, funksional-uslubiy jihatlarni rus tilshunoslarining tadqiqotlarida ham ko'rish mumkin. Bu borada V.Vinogradov iboralarni leksik qatlam sifatida ma'no guruhlariga ko'ra tasniflaydi. V.Jukov esa frazeologizmlarning kategorial ma'nolarini aniqlagan.

Turkologik tadqiqotlar yuzasidan Z.G.Uraksin, G.A.Bayramov, F.A.Ganiyev, G.X.Axuniyazov, L.K.Bayramova, M.F.Chernovlar, hozirgi o'zbek tilshunosligida SH.Raxmatullaev, B.Yo'ldoshev, A.Mamatov kabi tilshunoslar frazeologik birliklar yuzasidan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarni olib borganlar. Ular tilda ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zlardan tarkib topgan, tuzilishi jihatidan birikma, gapga teng, mazmunan so'zga muqobil, yaxlitligicha ustama ma'no anglatadigan lug'aviy birliklarni frazeologik obyekt deb e'tirof etadilar.³

Frazeologik birliklarni qamrab olgan izohli lug'atlarning yaratilishi tilshunoslarning frazeologik birliklarni ustada ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bilan ishlashga qulayliklar yaratilishiga zamin bo'ldi.

¹ Sh.H.Nurmamatova.Fil.f.d.diss...avtoreferati.2021.2-B

² M.I.Gadoyeva. Somatizm frazeologik birliklarning konseptual tahlili. NamDu ilmiy axborotnomasi, 2020 yil, 12-son.

³ Boltayeva, B.I. O'zbek tili frazeologik birliklarning transformatsiyasi. Detssetatsiya avtoreferat (2019).

Bu borada Sh.Raxmatullayevning “O‘zbek tilining frazeologik lug‘ati”, M.Sodiqovanning “Qisqacha ruscha – o‘zbekcha barqaror iboralar lug‘ati”, Mahmud Sattorning “O‘zbekning gapi qiziq”, B.Yo‘ldoshev, K.Bozorboyevning “O‘zbek tilining frazeologik lug‘ati”, Sh.Shomaqsudov, Sh.Shoraxmedovlarning “Ma‘nolar mahzani” singari leksikografik ilmiy asarlar yaratgan.

Mavzu doirasida H.Shamsiddinov(1999) “O‘zbek tilida so‘zlarning funksional-semantik sinonimlari” mavzusidagi doktorlik ishi frazeologik birliklarning funksional-semantik jihatlarini ochib beradi. Muallif frazeologik birliklar so‘zlarning funksional-semantik sinonimlari ekanligini ko‘rsatib beradi, shu nuqtayi nazardan *ayyor – shaytonga dars beradigan, pixini yorgan; xursand – og‘zi qulog‘ida yetdi; uyalmoq – yerga qaramoq; shoshilmoq – podadan oldin chang chiqarmoq, yuzlari lov-lov yonmoq; go‘dak – tuxumdan chiqqan; arilashmoq – burnini tiqmoq; indamay – lom-dumini tugmoq* kabi so‘z va frazeologizmlar orasidagi sinonimik munosabatlarni semantik jihatdan o‘rgangan.

Ilmiy tadqiqot ishida keltirilgan so‘zlarning funksional-semantik sinonimlariga quyidagicha ta‘rif berilgan: “muayyan narsa-hodisalarni, ularning belgisi, miqdori, holati, harakati va o‘zaro munosabatlarini tasviriy tarzda, ko‘pincha ifoda maqsadiga muvofiq qayta nomlab yoki narsa-hodisaga xoslab ifodalaydigan va alohida so‘zga sinonim bo‘ladigan tilning so‘z va undan katta sath birliklari so‘zlarning funksional-semantik sinonimlari deyiladi”⁴.

Abdimurod Mamatov “Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek adabiy tilida leksik va frazeologik norma muammolari” nomli monografiyasi (1991) va shu asosda himoya qilingan doktorlik dissertatsiyasida o‘zbek tilshunosligida ilk bor frazeologiyaning til normasi va nutq madaniyati bilan bog‘liq muammolarini tadqiq etdi.

Abdug‘afur Mamatov ham o‘zbek frazeologiyasi uchun eng dolzarb muammolardan frazeologik shakllanish masalalarini tadqiq etish bilan shug‘ullandi, shu mavzuga oid “O‘zbek tilida frazeologik shakllanish masalalari”(1994) “Frazeologizmlarning leksik qayta shakllanishiga doir”(1995), “Frazeologizmlarning shakllanish doirasi”(1995), “O‘zbek tilida frazemalarning shakllanishi haqida”(1996), “Leksemalar asosida frazeologizmlarning shakllanishi masalalari”(1996) singari yigirmaga yaqin maqolalar, “Frazeologizmlarning shakllanish asoslari”(1997), “Frazeologizmlar shakllanishining nazariy asoslari”(1997) nomli monografik tadqiqotlar olib borilgan.

A.Mamatov “O‘zbek tili frazeologizmlarining shakllanish masalalari” mavzusidagi doktorlik ishi orqali frazeologizmlarning ilmiy doirasini yanada kengayishini tadqiq qildi. Frazeologizmlar haqida olim “ frazeologizmlar faqat frazeologik neologizmlarning paydo bo‘lishi bilan emas, balki tilda mavjud frazeologizmlarning semantik, grammatik va funksional jihatdan yangilanishi asosida ham shakllanadi. Frazeologizmlarning shakllanishida ro‘y beradigan leksik, semantik, grammatik o‘zgarishlar faqatgina stilistik ehtiyoj bo‘lmasdan, balki til ichki tizimining ehtiyoji hamdir”⁵

Sh.Rahmatullayev frazeologik birliklarning ma‘no tabiatini bittadan ortiq so‘z yaxlitligicha ma‘lum bir obraz asosida, ko‘chirish yo‘li bilan semantik taraqqiyotini boshdan kechiradi,⁶ deb ta‘kidlab muayyan obraz asosida yuzaga kelgan ma‘noni frazeologik ma‘no deb ataydi.

Tilda frazeologik birliklarning struktural-semantik o‘zgarish, transformatsiyalanish tizimi lingvistik aspektida B.I.Boltayeva tomonidan alohida o‘rganildi. Tilshunoslikda frazeologik birliklarning tarixiy kelib chiqishi, frazeologik birliklarning semantik modellar va paremiyalar bilan munosabati, asar matnida frazeologik antonimiya, sinonimiya va omonimiyalarning qo‘llanilishi, davr va ijtimoiy hayot tarzi natijasida o‘zgarishlarga uchrashi, zamonaviy tilshunoslikda frazeologik birliklarning modernlashish hodisalarga uchrashi yangi ilmiy tadqiqotni talab etadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida hozirgi kunga qadar turkolog Ya.Pinxasov. “Hamid Olimjon asarlari tilida frazeologik iboralar” (Fil.fan.nomz...diss.T;-Buxoro, 1953), S.Mutalibov, Y.Umarov, M.Hakimovlar Alisher Navoiy va Bobur asarlarida frazemalarni qisman o‘rganganlar.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida somatik frazemalarning shakllanishi va ularning matn tarkibida funksional-semantik xususiyatlarining Y.Pixansov, SH.Raxmatullayev. A.Hojiyev, B.Yo‘ldoshev, A.Mamatov, A.Isayev, Sh.Abdullaev, Sh.Usmonova kabilar tomonidan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borildi. Ma‘lumki, frazeologizmlar badiiy

adabiyotda obrazli va ta‘sirchan vosita sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Til birligi hisoblangan frazeologizmlarning badiiy matnda tadqiq va tahlil etilishi muhim hisoblanadi.

Frazeologizmlar badiyatlikni ochib beruvchi unsur hisoblanadi.

Badiiy nutq o‘zgacha joziba, ko‘tarinki ruh, yengillik baxsh etishga xizmat qiladi.

Tilshunoslikda frazeologizmlarni ko‘p miqdorini somatik iboralar tashkil qiladi. Xususan, frazeologizmlarni bu jihatini A.Isayev “O‘zbek tilida somatik frazeologizmlar” nomli nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida somatik iboralarining tadqiq qilib chiqdi. Ushbu nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi somatik frazemalarni diaxron va sinxron aspektlarda o‘rganishga bag‘ishlanganligi bilan diqqatga sazovordir.

Tilshunoslikda M.F.Xolmurodova “Qutadg‘u bilig” leksikasi” mavzusidagi fil.fan. bo‘yicha dissertatsiyasida “Qutadg‘u bilig” asardagi leksikasining mazmun-mohiyati, asar leksikasining statistik tahlili va genetik asoslari yoritilib, so‘zlarning o‘z qatlami va o‘zlashma qatlam leksikasining hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tiliga, o‘z qatlam so‘zlarining shevalarga munosabati tahlil etilgan, shu bilan birga so‘zlarning qo‘llanish darajasi haqida ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan.

O‘zbek tili somatik frazemalarini qirg‘iz, tatar, turk hamda turkman tillaridagi somatizmlar bilan qiyoslab chiqqan.⁷ Mazkur maqolada asardagi somatik frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganish va tadqiq qilishda kuzatish, tahlil qilish metodlaridan keng foydalanildi. Kuzatish jarayonida frazeologik birliklarning turlari va tasnif qilinishi o‘ta muhim sanaladi. Bunda matndagi frazeologik birliklar tanlab olinib, tahlil qilindi. Tahlil qilishda frazeologik birliklarni shakllanish tarixiga, kelib chiqishiga ahamiyat berish lozim.

Metodologiya. Tilshunoslikda har bir davrda yozilgan asarlarni lingvotahlil qilish o‘ta muhim hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada tarixiy nodir asarlarning til xususiyatlarini kelib chiqishini tahlil qilishda kuzatish, izohli va lug‘aviy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. Shu bilan birga, asar tilini hozirgi zamonaviy tilshunoslik bilan qiyoslash orqali o‘rganilishga erishildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Yurtimizda har bir ishni boshlamog‘ni moziy sarhadlariga ko‘ra amalga oshirish an‘anaga kirgan. Tarixni bilmog‘, uni etnik qatlamlarini o‘rganmog‘ keyingi avlod uchun o‘ta muhim jihatdir. Tarix sahnasida yuzaga kelgan har bir nodir asarlar xalqimiz uchun muqaddasligi bilan ajralib turadi. Nodir asarlar barcha turkiy xalqlar adabiyotlarining keyingi bosqichlaridagi taraqqiyoti uchun asos hisoblanadi. Turkiyshunoslikda ana shunday nodir oltin bitiklardan biri XI asrda yaratilgan Yusuf Xos Hojibning «Qutadg‘u bilig» asarlarini alohida o‘rni mavjud.

Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida olg‘a surilgan g‘oya va mavzular hamisha o‘z badiiy jilosi bilan xalqimizni qalbidan joy olgan.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asaridagi chuqur ma‘no mazmun, o‘ziga xos voqeelikni bayon qilinishi, xalqona ohang orqali muallif bildirgan fikr-mulohazalarning boshqa biror ijodkorga o‘xshamagan badiiy so‘z ifodasi orqali aks ettirilishi, adibning bu kabi so‘zni mahorat bilan qo‘llay olish jihatlarini ilmiy tadqiqot asosida kuzatishlarni olib borishga undaydi.

Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarini o‘rganilishi XI asrning o‘zidanog‘ boshlangan. Asami o‘rganish turkiy xalqlarning nafaqat adabiyoti balki til tarixini, uni rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini belgilashda o‘ta muhimdir. Shuni alohida ta‘kidlash kerak bo‘ladiki, “Qutadg‘u bilig” asari turkiy xalqlarning xalq og‘zaki ijodi an‘analari asosida oziqlangan mukammal asardir.

Kuzatish jarayonida asarning leksik birliklarni hamda xalq og‘zaki ijodining aks ettiruvchi maqol va matallardan faol qo‘llanilganini ko‘ramiz. Maqol va matallardan muallif o‘ziga xos ko‘chma ma‘nolardan hamda turg‘un iboralardan (frazeologizmlardan) keng foydalanilganini kuzatish natijasida amin bo‘lindi.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asari XI asrda yaratilgan ilk yirik asar sifatida talqin qilinibgina qolmay, asardagi ijtimoiy-gumanitar, lingvistik, umumfilologik, manba va matnshunoslik, etnografik hamda pedagogik jihatlar asosida o‘rganishlar olib borilganligini alohida aytish kerak.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining uch nusxasi mavjud. Bu nusxalar Vena, Qohira, Namangan nusxalaridir. Har uchala nusxalarni ham to‘liq saqlangan deysish mushkul. Ularning har biridan ayrim baytlar, parchalar va boblar tushib qolish holatlari yuzaga kelgan.⁸

Yusuf Xos Hojib o‘z davrining rasm-rusumlari, davlatni idora etish, axloq tamoyillarini o‘zida mujassamlashtirgan nizomnoma sifatida “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarini yaratdi. Asarda to‘rtta qahramon orzu timsoli sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Kuntug‘di obrazi – chiqqan kun-

⁴ Shamsiddinov. H. O‘zbek tilida so‘zlarning funksional-semantik sinonimlari. DDA. – Toshkent: 1999.

⁵ Mamatov A.E. O‘zbek tili frazeologizmlarining shakllanishi masalalari. DDA. – Toshkent: 2000. – B-50.

⁶ Yo‘ldoshev. B. Rashidov. U. O‘zbek frazeologiyasi. Toshkent. Navro‘z, 2016-B-48

⁷ U.M.Rashidova. O‘zbek tilidagi somatik iboralarining semantik-pragmatik tahlili. Fil.fan.diss.avtoreferati, Samarqand-2018. B-2

⁸ Q.Karimov. Qutadg‘u bilig. Fan.T-1971.5-B

adolat, Oyto‘ldi obarazi – to‘lin oy-baxt va davlat, O‘g‘dilmish obrazi – aqlga to‘lgan – aql, O‘zg‘urmish obrazi – uyg‘ongan – qanoat ramziy timsol asosida gavdalangan.

Asardagi syujet to‘rtta obraz o‘rtasida o‘zaro savol-javob asosida qurilgan. Yuzaga kelgan munozaralarning asosiy ma‘no mazmunini avom xalqdan tortib hukmron tabaqadagi davlat vakillarining o‘zaro tabaqa va toifalarning axloq, odob, xatti-harakat, munosabat chegaralari haqida bahs boradi. Bu borada asarda obrazlilikni yanada oshirishda frazeologik birliklarda juda erkin foydalanganlik holatlari uchraydi.

Yusuf Xos Hojib “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarini qachon yozilganligi, hatto muallif haqidagi ma‘lumotlar ham asar matnini o‘zida saqlanib qolgan.

Yil almish eki erdi to‘rt yuz bila,
Bu so‘z so‘zladim **man tutub jan sura**,
Tugal o‘z sakiz aydi aydim bu so‘z,
O‘durdum, adirdim so‘z edib tera

Misralardan ko‘rinadiki, muallif asarning yozilgan davmi 462 yilda (milodiy 1069-1070) yozilgan. Asar yozilganida muallif o‘zining 50 yoshlarda ekanligi haqida ham ma‘lumot beradi.

Tegurdi manga elgi ellik yashim,
(Ellik yoshim **menga qo‘l**ni tegizdi)
O‘qir altmish emdi manga kel teyu
(Endi oltmish menga, kel, deya chorlayotir).

Mazkur keltirilgan misralardada frazeologik birliklar asosida keltirilgan ma‘lumotlarni bayon qilishga erishmoqda. **Tegurdi manga elgi ellik yashim-** (Ma‘nosi: **Ellik yoshim menga qo‘l tegizdi**) – frazeologik birlik, **qo‘l tegizmoq**-somatik frazeologik birlik qo‘l komponenti asosida tashkil topgan.

Muallif nafaqat asarning yozilishi, o‘zining yoshi haqida balki Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining nomlanish tasnifigacha to‘xtalgan.

Kitab ati urdum “Qutadg‘u bilig”,
Qutadsu o‘qug‘liqqa **tutsu elig**.

(Kitob otini “Qutadg‘u bilig” qo‘ydim,
O‘quvchiga baxt keltirsin, **qo‘lidan tutsun**).

Keltirilgan misralarda ham muallif **qo‘lidan tutsun – tutsu elig** somatik frazeologik birliklardan foydalangan. **Qo‘lidan tutish** frazemasi ikki jihatdan ikki xil ma‘no hosil qiladi. Bunda birikmalarni erkin holda kelishi mumkin **qo‘lidan tutish – qo‘lidan ushlab** ma‘nosini bildirsa, turg‘un birlik sifatida **qo‘lidan tutsin – yetaklash, maqsadga erishish** kabi semantik ma‘nolarni bildiradi.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining topilishi yuzasidan xabarlar XIX asrning birinchi choragida paydo bo‘ldi. Bu asarning hijriy 843(1439)-yilda Hirotda uyg‘ur yozuvi bilan Hasan qara Sayid Shams tomonidan ko‘chirilgan nusxasi Turkiyaning **Tugot shahriga**, bu yerdan esa hijriy 879(1474)-yilda Abdurazzoq Shayxzoda baxshi uchun Fanara o‘g‘li Kadi Ali tomonidan Istanbulga keltirilgan. Uni mashhur tarixchi va sharqshunos Xammer **Purgstall Istanbulda** sotib olib, Vena Saroy kutubxonasiga keltiradi.⁹ Shundan so‘ng bu asar haqidagi birinchi xabar va uning ba‘zi namunalarini 1823-yilda fransuz sharqshunosi Jauberg Amedee tomonidan “Journal Asiatique”da nashr etildi. 1870-yilda vejer olimi Vamberi “Qutadg‘u bilig”ning eng muhim qismlarini “Uyg‘ur tili obidalarini” va “Qutadg‘u bilig” nomi bilan nashr qildi va nemis tiliga tarjimasini berdi. 1890-yildan boshlab esa bu asarni mashhur rus sharqshunos olimi V.Radlov tekshira boshladi.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining arab yozuvi bilan qochirilgan uchinchi nusxasi haqidagi dastlabki ma‘lumot 1914-yilda e‘lon qilindi.

Sharqshunos olim **Valizoda** 1913-yilning kuz oyida o‘z shaxsiy ishi bilan Qo‘qonga kelib, 1914-yil 20-aprelda Farg‘ona ekspeditsiyasi haqida mazkur jamiyatga qilgan hisobot ma‘ruzasida namanganlik **Muhammadhoji Eshon Lolasher** ismli kishining shaxsiy kutubxonasida “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining arab yozuvida yozilgan nusxasi mavjud ekanligi haqida ma‘lumot beradi. Bu “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining Namangan nusxasi haqidagi dastlabki ma‘lumot edi. Mazkur

ma‘lumot e‘lon qilinganidan keyin Abdurauf Fitrat 1924-yilda Muhammad Eshon Lolasherdan mazkur nusxani oladi va Toshkentdagi asosiy qo‘lyozmalar kutubxonasiga keltiradi. Mazkur nusxa 1925-yilda “Maorif va o‘qituvchi” jurnalida “Qutadg‘u bilig”ning Namangan nusxasi haqida Fitratning maqolasi chop etildi, 1928-yilda kelib esa asarining ayrim parchalari nashr qilindi.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining arab yozuvida yozilgan Namangan¹⁰nusxasida quyidagi matn uchraydi:

“Mochin olimlari va hakimlari qamug‘ ittifoq bo‘ldilarkim, mashriq va loytinda Turkiston uylarida Bo‘g‘roxon tilinja bu kitobdin behushyoroq har ko‘zkim orso tasniq qilindi. Bu kitob qo‘yib podshohqa yoqub, iqlimqa naqdi orsog‘it o‘zliqidin nahoyatdin kejkukur gulu gul kindin...”¹¹

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, Bog‘raxon qo‘l ostidagi turkiy xalqlarni birlashtirib davlat tarkibiga kirgan hamma asosiy qabilalar uchun tushunarli bo‘lgan, shuning uchun ham bu asar “qayu iqlim” va “qayu podshahga” yetsa, ular tomonidan qadrlanib o‘qilgan.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asarining o‘rganilishida dastlab Ye.S.Bertels boshlab bergan. Keyinroq V.V.Valitova, I.V.Steblevaning ishlari asarni ayrim qirralarini yoritilishiga ko‘mak berdi.

Turk olimlaridan M.Kuprulizoda, O.Musoxonli, A.Dilacharlar ham asarni o‘rganilishida salmoqli kuzatishlar olib borgan. Shunga qaramasdan nodir asarning o‘rganilish davom etmoqda.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asari turkiy tillarda gaplashuvchi xalqlarning hozirgi davrimizgacha yetib kelgan birinchi badiiy asar, o‘sha davr adabiy tilidan xabar beruvchi yagona namunadir. Shubhasiz, bu asar tili o‘sha davrda keng maydonga ega bo‘lgan. Shuning uchun asar tilini hozirgi turkiy xalqlarning birotasiga nisbat berib bo‘lmaydi. Har bir turkiy xalqlar vakillari mazkur asarni chuqur o‘rganishga va o‘zlari uchun tegishli xulosalar chiqarishga haqli hisoblanadi. Mazkur asarni mazkur ilmiy tadqiqot ishida beqiyos qimmatga molik ekanligidan til xususiyatlarini tahlil qilib, unda qo‘llangan turg‘un iboralarni (frazeologik birliklarni) qo‘llanish doirasini o‘rganib chiqishni maqsad qilib olingan.

Ilmiy-tadqiqot kuzatishlar davomida “Qutadg‘u bilig” asari yuzasidan bir qator o‘rganishlar olib borilganini kuzatildi.

Asar XVII asrlarda rus sharqshunoslarini o‘ziga jalb qildi. 1861-yil N.I.Ilg‘minskiy ilk marotaba doston muqaddimasidan parcha va uning tarjimasini keng ommaga ma‘lum qildi.¹²

Turkshunos V.V.Radlov asar yuzasidan doimiy o‘rganishlar olib bordi.

«Qutadg‘u bilig»ni bevosita yurtimizda o‘rganish, uning uchinchi – Namangan (Toshkent) nusxasini topilishi bilan boshlanib ketdi. Bu haqida dastlab 1923-yilda “Turkiston” gazetasi xabar berdi, so‘ng Fitrat, A.Sa‘diy maqolalari bosildi. Fitratning “O‘zbek adabiyoti namunalarini”da to‘plamida shu xususidan parchalar bergan.

Hozirgi paytda Yusuf Xos Hojib hayoti va ijodini o‘rganish maktab va oliy o‘quv yurtlari dastur va darsliklariga kirib borganini ham ta’kidlash kerak. Ayniqsa, O‘zFA Til va adabiyot instituti tayyorlagan besh tomlik “O‘zbek adabiyoti tarixi”ning birinchi tomida Yusuf Xos Hojib va uning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asariga maxsus o‘rin berilgani muhim voqea bo‘ldi.

2009-2011-yillar davomida asarning yangidan tayyorlangan matni rus tiliga tarjimasini amalga oshirildi. Uni akademiklar A.Rustamov, G.Abduraxmonov, filologiya fanlari doktorlari, professorlar H.Dadaboyev va B.To‘xliyevlar amalga oshirishdi. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, asarni o‘rganish borasida nihoyatda ulkan va muhim ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Mana shu ishlar tufayli endilikda «Qutadg‘u bilig»ning paydo bo‘lishidagi manba va mantlar masalasini yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish tilshunoslikning keng imkoniyatlari va ehtiyojlarini ochib beradi.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida qo‘llangan 3370 ta leksemaning statistik tahlili amalga oshirildi, so‘zlarning genetik asosi aniqlandi. Genetik jihatdan tahlil qilingan 3370 ta leksemaning 2817 tasi turkiy (28tasi qorishiq), 416 tasi arabcha, 91 tasi fors-tojikcha, 7 tasi sanskritcha, 7 tasi so‘g‘dcha, 6 tasi xitoycha, 13 tasi gibrid so‘z, 7 tasi arabcha-forscha, 2 tasi arabcha-yunoncha, 2 tasi sanskritcha-forscha, 1 tasi forscha-hindcha, 1 tasi arabcha-lotinchalikdir. Jami 2500 tasi ism kategoriyasiga, 870 tasi esa harakat-holat kategoriyasiga¹³ mansubligi ilmiy-tadqiq qilindi.

Shunga qaramay “Qutadg‘u bilig” asar matnini lingvistik jihatlarini o‘rganish davom etmoqda. Tilshunoslikda nodir asarlardagi tarixiy frazeologiyalarni ilmiy tadqiq uchun boy material mavjudligi va

⁹ Q.Karimov.Qutadg‘u bilig. Fan, T,1971.B-9.

¹⁰ “Qutadg‘u bilig”. Namangan nusxasi, muqaddima, O‘zFA Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik instituti, inv.№ 1809.

¹¹ Q.Karimov.Qutadg‘u bilig. Fan, T,1971.13-B.

¹² Бартолог ‘д В.В. Богра-хан, упоминающий в «Кутадгу билиг». Соч., т У, М., Наука, 1968;

Очерк истории

¹³ M.F.Xolmurodova.Qutadg‘u bilig leksikasi, Fil.fan... bo‘yicha diss...avtoreferati, 2019.B-14

o'zbek frazeologiyasida hali chuqur ilmiy o'rganishlar taqozo etuvchi muammolar ko'pligiga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi kerak. Ayniqsa, o'zbek adabiyotining nodir manbasi hisoblangan. Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig" asari asosida frazeologik birliklarning semantik-funksional tadqiqini o'rganib chiqish o'ta muhimdir.

Jahon tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklar XVIII asrdan boshlangan. Xususan, rus tilshunosligida M.V.Lomonosov rus adabiy tilida frazemalarni qo'llanilishiga alohida ahamiyat qaratdi.

Tilshunoslikda frazeologiya asosan, frazeologik birlashmalarining semantik tabiati, ichki belgilarini o'rganish bilan shug'ullanishi lozim.

Frazeologiya atamasiga dunyo tilshunoslari yunon tilidan "phrasis" – ifoda, ibora va "logiya" olinganligi yuzasidan bir qator fikrlarni bildirishadi. Keng ma'noda frazeologik birliklar: tilning frazeologik tarkibini va kelib chiqish tarixiy taraqqiyotini tekshiruvchi bo'lim, tildagi muayyan frazeologizmlar majmuasi hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilshunosligida o'zbek adabiyotining tarixiy nodir asarlarida frazeologik birliklar tizimini o'rganish o'ta muhim muammolardan biridir. Nodir asarlardagi frazeologik birliklarni o'rganish orqali tildagi frazeologik birliklarning kelib chiqish tarixini, frazeologik semantik-funksional jihatlarini va frazeologik birliklar uslubiyati hamda tarix va hozirgi kun nuqtayi nazardan frazeologik qiyoslash jihatlarini haqida ma'lumotlarni o'rganish ehtiyoji tug'iladi.

Mazkur ilmiy maqolada tadqiqot ishida o'zbek adabiyotining nodir manbasi hisoblangan Yusuf Xos Hojibning "Qutadg'u bilig" asari asosida frazeologik birliklarning semantik-funksional tadqiqini o'rganishga qadam qo'yildi.

O'zbek adabiyotining nodir asari hisoblangan "Qutadg'u bilig" asari hozirgi zamon o'zbek adabiy tilini taraqqiyoti va uning rivojlanishidagi bir qator til xususiyatlarni o'zida jamlagan asardir. Asarda o'ziga xos boy leksik qatlam bilan birga bir qator turg'un birikmalarni, ya'ni frazeologik birliklar qo'llangan. "Qutadg'u bilig" asari yozilgan davr tahlil qilinishida bevosita arab tili va turkiy tillarni o'zaro birgalikda qo'llanilganiga amin bo'lamiz. Asar tili o'sha davrda keng maydonga ega bo'lgan qoraxoniylar saltanati tarkibiga kirgan barcha qabilalar uchun tushunarli bo'lgan. Shuning uchun bu asarni hozirgi xalqlarning birortasiga nisbat berish ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan to'g'ri bo'lmaydi. Har bir turkiy xalq vakillari asarni, uning til xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganishga va o'zlari uchun tegishli xulosa chiqarib olishga haqlidir.¹⁴

Asardagi frazeologik birliklarni tahlil qilganida frazeologik birliklardan qo'llanish doirasi ham juda kengligini ko'ramiz. "Qutadg'u bilig" asarida qo'llangan frazeologik birliklarning asosiy vazifasi asar matnidagi voqelikni ko'chma ma'no orqali obrazli qilib kuchaytirib berishdan iborat.

"Qutadg'u bilig" asarida keltirilgan to'rtliklardan tashqari (71.72,73-fasllar bundan mustasno) epik asarlar uchun eng qulay bo'lgan masnaviy (qo'fiyalangan ikkilik) tarzida yozilgan. Masnaviy shaklida yozilganligini inobatga olgan holda asar o'z kompozitsiyasiga ega. Asardagi voqelikni aks ettirishda frazeologik birliklardan muallif faol foydalangan. Dostondagi frazeologik birliklar o'zining tarixiy-etimologik tarkibiy tuzilishiga hamda semantik-funksional ahamiyatga ega.

Quyosh qaytdi, ya'na o'z o'rniga keldi,
Baliq quyrug'idan ko'zi burniga ko'chadi.

Ushbu misrada keltirilgan *quyosh qaytdi, ya'na o'z o'rniga keldi* frazeologik iborasi hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida iste'moldan chiqib, teskari ma'noni bildirgani kuzatish mumkin. **Quyoshni chiqishi, tong otishi, ertalab bo'lishi** kabi semantik ma'nolarni anglatadi.

Baliq quyrug'idan ko'zi burniga ko'chadi frazeologik birligi ham tarixda qo'llangan bo'lsada hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida qo'llanilmaydi. Mazkur frazeologik birlikdagi *ko'zi burniga ko'chadi* frazeologik birligini tahlil qilsak *qorong'u tushishi, kechqurun bo'lishi* kabi semantik ma'nolarni anglatishi mumkin. Bu frazeologik birliklarda ham somatik frazeologik birliklar ishtirok etmoqda. Ushbu gapda **ko'z, burun** kabi komponentlardan tashkil topgan.

Dostondagi frazeologik birliklarning ayrimlari zamonaviy o'zbek tilida struktural hamda semantik o'zgarishsiz uchragan holda qo'llangan.

Osmon qovog'ini soldi, ko'zidan yosh sochmoqda,
Gullar yuz ochmoqda, kulmoqda qah-qahlamoqda.

Osmon qovog'ini soldi, ko'zidan yosh sochildi frazeologik birlik tarixiy kelib chiqishi metaforik asosida qurilgan. Bunda **qovoqni**

solinishi va ko'zdan yoshni sochilishi frazeologik birliklar bir-biri bilan o'zaro farzeologik sinonimiyani ketirib chiqarib, insonning **xafa bo'lishi** semantik ma'nolarni anglatgan. Yuqoridagi frazeologik iboralarning semantik ma'nolari o'zgarishsiz hozirgi kunda ham qo'llanilmoqda. **Osmon qovog'ini solishi, ko'zdan yosh sochilishi** farzeologik iborasi orqali tabiat inijligi, ya'ni havoning sovish holatini semantik jihatdan anglatgan. Gapda qovoq, ko'z komponentlaridan keng foydalangan. Ushbu gapda somatik frazeologik birliklardan mohirona qo'llanilgan.

O'zbek adabiyotida til taraqqiyotini aks ettiruvchi nodir asarlardan biri "Qutadg'u bilig"dagi frazeologik birliklarni kuzatish jarayonida asarning yozilganligiga juda ko'p davrlar o'tgan bo'lsada, undagi frazeologik birliklarning asosiy mavzulari saqlanib qolganligiga amin bo'lindi.

Yuqoridagi farzeologik birliklarning semantik ma'nolarini tahlil qilib chiqilganida asardagi ko'chma ma'nolardan hosil bo'lib obrazlilik va jozibadorlikni yanada kuchaytirib berish maqsadida muallif frazeologik birliklardan keng qo'llangan.

"Qutadg'u bilig" asarida somatik frazeologik birliklarning **ko'z, qo'l, qovoq, yuz, til, bosh** kabi komponentlari ko'p o'rinda uchraydi. Bundan ko'rinadiki, frazeologik birliklarning kelib chiqishida harakatga keltiruvchi obyektning alohida o'rni mavjud.

Misol:

Kitob so'zlari ko'z va qo'ldan tutadi,
Ikkala dunyo ishlarini so'zlaydi.

Osmon qovog'ini soldi, ko'zidan yosh sochmoqda,
Gullar yuz ochdi, kulmoqda qah-qahlamoqda.

Tahlil qilish davomida "... ko'z va qo'ldan tutadi" frazemasi tarixiy frazeologik birlik sifatida shakllanib, somatik frazeologik birlik sifatida yuzaga kelgan. Matndagi "... ko'z va qo'ldan tutadi" frazeologik birligi fe'ldan tashkil topgan bo'lib, **yetaklamoq va tarbiyalamoq** semantik ma'nolarni anglatgan. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida **...ko'z va qo'ldan tutadi** iborasi hozirgi o'zbek tilida ham iste'molda qo'llaniladi. Sh.Rahmatullayevning "Izohli frazeologik lug'at"ida "ko'z tikmoq", "ko'z uzmay", "ko'z tashlamoq", "ko'z yummoq" kabi "ko'z tutmoq" frazeologik birliklarning variantlari keltirilgan.

"Osmon qovog'ini soldi, ko'zidan yosh sochmoqda" frazeologik birliklarida ham inson organizmlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan a'zolar asosida tashkil topgan. Bu frazemalar ham tarixiy frazeologik birlik sifatida shakllangan, bevosita metaforik ko'chma asosida tuzilgan. Bunda tabiatdagi ob-havoni o'zgarishini inson qovog'ini solishiga o'xshagani, **ko'zdan yoshni oqishi** esa yomg'irni yog'ishiga o'xshashligini ko'rish mumkin.

Frazeologik birliklar tarixiy bo'lishi bilan birga hozirgi zamonaviy tilimizda ham funksional-semantik jihatdan qo'llanib kelinmoqda.

Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, frazeologik birliklar qat'iy bir qolipga kirishi hamda ko'chma ma'no yoki fikrni anglatib bir butun vazifani bajarishga asoslanadi. Misoldagi **"Osmon qovog'ini soldi, ko'zdan yosh sochmoqda"** turg'un birikmalar buni asosi bo'la oladi.

Frazeologizm, frazeologik birlik, frazema – ikki yoki undan ortiq so'zdan tashkil topgan, ma'noviy jihatdan o'zaro bog'liq so'z birikmasi yoki gapga teng keladigan, yaxlitligicha ko'chma ma'noda qo'llaniladigan va bo'linmaydigan, barqaror (turg'un) bog'lanmalarning umumiy nomi hisoblanadi. Frazeologizmlar, shaklan o'zlariga o'xshash sintaktik tuzilmalardan farqli ravishda, nutqda so'zlarni erkin tanlash, almashtirish yo'li bilan yuzaga kelmaydi, balki ma'no va muayyan leksik-grammatik tarkibli, avvaldan tayyor material sifatida qo'llaniladi, ya'ni frazeologizm tarkibidan biror qismni chiqarib tashlash, tushib qoldirish mumkin emas, tarixiy qo'llanish me'yorlariga, usullariga ega bo'lib, ularning ma'nolari nutqiy jarayonda oydinlashadi.¹⁵

Birinchidan, sog'lom trikklik kerak,
U kishi og'ishmay xizmat qilib **yuzini yorug' qiladi.**

Misradagi **yuzini yorug' qiladi** somatik frazeologik birliklari tahlil qilinishida somatik farzeologikning chatishma turiga kiradi. Gapdagi frazemalar gap tarkibining so'zlarining leksik ma'nosiga bog'liq emasligi ko'rinadi. **Yuzini yorug' bo'lishi** frazeologik iborada bevosita sinekdoxa ko'chimi asosida hosil bo'lgan.

¹⁴ Q.Karimov.Qutadg'u bilig.O'zbekiston,T-1971,5-B.

¹⁵ D.S.Usmonova, M.I.Yusupova.Turli tizimli tillardagi somatik frazeologik birliklarning semantik tadqiqi.A.2022, 8-b.

Insonning yuzi – butun *shaxsga* ko‘chgan bo‘lib, “**ko‘zlagan maqsadiga og‘ishmay yetishi**”, “**uyalib qolmasligi**” bu gapda anglashilgan semantik ma‘no frazeologik birlik tarkibidagi so‘zlarga bog‘liq emasligi kuzatildi.

Shoirming so‘zi bunga o‘xshatish uchun mos keladi, Uni o‘qisa, **o‘quvchining ko‘zi ochiladi**.

O‘quvchining ko‘zi ochiladi somatik frazeologik birlik sifatida frazeologik ma‘nosi gap tarkibidagi so‘zlarning ma‘nosi asosida izohlangan. Bunda o‘quvchi “yaxshi bilim olishi”ga ishora qilingan. Bu

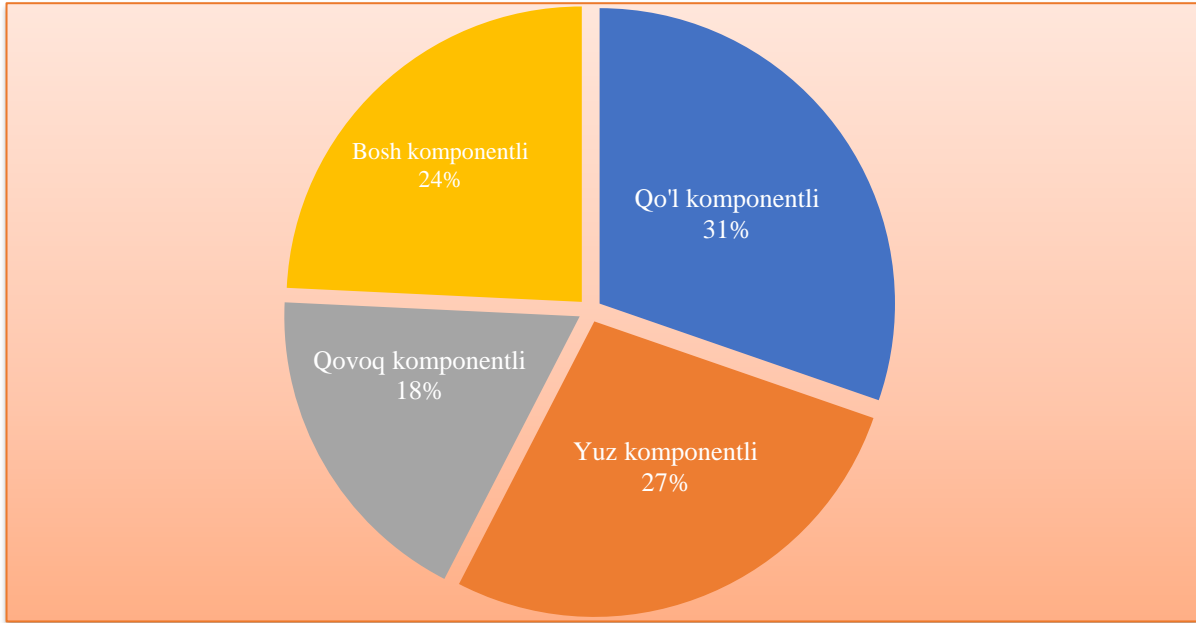
yerda ham inson tana a‘zosiga ishora qilgan, frazeologik birlikning frazeologik butunlik turiga kiradi.

Somatik frazeologik birliklar XI asrda yaratilgan “Qutadgu bilig” asarida juda ko‘plab uchraydi.

Tilshunoslikda frazeologik birliklari badiiy asarni va nutqning obrazli va emotsional ta‘sirini kuchaytirishiga alohida ahamiyati bor.

Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida asar mazmunini obrazlilik asosida badiylashtirish maqsadida bir qator frazeologik birliklar qo‘llanilgan.

Asar matnida somatik frazeologik birliklardan keng qo‘llanganini kuzatish davomida quyidagi natijalar erishildi.



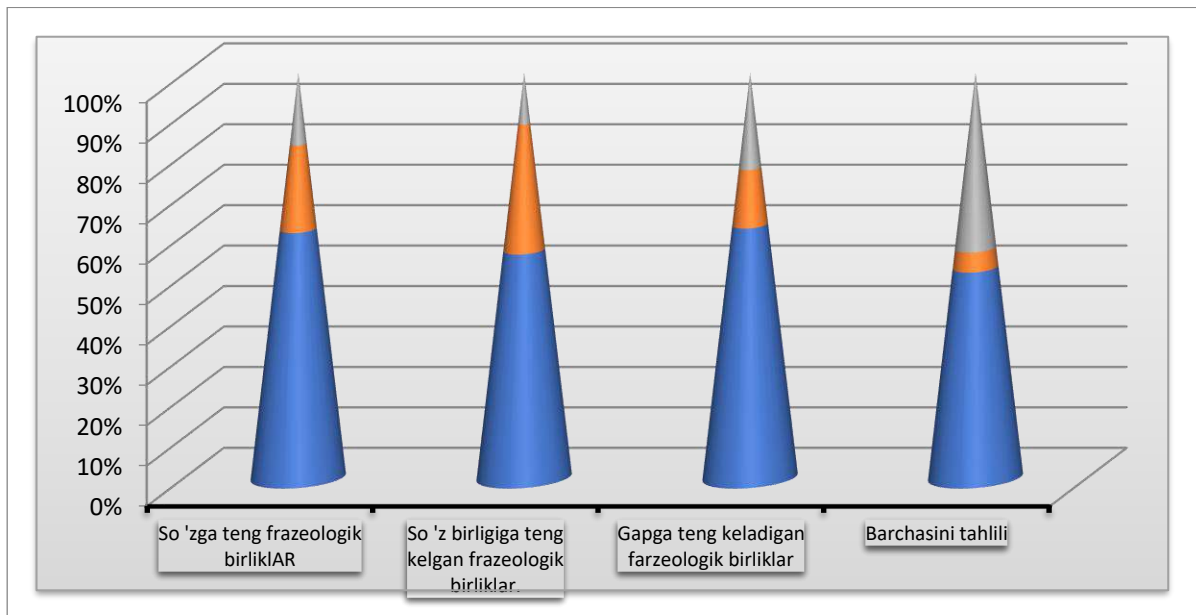
1-rasm. “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida somatik frazeologik birliklardan foydalanilganlik ko‘rsatkichlari.

Yusuf Xos Hojibning “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida asarni badiiyligini va jozibadorligini oshirishda bosh komponentli frazeologik birliklardan 24 foiz va qo‘l komponentli frazeologik birliklardan 31 foiz, qovoq komponentli frazeologik birliklardan 18 foiz, yuz komponentli frazeologik birliklardan 27 foiz qo‘llanganligini ko‘ramiz.

“Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida muallif tomonidan foydalanilgan frazeologik birliklarni struktural tuzilishiga ega.

Asardagi frazeologik birliklar ba‘zi bir grammatik xususiyatlarga egadir.

1. So‘zga teng kelgan frazeologik birliklar: **qo‘lidan tut** – ushla ma‘nosini bildiradi.
2. So‘z birikmasiga teng kelgan frazeologik iboralar: **osmon qovog‘ini soldi, ko‘zdan yosh sochmoqda** – ob havo yomonlashgan
3. Gappa teng kelgan frazeologik birliklar: **o‘quvchining ko‘zi ochiladi** – o‘quvchi bilimli va axloqli bo‘ldi.



2-rasm. Frazeologik birliklarning grammatik xususiyati ko‘rsatkichlari.

Frazeologik birliklarning grammatik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilinganida so‘zga teng frazeologik birliklar – 60 foizni tashkil qilgan.

So‘z birikmasiga teng kelgan frazeologik birliklar – 50 foizni tashkil qilgan.

Gappa teng kelgan frazeologik birliklar – 58 foizni tashkil qilgan. Shunda “Qutadg‘u bilig” asarida xalq og‘zaki ijodiga mansub bo‘lgan maqol janri keng qo‘llanilib, asarda frazeologik birliklardan 58 foizi frazeologik birliklardan foydalanilganligi aniqlandi. Asar yozilish davri

garchi XI asrga to'g'ri kelsada, unda qo'llanilgan frazeologik birliklarning semalari o'z semantik ma'nolarini saqlab qolgan.

Xulosa va takliflar. Nutqda somatik frazeologik birliklar barcha tillarda ko'plab qo'llanadi. Somatik frazeologik birliklar asosan odamning tana a'zolari yoki hayvonlarning xatti-harakatlarini kuzatishga asoslangan. Odamning hissiy holatini o'ziga tortadigan nutqning majoziy metoforik burilishi hisoblanadi.

Yusuf Xos Hojibning XI asrdan yaratilgan "Qutadg'u bilig" asarida somatik frazeologik birliklardan qo'llanilganligi juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Tilshunoslikda frazeologik birliklardan qo'llanish tarixi hamda kelib chiqish usullarini kuzatish mumkin. "Qutadg'u bilig" asarida bu kabi frazeologik birliklarni qo'llanilishida *bosh, ko'z, yurak, til, qovoq* kabi inson tana a'zolaridan keng qo'llanilganiga amin bo'lindi. Yuqoridagi qayd qilingan tahlildan, shuni anglash mumkinki, inson tana a'zolari asosida tashkil topgan somatik frazeologik birliklar eng ko'p ishlatiladigan inson tana a'zolari va kam ishlatiladigan ison

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3. Q.Karimov.Qutadg'u bilig.O'zbekiston,T.(1971),5,14-B.
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10. Бартольд В.В. Богда-хан, упомянутый в «Кутадгу билиг». Соч., т У, М.. Наука, 1968; Очерк истории
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12. Maxmudova Zilola. (2023). TALIM MUASSASI RAHBARLARIDA YUKSAK AXLOQIY SIFATLARI RIVOJLANTIRISH. *International Multidisciplinary Journal of Universal Scientific Prospectives*,1(2), 78-83. Retrieved from <https://izlanuvchi.uz/index.php/iz/article/view/17>
13. Toxirjon, U. (2024). PEDAGOGIKA VA PSIXOLOGIYA O'RTASIDAGI O'ZARO TA'SIRNI O'RGANISH. *Integration of Economy and Education in the 21st century*, 2(2), 22-27.

tana a'zolari asosida tuzilgan somatik frazeologik birliklarga bo'lish mumkin.

Tilda somatik frazeologik birliklar to'liq tahlil qilish uchun frazeologik birliklar mohiyatining tarkibiy tuzilishi, ularni semantik jihatdan tashkil topishidagi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni aniq tasavvur qilish zarur.

Tilga xos materiallar ustida olib borilgan tahlillar natijasida quyidagi guruhlarini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Bunda somatik frazeologik birliklar ma'no jihatdan bir-biriga mos keladi, biroq frazeologik birliklar tarkibida turli somatizmlar – tana a'zolari qismlari qo'llaniladi. Yana somatik frazeologik birliklar turli ma'no kasb etadi, biroq bir xil somatizmlar qo'llaniladi. Shu bilan birga somatik frazeologik birliklar turli ma'no kasb etadi, biroq bir xil somatizmlar qo'llaniladi.¹⁶

Bu kabi farzeologik birliklarni asar matnida qo'llanilishi asardagi obrazlilikni kuchaytirib berishga xizmat qiladi.

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15. Umarov Tokhirjon. (2024). PROVISION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN EXTREME SITUATIONS IS SOCIAL. *International Multidisciplinary Journal of Universal Scientific Prospectives*, 2(2), 1-6. Retrieved from <https://izlanuvchi.uz/index.php/iz/article/view/28>

16. В статье представлена информация о роли педагогики и психологии в повышении качества и эффективности образования, формировании зрелого поколения. Данное научное исследование исследует решающую роль симбиотических взаимоотношений педагогики и психологии в . (2024). YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA IJTIMOIIY-INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR, 2(2), 5-12. <https://nuzjournals.uz/index.php/yoiit/article/view/79>

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¹⁶M.I.Gadoyeva. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarda somatik frazeologik birliklar pragmatikasi. NamDu ilmiy axborotnomasi. (2021.3-son)



TARBIYASI QIYIN O'QUVCHILARNI KASB-HUNARGA YO'NALTIRISH MASALALARI

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Qo'qon universiteti "Ta'lim" kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

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keywords

deviant xulq, tarbiyasi qiyinlik, nazoratga olish, individual xususiyat, qiziqish, qobiliyat, past o'zlashtiruvchilar, kasb-hunar, ongli kasb tanlash, to'g'ri tanlov qabul qilish

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish muammolari va yechimlari to'g'risidagi fikr va mulohazalar keltirib o'tilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish mavzusida izlanishlarni amalga oshirgan Sharq va G'arb olimlari va izlanuvchilarining o'nlab asarlari hamda tadqiqot ishlarini o'rganilib chiqildi. Mamlakatimizda o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish masalalari hamda ta'lim muassasalarida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar o'rganildi. Tadqiqotni olib borish uchun so'rovnomalar, test, kasblar tuzilmasi metodi va suhbat usullaridan keng foydalanilgan. Natijalar qismida tadqiqot natijasida kelib chiqqan natijalar, ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil va muhokama qilindi. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish masalalariga mazkur maqolada katta e'tibor qaratilindi. Maqola so'ngida muallif xulosasi va takliflari keltirib o'tildi.

Kirish. Globallashuv jadal suratlarida o'sib borayotgan davrda, yurtimizda yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasiga hamma davrdagi kabi eng muhim va dolzarb masala sifatida qaralmoqda. Sababi yoshlar kelajagimiz, ertangi kunning chinakam egalari hisoblanadi. Shuningdek jamiyat rivoji va ravnaqida yoshlarning o'rni beqiyosdir. Yoshlar bilan ishlash masalasi dolzarb masala hisoblanib, bu haqida prezidentimiz Sh.M. Mirziyoyev yoshlar forumida so'zlagan nutqida "Qanchalik qiyin bo'lmasin, biz yoshlar tarbiyasi bo'yicha o'zimizga xos va ta'sirchan, bugungi kunga hamohang usullarni izlab topishimiz kerak. Jondan aziz farzandlarimizni buzg'unchi va zararli g'oyalar, jinoyatchilik, g'iyohvandlik, loqaydlik, ma'naviy qashshoqlik kayfiyatidan asrashimiz zarur" – degan edilar. Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgan dastlabki yillardan boshlab, barcha sohalarida yoshlar uchun imkoniyatlar yaratilib, yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasiga alohida davlat siyosati sifatida qarab kelinmoqda. Xalqimizning ma'naviy qudrati va boqiy an'analari asrab-avaylash va butun dunyoga tarannum etishga albatta yoshlarimiz qodirdirlar. Yurtimiz bayrog'ini dunyo sahnalarida turli sohalarida baland ko'tarib O'zbekiston nomini dunyoga tanitayotgan yoshlarimiz soni kun sayin ortib bormoqda. Ular sportda, san'atda, fan va madaniyat sohalarida jahon yoshlari bilan bellashib, o'z iqtidorlarini namoyon qilib kelmoqdalar. Davlatimiz rahbari forumda yoshlar kelajagi bilan bog'liq har qanday vazifa birlamchi ahamiyatga ega ekanini alohida ta'kidlab "Yoshlar bilan ishlash Prezidentdan tortib vazirgacha – hammamizning eng asosiy ishimizga aylanishi zarur. Har qaysi hokim, har bir vazir, har qaysi mahalla raisi "Bugun men yoshlar uchun nima ish qildim? Ertaga farzandlarimiz uchun yana nima qilishim kerak?" degan savollarga javob beradigan, shunday e'tiqod bilan yashaydigan vaqt keldi" – deya nutq so'zlagan edilar. Ta'lim va tarbiya qushning juft qanotiga qiyoslanadi. Shu boisdan ham ta'lim va tarbiyani bir-biridan ayro tasavvur qilib bo'linmaydi. Ta'lim muassasalarida pedagogik jarayonlardagi asosiy muammolardan biri bu, tarbiyasi qiyin o'smirlar bilan ishlash hisoblanadi. 12-16 yoshli o'g'il-qizlar o'spirin hisoblanib, bu davrda shaxs rivojlanish davrida katta ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga bu davr ota-onalar va pedagoglar shuningdek o'spirinlar uchun ham qiyin davr hisoblanadi. Bu davrda yoshlarning hayot faoliyati va sharoiti anchayin o'zgaradi. Ruhiyatida qayta qurilish ro'y beradi. Tengqurlari bilan muomala qilishda, shuningdek ijtimoiy maqomida o'zgarishlar ro'y beradi, ota-onalar va ustozlar tomonidan talablar kuchayadi. Tarbiyadagi og'ishlar o'quvchilarni turli darajadagi salbiy holatlarga qo'l urishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bu yoshdagi tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish masalasi muhim hisoblanadi. Kasb-yo'li hunarga yo'naltirish orqali ijobiy natijalarga erishish mumkin. Yoshlar bilan olib boriladigan ta'lim-tarbiya masalalarida kasb-hunarning ahamiyati katta ekanligini buyuk ajdodlarimizning ham kasb-hunar egallashga asosiy masala sifatida qarab kelganlaridan bilsak bo'ladi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Sharq mutafakkirlari ta'limotida o'g'il va qizlarga ta'lim va tarbiya berish bilan birga kasb-hunarga o'rgatish zarurati haqida ma'lumotlar qoldirilgan. Bundan ko'rinadiki, kasb-hunar tanlash va kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish masalalari bugungi kun uchun emas, balki qadim-qadimdan azaliy muammo va muhim masala sifatida o'rganib kelinmoqda.

Abu Nasr Farobiy (873-950, Farob shahri, Damashq) o'zining "Fozil odamlar shahri", "Baxt saodatga erishuv to'g'risida", nomli asarlarida farzandlarga ta'lim va tarbiya berish borasida o'zining qimmatli fikrlarini qoldirgan buyuk qomusiy olim. Farobiy kasb-hunar egallash haqidagi fikrlarini bildirib, qimmatli maslahatlarni berganlar. Ta'lim-so'z va ko'nikmalar majmuyi, tarbiya esa amaliy malakalardan iborat ish-harakat ekanligi, ma'lum kasb-hunarga berilgan, u bilan qiziqqan kishilar shu kasb-hunarning chinakam shaydosi bo'lishini aytgan. Farobiyning fikricha, insonning kasb-hunar va san'atdagi fazilatiga tug'ma emas, balki o'zlari istab erishishlari haqidagi fikrlarini bildiradilar².

Abu Ali ibn Sino. Abu Ali ibn Sinoning "Tadbir-ul manzil" asarida kamolotga erishishning birinchi mezonini sanalgan ma'rifatni egallashga da'vat etadi. Ibn Sino bolani maktabda o'qitish va tarbiyalash zarurligini qayd etib, maktabga barcha kishilarning bolalari tortilishi va birga o'qitilishi va tarbiyalanishi lozim deb, bolani uy sharoitida yakka o'qitishga qarshi bo'lgan. Bolani maktabda jamoa bo'lib o'qitishning foydasini ifodalab bergan. Ibn Sinoning fikricha insonlar xulq-atvorida birmuncha nuqsonlar bor. Bular: aldash, rashk, o'ch olish, adovat, bo'hton, iradosizlik kabildir. Bu albatta, tarbiya jarayonida ustoz va muallimlarga biroz qiyinchilik keltirishi mumkin. Ibn Sinoning mehnatsevarlik tarbiyasi borasidagi fikrlari ham diqqatga sazovordir. U har bir bolani hunarga o'rgatish shart deydi³.

Yusuf Xos Hojib (1019-1077). "Qutadg'u bilig" asarida xulq-odobni targ'ib qilish masalalarini qo'ygan. Kasb-hunar ta'limning ijtimoiy-siyosiy, moddiy va ma'naviy taraqqiyotining o'lchovi sifatida qaragan. Yusuf Xos Hojib jamiyat taraqqiyoti va xalq farovonligida muhim o'ringa ega bo'lgan dehqonlar, chorvadorlar, savdogarlar, tabiblar, olimlar haqida muhim fikrlarini bayon etadi va har birini jamiyatdagi o'rini ko'rsatib beradi⁴.

Suqrot eramizdan avval 469-399-yilda yashab ijod etgan. Suqrotning fikricha ta'lim-tarbiyadan kutilgan maqsad, buyumlar tabiatini o'rganish bo'lmay, balki kishining bilim olish, axloqni kamol toptirishi bo'lmog'i lozimligini aytib o'tadi

Platon eramizdan avvalgi 424-347-yillarda yashagan. U Suqrotning shogirdi bo'lib, davlatni mustahkamlash va yuksak g'oyalarni amalga oshirishning birdan-bir vositasi tarbiya ekanligini qayd etgan. Bolalar tarbiyasida 6 yoshgacha davlat tomonidan tayinlab qo'yilgan tarbiyachilar rahbarligida tarbiyalanishini tavsiya etadi. 7

¹ -ega <https://yuz.uz/uz/news/shavkat-mirziyoev-yoshlar-kelajagi-bilan-bogliq-har-qanday-vazifa-birlamchi-ahamiyatga>

² Abu Nasr Farobiy. Fozil odamlar shahri. – T.: Xalq merosi, 1993. – B. 159.

³ Abu Ali ibn Sino. Tadbir-ul manzil. Muhammad Najmiy Zinjoni tarjimai – Tehron: Eron, milliy kutubxonasi, 1902 -28-bet

⁴ Yusuf Xos Hojibning „Qutadg'u bilig“ asari, T., 1991;

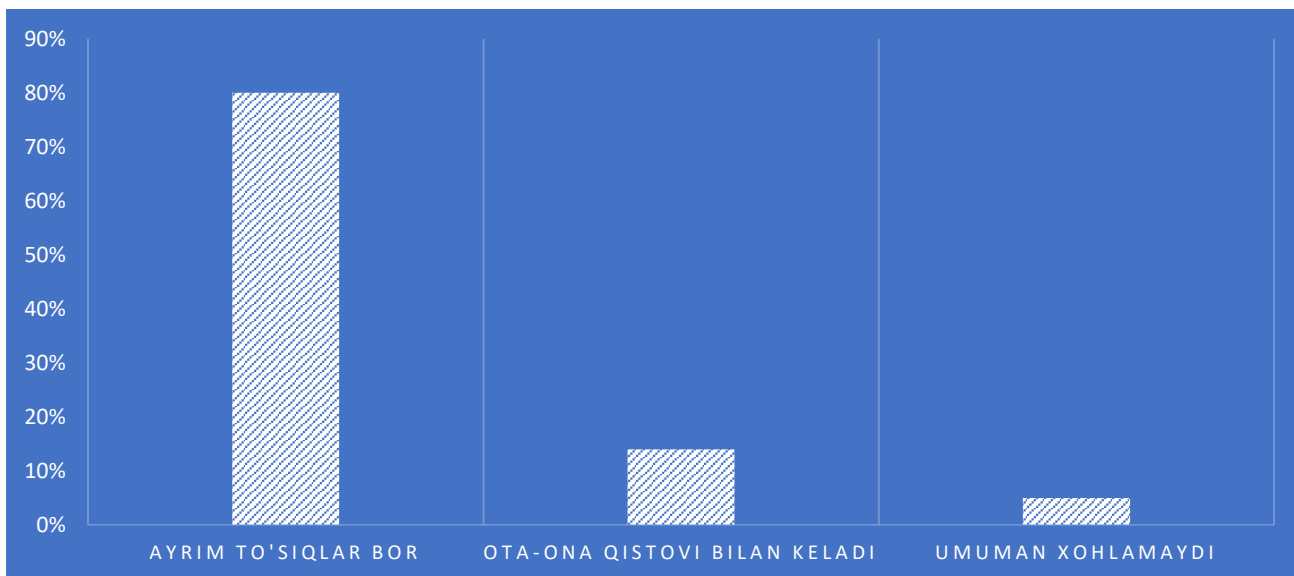
yoshdan 12 yoshgacha esa davlat maktablarida tahsil olib, ularga o'qish, yozish, hisob, musiqa va ashula darslari o'rgatilishini tasiyi etadi.

Demokrit eramizdan avvalgi 460-370-yillarda yashagan. U ta'lim va tarbiya haqida fikr bildirar ekan, tarbiyani tabiatga muvofiqlashtirish masalasini birinchi bo'lib ilgari surgan olim edi. U "tabiat va tarbiya bir-biriga o'xshaydi" deydi. "Ta'lim mehnat asosidagina go'zal narsalarni hosil qiladi" deb fikr bildirgan. Insonlarning nuqsonlarini yo'qotishga optimistik yondoshishning psixologik asoslarini psixolog **S. L. Rubinshteyn** qayd etib o'tadi: "Kishining zaif va yaramas tomonlari bilan kurashishda – deb yozadi u, muvaffaqiyatga avvalo, uning kuchli tomonlarini qidirib topib erishish mumkin. Sho'x qiliqlar orasida ko'pincha vaqtida foydalana olinmagan qanchadan-qancha kuchlar yotadi" – deydi olim. Demak, ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonlarida o'quvchi yoshlarni individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish, kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish orqali tarbiyasi qiyin o'smirlarni hayotga tayyorlab borish eng samarali usul sanalar ekan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Tarbiyasi qiyin bolalar nafaqat oilalarning balki, jamiyatning ham og'riqli masalasidir. Tarbiyasi qiyin

bolalar bilan ishlashda o'quvchilarga individual yondoshishning eng muhim sharti, ularning xususiyatlarini mukammal bilishdir. Aks holda, individual yondashish haqidagi har qanday gap quruq safсата bo'lib qoladi. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish maqsadida Namangan viloyati Namangan tumanida joylashgan 1-sonli maktabda tadqiqot ishlari olib borildi. Tadqiqot olib borish jarayonida quyidagi natijalarga ega bo'lindi.

Tadqiqot natijasi. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilar bilan maktab ta'lim tizimiga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini o'rganish, kelajak maqsadlari va kasb-hunar tanlashga munosabatlarini aniqlash maqsadida jami 21 nafar o'quvchi respondent sifatida tanlab olindi va ular bilan so'rovnoma o'tkazildi. So'rovnoma maqsadi Natijalarga ko'ra 21 nafar respondentdan 17 nafarida maktabda o'qish istagi borligi ammo ayrim sabablar bunga xalal berishini aytishdi, 3 nafar respondent maktabga ota-onasining qistovi bilan kelishini, 1 nafari esa maktabni umuman xohlamasliklari aniqlandi.

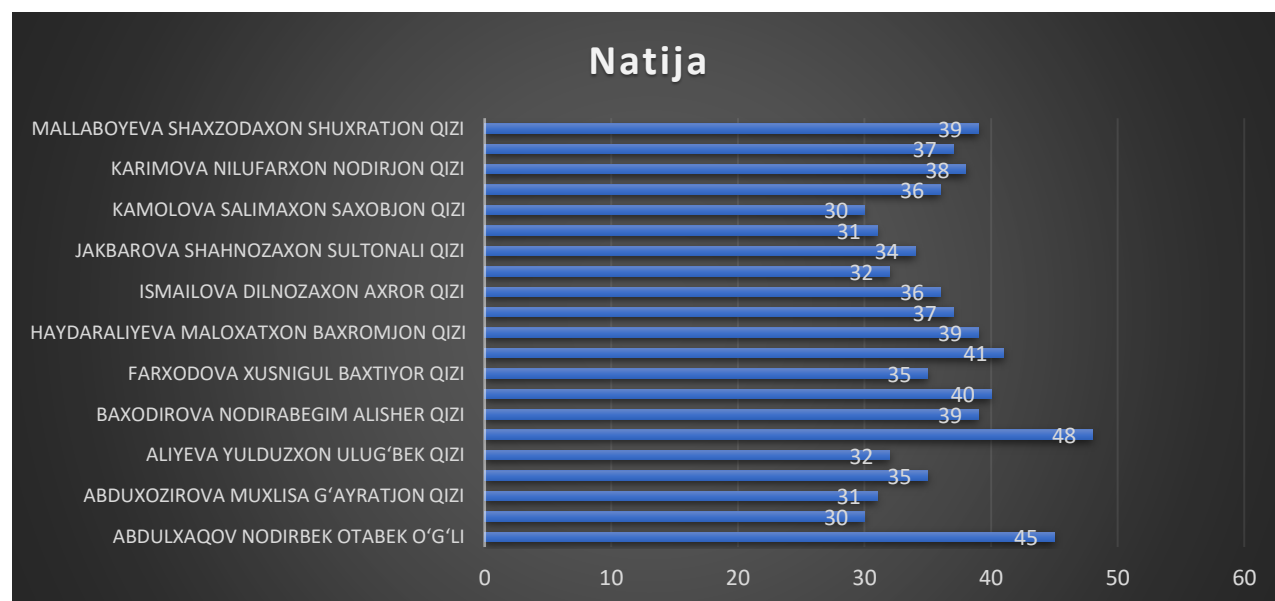


1-rasm. Respondentlar bilan o'tkazilingan maktab ta'limiga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini o'rganish so'rovnoma natijasi (foizda)

Sinaluvchilarning ichki his-tuyg'ularida kechayotgan salbiy xususiyatlarni yuzaga chiqarish maqsadida "Mavjud bo'lmagan hayvon" proyektiv metodikasi o'tkazildi. Bu proyektiv metodikani o'tkazishdan asosiy maqsad ularning harakter xususiyatlarida shakllanib borayotgan agressivlik, o'jarlik, qaysarlik, kelajakka ishonchsizlik kabi illatlar mavjudligini aniqlash. Natijalarga ko'ra 21 nafar

respondentlarning barchasida agressivlik, o'jarlik, qaysarlik, kelajakka ishonchsizlik kabi illatlar mavjudligini aniqlandi.

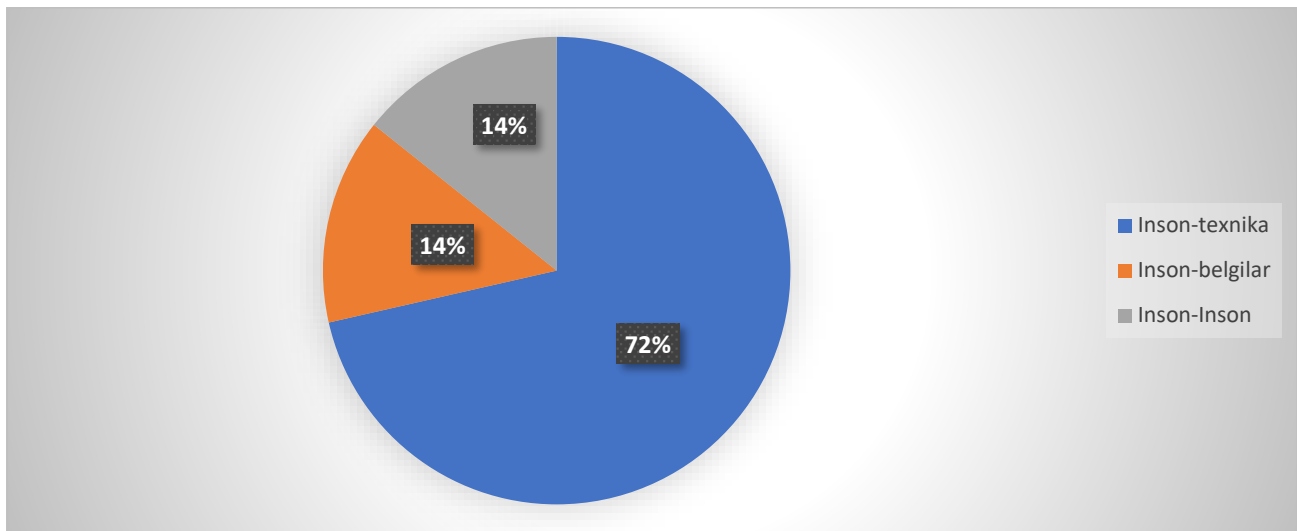
Respondentlarning xavotirlanish darajasini aniqlash maqsadida V.Zunga testi o'tkazildi. Test natijalariga ko'ra sinaluvchilarning 18 nafarida depressiv holati past normal holda, 3 nafar sinaluvchida esa depressiv holat mavjudligi aniqlandi.



2-rasm. Respondentlar bilan o'tkazilingan xavotirlanishni aniqlash metodi natijalari (foizda)

E.A.Klimov tomonidan tavsiya etilgan kasblar tuzilmasidan iborat metodika yordamida tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini aniqlashga harakat qildik. Bu metodikada 15 mehnat obyektiga ko'ra 5 ta kasb turlari ajratiladi. O'tkazilgan metodika

natijalariga ko'ra 15 nafar respondentda inson-texnika belgilar tizimiga bo'lgan qiziqish, 3 nafar respondentda inson-belgilar tizimiga bo'lgan qiziqish, 3 nafar respondentda esa inson-inson belgilar tizimi bo'yicha qiziqishlar borligi aniqlandi.



3-rasm. Kasblar tuzilmasi metodikasi tahlili natijasi (foizda)

Tadqiqot muhokamasi. Tadqiqot olib borish jarayonlarida shunga amin bo'ldikki, tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilar bilan ishlash jarayonida har bir shaxsda alohida qobiliyat va iqtidor borligini esda saqlab ish olib borish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. Tanlab olingan har bir o'quvchining tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra kasblarga bo'lgan qiziqishlari aniqlandi. Ulardagi ta'lim-tarbiyaga bo'lgan munosabatni o'zgariganligi ham aniqlandi. Ular o'z tengdoshlaridan o'qishda ortda qolgan sababli ulardagi bilish jarayonlari yaxshi rivojlanmagan bo'ladi. Ular o'zlari uchun qiziqarli bo'lgan mashg'ulotlar, mehnat jarayonlari bor bo'lsa ham bajarishni istamaydiganlar toifasiga kirib boradi. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilar muntazam maktab intizomi va tartibini buzadilar, o'qishni xohlashmaydi, o'qituvchilar, tengdoshlar, ota-onalar bilan nizolashadi. Maktabni tashlab ketishadi, o'zlarini omdsiz deb bilishadi, ular daydilik qilishadi, spirtli ichimliklar iste'mol qilishadi, huquqbuzarlik sodir etishadi. Aynan o'spirinlar jismoniy yoki jinsiy zo'rvonlik oqibatida shu davrda tanglik holatiga tushib qolish ehtimoli yuqori bo'ladi. O'quvchilarning pedagogik jihatdan tarbiyalanmaganliklari ijtimoiy pedagogik hodisa bo'lib, oilaviy va maktab tarbiyasining kamchiligidir. Maktabdan tashqari tarbiya ishini qoniqarsiz yo'lga qo'yilganligi natijasidir. O'quvchi o'spirin uchun asosiy faoliyat bu ta'lim olishdir. Ta'lim olish jarayonlarida tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilar bilan ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlarida ularni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish eng muhim masala hisoblanadi. Sababi yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchida o'ziga bo'lgan ishonch past, hayotga bo'lgan umidsizlik esa yuqori darajada bo'ladi. Hech narsani uddalay olmasan degan ta'kidlar ostida bunday o'quvchilarning iqtidor va qiziqishlari yashirin qolib ketadi. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarda aniqlangan qiziqish va xohishlarga asoslanib ular bilan kasb-hunarga oid treninglar tashkillash, kasblar olami mavzusida suhbatlar, ochiq eshiklar kunida o'quvchilarni kasb-hunar maktablari, universitet, institutlarga sayohatga olib borish orqali kasb yoki hunar tanlashdagi muhim bo'lgan tanlovlarni qabul qilishlariga ko'maklashish lozim.

Muhokama. Ta'lim muassasalarida tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilar bilan ishlash uchun har bir pedagogda psixologik bilim bo'lishi muhim sanaladi. Sababi o'quvchilarning ruhiy holati va ular bilan qanday til topisha olish uchun psixologik bilim zarurati yuzaga keladi. Tarbiyasi

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Abu Ali ibn Sino. Tadbir-ul manzil. Muhammad Najmiy Zinjoni tarjimai – Tehron: Eron, milliy kutubxonasi, 1902 -28-bet
2. Abu Nasr Forobiy. Fozil odamlar shahri. – T.: Xalq merosi, 1993. – B. 159.
3. Yusuf Xos Hojibning „Qutadg'u bilig“ asari, T., 1991;
4. Asilova Sanobar Xatamboevna. (2023). O'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirishda pedagogik-psixologik yordam. [Data set]. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10429442>

qiyin o'quvchining ruhiyatidagi o'zgarishlar muntazam o'zgaruvchanligi sababli ularni qiziqishlarini aniqlash to'g'ri tanlov qabul qilishga o'rgatish biroz mushkul hisoblanadi. Bola kamolotining aynan shu davrini murakkab davr deb ataladi. Ota-onalar shuningdek, pedagogik sohada hali tajribasi kam bo'lgan pedagoglar o'smirlar yoshidagi o'quvchilarni ko'p hollarda o'smirlarni tarbiyalash juda qiyin deb o'ylaydilar. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni pedagogik jarayonlarda qo'llab-quvvatlashda, ularga individual yondoshish va motivatsiya berish uchun pedagoglar doimo ularni o'z nazoratlaridan chetda qoldirmasliklari lozim. Qolaversa, pedagogik bilim va tajribalaridan foydalanib, tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirishning samarali usullarini topishlari mumkin. Aynan kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish orqali o'quvchilarni vaqtlari samarali o'tishini biz amaliyotlarda ko'p bor kuzatganmiz.

Takliflar. Yuqoridagi fikr va mulohazalarda kelib chiqqan holda tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish bo'yicha quyidagi takliflarni beramiz:

1. Pedagogik tarbiyasi og'irlikni sabablarini o'rganib chiqish.
2. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'smirlar bilan yaxshi munosabat o'rnatish shaxsiy qiziqishi bilan tanishib chiqish.
3. O'quvchidagi ijobiy hislatlarni to'plash va guruhda namuna sifatida ko'rsatib rag'batlantirib borish.
4. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarning tarbiyasiga bosqichma-bosqich yondashuv.
5. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni inqirozli holatdan chiqishlari uchun yordam berish.
6. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirishda motivatsiyani o'rni juda muhimdir. Motivatsiya o'quvchilarning maqsadlarini tushunish, ularga o'zlarini qo'llab-quvvatlashlari va rivojlantirishlari uchun yordam beradi.
7. Tarbiyasi qiyin o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish uchun amaliyotga asoslangan o'qish modeli tashkil etish. Amaliyotga asoslangan o'qish o'quvchilarni qiziqishlarini orttiradi va real hayotda kasb-hunarga oid mashg'ulotlar va loyihalar orqali o'zlarini sinab ko'rish imkoniyati ham beriladi.

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BOLALAR TAFAKKURINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA AYRIM DIDAKTIK O'YINLARNING AHAMIYATI

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keywords

maktabgacha ta'lim, ijtimoiy muhit, o'yin ichida o'yinlar, jismoniy rivojlanish, bilish jarayonlarini rivojlantirish.

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha va maktab ta'limi hududidagi maktabgacha ta'lim agentligining 2023-yil 28-avgustdagi 99-sonli buyrug'ining 2 yo'nalishi ya'ni davlatimiz tomonidan berilgan metodik qo'llanmalar didaktik va rivojlantiruvchi o'yinlardan to'g'ri va oqilona qo'llay olishga qaratilgan. Didaktik o'yinlar haqida ma'lumotlar, didaktik o'yinlar orqali bolalarda topqirlik, hushyorlik, hozirjavoblik, diqqatini yig'ishga o'z fikrini bildira olishga nutqining rivojlanishdagi ahamiyatlari haqida yoritilgan. Chunki o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlod komil yetuk, mukammal shaxs bo'lib yetishida o'yin faoliyatining o'rni, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ularning yoshi va intilishiga qarab, faol va rivojlantiruvchi o'yinlarni misol tariqasida keltirilgan. Adabiyotlar tahlilida K.D.Ushinskiy, Zoltan Dienes va Mariya Montessorilarning metodik ishlari haqida fikr bildirilgan. Ta'limiy, didaktik, umumrivojlantiruvchi o'yinlardan namunalari keltirilgan va turli DMTlarda o'tkazilgandagi bolalardagi o'zgarishlar haqida natijalar qismida diagrammalarda ko'rsatib berilgan.

Kirish. Bolaning aqlan, jismonan, ruhan maktabga tayyor holda chiqarish tarbiyachilarni oldiga qo'ygan eng katta maqsadlaridan biri bo'lib, bu maqsad yo'lida ijodkor, yaratuvchi, kreativ va zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lish kerakligi talab qilinadi. Ya'ni maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tashkil etiladigan ta'limiy didaktik rivojlantiruvchi o'yinlarning ahamiyati muhim hisoblanadi. Didaktik o'yinlar orqali bolalarda topqirlik, hushyorlik, hozirjavoblik, diqqatini yig'ishga o'z fikrini bildira olishga nutqining rivojlanishiga o'yinlar orqali erishsak bo'ladi. Didaktik o'yinlarni tanlab olishda bolalarni yoshi, ularning jismoniy rivojlanishi, psixologik holatini va bolalarning qiziqishlarini ham hisobga olish kerak.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida o'tkaziladigan ta'limiy rivojlantiruvchi, didaktik o'yinlar ham harakatga keltiruvchi, ham miya faoliyatini rivojlantiruvchi hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. K.D.Ushinskiy analogiya bo'yicha quyidagi. "Taqqoslash har qanday tushunchaning va har qanday tafakkurning asosidir. Odamdagi narsalarning hammasini taqqoslab ko'rish yo'li bilan bilolmasak, boshqa yo'l bilan bila olmaymiz, agar hech narsa bilan solishtirishimiz va farqini bilib olishimiz mumkin bo'lmagan biron yangi narsaga, duch kelganimizda edi (boshqa shunday narsa bor bo'lsa), u holda biz shu narsa to'g'risida hech qanday fikr hosil qila olmagan bo'lar edik va u to'g'risida biror so'z aytolmagan bo'lar edik" – degan fikrni bildirgan edi. Olimning bu fikriga asos sifatida aytadigan bo'lsak. Masalan, "shakllarni ustma-ust qo'yish" va multimediali kompyuter o'yinida tarbiyalanuvchi yuqori qatordagi shakllarni taqqoslab, o'xshashini topadi va o'yinni bajaradi. Bu o'yinlar orqali bolalar o'ynashadi hamda o'yinlar orqali o'rganishadi.

Yana bir pedagog olim Zoltan Dienesning metodikasi haqida to'xtaladigan bo'lsak. Bu venger psixologi, nazariyati va amaliyotga – yangi matematikaga asos solgan. U maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun Dienes bloklerini o'ylab topgan. Dienes blokleri bilan o'yinlar soni juda katta va xilma-xildir. Mantiqiy blokler to'plami 48 jildlardan iboratdir. Unda bolalarni eng oddiydan murakkabga qadar matematik va tasviriy faoliyatida bilimlarini rivojlantirish uchun ushbu bloklerden foydalanish mumkin. Bolalar geometrik shakllar, tushunchalar "katta kichik", "yo'g'on-ingichka", "xuddi shunaqa", "unday emas" kabi bilimlarga ega bo'ladi. Katta yoshli bolalar uchun o'yinlar bir nechta xususiyatlarga obyektlarni taqqoslash, umumlashtirish, tasniflash uchun mavjuddir.¹

Mariya Montessori 1870-yil 31-avgustda Italiyada tug'ilgan va 1952-yilda Gollandiyada vafot etgan. U Italiyadagi birinchi ayol shifokor bo'lgan, psixiatriya klinikasida assistent bo'lib ishlagan, Rim universitetida dars bergan va doktorlik ilmiy darajasini olgan. Aynan u keyinchalik "Bolalar uyi" noyob asarini yozdi. M. Montessori o'zining

pedagogik tizimini didaktik jihatdan tayyorlangan muhitda bolaning o'zini o'zi rivojlantirish tizimi deb atagan. Mariya Montessori "kattalar bilan yaqin joyda bo'ladigan bolaning hayot yo'lini o'rganish, uning ta'lim usullari va tamoyillariga aralashish emas, balki u pedagogik antropologiyaning asosini o'rganish edi" – deb aytgan. M. Montessori har qanday amaliy harakatlar, nazariyalar va modellar faqat rivojlanayotgan shaxs haqidagi fundamental bilimlarga asoslanishi mumkin deb hisoblardir.²

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida tashkil etiladigan ta'limiy didaktik rivojlantiruvchi o'yinlarning ahamiyati muhim hisoblanadi. Didaktik o'yinlar orqali bolalarda topqirlik, hushyorlik, hozirjavoblik, diqqatini yig'ishga o'z fikrini bildira olishga nutqining rivojlanishiga o'yinlar orqali erishsak bo'ladi. Didaktik o'yinlarni tanlab olishda bolalarni yoshi, ularning jismoniy rivojlanishi, psixologik holatini va bolalarning qiziqishlarini ham hisobga olish kerak. O'yinlardan foydalanilayotganda o'tilayotgan oy mavzusi hafta mavzusidan kelib chiqqan holda uzviy bog'lash maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Bu o'yinlarini o'ynatishdan oldin mavzu haqida tushunchalarni to'liq berib, mavzuni mustahkamlash uchun o'ynatish lozim. Masalan, predmetlar bilan shakllarni bog'lash o'yinini o'ynatishdan oldin bola shakllar haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lsa o'yin qiziqarli va mazmunli bo'ladi. Bolajonlar bu o'yin faoliyatlari mobaynida mavzu haqidagi tushuncha va tasavvurlari yanada boyib hotirasiga muhrlanib boradi va nutq boyligi, muloqotchangligi ham ortadi. Biz o'yin tanlashda qo'llanma va materiallarni ham bolajonlarning o'rgana olish doirasidan chiqqan holda yengilroq bo'lishi kerak. Chunki bu kabi o'yinlar orqali bolalarda bilim, ko'nikma va malaka shakllanib boradi. Bunday o'yinlar yordamida bolalarda o'zaro yordamlashish, qo'llab-quvvatlash hissiyotlarini tarbiyalash lozim. Buning uchun "qo'ldan o'tkiz", "predmetlar bilan shakllarni bog'la", "soat nechchi o'yini" va boshqa o'yinlardan foydalanish mumkin.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida o'yinlarni tanlab olishda bolalarning qiziqishini ham hisobga olish zarur. Bu o'yinlarda ularga faoliyat mavzusi emas topqirlik, zukkolik bilan o'yinda qatnashish qiziqarli bo'ladi. Didaktik o'yinlarda ham harakarli bo'ladi, ham ta'limiy ya'ni, biror bir yechimga qaratilgan harakatli o'yin bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan "o'yin ichida o'yin" nomli o'yinni olsak, ko'zi bog'langan holda lankani oldindan tayyorlangan o'yin katakchalari ustiga otadi va katakchadagi topshiriqni bajaradi bunda ham harakarli ham ta'limiy o'yin o'ynaladi. Bunday o'yinlarda topshiriqlar murakkablashib boradi. Masalan, "predmetlar bilan shakllarni bog'la" o'yinida bolalar shakllar bilan predmetlarni bog'lagan holda o'yin ustida sakrab o'tishi va shaklni joylab yana ortga qaytishi lozim.

¹ Nosasa E.A., mutista r.l. "Maktabgacha tarbiyachilar uchun mantiq va matematika." SPB.: "Aqlisbiyot"

Stolyar A.A. Maktabgacha tarbiyachilar tomonidan boshlang'ich matematik g'adoni shakllantirish. M.: "Ta'lim".

² <https://minikar.ru/uz/goroskopy/metodika-marij-montessori-osnovniy-principy-dostoinstva-i/>

Kichik yoshli tarbiyalanuvchilarni aql doirasi tarqoqroq bo'ladi, diqqat qilishi tez chalg'ib turadi. Shu sababli tarbiyalanuvchilarga oddiy va ular osongina tushuna oladigan o'yinlarni o'rgatish kerak. Idishlarga joyla o'yinida, bolajonlar bir xil rangli predmetlarni rangiga mos savatga soladi va kim ko'p predmetlarni solsa o'sha g'olib bo'ladi. Shu kabi yengil o'yinlar ko'llanilisa maqsadga erishiladi. O'yin ichidagi topshiriqlarni (*shakllar, raqamlar, predmetlar*) tarbiyalanuvchilar bilishi va ko'nikma hosil bo'lgan bo'lishi kerak. Ko'rsatilgan topshiriq haqida ko'nikmasi bor o'yinlarni tarbiyalanuvchilar kuchli qiziqish bilan o'ynaydi.

O'rta yoshli tarbiyalanuvchi bilim olish faolligini boyib borishi va ko'nikmalarini shakllanib borishi bilan qoidalar qiyinlashib boradi. Tarbiyaviy, didaktik o'yinlarning mazmuni ham xilma-xil bo'ladi. O'yinlarda bolalarda buyumlarni tanish shaklini (*kub, doira, kvadrat*) eslab qolish bilan bog'liq, ranglarni ajratish, tovushlarni farq qilish kabi topshiriqlar bera boshlash kerak. Ba'zi o'yinlar mazmunini kengaytirish va shartli topshiriqlar qo'yish qo'yish kerak. Bu yoshda bolalar harakatlarini rivojlantirish uchun birinchi galda, qo'yilgan o'yin shartlari bilan tanishtiriladi. Asta-sekin bolalarga beriladigan vazifani topshiriqini o'zgartirib boriladi. Undagi harakatlarning mazmuni tushunarli va juda qiziqarli bo'lishi juda muhim. Bu bolalarning faoliyatini oshiradi, qiziqishi va mas'uliyat bilan yondoshish tuyg'ularini shakllantiradi va bilish ko'nikmasini shakllantiradi.

Katta guruh yoshiga qadam qo'ygan bolalar bilan o'tkaziladigan o'yinlarda topshiriqlar ancha murakkablashtirish (*zehni rivojlantiruvchi, xotira boyligini oshiruvchi topshiriqlar yanada murakkablashtirilishi*) lozim. Tarbiyalanuvchilarni topshiriqlar xilmaxilligi va mazmunga va tushunchalarga qaratilganligi bilan ham katta yoshli bolani qiziqishini orttirib ko'zlagan maqsadimizga erishamiz.

Tayyorlov guruh yoshidagi bolalarga o'ynatiladigan o'yinlar topshiriqlarga boy murakkab bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Chunki tayyorlov yoshida bola ancha bilim va malakalarga ega bo'ladi. Bolalarning o'yin vaqtida faol harakat qilishi ko'p jihatdan ularning malakasi, ko'nikmasi, ijtimoiylashuv jarayoni idrok va hamkorlikda bajarishiga ham bog'liq. Aksariyat o'yinlarda boshlovchi bo'ladi, lekin bazan bu vazifani o'yinchilarning ikki-uchtasi va guruh-guruh bo'lib bajarishi mumkin.

O'yin qoidalari ham murakkablashib borishi tufayli ularni bajarishda aniqlik, diqqat va zehnlilik yaxshi natija beradi. O'yinlarda ishtirok etish uchun bolalarni guruhlariga bo'lish va bo'lingan guruhdagi bolalarni ham moslash, guruhdagi bolalar kuchini teng qilish kerak.

O'yin mobaynida bolalarga tarbiyaviy, axloqiy jihatlar haqida ham bilim va ko'nikmalar berib borish lozim.

Quyida ilk yosh uchun asosiy harakat turlariga ko'ra maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida va oilada o'tkaziladigan o'yinlardan namunalar keltiramiz.

Metodlar. Sanoqchi to'pchalar.

Maqsad: Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarni zehni, xotirasini, ko'rish, eshitish mayda qo'l matorikalarini his qilish qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish va diqqatni jamlashni o'rganadi. Raqamlarni to'g'ri sanashni o'rganadi hamda o'n ichida qo'shish va ayirish amallarini bajarish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi.

O'yinning jihozi: Har xil rangdagi bir xil kattalikdagi to'pchalar, birdan o'ngacha bo'lgan raqamlar ketma-ketligi.

O'yin jarayoni: Tarbiyachi bolani o'yin oldiga taklif qiladi va bolaga o'n ichidagi raqamlardan topishini hamda ko'rsatilgan raqamga teng to'pchalar joylashgan qatorni sanab topib aytishi lozim.

O'yin ichida o'yin.

O'yinning maqsadi: Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolani nutqini rivojlantirish, so'z boyligini oshirish, mayda va yirik matorikalarini rivojlantirish, xotira va qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish. Bolaning munosabatga kirishishi, o'z fikrini bildira olish va guruh bo'lib ishlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish.

O'yinning jihozlari: Maxsus tayyorlangan turli xil ko'rgazmalardan tayyorlangan supacha.

O'yin jarayoni: O'yinning qoidasi – bolalar 5 kishidan ikki guruh bo'lishadi va maxsus lankani ko'zi bog'langan holda o'yin ustiga otadi. Bunda qatnashuvchiga 2 marta imkoniyat beriladi. Lanka qaysi qatorga tushsa o'sha qatoridagi topshiriq bajariladi. O'yin qoidasi;

1) Nota ko'rsatilgan katakchaga tushsa, xohlagan musiqasini og'zaki kuylab o'xshatib berishi lozim.

2) Ertak qahramonlari ko'rsatilgan qatorga tushsa, qahramonlarning so'zlaridan parcha keltiradi.

3) Maqollar katakchasiga tushsa, maqol aytishi yoki tarbiyachi aytgan maqolni davom ettirishi lozim.

4) Mikrofon ushlangan qizchaga tushsa, qo'shiq aytib berishi lozim.

5) Rag'bat katakchaga tushsa, hech qanday topshiriqsiz guruhga rag'bat kartochkasi beriladi.

6) Mimika bilan so'zlashish ko'rsatilgan qatorga tushsa, ovozsiz pantomima shaklida, harakatlar orqali so'zlaydi. Bolalar uni nima demoqchi ekanligini topishlari kerak bo'ladi.

7) Bankrot ko'rsatilgan qatorga tushsa, guruhdan 1ta rag'bat kartochkasi olib tashlanadi.

8) Mashq qilayotgan bola ko'rsatilgan qatorga tushsa, mashq bajarib beradi.

9) Qo'l ko'tarib turgan bolaga tushsa, tezkor savolga javob beradi.

10) Kulgan stikrga tushsa, kulgili biror voqea aytishi lozim.

11) 1 oyoqda turgan bolaga tushsa, 10 gacha bir oyoqda turib sanashi lozim.

12) She'r aytayotgan bola katakchasiga tushsa, she'r aytib beradi.

13) Ofarin katakchasiga tushsa guruhga bitta rag'bat qo'shiladi.

14) So'roq ko'rsatilgan qatorga tushsa, savolga guruhi bilan birgalashib javob beradi.

15) O'yinga tushayotgan bolalar katakchasiga tushsa, raqsga musiqasiz tushib berishi lozim.

O'yin yakunlangach guruhdagi rag'bat kartochkasi hisoblanib, g'olib guruh taqdirlanadi.

Soat nechchiligi top.

Maqsad: Bolalarga soat haqida vaqt haqida tushuncha berish, raqamlarni to'g'ri topishshga o'rgatish, soat strelkalarini vazifasi haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lish, xotirasini rivojlantirish mustaqil faoliyat ko'nikmasini shakllantirish mayda va yirik matorikalarini rivojlantirish.

O'yinning jihozlari: Maxsus tayyorlangan gilamcha ko'rinishidagi doska, raqamlar, maxsus tayyorlangan soatcha maketchalari.

O'yin jarayoni: Bolalar 2 guruhda 4 tadan bo'linishadi, oldindan tayyorlangan stol ustidagi soat maketchalari teskari holatda turadi. Undan ishtirokchilar navbat bilan tortishadi. Qo'llariga olgan soat maketchada qanday vaqt va soat ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa o'sha vaqt va soatga gilamchadagi soat strelkani suradi. Shu tariqa o'yin davom etadi. O'yin so'nggida g'olib guruh aniqlanib, bolalar rag'batlantiriladi.

Chaqqon oyoqlar.

Maqsad: Bolajonlarga o'ng va chapni to'g'ri topa olishga o'rgatish, zehni rivojlantirish, diqqatini yig'ish malakalarini shakllantirish.

O'yinning jihozlari: Oldindan tayyorlangan maxsus o'yin supachasi.

O'yin jarayoni: Bolalar 2 guruh bo'lishib o'yinda ko'rsatilgan qadamlarini to'g'ri bosib birin-ketin bajarishadi. O'yin so'nggida bolalar rag'batlantiriladi.

Predmetlar bilan shakllarni bir biriga bog'la.

Maqsad: Bolalarda geometrik shakllar haqidagi tushunchalarini boyitish, predmetlar bilan bog'lash ko'nikmasini shakllantirish. Ko'rish, idrok qilish malakalarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

O'yin jihozlari: Oldindan tayyorlangan supachali o'yin, geometrik shakllar.

O'yin jarayoni: Bolalar 2 guruhda 4 tadan bola bo'lishadi. Bolalar shakllardan tanlab shu shaklning ustidan shaklga mos predmetga sakrashadi va xuddi shunday qaytishadi o'yin shu tariqa davom etadi, o'yin so'nggida g'olib guruh taqdirlanadi.

Yo'lingni to'g'ri top!

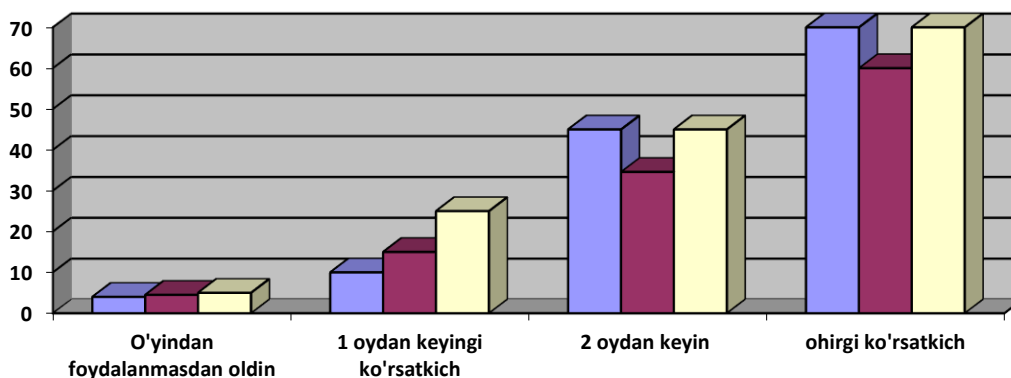
Maqsad: Bolalarni aqliy faoliyatini rivojlantirish, mustaqil faoliyatga o'rgatish.

Bolani nutq boyligini oshirish, ko'rish, eshitish, solishtirish malakalarini shakllantirish.

O'yinning jihozlari: oldindan tayyorlangan ko'rgazmali supacha.

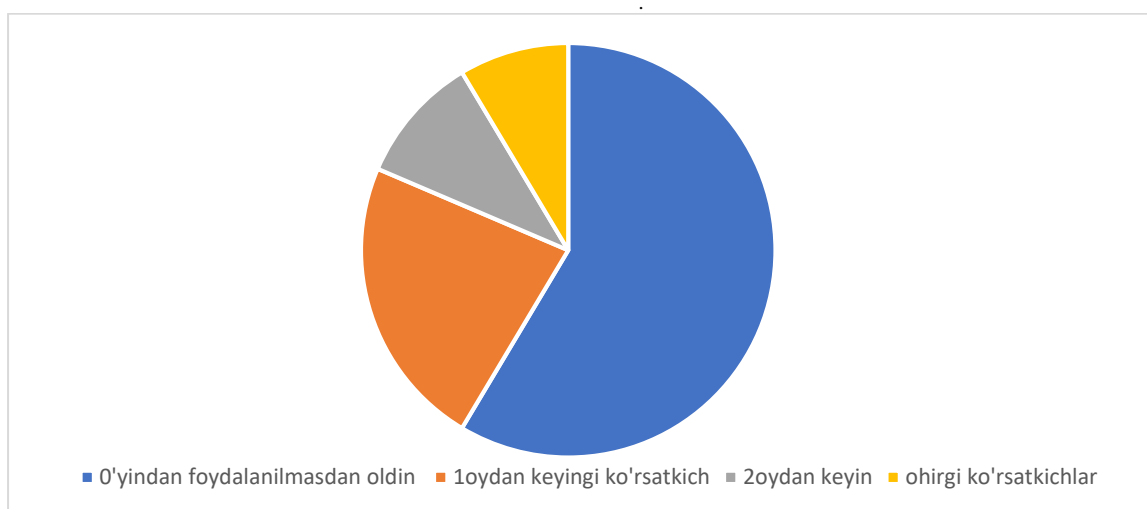
O'yinning jarayoni: Oldindan tayyorlangan maxsus o'yin gilamchasi solinadi, stolda shu o'yinning kichiklashgan varianti teskari holatda turadi. Bolalar 2 guruhda 5 yoki 6 tadan bo'lib, bo'linib ishtirok etishadi. O'yin ichida bolalar rag'batlantirib boriladi, to'g'ri bajargan bola o'yin boshidagi rag'batli so'zga ega bo'lishadi, bajara olmagan bolaga so'z qo'shilmaydi. O'yin so'nggida qaysi guruh ko'p rag'batli so'z yig'gan bo'lsa, o'sha guruh g'olib bo'ladi.

Natijalar. Sanoqchi to'pchalar. Bu o'yinni men Furqat tumani 17-DMTTning 3-4 yoshli bolalar uchun mo'ljallangan guruhida o'tkazdim. O'yinlardan foydalanmasdan oldin, o'yinlar davomida va o'yinlardan foydalanilgandan so'ng yaxshi natijalarga erishdim.



Bu o'yindan 17-DMTTning kichik guruhida o'yindan foydalanilmasdan oldin men faoliyatlarimda oldimga qo'ygan maqsadimga deyarli erisholmas edim. O'yindan foydalanishni boshlaganimda men kutgan natijamga erisha boshladim va o'yindan so'ng men faoliyatga qo'yilgan maqsadimga to'liq erishdim.

2. O'yin ichida o'yin. Bu o'yinni men Furqat tumani 17-DMTT ning 4-5 yoshli bolalar guruhida va 14-DMTTning 4-5 yoshli guruhlarida o'tkazildi. O'yinlardan foydalanmasdan oldin, o'yinlar davomida va o'yinlardan foydalanilgandan so'ng olingan natijalar



Bu o'yinlarni 17-DMTTni katta guruhida o'ynatishdan oldin faoliyatlarda ko'zlangan maqsadga erisha olinmayotgan edi, o'yindan foydalanish bilan natijaga erisha boshlandi chunki bolalar bu o'yinlarni ishtiyoq, zavq, qiziqish bilan o'ynab, o'yin o'ynatish davomida oldinga qo'ygan maqsadga to'liq erishildi, o'yinlar bolalarda bilim, ko'nikma, malakani hosil qilib kompetentlik hosil qilishiga erishilindi.

Xulosa. Bu maqola orqali xulosa qilindiki hozirgi zamon tarbiyachisi ijodkor, intiluvchi, zamon bilan hamnafas bo'lishi kreativ

bo'lishi kerak. Zamon va bolajonlar talabidan kelib chiqib ular uchun didaktik, ta'limiy o'yinlarni ijod qilinsa, o'ylaymizki bolajonlar bu o'yinlarni o'ynashi bilan kasbga yo'naltiriladi. O'z hayot yo'lidagi amaliy kasb yo'nalishiga qarab katta bir yo'l ochishni MTTdan boshlab yuksak cho'qqilarga qadam qo'yishni kelajakda yaxshi natijalarga erisha olishiga amin bo'lamiz.

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FANLARARO BOG‘LANISHLAR ASOSIDA TALABALARNI BILIM VA KO‘NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Komiljonova Gulzraxon Nizomjon qizi

Qo‘qon universiteti Ta‘lim kafedrasida o‘qituvchisi

MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
<p>Qabul qilindi: 24-dekabr 2023-yil Tasdiqlandi: 26-dekabr 2023-yil Jurnal soni: 9 Maqola raqami: 45 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/ku.v9i9.867 KALIT SO‘ZLAR/ Ключевые слова/ keywords</p>	<p>Ushbu maqolada ta‘lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, o‘quv jarayonida fanlararo aloqadorlikning ta‘lim sifatini oshirishdagi o‘rni, fanlarni bog‘lash asosida talabalarning dunyoqarashini kengaytirish, integratsion darslarni tashkil qilishning afzalliklari haqida fikr yuritilgan. Dars jarayonida fanlararo aloqadorlikni samarali amalga oshirish ta‘lim oluvchilarni yangi o‘quv materiallarini qabul qilishga tayyorlash, fanlararo, bog‘lanishni amalga oshirish, shuningdek, har bir darsni rejalashtirish va tashkil etish, o‘qituvchidan chuqur va puxta tayyorgarlik ko‘rishni talab qiladi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida dars samaradorligini orttirishga xizmat qiladi. Maqola davomida mavzu doirasidagi fikr-mulohaza va tahlillar, shuningdek, ayrim misol va masalalar yechimlari keltirib o‘tilgan. Bo‘lajak boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilarini kasbiy tayyorlash, bilim, ko‘nikmalarini takomillashtirish yo‘l usullari ko‘rsatilgan. Boshlang‘ich sinflarda fanlarni integratsiya qilish va shu asosida samarali dars tashkil etish haqida asosli fikrlar yuritilib, tavsiyalar berilgan. Maqola so‘ngida xulosa va takliflar ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.</p>
<p>ta‘lim sifati, fanlararo aloqadorlik, bog‘lanish, metod, bilim, ko‘nikma, dars, ta‘lim oluvchi, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchisi</p>	

Kirish. Bugun O‘zbekiston hayotining barcha sohalarida chuqur islohotlar maydoniga aylangan. Bu jarayonda ijtimoiy sohaning asosi hisoblangan ta‘lim tizimidagi o‘zgarishlar haqida to‘liqlanib so‘zlamalikning iloji yo‘q. Mamlakatimizda so‘nggi yillarda ta‘lim tizimining barcha bosqichlarini zamonaviy talablar asosida tashkil etish bo‘yicha amaliy ishlar hal qiluvchi bosqichga kirdi.

Prezidentimiz ta‘kidlaganidek: “Farzandlarimiz maktabdan qanchalik bilimli bo‘lib chiqsa, yuqori texnologiyalarga asoslangan iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari shuncha tez rivojlanadi”. Albatta ta‘limni asosiy fundamentini maktab ta‘limi tashkil etishi barchamizga ma‘lum haqiqatdir. Ta‘lim sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning asosiy qismini esa, albatta, oliy ta‘lim tizimidagi islohotlar tashkil etadi. Xususan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida oliy ta‘limni tizimli isloq qilishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlarini belgilash, har tomonlama rivojlangan yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish, oliy ta‘limni modernizatsiya qilish, ilg‘or ta‘lim texnologiyalariga asoslangan holda ijtimoiy soha va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish maqsadida davlatimiz rahbarining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrda farmoni bilan tasdiqlangan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish Kontsepsiyasi sohadagi yangi islohotlar uchun debocha vazifasini bajarib bermoqda.

Ta‘lim-ta‘lim oluvchilarga chuqur nazariy bilim, malakalar va amaliy ko‘nikmalar berishga, shuningdek, ularning umumta‘lim va kasbiy bilim, malaka hamda ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishga, qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tizimli jarayon.¹ Ta‘limni rivojlantirish o‘qitish jarayonini to‘g‘ri tashkil etish bilan besavita bog‘liq. Ta‘limni munosib raqamli texnologiyalar, innovatsiya va integratsiyalar bilan boyitish davr talabi bo‘lib qolmoqda. Umuman olganda, ta‘lim sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan mana shunday istiqbolli vazifalar o‘zining dolzarbligi hamda amaliy ahamiyati bilan boshqa sohalaridagi islohotlardan aslo qolishmaydi. Chunki ushbu sohadagi islohotlarni yanada keng ko‘lamda davom ettirish pedagogikaning kelajagini belgilab beradi.

Ta‘limning barcha bosqichlarida fanlarning integratsiyalashuv jarayoni shuni ko‘rsatadiki, fanlarning o‘qitilishida ularni o‘zaro aloqadorlik jihatlaridan maqsadli foydalanish, darslarni pedagogik va metodik jihatdan to‘g‘ri tashkil qilish, har bir fanni o‘qitilishini mazmunli bo‘lishini va samarali tashkil etishni kafolatlaydi.

“Integratsiya” so‘zi lotincha integratio – tiklash, to‘ldirish, “integer” – butun so‘zidan kelib chiqqan.² O‘quv jarayoni integratsiya tizimini takomillashtiradi, kamchiliklarini bartaraf etadi, predmetlar orasidagi aloqalar va bog‘liqliklarni chuqurlashtiradi, bunday

yondashuvlar differensiya va integratsiya orasidagi munosabatlarni tushunishga tayanadi. Pedagogikaning maqsadi bir xil maqsad vazifalarga ega bo‘lgan turli fanlarning element va qismlarini bir butunga birlashtirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, u integratsiyani amalga oshirishda o‘qituvchilarga yordam berishdir.³

L.N. Baxareva o‘zining “Boshlang‘ich maktab o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarini o‘lkashunoslik asosida integratsiyalash” maqolasida “Integratsiya – differensiya jarayonlari bilan birgalikda amalga oshirilayotgan fanlarni yaqinlashtirish va bog‘lash jarayoni bo‘lib, yangi, butun, yaxlit bo‘limlar yaratishga yordam beruvchi, fanlararo aloqalarni amalga oshiruvchi yuqori ko‘rinishdir” – deb ta‘kidlaydi.⁴

Hozirgi kunda “Integratsiya” tushunchasining aniq ta‘rifi metodik adabiyotlarda, bu mavzu bo‘yicha izlangan tadqiqotchilar tomonidan bir-biriga o‘xshash bo‘lgan ta‘riflar berilgan. Integratsiya jarayonini o‘rganishda didaktik olim Yan Amos Komenskiy quyidagi fikrlarini bildirgan: “Bir-biri bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan hamma narsa, xuddi shunday holda o‘rganilishi kerak”. Fanlararo aloqadorlik g‘oyasiga ko‘pchilik pedagoglar qattiq yondashib, uni rivojlanishi va umumlashtirilishiga hissa qo‘shganlar. D.Lokk g‘oyasiga ko‘ra: “Ta‘lim mazmunining aniqlanishida bir fan boshqa fanlar elementlari va faktlari bilan to‘ldirilishi kerak”. Xuddi shuningdek, I.V.Pestalossi o‘zining didaktik maqolasida o‘quv darsliklaridagi fanlararo bog‘liqlik masalasiga keng to‘xtalib o‘tar ekan: “Bir-biri bilan bog‘liq fanlarni ongingga keltir, ularni tabiatdagi uzviy bog‘liqlik holatida ekanini angla” – deydi. Pestalossi esa bir fanning boshqa bir fandan uzoqlashuvi xavfliligini ta‘kidlaydi. Integratsiyaning OTMda ta‘lim-tarbiya jarayoniga ta‘sirini juda ko‘p pedagog olimlar tomonidan ko‘rib chiqilgan. Jumladan, I.D.Zvernov, M.A.Danilov, V.N.Maksimova, S.P.Baranov, N.M.Skatkin; metodist olimlar M.R.Lvov, V.G.Goreskiy, N.N.Svetlovskaya, Yu.M.Kolyagina, G.N.Pristupa va boshqalar. Bir qator olimlar T.L.Ramzayev, G.N.Akvilev, N.YA.Vinelkin, G.V.Belyukovlarning ilmiy ishlari boshlang‘ich fanlararo va fanlar ichidagi bog‘liqliklar muammosiga bag‘ishlangan.

Ta‘lim jarayonida fanlararo aloqadorlik talabalarning o‘quv-bilish faoliyatini faollashtiradi. Bunda, o‘quvchi o‘z faolligini fan bilimlarini mavjud bo‘lgan noma‘lum munosabatlarni izlashga yoki aniq o‘rnatilgan fanlararo aloqadorlik asosida yangi tushunchalarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu jarayonda fanlararo aloqadorlik ta‘minlangan sharoitda o‘quvchilarning egallagan bilimlari samarali rivojlanishi bilan bir qatorda ularning idrok etish qobiliyati, faolliklari, qiziqishlari, aqliy intellektual imkoniyatlari ortishiga erishiladi. O‘quv jarayonida fanlararo aloqadorlikni turli o‘quv fanlari bo‘yicha o‘quv

¹ Ta‘lim to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Qonuni

² IR.Mavlyanova, N.Raxmankulova. Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim pedagogikasi, innovatsiya va integratsiyasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi. – Toshkent. Voris nashriyoti, 2013. – 175 b.

³ IR.Mavlyanova, N.Raxmankulova. Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim pedagogikasi, innovatsiya va integratsiyasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi. – Toshkent. Voris nashriyoti, 2013. – 177 b.

⁴ IR.Mavlyanova, N.Raxmankulova. Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim pedagogikasi, innovatsiya va integratsiyasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi. – Toshkent. Voris nashriyoti, 2013. – 177 b.

dasturlari, darsliklar mutanosibligini ta'minlovchi didaktik imkoniyat sifatida tushunish lozim.

Ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirishda integratsiyalashuvi ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Unda ta'lim oluvchilarning chuqur bilimga ega bo'lishlari va balki ko'nikma-malakalarni chuqur egallash orqali kasbiy tayyorgarligini rivojlantirishlari davr talabiga aylangan. O'quv faoliyatini samarali tashkil qilish, dars jarayonida turli xil shakl, metod va vositalardan o'z o'rnida to'g'ri foydalanish, ularni uzviy bog'liq holda qo'llay olish ta'lim samaradorligining muhim omillaridan biridir. Bu esa integratsiyalashgan ta'lim orqali amalga oshiriladi. Integratsiyalash mobaynida bir-biriga bog'liqlik hajmi oshadi va tartibga tushadi, shu tizim qismlarning ishlashi va o'rganish obyektining yaxlitligi tartibga solinadi.⁵

Integratsiya bilim va ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish sohasida ham, ijodiy faoliyat va borliqdagi o'zlashtiriladigan obyektlarga hissiy-qadriyatli munosabatni shakllantirishda ham o'rnatilishi kerak. Integratsiya ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining barcha tarkibiy elementlarini yaxlit bir tizimga birlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Bundan tashqari, u ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini ta'minlashning muhim omili hisoblanadi.

Darhaqiqat, ta'lim mazmunidagi uyg'unlikni ta'minlash muammolari ham integratsiyalashning shug'ullanadigan sohasi hisoblanadi. U tushunchalarni umumlashtirishni o'rgatishni, ta'lim-tarbiyada esa bilimlar, tushunchalar, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishni umumlashtirib, qonun yoki qoida mezonidir. Bunda ta'lim mazmunidagi barcha tashkil etuvchi elementlar majmuasini – bilim, ko'nikma, malaka, me'yor, pedagogik tizimlarni o'zida mujassamlab, bilimlarni tizimlashtirishni tashkil etish, o'quvchilarda har xil fanlarda o'tiladigan va texnologik jarayonlarda sodir bo'ladigan hodisalar, tushunchalar, g'oyalari, nazariyalar orasidagi o'zaro integratsiya va har tomonlama bog'lanish borligini o'rnatish olish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishdan iborat.

Fanlararo aloqadorlikni amalga oshirish yo'llari quyidagilar:

– turli xil fanlarni o'rganish ketma-ketligi va izchilligini vaqt bo'yicha shunday tanlash lozimki, ulardan birini o'rganish ikkinchisini o'rganishga ko'maklashsin;

– umumiy tushuncha, ko'nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishga bir xil yondashuvni ta'minlash;

– bilimlarni o'zlashtirish hamda ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni egallashga bo'lgan talablar birligini ta'minlash;

– bir o'quv faniga oid bilim, ko'nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni o'rganishda boshqa fanlarga oid bilim, ko'nikma va malakalardan keng foydalanish.⁶

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Ayni vaqtda integratsiyaga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Integratsiyani uslubiy hodisa sifatida e'tirof etgan I.Kaloyvari va L.Pechnikovlar "Qanday qilib integratsiyalashgan darsni tashkillash mumkin?" nomli maqolasida ta'kidlashlaricha: "Integratsiyaning kelajagi porloq. Bu usul natijasida o'quvchilar ongida olamning faol va ko'p tomonli tasviri shakllanadi. Talabalar olgan bilimlarini amalda faol foydalanishga boshlashadi. Chunki bilimlari osonroq amaliyotga xos xususiyatlarni aniqlaydi, yangicha fikrlay boshlaydi, fanni tez o'zlashtiradi, uning boshqa fanlarga bo'lgan munosabatini ravshanlashtiradi". O'quvchilarini o'qitishda dars samaradorligiga erishish uchun integrirlashga e'tibor berish shart. E.Smirnova "Bo'lmasdan egalik qil" maqolasida shunday deydi: "Birinchisi bosqichda quyidagi fanlarni integrirlash mumkin: o'qish, yozuv, tasviriy san'at va mehnat. Faqat o'qish, yozish talabani juda charchatadi va unda salbiy tuyg'ularni uyg'otadi. I-kurs talabasida birinchi darslardayoq o'qishga bo'lgan istak yo'q bo'lmasligi mumkin. Uning ko'zlaridagi uchqun o'chmasligi kerak. Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan fanlarni tartiblashda o'quvchining o'rganish jarayonini, qiziqishini ushlab turish, faollashtirishga e'tibor beriladi".

M.N.Berulavanning ta'kidlashicha, ta'lim mazmunini integratsiyalash deganda, ta'lim oluvchilar bilimlarining tizimlilik va zichligi ortishi bilan kechadigan ta'lim mazmunining strukturaviy elementlari o'zaro ta'siri jarayoni va uning natijasi deb hisoblaydi.

N.K.Chapayev integratsiyaning tanlangan yo'nalishlari integrativ jarayon larkibi va strukturasi belgilaydi. Integrativ jarayon tarkibi

deganda, o'zaro nloqadorlikka kirishadigan va yangi yaxlit birlikni hosil qiladigan obyektlar yig'indisi tushuniladi.

V.S.Bezrukova ta'limning muhim muammolaridan biri bilimlarni integratsiyalash va tabaqalashtirish masalalari ishlab chiqilgan. Olimning fikricha, integratsiya – turli bilimlar tizimi o'rtasida tarkibiy bog'lanishlarni o'rnatish, ularni umumlashtirish, o'quvchilarning tabiat va jamiyat haqidagi yaxlit tasavvurlarni shakllantirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Psixolog **E.N. Kabanova – Millerning** aytishicha, "O'qituvchiga hali uchramagan vazifa asosida bilim, ko'nikma va qobiliyatlarni mustaqil ko'chirilishi aqliy rivojlanishning muhim ko'rsatkichidir". U o'zining "Boshlang'ich sinflarda ta'limni integratsiyalash tajribasi" ishida maktab ta'limini integratsiyalashning muhimligiga e'tiborini qaratsa, **L.P. Elenko** integratsiya darsni samarali qilish vositasi, predmetlar aloqalarini yangi pog'onalariga ko'tarish shakli, deb hisoblaydi.

R. A.Mavlonovanning ta'kidlashicha, ko'p fanlar integratsiyasini universal yoki bir necha asosiy tizim kurslarini almashtiruvchi umumiy deb ham atash mumkin. Masalan, o'qish, ona tili, tabiatshunoslik va rasm darslarini bitta umumiy darsga birlashtirish mumkin.

Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida fanlararo aloqadorlikni amalga oshirish muammosi juda ko'p tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy izlanishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Jumladan, **M.N.Skatkin** o'z tadqiqotlarida vaqtinchalik fanlararo bog'lanishni uch turga bo'ladi:

1. Avval o'zlashtirilgan bilimlar bilan o'rganilayotgan bilimlar o'rtasidagi bog'lanish;

2. O'rganilayotgan bilimlar bilan kelgusida o'zlashtiriladigan bilimlar o'rtasidagi bog'lanish;

3. Bir vaqtda o'zlashtiriladigan bilimlar o'rtasidagi bog'lanish.

XIX-XX asr o'rtalarida pedagogikada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining tabiiy muhit bilan tanishtirishning integratsiyalashgan kursini yaratishga oid ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Jumladan, **L.N.Buxareva** o'zining "Boshlang'ich maktab o'quv mashg'ulotlarini o'lkashunoslik asosida integratsiyalash" maqolasida "Integratsiya-differentsiya jarayonlari bilan birgalikda amalga oshirilayotgan fanlarni yaqinlashtirish va bog'lash jarayoni bo'lib, yangi, butun yaxlit bilimlar yaratishga yordam beruvchi, fanlararo aloqalarni amalga oshiruvchi yuqori ko'rinishdir", deb ta'kidlaydi.

K.P.Korolyeva vaqtinchalik fanlararo bog'lanishning quyidagi to'rtta turini ajratadi:

1. Faktik materiallar bilan tushunchalar o'rtasidagi bog'lanish;

2. Tadqiqot metodlari bilan ilmiy tafakkur o'rtasidagi bog'lanish;

3. Umumiy ko'nikma va malakalar o'rtasidagi bog'lanish;

4. Bilish faoliyati usullarini o'rgatish o'rtasidagi bog'lanish.

Metodologiya.

Bilim – kishilarning tabiat jamiyat hodisalarini haqida hosil qilgan voqelik ma'lumotlar voqelikning inson tafakkurida aks etishi. Kundalik tasavvurimizda nimaning nima ekanligiga ishonch va bu ishonchimiz biz odatlangan voqea va qoidalarga zid kelmasa bunda ishonch hisoblanadi.⁷ Ta'lim oluvchida o'zlashtirilgan bilim asosida ko'nikma paydo bo'ladi.

Ko'nikma – o'rganish natijasida qo'lga kiritilgan, beixtiyor, avtomatik tarzda bajariladigan harakat. Ko'nikmalar biror harakatni nazoratsiz, avtomatik tarzda bajarish qobiliyatlaridir.⁸ Ta'lim oluvchilarni fanga doir bilim, ko'nikmalarini oshirishda ta'lim metodlarining o'rni katta.

Ta'lim metodlari deyilganda, o'rganilayotgan materialni egallashga qaratilgan turli didaktik vazifalarni hal etish bo'yicha o'qituvchining o'rgatuvchi ishi va o'quvchilarning o'quv-bilish faoliyatini tashkil etish usullari yig'indisi tushuniladi.⁹

Keyingi yillarda pedagogika fanida ta'lim oluvchilarning mustaqil ishlash va ijodiy qobiliyatlarini o'stirish hamda faollashtirishga qaratilgan faol metodlarni ishlab chiqish va ulardan foydalanishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Shunday samarali interfaol metodlardan biri bu "Venn diagrammasi" metodi sanaladi. Bu metoddan o'rganilgan, bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lgan mavzularni tahlil qilish, solishtirish, taqqoslash va mustahkamlashda keng foydalanish yaxshi samara beradi.¹⁰

⁵ D. Jamoliddinova, S. Meliboyeva. Boshlang'ich ta'limda pedagogika, innovatsiya, integratsiya. O'quv qo'llanma. Toshkent. 2013. 210 b

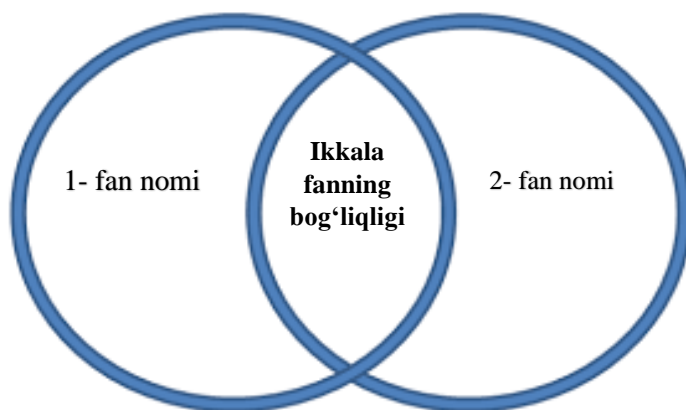
⁶ Saloxitdinova Navro'za, Boshlang'ich sinflarda integratsiyalashgan ta'limni takomillashtirish, O'quv qo'llanma. - T.: "TAMADDUN", 2022. - 6 - b.

⁷ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilim>

⁸ B.X.Xodjavey Umumiy pedagogika nazariyasi va amaliyoti. Darslik. - T.: «Sano-standart» nashriyoti, 2017-yil, 387 bet.

⁹ B.X.Xodjavey Umumiy pedagogika nazariyasi va amaliyoti. Darslik. - T.: «Sano-standart» nashriyoti, 2017-yil, 92 bet.

¹⁰ Z. Boboqulov, S.Sanayev, X. Xonqulov. Talimning zamonaviy pedagogic texnologiyalari. O'quv qo'llanma. Samarqand – 2022. 85-b



“Venn diagrammasi”

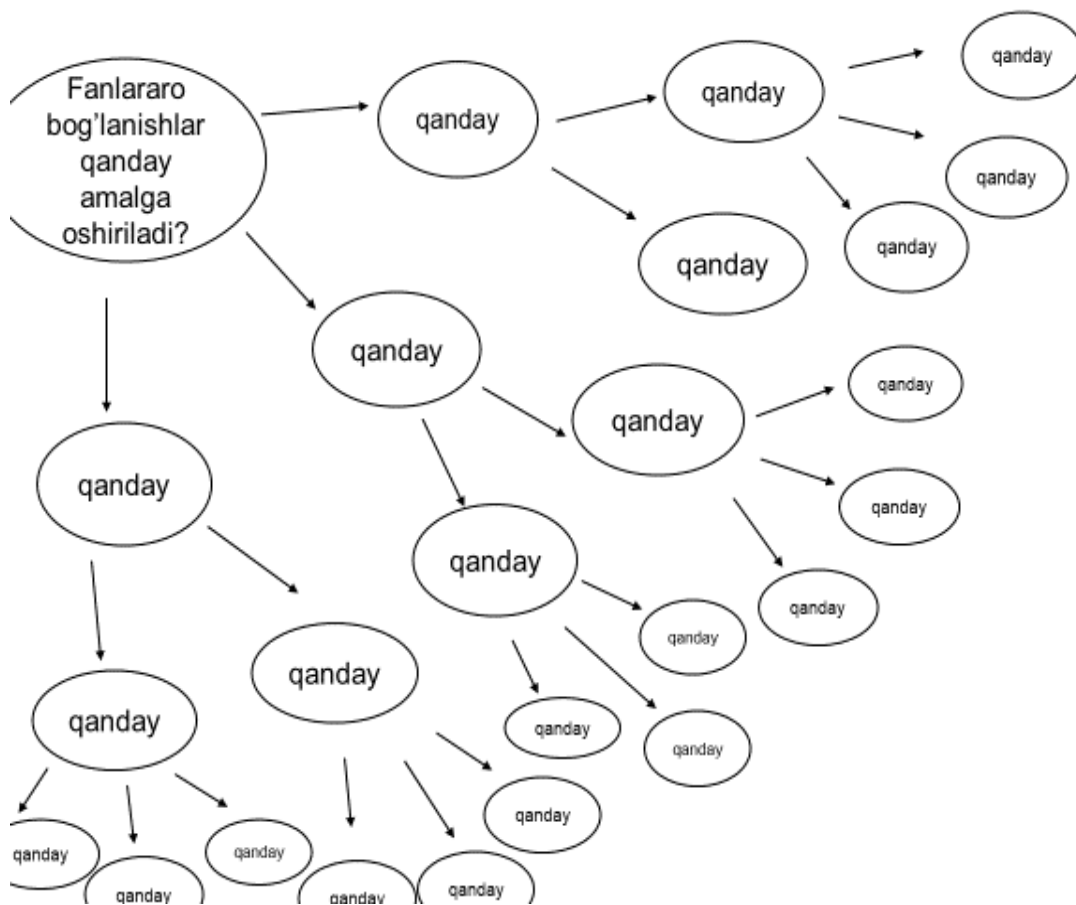
“Fan+fan” metodi talabalarni o‘ylashga, fikrlashga chorlaydi. Bir fan bilan ikkinchi fanni bog‘lash yo‘llarini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu jadvalni to‘ldirish orqali fanlarni bog‘lashni tushunib olishadi.

“Fan+fan” usuli¹¹

T/r	Fan nomi	Tushuncha	Mavzu	Usul
1	1-Fan	1-fanga tegishli tushuncha yoki termin	1-fanga tegishli mavzu	1-fanga tegishli metod, usul
2	2-Fan	2-fanga tegishli tushuncha yoki termin	2-fanga tegishli mavzu	2-fanga tegishli metod, usul
3	+	Ikkala fanga tegishli tushuncha yoki termin	Ikkala fanga tegishli mavzu	Ikkala fanga tegishli metod, usul

“Qanday” ierarxik metod

Muammo haqida butunligicha umumiy taasurot olish imkonini beruvchi mantiqiy bir qator savollar. Tizimli, ijodiy, tahliliy mushohada qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi.



Fanlar o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanish ta‘lim didaktikasining asosiy muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi. Umumiy, politexnik va kasbiy

(professional) ta‘limning uzviyligi, uzluksizligi va o‘zaro aloqasi avvalo fanlararo bog‘lanish orqali ta‘minlanadi.¹²

¹¹ Muallif ishlanmasi

¹² Saloxitdinova Navro‘za, Boshlang‘ich sinflarda integratsiyalashgan ta‘limni takomillashtirish, O‘quv qo‘llanma, – T.: “Tamaddun”, 2022. – 40 - b.

Boshlang'ich bosqichlardayoq fanlarni integratsiyalash dars samaradorligini oshiradi, vaqtdan unumli foydalanishga olib keladi, darsni chuqur o'zlashtirishga yordam beradi. Oliy ta'lim talabalariga o'qitilayotgan fanlar o'zaro bog'liqlik holda tashkil etib borilsa, ularda bilim, ko'nikmalari oshib, kutilgan natijani berishi va albatta, o'z kasbining yetuk mutaxassislari bo'lib yetishadi.

1-sinf uchun integratsiyalashgan usulda matematika darsining ochiq dars ishlanmasi

(matematika, o'qish, atrofimizdagi olam)

Darsning mavzusi: 1 dan 2 gacha bo'lgan sonlar. 1 soni

Darsning maqsadi: O'quvchilarni 1 sonini yozishni o'rgatish.

O'rgatuvchi maqsad: O'quvchilarga raqam va son nimaligini o'rgatish.

Tarbiyaviy maqsad: Hayvonlarga yaxshi munosabatda bo'lish.

Rivojlantiruvchi maqsad: O'quvchilarga sonlarning elementlarini yozishni o'rgatish.

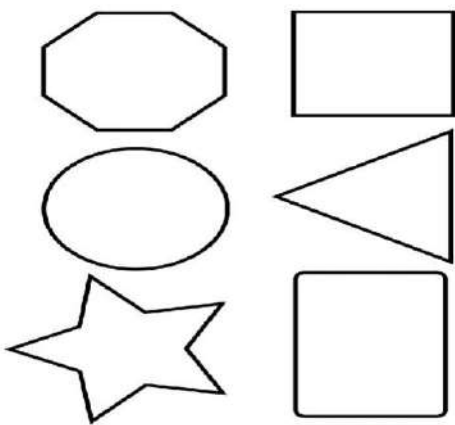
Darsning jihozlanishi: Rasm, tarqatma materiallar.

Darsning borishi:

1. **Darsni tashkil etish.** Bolalarni darsga tayyorligini tekshirish.

2. **Uy vazifasini tekshirish.** Bolalar uy ishi daftaringizni oching. (o'qituvchi har bir daftarga qarab chiqadi, eng yaxshi daftarni bolalar diqqatiga ko'rsatadi). Endi daftarni partaning burchagiga qo'ying.

3. **O'tgan darsni mustahkamlash.** Og'zaki hisob. Bolalar pannoga qarang, yuqori qismida qanday shakllar joylashgan.



3. Marhamat qilib to'rtburchakni ta'riflab bering (4ta burchagi, 4ta tomoni bor).

4. Uchburchakni ta'riflab bering. (3ta burchagi, 3ta tomoni bor).

5. Aylana to'g'risida nima deyish mumkin? (burchak va tomoni yo'q)

6. Oxiri qanday shakl, nomini ayting? (ko'pburchak)

7. Uchburchak va to'rtburchakning nima farqi bor?

8. Aylananing o'ng tomonida qanday shakl? Chap tomonida-chi?

9. Ikkinchi qatorda nima joylashgan?

10. Ular haqida nima deyish mumkin?

11. Jami qancha?

12. Keyingi qatorda nima bor?

13. Ularning soni to'g'risida nima deyish mumkin? (3ta yashil, qolgan sariq)

14. To'rtinchi qatorda nimalar bor?

15. Nechta tovuq, nechta g'oz? (Necha juft)

16. Buvida 3ta jo'ja bor edi, bittasi ketdi, nechta qoldi?

17. Oxirgi qatorda nimalar nimalar joylashgan? Nechta jo'ja? (1) nechta olma?

18. Ularning soni to'g'risida nima aytish mumkin? (bir xil)

4. Rasmlar ustida ishlash. «Ko'cha» rasmi.

O'qituvchi: – Bolalar, bu rasmda nimalar bor ekan? (uyalar, mashinalar, odamlar)

– Qaysi uy balandroq? Pastroq? Sariqning chap tomonidachi? Yashilning o'ng tomonidachi?

– Mening qo'limda nima? (daftar, kitob) Nima qalinroq? (kitob)

– Diqqat bilan atrofingizga qarang, nima sinfda bittadan? (doska)

5. Kitob bilan ishlash. Yangi mavzuni tushuntirish.

– Bolalar, rasimga qarab ayting. 1 raqami nimaga o'xshaydi? (nimaga). Endi bir raqami haqida she'r eshiting.

Ona Vatan yagona,

Kurramiz ham yagona

Bittadandir har odam

Yozishga ham o'ng'ayman,

Chizg'ichga o'xshayman.

O'qituvchi bir necha marta bolalar bilan qaytaradi. 17-betdagi rasimga qaraymiz. Tepadagi qatordan boshlaymiz.

– Birinchi rasmda nima yozilgan? Ikkinchisida-chi? Uchinchisida-chi?

Oxirgisida-chi? Bir so'z bilan shu rasmlarni aytingiz. (transport)

– Avtobusning chap tomonida nima bor? Vertolyotda-chi? Vertolyot bilan samolyot o'rtasida nima bor?

– Nechtadan samolyot? Vertolyot-chi? Mototsikl-chi? (bittadan)

– Ikkinchi rasimga qarang. Transportlarning tagida nima tasvirlangan? Kim qo'g'irchoqning chap tomonida? O'ngida-chi? (quyonlar)

– Nechta avtobus? Nechta quyonlar?

– Pastdagi rasmda nima chizilgan?

– Ular nimalar? Bir so'z bilan ta'riflang. (9 yovvoyi hayvonlar)

– Yovvoyi hayvonlarga qaysi hayvonlar kiradi?

– Ularni qaerda ko'rishimiz mumkin?.

6. Daftar bilan ishlash. Bugun bizning darsimizga Bilmasvoy tashrif buyurdi. U bizdan rasmdagi hayvonlarni sanab berishni so'radi. Qaysi raqamni bu rasmda tagiga yozish mumkin.

Men oldinda turaman,

Chizg'ichingga qarab boq.

Tartib sonlar ichida,

Birinchiman, hoy o'rtoq.

Daftaringizni ochib, qizil siyoh bilan yozilgan 1 raqamini bir katak tashlab yozing. Yozishni boshlaymiz.

1 1 1 1 1 1

Katakning o'rtasidan boshlab, o'ng tomonidagi burchakka yozib, to'g'ri tayoqchasini pastki chiziqning o'rtasiga tushiramiz.

Bolalarga raqam bilan son farqi nimaligini tushuntirib berish. Raqamlarni yozamiz, sonlarni sanaymiz. Bolalar, Bilmasvoy bizdan yordam so'rab kelibdi.

Qomatini ko'rganlar,

Qiyos etar oqqushga.

Mendan dir-dir titraydi,

Ixlosi yo'q o'kishga.

Doskada ikki raqamining yozilishini o'qituvchi o'rgatadi.

2 2 2 2 2 2

Ikki raqami o'rtadan sal balandroq boshlanadi. Qo'l uzmay yoziladi. Yozish tushuntiriladi. O'quvchilar katak tushlab yozadilar.

7. Darsni yakunlash. Bugungi darsda nima o'tilganini eslatib o'tish.

8. Bolalarni baholash.

9. Uy vazifasini berish.¹³

Natijalar. Aslida yer yuzidagi barcha yaratilgan bir-biri bilan bog'liq. Shu bilan birgalikda ta'lim tizimidagi fanlar ham. Boshlang'ich sinflarda o'tiladigan fanlar o'zaro bog'liqlikda tashkil etilsa, o'zlashtirilgan bilimlar bir-birini to'ldirib boradi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi mahoratli bo'lsa, bir necha fanlarni dars o'tish davomida bog'lab tushuntira oladi. Natijada esa bolada o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichi yuqori bo'ladi.

1-jadval

Boshlang'ich sinflarda fanlararo aloqadorlik asosida dars tashkil etish T jadval ko'rinishida

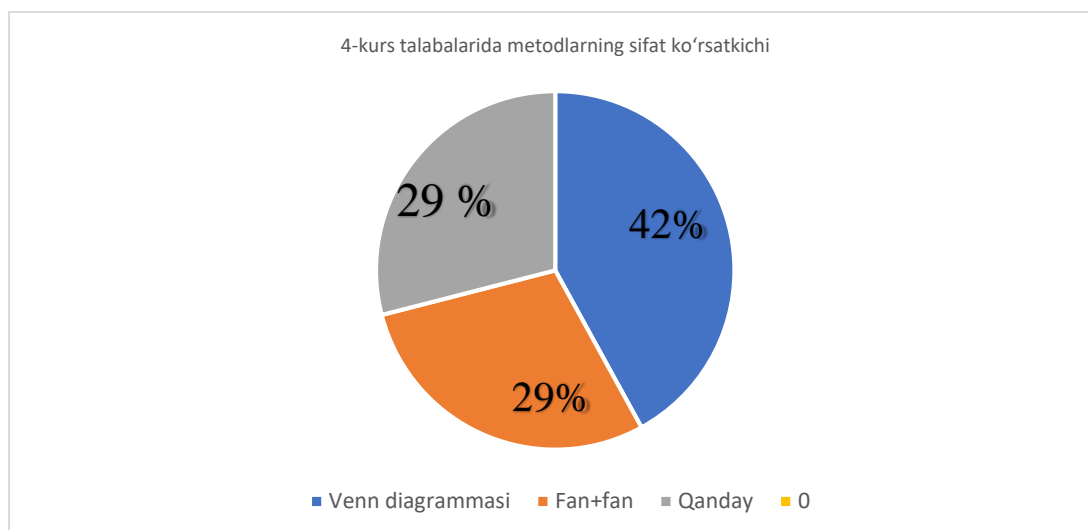
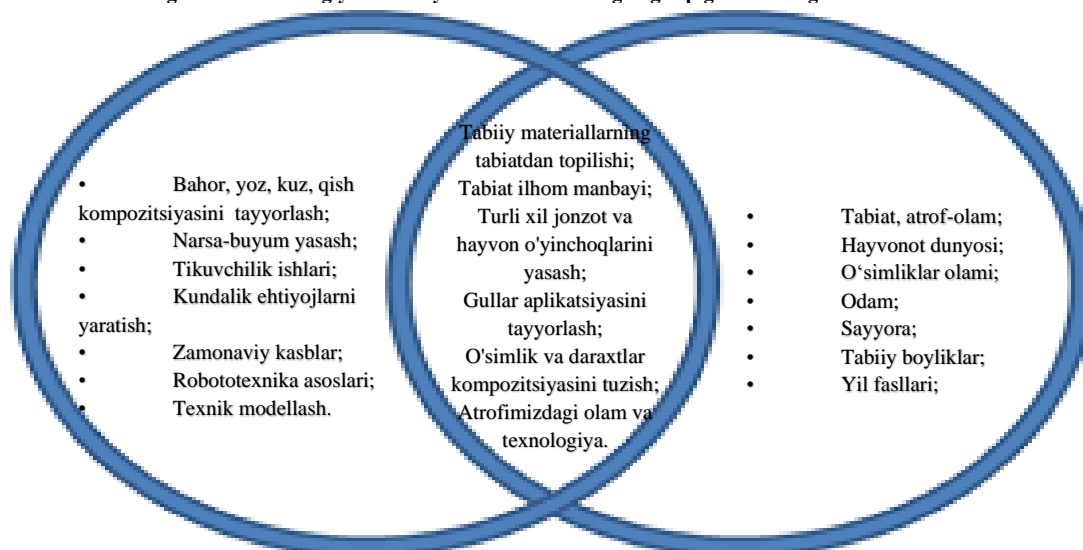
Afzalliklari	Kamchiliklari
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tushunish darajasi yuqori bo'ladi; Vaqtdan yutish imkoniyati mavjud; Qiziqarli bo'ladi; Berilgan mavzu ikki fan doirasida mustahkamlanadi; O'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutaxassis tomonidan tashkil etishdagi qiyinchiliklar; Dastlabki bosqichda o'quvchilarning tushunmasliklari.

yilgi 2023- yilda yangi nashr etilgan boshlang'ich sinf darsliklaridagi berilgan mavzular bir-birini to'ldiradi. Misol uchun biz tabiatga qarab ilhomlanamiz va unga tasvir naqsh ishlaymiz. Texnologiyada yasash

topiladi. Texnologiyada buyumlar yasash bosqichining 2-bosqichida yasalayotgan narsaning eskizi chizib olinadi. Bu esa tasviriy san'at bilan bog'liqligidir.

¹³ https://azkurs.org/pars_docs/refs/136/135205/135205.pdf

Boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya va tabiiy fanlar darslarining bog'liqligi Venn diagrammasida ifodalanishi



Fanlararo bog'lanishni boshlang'ich ta'lim 4-kurs talabari 26 respondent o'rtasida uchta metod misolida sifat ko'rsatkichlarini aniqladik(3-jadval). Bundan Venn diagrammasidan foydalanimizda 42% sifatga erishdik. Qolgan ikki metodda 29% dan ko'rsatkich aniqlandi.

Muhokama. Integratsiya masalasini pedagog olimlar va amaliyotchilar quyidagi yo'nalishlarda tadqiq etishni tavsiya etadilar:

a) o'quv predmetlari va fanlar turkumi doirasidagi mazmuni integratsiyalab o'rganish;

b) turli o'quv predmetlaridan tahsil beruvchi shaxslarning faoliyatlarini integratsiyalash;

v) ta'lim-tarbiya ishini tashkil etish shakllarini integratsiyalash va shu kabilar. Bu yo'nalishlarning har birining aniq o'z maqsadi bo'lib, uni amalga oshirish uchun mos shakl, metod, vosita va shart-sharoitlarni talab etadi.

Tekshiruvlar natijasida shu narsalar aniqlandiki, integral yondashuvni amalga oshirishga yordam beruvchi usul va vositalarga quyidagilar kiradi:

1. Evristik suhbatlar;
2. Umumiy suhbatlar;
3. Ekskursiyalar;
4. Ona tili tabiatshunoslik darslarida kuzatishlar, badiiy asarlar materiallari asosida nutq o'stirish uchun yozilgan ijodiy ishlar;
5. Ta'limning ko'rgazmali metodlari;
6. Mustaqil ishlar;
7. O'qish, matematika darslarida og'zaki rasm chizish;

8. Imo-ishorali ko'rinishlar (pantomimalar);

9. Tabiatshunoslik darslarida tabiat tasvirlarini ifodali o'qish;

10. Ona tili darslarida tabiatshunoslikka oid diktantlar, matnlar yozish (shu sinfga tegishli orfagrammalarni takrorlagan holda);

11. O'lkashunoslik asosida matematik masalalarni hal qilish, yechish va boshqalar.

Shuningdek, o'quvchining dars jarayonida bajargan topshiriqlariga ijobiy munosabatda bo'lish, mehnatiga yarasha rag'batlantirish, dars davomida turli o'yinlar tashkil etish darsning sifatini hamda samaradorligini yanada oshiradi. Jumladan, bir nechta o'quvchi tanlab olinadi yoki sinf guruhlariga ajratiladi hamda biror matnga sarlavha tanlangan topshirig'i yuklatiladi.¹⁴

Fanlararo aloqadorlikda dars tashkil etishda quyidagilarga amal qilish kerak.

– har bir dars ma'lum maqsadga yo'naltirilishi kerak;

– integratsiyaga oid tanlangan qo'shimcha material o'tiladigan mavzu bilan bog'lanishi lozim;

– fan o'quvchilari faolligini oshirish maqsadida ular bilan ishlash usullarini aniqlash mumkin.

Dars faqat ta'limiy bo'lib qolmasdan, o'quvchilarni milliy tarbiyalashga ham qaratilgan bo'lishi zarur. Mavzu mazmunidan kelib chiqqan holda, tabiat, jamiyat, inson tafakkuri, taraqqiyoti haqidagi bilimlar respublikamiz kelajagiga ishonch va e'tiqodni shakllantirishga qaratilgan bo'lishi lozim. Bu esa o'quvchi dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi. Umuman olganda integratsiya darsi bir-biriga mos kelishi (mavzu jihatdan) va puxta reja asosida tuzilgan bo'lishi shart.

¹⁴<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/boshlang-ich-ta-limda-integrativ-ta-lim-metodlari.17.01.2024>.

Umuman olganda integratsiyaning ta'lim tizimini boyitishda imkoniyatlari keng:

– o'quvchilarda mustaqil va mantiqiy fikrlash, abstrakt tafakkur yuritish ko'nikmalari shakllantiriladi;

– o'quvchilarning tabiat, jamiyat va fan haqidagi yaxlit tushunchalar va tasavvurlar, hayotiy ko'nikmalari shakllantirib boriladi.

Zero, ta'lim mazmunidagi uyg'unlikni ta'minlash muammolari ham integratsiyalashning shug'ullanadigan sohasi hisoblanadi.

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O'QUVCHILARNING INDIVIDUAL O'QUV NATIJALARINI BAHOLASHGA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarning individual o'quv yutuqlarini baholashning zamonaviy texnologiyalari sifatida formativ va summativ baholashlar mohiyati to'g'risida so'z yuritiladi, shuningdek, formativ va summativ baholashning asosiy farqlari bayon etilgan. O'quvchilarning o'quv natijalarini baholashning an'anaviy baholash tizimining afzalliklari hamda yutuqlari, shuningdek, baholashga mezonli yondashuvning amaliy ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kirish. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 27-fevraldagi «Pedagogik ta'lim sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» gi PQ 4623-son Qarorida «Mamlakatimizda pedagog kadrlar tayyorlash sifatini ilg'or xalqaro standartlar asosida takomillashtirish, oliy pedagogik ta'limga raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya va ta'lim texnologiyalarining mustahkam integratsiyasini ta'minlash pirovardida pedagog kadrlarning kasbiy mahoratini uzluksiz rivojlantirib borish, yuksak madaniyatli, amaliy, kasbiy ko'nikmalarga ega, tarbiya, o'qitish metodlari va baholash mezonlarini puxta egallagan zamonaviy pedagogik kadrlarni tayyorlash» kabi ta'lim sohasini rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlari belgilab berildi¹. Mamlakatimizda umumiy o'rta ta'lim sifatini yangi bosqichga ko'tarish maqsadida olib borilayotgan islohotlarda, eng avvalo ilg'or milliy va xorijiy tajribalar, xalqaro baholash dasturlari talablarini inobatga olgan holda o'quv dasturlari, o'qitish metodikasi va ta'lim sifatini baholash tizimini takomillashtirish, kompetensiyaviy yondashuvga asoslangan baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish, zamonaviy mehnat bozorining real talablariga mos ravishda o'quvchilarda hayotiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda ilm-fan, texnika sohalarning juda tez sur'atlarda jadallik bilan rivojlanishi barcha ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim-tarbiya masalalariga yangicha yondashishni talab qilmoqdaki, bu o'z navbatida, o'qituvchilar zimmasiga yanada yuksak vazifalar va mas'uliyatni yuklaydi. Bu borada ta'kidlashimiz mumkin, bizning mamlakatimizda yangi ta'lim tizimi modernizatsiya qilinib, jahon miqyosdagi ta'lim makoniga kirish arafasida. Bu ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonidagi sezilarli o'zgarishlar bilan bog'liqdir. Buning sababi shundaki, ta'lim paradigmasi o'zgargan, ta'lim mazmuni ham yangilangan, yangi yondashuvlar va yangi g'oyalari paydo bo'lgan. Kelajak avlodni jamiyat talablariga mos ravishda tarbiyalash va o'qitishda o'qituvchilarning pedagogik faoliyatining ilmiy-amaliy asoslarini o'zlashtirishi muhim masalalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Raqamli manbalar oqimi kuchaygan davrda inson qobiliyati, iste'dodi, atrof-muhitdagi yaxshi munosabatlarni rivojlantirish, shaxsga yo'naltirilgan yondashuv orqali o'qitish ta'lim muassasalarining asosiy vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ta'limning zamonaviy talabi – ijodkor, zamonaviy bilimga ega raqobatbardosh va malakali insonni tarbiyalashdan iborat. Bu yerda quyidagi savollar paydo bo'ladi: ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilar orasida o'zaro bir-birini tushunish va jamoaviy munosabatlarni o'rnatib, o'quvchilarda paydo bo'ladigan xavotirlarning oldini olish va bartaraf etish, imkoniyatlarni kengaytiradigan omillar nimalardan iborat? Baholash tizimi o'quvchilarning o'quv-bilish kompetensiyasini shakllantirishga ta'sir qiladimi? Ushbu savollarga bugungi kunning javobi – mezonli baholash bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Mezonli baholash – bu ta'limning maqsadi va mazmuniga mos keladigan, o'quvchilarning o'quv-bilish malakalarini, o'quv

ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga hissa qo'shadigan, aniq belgilangan, jamoa bilan ishlab chiqilgan, ta'lim jarayoni ishtirokchilariga oldindan ma'lum bo'lgan muayyan mezonlar bilan bilim oluvchilarning o'quv yutuqlarini taqqoslashga asoslangan jarayon. Ilgari maktabni boshqarish muhimligi ta'kidlangan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda asosiy e'tibor maktab direktorlari ko'magida o'qitish jarayonida yetakchilik jarayoniga, baholash va yuqori malakali o'qituvchilar va innovatorlarning ishlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilmoqda. Avvaldan biz sifatni nazorat qilganmiz, kelajakda ham biz uni ta'minlaymiz. Albatta, mavjud baholash tizimining afzalliklari ham bo'lganki, aynan shuning uchun ham uzoq vaqt saqlanib kelingan. Bu afzalliklar: birinchidan, oddiyligi, ikkinchidan, an'anaviylik, uchinchidan, hamma uchun tushunarli, to'rtinchidan, hammabop, universal, beshinchidan, ta'siri kuchli. Mavjud baholash tizimining kamchiliklari: o'quvchilar, ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar uchun tushunarli bo'lgan rejalashtirilgan ta'lim natijalariga erishish uchun baholashning aniq mezonlari mavjud emas; o'qituvchi har bir o'quvchining yagona mezonlarga erishishiga emas, balki butun sinfning o'rtacha bilim darajasiga e'tibor qaratib, belgi qo'yadi; mavjud baholash tizimi bilimlarni o'zlashtirish jarayonini emas, balki bilimlarni o'zlashtirish natijasini aks ettiradi; bilim oluvchilarga berilgan baholar o'quv dasturining alohida bo'limlari bo'yicha bilim, ko'nikma, malakalarning aniq elementlarini o'zlashtirish haqida tasavvur bermaydi, bu esa har bir o'quvchi uchun individual ta'lim trayektoriyasini aniqlashga imkon bermaydi; ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchi va o'qituvchi o'rtasida operativ aloqa mavjud emas, bu esa o'quvchilarning bilim olishga bo'lgan yuqori motivatsiyasiga yordam bera olmaydi. An'anaviy baholash tizimi o'quvchining darsga tayyorgarligini muntazam tekshirish va baho qo'yish bilan tavsiflanadi. Shu bilan birga, barcha o'quvchilar bilimini baholash bitta o'qituvchining shaxsiy munosabati va bilimidan kelib chiqib amalga oshiriladi, baholash jarayoni to'liq inson omiliga bog'liq, zamonaviy talablarga mos keladigan individual yondashuv va aniq baholash mezonlari mavjud emas. An'anaviy eski baholash tizimida obyektivlik eng katta muammolardan biri bo'lib kelgan. Bunga sabab, tizimning deyarli 90 foizi inson omiliga asoslangan edi. Ya'ni o'quvchi bilimiga beriladigan baho birgina o'qituvchining munosabatidan kelib chiqib belgilangan. Mezonli baholash tizimida esa inson omilini imkon darajada minimallashtirish ko'zda tutilgan.

Mezonli baholash vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat: darsning har bir qismida har bir o'quvchining tayyorgarlik darajasini aniqlash; o'quvchining rivojlanish yutug'ini nazorat qilish; o'quvchining o'quv jarayonidagi xato va kamchiliklarini aniqlash va tuzatishga imkon berish; turli ishlar davomida olingan bahoning adolatligini ta'minlash; ta'lim dasturining samaradorligini tahlil qilish; o'quv jarayoni va bilimlarni o'zlashtirish to'g'risida o'quvchi, o'qituvchi va ota-onalar o'rtasida qayta bog'lanishni ta'minlash. Amaliy ahamiyati quyidagilar: faqat o'quvchilarning bajargan ishi baholanadi; bajarilgan ish oldindan

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 27-fevraldagi «Pedagogik ta'lim sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» gi PQ 4623-son Qarori

belgilangan namuna (standart) bilan taqqoslanadi; o'quvchi o'z ishini baholashga imkon beradigan va ota-onalarga ma'lumot bera oladigan aniq baholash algoritmini biladi; mezonli baholash muayyan ta'limiy maqsad bo'yicha baholanadi. Shuningdek, mezonli baholash texnologiyasi o'quvchilarda ortiqcha xavotirlanishni yo'qotadi va o'qituvchini «hakam» rolidan xalos qiladi, bu esa o'quvchilarda o'z-o'zini baholash, o'z faoliyatiga baho berish va javobgarlikni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, o'z kuchiga ishonchni mustahkamlaydi, o'quvchi muvaffaqiyatini baholashning obyektivligi oshadi. Mezonli baholash tizimi avvalgi baholashdan formativ va summativ baholash tizimining joriy etilishi bilan farq qiladi. Formativ baholash o'qitishni, usullarni va ushbu imkoniyatlarni amalga oshirish yo'llarini takomillashtirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan bo'lsa, jamlovchi baholash maqsadli baho qo'yish va sertifikatlash yoki o'qitishning oldinga siljishini qayd etishda o'quv natijalarini chiqarish uchun zarur.

Mezonli baholash asosida 4K usuli – ijodiy fikrlash, tanqidiy fikrlash, mulohaza va kooperatsiya (hamkorlik) yotadi. Tizim quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslangan:

a) reproduktiv daraja. Reproaktiv darajadagi topshiriqlar mazmuni o'quvchilarning, o'quv materialini qayta ishlamagan holda esda saqlab qolish qobiliyatini aniqlab beruvchi qonunlar, xossalalar, formulalar, tushunchalar va atamalarning mohiyatini o'rganish, eslab qolish va idrok etishga mo'ljallangan;

b) produktiv daraja. Topshiriqlar mazmuni mavzuni o'zlashtirishda fanning qonun va qonuniyatlari, xossalari va formulalarini qo'llash, berilgan topshiriqlarga mos usullarni tanlash, tahlil qilish, taqqoslash va qarama-qarshi qo'yish, bir qancha qonun va qonuniyatlardan foydalanishdan iborat. Shu bilan birga, umumlashtirish va xulosa qilish talab etiladi;

v) mulohaza yuritish. Intellektual darajadagi topshiriqlarning mazmuni o'zlashtirilgan bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni notanish vaziyatlarda qo'llashni, qonun va qonuniyatlardan foydalangan holda tahlil, sintez, taqqoslash, umumlashtirishni talab qiladi. An'anaviy va mezon asosida baholashning qiyosiy tavsifi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

1 – Jadval
Baholash usullarining qiyosiy tavsiflari

An'anaviy baholash	Mezon asosida baholash
Baholashda subyektivlik	Baholashda obyektiv yondashuvning keng tarqalganligi, subyektiv omilning kamayishi
Aniq, asosli baholash mezonlarining mavjud emasligi	Ishning turlari va mazmuni bilan belgilanadigan mezonlar asosida baholash
Joriy baholardan o'rtacha arifmetik tamoyildan foydalangan holda yakuniy baho qo'yish	Yakuniy bahoni o'quv yili davomidagi va yakuniy ishda erishilgan o'quv yutuqlarini umumlashtirish sifatida belgilash
Besh nuqtali belgilash tizimidan o'zboshimchalik bilan foydalanish	Besh ballli baholash tizimiga asoslangan darajalarni farqlash
Baholash birinchi navbatda o'qituvchi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi	Talabalarga o'z yutuqlarini o'z-o'zini baholash tartibini ta'minlash
Tasodifiy baholar to'plami	Baholashni tashkil etishda mezonga asoslangan va reyting yondashuvlari asosida baholash
O'quv materialining "qiyinligi" ni hisobga olmaslik	Ball bilan o'lchangan baholash
Mavzu sohasi mazmunining murakkabligini tanlash qobiliyatining yo'qligi	Intilish darajasiga muvofiq, fan sohasini o'zlashtirishda murakkablikni tanlash

Adabiyotlar tahlili. O'quvchilarning o'quv yutug'larini baholashga zamonaviy yondoshuvlar E. K. Alidjanov, V. K. Zagvozdkin, V. Yu. Yelsova, O. S. Kosixina, M. A. Pinskaya, V. A. Reznikov va boshqalarning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida qaralgan. A. N. Danilov, V. I. Zvonnikov, I. D. Stolbovlarning ishlarida esa o'qitish natijalarini baholashning zamonaviy vositalari qaralgan. B. Blum, S. M. Brukxart, T. Xasting, G. B. Golub, I. S. Fishman va boshqalarning ishlarida esa formativ va summativ baholash nuqtayi nazaridan o'quv natijalarini baholashga yondoshuvlar ishlab chiqilgan.

O'quv natijalarini baholash bo'yicha jahon amaliyotining umumiy tendensiyalari tahlili, bu borada olib borilayotgan tizimli tadqiqot ishlarini quyidagi tayanch yo'nalishlarga ajratish imkonini berdi: formativ baholashning nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqish²; o'qitish amaliyotiga summativ va formativ baholashni joriy etishning muammoli jihatlari³; formativ baholash samaradorligi⁴; o'qitish sifatini oshirishda qaytar aloqaning roli⁵; summativ va formativ baholashni integratsiyalash imkoniyati⁶;

Formativ baholash pedagogik texnologiya sifatida ta'lim jarayoniga 1990-yillarda G'arb mamlakatlarida, oxirgi yillarda esa mamlakatimizda ham joriy etila boshlandi. Ilmiy muomalaga "formativ baholash" tushunchasi baholash faoliyati sohasi nazariyotchisi, M.Skriven tomonidan olib kirilgan bo'lib, bugungi kungacha tadqiqotchilar unga turli xil ta'riflar berishgan. M.Skriven "formativ baholash"ni summativ baholashga qarshi qo'yadi. Uning fikricha,

formativ baholash ma'lumotlarni to'plash va tahlil qilish, ulardan maktab amaliyotida ta'lim sifatini oshirish uchun foydalanishga xizmat qilishi zarur deb hisoblagan⁷. B.Blum esa "formativ baholash" ni o'quv maqsadlari taksonomiyasi nuqtayi nazaridan ko'rib chiqib, aniq va shaffof o'quv maqsadlarining qo'yilishi ta'lim jarayonining turli bosqichlarida teskari aloqa o'rnatish uchun asos yaratadi deb hisoblagan. Ushbu oraliq natijalar tizimli ravishda o'lchab turilishi va har tomonlama tahlil qilinishi zarurligini ta'kidlab o'tgan⁸.

Umumiy o'rta va oliy ta'limda amaliy yo'naltirilgan, ya'ni kompetensiyaviy modelga asoslangan yondashuvning joriy etilishi bilan bog'liq ravishda formativ baholash texnologiyasi o'quvchilarda o'quv maqsadlarini oshirish vositasi sifatida bir qator o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga egaligi aniqlangan: baholashning uzluksizligi, teskari aloqaning mavjudligi, mezonlilik, maqsadlarning oldindan rejalashtirilishi, prognostik yo'nalganlik, individual natijalarga qaratilganlik va h.k.⁹

Ilmiy-pedagogik adabiyotlarda formativ baholash texnologiyasi "o'qish uchun baholash" (assessment for learning)¹⁰; ya'ni "formativ baholash deganda o'qitish davomida baholash tushunilib, o'quvchilarning bilim, ko'nikma va malakalari, qadriyatli ustanovkalari, shuningdek, kommunikativ ko'nikmalari tahlil qilinib, ularning yutuq va kamchiliklari haqida teskari aloqa o'rnatiladi"¹¹. Formativ baholashning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri baholash jarayonida nafaqat o'qituvchi, balki o'quvchilarning o'zlari ham faol ishtirok etadi; nafaqat natija, balki

² Moed A. (2015) Theorizing Formative Assessment: Time for a Change in Thinking. The Educational Forum. Vol. 79, No 2, P. 180–189.

³ Newton P. E. (2007) Clarifying the purposes of educational assessment. Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy & Practice. Vol. 14, No 2, P. 149–170.

⁴ Bennett R. E. (2011) Formative assessment: a critical review. Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy and Practice. Vol. 18, No 1, P. 5–25.

⁵ Dann R. (2014) Assessment as learning: blurring the boundaries of assessment and learning for theory, policy and practice. Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy & Practice. Vol. 21, No 2, P. 149–166.

⁶ Dixon D. D., Worrell F. C. (2016) Formative and Summative Assessment in the Classroom. Theory Into Practice. Vol. 55, No 2, P. 153–159.

⁷ Scriven, M. The methodology of evaluation // Curriculum evaluation. – Chicago: Rand McNally. – 1967. – 102 p.

⁸ Bloom, B.S. Learning for mastery. – Evaluation Comment. – 1968. – Vol. 1. – No. 2. – 12 p.

⁹ Shapovalova O.N., Efremova N.F. (2019). The didactic potential of formative assessment of meta-disciplinary results of schoolchildren: Russian and foreign experience. World of Science. Pedagogy and psychology, [online] 6(7). Available at: <https://mir-nauki.com/PDF/94PDMN619.pdf> (in Russian).

¹⁰ Black, P. Developing the theory of formative assessment // Educational Assessment, Evaluation and Accountability. – 2009. – Vol. 21 (1). – P. 5–31.

¹¹ Бойцова Е.Г. Формирующее оценивание образовательных результатов учащихся в современной школе // Человек и образование. – 2014. – № 1 (38). С. 171-175.

jarayon, nafaqat bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar, balki yutuqlar, qobiliyat va kompetensiyalar baholanadi. Formativ baholash texnologiyasi, an'anaviy baholash metodlaridan farqli ravishda, o'quvchilarning o'zlariga o'zini o'zi baholash imkoniyatini beradi. Baholash natijalarini tahlil qilish jarayonida o'quvchilarning yutuq, kamchiliklari aniqlanib, o'qituvchi o'zining va o'quvchilarning keyingi faoliyatiga, ta'lim mazmuni va metodlariga, vositalariga tuzatishlar kiritishi zarur bo'ladi. M.A.Pinskaya ta'kidlashicha, "ushbu baholashning maqsadi – natijalarni, yutuqlarini aniqlash emas, balki o'quvchilar qanday qilib bilim olayotganligini kuzatib borishdir"¹².

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Mamlakatimizda umumiy o'rta ta'lim sifatini yangi bosqichga ko'tarish maqsadida olib borilayotgan islohotlarda, eng avvalo ilg'or milliy va xorijiy tajribalar, xalqaro baholash dasturlari talablarini inobatga olgan holda o'quv dasturlari, o'qitish metodikasi va ta'lim sifatini baholash tizimini takomillashtirish, kompetensiyaviy yondashuvga asoslangan baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish, zamonaviy mehnat bozorining real talablariga mos ravishda o'quvchilarda hayotiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda yaratilayotgan umumiy o'rta ta'limning Milliy o'quv dasturining asosiy komponentlaridan biri bo'lgan o'quvchilar faoliyati natijalarini baholashning milliy tizimini takomillashtirishda ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni o'rganish va mahalliyashtirish masalasi dolzarb masaladir. Bugungi kunda ayrim davlatlarning pedagogik amaliyotida tub burilish yasagan formativ baholash metodologiyasini o'rganib chiqish va takomillashtirgan holda joriy etish mumkin.

Formativ baholash amaliyotini joriy etish baholash sifatini oshiradi, zero undan foydalanish orqali o'qituvchilar Milliy o'quv dasturida belgilab berilayotgan o'quvchilar faoliyati natijalariga qo'yiladigan talablarning bajarilishini, ya'ni o'quvchilarda kompetensiyalarning shakllanganlik darajasi va dinamikasini samarali baholash mumkin.

Hozirgi kunda umumta'lim maktablarida o'quvchilar bilimni baholashda keng tarqalgan ayrim yondashuvlar mavjud bo'lib, ular asosan o'quvchilarning bilimlari hajmini aniqlashga qaratilgan.

Ta'limni differentsiallash va individuallashtirishning yanada yuqori darajasini ta'minlash uchun amaliyotga formativ baholash metodikasini joriy etish zarurati mavjud bo'lib, bu kompetensiyaviy yondashuvga asoslangan milliy o'quv dasturini joriy etishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.

Shuningdek, o'quvchilar faoliyati natijalarini baholashda summativ baholash metodologiyasidan, ya'ni taqqoslash usulidan foydalanish ham maqsadga muvofiq. Summativ baholash – ma'lum davrda yoki ma'lum bob yuzasidan berilgan bilimlarning darajasini aniqlashga qaratilgan bo'ladi. O'qituvchi muayyan miqdorda mavzularni qamrab olgan bobni o'quvchiga yetkazib bergach, o'quvchilarning ushbu bob yuzasidan olgan bilimlari aniqlanadi. Eski baholash tizimida bu nazorat ishi ko'rinishida mavjud bo'lgan. Summativ baholash tizimida o'quvchi o'qishda davom etadi, faqat o'qituvchi tomonidan kundalik baholanmaydi. Muayyan bob yakunlangandan so'ng, o'quvchi qanday bilimlarga ega bo'lishi lozimligi, qanday ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'lishi kerakligi haqidagi savol o'rtaga tashlanib, shunga mos ravishda topshiriq ishlab chiqiladi. Aynan shundaygina har bir o'quvchiga nisbatan munosabat bir xil bo'ladi. Baholashda obyektivlik yuzaga keladi. O'qituvchi har bir o'quvchi tomonidan bajarilgan topshiriqning bajarilishini tekshirish jarayonida, uning mavzuni qay darajada tushunganligini, uning aynan qaysi mavzuda qiyinchilikka uchratganligini, ya'ni o'quvchining dars jarayonida olgan bilim darajasini va uni tuzatishda qaysi jihatga e'tibor berishi lozimligini belgilab oladi. Bunda o'qituvchi har bir o'quvchiga individual yondoshadi. Sinfdagi o'quvchilarning necha foizi o'tilgan mavzuni to'liq yoki qisman tushunganligi namoyon bo'ladi va o'quvchining mavzuni o'zlashtirish koeffitsiyentiga qarab o'qituvchi bir vaqtning o'zida o'z ishini baholash imkoniga ega bo'ladi.

Natija va muhokama. Ilmiy-pedagogik tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, quyidagi holatlarda baholash formativ xususiyat kasb etadi: baholash uchun mo'ljallangan topshiriqlar o'tilgan materiallar asosida ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa; topshiriqlar, ularning shakli o'quvchilar yoshiga mos bo'lishini, sinfda har bir o'quvchining imkoniyatlarini aniqlash imkonini berishi; o'tkazilgan baholash natijalari o'z vaqtida tuzatishlar kiritish uchun o'quvchi va o'qituvchi uchun ochiq bo'lishi; baholash natijalari ushbu o'quvchining oldingi natijalari bilan taqqoslanga.

Formativ baholashning asosiy vazifasi o'quv yili uchun belgilangan maqsadlarning bajarilishi yoki bajarilmaganligini aniqlashdan iborat. Formativ baholashda o'quv maqsadiga erishish uchun zarur bo'lgan qadamlar aniq belgilanadi. Bu jarayonda

o'quvchilar orasida o'z-o'zini baholash va hamkorlik qilishga katta e'tibor qaratiladi va rag'batlantiriladi. Formativ baholash o'quv jarayoni nafaqat yakuniy bosqichda, balki boshlang'ich va o'rta bosqichda qanday o'tayotganiga tashxis qo'yish uchun zarur va agar ma'lumotlar qoniqsiz bo'lib chiqsa, olingan ma'lumotlar asosida kerakli ma'lumotlarni va ta'lim faoliyati sifatini oshirish uchun o'zgartirishlarni kiritish mumkin.

Har qanday sinfda ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan formativ baholashning turli xil mexanizmlari mavjud. Quyidagilar shular jumlasidan: uyga berilgan vazifalar; dars paytida beriladigan topshiriqlar; dars paytida o'tkaziladigan nazorat ishlari; o'quvchilarning darsdagi faolligini kuzatish; qaytar aloqani amalga oshirish; o'quvchilarning o'z-o'zini baholashi; natijaga asoslanib ta'lim jarayoniga o'zgartirish kiritish imkoni. O'z-o'zini baholash bu o'quvchilarning o'zlarini baholashni o'z ichiga olgan diagnostik baholash shakli. Formativ baholash o'quvchi o'zining o'quv natijalarini o'zi baholashga, bilimlardagi bo'shliqlarni aniqlashga, eng asosiysi oldinga harakatlanish uchun, individual yutuqlarni yaxshilash uchun nima qilish kerakligini aniqlashga yo'naltirilgan. O'quvchilarning individual o'quv natijalarini baholashda formativ baholashni qo'llash ularda mustaqil o'qish ko'nikmasini shakllantirishga imkon beradi, shuningdek, o'qituvchiga har bir o'quvchining o'qishga ehtiyojini aniqlashda, o'quvchining individual o'quv natijalarini kuzatishda, ko'pchilik o'zini o'zi baholash ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishda yordam beradi. Formativ baholash o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi uzluksiz qaytar aloqani ta'minlaydi. Bu esa o'z navbatida, o'quvchilarda o'qishga motivatsiya paydo bo'lishiga, ularning eng yaxshi natijalarga erishishiga ko'maklashishga, o'quv jarayonini o'z vaqtda tahrirlashga, o'qituvchilarning kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirishga imkon beradi. Bunga birinchi navbatda, dars davomida o'qituvchi va o'quvchi miqdoriy ko'rsatkichga emas, balki o'z ta'limiy faoliyatlarini sifatini tahlil qilishga mo'ljall olish orqali erishiladi.

Shuningdek, o'quvchilar faoliyati natijalarini baholashda summativ baholash metodologiyasidan foydalanish, ya'ni taqqoslash usulidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. Taqqoslash usuli – bu yakuniy baholashga kompleks yondashuv, va unda alohida nazorat/sinovlar bo'yicha mutlaq ko'rsatkich/baholardan emas, o'quvchilarning turli salmoq/ahamiyatga ega bir necha ishlari yoki og'zaki javoblari orasidagi ko'plab nisbiy ko'rsatkichlar/baholardan foydalaniladi, bunday usuldan ko'pincha choraklik, yillik baholarni chiqarishda foydalaniladi. Ushbu yondashuvda nazorat materiallari/sinov resurslaridan samarali foydalanish natijasida aniq va xolis ko'rsatkichlar/xulosalarga olib keladi, ko'rsatkichlar bazasi esa doimiy ravishda kengayib boradi.

Shu o'rinda formativ hamda summativ baholashni bir-biridan farqli tomonlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Formativ va summativ baholashning asosiy farqlarilari bo'lib quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

1. Formativ baholash o'quv jarayonida talab qilinadigan ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadigan, o'qitishni moslashtiradigan turli xil baholash tartib-qoidalarini anglatadi. Summativ baho o'quvchilarning bilimni baholash standarti sifatida belgilangan.
2. Formativ baholash diagnostik xususiyatga ega, summativ baho esa baholovchi bo'lib hisoblanadi.
3. Formativ baholash – bu o'rganishni baholash, summativ baholash – bu ta'limni baholash.
4. Formativ baho o'quvchilarning bilimni oshirish uchun, summativ baho o'quvchilar faoliyatini baholash uchun o'tkaziladi.
5. Formativ baho o'quvchilarning bilimlarini nazorat qilish uchun qabul qilingan. Summativ baholashdan farqli o'laroq o'quvchilar bilimni baholashga qaratilgan.
6. Formativ baholash uslubiy jihatdan zamonaviy ta'limni modernizatsiya qilish g'oyalarga to'liq mos keladi. U o'qituvchilarga yordam beradi, ya'ni: har bir o'quvchining o'quv imkoniyatlarini aniqlash va shunga mos ravishda o'qishni moslashtirish; o'quvchining individual yutuqlarini kuzatish; mos ravishda rag'batlantiruvchi va motivlovchi o'quv faoliyatini ta'minlash; o'quvchilarga o'z bilim darajalarini yanada oshirish uchun imkoniyatlar taklif qiladi.

Shunday qilib, formativ baholash texnologiyasidan foydalanish maktab o'quv jarayonida o'quvchilarning individual o'quv natijalari darajasining ijobiy dinamikasiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. O'quv materialining mazmunini yaxshiroq o'zlashtirish ta'minlanadi, o'quv motivatsiyasi faollashadi, refleks ko'nikmalari va o'zini o'zi obyektiv baholash uchun asoslar yaratiladi. O'quvchilarda tashabbuskorlik va mustaqillikni rivojlantirishga, faoliyatni jamoaviy va guruhli rejalashtirish ko'nikmalariga, o'quvchilar va o'qituvchilar o'rtasidagi konstruktiv munosabatlarga yordam beradi. Ushbu ikki baholash turining asosiy

¹² Пинская М.А. Формирующее оценивание: оценивание в классе: учеб. Пособие. – М.: Логос, 2010. – 264 с.

farqi shundaki, formativ baholash o'quv jarayonini bir turi bo'lsa, summativ baholash – bu baholash jarayonidir. Ayniqsa, formativ baholash ta'lim sifati haqida aniq ma'lumotlar beradi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, formativ baholash har qanday sinfni baholashning muntazam tarkibiy qismi bo'lishi kerak. Shunday qilib, xulosa qilish mumkinki, formativ baholash texnologiyasi nafaqat o'quvchilarning ta'lim jarayonida yutuq va kamchiliklari, balki o'qituvchining ish faoliyati sifatini ham obyektiv baholash imkoniyatini berishi bilan ahamiyatlidir. Formativ baholash texnologiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri uning obyektiv mezonlarga asoslanganligidir.

Xulosa va takliflar. An'anaviy baholashda o'quvchilar bilimi 5 balli tizimda baholanib, kunlik bahosi ko'proq choraklik bahosini chiqarishda asosiy rol o'ynaydi va uni unchalik ham xolis baholash deb hisoblab bo'lmaydi. Chunki, o'qituvchi o'quvchilarni 5 balli tizimda nisbiy baholab keladi. Yangi baholash tizimi esa mezonlarga asoslangan bo'lib, bunda o'quvchining aniq qaysi bilimi, qaysi ko'nikmasi asosida baholanishi oldindan ishlab chiqilgan. Shu asosida ularning bilimi, olgan bilimni amaliyotga qo'llashi, mulohaza, mushohada qilish ko'nikmalari ham baholanadi. Mazkur tizim amaldagi baholashdan mazmun va yondashuv jihatdan tubdan farq qiladi. Hozirda qo'llanilayotgan baholash tizimining afzalliklari bilan birgalikda kamchiliklari ham mavjud. Amaldagi baholash tizimi asosan o'quvchini yangi mavzuni qanchalar yaxshi o'zlashtirgani va ma'lumotlarni yodda saqlab qolganligini baholovchi mezonlarga asoslangan. Taklif etilayotgan baholashdagi mezonlar o'quvchilarning egallagan bilimi natijasida hosil bo'lgan amaliy ko'nikmalarini baholaydi. Bunda o'quvchilarni uchta

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 27-fevraldagi «Pedagogik ta'lim sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» gi PQ 4623-son Qarori
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3. Newton P. E. (2007) Clarifying the purposes of educational assessment. *Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy & Practice*. Vol. 14, No 2, P. 149–170.
4. Bennett R. E. (2011) Formative assessment: a critical review. *Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy and Practice*. Vol. 18, No 1, P. 5–25.
5. Dann R. (2014) Assessment as learning: blurring the boundaries of assessment and learning for theory, policy and practice. *Assessment in Education: Principles, Policy & Practice*. Vol. 21, No 2, P. 149–166.
6. Dixon D. D., Worrell F. C. (2016) Formative and Summative Assessment in the Classroom. *Theory Into Practice*. Vol. 55, No 2, P. 153–159.

yo'nalishga: savodxonlik, kompetensiya va shaxsiy sifatlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Amalda baholash o'qitish jarayonining so'nggi nuqtasi sanalgan bo'lsa, taklif etilayotgan tizimda baholash o'quv jarayonining kulminatsiyasi hisoblanib, baholash natijalariga ko'ra o'qituvchi keyingi o'quv maqsadlarini belgilaydi va faoliyatini korreksiyalaydi.

O'tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatdiki, baholash o'quv jarayonining tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, unga sezilarli darajada ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Mezonlarga asoslangan baholashni joriy etish maktab amaliyoti o'quv jarayonining turli tomonlarini rivojlantirish uchun keng ko'lamli imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Biroq, mezonlarga asoslangan baholashning afzalliklariga qaramay, maktab amaliyotida bunday baholashdan noto'g'ri foydalanish xavfi mavjud. Ta'lim amaliyotida mezonlarga asoslangan baholashdan foydalanish samaradorligi quyidagi bir qator omillarga bog'liq: baholash mezonlarining obyektivligi va shaffofligi; metodlar, vositalar va baholash materiallarining fan sohasiga muvofiqdigi; o'qituvchilarning baholovchi sifatidagi kompetentlik darajasi. Baholashning yangi tizimini joriy etish baholash vositalari va tartiblarini yaratish hamda takomillashtirish bo'yicha doimiy ish olib borish, mezon asosida baholashning eng samarali amaliyotlarini o'rganish va ularni mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimi amaliyotiga moslashtirish bilan bog'liq bo'lishi kerak.

Quyidagi masalalar maxsus o'rganishni talab qiladi: turli baholash maqsadlarini amalga oshirish uchun baholash usullaridan integrativ foydalanish; har xil turdagi baholash protseduralari va vositalarining ishonchlilik va asoslilikini ta'minlash; o'qituvchilarning baholash savodxonligini rivojlantirish.

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IIV AKADEMIYASI KURSANT QIZLARINI ZAMONAVIY KROSSFIT SPORT TURI ORQALI JISMONIY TAYYORGARLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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krossfit, jismoniy tayyorgarlik, variatsiya koeffitsiyenti, nisbiy o'sish, sport test, kursant, absolyut o'sish, og'ish, o'rtacha arifmetik qiymat.

ANNOTATSIYA

Respublikada bugungi kunda xodima ayollarga bo'lgan talab, qolaversa, ularning sportga qiziqishlari tobora ortib bormoqda. Ichki ishlar vazirligi akademiyasida kursant yigit va qizlarni kasbiy tayyorlashda jismoniy tayyorgarlikka alohida o'rin qaratiladi. Shu bois, "Akademiyada ta'lim tizimi kadrlarni maqsadli kasbiy tayyorlashga qaratiladi hamda 1-kursdan boshlab jangovar va jismoniy jihatdan tayyorlash chuqurlashtirilgan holatda amalga oshirilishi ustuvor vazifa etib belgilangan". Ushbu maqolada kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarligi, hozirgi kunda zamon talabiga javob beradigan, yangi sport turlaridan bo'lmish krossfit vosita va usullari yordamida rivojlantirilganligi ilmiy asoslab berilgan.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda respublikamizda xotin-qizlar sportiga ham alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 5-martdagi PQ-5020-son "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi faol ishtirokini ta'minlash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorida mamlakat iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotining barcha jabhalarida xotin-qizlarning faolligini oshirish, ularning ta'lim va kasbiy ko'nikmalar olishi hamda bandligini ta'minlashga har tomonlama ko'maklashish, tadbirkorlik tashabbuslarini yanada qo'llab-quvvatlash, joylarda «Ayollar daftari»ni shakllantirish va unga kiritilgan xotin-qizlar muammolari, ehtiyojlari va qiziqishlarini tizimli o'rganish, tahlil qilish va hal etish borasidagi ishlarni sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish masalalari yoritilgan¹.

Bugungi kunga kelib sport va jismoniy tarbiya kishilar turmush tarzining ajralmas qismiga aylanib qoldi. Yoshlarga keng imkoniyatlar, sharoitlar yaratib berish ularga to'g'ri yo'l ko'rsatish, ma'naviyatli qilib tarbiyalash, har tomonlama yetuk inson bo'lishga ko'maklashish ahamiyatlidir. Bizning yoshlarimiz har tomonlama ma'lumotli va ma'naviy go'zalgina emas, balki sog'lom, chiniquqan, jismoniy baquvvat bo'lishi ham kerak. Bunday bo'lish uchun sport harakatining ommaviylikiga e'tibor berish, jismoniy tarbiyani rivojlantirish yoshlarning, irodaviy sifatlarini chiniqtirish, yigit va qizlarning jismoniy jihatdan mehnat va mudofaaga tayyorlash zarur bo'ladi. Qizlarni sportga jalb etish, ularning ommaviy sport bilan muntazam shug'ullanishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarning yaratish mamlakatimizda sportni rivojlantirishining muhim yo'nalishlaridandir. Mamlakat miqyosida sportning ommaviylikini ta'minlash, bolalar sportini, xususan, xotin-qizlar sportini rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratilishida eng ezgu – O'zbekiston farzandlarining sog'lom dunyoga kelishi, ulg'ayishi, tarbiya topishi va pirovard maqsadda millat genofondini yaxshilash maqsadi mujassam.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Respublikamizda bir qator mualliflarimiz, sport mashg'ulotlarining nazariy asoslari Salamov R.S., 2005, Sport kurashi nazariyasi va usuliyati, Kerimov F.A., 2005, Abdullayev M.J., Radjapov U.R., Muxametov A.M. Jismoniy tarbiya, 2020, Bobomurodov A.E. Jismoniy tarbiya sport nazariyasi va usuliyati (jismoniy sifatlarini umumlashtirish tasnifi), 2020, Funktsional ko'pkurash Kuliye R.S., Maqsudov Q.A., Raxmatullayeva L.A., 2021, "krossfit" zamonaviy fitnes dasturlari yordamida kursantlarning jismoniy tayyorgarligini oshirish texnologiyasi bo'yicha Kochkarov A.A., 2022,

Jismoniy tarbiya Normurodov A.N., 2022, va boshqa mutaxassislar tomonidan sohaga oid konseptual izlanishlar olib borilgan.²

Ichki ishlar vazirligi akademiyasida jismoniy tarbiyaning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri kursant va tinglovchilar salomatligini saqlash va mustahkamlash va ularning sog'lom turmush tarzi qadriyatlarini shakllantirishdir. Bugungi kunda jismoniy tarbiya, sport va sog'liqni saqlashning innovatsion texnologiyalari, shuningdek, ta'limning shaxsiga yo'naltirilgan, har tomonlama tabiatiga yo'naltirilgan jismoniy tayyorgarlikni shakllantirish usullari dolzarbdir. Funktsional ko'pkurash (krossfit) sport turi tana mushaklarini rivojlantirish bilan birga kursant va tinglovchilar o'rtasida sog'lom turmush tarzini va sportga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini yanada oshiradi.

Tadqiqot metodologiya. Tadqiqot jarayonida anketa so'rovnomasi o'tkazish hamda olingan natijalarni matematik-statistik hisoblash orqali kerakli ma'lumotlarni oldik.

Kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarligi sport mashg'ulotlarni funktsional ko'pkurash (krossfit) usullari yordamida tashkillashtirish muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi va jismoniy sifatlar – kuch, chidamkorlik, egiluvchanlik, chaqqonlik va tezkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan jarayondir.

Kursant qizlarning umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarligi yuqori natijalarga erishish uchun poydevor, zarur asos hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, u asosan kursant qizlar organizmini har tomonlama harmonik rivojlantirish, uning funktsional imkoniyatlarini oshirish, jismoniy sifatlarini rivojlantirish va salomatligini mustahkamlash vazifalarni hal etilishini ta'minlaydi.

Kursant qizlarning maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarligi asosan trener zalida o'tkaziladi va harakat malakalari tarkibidagi eng muhim harakat sifatlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Shuning uchun maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarlikning asosiy vositalari sifatida mumkin bo'lgan turli murakkabliklarni jalb qilgan holda musobaqa mashqlari qo'llaniladi. Bunday murakkablashtirilgan mashqlar kursant qizlar organizmiga bo'lgan ta'siri kuchaytiradi. Masalan, nisbatan og'irroq vaznga ega bo'lgan yuklama bilan ishlash, yoki o'quv-mashg'ulotlarni funktsional ko'pkurash (krossfit) usullari yordamida bajariladi va h.k. Mana shu barcha mashqlar energiya ta'minotining u yoki bu mexanizmlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi, shuningdek, kursant qizlarning shug'ullanganligiga kompleks holda ta'sir ko'rsatadi hamda bir vaqtning o'zida uning jismoniy tayyorgarligini oshiradi.

Kursant qizlarni tinimsiz mashg'ulotlarini asosiy vazifasi moslashish jarayonlarining juda tez kechishini keltirib chiqarishga qodir bo'lgan mashg'ulot vositalaridan maksimal foydalanishdan iborat.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 5-martdagi PQ-5020-sonli "Xotin-qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi faol ishtirokini ta'minlash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori.

² Salamov R.S. Sport mashg'ulotlarining nazariy asoslari. O'quv qo'llanma. T.: 2005. –B.74-92. Kerimov F.A. Sport kurashi nazariyasi va usuliyati. Darslik. T.: 2005. –B.314-318. Abdullayev M.J., Radjapov U.R., Muxametov A.M. Jismoniy tarbiya. Darslik. B.: 2020. – B.192-204.

Mashg'ulot jarayonida berilayotgan yuklamaning hajmi va shiddatining umumiy yig'indisi o'lchamlari, katta yuklamali mashg'ulotlari keng miqyosda rejalashtirib boriladi. Bu jismoniy tayyorgarlik jarayonini tuzilishi va shakllanishini ta'minlaydi va o'z navbatida mashg'ulotdagi mashqlar tartibi o'zgarib borishiga va ularni takkorlanish soni keskin oshib borishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Biz tomonimizdan ishlab chiqilgan anketa so'rovnomasiga IIV akademiyasining 1-bosqich (99 nafar), 2-bosqich (93 nafar) va 3-bosqich (76 nafar) jami 268 nafar kursant qizlari jalb qilindi, so'rovnoma savollariga kursant qizlarning javoblari (qulaylik maqsadida javoblar yuqori, o'rtacha va past darajalar singari belgilangan) umumlashirildi va quyidagi 3.1- jadvalda keltirildi.

IIV Akademiyasi kursant qizlarining anketa savollariga javoblari

Savol t.r.	Savolning mazmuni	Javob variantlari (soni / %)		
		yuqori	O'rtacha	Past
1.	Jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotlari va sportga munosabatingizni bildiring.	135 / 50,37	90 / 33,58	43 / 16,04
2.	sport razryadiga va unvoniga ega bo'lgan kursant qizlarga munosabatingiz	104 / 38,81	95 / 35,45	69 / 25,75
3.	Hayot va faoliyatingizda JT va sportning ahamiyatini qanday baholaysiz	138 / 51,49	85 / 31,72	45 / 16,79
4.	Qonunbuzarlarni qo'lga olishda sportning (JTning) ahamiyati	115 / 42,91	80 / 29,85	73 / 27,24
5.	Sog'lom turmush tarzi tartib qoidalarini qay darajada bilasiz	106 / 39,55	74 / 27,61	88 / 32,84
6.	Sog'lom turmush tarzi tartib qoidalariga qay darajada rioya qilasiz	94 / 35,07	89 / 33,21	85 / 31,72
7.	IIV Akademiyasi kursant qizlari jismoniy tarbiya darslari tizimi talablarini qanday baholaysiz	86 / 32,09	113 / 42,16	69 / 25,75
8.	IIV Akademiyasi kursant qizlarining jismoniy tarbiya darslari tizimida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish darajasini baholang	66 / 24,63	92 / 34,33	110 / 41,04
9.	IIV Akademiyasi kursant qizlari jismoniy tarbiya darslari tizimi bo'yicha keyinchalik zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha yetarlicha bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarni egallash imkoniyatlarini baholang	63 / 23,51	96 / 35,82	109 / 40,67
10.	zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha uslubiy adabiyot manbalari mavjudlik darajasi	61 / 22,76	94 / 35,07	113 / 42,16
11.	IIV Akademiyasi qoshidagi sport to'garaklari faoliyatini baholang	69 / 25,75	95 / 35,45	104 / 38,81
12.	IIOlari xodimlari kelgusi faoliyatida axborot texnologiyalarini ahamiyati qanday bo'lishini baholang	141 / 52,61	61 / 22,76	66 / 24,63

Shunday qilib, so'rovnomada ishtirok etgan respondent-kursant qizlarning aksariyat ko'pchiligi jismoniy tarbiya va sport mashg'ulotlariga qiziqishlari yuqoriligini, sport razryadiga va unvoniga ega bo'lgan kursant qizlarga havas qilishlari va ularga intilishlarini, kelgusi mehnat faoliyatida jismoniy tarbiya va sport yuqori ahamiyatga ega ekanligi va hatto qonunbuzarlarni qo'lga olishda sportning va jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajasining ahamiyati yuqoriligini e'tirof etishgan. Tabiiyki, respondent-kursant qizlarning orasida zikr etilgan masalalar bo'yicha, nisbatan oz miqdorda bo'lsa-da, salbiy fikr bildirganlar ham uchrab turadi.

Natijalar. Pedagogik tajriba boshida nazorat va tajriba guruhiga mansub IIV Akademiyasi (Huquqbuzarliklar oldini olish profilaktikasi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan) kursant qizlarining jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajasini aniqlash maqsadlari yo'lida ilmiy-uslubiy adabiyotlar materiallarini umumlashirish va tahlil qilish hamda shaxsiy amaliy tajriba ma'lumotlarimiz asosida tanlab olingan jismoniy tayyorgarlik testlari bo'yicha qayd qilingan natijalar, ularning olingan natijalar

asosida umumqabul qilingan tushuncha va formulalar bo'yicha hisoblab topilgan asosiy statistik xarakteristikalaridan o'rtacha kvadratik yoki standart og'ish va variatsiya koeffitsiyenti ko'rsatkichlarining son qiymatlarini tahlili har ikkala guruhlardagi standart og'ishlar qiymatlari bir-birlariga o'zaro juda yaqinligini hamda ikkala guruhlardagi variatsiya koeffitsiyenti kattaliklari gradatsiyaning qoniqarli bo'limining ijobiy qismida joylashganligini aniqlash imkonini berdi.

Quyidagi 1-jadvalda nazorat va tajriba guruhlariga mansub IIV Akademiyasi (Huquqbuzarliklar oldini olish profilaktikasi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan) kursant qizlarining jismoniy tayyorgarlik bo'yicha test sinovlarini bajarish bo'yicha pedagogik tajriba boshida qayd etilgan natijalari asosida hisoblangan asosiy statistik xarakteristikalari, har bir test natijalari o'rtacha arifmetik qiymatlarini absolyut va nisbiy farqlari hamda absolyut farqlarni Student taqsimoti kritik qiymatlarini hisoblash, belgilangan erkinlik darajasi soni va ahamiyatlilik darajalariga ko'ra aniqlangan statistik ishonchlilik baholari bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

1-jadval

Nazorat (n=20) va tajriba (n=20) guruhlariga mansub IIV Akademiyasi (Huquqbuzarliklar oldini olish profilaktikasi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan) kursant qizlarining jismoniy tayyorgarlik bo'yicha test sinovlarini bajarish bo'yicha pedagogik tajriba boshida qayd etilgan natijalari statistik xarakteristikalarini solishtirish

Jismoniy tayyorgarlik bo'yicha testlar	Tajriba boshida qayd etilgan natijalar							
	Guruh	\bar{X}	σ	V, %	Abso lyut	Nisbiy %	t	p
1-test	NG	17,96	2,26	12,59	0,26	1,48	0,37	>0,7
	TG	17,69	2,29	12,95				
2-test	NG	1,98	0,29	14,63	0,02	1,11	0,24	>0,8
	TG	1,96	0,29	14,95				
3-test	NG	46,51	5,38	11,57	0,63	1,35	0,37	>0,7
	TG	45,88	5,49	11,97				
4-test	NG	5,22	0,71	13,61	0,08	1,50	0,35	>0,7
	TG	5,14	0,72	13,97				
5-test	NG	22,60	3,52	15,58	0,45	1,99	0,40	>0,6
	TG	22,15	3,54	15,98				
O'rtacha nisbiy farq						1,49		

Pedagogik tajriba davomida mazkur guruh kursant qizlarining o'rganilgan beshta jismoniy tayyorgarlik ko'rsatkichlari testlari

natijalari o'rtacha arifmetik qiymatlarining absolyut o'sishlarining Student taqsimoti kritik qiymatlari asosida baholangan statistik

ishonchligidan nazorat guruhidagi beshtadan uchtasining natijalari bo'yicha qoniqarli ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 2,08$ bilan $t = 2,14$ oralig'idagi hamda $P < 0,05$) statistik ishonchli va qolgan ikkitasida qoniqarli ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 1,73$ va $t = 1,74$ hamda $P > 0,05$) statistik ishonchsiz ijobiy o'zgarishlar (o'sishlar) kuzatilganiga nisbatan, uchtasining natijalari bo'yicha yuqori ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 4,46$; $t = 4,44$ va $t = 4,48$ oralig'idagi hamda $P < 0,001$) statistik ishonchli va qolgan ikkitasida yaxshi ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 3,52$ va $t = 3,54$ hamda $P < 0,05$) statistik ishonchli ijobiy o'zgarishlar (o'sishlar) aniqlandi.

Nazorat va tajriba guruhlariga mansub IIV Akademiyasi (Huquqbuzarliklar oldini olish profilaktikasi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan) kursant qizlarining jismoniy tayyorgarlik bo'yicha test sinovlarini bajarish bo'yicha pedagogik tajriba oxirida qayd etilgan natijalari asosida hisoblangan asosiy statistik xarakteristikalarini, har bir test natijalari o'rtacha arifmetik qiymatlarini absolyut va nisbiy farqlari hamda absolyut farqlarni Student taqsimoti kritik qiymatlarini hisoblash, belgilangan erkinlik darajasi soni va ahamiyatlilik darajalariga ko'ra aniqlangan statistik ishonchligi baholari bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan (2-jadval).

2-jadval

Nazorat (n=20) va tajriba (n=20) guruhlariga mansub IIV Akademiyasi (Huquqbuzarliklar oldini olish profilaktikasi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan) kursant qizlarining jismoniy tayyorgarlik bo'yicha test sinovlarini bajarish bo'yicha pedagogik tajriba oxirida qayd etilgan natijalari statistik xarakteristikalarini solishtirish

Jismoniy tayyorgarlik bo'yicha testlar	NG va TG mansub kursant qizlarning tajriba oxirida qayd etilgan natijalarni statistik xarakteristikalarini							
	Guruh	\bar{X}	σ	V, %	Abso lyut	Nisbiy %	t	p
1-test	NG	16,35	1,98	12,11	1,56	9,51	2,61	<0,01
	TG	14,79	1,79	12,10				
2-test	NG	1,78	0,25	14,13	0,19	10,65	2,52	<0,05
	TG	1,59	0,22	14,12				
3-test	NG	43,71	4,87	11,14	3,40	7,79	2,30	<0,05
	TG	40,30	4,48	11,12				
4-test	NG	4,85	0,64	13,13	0,44	9,02	2,27	<0,05
	TG	4,40	0,57	13,11				
5-test	NG	25,20	3,81	15,12	2,45	9,72	1,93	>0,05
	TG	27,65	4,19	15,15				
O'rtacha nisbiy farq						9,34		

Ushbu jadvalda keltirilgan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish pedagogik tajriba yakunida nazorat va tajriba guruhlariga mansub IIV Akademiyasi (Huquqbuzarliklar oldini olish profilaktikasi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan) kursant qizlarining jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajasini aniqlash testlari natijalari o'rtacha arifmetik qiymatlarining absolyut farqlari 0,20 bilan 2,65 (nazorat guruhidagi mos 0,02 bilan 0,63 qiymatlar intervalida tebranishiga nisbatan 0,18 va 2,02 birlikka ortiq miqdorda yaxshilangan) va ularning o'rganilgan beshta test bo'yicha o'rtachasi 1,68 ni (nazorat guruhidagi mos 0,29 ko'rsatkichdan 1,39 birlikka ortiq oshgan), nazorat guruhi ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan nisbiy farqlari 7,79 % bilan 11,35 % oralig'ida (nazorat guruhidagi mos 1,11 % bilan 1,99 % intervali oralig'iga nisbatan 6,68 va 9,96 % ga katta) tebranishi, ularning o'rganilgan beshta test bo'yicha o'rtachasi 9,84 % ni (nazorat guruhidagi mos 1,49 % ko'rsatkichdan 8,35 % ga ko'p yaxshilangan) tashkil qilganligini aniqlash imkonini berdi.

Muhokama. Pedagogik tajriba davomida tajriba guruhi kursant qizlarining o'rganilgan beshta jismoniy tayyorgarlik testlari natijalari o'rtacha arifmetik qiymatlarini absolyut o'sishi 3,01 s.ni (NGdagi mos 1,52 s. ko'rsatkichga nisbatan 1,49 s. ga ko'proq yaxshilangan), ularning nisbiy o'sishi esa 17,26 % ni (NGdagi mos 8,72 % ko'rsatkichga nisbatan 8,54 % ga yoki 1,978 martaga ko'proq oshgan) tashkil qilganligi, shuningdek, ushbu beshta jismoniy tayyorgarlik ko'rsatkichlari testlari natijalari o'rtacha arifmetik qiymatlarining absolyut o'sishlarining Student taqsimoti kritik qiymatlari asosida baholangan statistik ishonchligidan nazorat guruhidagi beshtadan uchtasining natijalari bo'yicha qoniqarli ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 2,24$ bilan $t = 2,40$ oralig'idagi hamda $P < 0,05$) statistik ishonchli va qolgan ikkitasida qoniqarli ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 1,73$ va $t = 1,74$ hamda $P > 0,05$) statistik ishonchsiz ijobiy o'zgarishlar (o'sishlar) kuzatilganiga nisbatan,

uchtasining natijalari bo'yicha yuqori ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 4,46$; $t = 4,44$ va $t = 4,48$ oralig'idagi hamda $P < 0,001$) statistik ishonchli va qolgan ikkitasida yaxshi ahamiyatlilik darajasida ($t = 3,52$ va $t = 3,54$ hamda $P < 0,05$) statistik ishonchli ijobiy o'zgarishlar (o'sishlar) kuzatilganligi faktlari nazorat guruhi kursant qizlari mashg'ulotlarida amaldagi dasturga mos holda qo'llangan vosita va usullarga nisbatan tajriba guruhi kursant qizlari mashg'ulotlarida foydalanilgan krossfit maxsus harakatlarining samaradorligini isbotlab turibdi.

Xulosa. Ilmiy maqola bo'yicha mavzuga oid to'plangan adabiyot manbalarini o'rganish, olib borilgan kuzatuv, o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar, pedagogik testlash va pedagogik

tajriba natijalarining tahlilidan quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarish mumkin:

1. Tadqiqotlar natijasida mahalliy va xorijiy adabiyotlar tahlilini o'rganish orqali shu narsalar ma'lum bo'ldiki, hozirgi kunda aynan huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarda xizmat o'tayotgan xodimlar va kursant qizlar sportning funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) mazmun-mohiyatini va unga doir mashqlarni bundan tashqari aynan ushbu sport turi bilan shug'ullanish orqali kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarligini oshirish masalasida yetarlicha darajada ilmiy jihatdan o'rganilmaganligi aniqlandi.

2. Biz, tomonimizdan olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajalari aynan funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) vosita va usullari orqali takomillashganligi aniqlandi.

3. Tadqiqotga jalb etilgan kursant qizlar ishtirokida olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar o'z navbatida ulardan olingan natijalar asosida aniqlangan xulosalar kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarlik ko'rsatkichlarini takomillashtirish uchun ishlab chiqilgan bir yillik mashqlar majmuasi asosida tizimlashtirilgan dasturni mashg'ulotlar jarayoniga tatbiq qilingandan so'ng kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarlik natijalari yaxshilanganligi aniqlandi.

4. Biz, tomonimizdan ishlab chiqilgan, aynan 5 ta test natijalarini yaxshilashga bundan tashqari jismoniy tayyorgarligini ijobiy tomonga o'zgarishiga ta'sir ko'rsatgan 4 ta funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) mashqlari kursant qizlarning nafaqat sinov me'yorlarini yaxshilashga balki jismoniy tayyorgarligini takomillashtirishga ham xizmat qildi.

5. Tadqiqot davomida nazorat guruhiga tanlab olingan kursant qizlarning kuch sifat ko'rsatkichlarining mo'tadil o'sganligini bildirs, o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayonlari tezlikni takomillashishiga moslashtirilgan mashqlar asosida yaxshilanganligi aniqlandi. Tajriba guruhiga tanlab olingan kursant qizlarning tadqiqot yakuniga kelib kuch sifat ko'rsatkichlari funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) usullarini o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayoniga joriy etilishi bilan yaxshilanganligi kuzatilgan bo'lsa, bu ularda kuch sifatining takomillashigidan dalolat berishi aniqlandi. Funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) vosita va usullari asosida tizimlashtirilgan o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayonlariga joriy etilgan dastur me'yorlari tajriba guruhidagi kursant qizlarning tezlik sifatini takomillashishiga o'z ta'sirini an'anaviy dastur bilan bir xil xizmat qilganligi kuzatildi.

Amaliy tavsiyalar. Kursant qizlarning xizmat vazifalarini bajarish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishda sport turlari bo'yicha olingan jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajalarini optimallashtirishga qaratilgan uslublarni o'quv-mashg'ulotlarda qo'llash orqali samaradorligini oshirish vositalarini tajribada va amaliyotda tekshirish quyidagi aniq amaliy tavsiyalarni shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

1. Ilmiy izlanishlar davomida ilmiy tadqiqotchilar tomonidan qo'llanilgan uslublarning natijalari kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajalarini takomillashishiga va o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayonlarini optimallashtirish muammosi va turli toifadagi sportchilar tryenirovkasini rejalashtirish uchun hamda jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajalarini takomillashtirish borasida samarali vosita hisoblanadi.

2. Kursant qizlarga jismoniy tayyorgarlik darajalarini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayonlarida funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) sport turining amaliyotidagi mashg'ulot jarayonlaridagi texnik va taktik harakatlar kompleksidan umumiy reja asosida foydalanish kursant qizlarning ish qobiliyati va chidamkorlik sifat darajasini takomillashish imkoniyatini oshiradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 5-martdagi PQ-5020-sonli "Xotin qizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning jamiyat hayotidagi faol ishtirokini ta'minlash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori.

2. Salamov R.S. (2005). Sport mashg'ulotlarining nazariy asoslari. O'quv qo'llanma. (T.: -B.74-92.)

3. Kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarlik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlashda, biz tomondan tavsiya etilgan funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) maxsus mashqlar majmuasini mashg'ulot jarayonlariga joriy qilinishi, kursant qizlarning umumiy va maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarligini namoyon qilish bo'yicha aniq ma'lumot olish imkonini beradi.

4. Kursant qizlarni jismoniy tayyorlash jarayonini uyug'unlashtirishga qaratilgan o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayonlarida funksional ko'pkurash (krossfit) vositalaridan foydalanish majmualarini yaratish, kursant qizlarning kursant qizlarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini takomillashtirish imkoniyatlarini beradi.

5. Kursant qizlarning jismoniy tayyorgarlik ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlashda, biz tomondan tavsiya etilgan maxsus mashqlar majmuasini o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayonlariga joriy qilinishi, kursant qizlarning umumiy va maxsus jismoniy sifat tayyorgarlik imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga xizmat qilishi bo'yicha aniq ma'lumot olish imkonini beradi.

3. Kerimov F.A. (2005). Sport kurashi nazariyasi va usuliyati. Darslik. (T.: -B.314-318.)

4. Abdullaev M.J., Radjapov U.R., Muxametov A.M. (2020). Jismoniy tarbiya. Darslik. (B.: -B.192-204.)

5. Martin C. (2014). The CrossFit that takes the concept literally. Christian Today. Retrieved (June 9, 53 p.)



AKMEOLOGIK YONDASHUV ASOSIDA TALABALARNI KASBIY FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASHNING PEDAGOGIK MEKANIZMLARI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
<p>Qabul qilindi: 24-dekabr 2023-yil Tasdiqlandi: 26-dekabr 2023-yil Jurnal soni: 9 Maqola raqami: 48 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/ku.v9i9.872</p> <p>KALIT SO'ZLAR/ Ключевые слова/ keywords</p> <p>Akmeologik yondashuv, kasbiy mahorat, akmeologik tadqiqot, pedagogik mexanizm, ta'lim akmeologiyasi, qadriyat, kasbiy yo'naltirganlik, akmeologik yo'naltirish, kasbiy pedagogik ta'lim, akmeologik tamoyillar, integratsiyalashgan yondashuv.</p>	<p>Ushbu maqolada akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirish maqsadi sifatida shaxsning akmeologik yo'nalishi, tashkiliy muhit sharoitlari va akmeologik yondashuv (OTM) amalga oshiriladigan muassasalar faoliyati subyektlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ko'ra tadqiqotimiz davomida biz akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirish imkoniyati va muvaffaqiyatini belgilaydigan shartlarini o'rganib chiqdik</p>

Kirish. Dunyo ta'lim tizimidagi islohotlar va ta'lim bozorida raqobat muhitini shakllanishi zamonaviy ta'limning izchil islohoti bilim va madaniyatning turli sohalarini erkin biladigan, ijtimoiy mas'uliyatli va chuqur ma'naviyatli shaxsni shakllantirish va rivojlantirishning asosiy yo'nalishlarini belgilaydi. Hozirgi kunda rivojlangan mamlakatlarning nufuzli ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarida bo'lajak mutaxassislarni kasbiy faoliyatiga akmeologik yondashuv asosida rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishning ilmiy asoslangan tizimini yaratish borasida tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Shu sababli, kasbda eng yuqori natijalarga erishish yo'llarini o'rganish juda muhimdir.

Jahonning ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarida olib borilayotgan ilmiy izlanishlar ta'limni sifatini oshirishga, jumladan, pedagogika sohasidagi professionallikka ham qaratilib kelmoqda. Akmeologik yondashuv asosida OTM talabalarining kasbiy rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yangi o'quv dasturlarini, o'qitish va baholash usullarini ishlab chiqish jarayoni bo'yicha aniq me'yoriy hujjatlar mavjud, masalan, AQShda zamonaviy dunyoda muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat olib borish uchun zarur bo'lgan asosiy bilim va ko'nikmalarni belgilaydigan "Ishga tayyorlik to'g'risida milliy dastur" deb nomlangan hujjat mavjud. Ushbu hujjat ushbu bilim va ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan o'quv dasturlari va o'qitish usullarini ishlab chiqish uchun ishlatiladi.

Respublikamiz oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'limni insonparvarlashtirish, raqobatbardosh boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarini tayyorlash, xorijiy tajribalar asosida ta'lim mazmunini takomillashtirishning me'yoriy asoslari yaratildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish Harakatlar strategiyasida "Uzluksiz ta'limni yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta'lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy ehtiyojlariga muvofiq yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash siyosatini davom ettirish" ustuvor vazifa sifatida belgilandi. Natijada bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarining akmeologik yondashuv asosida kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirish uchun pedagogik shart-sharoitlar va didaktik imkoniyatlar yaratildi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Bugungi kunga kelib, bo'lajak mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda akmeologik yondashuvni qo'llash fenomenining aniq ta'rifi, uning tuzilishi va mazmunining mohiyatini tushunish mavjud emas, akmeologiya mavzusini tor doiradagi mutaxassisdan uning umumiy faoliyatini kengaytirishgacha noaniq talqin qilish shaxs diqqatining asosiy konsepsiyasining murakkabligi bilan bog'liq.

Tadqiqotchilar talabalarni yo'naltirishni aniqlash nuqtayi nazardan turlicha yondashuvlar uning ayrim jihatlariga e'tibor qaratib, ushbu hodisaning mohiyatini boshqacha tushunishga olib keldi.

V.S.Merlin talabalarni yo'naltirishning ruhiy holatini sifatida shaxsiy xususiyatlar nafaqat zarur, balki ijtimoiy va mehnat faoliyatining yo'nalishi va mazmunini aniqlash uchun ham yetarli ekanligini ta'kidlaydi.

M.G.Reznichenko talabalarni yo'naltirish ta'rifini aniqlashtirib, uni shaxsning motivatsiyalash jarayoni deb ta'kidlaydi. Mehnat faoliyatidagi xatti-harakatlari, uning muayyan hayotiy maqsadlar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularning manbalari uning shaxsiy sifatleri bo'lgan ijtimoiy talablarning ehtiyojlaridir, deb ta'kidlaydi.

Demak, talabalarni qadriyatga yo'naltirish o'zaro shaxs munosabatlari bilan bog'liq turg'un motivlar yig'indisi sifatida tushunish mumkin. Zamonaviy mualliflar talabalarni yo'naltirish deganda talaba shaxsning alohida xususiyati ya'ni uning integral xususiyati sifatida ko'radilar.

N.M.Boritko shaxs hodisasini o'rganuvchi olimlarning fikriga tayanagan holda talabalarni akmeologik yo'naltirish quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlardan iboratligini ta'kidlaydi:

– talabalarni akmeologik yo'naltirish asosiy ijtimoiy rollariga va ijtimoiy mohiyatiga munosabatini belgilaydigan va ko'rsatadigan tipologik xarakteristikasi; – talabalarni akmeologik yo'naltirish xususiyati sifatida o'ziga xosligini belgilab, uning ierarxik tuzilishini yaratadi;

– talabalarni akmeologik yo'naltirish – bu shaxsning jamiyat maqsadlarini belgilashni ham, hayotiy faoliyatning o'z maqsadlarini rivojlantirishni ham ta'minlaydigan ya'ni shaxsning shakllantiruvchi tuzilishi sifati hisoblanadi;

– talabalarni akmeologik yo'naltirish – bu barcha tashqi ta'sirlarning bartaraf etishga vositachi bo'lgan ichki sharoitlar tizimi, buning natijasida ijtimoiy tajribaning interverlashuvi sodir bo'ladi va shaxsning nisbiy barqarorligi saqlanadi;

– talabalarni akmeologik yo'naltirish boshqalarga va o'ziga nisbatan faolligini, shaxs faoliyati va muloqotining xulq-atvor tendensiyalarini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Talabalarining akmeologik yo'nalishi mazmuni va metodlarining mohiyatiga ko'ra, diagnostika va uning shakllanishi samaradorligini baholash quyidagi metodlardan foydalangan holda amalga oshirilishi mumkin: og'zaki so'rov, ta'lim jarayoni va natijalarining mazmunini tahlil qilish, o'z-o'zini tarbiyalash, refleksiv maqsad qo'yish, amaliy kasbiy faoliyatni pedagogik kuzatish, o'z-o'zini baholash, ekspert baholash, diagnostika vositalari o'ziga xos baholash metodlaridan samarali foydalanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar. Kasbiy pedagogik ta'limda akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirish uchun psixologik-pedagogik shart-sharoitlarning umumiyliigi, birinchidan, akmeologik yondashuvning mohiyati (uning asosiy qoidalari, asosiy tamoyillari va boshqalar, ikkinchidan, uning mazmuni) bilan belgilanadi.

Akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirish maqsadi sifatida shaxsning akmeologik yo'nalishi, tashkiliy muhit sharoitlari va akmeologik yondashuv (OTM) amalga oshiriladigan muassasalar faoliyati subyektlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ko'ra tadqiqotimiz davomida biz akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirish imkoniyati va

muvoaffaqiyatini belgilaydigan shartlarini o'rganib chiqdik, ular orasida eng dolzarblaridan biri, S.N.Begidovaning talabalarga o'z tafakkuri va his-tuyg'ularini yaratuvchisi bo'lish imkonini beradigan o'quvchilarni o'qitish uchun andragogik asoslardan majburiy foydalanish kerakligini ta'kidlaydi.

Pedagogik jarayonning mohiyatiga ko'ra, akmeologik tamoyillarni amalga oshirish va akmeologik muammolarni hal qilish ma'lum (yetarli) vositalar, usullar va ta'lim faoliyatining tashkiliy shakllaridan foydalanish, tegishli psixologik mikroqilimni tashkil etish mumkin. Jamoada, pedagogik munosabatlar

(N.V. Kuzminaning ta'rifiga ko'ra tashqi ta'lim shartlari) va eng muhimi kasbiy ta'limga akmeologik yondashuvni joriy etish, talabalarining xulq-atvori va faoliyatining o'zgarishini o'z ichiga oladi, chunki ular uning konseptual asoslarini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri «amalga oshiruvchilar», pedagogik o'zaro ta'sir tashkilotchilari hisoblanadi. Yuqorida aytilganlarning barchasi bizga kasbiy-pedagogik ta'limda akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirish uchun psixologik-pedagogik shartlar majmuyini quyidagi tarzda tuzishga imkon berdi:

– shartlarning birinchi guruhi akmeologik tamoyillarni amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularning tanlovi ta'limga akmeologik

yondashuvning mohiyati bilan belgilanadi;

– shartlarning ikkinchi guruhi andragogik tamoyillarni amalga oshirish bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularni tanlash oliy o'quv yurti tomonidan akmeologik yondashuv doirasi bilan belgilanadi;

– shartlarning uchinchi guruhi talabalar shaxsining motivatsion-qadriyatli va tartibga soluvchi sohalariga maqsadli, pedagogik ta'sir ko'rsatish zarurati bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularning tanlovi maqsad sifatida shaxsning akmeologik yo'nalishining kasbiy va pedagogik ta'limda akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirish mohiyati bilan belgilanadi.

Mazkur uchta guruhni birinchi darajali shartlar (konseptual) deb ataydigan bo'lsak, ularning barchasini pedagogik jarayon va uning samarali faoliyat ko'rsatish shartlari nuqtayi nazaridan ta'lim mazmunini (axborot shartlari), o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishning vositalari, shakllari, usullarini tanlashga qo'yiladigan talablar sifatida tavsiflash mumkin (texnologik sharoitlari), xulq-atvori, faoliyati va ta'lim subyektlarining o'zaro ta'sirining tabiati (shaxsiy sharoitlar), ularni ikkinchi darajali shartlar (o'ziga xos) deb ataymiz. Shartlar guruhlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar 1-jadvalda ko'rsatilgan.

1-jadval

Oliy ta'limda akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirishning konseptual shartlari.			
Akmeologik tamoyillarni amalga oshirish.	Talabalarni akmeologik yo'naltirishning qismlarini shakllantirishga ta'siri.	Tarkibiy	Andragogik tamoyillarni amalga oshirish.
Oliy ta'limda akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirishning o'ziga xos. pedagogik shartlari.			
Axborot sharoitlari ta'lim mazmunini tanlash.	Faoliyatning xulq-atvoriga shaxsiy sharoitlar va ta'lim subyektlarining o'zaro munosabatlarining qo'yiladigan talablar.	Ta'lim	Texnologik sharoitlar vositalarini tanlash qabul qilish shakllari va ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etish usullari.

1-jadval. Oliy ta'limda akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirishga qaratilgan psixologik-pedagogik shart-sharoitlarning tuzilishi.

Yuqoridagi tuzilma, birinchidan, akmeologik va andragogik tamoyillarni amalga oshirish usullarini tavsiflashda, talabalarining akmeologik yo'nalishini shakllantirishga ta'sirini tavsiflash zarurligini belgilaydi va ikkinchidan, tarkibiy qismlaridan biri didaktik sharoitlarni tavsiflashni guruhlash imkoniyatini taklif qiladi. Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek, akmeologik yondashuvni amalga oshirishda yetakchi rol o'qituvchilarga tegishli (shuningdek, umuman, o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishda), biz talabalarining xulq-atvori va faoliyatini tavsifini o'zak sifatida tanladik.

Akmeologik tamoyillarni amalga oshirish. Asosiy akmeologik tamoyillarga quyidagilar kiradi: murakkablik, izchillik, subyektivlik, determinizm, talabalarining ijtimoiy belgilanishi, rivojlanish, insonparvarlik.

Murakkablik prinsipi talabalarni o'quvchilarning shaxsiy va kasbiy rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini, mexanizmlari va xususiyatlarini to'g'risidagi xotirjamlikka, bilimlarni anglash va birlashtirishga, o'quv jarayonida tadqiqot hamda amaliy maqsadli pedagogik ta'sirlarni uyg'unlashtirishga, o'rganish va qayta qurishga (agar kerak bo'lsa) ta'lim jarayonining barcha jihatlarini (D.Z.Astaxov) yo'naltiradi. Murakkablik sharoitida o'quvchilarning shaxsiyati ham, o'quv jarayoni ham, "ta'lim jarayoni – o'quv jarayonining subyektlari" tizimi ham ma'lum bir sifat jihatidan to'liqlik, ichki birlik bilan tavsiflangan har qanday hodisaning mukammalligi, yuksak taraqqiyot darajasini bildiradi, shunga ko'ra, yaxlit hodisalar sifatida ko'rib chiqilishi kerak.

Integratsiyalashgan yondashuv (yoki murakkablik prinsipi – A.A.Derkach, V.G.Zazikin) pedagogik ta'sirlarning bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilari shaxsiy yaxlitligini tavsiflovchi integrativ sifatida o'quvchilarning yuqori darajadagi akmeologik yo'nalishini shakllantirishga qaratilganligini nazarda tutadi. Bunda o'qituvchi asosiy e'tiborni pedagogik jarayonning texnologik, axborot tarkibiy qismlarini tanlash va amalga oshirishga, o'z faoliyati va o'quvchilar faoliyatini shunday tashkil etishga qaratishi kerakki, bu ularga individual komponentlarga emas, balki yaxlit shaxsiy sifat, akmeologik yo'nalish bo'yicha shakllantiruvchi ta'sir ko'rsatishga imkon beradi. Haqiqiy faoliyatda murakkablik o'qituvchi tomonidan qo'llaniladigan vositalar, ta'lim-tarbiya usullari, ta'lim mazmuni, amalga oshirilgan pedagogik o'zaro ta'sir uslubi va shakllangan shaxsiy mulkning mohiyati sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Barqarorlik tamoyili ta'lim subyektlari va ta'lim jarayonini tizim sifatida ko'rib chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. Tizim – bu uning tarkibiy qismlarida mavjud bo'lmagan yangi sifat xususiyatlariga ega bo'lgan yaxlit shakllanishdir. Ta'lim jarayoni ham, o'quvchilarning shaxsiy va

o'ziga xos fazilatlarini ham tizim bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan, lekin alohida komponentlar yig'indisidagi murakkab, dinamik tizimlar hisoblanadi.

Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini loyihalash va tashkil etishdagi izchillik talabalarining o'zaro bog'liqlik xususiyati va mustahkamligini hisobga olgan holda uning elementlarini farqlay olishi va ularning mazmunini tayanch hodisa, jarayon va o'zaro ta'sirlarning mohiyatiga muvofiq belgilashini bildiradi. Bizning tadqiqotimiz kontekstida modellashtirilgan pedagogik jarayonning tizimni tashkil etuvchi elementi (tizim sifatida) shakllangan sifat – talabalarining akmeologik yo'nalishi sifatida belgilangan.

Boshqa tomondan, tarkibiy qismlar o'rtasida tizimli aloqalarning mavjudligi ularning har qandayiga ta'sir qilish boshqalarga va umuman tizimga ta'sir qilishini anglatadi. Shu sababli, talabalarining akmeologik yo'nalishini shakllantirish vositalarini tanlab, uning boshqa xususiyatlari uchun ulardan foydalanishning mumkin bo'lgan oqibatlarini tahlil qilishi shart. Bu akmeologik yo'nalishning alohida komponentlariga ta'sir qiluvchi vositalarni tanlash uchun ham amal qiladi. Ushbu tahlil natijalari talabaga eng samarali pedagogik vositalar va usullarni tanlashda qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qilishi kerak.

Xulosa. Talabalarida akmeologik yondashuv asosida kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirish to'g'risidagi ilmiy manbalar tahlili natijasida:

– universitet talabalarida akmeologik yondashuv asosida kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirishning zaruriy shartlarni nazariy tahlil qilish muammolarining o'rganish, akmeologik yondashuv asosida akmeshaxs fazilatlarini tarkibidagi o'rni aniqlash va tushunishni o'z ichiga oladi.

– talabalarining ijtimoiy sohalarida talabaga ega bo'lgan akmeshaxs sifatida qaraladigan boshqaruvchilikning osonlashtirish usullari pedagogik akmeologiya fanida tushuntirish yo'nalishlari aniqlandi;

– akmeologik yondashuv asosida talabalarining kasbiy mahoratini rivojlantirish jamiyatning ijtimoiy barqarorligini oshirish, uning barqaror rivojlanish omili sifatida qayd etildi;

– akmeologik yondashuv asosida talabalarni muvoaffaqiyatli faoliyatga tayyorlaydi, bu o'z navbatida pedagogik oliy ta'lim muassasalarida "Pedagogik akmeologiya", "Umumiy pedagogika", "Pedagogik mahorat" fani elementlarini belgilab beradi;

– ijtimoiy hayotda ishtirok etish ijtimoiy shaxsning bilim, ko'nikmalari, malakalari va insoniylik sifatleri, ko'pgina tadqiqotchilar ishida ta'lim muassasalarini muhiti, sharoitini samaradorligini asosiy omillari aniqlandi;

– bugungi kunda akmeologik yondashuv ustuvor hisoblanib, uning pedagogik jihatlari talabalar ijtimoiy bilimlarini amaliy faoliyatda va keng doiradagi hayotiy vazifalarni yechishda qoʻllay oladigan kadrlarni tayyorlashdan iborat ekanligi taʼkidlandi;

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TALIM JARAYONLARINI RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH (onlayn o'yinlar)

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ANNOTATSIYA

Bu maqolada, ta'lim jarayonlarini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida samaradorligini oshirish haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Raqamli texnologiyalar, masofaviy ta'lim, onlayn darslar va interaktiv darsliklar kabi vositalar orqali ta'lim jarayonlarini o'rganish va o'qitishni samaradorligini oshirishda qanday rol o'ynashi aytib o'tilgan. Maqolada ta'lim jarayonlarini raqamli texnologiyalar orqali tashkil etishning o'ziga xos afzalliklari, bu usullarning talabalarga va o'qituvchilarga qanday foyda keltirishi, shuningdek, bu texnologiyalarning ta'lim jarayonlarini samaradorligini qanday darajada oshirishi haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud. Maqola ilmiy tadqiqotlarga asoslanib tuzilgan bo'lib, raqamli texnologiyalar asosida ta'lim jarayonlarining samaradorligi va uning muhim ahamiyati haqidagi so'zlashishlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Kirish. Raqamli texnologiyalar ta'lim jarayonlarini samaradorligini oshirish hozirgi vaqtda juda muhimdir. Raqamli texnologiyalar, masofaviy ta'lim, onlayn darslar, interaktiv darsliklar va boshqa vositalar orqali ta'lim jarayonlarini o'rganish va o'qitish samaradorligini oshirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu mavzuda ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan va ular raqamli texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etilgan ta'lim jarayonlarining samaradorligi va ularning muhim ahamiyati haqida ma'lumotlar beradi. Raqamli texnologiyalar orqali tashkil etilgan ta'lim jarayonlari talabalarni interaktivlik, o'zlashtirish, muvofiqlik va samaradorlikni oshirishi mumkin. Bunday usullar talabalar uchun avvalgi sinflarda olmagan imkoniyatlar yaratadi va ularga o'zlashtirilgan ta'lim imkoniyatini beradi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar talabalarni mustaqil o'rganishiga imkon beradi bu esa ularning bilim darajasini ko'tarish uchun muhimdir.

Maqola bu mavzuga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlarga asoslanib tuzilgan bo'lib, raqamli texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etilgan ta'lim jarayonlarining samaradorligi haqidagi ma'lumotlarni ham ko'rsatadi. Ta'lim maqsadlarida mavjud bo'lgan turli xil raqamli texnologiyalar, jumladan, onlayn platformalar, interaktiv o'quv vositalari, virtual laboratoriyalar va hamkorlikdagi dasturiy ta'minotni ta'kidlaydi. Bu raqamli texnologiyalarni strategik kiritish orqali ta'lim jarayonlarida samaradorlikni oshirishning asosiy maqsadiga urg'u beradi. Bu ma'muriy vazifalarni soddalashtirish, baholashni avtomatlashtirish va yanada dinamik hamda qiziqarli o'quv muhitini rivojlantirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim tajribasini osonlashtirishda raqamli texnologiyalarning rolini muhokama qiladi. Moslashuvchan ta'lim platformalari, sun'iy intellekt asosidagi kontent tavsiyalari va ma'lumotlar tahlili ta'lim mazmunini o'quvchilarning individual ehtiyojlari va afzalliklariga moslashtirishga yordam beradi.

Masofaviy va aralash ta'lim modellarning tobora kengayib borishi bilan izohda raqamli texnologiyalar o'quvchilar hamda o'qituvchilar o'rtasida uzluksiz ulanish va hamkorlikni, geografik cheklavlarni yengib o'tishni va foydalanish imkoniyatini oshirishni ta'minlaydi. Raqamli texnologiyalar baholash va qayta aloqa mexanizmlariga innovatsion yondashuvlarni taklif etadi. Bunga avtomatlashtirilgan baholash tizimlari, real vaqt rejimida ish faoliyatini tahlil qilish va interaktiv baholash vositalaridan foydalanish kiradi, bu esa o'quvchilar uchun o'z vaqtida va konstruktiv fikr-mulohazalarga yordam beradi. O'qituvchilarga raqamli texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish uchun zarur trening va resurslarni taqdim etish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlanish o'qituvchilarning rivojlanayotgan texnologik landshaftlarga moslashishi va raqamli vositalarni o'qitish amaliyotiga muammosiz integratsiyalashini ta'minlaydi. Mumkin bo'lgan muammolarni e'tirof etgan holda, qisqacha raqamli savodxonlik

va raqamli tafvut kabi masalalarga to'xtalib o'tadi. Raqamli ta'lim resurslaridan adolatli foydalanishni ta'minlash uchun ushbu muammolarni hal qilish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. "Raqamli texnologiyalarga asoslangan ta'lim jarayonlari samaradorligini oshirish" yanada samarali, shaxsiylashtirilgan va inkluziv ta'lim muhitini yaratish uchun raqamli texnologiyalarning o'zgartiruvchi kuchidan foydalanish afzalroq. Ushbu raqamli texnologiyalarning amaliy tatbiq etilishi va ta'lim jarayonlariga ta'sirini yanada chuqurroq o'rganish va tadqiq qilish uchun zamin yaratadi

Adabiyotlar tahlili. O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasida "ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta'lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mamlakatni ijtimoiy-siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish bo'yicha vazifalarni amalga oshirishda o'zaro manfaatli hamkorlikning samarasini oshirish" kabi vazifalar belgilangan¹.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitusiyasi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-sonli "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi hamda 2019-yil 6-sentyabrdagi PF-5812-sonli "Professional ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-sonli "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2017-yil 27-iyuldagi PQ-3151-sonli "Oliy ma'lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirish iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlarining ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-sonli Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarorlari, 2020-yil 7-avgustdagi 466-sonli O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "O'zbekiston Respublikasida uzluksiz boshlang'ich, o'rta va o'rta maxsus, professional ta'lim tizimini tartibga soluvchi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 13-maydagi 394-son "Mehnat bozorida talab yuqori bo'lgan malakali kadrlarni kasbga tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, 2020-yil 23-sentyabrda tasdiqlangan 637-son O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonuni hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini tashkil etish va boshqarish faoliyatini takomillashtirishning huquqiy asoslari hisoblanadi².

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar Strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-4947-son Farmoni. – O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami, 2017 y., 6-son, 70-modda.

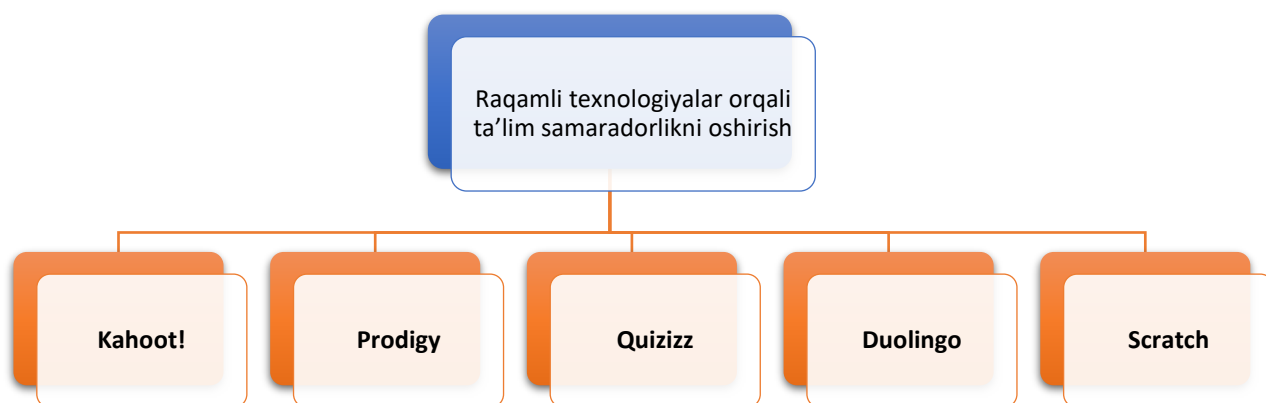
² O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi 637-son Qonuni. 2020-yil 23-sentyabr.

Rahbar va pedagog kadrlarning boshqaruv kompetentligini rivojlantirish mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish, shu bilan birga, kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlash bilan bog'liq muammolar respublikamiz olimlaridan R.Ahliddinov, R.X.Jo'rayev, U.Inoyatov, Sh.Qurbonov, E.A.Seytxalilov, S.T.Turg'unov, D.T.Akmalovalar o'zlarining tadqiqot ishlarida ta'limni boshqarishni takomillashtirish muammolarini tadqiq etishgan³. Mustaqil davlatlar hamdo'stligi (MDH) mamlakatlarida professional ta'limni rivojlantirish bo'yicha V.G.Karmanov, P.F.Anisimov, G.F.Tkach, V.Demina, S.Ya.Batishev, A.Suvorova, A.Belyayeva, T.Yu.Lomakinlar tadqiqotlar olib borganlar. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar ta'lim tizimlari tahlillari R.S.Jones, N.Koyama, Sh.Murata, J.Simone, G.I.Kneller, J.W.Hallarning tadqiqotlarida o'z aksini topgan⁴. Tahlillarga asoslanib aytish mumkinki, yurtimizda ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishning nazariy, ilmiy va amaliy jihatlari, muammolari va istiqbollarga oid ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan.

Mamlakatimizda ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishning nazariy, ilmiy va amaliy jihatlari N.X.Avliyakulov, N.N.Musayeva⁵, J.M.Nodirov, Q.O.Shodmanov⁶, A.A.Yuldashev, M.Quronovlar tomonidan tadqiq qilingan.

Metodologiya. Maqola ta'lim jarayonini asosini yangilash, tizimli tahlil, tasniflash, statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalangan holda talim jarayonida onlayn o'yinlarni afzalliklari va kamchiliklari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan.

Tahlil va natijalar. Raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali ta'lim jarayonlari samaradorligini oshirish turli strategiya va yondashuvlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Biz ushbu maqolamizda aynan shu mavzuda so'z olib boramiz. Ta'lim jarayonlarida onlayn o'yinlardan foydalanishning kamchilik va afzalliklarini tahlil qilib chiqamiz. Asosiy xususiyatlardan ba'zilar quyidagilardan iborat. **1-rasm**



1-rasm. Raqamli texnologiyalar orqali ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishni tizimli ko'rish.

O'yinlar va ta'lim dasturlari, o'rganish va bilimlarni oshirish uchun qiziqarli va samarali vositalardir. Bu turdagi dasturlar o'quvchilar uchun motivatsiya beradigan va ta'lim jarayonini o'yin yoki interaktiv dastur orqali qiziqarliroq qiladigan usullardir. Biz hozir yuqorida sanab o'tgan onlayn o'yinlarni taxlil qilib chiqamiz.

1. **Kahoot!** o'qituvchilarga interaktiv viktorinalar, so'rovnomalalar va munozaralar yaratish va o'tkazish imkonini beruvchi mashhur o'yinga asoslangan o'quv platformasi. Har qanday dasturiy ta'minot kabi, ushbu dasturning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari bor:

Afzalliklari: Kahoot! Qiziqarli va interaktiv tabiati bilan mashhur. Bu qiziqarli va raqobat muhitini yaratib, talabalar uchun o'rganishni yanada qiziqarli qiladi. Bu turli xil qurilmalar, jumladan, smartfonlar, planshetlar va kompyuterlardan kirish mumkin bo'lgan veb-platformadir. Bu ham o'qituvchilar, ham talabalar uchun qulaylik yaratadi. Kahoot-da viktorinalar yaratish! Nisbatan oddiy Platforma o'qituvchilarga tezkor kontent yaratish imkonini beruvchi qulay interfeysni taqdim etadi. Kahoot! o'qituvchilar va talabalar uchun tezkor fikr-mulohazalarni taqdim etadi. Ushbu tezkor javob takomillashtirish sohalarni aniqlashga va tushunchalarni yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi. O'qituvchilar oldingi materiallarni ko'rib chiqish yoki yangi tushunchalarni kiritish bo'ladimi, o'zlarining maxsus ehtiyojlariga qarab viktorinalarni sozlashlari mumkin. Bu moslashuvchanlik uni turli fanlar va sinf darajalari uchun ko'p qirrali vositaga aylantiradi. Talabalar o'rtasida hamkorlik va jamoaviy ishlashni rag'batlantiradigan jamoaviy o'yinlarni taklif qiladi. Bu sinfda hamjamiyat hissini uyg'otishi mumkin. O'qituvchilar Kahoot dasturidan so'ng batafsil hisobotlar va tahlillarga kirishlari mumkin. Ushbu ma'lumot talabalar faoliyatini baholash, tendensiyalarni aniqlash va o'qitish strategiyalarini moslashtirish uchun foydali. Kahoot! O'zlarining viktorinalari va o'yinlarini baham

ko'radigan katta o'qituvchilar jamoasiga ega. Bu o'qituvchilar o'rtasida hamkorlik qilish va resurslarni almashish imkonini beradi.

Kamchiliklari: Kahoot! Raqamli vosita bo'lib, uning samaradorligi texnologiyaga kirishga bog'liq. Texnologiya cheklangan muhitda u qadar amaliy yoki foydalanish mumkin bo'lmisligi mumkin. Kahootning raqobatbardosh tabiati! O'quvchilar ta'lim mazmuniga emas, balki o'yinda g'alaba qozonishga ko'proq e'tibor qaratishlari bilan chalg'itishga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu o'quv maqsadlarini buzishi mumkin. Kahoot paytida! Tez viktorinalar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lsa, u chuqurroq baholash yoki kengroq muhokama va tadqiqni talab qiladigan mavzular uchun mos kelmasligi mumkin. Kahoot! Birinchi navbatda ko'p tanlovli savollarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, ular muayyan fanlar yoki ta'lim maqsadlari uchun zarur bo'lgan baholash turlarining to'liq spektrini qamrab olmasligi mumkin. Nogironligi bo'lgan ba'zi talabalar Kahoot! dan foydalanishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishlari mumkin, ayniqsa, bu ularning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlarini qondirmasa. Inklyuzivlikni ta'minlashga harakat qilish kerak. Kahoot! barqaror internet ulanishini talab qiladi. Texnik muammolar yoki internetdagi uzilishlar o'rganish tajribasini buzishi mumkin. O'qituvchilar, ayniqsa, onlayn platformalardan foydalanganda maxfiylik masalalariga e'tibor berishlari kerak. Talabalar ma'lumotlari xavfsiz va tegishli qoidalarga muvofiq qayta ishlanishini ta'minlash juda muhimdir.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Kahoot! Faollik va interaktivlik nuqtayi nazaridan ko'plab afzalliklarni taklif qiladi, o'qituvchilar uning cheklovlardan xabardor bo'lishlari va uning o'ziga xos ta'lim maqsadlari va sinf muhitiga muvofiqligini diqqat bilan ko'rib chiqishlari kerak.

2. **Quizizz:** – bu Kahoot bilan o'xshashliklarga ega bo'lgan yana bir mashhur o'yinga asoslangan o'rganish platformasi! Bu o'qituvchilarga interaktiv viktorinalar va baholashlarni yaratish hamda

³ S.T.Turg'unov, F.X.Axmedov, Q.O.Shodmanov, N.Q.Axmedova. D.M.Otajonova. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalari rahbarlari boshqaruv faoliyatining nazariy asoslari. Qo'llanma. Namangan-2012 y.

⁴ Khasanova G.Kh. Comparative analysis of vocational education systems of Uzbekistan and Japan // Zamonaviy fan, ta'lim va tarbiyaning dolzarb muammolari. – Urganch, 2019. №1. – P. 771-781 (13.00.00; №24).

⁵ N.X.Avliyakulov, N.N.Musayeva "Pedagogik texnologiya" "Tafakkur Bo'stoni" Toshkent-2012

⁶ Nodirov, J. M., & Shodmanov, Q. O. (2023). Professional ta'lim muassaslarida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etish va boshqarishga oid xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalarining qiyosiy tahlili (Yaponiya misolida). *Ekonomika va sotsiologiya*, (6-1 (109)), 313-321.

topshirish imkonini beradi. Quizizzdan foydalanishning ba'zi afzalliklari va natijalari:

Afzalliklari: Quizizzning asosiy afzalliklaridan biri bu o'z-o'zidan o'rganish rejimidir. Talabalar o'z tezligida viktorinalar orqali o'tishlari mumkin, bu bosimni pasaytiradi va individual o'rganish tajribasiga imkon beradi. Quizizz o'z ichiga ochkolar, peshqadamlar jadvali va kulgili o'yin elementlarini o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa o'rganish tajribasini talabalar uchun yanada qiziqarli qiladi. Kahoot! singari, Quizizz ham turli qurilmalarda, jumladan smartfonlar, planshetlar va kompyuterlarda mavjud. Bu moslashuvchanlik talabalarga o'zlari uchun qulay bo'lgan qurilmalardan foydalanishda qatnashish imkonini beradi. Quizizz o'quvchilar faoliyatini baholash uchun o'qituvchilar uchun batafsil hisobotlar va tahlillarni taqdim etadi. Ushbu tushunchalar kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlash va kelajakdagi ta'limni shunga mos ravishda moslashtirish uchun afzal bo'lishi mumkin. Quizizz turli xil savol turlarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, jumladan, ko'p tanlovli, to'g'ri/noto'g'ri va ochiq savollar. Ushbu ko'p qirralilik o'qituvchilarga turli mavzular va baholash maqsadlariga mos keladigan viktorinalar yaratish imkonini beradi. O'qituvchilar savollarga rasmlar, videolar va tushuntirishlar qo'shish orqali viktorinalarni sozlashi mumkin. Bu xususiyat interaktiv va multimediyaga boy o'rganish tajribasiga imkon beradi. Quizizz o'yinga o'xshash xususiyatlari orqali talabalarning faolligini kuchaytiradi. Talabalar ko'pincha raqobatbardosh jihatni rag'batlantiradi, bu esa ishtirok etish va o'rganishga bo'lgan ishtiroqni oshiradi. Bu platforma dars vaqtidan unumli foydalanish imkonini beradi, chunki viktorinalar uy vazifasi yoki mustaqil ta'lim uchun tayinlanishi mumkin. Ushbu moslashuvchanlik dars mashg'ulotlarida o'qitish vaqtini maksimal darajada oshirish uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin. Buni yanada kuchliroq ta'limni boshqarish tizimlari bilan integratsiyalash mumkin, bu o'qituvchilarga mavjud ta'lim platformalarida viktorinalarni boshqarish va almashishni osonlashtiradi.

Quizizzdan foydalanish natijalari: Quizizzning o'yinga o'xshagan va o'zini o'zi boshqarish xususiyati ko'pincha an'anaviy baholash usullariga nisbatan talabalar ishtirokining yuqori darajalariga olib keladi. Quizizz viktorinalarining interfaol va qiziqarli formati ma'lumotni yaxshiroq saqlashga yordam beradi. Talabalar o'rganish qiziqarli bo'lsa, tushunchalarni samaraliroq eslab qolishlari mumkin. Quizizz formativ baholash uchun juda mos keladi, bu o'qituvchilarga o'quvchilarning tushunishini tezda aniqlash imkonini beradi. Bu o'quv qarorlari haqida ma'lumot berishi va qo'shimcha ko'rib chiqilishi kerak bo'lgan sohalarni aniqlashga yordam beradi. Quizizzdagi raqobat elementi talabalarni faol ishtirok etishga va tengdoshlari bilan raqobatlashishga undaydi, ijobiy va ishtiroqchi o'quv muhitini rivojlantiradi va turli o'rganish uslublari va afzalliklariga moslashtirilishi mumkin. Savol turlarining xilma-xilligi va moslashtirish imkoniyatlarini o'qituvchilar uchun ko'p qirrali vositaga aylantiradi. Quizizz bir qancha afzalliklarni taqdim etsa-da, sinfingizning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlari va o'quv maqsadlarini hisobga olish muhimdir. Har qanday ta'lim vositasi singari, uning samaradorligi ham sizning o'qitish maqsadlaringiz va talabalaringiz soni dinamikasiga qanchalik mos kelishiga bog'liq.

3. Duolingo: Bu mobil ilova til o'rganish uchun mo'ljallangan. O'quvchilar o'yin shaklida til o'rganishadi va har bir bosqichda yangi so'zlar va grammatika qoidalari o'rgatiladi. Bu ko'plab tillarda kurslar taqdim etadigan mashhur til o'rganish ilovasi va veb-sayt. U til o'rganishni darslar, viktorinalar va muammolardan iborat o'yinga aylantirib, o'yinlashtirilgan o'rganish yondashuvidan foydalanadi. Platforma o'qish, yozish, tinglash va gapirish kabi til ko'nikmalarining keng doirasini qamrab oladi. Duolingo o'zining qulayligi bilan mashhur, chunki u qo'shimcha funksiyalar uchun premium obunani sotib olish imkoniyati bilan bir qatorda bepuli mavjud.

Asosiy xususiyatlar: Duolingo til o'rganishni qiziqarli qilish uchun o'yin elementlarini o'z ichiga oladi. Darslar davomida foydalanuvchilar ball oladi, darajalarni to'ldiradi va yangi kontentni ochadi. Platforma foydalanuvchilarning ishlashiga moslashadi, mukammal bo'lganlar uchun yanada qiyin mashqlarni taqdim etadi va yaxshilanishi kerak bo'lgan sohalar uchun qo'shimcha amaliyot taklif qiladi. Duolingo turli xil til variantlariga qiziqqan o'quvchilar uchun ochiq bo'lgan keng doiradagi tillarda kurslarni taklif qiladi. Bu mobil ilova sifatida mavjud bo'lib, foydalanuvchilarga yo'lda o'rganish imkonini beradi. Ushbu moslashuvchanlik an'anaviy sinfdan tashqarida o'rganishni afzal ko'rgan foydalanuvchilarga yoqadi. Duolingo foydalanuvchilarga boshqalar bilan bog'lanish, yetakchilar ro'yxatida raqobatlashish va ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar bilan til ko'nikmalarini mashq qilish imkonini beruvchi hamjamiyat xususiyatlarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Takliflar: Duolingo til o'rganish uchun qo'shimcha vosita sifatida samarali. U til ko'nikmalarining turli jihatlarini qamrab olgan bo'lsa-da, uni grammatik qo'llanmalar, suhbat amaliyoti va haqiqiy materiallarga

ta'sir qilish kabi boshqa manbalar bilan to'ldirish tavsiya etiladi. Muntazam, izchil amaliyot tilni o'zlashtirish uchun juda muhimdir. Til ko'nikmalarini barqaror rivojlantirish va mustahkamlash uchun o'quvchilarni Duolingoga har kuni ma'lum vaqt ajratishga undash. Duolingo nutq mashqlarini o'z ichiga oladi, ammo qo'shimcha nutq amaliyoti og'zaki muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun foydalidir. Til o'rganuvchilar til almashish bo'yicha hamkorlar bilan yoki til bilan tanishish guruhlari orqali suhbatlarda ishtirok etishlari kerak. Duolingo grammatik tushunchalarni taqdim etsa-da, o'quvchilar qo'shimcha grammatika qoidalarini chuqurroq tushunishdan foyda olishlari mumkin. Til o'rganishni kuchaytirish uchun o'quvchilarni til bilan bog'liq madaniyatga yaxshi o'rganishlari kerak. Filmlarni tomosha qilish, musiqa tinglash va maqsadli tilda o'qish yanada yaxlit o'rganish tajribasini ta'minlaydi. Duolingo turli til ko'nikmalariga e'tibor qaratadi, ammo muvozanatli yondashuv asosiy hisoblanadi. Tilni har tomonlama rivojlantirish uchun o'quvchilar qo'shimcha o'qish, yozish, tinglash va gapirishni mashq qilishgalariga shart. Duolingo til o'rganuvchilar, ayniqsa, qulay va o'yin uslubini izlayotganlar uchun qimmatli vositadir. Biroq, tilni har tomonlama o'zlashtirish uchun Duolingodan til o'rganish tajribasini targ'ib qiluvchi boshqa manbalar va tadbirlar bilan bir qatorda foydalanish foydalidir.

4. Scratch – vizual dasturlash tili va MIT Media Lab tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan onlayn dastur. U blokli interfeys orqali bolalar va yangi o'rganuvchilarga dasturlash tushunchalarini o'rgatish uchun mo'ljallangan. Scratch dasturlash platformasi bilan bog'liq afzalliklar, kamchiliklar va takliflar:

Afzalliklari: Scratch blokga asoslangan vizual dasturlash tilidan foydalanadi, bu esa an'anaviy matnga asoslangan kodlashni o'rgatadigan yangi o'rganuvchilar uchun qulay hisoblanadi. Scratch intuitiv va qulay interfeysni taqdim etadi, bu foydalanuvchilarga kodlash bo'yicha keng bilimga muhtoj bo'lmasdan osongina animatsiyalar, o'yinlar va interaktiv hikoyalarni yaratishga imkon beradi. Scratch foydalanuvchilar o'z loyihalarini baham ko'rishlari, hamkorlik qilishlari va fikr-mulohazalarini bildirishlari mumkin bo'lgan jonli onlayn hamjamiyatga ega. Bu hamjamiyat hissiy hamkorlik va ilhom orqali o'rganishni rag'batlantiradi. Scratch foydalanuvchilarga o'z loyihalari, animatsiyalari va o'yinlarini yaratishga imkon berish orqali ijodkorlikni rag'batlantiradi. Bu o'quvchilarga asosiy dasturlash tushunchalarini o'rganishda, ularning ijodiy tomonlarini o'rganishga yordam beradi. Scratch foydalanuvchilarga rasmlar, tovushlar va videolar kabi multimedia elementlarini o'z loyihalariga kiritish imkonini beradi. Bu xususiyat yaratilgan loyihalarning xilma-xilligi va boyligini oshiradi. Foydalanuvchilar loyihalarni qurish va o'zgartirish paytida o'z kodlarining darhol natijalarini ko'rishlari mumkin. Ushbu tezkor fikr-mulohaza o'quvchilarga dasturlashda sabab va ta'sir munosabatlarini tushunishga yordam beradi. Yangi o'rganuvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lsa-da, Scratch ilg'or tillarga o'tishda qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan dasturlash tushunchalarini tushunish uchun asos yaratadi.

Kamchiliklari: Scratch yangi o'rganuvchilar uchun juda mos keladi, lekin foydalanuvchilar dasturlashda ko'proq malakaga ega bo'lishlari sababli, ularning imkoniyatlarini cheklashi mumkin. Bu murakkabroq yoki ilg'or loyihalar uchun mos kelmasligi mumkin. Vizual dasturlash tili yangi foydalanuvchilarga yordam bersa-da, matnga asoslangan kodlash tillariga o'tish blokli interfeysga o'rganib qolgan foydalanuvchilar uchun qiyinchilik tug'dirishi mumkin. Scratch asosan internetga ulanishni talab qiladigan veb-interfeys orqali ishlaydi. Internetga bog'liqlik muayyan muhitlarda foydalanish imkoniyatini cheklashi mumkin. Scratch asosiy dasturlash tushunchalarini kiritish uchun juda yaxshi, ammo ilg'or dasturlash mavzulariga qiziqqan o'quvchilar matnga asoslangan tillarga avvalroq o'tishlari kerak bo'lishi mumkin. Scratch loyihalarida o'lcham cheklovlar mavjud bo'lib, ular foydalanuvchilar platformada yaratishi mumkin bo'lgan loyihalarning murakkabligi va hajmini cheklashi mumkin.

Takliflar: O'quvchilarni asta-sekin Scratch tilidan matnga asoslangan dasturlash tillariga o'tishga undash, ular ishonch va malakaga ega bo'lalilar. Bu ularni kengroq dasturlash muhitiga tayyorlaydi. Foydalanuvchilarni dasturlash tushunchalarini har tomonlama tushunish uchun animatsiyalardan tortib o'yinlargacha bo'lgan turli turdagi loyihalarni o'rganishga undash. Loyihalarni o'rganish va almashish orqali Scratch dasturidan foydalaning. Talabalarni g'oya izlashga, boshqalar bilan hamkorlik qilishga va konstruktiv fikr-mulohazalarni olishga undash. Scratch dasturidan kengroq o'quv dasturining bir qismi sifatida foydalaning, bu dasturlash tushunchalari va ko'nikmalarini yanada kengroq qamrab olish uchun boshqa resurslar va tadbirlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Foydalanuvchilar Scratch bilan qulayroq bo'lganda, ular loyihalarning murakkabligini oshirish uchun maxsus bloklar va o'zgaruvchilar kabi ilg'or xususiyatlarni o'rganishlari mumkin. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Scratch yangi boshlanuvchilarga dasturlash tushunchalari bilan tanishtirish,

ijodkorlik va hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun kuchli vositadir. Biroq, uning cheklolarini tan olish va undan o'quvchilar uchun yanada ilg'or dasturlash tillari va tushunchalarini o'rganish uchun birinchi qadam sifatida foydalanish muhimdir.

5. Prodigy: Bu matematika o'yini, o'quvchilarga dastlabki darajaviy matematika ko'nikmalarini o'rganishda yordam beradi. O'quvchilar o'yin shaklida savollarga javob beradi va bu orqali matematik bilimlarini oshirishlari ta'minlanadi. Prodigy 1-8-sinf o'quvchilari uchun moslashuvchan matematik o'rganishni taklif qiluvchi vebga asoslangan ta'lim platformasidir. Biz yana shuni unutmasligimiz kerakki, dasturiy ta'minotning xususiyatlari va takliflari vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishi mumkinligini yodda tutish zarur, shuning uchun uni tekshirish tavsiya etiladi. Prodigyning odatiy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda ba'zi umumiy afzalliklari va mumkin bo'lgan kamchiliklari:

Afzalliklari: Prodigy o'quvchining ishlashiga qarab savollarning qiyinligini moslashtirib, moslashuvchan o'qitish texnologiyasidan foydalanadi. Ushbu shaxsiylashtirilgan yondashuv har bir talabaning tegishli darajada ishlashini ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Platforma matematik amaliyotni talabalar uchun yanada qiziqarli qilish uchun o'yinga asoslangan o'quv elementlaridan foydalanadi. Bu motivatsiyani oshirishi va muntazam foydalanishni rag'batlantirishi mumkin. Prodigy talabalarga muammolarni hal qilishda tezkor fikr-mulohazalarni taqdim etadi va ularga xatolarni darhol tushunish va tuzatishga yordam beradi. Bu o'quv jarayonini kuchaytirishi mumkin. Prodigy turli o'quv dasturlari standartlariga moslashish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, uni sinfda o'rganishni kuchaytirish uchun qimmatli qo'shimcha vositaga aylantiradi. Internetga asoslangan platforma bo'lgan Prodigyga internetga ulangan turli qurilmalardan kirish mumkin, bu o'quvchilarga uyda yoki maktabda mashq qilish uchun moslashuvchanlikni ta'minlaydi. O'qituvchilar va ota-onalar Prodigy boshqaruv paneli orqali o'quvchilarning taraqqiyotini kuzatishi mumkin. Bu xususiyat o'qituvchilarga kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlash va shunga mos ravishda o'qitishni sozlash imkonini beradi. Prodigy mukofot tizimini o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa o'quvchilarga o'sgan sari o'yin ichidagi mukofotlarni qo'lga kiritish imkonini beradi. Ushbu o'yin o'tkazish talabalarini matematik amaliyotida davom etishga undashi mumkin. Prodigy sinf faoliyatiga qo'shilishi mumkin va o'qituvchilar undan sinfda va uy vazifalarini bajarishda vosita sifatida foydalanishlari mumkin.

Kamchiliklari: Prodigy asosan matematikaga e'tibor qaratadi va uning qamrovi ushbu fan bilan cheklanishi mumkin. Ba'zi talabalar boshqa fanlar bo'yicha keng qamrovli ta'lim olish uchun qo'shimcha manbalarga muhtoj bo'lishi mumkin. Prodigy samaradorligi texnologiyaga kirishga bog'liq. Qurilmalar yoki internetga ulanish imkoniyati cheklangan muhitda talabalar platformadan foydalanishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishlari mumkin. Prodigy shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim tajribasini taqdim etsa-da, u o'qituvchining to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yo'riqnomasini o'rinni bosa olmaydi va individual ta'lim ehtiyojlarini

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har tomonlama ko'rib chiqmasligi mumkin. Prodigydagi o'yinga o'xshash elementlar ba'zi talabalarni ta'lim mazmunidan chalg'itishi mumkin. Ishtirok etish va maqsadli o'rganish o'rnatilgan muvozanatni ta'minlash juda muhimdir. Har qanday onlayn platforma singari, Prodigy foydalanuvchi ma'lumotlarini to'playdi. O'qituvchilar va ota-onalar platformaning maxfiylik siyosatidan xabardor bo'lishlari va ulardan foydalanishlari kerak.

Tahsil: Prodigy qo'shimcha matematik amaliyotga muhtoj bo'lgan boshlang'ich va o'rta maktab o'quvchilari uchun juda mos keladi. Uning moslashuvchan ta'lim yondashuvi uni turli malaka darajalaridagi talabalar uchun samarali qiladi. Prodigy muntazam dars mashg'ulotlari bilan bir qatorda qo'shimcha vosita sifatida foydalanilganda eng samarali hisoblanadi. Bu sinfda o'rganilgan tushunchalarni mustahkamlashi va qo'shimcha amaliyotni ta'minlashi mumkin. O'qituvchilar va ota-onalar kerak bo'lganda qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatish uchun Prodigy dasturida o'quvchilarning rivojlanishini faol ravishda kuzatishi kerak. Yo'riqnomani xabardor qilish uchun platforma tomonidan yaratilgan ma'lumotlardan foydalanish muhimdir. Prodigy qiziqarli bo'lishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, ekran vaqtini muvozanatlash va talabalar turli mavzular va tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olgan har tomonlama ta'lim tajribasiga ega bo'lishlarini ta'minlash muhimdir. Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, Prodigy bir qancha afzalliklarga ega, xususan, moslashuvchan o'rganish yondashuvi va jalb qilish xususiyatlarida. Biroq, uning cheklolarini yodda tutish va uni keng qamrovli ta'lim strategiyasining bir qismi sifatida ishlatish juda muhimdir. Prodigy o'quv muhitiga integratsiyalashganda o'qituvchilar va ota-onalar o'quvchilarning shaxsiy ehtiyojlari va afzalliklarini hisobga olishlari kerak⁷.

Xulosa va takliflar: Ta'lim jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirish uchun, ma'lumotlarni to'plash va tahlil qilish uchun raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish kerak. Bu ma'lumotlar, o'quvchilar haqida ma'lumotlar, o'quv dasturlari natijalari, va o'qituvchilar tomonidan berilgan baholar kabi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Raqamli texnologiyalar asosida yaratilgan adaptiv ta'lim platformalari, har bir o'quvchi uchun maxsus dastur yaratishga imkon beradi. Bu platformalar talabga mos ta'lim materiallari taklif etadi va o'quvchi progressini monitoring qiladi. Raqamli darsliklar va interaktiv ta'lim vositalaridan foydalanish, talim jarayonini yanada samarador qiladi. O'quvchi tushunarliroq va ilg'or hisob-kitoblardan foydalanishi mumkin bo'ladi. Raqamli texnologiyalar asosida yaratilgan monitoring va baholash sistemasi orqali, o'quv jarayonining samaradorligi chuqurroq analiz qilinib, muammolar aniqlanib chiqishi mumkin. Xulosa qilib aytilganidek, ta'lim jarayonlarini raqamli texnologiyalar (onlayn o'yinlar) asosida samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan tadbirlar, o'quv-tarbiyaviy muassasalar bilan o'quvchilar orasidagi integratsiyani yanada kuchaytiradi va ma'lumotlar texnologiyalari bilan rivojlangan yangi ta'lim modellari orqali o'quvchilarni o'zlashtirish va o'stirish imkonini yaratadi.

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HOW DOES A PERSON BECOME MULTILINGUAL?

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ANNOTATION

This article, based on case study, presents information about the process of becoming multilingual of a female. This research is investigated focused on different types of methodologies like interviewing, questionnaire. Today, knowing one particular foreign language is not enough. One should know at least two or three languages in order to communicate or collaborate without any barriers. Several studies suggest that bilingual education has cognitive, social and health benefits, so it is beneficial that many schools integrate bilingual instructions. Also acquiring multiple languages have benefits not only inside the classroom. In addition, it is clear that, learning a second (or third) language is an investment in learners' future achievements.

Introduction. In order to learn how to link new words in an effective way, one needs to use her brain in a way similar to usage of her mind to construct creative thoughts. A good illustration for this is that mastering the language requires finding new ways of expressing ideas and feelings. One study found that bilinguals were more creative than monolinguals, who rated dexterity, flexibility, originality, and elaboration on the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking. It is also interesting to learn a language. One becomes more creative when she is interested in a thing, which she does.

With this in mind, mastering a new language also improves your analytical skills. Anyone who speaks more than one language can process the information more logically. Those who had to consider decisions in a foreign language made smarter decisions based on analytical reasoning without the influence of emotion. It can be the reason why bilingual students tend to do better results.

Moreover, learning a new foreign vocabulary increases your native vocabulary. For example, if one speaks English and learns Japanese, her English skills will improve as she works on learning the rules of the Japanese language. As during the learning process, she definitely compares both languages and analyses them, in order to find similarities and differences. During this process, grammar and structure of both languages understood more clearly. This works to all languages. Studies have shown that learning another language promotes cultural awareness and acceptance. Students who learn another language are also aware of cultures of learnt language. Learning a new language is not just learning new words. A person who learns a language also needs to know the people, customs, traditions and values of the countries where this language is used.

After all, one of the most important reasons to learn multiple languages is to build global relationships. Instead of living in a bubble where everyone lives in the same place and speaks the same language, multilingual people can build relationships with people from all over the world. Furthermore, global thinking is developing during the process of making global relationships. You think in another way, while you learn a language.

Literature Review. Nowadays, existence of approximately 6000 or 7000 languages is known. The number of those who speaks more than one language is increasing day by day. It means that more than a half of the people around the world uses several languages, while 40 percent speaks only on their native language. Another research proves that each fourth child grows learning more than one language. In order to understand the terms multilingualism or bilingualism we should firstly understand what is language for itself, what we understand under the term "language"? Firstly, we should differentiate link between the usage of the language and ability of mastering it. (Baker, 2011).

Language is not only the tool for communicating but also it is the way of expressing thoughts and the way of interaction with the help of systematic signs and syntax. Actually, language represents a communication. Baker (2011) believes that usage of the language is linked with the context. Using a language depends on geographical areas and on people they cooperate with.

There are as many exclusive languages with inside the global as there are exclusive approaches of seeing it. Through records till now, languages are rooted with nationhood, position, strength and cultural questions. Cultural codes of a collection are embedded of their languages. That is why languages are not fixed, they evolve. Chris Livaccari stated that language is "a center a part of any person's education, cultural identity, and feel of self". Garcia, quoted Heller, pointing out that "Language is surely a social belief that can't be described without connection with its audio system and the context wherein it is used."

Language capacity is related to a stage of mastery with languages. While students agree that language cannot be received due to the fact it is far a process, additionally they agree that one of a kind tiers of proficiency are hard to categorize with a pointy limit. Language capacity is difficult to outline due to the fact one of a kind ranges of proficiency exist relying at the conventional four language competencies. We can divide those skills into categories. Without forgetting the fifth skill, that's the interplay skill.

First, there are the receptive skills, which includes listening and analyzing. Second, there are effective skills that are speaking and writing. The four language capabilities also can be labeled into different companies relying at the oracy (listening and speaking) and the literacy (analyzing and writing). It suggests that language ability is complicated and cannot be measured as a whole. Competencies are connected to every different and are interrelated.

I will apply the term "linguaging" that Garcia (2014) utilized in her e-book to designate the movement of the use of language. Garcia and Baker (2011) display that linguaging is a lifelong process. Individuals are capable of talk thru productions and receptions of codes. They produce oral (speaking) or visible codes (signing or writing) and obtain auditory or literacy information. These approaches of manufacturing or receiving languages are made through a man or woman. It is concern to external (contexts) and inner factors. Each man or woman has their very own history, interpretation, subjectivity, emotions, and cultural identity, with a view to have an effect on their competencies to research a language. Because of this, comparing their diploma of proficiency, in detail, is complex.

Cummins (1984) become interested by this venture for bilingual students. He distinguishes among sorts of language ability referred to as BICS and CALP. This difference relies upon at the context of wherein and with who the language is used. According to Cummins, emergent bilinguals will first want approximately years to gather the fundamentals of conversational language. Cummins referred to as the primary step: BICS as Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills. It describes social, conversational languages used for oral conversation additionally defined as social language. During this conversation, the listener can use assist from cues as its miles context-embedded language. For example, emergent bilinguals can observe nonverbal behavior. This consists of gestures, facial expressions, eye actions, reactions, voice cues, phrasing, intonations, and stress. Emergent bilinguals also can interpret language via way of means of looking at pictures, concrete

objects, and different contextual recommendations that are present. It is likewise not unusual place to invite statements to be repeated.

Cummins demonstrates that emergent bilinguals can also additionally take 5 to seven years or longer, to obtain what he called "CALP or Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency". It is a degree of educational linguistic talent similar to a proper scholarly language wanted for educational success. This degree is extra hard for emergent bilinguals, as they cannot use cues to assist them. For example, this type of talent takes place at some point of a telecell smartphone call, in which there are not any face-to-face interactions, or in the lecture room whilst educational language is regularly summary and literacy needs are high. In those verbal exchange situations, cultural and linguistic information are crucial, so that you can completely apprehend the message. Many studies initiatives deal with BICS/CALP as a key factor for his or her studies and activities. Not all of the studies, however, comply with this trend. Some authors declare the difference is simply too linear and binary and have to be expanded. Cummins and different scholars, like Baker, used those phrases with inside the dialogue of bilingual education. Scholars, specifically in Europe, have built gear to assist professionals, like teachers, to categorize European scholars, in particular, will note that multilingualism refers to a geographic area or social group in which different languages coexist. A territory can be multilingual and a society can be multilingual. Countries such as Canada, Switzerland and the Philippines are multilingual countries, since different languages coexist in a territory. It can also be the use of more than one language within a society. A society can be multilingual and a school can be multilingual if different languages coexist in them.

The holistic view of multilingualism focuses on the characteristics of multilingual people that differ from those of monolinguals. Multilingual speakers use the languages available to them as a means of communication, and since their repertoire is broader, they tend to have more resources at their disposal than monolingual speakers. As Block (2007) suggested, multilingual people appear to be more hyper-linguistic than semi-linguistic. Research on third language acquisition has shown that bilinguals can also use these resources to learn additional languages (Cenoz, 2009) communication needs. While people who speak a single language in all spheres, multilingual learners or people navigate between languages and do not use each of their languages for the same purposes in all communicative situations, or with the same people (Moore & Gajo, 2009). A multilingual person can read the newspaper in one language but a technical report in another language. The same multilingual person can chat on the Internet in two languages, depending on who they are talking to, but they can only watch movies in one of these languages. Grosjean (2010) said that it is a myth to believe that bilingual people have exactly the same and perfect knowledge of two languages.

Despite these differences between monolingual and multilingual people, the communication skills of multilingual people are traditionally measured from a monolingual perspective against the criterion of the ideal native speaker of each of the languages involved. This monolingual bias in multilingualism research does not take into account the characteristics of multilingual people at the cognitive level (Cook & Bassetti, 2011; Kecskes, 2010; Pavlenko, 2011). It does not take into account the fact that multilingual speakers can use their languages as a resource for languages to reinforce each other, nor the way multilingual speakers navigate the actual communication between languages. As pointed out by Cruz Ferreira (2010), the monolingual norm focused on languages and native speakers who use monolingual norms to see how they differ from language learners who are considered deficient.

Participant profile. For this case study, I used a participant, whose name is Musurmonova Mukhlisa aged 23 as an example for the Case Study Project. Mukhlisa is currently enrolled in the international TOYO university in Japan, where she is also working. She is enthusiastic in learning new languages. She had the capacity to study languages when she was a youngster. She is fluent in English, Japanese, and Russian. Learning languages is fun activity for her despite of difficulties in pronunciation, spelling mistakes, fear and memorizing vocabulary.

Since 2016, she has been studying in Japan. She started studying English from a behavioral standpoint. She memorized words by repeating them, acquired grammatical rules to construct sentences, and properly completed tests. She utilized a variety of techniques to improve her listening, speaking, writing, and reading abilities. For example, with the goal of improving and retaining vocabulary she used brightly colored papers and stuck them to the walls and furniture all around the place. In Uzbekistan, she received a 5.5 band score after 6 months. "Every day, I built the English atmosphere for myself," she explained. Mukhlisa made the decision to pursue her education in Japan. She did not have a great command of the Japanese language. It was very hard to locate a tutor who could teach Japanese in Kokand at the time. As a result, she had no choice but to learn Japanese through social media. She has had several challenges in learning Japanese. Because Japanese has three distinct alphabets. Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji are the three characters. Hiragana and Katakana are less difficult to learn than Kanji. Japanese, like Chinese, has several hieroglyphs. My sister presently has two Japanese levels. She received her TOEIC certificate. She interacts with hundreds of foreigners while working, and her profession requires her to converse with them in both English and Japanese. She picked up Russian via movies and conversations with her pals. "It is critical to pay attention in class and have self-confidence," she adds. I've never gotten bored of learning new languages. To widen my vision, I enjoy traveling and learning about different cultures, traditions, and politics." She has also begun to study Chinese and Arabic.

Research design. I designed the Case study with following steps:

- ✓ pre-interview
- ✓ post-interview

Initially, she was observed during this time to learn about her challenges and apply learning strategies. At the beginning of the research, a preliminary test (interview) was carried out and in this part about ten questions were formulated about her learning experience and her learning process. In this pre-test interview, I analyzed the percentage of languages she used in a typical day. In questions, I asked the participant's age and about how long she has been learning English, Japanese and Russian. Knowing the year of exposure was necessary for Critical Period Hypothesis. According Lennenberg, CPH affected L1 and L2 and he considered that acquiring a new language too challengeable after puberty while opponents thought language acquisition could be possible for talented language learners. My sister began learning languages at the age of fourteen, however she could manage to acquire three languages (English, Japanese, and Russian) and communicate like a native person.

In post-interview, I asked five questions about multilingualism:

1. *importance of being multilingual*
2. *influence of being multilingual to her education*
3. *her goal of learning several languages*
4. *basic problems*
5. *positive sides*

Data Collection and Findings. Although the data collection process is often complicated, I collected the data with curiosity. The participant used different sorts of strategies like repetition, resourcing, note-taking, cooperation, questioning for clarification, inference and elaboration, self-talk to learn languages simultaneously she had to overcome problems such as lack of vocabulary, fear, spelling mistakes, pronunciation. As a researcher of this case study, I aimed to discover the reasons for language learning process. I collected all the necessary data using pre and post-interviews and I created a table with the aim of determining the percentage of language levels used by the participant. All steps are described as follows:

This table was created to know the percentage of language levels (English, Russian, Japanese) used by a participant.

English	Grammar	Vocabulary	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Listening
	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Russian	Grammar	Vocabulary	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Listening
	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Japanese	Grammar	Vocabulary	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Listening
	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

According to the chart, I have made my own views in order to count on which way she masters the foreign languages. The results are as follows:

		Grammar	Vocabulary	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Listening
1	English	100%	75%	75%	50%	100%	100%
2	Russian	50%	75%	50%	50%	75%	75%
3	Japanese	75%	75%	75%	50%	100%	100%

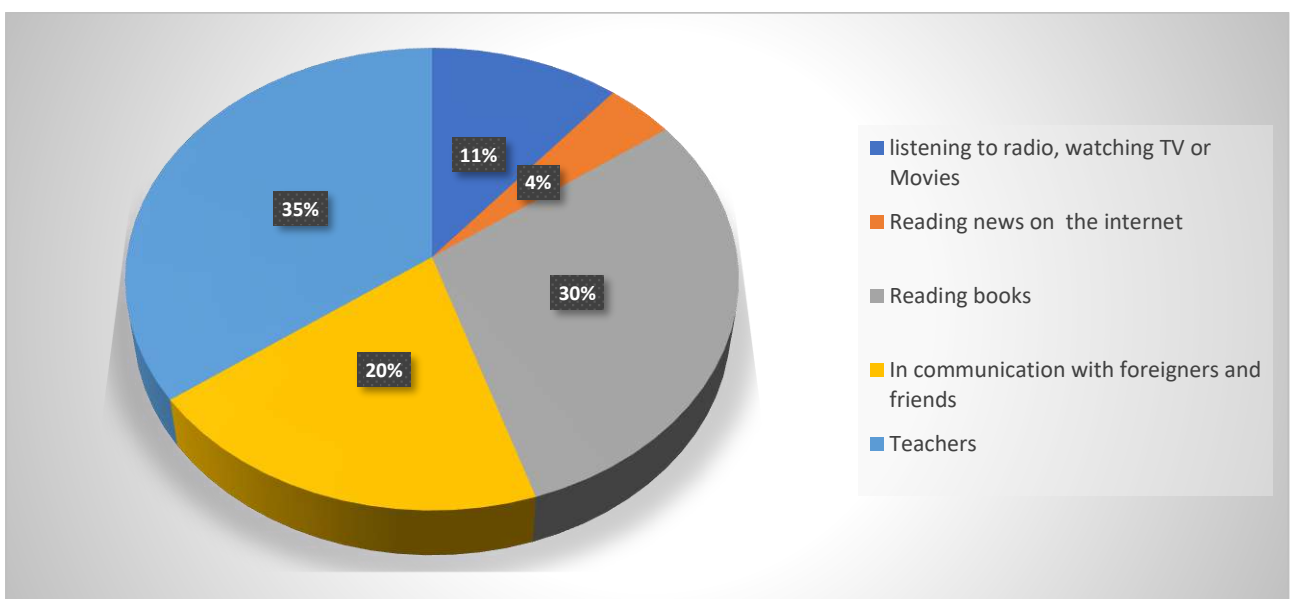
It is clear that her grammar competence of the English language is perfect, within the speaking and listening. However, the lowest skill is writing, where she showed only half of the result. Vocabulary and Reading should be learnt a little deeply as the results both of them are 75%. The results prove that her level of knowing English language is Upper-intermediate, thus if she works harder on her vocabulary, reading, and especially writing she can reach an advanced level.

Russian language results show that she is an intermediate student. As her knowledge on grammar, reading and writing shows 50%, while,

the way she learns vocabulary, develops her listening and speaking skill, in that language depicts 75%. All skills, which are related to the mastering the Japanese show that she is an advanced user of that language. Except, the writing skill, where she circled 50%. As all results show, she could develop all skills in learnt languages. However, writing is her weak point in each one.

In order to analyze the ways of language learning used by her, I created diagrams for English, Japanese, and Russian according to questionnaires.

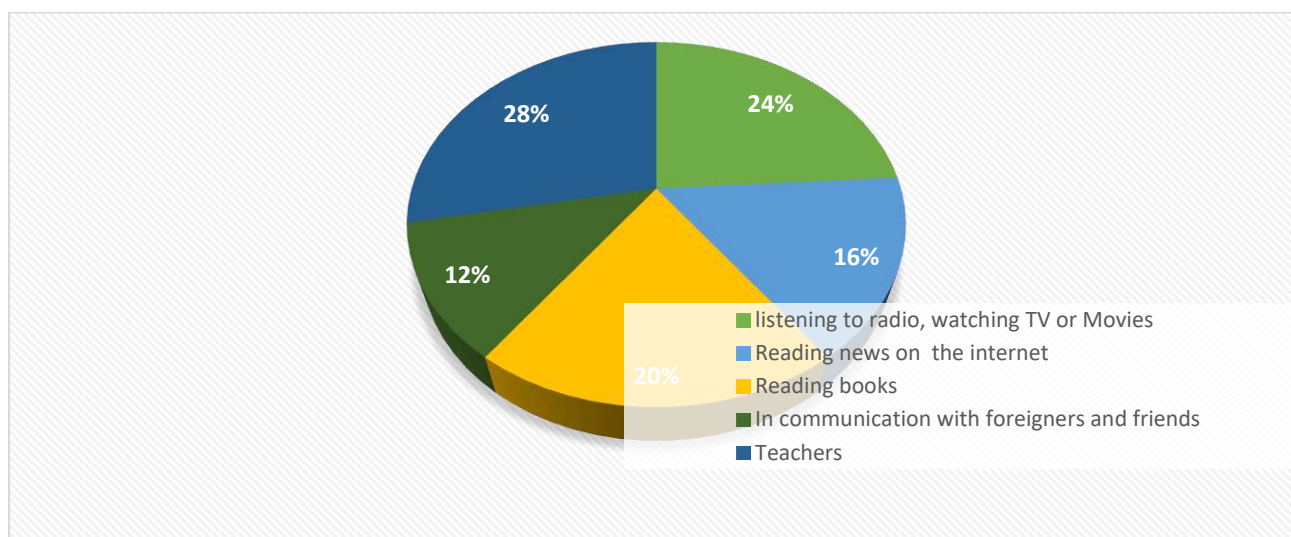
Figure I. English language.



Due to the first pie chart, the participant learned English through reading books (30%) and by teacher (35%) while the percentage of

listening to radio, watching videos or TV shows 11% and 20%, respectively.

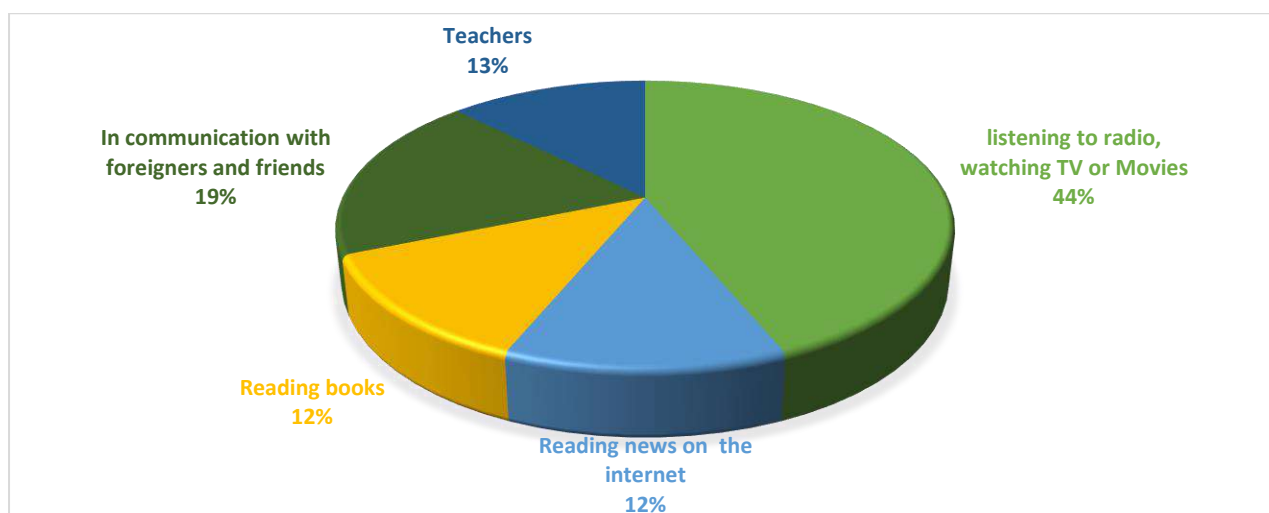
Figure II. Japanese language.



In the second graph, it is clearly seen that the Japanese language was acquired by listening to radio, watching movies or TV (30%), reading news on the internet and interacting with foreigners (20% and

15%) in contrast the part of teacher is at the lowest level. It means that she learned languages independently.

Figure IV. Russian language.



According to the last pie chart, the learner used mostly the ways of listening or watching, interacting with overseas people and friends show the highest proportion (35%) comparing with other parts for learning Russian.

Conclusion. To conclude, multilingualism is seen as much more positive today comparing with the past. Today, many researchers defend the effects of multilingualism. In fact, this is supported by the widerange of essential benefits found in Case Study above, ranging from individual cognitive benefits to work and social benefits. Cultural awareness and acceptance are promoted by learning another language, according to studies. Students learning a second language are also aware of the cultures of the countries in which they are studying. It takes more than

just learning new words to learn a new language. A person learning a language should also be familiar with the people, cultures, traditions, and values of the nations in which it is spoken.

After all, developing global contacts is one of the most essential reasons to learn different languages. Multilingual people may form relationships with people from all over the world, rather than living in a bubble where everyone lives in the same location and speaks the same language. In addition, global thinking is becoming increasingly prevalent. As growing research on multilingualism continues to show advantages, multilingualism is likely to become more important in society in the future.

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NEEDS ANALYSIS AS A MAIN PHASE FOR DESIGNING ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) COURSE

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needs analysis, English for Specific Purposes (ESP), direct method, indirect methods, unstructured interviews, learning styles, needs, wants, lacks

ANNOTATION

This article is based on Needs Analysis of the third-year students who are studying in the direction of Hotel and Tourism Management in Kokand University. The field of Tourism is now widely considered as one of the most important languages in discourse of tourism, serving as the basis for forming and developing worldwide professional tourism relationships throughout the globe. For teaching English to tourism students, it is not required a strictly set policy, however, various syllabus or curriculum based on particular field of Tourism can be employed in other institutions to assist the students to achieve their intended goals. In order to know the needs of students, direct and indirect approaches as well as unstructured interview, writing and a questionnaire are applied.

Introduction. Berwick (1989) states that NA may be done in a variety of forms, that are characterized as both deductive and inductive. The main prevalent strategy is questionnaire-based surveys, that allow researchers construct a character of our students' requirements, shortages, goals, cognitive abilities, and approaches while also making students informed of wants and interests as well as needs. Richard believes (1992) that the procedure of identifying the necessities that a student or entire class deserve languages and prioritizing those requirements is known as NA in instructing the international languages. Needs analysis can be main phase for the design of ESP and applied in various strategies.

The work aims to present the procedure of NA (needs analysis) among 19 students who are currently studying in the field of Hotel and Tourism Management of Kokand University (KU) which was established in 2019, 17th August.

The learners in this Tourism course can interact or speak about daily life topics which are common. They desire to acquire English for being fluent, accurate and knowledgeable while communicating with others as well as tourists utilizing important and appropriate terminologies, though. As their field is Hotel and Tourism Management, the ESP course is needed for being well qualified managers.

Methodologies for Needs Analysis. It is significant to determine the students' needs, wants, interests and lacks to enhance the ESP lessons for tourism students. Rhonda Oliver (2017) states that direct and indirect methods of NA may be applied to identify their needs. NA is not a recent concept in teaching or academia. Most researchers and teachers throughout the globe regard this method as a beneficial technique for course creation and improvement because it provides a framework for connecting individuals' current educational achievement with their prospective requirements. That is generally applicable for linguistic courses. The integration of students' ideas is a critical component of the need's analysis. On the other hand, Cuba and Lincoln (1985) offer employing interviews which are not structured in case the teachers have no awareness about their students. Focusing on these given points of views, I have made a decision to utilize both methods mentioned above (deductive and inductive) to collect information (data) like:

- ✓ unstructured interviews
- ✓ a questionnaire
- ✓ a test

Those can make the research more straightforward and help to know the learners' needs. This can be difficult to make prediction the resemblance of needs and wants of learners as they do not sometimes realize and differentiate the necessity for one particular skill's improvement. According to Flowerdew (2010), inconsistencies among students' Ws and Ns, were revealed after the questionnaire survey, it is obvious, anyone might be in an identical scenario.

The method of learner-centered NA form was initially proposed by Waters and Hutchinson (1987). The methodology divides NA into two categories: needs of learning and needs of target situation. According to

Munby (1978), the targeted scenario assessment is a collection of restrictions that have an impact on the development of the syllabi. These limitations include sociocultural, socioeconomic, logistic, administrative, psycho-pedagogical, and academic variables. "Needs," "shortages," and "desires" are examples of targeted objectives. As the assessment's main elements, the students were interviewed and given a questionnaire. Focused on their answers, it became straightforward to determine that they should develop communicating with people, comprehending the tourism related articles and texts as well as writing project works till the end of the semester. The collection of data assisted to design the course syllabus and content, put the real objectives to achieve outcomes and identify the evaluation types.

Both direct and indirect methodologies are employed, according to Long (2005). If the interviewee does not possess any information about the learners' needs, questions (unstructured) are acceptable. Various techniques for doing NA in ESP might essentially be considered as tools for collecting data with an anthropological focus. Investigations would consist of in-depth, ongoing assessments of the environment, focused groups, and examinations of the individuals' diaries writings.

In order to analyze the learners' needs in the acquisition of L2 (English), direct approach was implemented that included three steps (non-directing interview, questionnaires and writing an essay). A notably effective investigative study technique is a non-directed interview. Teachers can elicit interesting answers from their students because these are recognized for becoming highly spontaneous and adaptable.

Initially, the students of Tourism were offered taking the interview whereas taking into account their responses to discover and analyze the aim of studying in ESP in Kokand University. Secondly, a survey based on questions was employed to collect clear data. Lastly, an opinion essay (about the development of Tourism in their country and its influence to local people) was required them to write to analyze the students' awareness of strategies for writing and their points about the sphere of Tourism. While taking this non-directing interview, it became easier to check their speaking skills.

Data Collection. Chin's argues (1994) that considering a number of factors, it is challenging to apply NA to define a technique for acquiring information regarding educational prospects. First of all, it combines exterior demands and learners' preferences as though they are cohesive and does not consider them as potential areas of research. Secondly, it obscures the fundamental disagreements concerning curriculum issues which exist in educational practice focusing simply on the overall result of such emotion driven choices. On the basis of a concept of social insufficiency, it promotes the idea that teaching is a necessity to be fulfilled.

Therefore, to find out the students' needs, they are given questions in the part of interview. Next, for clarifying their wants, the students were required to complete a questionnaire. The diagrams are provided to show the target students' wants.

Figure I. How often do you speak English?

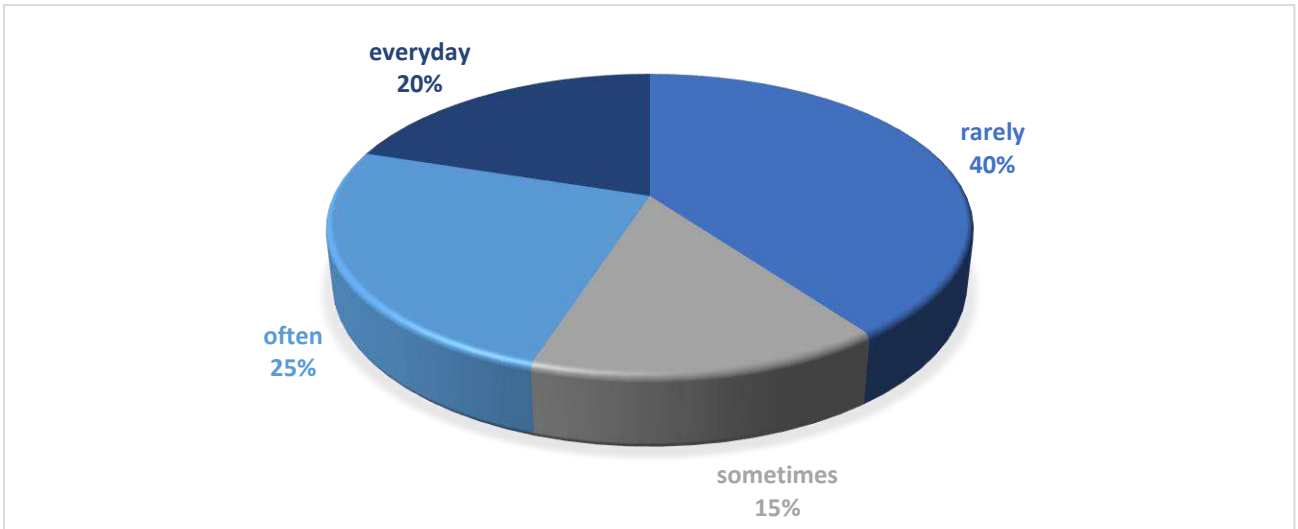


Figure II. What is your learning style?

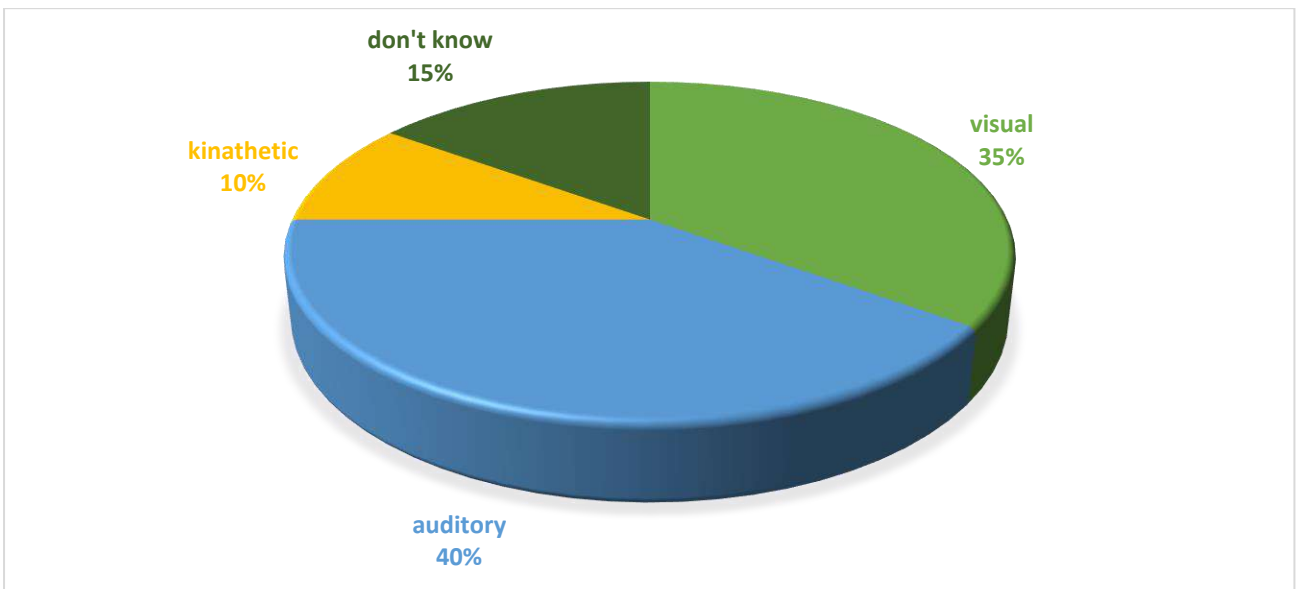


Figure III. What kind of tasks and activities would you like to have during the lessons?

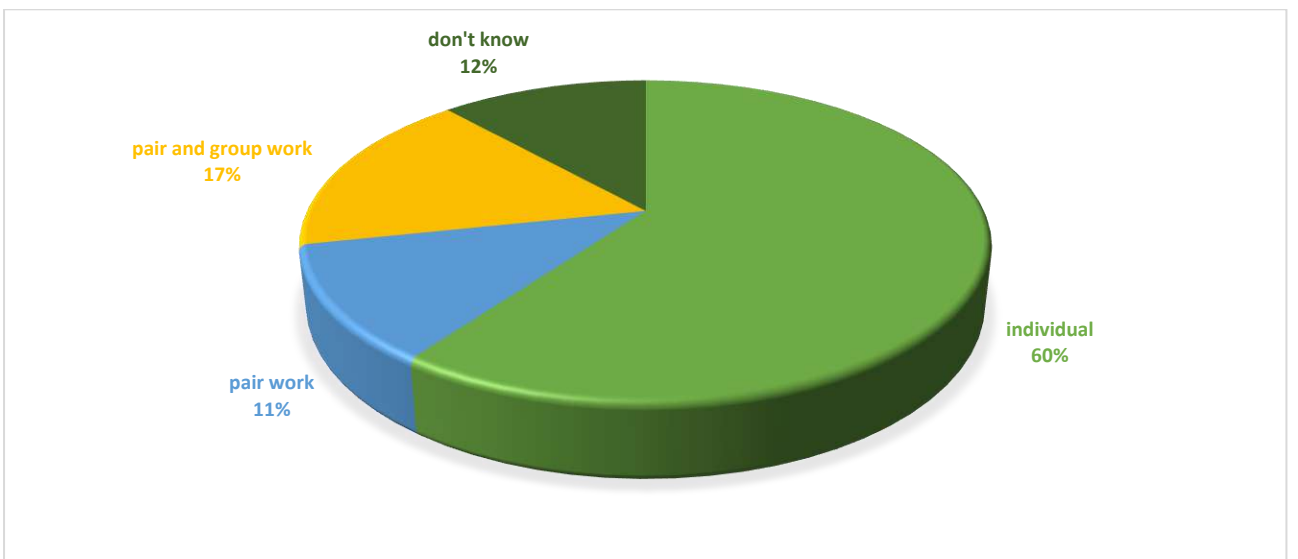


Figure IV. What would you like to study this course?

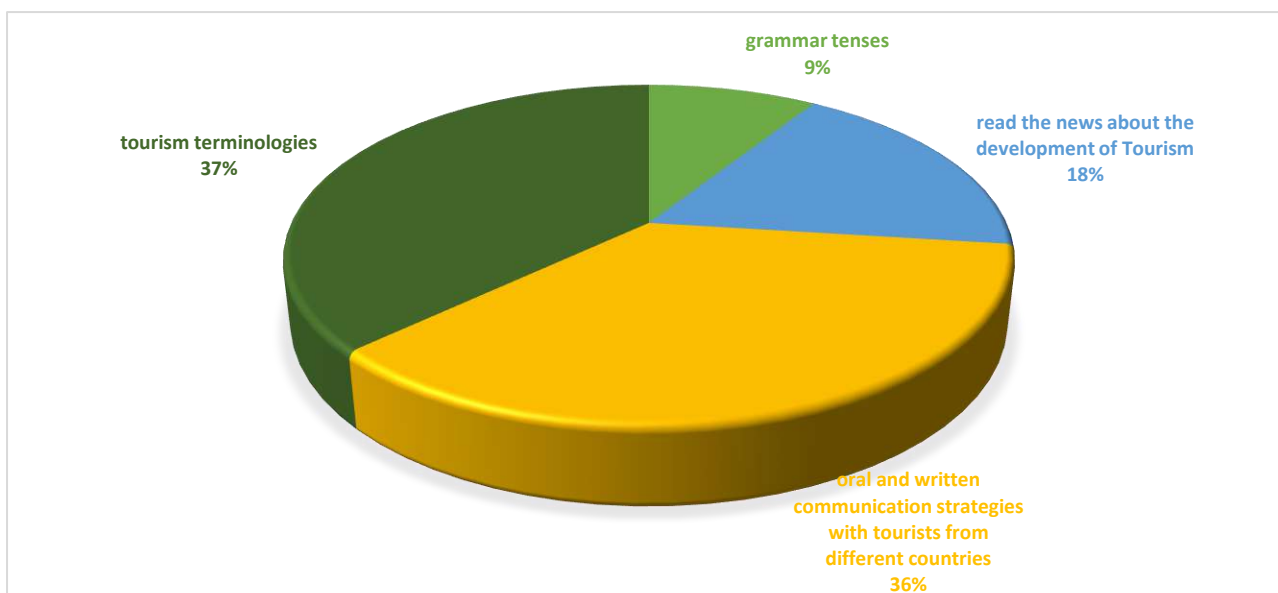
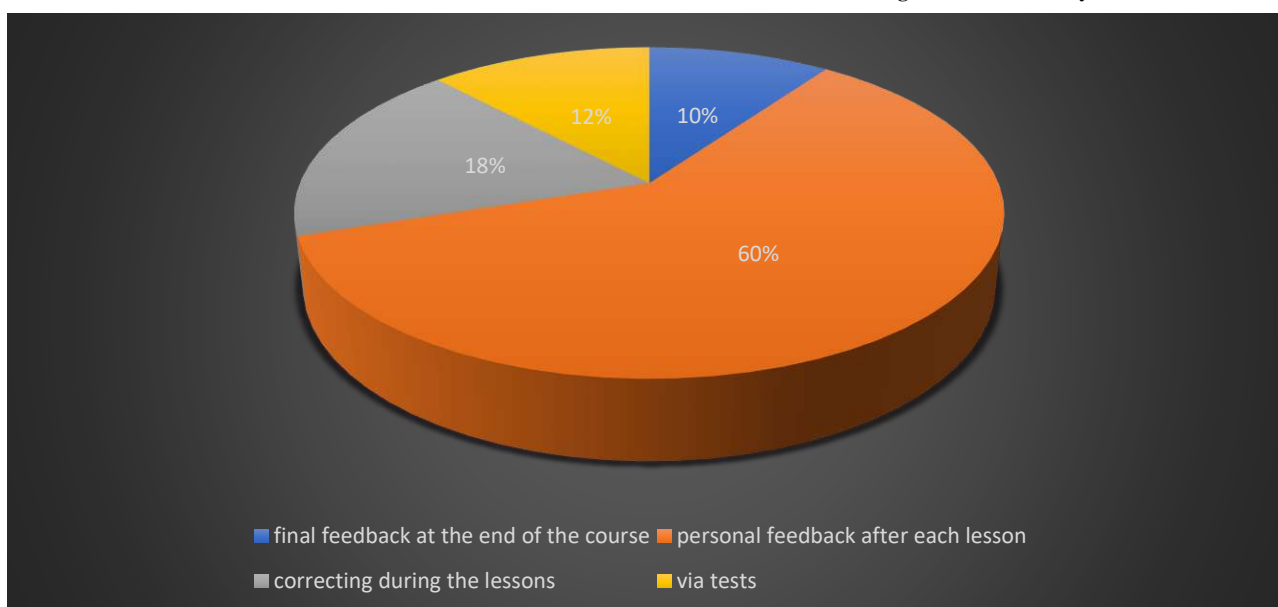


Figure V. How would you like to be assessed?



At the final stage, Tourism students wrote an opinion essay based on their field to identify their shortages.

Analysis and results. The collection of data assisted to reveal the shortcomings, desires and needs of target students. For exemplifying, through face-to-face surveys, it became obvious that the students never took any ESP lessons and they would like to have classes. Most learners only studied GE for entering the Kokand University and some of them acquired it for communicating or working in another country and the current level of the learners is B2 (CEFR). The majority of participants stated that studying L2 can boost their career development and offer a variety of work alternatives in future. Additionally, students should try to enhance their productivity, creativity and receptive abilities. While questioning regarding their linguistic problems, almost all of them said that they had trouble generating words for specific topics rather than just using broad phrases they were familiar with. Most stated that they strongly would like to express their thoughts in written form, but some of them said that it is difficult for them to comprehend people's speaking while communicating. According to the survey, everything was made clear that the majority of students possess preference of applying communicating in L2 (English) on a daily basis; this approach was used to highlight learners' actual preferences and expectations from future ESP program. Taking into consideration their learning style, appropriate materials like power point presentations and worksheets can be employed to instruct the learners. Significantly, in order to strengthen their HOT skills, CLT approach (working in pairs, group works) can be

utilized during the teaching process. Considering these types of tasks improve collaborative capabilities, students find them more engaging, and that can make instructors' jobs easier. As for the abilities of English language, the learners desire to acquire writing and speaking competencies to be developed with range of words related to the Tourism. Regarding to assessing, most of them selected individually given feedback contrasting with others (supplemented in questionnaire).

When it comes to writing part, it was clearly found out that the learners have challenges with implementation of complex sentences, linking verbs, and proper terminologies. ESP session can incorporate specific structured directions that focuses on teaching grammar rules including linking words based on the results of that investigation. Additionally, specific terminologies should be emphasized and practiced according to themes throughout each class. Those certain results can serve as a solid foundation for creating the lesson content for ESP. A common connection among instructors and learners may be achieved by carefully considering the interests, desires, and shortcomings of the participants.

Conclusion. In the aim of identifying target students' NWL (needs, wants, lacks) and designing productive ESP program for Tourism learners, an unstructured survey was taken. Considering the results mentioned above, main goals and objectives were intended to design ESP session more useful and effective in order to enable the students

- ✦ to employ proper words, phrases in communication as well as in written form
- ✦ to utilize accurate structure of grammar in making complex statements
- ✦ to think critically, analyze, supplement the solutions to given problems
- ✦ to express their opinions independently during the procedure of ESP course.

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All in all, the findings of the research, the survey clarified the learners' needs in both linguistic competencies and future careers. After collecting the most significant information about the students of Tourism, it will be straightforward to decide the objectives and goals of the ESP, select the best technological tools and strategies or methodologies and create the content of the course which can increase the students' ambitions to accomplish successfully during the process.

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O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA TO‘Y BILAN BOG‘LIQ LEKSIK BIRLIKLARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK TADQIQI: O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA TO‘Y BILAN BOG‘LIQ LEKSIK VOSITALARNING CHOG‘ISHTIRMA TADQIQI

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To‘y, lingvokulturologiya, oila, til, leksik vositalar, ota-ona

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslikda o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida to‘y bilan bog‘liq leksik vositalarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi o‘rganilishi umumiy tasnifi berilgan. O‘zbek va ingliz to‘y so‘zi lingvokulturologik tahlil va muhokama qilingan. Shuningdek, to‘y bilan bog‘liq leksik vositalarning ishlatilishlarining o‘xshash va qarama qarshiliklari ko‘rib chiqilgan. To‘y bilan bog‘liq marosimlarning nomlari, to‘y marosimi nomlarining paydo bo‘lishi, to‘y etnografiyasi, to‘y bilan boq‘liq urf-odat udumlarini onomosiologik tadqiqi, to‘y leksemasini ma‘no va etimologiyasi haqida tarixiy yozma manbalarda anchagina qiziqarli fikrlar mavjud. Muallif o‘zbek nikoh to‘yining barcha jarayonlariga: sovxilik, fотиha, bevosita nikoh to‘yi urf-odatlariga va to‘ydan keyin o‘tkaziladigan udumlarga alohida e‘tibor qaratadi. Etnografiyaning nazariy muammolari sirasiga kiruvchi ma‘naviy madaniyatning muhim qismi bo‘lgan oila-nikoh masalalariga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqot qarashlari keltirilgan. Maqola, lingvokulturologiya fenomeniga qiziqish ortib borayotgani, til, madaniyat, antropologiya, etnolingvistik va ko‘p tilli shaxsni rivojlantirish asoslari, madaniyatlararo muloqot sharoitida nutq xatti-harakatlarining sotsial-madaniy normalari kabi muammolarni muqarrar ravishda dolzarb qiladi. Shuningdek, har qanday xalqning to‘y bilan bog‘liq til madaniyati, urf-odatlar, marosimlari nuqtaiy nazaridagina tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kirish. To‘y inson ijtimoiy hayotining muhim va ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, qadimgi davrlarga borib taqaladi. Shuningdek, u butun dunyodagi turli madaniyatlarining muhim belgisidir. To‘y marosim nomlarining lingvokulturologik tadqiqini amalga oshirish jamiyat tarixi va taraqqiyotini ifodalashga, ularning qadriyatlar tizimini qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganishga yordam beradi. Ma‘lumki, hozirgi kunda globallashtirish jarayoni madaniyatlararo munosabatlarga o‘z ta‘sirini ko‘rsatmoqda. Ta‘kidlash joizki, “Oila va nikoh to‘yi yer yuzidagi barcha odamlar ishtirok etadigan ijtimoiy institutlardir.” O‘zbek tili izohli lug‘atida esa to‘y leksemasiga quyidagicha ta‘rif beriladi:

1. Oilada bazm, o‘yin-kulgi va ziyofat bilan o‘tkaziladigan ko‘pgina marosimlarning umumiy nomi. Nikoh to‘yi.
2. Etn. Maslahat, kelishuvga binoan kuyov tomonidan qiz(kelin)nikiga yuboriladigan pul, sarpo, don-dun hamda shu munosabat bilan kuyov xonadonida bo‘ladigan yig‘in, ziyofat. Ertaga to‘y, indinga nikoh.
3. Biror sabab tufayli bazm-ziyofat, o‘yin-kulgi bilan o‘tkaziladigan yig‘in, tantana, bayram.

Hosil to‘yi. Ingliz tilining “Oxford” izohli lug‘atida esa to‘y leksemasi quyidagicha izohlanadi: “*wedding*” – a marriage ceremony, and the meal or party that usually follows it. I dreamed of having a big wedding, with all my family and friends. I’m going to a wedding this weekend. Have you been invited to their wedding?; television coverage of the royal wedding, at a wedding; I met her at my brother’s wedding; wedding to somebody; Over 300 guests attended his wedding to his childhood sweetheart; a wedding ceremony/reception; She looked beautiful on her wedding day; a wedding present/gift; All her friends could hear wedding bells (= they thought she would soon get married). “To‘y” – nikoh marosimi va odatda undan keyin bo‘ladigan taom yoki ziyofat. Men butun oilam va do‘stlarim bilan katta to‘y qilishni orzu qilardim. Men shu dam olish kunlarida to‘yga boraman. Sizni ularning to‘ylariga taklif qilishganmi? Qirollik oila to‘yini televideniya yoritish; U bilan akamning to‘yida tanishdim; kimningdir to‘yi. Uning bolalikdagi sevgilisi bilan bo‘lgan to‘yiga 300 dan ortiq mehmonlar tashrif buyurishdi; to‘y marosimi/ziyofat; U to‘y kuni go‘zal ko‘rinardi; to‘y sovg‘asi; Uning barcha do‘stlari to‘y qo‘ng‘iroqlarini eshitishdi (ular yaqinda turmushga chiqadi, deb o‘ylashdi).

Ko‘rinadiki, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida to‘y so‘zining ma‘nosi bir-

biriga juda ham yaqin va keltirilgan misollarda nikoh marosimi, tantana va ziyofat ma‘nosida qo‘llaniladi. Biroq shuni aytish kerakki, o‘zbek tilida to‘y leksemasi bilan quyidagi so‘zlar ishlatiladi: *beshik, fотиha, xatna* va ushbu so‘zlar ingliz tilida uchramaydi.

O‘zbek tilshunos olimasi R. Kasimova nikoh to‘yi leksemasini quyidagicha izohlaydi: “Nikoh to‘yi” arabcha so‘z bo‘lib, “er va xotinni shariat orqali qonuniylashtirish deb izohlaydi va olima nikoh to‘y marosimini tuzilishiga ko‘ra uch bosqichga bo‘ladi: birinchi bosqich – to‘yga tayyorgarlik, to‘y kunidan oldin bo‘ladigan turli xil marosimlarni o‘z ichiga oladi, beshik to‘lash, qiz ko‘rish yoki qiz tanlash, sovg‘a qilish, “non sindirish yoki non berish”, unashirish, “ro‘mol yoki oqlik berish”, to‘yni muborak qilish, qalin qabul qilish va maslahat berish, palov (osh yoki padar osh), “to‘qiz yuborish”, “qizlar bazmi” (Buxoroda qizlar uchrashuvi yoki bazmi, qiz oshi yoki hinobandoni). To‘yning ikkinchi bosqichi katta to‘y deb ataladi, bu marosimda, kuyov kelinga sovg‘i qo‘yadi, nikoh o‘qitib, kelinni o‘z uyiga olib boradi. Aslini olganda, bu bosqich to‘yning cho‘qqisidir.

Bir xalqda etnik xususiyati (urf-odat, an‘ana, falsafa, diniy qarashlar) mavjud bo‘lib, bunga mos ravishda ularni ifodalovchi til birliklari ham faol lisoniy xazinadan o‘rin topgan bo‘ladi, o‘tmish voqeligiga aloqador hisoblanadi.¹ Natijada millat, xalq, elatning o‘zligiga ta‘sir qiladi. Millat, xalq, elat o‘z ma‘naviyatida rivojlanib boradi. Bu muqarrar ravishda, faol leksikada ham o‘z aksini topadi. Til leksikasida etnografik mikrosistemaning tanazzul jarayoni ham uchraydi. Bu etnik omillarning tilga ta‘siridir.² Pirovardida etnografik leksikaga ega bo‘lmagan millat farzandlari ongidagi etnolisoniy bo‘shliq g‘ayrietnolisoniy unsurlar bilan to‘lib boradi. Til va etnik xususiyat ta‘sirini ajratish faqat tadqiqiy maqsadda bo‘lib, bu ajratish nisbiy tabiatga ega, aslida ular yaxlit sodir bo‘ladigan uzluksiz va uzviy jarayon.³ Lingvokulturologiya, madaniyat, til va uning rivojiga etnik guruhlarining qanchalik hissa qo‘shganini ham, bu jarayonda etnoslar orasidagi yaqinlik, mushtaraklik yoki ularning bir-biridan ajralish, uzoqlashish xususiyatlarini ham tadqiq qiladi.⁴ Bu yuqorida aytilgan birinchi, tashqi maqsad uchun ahmiyatliroq. Shuningdek, to‘y bilan bog‘liq leksik birliklar semantikasi etnografiya tadqiqotlarida uchraydi.

Etnografiyaning nazariy muammolari sirasiga kiruvchi ma‘naviy madaniyatning muhim qismi bo‘lgan oila-nikoh masalalariga: A.Doniyorov, G.Zunnunova, M.Kaxarova, K.Kubakov, M.Kovalen, Hoji Muin, N.Azimova, S.Davletova, M.Ibragimova, X.Ismoilov, I.Jabborov,

¹ Ashirov A. (2007). O‘zbek xalqining qadimiy etiqod va marosimlari. -Toshkent: Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O‘zbekiston milliy kutubxonasi nashriyoti, 155 b.

² Ashirov A. (2008). Древние религиозные верования в традиционном быту узбекского народа (по материалам Ферганской долины) Этнология. автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. –Ташкент, 33 с.

³ Ashirov A. (2007). O‘zbek xalqining qadimiy etiqod va marosimlari. -Toshkent: Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O‘zbekiston milliy kutubxonasi nashriyoti, 28 b.

⁴ Asqarov A. (2007). O‘zbek xalqining etnogenezi va etnik tarixi. - Toshkent: Universitet, 273 b.

K.Shoniyozov, O.Bo'riyev, A.Ashirov kabi tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy izlanishlarini keltirib o'tish mumkin. Qadriyatlar aksariyat paremiologik birliklarda, maqollarda aks etadi. Masalan, *bola bo'lsa – beshik topilar*. Keltirilgan maqolda o'zbek xalqi uchun farzandning ahamiyati va shu bilan birga beshik ham qayd etilgan. Bejizga emas, o'zbek to'y marosimlarida *beshik to'y* leksik birligi alohida ta'kidlanadi. Biroq, aksariyat hollarda o'zbek erkaklari birinchi farzandini, o'g'il bo'lishini xohlashadi shu sababdan ham "o'g'il to'y" leksik birligi ishlatiladi; qiz tug'ilishi har doim ham yoqimli emas. Bunday hollarda keksa avlod yangi tug'ilgan farzandning otasiga quyidagi maqol bilan nasihat qilinadi: *Farzand – dilband, farzand – qanot, qizmi yoki o'g'limi farqi yo'q*. Keltirilgan maqolga ingliz tilida quyidagi maqol to'g'ri keladi: *The ones that matte the most are children*/Dunoyoda eng muhimi – farzand, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi farzand haqidagi maqollarning mazmuni deyarli bir xil, farzandlarga xayrixohlik bildirilgan.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. O'zbek tilida to'y bilan bog'liq fe'l frazeologik birliklar o'zbek tilidagi badiiy asarlarda keng qo'llangan bo'lib, o'zbek tilidagi badiiy asarlarda ham muhim stilistik vazifani bajaradi.⁵ Muallif va qahramonlarning nutqi, chunki ular fe'llarning rangsiz takrorlanishidan qochish imkonini beradi. Og'zaki frazeologik birliklar oddiy fe'llarga nisbatan murakkabroq turdagi birliklardir.⁶ Xuddi shu semantikasi yetkazgan holda, eng katta hollarda ular oddiy fe'llarda mavjud bo'lmagan xususiyatlarga ega, xususan, ular tavsifning aniqlanishi va ravshanligiga yordam beradi.⁷ Marosimlar va frazeologik birliklar tabiiy ravishda qadimiy tarixga ega, ammo asrlar davomida tarixiy va ijtimoiy vaziyatdan kelib chiqib, yangi frazeologik birlishlarni paydo qildi.⁸ Zamon mohiyatini hamda xalqning ma'naviy istak va intilishlarini aks ettirgan holda paydo bo'ldi va ular til lug'atiga yozma va asosan og'zaki shaklda kirib keldi. Ular to'y va boshqa marosim va xalq marosimlarida qo'llaniladi, ba'zan frazeologik birikmalarning ma'nosi haqida o'ylamasdan, balki bo'lajak voqeadagi zavq va quvonchni ifodalaydi. Masalan, avvalgi to'rtlik va maqollar asosan tarbiyaviy xususiyatga ega bo'lib, yangi turmush qurganlar hayotining axloqiy jihatlarga, agar to'y bo'lsa, fikr-mulohazalarining pokligiga, kuyov va uning ota-onasi yoki oilasiga hurmat-ehтиrom ko'rsatishga qaratilgan edi. Masalan, keyingi to'rtliklarda biz to'y marosim holatlariga aynan shunday yondashuvni ko'ramiz. Ko'plab she'riy iboralar, maqollar, to'y marosimlarining turli lahzalariga bag'ishlangan so'zlar va to'rtliklar u yoki bu voqea sodir bo'lgan paytda o'qiladi va kuylanadi. Ushbu to'rtliklar kelin uyidan chiqib ketgan va qarindoshlar unga kuyovning uyida baxt va quvonch tilagan paytga bag'ishlangan.⁹

Tildagi paremiologik birliklar, xususan, maqollarda tasvirlangan to'y marosimlari xalqning qadriyatlarini asosida yaratiladi, masalan, *kelining yaxshi bo'lsa, o'g'lingdan ko'r, kuyovning yomon bo'lsa, qizingdan ko'r* maqolining mazmun-mohiyatida bo'lajak turmush o'rtoqlarga o'zaro hurmat, sog'lik, boylik, sog'lom, go'zal farzandlar tug'ilishi, kelin va kuyov insofli, imonli bo'lishi, farovonlik kabi tilaklar tashkil etgan. "Ishdan kelsam hovli betartib, Xuddi uyda kelinim yo'qday. Dadamizga murojaat qildim eshittirib kelinga atay: – Dadasi-chi, endi bozordan oyog'i bor supurgi oling. Qolib ketsa yo'lakda darrov topib olsin o'zi o'z joyin."¹⁰

M.Karimovning she'rida o'zbek qaynonaning kelinga bo'lgan munosabati juda yaxshi ko'rsatilgan, o'zbek nikoh to'y marosimlaridan keyin kelin uchun "xizmat" leksemasi bilan ifodalanadigan jarayon boshlanadi va o'zbek kelinlari qaynonalarining topshiriqlarini bajarish bilan band bo'lshadi, ingliz to'y marosimlarida esa ushbu leksema ishlatilmaydi va bu kabi holat o'zbek madaniyatiga xosdir.

O'zbek to'yining ma'naviy jihati barcha hamrohlik voqea va marosimlarini muvofiqlashtiradi.¹¹ Masalan, Abdulla Oripovning "To'ylar" she'rida o'zbek xalqning to'y bilan bog'liq urf-odatlarini va tantana kutilishi juda ham yaxshi namoyon etilgan: To'yga aytgan edi aziz bir do'stim, Do'konni aylanib, sovg'a ham oldim. Bordim, to'yxonada yo'q edi hech kim, Yanglishib kelibman men bir kun oldin. Yana bir og'aynim, o'z-o'ziga to'q, To'y qilishni kutdi, kutdi ichikib. Borsam, tantanadan zarra nishon yo'q, Axir, men kelibman bir kun kechikib.

Hayot shukronaga mutloq munosib, Tiriklik o'zidir oliy mukofot. Har kimga baxt-iqbol aylasin nasib, Uysizga uy bersin, bemorga najot. To'yning-ku uzrini aytmoqlik oson, Qutlovning eshigi hamisha ochiq. Lek dilingni qiynar boshqa bir armon, Qayda u – nasibang, senga yarashiq. Yonma-yon yurarkan sevinch bilan g'am, Bir holni tushunmay, hayronman, ammo Dunyoni ne'matim deganding, Egam, Erta keldimmi men, kechikdimmi yo'?

Ushbu she'rda, o'zbek xalqining to'y marosimida to'liq jarayonni ifodalaydigan leksik birliklar keltirilgan: to'yga taklif, sovg'a olish, to'yga tashrif, to'y tabrigi. Muallif to'y bilan bog'liq emotsiyalarini, ya'ni his-hayajonini va bayram sog'inchini ham she'rda ifodalagan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Maqolaning metodologik asosini jamiyatning doimiy taraqqiyotda ekanligini aks ettiruvchi falsafiy qarashlar, bilish nazariyasi haqidagi tushunchalar tashkil etadi. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tasniflash, tavsiflash, zidlash, qiyoslash va sotsiologivistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. Masalan, biz sotsiologivistik tahlil usulidan foydalanib o'zbek to'y marosimlaridan misol uchun, maxsus, juda ta'sirli marosimni ko'rib chiqishimiz mumkin, bu qiz kelinning ota-ona uyidan ketishi. Ketishdan oldin qiz otasining oldiga keltiriladi (u yo'qligida, qoida tariqasida, xayrixoh qo'llar osmonga ko'tarilgan, ayniqsa, an'anaviy yakuniy so'z "omin" leksemasi bilan talaffuz qilinadi).¹² O'zbek tilidagi izohli lug'atida omin so'ziga quyidagicha ta'rif berilgan: Fotiha oxirida duo uchun ishlatiladigan so'z. Dasturxoniga omin demoq.¹³ Undan so'ng qiz otasini quchoqlaydi (O'zbekistonning ba'zi viloyatlarida ikkala ota-onasi ham quchoqlashadi). Odatda, to'ydagid she'rlar va *tilaklar/wedding wishes and congratulations* quyidagicha bo'ladi: *Bizning sevimli bolalarimiz! Bugun hayotingizdagi eng muhim kunlardan biri. Bugun sizning oilangizning tug'ilgan kuni. Siz hozir juda boysiz. Sizning boylingiz esa mehribon qalbingizdir. O'z xazinangizni ko'p yillar davomida saqlang, hislaringizni yo'qotmang. Bunda sizga o'zaro hurmat, muloyimlik va sabr-toqat yordam beradi. Baxtli va sevimli bo'ling. / Our beloved children! Today is one of the most important days in your life. Today is your family's birthday. You are very rich now. And your wealth is in your loving heart. Keep your treasure for many years, do not lose your senses. And mutual respect, politeness and patience will help you in this. Be happy and loved.* Undan tashqari o'zbek to'ylarida otanoning omin qilgan leksik birliklari bilan ifodalanadi: *Qo'sha qaringlar. Uvali-juvali bo'linglar. O'z-o'zlaringdan ko'payinglar*" kabi duodagi tilaklar alohida ahamiyatga ega. *To'y duosi* leksemasi ingliz tilida uchramaydi.

O'zbek tili to'y madaniyatida kelin va kuyovning ota-onaga hurmat va ehtiromi hamma narsadan ustun turadi.¹⁴ Inglizlarda ham shunday ekan, kelin har qanday hayotiy sharoitda qaynonasiga qarshi chiqmasligi, unga ovozini ko'tarmasligi, uy-ro'zg'orda hamisha yordam berishi, hech qachon uning gapidan chiqmasligi kerak. O'zbek tilidagi izohli lug'atida *qaynona* so'zi quyidagicha izohlangan: Er uchun xotining, xotin uchun erining onasi. Qaynonasiga salom bermoq. Tili zahar qaynona.¹⁵ Ingliz tilidagi Oxford izohli lug'atida *mother-in-law* quyidagicha ta'riflangan: *the mother of your husband or wife. The comedian told an endless stream of mother-in-law jokes.*¹⁶ Keltirilgan *qaynona/mother-in-law* leksemalarining o'zbek va ingliz tillarida ma'nolari bir xil va o'xshash kontekstda qo'llaniladi. Masalan, o'zbek onalari qizlariga nasihat qiladi: "*Kelin bo'ldim qaynonamga yoqmadim, qaynona bo'ldim kelinimga yoqmadim*". Inglizlarda esa quyidagi maqol mavjud: *A mother gives you life, a mother-in-law gives you her life*/Ona sizga hayot beradi, qaynona esa g'ayrat. Ushbu maqol bilan inglizlar qaynonaga bo'lgan hurmat va ehtiromni qanchalik chuqurligini namoyish qilishadi. O'zbeklarda shunday maqol ham bor: "Qaynonang tash o'sang – tash olasan, qaynonangga osh bersang – osh olasan", ushbu maqol bilan o'zbek madaniyatidagi muomala madaniyati hamda qanday munosabatda bo'lsa kelin shu munosabatda qaynona bo'lishi ham ta'kidlanadi.

O'zbek tilida nikoh to'yi bolalik, beg'ubor hayot va ota uyi bilan xayrlashish leksemalar bilan bog'liq. Ammo ingliz tilida bu kabi holatlar

⁵ Валиева М.(2022). Лингвокультурология как особая научная дисциплина. "Экономика и социум" №5(96)-1, с 346. www.iupr.ru

⁶ Джурабаев А.(1971). Названия свадебных церемоний в узбекском языке (На материалах андижанской группы говоров). Дис...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, с. 9.

⁷ Jabborov I. (1994). O'zbek xalqi etnografiyasi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 55 b.

⁸ Jabborov I. (1994). O'zbek xalqi etnografiyasi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 235 b.

⁹ Ismoilov X. (1992). O'zbek to'ylari. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 23 b.

¹⁰ Karimova M. (2000). Cho'ntagi bor daraxtlar. Farg'ona, 31 b.

¹¹ Kaxarova M.(2000). O'zbek etnografizmlarining sistemaviy tadqiqi. Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 24 b.

¹² Sarimsoqov B.(1986). O'zbek marosim folklori. - O'zbekiston: Fan, 128 b.

¹³ Кононов А. (1960). Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. Москва: Издательство АН СССР, с 88.

¹⁴ Siyosatnoma. Nizomulmulk siyar ul-mulk. (2008). – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 5 b.

¹⁵ Tursunov U., Muxtorov A., Rahmatullayev Sh.(1986). Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Universitet, 72 b.

¹⁶ Baldizzone T., Baldizzone G.(2001). Wedding ceremonies: Ethnic symbols, costume, and rituals. Paris, France: Flammarion, p 43.

uchramaydi, sababi kelin uyiga xohlagan paytida boradi, kelin va kuyov alohida yashaydi. Shuningdek, ba'zi leksemalar masalan, *nozik kelin/thin bride, kamtar kelin/modest bride, chaqqon kelin/handy bride* yoki *mard kuyov/brave groom* kabilar kelin va kuyovning xarakteri yoki tashqi ko'rinishini ifodalaydi. Kamdan kam hollarda o'zbek qizlari o'zlarining yaqinlariga, qoida tariqasida, to'ydan oldin yashirincha uchrashganlarga turmushga chiqadilar.¹⁷ Biroq, ba'zi qizlar va yigitlar yashirincha uchrashishning minglab usullarini topadilar. An'anaga ko'ra, agar yigit qizni yoqtirsa, u darhol oilasiga unga uylanish niyati haqida xabar berishi kerak. Ingliz tilida esa kelin va kuyov o'zlariga turmush o'rtoq tanlash huquqiga ega ma'nosini bildiruvchi leksema mavjud: *freedom of choice* / tanlash erkinligi va o'zbek tilida ushbu leksema ko'proq kelin va kuyovni ota-onasi qaroriga bog'liq. O'zbek tilida turmushga chiqishdan oldin yigit bilan uchrashish qiz uchun uyat leksemasi bilan ifodalanadi. O'zbek to'y marosimlaridan oldin qo'shimlar tabriklashi mumkin: "To'yingiz bilan tabriklayman, singlim. Barcha gullar oyoqlaringda, singlim. Siz sevganingizga turmushga chiqaman dedingiz. Niyatingiz amalga oshdi, singlim sizni tabriklayman". Odatda taklifnomalardagi baytlar, gullar, qushlar, daraxtlar kelinning o'ziga xosligini, uning go'zalligini, hayosini, ehtiyotkorligini va boshqalarni ifodalash uchun ramziy ma'no kasb etadi. Alohida shuni aytish kerakki, to'ydan oldin uy bezatilayotganda quyidagi so'zlar aytiladi: "Siz uyg'a baxt keltirasiz, Siz sevgilingiz uchun ruhiy do'st bo'lasiz. Kuyovga murojaat qilish uchun oiladagi she'rlar quyidagicha: *Ey kuyov, kelinigizga sadoqatli bo'ling, Bilingki, yoshlik abadiyi emas. Butun umr birga bo'linglar. Sevgilingizga abadiiy sadoqatli bo'ling*" / *You will bring happiness to the house, You will be a spiritual friend for your lover. Poems to appeal to the groom: O groom, be faithful to your bride, Know that youth is not eternal. Be faithful to your lover forever.* Odatda, qarindoshlar turmush qurayotgan yoshlarga uzoq umr ko'rishlarini va sevgilisi bilan baxtli turmush qurishlarini tilaydilar.

Oilaga yaqinlaridan va do'stlaridan to'yga tilaklar: Tug'ilgan baxtli yulduz, unga hayot davomida hamroh bo'lsin deb tilaklar aytiladi. Aziz birodar, osmonga qarang. U yerdan yulduzlar sizga ko'z qisib qo'yadi. Men to'y kunida sizga yulduzlar tushishini uyushtiram. / *Wishes are made that the lucky star that is born will accompany him throughout his life. Dear brother, look at the sky. From there the stars will wink at you. I will arrange for the stars to fall on you on your wedding day.* Kuyovning do'stlari uni tabriklaydi: Hatto yulduzlar ham ularning sharafidan xursand bo'lishlarini va do'stlar bayram sharafiga yulduzlar tushishini tashkil etishga tayyorligini aytamiz / *Even the stars were happy in their honor, and friends we are ready to arrange a star fall in honor of the holiday.*

Tahlil va natijalar. Ushbu misollarda mubolag'a mavjudligi aniq. Ma'lumki, mubolag'aning vazifasi ma'lum bir tasvirdagi ranglarni ataylab oshirib yuborish va qalinlashtirish orqali taassurotni kuchaytirishdan iborat. Notoq yaxshi niyat bilan qo'lida qadah ushlab, ajoyib qo'shiqlar, ya'ni maqto'vni ifodalovchi tantanali qo'shiqlar yoki nutqlarni ijro etadi.¹⁸ Kelin va kuyovga bag'ishlangan matnlarda kundalik hayotni, bir-birlari bilan, har ikki tomonning qarindoshlari bilan munosabatlarni tashkil qilish bo'yicha o'ziga xos ko'rsatmalar, maslahatlar, tavsiyalar mavjud. Masalan, "Kelinjonim, go'zalligingizdan olam munavvar bo'lsin, hayot yo'lida ishonch bilan qadam tashlang, Haqiqiy hayotga xush kelibsiz. Baxtli kuyov, xushxabarni qabul qiling. Kuyovga kelinini hurmat qilish va unga g'amxo'rlik qilish, keksalikka qadar yolg'iz unga bag'ishlanishi buyuriladi: "– Yuz yil yashang, aziz kuyov, sevganingiz kelinigizga aylansin. Baxtli yulduzingiz porlasin. Hayotda sizga omad keltirsin. To'yingiz shirin bo'lsin. To'ng'ichi o'g'il bo'lsin. / *Lovely bride, may the fragrance of your beauty be fragrant, On your wedding night, my soul will shrink, step confidently on the path of life, Then the real life begins. Happy bridegroom, accept the good news. Beauty, now it will be more beautiful with you. The groom is commanded to respect and care for his bride, to devote himself to her alone until old age – Live a hundred years, dear groom, May your beloved become your bride. May your lucky star shine. And good luck to you in life. May your wedding be sweet. Let the son be the firstborn. Ingiz to'y tabriklari ham juda keng tarqalgan masalan, "May the love and happiness you feel today shine through the years." "Wishing you joy, love, and happiness on your wedding day as you begin your new life together."¹⁹ / Bugun his qilayotgan sevgi va baxt yillar davomida porlasin". "Birgalikda yangi hayotingizni boshlagan to'y kunida sizga quvonch, sevgi va baxt*

tilayman. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi to'y tilaklarida o'xshash tendensiyalar namoyon bo'ladi, kelin va kuyovga baxt, sevgi tilaklari prevalentligi aniqlandi. Xalqda to'y bilan bog'liq urf-odatlariga yetarli darajada e'tibor berilmasdan, ularning eskilik sarqiti deya baholanishi bu muammoga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlar doirasini ham cheklab qo'ygan. Bu boradagi ilk tadqiqot ishlarini A.Jo'raboyev va Z.Husainovalar amalga oshirdilar. A.Jo'raboyev o'z tadqiqotda xalqimizning xilma-xil ko'rinishga ega urf-odati mavjudligi va ularning tilimizdagi nomlari hamda ularni o'rganishning nazariy-amaliy ahamiyatini ko'rsatib o'tgan.²⁰ Bundan tashqari, urf-odat, an'ana ifodalari bo'lgan etnografizmlar X.Ismoilov²¹, N. Kurbanazarova²², D.Xudoberganova, Sattor Mahmud kabi tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy izlanishlarida mavjud bo'lib, to'y bilan bog'liq leksema va etnografizmlar keng o'rganilgan. M.Qahharova esa etnografizmlarni lisoniy va nutqiy munosabati asosida sistemaviy tadqiq qilgan.²³

"To'y" assotsiativ sohasining semantik mazmunini o'rganish shuni ko'rsatadiki, muayyan tilda so'zlashuvchilarning nutqi, ularning gender xususiyatlari, keksa va yosh avlodlar tomonidan turlicha qabul qilingan."To'y" tushunchasining mazmuni ko'pchilik o'rinlarda farqlanadi. Bu to'y urf-odatlariga o'ziga xos sadoqat, shuningdek, to'y marosimlarini oilada saqlashga bo'lgan yuqori qiziqish bilan bog'liq. Asosiy kognitiv xususiyatlarga "nikohdan oldingi marosim", "to'y ishtirokchilari va oilaviy munosabatlari", "kelin va kuyovning to'y libosi elementlari", "to'y marosimi", "ziyofat", "nikoh to'yidan keyingi marosimlar" leksemalar bilan ifodalangan to'y bosqichlari kiradi. Yuqorida keltirilgan leksik birliklarini lingvomadaniy tahlil jarayonida hisobga oldik. Qayta tiklanadigan, tarkibi va tuzilishi jihatidan barqaror bo'lib, kundalik hayotga oid ma'lumotlarni yetkazadi: "Xudoyim to'yga yetkazadi" – to'y xarajatlaridan qo'rqmaslik kerak, Xudo sizni xayrli ishlarga yuboradi (to'y egalari qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun aytadilar; an'ana va urf-odatlar haqida: "To'y yana to'yarga ulanib ketgin", "Xursandchilik bo'lsin", "Xursandlik – baxtdan keyin baxt" (to'ylarni tez-tez o'ynash odati haqida); xulq atvori: "To'yga aytilmagan mehmon tataridan battar to'yga taklifnomasiz boradigan odam haqida gapiradilar; Maqol, metallar, ayniqsa, mashhur; ular syujetni o'z ichiga olmaydi, lekin hayotning turli tomonlarini aks ettiradi va keng hissiy semantikaga ega.

Tajriba natijasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, zamonaviy idrokda to'y nafaqat sevgi, quvonch, baxt bilan, balki kamroq ijobiy, ba'zan esa salbiy histuyg'ular bilan ham bog'liq. O'zbek folklorshunoslari G'ozim Olim Yunusov va Hodi Zaripov hamda mashhur rus etnografi L.P.Potapov tomonidan o'zbek xalqining madaniyati, etnografiyasi va folklorini o'rganish borasida maxsus ekspeditsiya uyushtirilgan va mahalliy xalqning o'ziga xosligi jihatidan juda boy materiallar to'planganlar.

Etnografiya fani tadqiqotchilaridan biri tarix fanlari doktori A.Doniyorovning yozishicha, o'sha yillarda etnograf va tarixchilar o'zbek hamda qoraqalpoq xalqlari va ular ajdodlarining kelib chiqishi-etnogenezi muammosini faol o'rganishga kirishganlar. Yuqorida aytilgan olimlar to'y assotsiativ maydonining semantik mazmuni tahlili bilan ham shug'ullanishgan va tadqiqotimiz shuni ko'rsatadiki, to'y tushunchasi mazmuni o'zbek tilining zamonaviy ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar tomonidan deyarli bir xil idrok qilinadi. Bu to'y an'analarning oilaviy barqarorligi va ularning marosim fondiga qiziqish ortib borayotganidan dalolat beradi. Masalan, "Bugun maktab o'zining birinchi katta to'yiga, to'ng'ich o'g'illarini mamlakatga taqdim qilish tantanasiga tayyorlanayotir". (P. Tursun, "O'qituvchi").

Keltirilgan misolda to'y so'zi tantana, marosim ma'nosini anglatadi. Keyingi misolda to'y so'zi bayram ma'nosida ishlatilgan: "Vodokachkaning ochilish marosimi katta to'yga, kattakon sayilga aylanib ketdi. (A.Qahhor, "Qo'shchinor chiroqlari") Yana misol: *Ko'paga kelgan to'y*, ko'pchilikning boshiga tushgan ish, tashvish va shu kabi haqida aytiladigan iboralar to'y so'zi bilan ishlatiladi, masalan: – *Ota, – dedi Salim jerkib, – bu narsa ko'paga kelgan to'y, o'g'lingiz nihoyati bir necha oy ishlab qaytadi. Nimasiga qayg'urasiz? Uzoq yurtlarni ko'rib keladi. Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar.*" *To'ydan keyin nog'ora. Uy-uyiga – taka (yoki tepa) to'yiga. Odatda, bolalar kechki payt o'yindan charchab tarqalayotganda aytiladigan ibora. Nachalnik (boshliq) yotib qoldi, endi uy-uyiga – taka to'yiga. A. Muxtor "Opasingillar"*

Yuqorida keltirilgan misollarda "to'y" so'zi har xil ma'nolarda ishlatilgan bo'lib, o'zbek tilidagi to'y so'zini turli semantik iboralarini namoyon qiladi.

O'zbek xalqining urf-odatlarini asrlar bo'yi o'zbeklar millatining

¹⁷ Baldizzone T., Baldizzone G.(2001). Wedding ceremonies: Ethnic symbols, costume, and rituals. Paris, France: Flammarion, p 82

¹⁸ Karen M. Wedding wishes: how to write best wedding congratulations. www.academia.edu.(2022).

¹⁹ Kurbanazarova N.(2021). Surxondaryo vohasi to'y marosimi etnografizmlarining semantik tadqiqi va lingvomadaniy tadqiqi. –Termiz, 15 b.

²⁰ Rosenberg-Friedman L. (2012). Wedding Ceremony, Religion, And Tradition. Israel Studies Review, 27(1); DOI:10.3167/isr.2012.270106, p 98-124.

²¹ Ismoilov X. (1992). O'zbek to'ylari. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 23 b.

²² Kurbanazarova N.(2021). Surxondaryo vohasi to'y marosimi etnografizmlarining semantik tadqiqi va lingvomadaniy tadqiqi. –Termiz, 12 b.

²³ Kaxarova M.(2000). O'zbek etnografizmlarining sistemaviy tadqiqi. Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 24 b.

tashkil etishida ishtirok etgan barcha qabilalar va elatlarning madaniy malakalari va an'analarning uyg'unlashuvdagi murakkab jarayonlar oqibatida tarkib topgan.

Masalan: "Qutidorning bitta juvon qizi bor-ku, muncha to'yni boshqa, nikohni boshqa qilamiz, deganiga hayronman". (A. Qodiriy, "O'tgan kunlar"). O'zbek to'y marosimlari Angliya madaniyatiga o'xshab doimiy ravishda din va oilaviy an'analarga asoslangan. Ingliz to'y marosimlari Boles (1996) tomonidan o'rganilgan va bugungi din amaliyotlarida ham ko'rinib turadi, deb ta'kidlaydi.

Turli xil tashkiliy tuzilmalar va ilohiyotlarning uchta mazhabini birlashtirgan narsa, ular Angliyaning janubida erkaklar va ayollarni chinakam dindor qilgan narsalarni tushunish edi, Heyman (2006) bu bog'liqlik tavba qilish va qayta tug'ilish degan xulosaga keldi. To'y atamasi so'nggi bir necha asrlarda bahs-munozaralardan biri bo'lib kelgan. Mintz (1988) Britaniya oilasi inqilobni boshdan kechirganini aniqladi, chunki "oila ichidagi munosabatlar patriarxal hokimiyatga emas, balki mehr va o'zaro manfaatlariga asoslanadi". Oilaviy to'y bilan bog'liq an'analari yoki diniy rishtalar ta'sirida bo'ladimi, ingliz to'yi so'nggi bir necha o'n yilliklar davomida ma'lum bo'lgan ko'plab narsalar bilan ajralib turadi. Heyman (2006) An'anaviy urf-odatlarining keng ro'yxatini Buyuk Britaniyada to'y haqida gap ketganda topish mumkin. Aksariyat juftliklar ushbu an'analardan ba'zilarini o'z marosimlariga qo'shadilar, lekin har bir to'y marosimi bir-biridan farq qiladi va Britaniya an'analari qanchalik qabul qilishmasin, ikkita marosim bir xil emas.

Ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi davlatlarda ikki bosqichdagi to'y marosimlarini o'tkazish odat tusiga kirgan: *civil ceremonies* – nikohni qayd etuvchi tashkilotda o'tkaziladigan marosimdir, *white weddings* – odatda cherkovda o'tkaziladigan marosim. Oq to'y deb atalishining sababi esa kelinning oppoq kiyimda bo'lishidir. Zamonaviy ingliz to'ylari ochiq havoda, park yoki bog'larda ham o'tkaziladi. Ingliz nikoh to'ylari an'anasidan bittasi bu kelin cherkovga kirganda, unga bug'doy sepiladi. Shunga o'xshash to'y an'analari ko'plab xalqlarda o'tkazilgan bo'lib, hozirgi kungacha saqlanib kelmoqda. Shu kunlarda Angliyada ham, lekin yolg'iz emas, balki kuyov bilan birga yurganda, nikoh o'qilib, to'y tugayotganida amalga oshiriladi. Sochqi sochish odatida nafaqat bug'doy, balki rangli guruch, rangli konfetlar, atirgul barglari va boshqa narsalar bilan ham amalga oshiriladi. Asal oyida qadim zamonlardan to'yda yoshlar uchun asalli ichimlik pishirilgan. Yangi turmush qurganlarga asalli ichimlik tortilgan. "Asal oyi" realiyasining kelib chiqishi erkaklar bo'lajak xotinlarini o'g'irlab ketgan kunlarga borib taqaladi, deb ishoniladi. Keyin er-xotin kelinning ota-onasidan to'ygacha yashirinishga majbur bo'ladi. Yangi turmush qurganlar to'ydan keyin yana bir oy alohida yashashadi. Bu davrda ular asal sharobini ichishadi. Ingliz nikoh to'yida odatda Rolls Royce yoki retro avtomobillardan tashkil topgan to'y korteji cherkovga boradi va limuzinlar juda kam tanlanadi. Qurbongohga ketayotgan kelinning oldida (bugungi kunda kelinlar otasi yonida bo'lmagan holda, qurbongohga o'zlari borishni afzal ko'rishadi), gul gulbarglarini sochadi. To'y marosimidan so'ng darhol barcha mehmonlar bilan fotosessiya tashkil etiladi. Qoida tariqasida, guruh fotosuratlari er-xotin turmush qurgan cherkov yaqinida olinadi. Ammo tashqarida ob-havo yomon bo'lsa, cherkov devorlari ichida suratga olishga ruxsat beriladi. An'anaga ko'ra, kelinlar yovuz ruhlarning ta'siriga eng zaif deb hisoblangan va shuning uchun to'ylar bilan bog'liq ko'plab an'analari urf-odatlar, birinchi navbatda, yangi turmush qurganlarni zarur himoya bilan ta'minlash uchun chaqirilgan. Kelin pardaning kelib chiqishi Qadimgi Rim davriga to'g'ri keladi. An'anaviy e'tiqodga ko'ra, parda kelinni tanib bo'lmaydigan qilib qo'yishi va shu bilan yovuz ruhlarni mag'lub qilishi kerak edi. Britaniyada parda XIX asrda mashhurlikka

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erishdi. Bu mamlakatda u kamtarlik va poklik bilan bog'liq edi. Shuningdek, to'y libosi bilan turli an'analari mavjud, masalan agar kelinning o'zi to'y libosini tiksa, bu uning oilaviy hayotida muvaffaqiyatsizlikka olib keladi, deb ishoniladi. To'y libosi bilan bog'liq eng mashhur xurofot, kuyov kelinni marosim boshlanishiga qadar to'y libosida ko'rmasligi kerak, aks holda bu omadsizlikka olib keladi. To'y kunidan oldin kelin ham butun to'y ansamblini kiyishi shart emas. Ba'zi yangi turmush qurganlar kiyimning oxirgi qatorini tugatmasdan qoldiradilar va marosim boshlanishidan oldin uni tugatadilar. Ayni kunlarda ko'pchilik kelinlar oq libosda turmush qurishadi, bu esa poklik ramzidir. Ushbu an'anani mualliflari XVI asrning zodagon va badavlat oilalaridan bo'lgan kelinlar edi. Qirolicha Viktoriya ilgari qirolik kelinlarining an'anaviy rangi hisoblangan kumush o'rniga oq libosda turmush qurishga qaror qilganidan keyin bu an'anani mashhurlikki keskin oshdi. Bundan oldin kelinlar to'ygaga eng yaxshi liboslarini kiyishgan. Uning rangi kelinning orzu va istaklariga bog'liq bo'lgan. Yana bitta to'y etnonimlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan leksik birligi bu *cutting the wedding cake/to'y tortini kesish* bo'lib, hozirda to'y ziyofatida majburiy marosimning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Yangi turmush qurganlar birinchi bo'lakni birga kesib tashlashadi va bu jest ularning umumiy kelajagining ramziy ko'rinishi hisoblanadi. Angliyada birinchi to'y tortlari yumaloq, tekis va mevalar bilan to'ldirilgan bo'lgan hamda Yorkshirda to'y tortining plastinkasi derazadan uloqitirilgan. Yana bir qadimgi ingliz odati to'y tortida uzukni yashirish bo'lgan, o'zining shirinlik bo'lagidan uzukni topgan mehmon uchun, to'ydan keyingi yil, ayniqsa, baxtli bo'lishi kerak deb ishonilgan. Poyafzal bilan bog'liq o'tmishda bir qator an'analari mavjud bo'lib, ularning omad keltirishiga ishonilgan. Eng mashhur odatlardan yana biri yangi turmush qurganlarning avtomobil bamperega poyabzal bog'lash odatidir. Bu Tudor davridan boshlangan an'anani o'zgarishi bo'lib, unga ko'ra mehmonlar yangi turmush qurganlarga poyabzal tashlashlari kerak edi. Agar bir yoki bir nechta poyabzal kelinga yoki yangi turmush qurganlarga tegsa, bu yosh er-xotonga omad keltiradi, deb ishonilgan. Boshqa bir xurofotda aytilishicha, kelinning eski poyabzali oilaviy hayotda omad keltiradi. Shuning uchun, to'ydan bir yoki ikki kun oldin, to'y uchun tayyorlangan yangi poyabzalda yurish tavsiya etiladi. Kelin guldastasini yelkasiga tashlashi kerak bo'lgan odat (yuqorida tasvirlangan) dastlab poyabzallardan birini tashlashni o'z ichiga olgan. To'y uchun sovg'alarga kelsak, bizda odatdagidek, ularni topshirishning o'ziga xos marosimlari mavjud. So'nggi paytlarda Angliyada *wedding notebook/to'y daftarlari* leksik birligi bilan ataladigan realiya tobora ommalashib bormoqda – kelin va kuyov tomonidan tuzilgan va kutilgan sovg'alar ro'yxatidir. Ushbu ro'yxatga olish kitobi barcha qarindoshlar, do'stlarning qo'lidan o'tadi va har kim nima berishni tanlaydi. Sovg'alar to'yda taqdim etilishi yoki oldindan yuborilishi mumkin. Asal oyi tugagunga qadar sovg'alarni ochish odatiy hol emas. To'y marosimidan tarkibiy qismlar qo'shilishi va olib tashlanishi bilan birga, nikoh marosimida bir-biriga bog'langan umumiy ritualistik model hali ham mavjud.

Xulosa. Hozirgi kunda, o'zbek va ingliz xalqida ritualga bo'lgan ehtiyoq saqlanib qolmoqda, chunki u, masalan, nikoh to'yi haqida gapirsaq, ko'p juftliklar orzu qiladigan izchillik va madaniyat tuyg'usini ta'minlaydi. To'y marosimi oilaviy siyosat va madaniy oqibatlar haqida gapirish mumkin bo'lsa-da, madaniyatni kesib o'tadigan bir nechta marosimlar ham mavjud. Govardning (2006) tadqiqotida Brides, Inc. tadbirkorlar va turli sohalar Buyuk Britaniyada to'y madaniyati hukmronligini yaratishga yordam beradi va "hayotning eng muhim, samimiy daqiqalaridan birini" o'zgartirgan to'y marosimlar rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadi.

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O'zbek mumtoz adabiyoti, adabiy ta'sir, poetik tafakkur, an'ana va yangilik, qasida, madh qasida, vasf qasida, hamd va na't, turkigo'y adiblar

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada Alisher Navoiy ijodining turkiy zaminlari haqida so'z yuritilgan. Xususan, adibning "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni va Sakkokiy ijodi orasidagi umumiy jihatlar yoritilgan. Fikrlar har ikki ijodkor asarlaridagi baytlar bilan izohlab berilgan. Maqolada g'arbda haligacha hukm surayotgan "turkiy adabiyot to'la qimmatga ega emas", Alisher Navoiy fors adabiyotining tarjimoni edi" qabilidagi qarashlarga javob tarzida Navoiy ijodining turkiy ildizlari mavjudligini asoslash maqsad qilib olingan va buning uchun turkiy adabiyotdagi Navoiygacha mavjud tasvirlar baytlar asosida dalillab berilgan. Ayniqsa, Alisher Navoiy ijodi turkiy xalqlar adabiyotining ma'naviy sarchashmalari bilan uzviy aloqadorligi va ayni damda uning mahsul ekanligi qayta-qayta ta'kidlangan.

Kirish. Adabiy jarayon juda murakkab hodisalar silsilasidan iborat bo'lib, uni harakatlantiruvchi asosiy tayanchlardan biri adabiy ta'sir masalasidir. Adabiy ta'sir har bir ijodkorning poetik dunyosida namoyon bo'ladigan va ayni vaqtda ijodkorning salohiyatini belgilaydigan mezonlardan biri hamdir. Sharq mumtoz dunyosida ijodkorlar uchun badiiy salohiyatni belgilovchi omil "Nima haqida yozish emas, balki qanday yozish" edi. Syujet, voqelik, qahramonlar, ayrim badiiy detallar umumiy bo'lishi mumkin, chunki an'anaviylik nuqtayi nazaridan buning bo'lishi tabiiy holat, ammo mavzu va g'oyaga individual yondashuv, konfliktga shaxsiy munosabat har bir ijodkor poetik tafakkurining o'ziga xosligini ko'rsatuvchi belgi edi.

Alisher Navoiyning o'zbek va tojik tilida yaratgan ulkan merosi nafaqat umumturkiy, balki umumbashar badiiyat dunyosiga qo'shilgan betakror fenomen hisoblanadi. Uning asarlari turkiy, forsiy, arabiy adabiyotning uyg'unligidagi ijod namunalari bo'lsa ham, adib ijodida o'ziga xos poetik did, poetik tasvirning irfoniy-ma'rifiy, timsoliy, ramziy ma'nolarining zamini turkiy adabiyotidir.

Bir vaqtlar G'arbda hukm surgan "turkiy adabiyot to'la qimmatga ega emas, forsiy adabiyotning takrori" (Xolliyeva, 2023) kabi qarashlar Navoiy asarlariga bir tomonlama yondashuv va ayni damda, mumtoz adabiyotimizdagi an'anaviylik tamoyilini to'liq anglamaslikdan kelib chiqqan. Aslida Alisher Navoiy mavjud an'analarga yuksak muhabbat bilan qaragan bo'lib, bevosita ularni davom ettirdi, ayni damda mavjud poetik an'analarni o'ziga xos tarzda takomillashtirishga ham erisha olganligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim.

Ijodkorning poetik tafakkuri u yozgan asarning o'qishligini, jozibadorligini ta'minlovchi eng muhim omillardan biridir. Navoiy dahosi haqida gapirganimizda mukammal adabiy shaxsiyat egasi ekanligini qayta-qayta ta'kidlab o'tish o'rinli. Ma'lum bir yozuvchining badiiy-estetik tafakkuri poetik tasvir, o'z intellektual tafakkuri, davr g'oyalari g'oyabiyotiy yondashuv bilan bevosita bog'liq. Alisher Navoiy ijodi sarhadsiz chaman, ammo u cho'lda bitgan chaman emas. Ungacha ham turkiy adabiyotimizda "gul"lar bor edi. XV asr o'zbek mumtoz adabiyoti tarixidagi eng muhim davrlardan biri bo'lib, turkiy mumtoz adabiyot uchun tamal toshini qo'yan ijodkorlar shu davr bag'rida ulg'aydilar. Shunday ijodkorlardan biri Sakkokiydir. Sakkokiy o'zbek adabiyotida go'zal g'azallari bilan birgalikda, ayniqsa, qasidanavis ijodkor sifatida mashhur.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Alisher Navoiy «Majolisun-nafoisi» asarida Mavlono Lutfiy va Sakkokiy haqida shunday yozadi: «Mavlono Sakkokiy Movarounnahrdir. Samarqand ahli anga ko'p mu'taqidur va bag'oyat ta'rifin qilurlar. Ammo faqir Samarqandda erkanda mu'arriflardin har necha tafahhus qildimkim, aning natoyiji tab'idin biror nima anglayin, ta'rif qilg'onlaricha nima zohir bo'lmadi. Barchadin qolsalar so'zlari budurkim, Mavlono Lutfiyning barcha she'rlari aningdurkim, o'g'urlab, o'z otig'a qilibdur. Ul yerlarda bu nav' o'xshashi yo'q, mazasiz muqorabalar gohi voqe' bo'lur. Bore ba'zisi ta'rif qilibkim o'qurlar ma matla'ni anga isnod qilurlarkim:

*Ne nozu bu ne shevadur, ey jodu ko'zluk sho'x-shang,
Kabki dariy tovsuda yo'q, albatta, bu raftoru rang.* (Navoiy, 1989)

(Mavlono Sakkokiy Movarounnahrdir. Samarqandliklar unga e'tiqodli va yuksak baho bilan ta'rifini qilishadi. Ammo faqir (Navoiy)

Samarqanddaligimda ta'rif qiluvchilardan surishtirdimki, uning natijasidan biror nima anglayin deb, ta'rif qilganlaricha biror nima zohir bo'lmadi. So'zlari shuki, Mavlono Lutfiyning barcha she'rlari uningdirkim (Sakkokiy) o'g'irlab, (Lutfiy) o'z nomiga qilibdi. U yerlarda bunday o'xshashi yo'q mazasiz bahslar gohida bo'lib turadi...» (Hasanova, 2020)

Navoiy qayd etib o'tgan va "mazasiz bahslar" deb baholagan bu holat ham bizningcha, an'anaviy tasvirlar, tashbihlarni mohiyatan to'liq anglamaslikdan kelib chiqqanligi aniq.

XV asr she'riyati o'zining xalqchilligi bilan ham ahamiyatlidir. Bu davrning ulkan adiblari turkiy she'riyatning turfa shakllaridan mohirona foydalanishgan, ya'ni Alisher Navoiy ijodigacha ham o'zbek shoirlari xalq og'zaki she'riyati va aruz orqali paydo bo'lgan rang-barang janrlardan foydalanganlar. Ko'pgina tadqiqotlarda bu davrda yashagan ijodkorlarning Alisher Navoiy ijodiga ta'siri lirik janrlar qiyosida o'rganilgan. Masalan, ma'lum shoir ijodi bilan Navoiy g'azaliyoti, ruboiyoti solishtirilganiga juda ko'p guvoh bo'lganmiz. Bu o'rinda alohida ta'kidlash o'rinli, qasida janri, aynan Sakkokiy qasidalar va "Xamsa" dostonlarining ayrim qismlarida umumiylik mavjud. Bu esa masalaning haligacha tadqiq etilmagan tomonidir. Garchi Navoiy "Majolis un-nafoisi"dagi qaydlardan tashqari "Badoye ul-bidoya" debochasida ham Sakkokiy mavzusiga qaytgan bo'lsa ham, "uyg'ur iborati fusahosindin va turkiy alfozining qasidachilikdagi o'rmi yoki qasidalar haqida hech narsa demagan. Bu holatni o'sha davrda sodda "turkona" turkiy qasidalar yuksak badiiylikda yozilgan forsiy qasidalarining soyasida qolgan deb baholash mumkinmikan? Chunki Navoiy o'ziga ustoz deb bilgan, har bir baytidan xabardor bo'lgan Lutfiyning 4ta turkiy madh qasidasi bor ekanligi to'g'risida ham biror narsa yozib qoldirmagan. (Hasanova, 2017)

Adabiyotshunoslikda turkiy qasidachilik an'anasi bilan Mavlono Sakkokiyning nomi yonma-yon tilga olinadi. Chunki shoir eng go'zal va ko'p qasidalar yaratganligi bilan mashhurdir. Sakkokiy XVasr qasidago'y shoirlar ichida eng ko'p qasidasi bizgacha yetib kelgan shoir bo'lib, Navoiy negadir shoirning qasidachilikdagi o'rmi yoki qasidalar haqida hech narsa demagan. Bu holatni o'sha davrda sodda "turkona" turkiy qasidalar yuksak badiiylikda yozilgan forsiy qasidalarining soyasida qolgan deb baholash mumkinmikan? Chunki Navoiy o'ziga ustoz deb bilgan, har bir baytidan xabardor bo'lgan Lutfiyning 4ta turkiy madh qasidasi bor ekanligi to'g'risida ham biror narsa yozib qoldirmagan. (Hasanova, 2017)

Bu o'rinda "soyasida qolib ketgan" iborasi biroz kinoya uslubida berilgan bo'lsa ajab emas. Chunki shu fikr egasi Sakkokiy qasidalarining naqadar mukammal va badiiy jihatdan pishiq ekanligini asoslab beruvchi tadqiqodlar yaratgan.

Bizningcha, Navoiyning bu masala haqida gapirmaganligining ham o'ziga yarasha omillari mavjud. Birinchidan, Alisher Navoiy qalamga olgan mavzular shu qadar keng va rang-barangki, ulug' adib nazarda qochirgan masalalar bo'lganligi tabiiy hol. Ikkinchidan, Sayroniy nisbasi ham Sakkokiyga daxldorligini hisobga olsak, Sakkokiy hayotining ham bir xilda kechmaganligi guvohi bo'lamiz. O'sha davrda devonlarning kam nusxada bo'lganligini hisobga olsak, balki Navoiy adibning faqat g'azallaridagina boxabar bo'lgandir. Chunki Gadoiyning Shohrux nabirasi (qizining o'g'li) Halil Sultonga bag'ishlangan tugallanmagan qasidasi bor ekanligini Navoiy eslatib o'tadi. (Navoiy, 1989)

Demak, Navoiy Sakkokiyning g'azallaridagina xabardor degan fikr o'riniroq. Sakkokiyning mahoratli adib ekanligini dalilovchi va adib ijodi haqidagi ma'lumotlarni boyituvchi boshqa qimmatli manbalar ham mavjud. Shayx Ahmad Taroziyning "Funun ul-balog'a" asarida, Yaqiniyning "O'q va Yoy" munozarasida Sakkokiyni ijodi haqida ham alohida to'xtalinki, bu Sakkokiyning ijodi o'z davrida anchagina mashhur ekanligini dalillaydi.

Yuqorida Sakkokiyning qasidalarini va "Xamsa" dostonlarining ayrim qismlari o'rtasida yaqqol seziluvchi ayrim baytlar borligi xususida fikr lagandik. An'anaviylik zahirida bunday o'xshashlik tabiiy. Ayniqsa, "Xamsa" dostonlarining an'anaviy hamd va na't qismlari hamda Sakkokiyning na't va hamd qasidalarini o'rtasidagi poetik tasvirlar orasidagi aloqadorlik ikki buyuk adib dunyoqarashlarining uyg'unligidan, har ikki adibda ham turkona badiiy silsila davom etayotganining guvohi bo'lamiz. Jumladan, Sakkokiyning hamd qasidasi shunday boshlanadi:

*Yo'qtin ikki duniyoni bor etkuchi, ul Bir-u bor,
O'zni yo'q etmak bila oshiqilarig'a iftixor.* (Sakkokiyn,2017)

Qasida janrining talablariga ko'ra baytlarda Ollahning barcha sifatlarini yuksak badiiylik bilan yoritib beriladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Mazkur maqolada qiyosiy va avtobiografik usullarga murojaat etildi. Ba'zan fikr-mulohaza bildirishda analitik tamoyilga amal qilinib, faqat badiiy asar tahlil qilinmay, nazariy xulosalar, fikrlar bilan boyitildi.

"Xamsa" dostonlarining barchasi an'anaviy hamd va na't bilan boshlanadi. To'g'ri bu boshlanmalar qasidalar emas, balki sharq mumtoz dostonlaridagi talab etiladigan an'anaviy boshlanmalar, ammo biz tahlilga tortmoqchi masala Sakkokiyni qasidalaridagi badiiy o'xshatishlar, poetik dalillar, ba'zida tasvirlar ham "Xamsa" dostonlarining boshlanmasi uchun ham umumiylik kasb etadi. Mazkur maqolada biz Sakkokiyni qasidalarini bilan "Farhod va Shirin" dostonidagi ayrim o'xshashliklar haqida to'xtalib o'tamiz. Avvalo, "Farhod va Shirin" dostonida ikkita hamd bor. Birinchi hamdda Navoiy Yaratuvchining qudratini ta'riflab, uning irodasi bilan qalamga olmoqchi bo'lgan g'oyaviy niyati haqida so'z yuritir ekan, birinchi misrani arabcha kalmia bilan boshlaydi. (Sirojiddinov, 2019)

Ikkinchi hamdda dostonning umumiy mazmunini muxtasar bayon etib berib, ishqni xazinaga aylantirgan Allohni madh etadi. Navoiy bu bobda "Farhod va Shirin" dostonining umumiy mavzu, mundariyasi bilan birga undagi asosiy qahramonlarni ham o'qiguvchiga tanishtirib o'tadi.

"Farhod va Shirin" dostonining I bobida Navoiy
*Takallum ahlig'a sarmoya ayla,
Ne dur nazm etsalar piroya ayla* (Navoiy, 2006)
ya'ni "So'z ahlilrig'a uni sarmoya qil; qanday gavhar nazm qilmoqchi bo'lsalar, unga zeb-ziyarat qilgin", – deya shavq dostonini ko'z ichidagi yoshdek asrashini so'raydi. Mazkur dostonni hamd va na't qismlarida aynan Sakkokiyning hamd va na't qasidasida qo'llanilgan tasvirlar, tasavvurlar umumiylikni ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Sakkokiyning madh qasidasida:
*Yo iloho! Mustafao haqqi-yu meroji haqi,
Ham ularning haqqim, xizmatda erdi to'rt yor.* (Sakkokiyn,2017)
baytini uchratamiz.

"Shavq dostoni"ning V bobida
*Ilohiy, bu nubuvvat toji haqqi,
Aning bu sur'ati me'roji haqqi* (Navoiy, 2006) misralarida mazmuniy

uyg'unlik mavjud. E'tibor bilan qaralsa, Alisher Navoiyda bu bayt asarning "Me'roj tuni tasvirlangan" V bobda keltiriladi. Keyingi boblarda Navoiy Payg'ambarimizda aks ettirgan fazilatlarini Farhod va Shirinda ham mujassam ekanligini tasvirlaydi. Ya'ni komillik haqidagi qarashlar doston syujetida tadriijiy rivojlanib boraveradi. Masalaning ahamiyati ham shundaki, Sakkokiyning madh qasidasida keltirilgan bu misralar komillikning timsollari haqida. Bu o'rinda avval me'roj vositasida Payg'ambarimizga, keyin esa choryorlarga ishora qilinib, komillik sifatlarini nazarda tutilayotganligi ham o'zaro aloqadorlik kasb etadi. Navoiyning komil inson haqidagi qarashlari ham o'ziga xoslik kasb etib, bu jihatning zamini ham turkiy adabiyotga borib taqaladi. (Xoldorova, 2023)

Natijalar va muhokama. Yuqoridagi har ikkala bayt ham Rasululloh vasfiga bag'ishlangan. Shu bilan birga Payg'ambar sifatlarini tavsiflash bilan birga Ollahdan avf so'rash ilinji bor. Har ikkala asardagi bu baytlardan keyin avf so'rash bilan bog'liq baytlar keladi. To'g'ri bu an'ana Navoiy xamsanavis salafilarida ham mavjud edi. Lekin bu o'rinda biz mazkur yondashuvning turkiy adabiyotda ham mavjud ekanligiga urg'u bermog'chimiz.

"Farhod va Shirin" dostonining IV bobi debochasini keltiramiz. "Ul quyosh ruxsori vasfidakim, tun kabi gisu quyoshig'a soya soldi va "Vash shams" bila "Val layl" surasini aning yuz quyoshi bila zulfi tuniga o'xshatilg'onidin har biri bir biyik poya oldi..." (Navoiy,2006)

"Vash- shams" Qur'oni Karimning 91- "Val-layl" Qur'oni Karimning 92-surasi. Shams surasi "quyosh va uning ziyosi bilan qasam"... Layl surasi "qoplab kelayotgan tun bilan qasam"... (Shayx Muhammad Sodiq Muhammad Yusuf, 2021) deya boshlanadi. Bob boshlanmasida Navoiy iqtibos san'ati vositasida Kalomullohdagi suralarga ishora qilibgina qolmay, Payg'ambarimizning quyosh kabi nurli yuzlari vasfiga kirishadi hamda kecha tunning qarolik ma'nosini zulflariga tashbih etadi. Bu kabi badiiy tasviriy vositalarni mumtoz adabiyotda qo'llash, ayni shu holatida qo'llash, Sakkokiyni ijodida ham mavjud. Bu tasvirni biz Sakkokiyning Mirzo Ulug'bekka bag'ishlangan qasidasida uchratamiz.

*Kun-u tun ro'yu mo'yingdin o'qubon "Vaz-zuho", "Val-layl",
Qachon chehrangnikim ko'r'di, qiroat qildi "To ho"ni* (Sakkokiyn,2017)

Sakkokiyni mazkur baytda ilmi bade'ning yuksak bilimdoni ekanligini namoyon qiladi. Tanosib, iqtibos, tazod san'atlari vositasida Sakkokiyni Ulug'bekka qarata "Kun hamda tun yuzing va sochlaringdan shu suralarni o'qimoqda" deydi. Vaz-zuho surasi "choshgoh vaqtiga qasam" deya boshlanib, kunning eng yorug' qismi Muhammad (s.a.v)ning muborak yuzlariga, "Val-layl" surasining boshlanmasidagi kecha sochlariga tashbih qilinishini hisobga olsak, Sakkokiyni Qur'oni Karimdagi o'xshatish va tasvirlarni badiiy adabiyotga mohirona ko'chira olganligining guvohi bo'lamiz. Yana bir qiziq holat: Sakkokiyni nega aynan bu o'rinda "To ho" surasiga ishora qilgan? Bizningcha, bu faqat qofiya talabi bilangina sodir bo'lmagan. Bu Sakkokiyni irfoni bilimlarining tajassumi va talabi o'laroq qog'ozda zohir bo'lgan. "To ho" surasi "Qur'oni Karim"dagi katta suralardan biri, Makkada nozil bo'lgan 135 oyatdan iborat. 23-oyatda "Senga buyuk mo'jizalarimizni ko'rsatish uchun (shunday qildik)" deya nozil bo'lgan. Sakkokiyni Mirzo Ulug'bek ham samo ilmi mo'jizalariga oshufta ekanligiga urg'u bermog'chidek go'yo. Mirzo Ulug'bekning naqadar ilmparvar hukmdor ekanligiga tarix guvoh. Aynan "To ho" surasining 114-oyatida "Robbin, ilmimni ziyoda qilgin" deya nozil etilishi va Sakkokiyni shu suraga ishora qilishiga bir necha sabablari bor. Mirzo Ulug'bek osmon ilmining bilimdoni ekanligiga ishoralarni mohirona singdirib yuborgan bu kabi ijodkorlar Navoiy ijodiy tafakkurining boyishiga bevosita daxldor bo'lganligini sezmaslik mumkin emas.

Turkiy adabiyotda mavjud bo'lgan bunday tasvir usuli esa nafaqat Navoiy, balki boshqa turkigo'y adiblar ijodida ham bo'y ko'rsatgan. Sakkokiyning "Na'ti Nabiy sallolohi alayhi vassallam" qasidasida *Barmoqing qilsa ishorat ikki bo'lur ko'kda oy,
Bir ovuch tuproqni sochsang, tortar a'doning ko'zin* baytida Payg'ambarimiz bilan Abu jahl oralaridagi Oy bilan bog'liq mojaroga ishora qilinmoqda.

*Ilk tig'inki tortib fil-ishora,
Qamar qalqonin aylab ikki pora.
Bo'lub qursi mahi tabonni ikki,
Kishi andoqki bo'lg'ay nonni ikki*

Sakkokiyni va Navoiy yuqoridagi baytlarda bitta voqeaga ishora qilmoqda va ikki adib ham asarlarining na't qismida bu ishoradan mohirona foydalana olishgan. Alisher Navoiy "tig'dek barmoqlari bilan ishora qilib, porloq oy qalqonini ikki bo'lak eta oldi-ku! Oy kulchasi – to'lin oyni bitta nonni ikkiga bo'lib sindirgandek ikki bo'lakka bo'la oldi" tasvirini Sakkokiynan olgan deb da'vo qilmaymiz. Bu tasvirning manbasi, asosi barchamizga ma'lum. Qur'oni Karimdagi mazkur voqe'lik nafaqat muqoyasa qilayotganimiz ikki adib, balki butun umumislom adabiyotida ko'rinishi tabiiy hol. Biz mazkur davrdagi badiiy dunyoqarash, qarashlardagi mushtaraklikka e'tibor qaratmog'chimiz.

"Xamsa" dostonlarining har birida Navoiy shoh va shahzodalar vasfiga ham o'rin beradi. "Farhod va Shirin" dostonining 53-bobi sulton zodai olam Abulvaforis Shohg'arib Bahodir madhiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, Navoiyning odil shoh haqidagi qarashlarining bir qismi namoyon bo'lgan. Navoiy shahzodada bo'lishi shart bo'lgan hislarlarning ko'pchiligini tilak sifatida Abulvaforis madhida keltirib o'tadi. Dastlabki 16 baytda buyuk adib sulton zodani madh etadi. Keyingi baytdan boshlab Navoiy yirik davlat arbobi va donishmand inson qiyofasida pand-nasihat uqtirayotgandek go'yo.

*Quyoshliq istasang kabi kamol et,
Kamol ar kasb etarsan, bemalol et.* (Navoiy, 2006)

Bu bayt bilan keyingi yetti bayt Alisher Navoiyning ilm olish bilan bog'liq qarashlarini o'rganishda juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Buyuk adib bilimni insonlik mohiyati, hattoki Payg'ambarimizga munosib ummat bo'lishlikning muhim sharti deb ham baholaydi. Madh davomida shohlik uchun yana bir muhim jihat ogohlik haqida juda teran fikrlar mavjud.

*Erursan shoh – agar ogohsen sen,
Agar ogohsen sen – shohsen sen.*

Navoiy ayni shu bobda Temurbeklar naslidan chiqqan ilmparvar hukmdor Mirzo Ulug'bek haqida yozib, bilim bilan bezangan bu shohni "Ki, olam ko'rmadi sulton aningdek" deya juda yuqori baho beradi.

Uning “Zijji Ko’ragoniy” asariga esa “jahon ichra yana bir osmon” deya ta’rif berib, bu ta’rifni asosli dalilaydi ham.

*Qiyomatg’acha degincha ahli ayyom,
Yozorlar oning ahkomidin ahkom,*

ya’ni Qiyomat qoyim bo’lgunga qadar dunyodagi odamlar uning chiqargan xulosalaridan xulosalar yozadilar.[Navoiy,2006]

Yuqorida Sakkokiy nega aynan “To ho” surasi qiroatini tun-kun sening yuzingga qarab qiroat qiladi tasvirining mohiyatini anglagandekmiz. Xuddi Alisher Navoiy Sulton Ulug’bek madhiga kirishganida aynan o’sha ikki baytni sharhlagandek tasavvur qoldirmoqda. Yana “yo Robbiy, Ilmimni ziyoda qilgaysen” oyati beixtiyor Ulug’bek tilidan ham, Navoiy shuuridan ham o’tgandek bo’ladi.

Shuning uchun ham Sakkokiy

Salotin dunyoda ko’p keldi-yu kechti, seningdek bir

Falakning gar tili bo’lsa, ayutsinkim, qachon keldi misralarini bitgan. Bu baytlar Navoiyning “Temurbek naslidin sulton Ulug’bek, Ki, olam ko’rmadi sulton aningdek” misralari bilan juda hamohang. Ya’ni har ikkala adib ijodida Mirzo Ulug’bek tasviri umumiylik kasb etadi: bunday shoh dunyoda yagona, falak va olam bilan bog’liq bo’lgan bu mubolag’aviy o’xshashlar faqatgina bir fikrning isboti uchun xizmat qilyapti.

Sakkokiy shuning uchun ham No’shiravoni odildan-da odil bo’lgan shoh xizmatiga belni belbog’ bilan bog’lab emas, balki “*Belin joni bilan bog’lab, bu xidmadga ravon keldi*”(Sakkokiy,2017)

Bu kabi o’xshash tasvirlar va muayyan masalaga munosabat masalasini quyidagi jadvalda ifodalashga jazm etdik.

1-jadval

№	Mavzu, masala	Sakkokiy ijodida	Alisher Navoiyning “Farhod va Shirin” dostonida
1	Asar boshlanmasida Yaratganga munosabat	Yo’qtin ikki dunyoni bor etkuchi, ul Bir-u bor, O’zni yo’q etmak bila oshiqclarig’a iftixor. (madh shaklida)	Bihamdik fath avbob ul-maoni, Nasib et ko’nglima fath o’lmak oni (umidlarga yetishishga tilak shaklida)
2	Me’rojga ishora	Yo iloho! Mustafo haqqi-yu meroji haqi, Ham ularning haqqikim, xizmatda erdi to’rt yor.	Ilohiy, bu nubuvvat toji haqqi, Aning bu sur’ati me’roji haqqi
3	“Shams” va “Layl” suralariga munosabat	Kun-u tun ro’y-u mo’yingdin o’qubon “Vaz-zuho”, “Val-layl”, Qachon chehrangnikim ko’rdi, qiroat qildi “To ho”ni	“Vash shams” bila “Val layl” surasini aning yuz quyoshi bila zulfi tuniga o’xshatilg’onidin har biri bir biyik poya oldi...”
4	Oy bilan bog’liq tasvir	Barmoqing qilsa ishorat ikki bo’lur ko’kda oy, Bir ovuch tuproqni sochsang, tortar a’doning ko’zin	Ilik tig’inki tortib fil-ishora, Qamar qalqonin aylab ikki pora.
5	Mirzo Ulug’bekka munosabat	Salotin dunyoda ko’p keldi-yu kechti, seningdek bir, Falakning gar tili bo’lsa, ayutsinkim, qachon keldi	Temurbek naslidin sulton Ulug’bek, Ki, olam ko’rmadi sulton aningdek

Xulosa va takliflar. Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki, Alisher Navoiy ijodiga fors-tojik an’analar davomchisi yoki fors-tojik adabiyoti namunalari tarjimoni degan yondashuv mumtoz adabiyot talablarini to’liq anglamaslikdan kelib chiqqan bo’lib, Navoiy “Xamsa”sida qo’llagan tasvirlar, obrazlar XV asming 1-yarmida ijod etgan juda ko’p adiblar, xususan Sakkokiy ijodida ham qo’llangan. Barchamizga ma’lumki, “Xamsa” dostonlarining barchasi an’anaviy hamd va na’t bilan boshlangan. Turkiy dostonlar ham, turkiy devonlarga ham shu talab qo’yilgan. Misol uchun Navoiygacha yaratilgan turkiy tildagi dostonlarda “Qutadg’u bilig” va “Hibat ul-haqoyiq” dostonida ham ayni shu jihatni ko’ramiz. Devon tuzgan turkigo’y shoirlarning devonlaridagi dastlabki g’azallar ham hamd va na’t ruhida bo’lgan. Ajablanarlisi, Sakkokiydan bizgacha yetib kelgan qasidalar ichida ham hamd va na’t qasidalar mavjud. Demak, “Xamsa” dostonlari boshlanishidagi bu an’anaviylik faqatgina forsiyda yozilgan xamsanavislardan olingan an’ana emas, balki turkiy adabiyotda ham mavjud an’ana ekanligini ko’rsatib turibdi. Bu holat faqatgina xamsachilikda emas, balki shu davrda yaratilgan namunalarning barchasiga taalluqlidir.

Chunki Sharq adabiyoti ko’hna bir qozon, unda har bir san’atkor an’ana doirasida novatorlik qilgan. Bu ham Sharqning, umumturkiy

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adabiyotning bo’lagi bo’lishi bilan birga ayni damda, ijodkorning o’ziga xos aytimlari hamdir. (Sulaymonov va Xoldorova, 2023)

Sharq adabiyoti poetik topilmalarga juda boy bo’lgan. Bunday ifodaviy topilmalar asrlar davomida she’riyat mulkiga aylanib, ularga yangicha mazmun baxsh eta olish shoirning badiiy salohiyatini, iqtidorini belgilagan. Navoiy o’zi aytganidek, “Farhod va Shirin” dostonini Xusrav Dehlaviyga javob tarzida yozgan bo’lsa ham, aslida asarning ildizlari, o’zagi turkiy adabiyot bilan ham chambarchas bog’liq. Xususan, “Farhod va Shirin” dostonida turkiy adabiyotga vorisilik tamoyili yaqqol seziladi. Sakkokiy ijodi esa ana shu ma’nolar xazinasi ildizlaridan biridir.

Alisher Navoiy ijodi adabiyot olamida birdaniga shakllanib qolgan hodisa emas, balki ko’hna ildizlarga ega qadim turkiy adabiyotning ko’kka bo’y cho’zishidir. Bu ildizlardan biri, shubhasiz, XV asming birinchi yarmida ijod etgan Sakkokiy deb ayta olamiz. Navoiy ijodi turkiy chashmalardan oziqlangan va gullab-yashnagan. Navoiy “Xamsa”sida qo’llangan obraz, tasvir, yondashuv shakli Navoiydan avval ham mavjud edi, va albatta, uning ijodini turkigo’y salafining ta’siririz tasavvur etib bo’lmaydi.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

в данной статье рассматриваются вопросы изучения русского языка в высших учебных заведениях. Целью исследования является раскрытие сущности актуальных вопросов изучения русского языка. В исследовании использована описательная методология. В ходе исследования изучены работы специалистов в области языкознания. В рамках исследования изучены прогрессивные методики изучения русского языка, а так же вопросы профессиональной и педагогической компетентности преподавателей. В ходе исследования автор приводит выводы в рамках темы, согласно которым при изучении русского языка необходимо обращать внимание на методические, социальные, межличностные, профессиональные, педагогические составляющие. В заключении автор приводит выводы по исследуемой теме опираясь на результаты проведённого анализа.

Введение Изучение русского языка – это важная задача, которая может включать в себя различные аспекты. Вот несколько актуальных вопросов, связанных с изучением русского языка: Грамматика и правила: каковы основные правила русской грамматики? Как использовать различные времена и виды глаголов? С этой точки зрения уместно отметить то, что в ходе изучения русского языка важны такие составляющие как педагогическая и профессиональная компетентность.

Как правильно строить предложения и использовать части речи? Лексика и словарный запас: как расширить словарный запас на русском языке?

Как использовать синонимы и антонимы? Как овладеть профессиональной и разговорной лексикой? Произношение и акцент: как правильно произносить звуки русского языка? Как избежать типичных ошибок в произношении?

Как различать тонкие нюансы в произношении слов? Чтение и понимание текстов: как улучшить навыки чтения на русском языке? Как работать с текстами различной сложности? Как извлекать основную информацию из текста и понимать его контекст? Письмо и разговор: как писать грамотные тексты на русском языке? Как вести беседу и участвовать в разговорах на русском? Как использовать формальный и неформальный стиль общения?

Культурный контекст: как изучать русскую культуру через язык? Как понимать и использовать идиомы и поговорки? Как влияет культурный контекст на языковые нюансы? Технологии в обучении: как использовать современные технологии для изучения русского языка? Какие приложения, онлайн-ресурсы и программы эффективны для изучения русского? Интересные темы: какие темы интересны для изучения, чтобы сделать процесс обучения более увлекательным? Какие книги, фильмы или песни могут помочь в изучении языка? Самооценка и мотивация: как оценивать свой прогресс в изучении русского языка? Как поддерживать мотивацию и устранять языковые барьеры?¹

Эти вопросы могут служить отправной точкой для тех, кто изучает русский язык. При выборе методов и приемов важно учитывать свои индивидуальные потребности и стиль обучения.

На сегодняшний день актуальными являются вопросы обучения различным языкам. Мы в своём исследовании хотели обратить внимание на вопросы изучения русского языка.

В высших учебных заведениях обучение русскому языку может включать различные аспекты, зависящие от конкретной программы и уровня обучения. Вот некоторые общие аспекты обучения русскому языку в высших учебных заведениях:

Обратим внимание на основные курсы русского языка:

Студенты часто проходят базовые и продвинутые курсы русского языка, охватывающие грамматику, лексику, письмо, чтение и разговорные навыки.

Литературные курсы к примеру, включают в себя следующие аспекты:

В зависимости от программы и специализации, студенты могут изучать русскую литературу. Это может включать в себя чтение и анализ произведений классиков и современных авторов. В качестве примера можно обратить внимание на произведения выдающихся классиков зарубежной литературы. К примеру изучение романов Теодора Драйзера могут оставить неизгладимые впечатления у читателей и попутно быть полезными в изучении русского языка. Если же возьмём произведения выдающихся русских писателей таких как Алексей Толстой, Лев Толстой, то при чтении романов идёт двойное воздействие, с одной стороны читатель углубляется в изучение русского языка, а с другой стороны познаёт культуру этой нации с помощью данных источников. С нашей точки зрения большое значение при изучении любого языка имеет языковая практика:

Обучение русскому языку включает практические занятия, направленные на развитие устной и письменной коммуникации. Это может включать обсуждения, презентации и написание эссе. По нашему глубокому убеждению написание эссе действует благоприятно на закрепление изучаемого материала.

Изучение культуры и истории:

Программы могут включать в себя курсы, посвященные русской культуре, истории и обществу. Это помогает студентам понимать язык в контексте культуры, что способствует более глубокому освоению языка. Знает ли большинство изучающих русский язык, кто основоположник династии Романовых, или кто из династии заложил основы Российской империи? Ознакомившись с произведением Алексея Толстого «Пётр первый» читатель узнаёт очень много интересного и полезного.²

Здесь уместно отметить то, что в большинстве случаев стремление к изучению языка основывается на самом желании изучающего и его силе воли. Выдающийся киноактёр Талгат Нигматуллин в своём стремлении к изучению русского языка переписал произведение Льва Толстого «Война и мир». Вы представьте себе сколько усилий и сил надо потратить на это.³

Анализ использованной литературы С теоретической точки зрения базой исследования явились работы отечественных и зарубежных авторов приведённых ниже. В области исследований русского языка работали и продолжают работать множество ученых. Александр Исаевич Солженицын (1918–2008): Знаменитый русский писатель и лауреат Нобелевской премии по литературе. В своих произведениях он часто обращал внимание на

¹ Ершова, Л. В., & Норейко, Л. Н. (2011). Культурный компонент изучения русского языка. Вестник Центра международного образования Московского государственного университета. Филология. Культурология. Педагогика. Методика, (3), 46-48.

² Толстой, А. Н. (2004). Пётр первый. Захаров.

³ Usmanova, Z. M. (2023). Воздействие художественной литературы на воспитание личности. Nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlar xalqaro jurnali, 3(3), 84-90.

языковые особенности и эволюцию русского языка. Андрей Зализняк (1935–2019): лингвист, специалист по русскому языку и фразеологии. Его исследования касались структуры русского языка, его изменений и фразеологических единиц.

Леонид Успенский (1927–2018): русский филолог и культуролог, член Российской академии наук. Занимался проблемами структуры русского языка, его истории и взаимодействия с культурой.⁴

Яков Гаспаров (1935–2019): русский и французский литературовед, лингвист. Его исследования касались литературных и культурных связей, а также языковой политики в Средневековье. Лев Выготский (1896–1934): русский психолог и лингвист. Внёс значительный вклад в исследования в области развития человеческого интеллекта и взаимосвязи языка и мышления. Зинаида Эрдели (род. 1938): российский лингвист, профессор, доктор филологических наук. Известна своими работами в области синтаксиса и семантики русского языка.⁵

Нина Берберова (1901–1993): русская поэтесса, прозаик и литературовед. Её работы затрагивают различные аспекты русской литературы и языка. Игорь Мельчук (род. 1948): российский лингвист, специалист по теории языка и лингвистической семантике.

З.Усманова в своих исследованиях обращает внимание на вопросы чтения художественной литературы и посредством этого изучения русского языка. В своих статьях она опирается на работы выдающихся писателей, таких как Теодор Драйзер, Коллин Маккалоу, Григол Абашидзе и другие.

Нишонов У.И. в своих исследованиях обращает внимание на аспекты изучения русского языка в качестве прикладной науки.

Этот список не исчерпывает все имена, и в области русского языка продолжается активное исследование многими учеными по всему миру.

Методология исследования. Методология исследования включила в себя следующие аспекты: формулировка проблемы, литературный обзор, формулировка гипотезы или вопросов исследования. В ходе исследования были выявлены проблемы, связанные с изучением русского языка как в высших учебных заведениях, так и на бытовом, научном, теоретическом уровнях. управлением персоналом на предприятиях. В исследовании рассмотрен опыт и практические рекомендации учёных исследователей в области изучения проблем языкознания. Предложения по эффективной реализации принципов и методик обучения русскому языку были разработаны с точки зрения следования принципам и методикам выдающимися учёными в этой области.

В работе приведена методология сравнительного анализа. При написании статьи использовались методы обобщения. В работе использованы сравнительный анализ и описательная методология

Анализ и результаты. В своём исследовании мы бы хотели обратить внимание на исследования учёных в области лингвистики. К примеру Игорь Мельчук — российский лингвист, специализирующийся в области лингвистической семантики и теории языка. В течение своей карьеры он внес значительный вклад в изучение структуры языка и его семантических аспектов. Ниже представлены некоторые аспекты его исследований:

Теория языковой семантики: Игорь Мельчук разработал и продвигал теорию лингвистической семантики, в которой он исследовал структуру значения слова и предложения. Его работы касаются вопросов семантического анализа и описания языковых единиц.⁶

Модель языка и смысла: Он работал над моделями, описывающими отношения между элементами языка и их семантикой. Это включает в себя анализ различных лексических и грамматических явлений с точки зрения семантики.

Лингвистика текста: Игорь Мельчук также занимался исследованиями в области лингвистики текста, а именно аспектами, связанными с семантикой и структурой текста.

Автоматизированный лингвистический анализ: его исследования включают разработку методов автоматизированного лингвистического анализа, направленных на компьютерное понимание и обработку языка. Теория языковой картины мира: Мельчук также занимался вопросами, связанными с тем, как язык

отражает представление о мире, и каким образом структура языка влияет на восприятие и мышление.

Это лишь общий обзор его исследований, и, вероятно, с течением времени у него могли появиться новые направления и интересы в сфере лингвистики.

С нашей точки зрения при изучении русского языка необходимо так же обратить внимание на использование современных технологий:

В учебных заведениях часто используются современные технологии для обучения русскому языку. Это могут быть онлайн-ресурсы, мультимедийные материалы, виртуальные уроки и другие средства обучения. Студенты могут получать индивидуальные занятия с преподавателями для более интенсивного обучения. Обратная связь от преподавателей по письменным и устным работам также играет важную роль в процессе обучения.

Взаимодействие с носителями языка так же имеет очень большое значение:

Возможно, учебные заведения организуют мероприятия и программы обмена, чтобы студенты могли взаимодействовать с носителями языка и погружаться в русскую языковую среду.

Обучение русскому языку может быть эффективным, если следовать систематической методике, включающей в себя разнообразные подходы. Вот некоторые рекомендации:

Освоение основ:

Грамматика и правила:

Процесс освоения русского языка можно начать с изучения основных грамматических правил, таких как склонение и спряжение.

Сосредоточиться надо будет на основных временах и модусах глаголов.

Расширяя словарный запас, участвуя в чтении и общении можно приблизить изучение русского языка к поставленной цели.

Чтение художественной и научной литературы помогает улучшить словарный запас и понимание грамматики. Начинать можно с простых текстов, постепенно переходя к более сложным. Практиковаться надо в написании эссе, сочинений и писем. Это поможет улучшить навыки письма и выражения мыслей. Грамотное выражение мыслей в итоге приведёт к определённому успеху. Участие в разговорах на русском языке, будь то с носителями языка или другими изучающими русский язык тоже принесёт плоды.

Используя приложения для изучения языка, можно найти партнеров для разговорной практики. Для поэтапного изучения русского языка полезно прослушивание аудиокниг, музыки, подкастов и новостей на русском языке.

Это поможет улучшить навыки восприятия устной речи. Воспользуйтесь онлайн-ресурсами и приложениями для изучения русского языка.

Интерактивные упражнения и игры также могут быть полезными.

Выделите определенное время каждый день для изучения русского языка.

Постепенное, но регулярное обучение может привести к хорошим результатам. Поддержание обратной связи с носителями языка или учителями по письменным и устным работам тоже даёт благоприятные результаты.

Возможно использование полученные комментарии для улучшения своих навыков. Использование учебников, рабочих тетрадей и онлайн-курсов для систематического изучения языка является целесообразным. При наличии возможности уместно посещение стран, где русский язык является официальным, для погружения в языковую среду.

Необходимо помнить, что каждый человек учится по-своему, поэтому важно находить те методы, которые наиболее эффективны и интересны именно для каждого человека.

Использование современных педагогических технологий в процессе обучения русскому языку может значительно улучшить эффективность обучения и сделать его более интересным и доступным. Вот несколько педагогических технологий, которые могут быть использованы при изучении русского языка:

Использование онлайн-платформ и приложений, таких как Duolingo, Babbel или Memrise, может помочь студентам разнообразить уроки и обеспечить интерактивное обучение с использованием множества упражнений. Использование

⁴ Парпиева, М. М., Мадумарова, М. Д., & Мавлонов, У. О. У. (2018). Развитие мотивации у студентов к изучению языка. *Достижения науки и образования*, 1(8 (30)), 56-57.

⁵ Нишонов, У. И. (2021). Методика обучения русскому языку как прикладная наука. *Вопросы науки и образования*, 31 (156)), 43-49.

⁶ Makhmudjonovna, P. M. (2021). Theory and problems of Russian language translation in the field of technology. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1173-1177.

виртуальных классов и видеоконференций для обучения русскому языку позволяет студентам общаться с преподавателями и другими студентами в режиме реального времени, даже если они находятся в разных частях мира. С нашей точки зрения включение аудио- и видеоматериалов в учебный процесс может помочь улучшить навыки восприятия устной речи и ознакомить студентов с различными аспектами культуры и языка.

Использование образовательных игр и приложений, специально разработанных для изучения языка, может сделать процесс обучения более увлекательным и эффективным. Создание блогов, форумов и учебных сообществ в социальных сетях позволяет студентам обмениваться информацией, обсуждать темы и практиковать устную коммуникацию.

Использование адаптивных технологий, которые анализируют успехи и трудности студентов, может помочь персонализировать обучение и предоставлять дополнительные материалы в соответствии с потребностями каждого студента.⁷

Электронные учебники, онлайн-грамматики и словари обеспечивают легкий доступ к информации и могут быть использованы в дополнение к традиционным учебникам. Обучение с использованием искусственного интеллекта (ИИ): Некоторые образовательные платформы внедряют технологии искусственного интеллекта для анализа ошибок студентов, предоставления персонализированных рекомендаций и создания индивидуальных учебных планов. Технология виртуальной реальности может создавать иммерсивные языковые среды, позволяя студентам погружаться в реальные сценарии и развивать навыки общения. Участие в вебинарах и онлайн-курсах может быть эффективным способом изучения русского языка, особенно для тех, кто не может посещать традиционные занятия.

Использование этих технологий должно быть адаптировано к конкретным потребностям студентов и целям обучения, чтобы обеспечить максимальную эффективность и мотивацию.

Изучение русского языка может быть направлено на различные цели, и перспективы зависят от индивидуальных интересов и потребностей. Вот несколько перспективных направлений изучения русского языка:

Профессиональные цели: работа в России или с российскими компаниями: Если ваши профессиональные планы связаны с Россией или российскими рынками, изучение русского языка может значительно улучшить ваши коммуникативные навыки и повысить конкурентоспособность на рынке труда.

Научные исследования: изучение русского языка для чтения научных работ и доступа к русскоязычной литературе может быть важным для исследователей и студентов, занимающихся областями, связанными с российской наукой и культурой.

Международные отношения и дипломатия: знание русского языка может быть полезным в области международных отношений и дипломатии, особенно при работе с российскими организациями и учреждениями.

Туризм и культурный обмен: если вас интересует путешествие по России или участие в культурных обменах, изучение русского языка обогатит ваш опыт, позволяя лучше понимать и взаимодействовать с местным населением.

Образование и преподавание: получение квалификации в области преподавания русского как иностранного может предоставить возможности работы в различных странах и учебных учреждениях.

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Литература и искусство: изучение русского языка для чтения классической и современной русской литературы, а также для восприятия русского искусства, может быть увлекательным и образовательным опытом.

Участие в русскоязычном сообществе: знание русского языка может облегчить взаимодействие с русскоязычным сообществом в своем регионе или онлайн, создавая новые возможности для общения и культурного обмена.⁸

Языковой обмен и партнерство: участие в языковых обменах и поиске языковых партнеров может стать отличным способом практики и совершенствования русского языка.

Выбор направления изучения зависит от интересов изучающих язык, а так же поставленных целей. Важно выбирать методы и ресурсы, которые наилучшим образом соответствуют вашему стилю обучения и потребностям.

Заключение. В заключении хотелось бы отметить то, что изучение русского языка может приносить множество пользы для личного и профессионального развития. Приведём некоторые из возможных выгод от изучения русского языка:

Широкие коммуникативные возможности: знание русского языка открывает возможности для эффективного общения с более чем 250 миллионами носителей русского языка в России и других русскоязычных странах.⁹

Профессиональные перспективы: владение русским языком может быть преимуществом при трудоустройстве, особенно если вы работаете в международном контексте или с российскими компаниями.

Лучшее понимание культуры: изучение языка помогает лучше понимать культурные особенности, традиции и обычаи русского народа, что способствует более глубокой и качественной адаптации в русскоязычной среде.

Обогащение культурного опыта: изучение русского языка открывает доступ к богатой русской литературе, кинематографу, музыке и искусству, что обогащает культурный опыт учащегося.

Развитие когнитивных навыков: изучение иностранного языка способствует развитию когнитивных функций, таких как память, внимание, абстрактное мышление и решение проблем.

Расширение географического понимания: знание русского языка позволяет лучше понимать политические, социальные и экономические события в русскоязычных странах и влияет на ваше географическое осознание.

Путешествия и туризм: изучение русского языка делает поездки по России и другим русскоязычным странам более интересными и комфортными.

Межкультурное взаимодействие: знание русского языка способствует лучшему межкультурному взаимодействию, помогая учащемуся лучше понимать и ценить разнообразие культур.

Развитие межличностных навыков: изучение иностранного языка, включая русский, улучшает навыки общения и способствует развитию межличностных отношений.

Саморазвитие и самопознание: изучение нового языка требует усилий и самодисциплины, что способствует развитию саморазвития и самопознания.

Польза от изучения русского языка может быть разнообразной и зависит от индивидуальных целей и интересов обучающегося.

⁷ Makhmudjonova, P. M. (2022). Innovative technologies in the methodology of teaching Russian as a non-native language.

⁸ Усманова, З. М. (2022, January). К вопросам влияния литературы на общество. In *Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes* (pp. 169-171).

⁹ Makhmudjonova, P. M. (2023). The power of technology in enhancing Russian language education. *American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 20, 109-118.



ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

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В статье рассматриваются вопросы использования искусственного интеллекта в образовании.

Введение. Искусственный интеллект – это свойство интеллектуальной системы выполнять те функции и задачи, которые обычно характерны для разумных существ. Это может быть проявление каких-то творческих способностей, склонность к рассуждению, обобщение, обучение на основании полученного ранее опыта и так далее. Его развитием занимается направление науки, в рамках которого происходит аппаратное или программное моделирование тех задач человеческой деятельности, что считаются интеллектуальными. Под ИИ часто подразумевают направление в IT, основной целью которого является воссоздание разумных действий и рассуждений с помощью компьютерных систем.

Образование меняет жизнь и меняется само за счет внедрения образовательных технологий. Передовые технологии не только облегчают доступ к обучающим процессам, но и делают их более наукоемкими. Одной из таких прорывных технологий является искусственный интеллект (ИИ).

ИИ помогает автоматизировать часть рутинной работы преподавателя, освободив ему место и время для более важных творческих задач в научной работе.

Для обучающихся новые технологии становятся средством оперативной персонализированной обратной связи и адаптивного обучения, способом попасть в интеллектуально учебную группу, которая эффективно может решать все задачи в образовательном процессе.

Таким образом, внедрение ИИ призвано не заменить человека, а, наоборот, стать ему большим помощником.

При этом нужно понимать, что новые технологии искусственного интеллекта сильно зависимы от человека и требовательны к условиям своего создания, нет готовых решений.

Как показали исследования для использования ИИ в образовании необходимо:

- использовать вычислительные мощности, накопление большого объема данных;
- требуются ресурсы высококвалифицированных специалистов для построения и обучения моделей искусственного интеллекта;
- необходимо время на это обучение.

Искусственный интеллект это долгосрочная инвестиция и технология и она уже сегодня применяется в сфере образования, предлагая возможности более гибкого и глубокого обучения в вузах, школах.

Наиболее применимая сфера приложения ИИ в образовании представляет собой персонализированное учебное пособие, которое организует материал в зависимости от возможностей и потребностей обучающегося. Наиболее удачно такие системы зарекомендовали себя в точных науках, в частности в медицине, как хорошо структурированных областях знания.

В отчете Intelligence Unleashed: An Argument for Ai in Education¹ указываются три модели, лежащие в основе интеллектуальных систем обучения:

– Модель области знания. ИИ необходимы знания об изучаемой дисциплине: темы и связи между ними. Чем точнее и структурированные предметы знаний, тем эффективнее будет работать ИИ. Поэтому математика, физика, информатика и медицина – это наиболее подходящие для организации ИИ предметы.

– Модель обучающегося. ИИ необходимы знания об обучающемся: его предыдущие достижения, информация о трудностях, которые он испытывал, о его эмоциональном состоянии и уровне вовлеченности.

– Педагогическая модель. ИИ для работы с этой моделью необходимы знания об эффективных подходах к преподаванию: предоставление обратной связи, оценивание, рекомендации последующего контента.

Благодаря искусственному интеллекту цифровые технологические интерфейсы адаптируются под пользователя и способности каждого студента в режиме реального времени. Персонализированный подход позволяет заполнить пробелы в образовании и закрепить материал, основываясь не на общей картине изменчивости, а отталкиваясь от возможностей конкретного студента.

Например, голосовой помощник [Мерлин](#) используется как цифровой ассистент для учителя, созданный на базе искусственного интеллекта. Это голосовой помощник, способный предоставить необходимую презентацию, быстро отыскать изображения, поставить таймер для короткой проверки знаний. Мерлин позволяет учителю сэкономить время и сосредоточиться на действительно важных задачах.

К виртуальным ассистентам для преподавателя могут стать и чат-боты. Роль учителя могут выполнять чат-боты, доступные студентам круглые сутки, что дает возможность донести материал студентам. Чат-боты также могут отмечать пробелы в знаниях каждого учащегося.

Облачная платформа [ALP \(Kidaptive\)](#) способна создать психометрический профиль каждого учащегося и подстроить учебный процесс под эти данные. Также платформа способна прогнозировать способность студентов в тех или иных областях науки.

Платформа [Knewton](#) представляет адаптированное обучение для высшего образования. Программное обеспечение использует искусственный интеллект и машинное обучение, чтобы выявить сильные и слабые стороны студентов и заполнить пробелы в обучении с помощью соответствующих задач по тем или иным предметам.

Одним из наиболее известных чат-ботов-помощников является [Джилл Уотсон](#), - виртуальный ассистент на базе системы искусственного интеллекта IBM. Профессор информатики Технологического института Джорджии «создал» ассистента, который быстро ответит на самые популярные вопросы студентов.

Алгоритм машинного обучения изучил более 40 тысяч сообщений в Интернете, и в итоге он опросил студентов по интересующим их вопросам. Многие даже не осознавали, что общаются с чат-ботом.

Проверка домашних заданий, заполнение документов, подготовка отчетов о проделанной работе, составление плана уроков, на которую тратится 50% рабочего времени учителя весьма актуальна. Эта задача полностью автоматизирована и учитель сосредотачивает свое внимание на обучении студентов.

В некоторых китайских школах уже внедрили программы на основе искусственного интеллекта, для оценки знания учеников. В масштабном тестировании (в котором приняли участие 120 миллионов человек) виртуальный «преподаватель» полностью себя оправдал. Виртуальный «преподаватель» получил квалификацию преподавателя, так как в 92% случаев тестирования он не ошибся.

В США реализован проект [Gradescope](#) разработанный специалистами Калифорнийского университета в Беркли для выявления знаний у студентов, где виртуальный преподаватель оценил знания студентов без ошибок на целых 90%.

Британская компания [Century Tech](#) использовал когнитивную нейронауку для определения пробелов в знаниях учащихся. Он предложил учебный материал, где автоматически записываются ответы студентов по определенному курсу науки и автоматически анализируется их правильность. Учителя следят за точностью отдельных компонентов задания, как за каждым студентом, так и студентами всего класса с помощью специальных инструментов.

Выявлено, что Инфографика, схемы, изображения, 3D-модели, эти модели и методы, с помощью которых сложная информация усваивается студентами легче. При этом студенты запоминают материал гораздо лучше благодаря визуализации.

Компьютерное зрение и дополненная реальность вполне самодостаточные инструменты, чтобы вывести визуализацию на более новый уровень. Например, британская компания [Vippa](#) активно применяет компьютерное зрение для обучения в школах. На уроках ученики взаимодействуют с учебными материалами по биологии, физике и химии, выполненными в 3D-моделях и оснащенные функциями дополненной реальности.

При рассмотрении программы SCHOLAR, где применяется ИИ выявлено, что она предоставляет собой индивидуальную учебную программу с получением обратной связи на естественном языке, кроме того, она еще и поддерживает диалог с обучающимися по теме занятий.

Как показали исследования, эта программа является прообразом не только интеллектуальных обучающих систем, но и систем обучения на основе диалога.

Алгоритмы ИИ обрабатывают данные всех моделей. Результаты обработки представляются в интерфейсе обучающегося в виде адаптивного обучающего контента (текст, звук, видео, анимация, задания). Как только обучающийся приступает к взаимодействию с контентом, он оставляет цифровой след, который также анализируется при помощи методов ИИ.

Результаты анализа цифрового следа служат основой для обратной связи и для новой адаптации обучающего контента. В ходе этого процесса собираются большие объемы данных, которые циклически используются системой для динамической оптимизации и самосовершенствования. Цикл повторяется до тех пор, пока обучающийся не достигнет образовательного результата.

Системы обучения на основе диалога лежат:

- педагогическая модель;
- модель обучающегося;
- модель области знаний.

Однако разница состоит в том, что такие системы не предоставляют адаптивный учебный контент, а имитируют диалог с обучающимися, чтобы помочь найти нужное решение, оценить знания студентов и определить их уровень усвояемости изученного материала, закрепить изученную тему на определенных примерах. При этом используются такие технологии, как классификация ответов студентов, семантический анализ, анализ и генерация естественной речи.

При этом эффективно используется диалоговая среда AutoTutor, которая симулирует учебный диалог между преподавателем и обучающимся в процессе пошагового выполнения онлайн-заданий.

Интересна другая программа Watson Tutor. Как обучающая система на основе диалога, разработанная компаниями Pearson и IBM для вузов способствует глубокому погружению студентов в ту или иную тему обучения. Программа предлагает дополнительные материалы, отслеживает ответы студентов и адаптирует разговор и делает резюме в зависимости от ответов.

«Цифровым двойником преподавателя» является разработанная программа -диалог Университета Питсбурга, которая на основе комплекса нейросетей отвечает на вопросы студентов.

Другая технология ИИ эта Deep Fake, которая позволяет наложить изображение лица преподавателя на 3D-куклу, чтобы симулировать эффект присутствия. Эта технология наиболее широко применяется в вузах Питсбурга.

Методика исследования.

При написании статьи нами были использованы методы анализа и синтеза публикаций зарубежных исследователей по данной тематике, а также наши исследования.

Методологической базой исследования являются институциональный подход к управлению развитием технологии искусственного интеллекта.

Анализ результатов.

Технологии искусственного интеллекта можно условно разделить на две большие категории: ИИ на основе возможностей, ИИ на основе функциональности.

Каждая из этих разновидностей, в свою очередь, делится на более специализированные подкатегории.

Узкий или слабый искусственный интеллект (Narrow AI, NAI или Artificial Narrow Intelligence, ANI) - это узкоспециализированный ИИ, обученный выполнять конкретную задачу.

Слабый ИИ работает в рамках ограниченного и заранее определенного набора параметров, ограничений и контекстов. Примерами использования NAI могут служить пользовательские рекомендации по видео/аудио контенту в онлайн или социальных сетях, где системы распознавания речи и изображений наиболее широко используются в вузах.

Общий или сильный искусственный интеллект (General AI, GAI или Artificial General Intelligence, AGI) - версия ИИ, которая выполняет любую интеллектуальную задачу с человеческой эффективностью широко применяется в вузах. Целью общего ИИ является разработка системы, способной думать самостоятельно, как это делают люди.

В настоящее время общий ИИ все еще находится в стадии исследования в наших вузах, в частности в совместном Белорусско-Узбекском межотраслевом институте технической квалификации г. Ташкента, и предпринимаются усилия по разработке машин с расширенными когнитивными способностями.

Искусственный суперинтеллект (Super AI, SAI) - это версия ИИ, которая превосходит людской интеллект и может выполнять любую задачу лучше, чем человек.

Возможности машины с супер-ИИ включают следующие виды самостоятельной деятельности:

- мышление;
- аргументация;
- решение головоломок;
- вынесение суждений;
- обучение;
- общение.

Сегодня это гипотетическая концепция, но она представляет собой будущее ИИ.

Как показали исследования, по своим функциональным свойствам ИИ делятся на:

- так называемые реактивные машины (Reactive machines) - базовая разновидность ИИ, где не используют прошлый опыт для его улучшения.

Такие системы фокусируются на текущих опытах и реагируют на них, основываясь на наилучших возможных действиях. Зарубежом примеры реактивных машин включают суперкомпьютер Deep Blue.

Нами классифицированы:

- виды компьютеров. Различают компьютеры с ограниченной памятью (Limited memory machines), которые могут хранить и использовать прошлый опыт или данные в течение короткого периода времени. Компьютер программно имитирует, например, беспилотный автомобиль, который может хранить информацию о скорости транспортных средств поблизости, их соответствующих расстояниях, ограничениях скорости и другую важную информацию для навигации в пробках.

– виды разума. Теория разума или теория сознания (Theory of mind) относится к типу ИИ, который может понимать человеческие эмоции и убеждения и способна к социальному взаимодействию по человеческому подобию. Этот вид искусственного интеллекта еще не разработан и существует только в концепции.

Концепция искусственного интеллекта с самосознанием (Self-aware AI) относится к сверхразумным машинами с их сознанием, чувствами, эмоциями и убеждениями. Ожидается, что такие системы будут умнее человеческого разума и могут превзойти нас в поставленных задачах.

Исследования нами ИИ сосредоточены на разработке алгоритмов решения сложных задач, способных делать логические выводы и имитировать человеческие рассуждения как системы прогнозирования фондового рынка.

Нами предложены методы решения неопределенных ситуаций в банковском деле с неполной информацией. Наши программы основывались на практическом использовании теории вероятности и опыте частных банков по представлению кредитов.

Генеративный искусственный интеллект эта технология, которая использует ИИ и алгоритмы машинного обучения, чтобы создавать новый контент. Ее применение охватывает обширную область от создания визуальных, аудио-, видео-материалов и программного кода до стресс-тестирования ПО и разработки продвинутых лекарственных препаратов.

Аналитики таких ведущих технологических изданий, как [Gartner](#) и [Info-Tech](#) включили генеративный ИИ в основные тренды искусственного интеллекта на ближайшие годы, в том числе за счет повышенного общественного интереса и хорошей коммерциализации.

Основной научной программой нашего исследования является роль нейросетей в образовании и прототипом наших исследований являются нейросети, которые рассматриваются как прототип человеческого мозга. Как показали исследования, человеческий мозг чрезмерно сложен, поэтому наши результаты - это весьма приближенное сравнение.

Как подчеркнул Билл Гейтс одним из важнейших прорывов, которые совершит искусственный интеллект в ближайшем будущем станет кардинальное улучшение качества и доступности образования.

По прогнозам Microsoft, в ближайшие 5-10 лет программное обеспечение на основе ИИ сможет улучшить процесс обучения даже сильнее, чем в свое время это сделало повсеместное распространение ПК.

Такие прорывные инструменты, как ChatGPT смогут помочь студентам лучше разобраться в сложных терминах и выбрать предметные области (по физике, химии, экономике) для углубленного изучения, а учителям повысить качество оценки знаний при проверке письменных заданий.

С 2023 года в России стартовал тестовое испытание [проекта](#) по выборочной проверке школьных сочинений с помощью искусственного интеллекта. Как показали результаты исследований применение ИИ для оценки работ по русскому языку, литературе и истории предположительно позволило сэкономить до 20% рабочего времени учителя и значительно повысить точность обнаружения ошибок.

Исследовательская среда, в отличие от интеллектуальных пошаговых систем обучения на основе диалога, представляет собой более свободное и неструктурированное учебное поле, которое располагает к активному обучению в вузах.

Взаимодействие с исследовательской средой выглядит как свободная и самостоятельная навигация в пространстве системы с целью решения определенных поставленных задач. При этом система может предоставлять некоторые подсказки по запросу учащего при выполнении задания.

Среди специфических технологий, которые используются в построении исследовательской среды, это обучение при помощи байесовских сетей.

Сложность такого применения ИИ состоит в том, что трудно создать модель учащегося из-за неограниченных возможностей взаимодействия студента с учебной средой, поэтому сложно рассчитать эффективность системы.

Например, система Betty's Brain как система обучения через преподавание, где обучающиеся выступают в роли преподавателей для виртуальной слушательницы Betty. При этом составляют для нее понятную карту речной экосистемы, устраивают ей промежуточную проверку, а затем преподаватели наблюдают за тем, как Betty сдает экзамен из автоматически сгенерированных системой вопросов.

Интересна в обучении студентов иммерсивная игра Crystal Island, в которой студенты практикуют методы научных изысканий. Программа дает поддерживающую обратную связь и учитывает данные об обучаемых.

Гибридные системы ИИ в образовании являются одним из перспективных направлений в образовании. Это весьма распространенная сфера применения ИИ в образовании, которая позволяет снизить нагрузку на преподавателей, увеличить скорость проверки практических заданий, повысить надежность и объективность оценок.

Наиболее интересные разработки по автоматической проверке письменных заданий которые связаны не с итоговым оцениванием (с задачей автоматического выставления баллов можно справиться и без ИИ), а с проверкой больших письменных заданий или сочинений, которые могут отнять много времени, и по этой причине обратная связь зачастую оказывается затрудненной.

Специфическими технологиями в этой сфере применения ИИ являются машинное обучение, как с преподавателем, так и без него.

При этом большую роль для написания эссе играют ряд программ, например:

– Revision Assistant эта программа для оценки и комментирования коротких эссе, созданная разработчиками компании Turnitin, где проверяются работы на плагиат. Система автоматически оценивает эссе и дает обратную связь, которая генерируется на основе анализа комментариев, написанных экспертами заранее.

– OpenEssayist эта система, разработанная Открытым университетом и Оксфордским университетом. Цель системы - дать обучающемуся развернутую обратную связь на письменную работу, даются рекомендации на улучшение навыков письма, самообучения и рефлексии.

Совместный процесс обучения может дать более высокие результаты, нежели обучение в одиночку. Однако следует учитывать, что эффективная групповая работа, и сотрудничество редко когда возможны без должной подготовки, адаптации и последующей поддержки командного настроения.

Интересна система персонализированных рекомендаций RiPPLЕ примененная в Университете Квинсленда. Алгоритмы ИИ рекомендуют учащимся определенные действия в зависимости от их достижений и уровня знаний.

Цифровой помощник на основе ИИ применена в Монтеррейском технологическом институте. Система была интегрирована во внутреннюю цифровую инфраструктуру, где персонализированы ответы студентов и абитуриентов в режиме реального времени на заданные вопросы. Впоследствии этот помощник применен в вузах для поддержки преподавателей и других участников процесса обучения.

Рассмотрим некоторые из гибридных решений для обучения используя «умные адаптивные компаньоны» при совместном обучении студентов разных специальностей.

Адаптивный тьютор выступает в роли интеллектуального помощника для обучающегося, который может быть партнером, наставником, а в некоторых случаях — и полностью заменить преподавателя. Такие решения обладают широким спектром умений: моделировать когнитивное и эмоциональное состояние обучающихся; вовлекать в учебный процесс через диалог; поощрять рефлексии и самообучение через доступную статистику и дашборды; увеличивать уровень мотивации через использование нарративов, контекстных подсказок и т. д.

Умный компаньон может быть не только у обучающихся. В эту же категорию можно отнести и ассистентов преподавателя, которые будут оптимизировать рутину по организации и сопровождению обучения. Например, подобный ассистент может автоматически собирать группы обучающихся, помогать с выставлением оценок, искать дополнительные материалы, отслеживать прогресс обучающихся и подсвечивать их эмоциональное состояние.

В рамках обеспечения гармоничного и эффективного совместного обучения ИИ может предложить свою помощь в следующих четырех направлениях: формирование адаптивной группы; на ИИ, основываясь на информации об отдельных участниках, возможно подобрать наиболее подходящих друг другу и учебной задаче членов группы по уровню знаний, роли в коллективе, располагаемым навыкам, интересам и т. д.

Методы ИИ могут использоваться для определения эффективных стратегий совместной работы и распознавания моментов, когда группа испытывает трудности. Также есть возможность продемонстрировать участникам группы их измеримый вклад в общую задачу.

Виртуальные агенты, виртуальные персонажи, созданные и управляемые при помощи ИИ, могут выступать как участники диалогов, тренеров или новичков, с которыми будет взаимодействовать группа.

Методы машинного обучения и обработки языка направляются на анализ дискуссий. По результатам анализа система может оповещать координатора группы о важных событиях (например, о конфликте или о проблемах в решении задачи).

Главствующим подходом в разработке систем ИИ является обучение с наставником, которое влечет за собой сбор большого количества данных, их маркировку и передачу в ИИ-модель. Однако существует еще одна парадигма - MACHINE LEARNING (обучение с подкреплением). При таком способе система не обучается на исторических данных реального мира и ей не даются «ключи к ответу» и указания, искусственному интеллекту предложено неограниченно изучать мир, руководствуясь определенной целью.

Выводы и предложения.

Искусственный интеллект хорошо справляется с учебным процессом, с применением персонализированного подхода в обучении. Еще рано говорить о том, что виртуальные учителя заменяют преподавателей-людей, но чат-боты уже хорошо рекомендовали себя в качестве помощников. Учитывая растущий интерес и инвестиции в ИИ-решения для образовательного сектора, это перспективная сфера для стартапов.

Главное преимущество искусственного интеллекта это машинное обучение. ИИ обрабатывает огромный объем данных, анализирует и превращает её в полезную информацию.

К преимуществам ИИ относят:

- отличные результаты в работе, ориентированной на детали;
- значительное сокращение времени при работе с большими объемами информации;

- обеспечение стабильных результатов.

Из недостатков выделяют:

- высокую стоимость;
- необходимость глубоких технических знаний;
- показ результатов только на основе полученных данных;
- отсутствие возможности обобщения от одной задачи к другой.

Главное опасение развития ИИ это сокращение рабочих мест в тех сферах, где возможно применение данной технологии.

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На основе поиска и посещения сайтов алгоритмы помогают обнаружить мошенничества в написании эссе студентов. Визуализация искусственного интеллекта как Pxfuel технология ИИ стремительно развивается, но она до сих пор далека от совершенства.

В ближайшем будущем все больше компаний будут внедрять искусственный интеллект для решения конкретных задач.

Новая технология ИИ это графы знаний, которая представляет собой сеть (объектов, событий, ситуаций, понятий и иллюстрирует взаимосвязь между ними.

В ближайшее время ожидается более интуитивное общение людей с машинами. Искусственный интеллект развивается стремительными темпами, однако пока рано говорить о полном применении данной технологии, поскольку используются лишь отдельные ее элементы.

ИИ не заменит людей абсолютно во всем, поскольку он остается лишь инструментом для выполнения рутинных задач.

Несмотря на успешное внедрение ИИ в процессное обучение, остается открытым вопрос конфиденциальности и безопасности использования данных, которые используют программу на базе искусственного интеллекта.

Одним из главных задач применения ИИ в образовательном процессе является нахождения и применения достаточного количества доступных моделей.

Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) – это технология, которая оказывает все большее влияние на различные сферы нашей жизни, включая образование. В Узбекистане также наблюдается рост интереса к использованию ИИ в высшем образовании

Самые популярные технологии ИИ среди студентов связаны с генеративными чат-ботами, такими как GPT. Однако многие студенты больше интересуются функциями ИИ, которые могут помочь им в учебном процессе.

Среди преимуществ ИИ, наиболее значимыми с точки зрения студентов являются доступ к образовательным ресурсам из любого места и более эффективное использование времени.

Исследования свидетельствуют о растущем интересе студентов Узбекистана к применению ИИ в образовании. Дальнейшие исследования и обсуждения необходимы для более глубокого понимания роли ИИ в образовательном процессе и разработки стратегий для оптимального использования этих технологий.

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BREAKING LANGUAGE BARRIERS: THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING WITH AR/VR TECHNOLOGY

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<p>Qabul qilindi: 24-dekabr 2023-yil Tasdiqlandi: 26-dekabr 2023-yil Jurnal soni: 9 Maqola raqami: 56 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/ku.v9i9.882</p> <p>KALIT SO'ZLAR/ Ключевые слова/ keywords</p> <p>Augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), language learning, educational technologies, immersive education, inclusive education, and digital literacy.</p>	<p>(AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies are revolutionizing English language teaching, solving the persistent problems of language barriers. Teachers increasingly incorporate AR and VR tools into language learning environments as technology advances. This article examines the current landscape of English language teaching, highlighting the limitations of traditional methods and the urgent need for innovative solutions. By exploring the immersive experiences provided by AR and VR, the study shows how these technologies can effectively bridge language gaps. The future of English education lies in harnessing the interactive and engaging nature of AR/VR to develop dynamic and inclusive learning environments. This research contributes to the discourse on educational technology, advocating a paradigm shift towards more interactive and personalized approaches to language teaching.</p>

Introduction. Virtual Reality (VR) is considered one of the emerging and up-and-coming learning and training technologies. Incorporating the specific technology into the instruction confronts researchers with endless opportunities to access otherwise inaccessible experiences. Even though several researchers have underlined the positive impact of VR in education, there is evidence demonstrating that teachers and trainers still need to learn to incorporate it into their teaching practice due to the need for advanced technique knowledge or the high cost of VR devices. The academic community has systemically aggregated VR research findings to understand how the specific technology supports learning and training programs; however, students still need a recent review of VR in a particular field of interest, such as language learning. The most recent report on VR research and language learning comes from Merchánt et al. (2014), who highlighted the importance of considering instructional design principles when designing virtual reality-based instruction. However, with the rapid advancement of VR, it is crucial to maintain an updated, synthesized collection of research for the specific field so that the scholarly community can remain current regarding the advancement of VR and its impact on students' learning. Moreover, researchers need to add educational knowledge to the growing corpus of academic literature by investigating unexamined or under-examined questions surrounding VR. Given the increasing interest in studying the educational affordances of VR in a specific field of interest, such as language learning, the author considers this work timely and relevant for researchers and practitioners.¹

Literatura review. "Virtual Reality in Language Learning: A Systematic Review and Implications for Research and Practice" by Antigoni Parmahi (2020) critically assesses the educational landscape of Virtual Reality (VR) in language teaching. By analyzing 26 scientific manuscripts from 2015-2018, the study examines the use of VR in language learning settings, its advantages and limitations, and identifies future research directions. Parmahi highlights VR's potential as a valuable tool in language classrooms, highlighting its role in enhancing skills and developing competencies necessary for 21st-century learners. The paper emphasizes the need to align VR features with pedagogy, indicating promising opportunities for language teachers. This work contributes significantly to understanding the growing potential of VR in language education, calls for further research in unexplored areas, and the adoption of fully immersive, cost-effective virtual technologies.

A study by Samiha Dalim, Mohd Shahrizal Sunar, Arindam Dey and Mark Billingham (2020), "Using augmented reality with speech input for non-native children's language learning". The researchers present a prototype AR interface system, TeachAR, and conduct two

experiments on English terms for colours, shapes, and spatial relationships. Comparing the AR system to conventional approaches, the findings demonstrate a considerable improvement in involvement, learning, and enjoyment. The study emphasizes the promise of augmented reality technology despite several constraints, including sample size and noise considerations. It makes recommendations for directions for further study and useful techniques to enhance young children's language learning experiences.

Li, L., Li, M., & Yu, F. (2018) carried out an empirical investigation assessing the impact of augmented reality (AR) on Taiwanese high school students' English language acquisition. The study focused on intrinsic motivation theory and examined attention, belonging, trust, and satisfaction using the ARCS model and a 34-item questionnaire. The findings demonstrated that using an augmented reality mobile application significantly increased students' enthusiasm to study English. The study emphasizes how AR might enhance language learning by boosting a sense of community, self-efficacy, and involvement. A more thorough study is necessary to investigate long-term impacts on language proficiency and handle accommodations.

Research methodologies. The research methodology used in this study aims to comprehensively examine the integration of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies in English language teaching and their impact on immersive learning experiences, student engagement, and global use. Attention is drawn. The methodology includes applying a literature review, content analysis, and SWOT analysis to ensure a holistic understanding of the topic.

A thorough literature review was conducted to establish a basic understanding of VR and AR technologies and their relevance in educational contexts. The review explored the historical development of VR and AR, their role in immersive learning, and their potential benefits for language acquisition. The emphasis was placed on understanding the ambiguities associated with using these technologies outside of an educational context.

The study aims to analyze existing content related to the use of AR and VR in language learning, particularly in teaching English. Figure 1 depicts the distribution of articles on different aspects of language learning, showing the prevalence of AR/VR tools in improving vocabulary acquisition, speaking, writing, and cultural learning. A comprehensive analysis of 1,536 documents was conducted, and the focus of the study was determined by applying additional parameters such as year of publication, document type, and source type.

The study spans a dynamic 12-year period from 2011 to 2022 to capture emerging trends. Document types include articles (1,454), reviews (252), and conference papers (35), with a focus on written

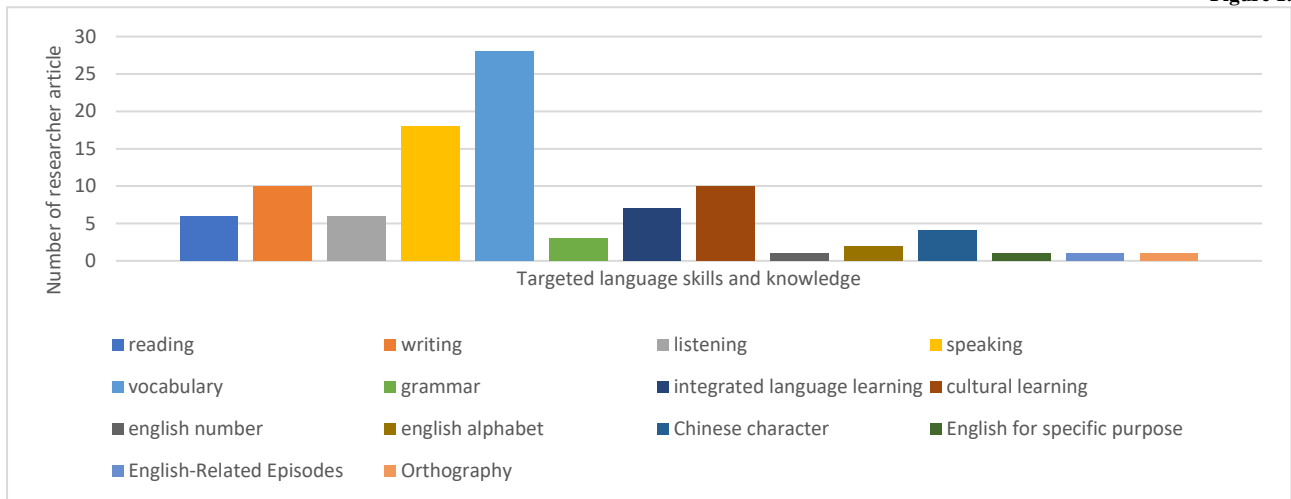
¹ Antigoni Parmaxi, (2020). Virtual reality in language learning: a systematic review and implications for research and practice. *Interactive Learning Environments* 31(3):1-13

content, excluding notes, letters, editorials, and short surveys. Source types are divided into conference proceedings (852), journals (648), and book series (283), with a restriction to publications in English.

A SWOT analysis was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of AR and VR on English language teaching. This analysis systematically identified the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to integrating AR/VR technologies. Strengths include immersive learning experiences, personalized learning paths, and global accessibility. Weaknesses include initial implementation costs, technical limitations, limited access to technology, and resistance to change. Opportunities have been identified in market growth, collaborative learning experiences, continuous technological advancements, and integration with traditional teaching methods. Threats include competition with other technologies, data security issues, a lack of standardization, and the importance of cultural sensitivity. The research methodology used a literature review, content analysis, and SWOT analysis to provide a comprehensive overview of the current landscape of AR and VR in English language teaching. The findings aim to add valuable insights into the opportunities, challenges, and strategic considerations surrounding the application of AR and VR technologies in language education. The research methodology thoroughly studies the topic, providing a deeper understanding for educators, researchers, and institutions seeking to use these technologies to improve language learning outcomes.

Analysis and results. VR stands for Virtual Reality, and AR stands for Augmented Reality. Both of these technologies are imperative for learning. Both VR and AR provide new and beneficial angles to learning that enhance student experiences. Outside of learning, there have been various uncertainties about utilizing VR and AR. Educators can use VR and AR to ensure an immersive learning experience during eLearning. With the help of VR headsets, learners can easily interact with their environment. Hence, it allows the wearer to fully immerse in the virtual learning environment, which may distinctly simulate real life. In the not-so-near future, VR headsets may transform into glasses—which is only a natural progression considering that by 2050, half of the planet will be wearing glasses. Retention rates were always a challenge in the online learning world and generally in education. Depending on what the teacher or educator is teaching, they can leverage VR technology to improve student retention rates and boost academic performance. VR is an engaging way to deliver lessons like science-based and engineering training. The reason why VR and AR can improve retention rates is that humans are fundamentally visual learners. According to research at 3M Corporation, humans tend to process visuals 6,000 times faster than text. For this reason, there’s no doubt that students or learners will grasp what’s taught faster if there’s an immersive scenario.

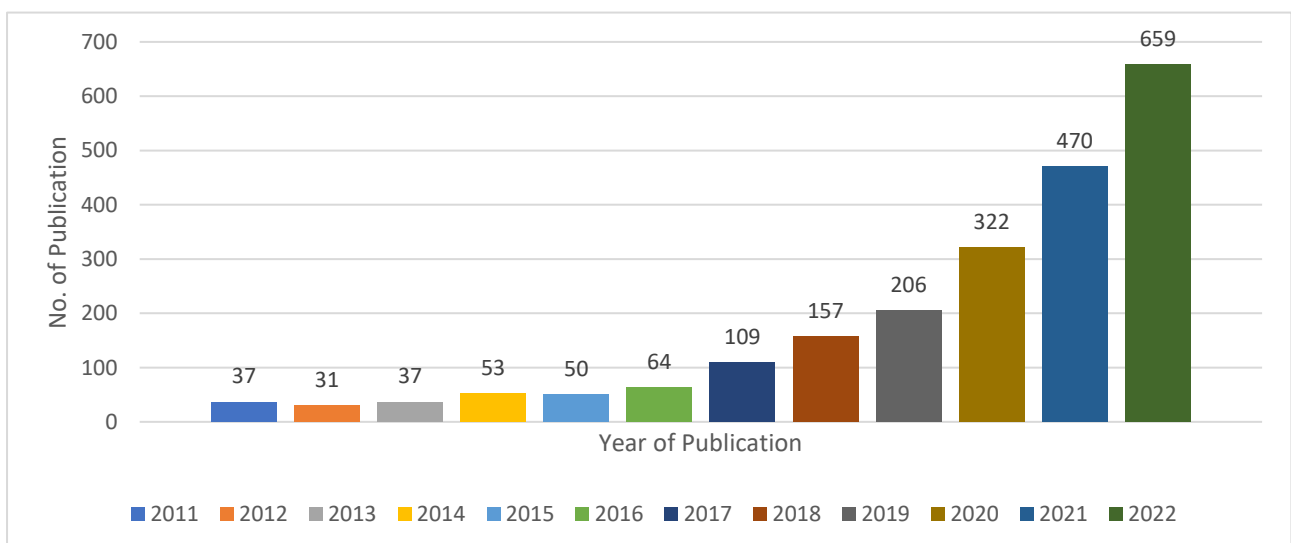
Figure 1.



As shown in Figure 1, AR and VR tools were often used for vocabulary learning. A total of 28 out of 88 articles adopted AR/VR tools to enhance vocabulary acquisition, 18 articles investigated AR and VR supported speaking, 10 studies examined AR and VR for writing, and another 10 discussed AR and VR enhanced cultural learning. In

addition, AR and VR tools were used to promote development of language skills and knowledge such as reading, listening, integral language learning, Chinese character, grammar learning and English alphabet².

Figure 2.



² Huang, X.; Zou, D.; Cheng, G.; Xie, H. A Systematic Review of AR and VR Enhanced Language Learning. Sustainability 2021, 13, 4639. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13094639>

Additional settings were applied to make research's cycle more effective including year of publication 2011–2022, document type: article 1454, review 252 and conference paper 35 documents in addition to notes, letters editorials and short surveys and source type included conference proceeding with 852, journals with 648 and book series with 283 documents while the language was only English. After execution all settings above, 1536 documents were the focus of this research and used for further analysis. Figure 2, shows the distribution of documents in related year of VR & AR in education during last 12 years.³

SWOT analysis.

Strengths:

- **Immersive Learning Experience:** AR/VR technology provides a highly immersive learning environment that allows students to engage with English in real-life scenarios. This can enhance language acquisition and retention.

- **Personalized Learning Paths:** AR/VR platforms can adapt to individual learning styles and preferences, providing personalized learning paths for students. This can lead to a more efficient and effective language learning experience⁴.

- **Global Accessibility:** Using AR/VR, English language teaching can be accessible to a global audience. Students from different nationalities can benefit from quality language education, breaking down geographical and socio-economic barriers.

- **Real-time feedback:** AR/VR systems can provide instant feedback on pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary usage. This instant communication system helps students correct mistakes in real-time and speeds up the learning process.

- **Engaging Content:** The interactive and game-like nature of AR/VR technology makes language learning more fun and engaging. This can encourage students to spend more time studying, leading to better results.

Weaknesses:

- **Upfront Implementation Costs:** Integrating AR/VR technology into language learning programs can be expensive. Institutions may face challenges with initial investments, including hardware, software development, and teacher training.

- **Technical limitations:** Dependence on technology creates the risk of technical problems such as system failures or hardware failures. These challenges can disrupt the learning process and frustrate teachers and students⁵.

- **Limited access to technology:** In some areas, students may not have the necessary AR/VR devices or a stable internet connection. This limitation can create an imbalance in educational opportunities that exclude certain demographics from technology.

- **Resistance to change:** Teachers and institutions may resist the introduction of new technologies, especially those accustomed to traditional teaching methods. Convincing teachers and stakeholders to use AR/VR in language teaching can be a gradual process.

Opportunities:

- **Market Growth:** As AR/VR technology becomes more mainstream, the market for educational software is growing. Bridging language barriers with AR/VR provides access to a growing market for institutions and developers.

- **Collaborative Learning:** AR/VR enables collaborative learning experiences that allow students to interact with peers around the world. It can enrich the language learning experience and promote intercultural communication and cooperation.

- **Continued Technological Advances:** Continued developments in AR/VR technology can lead to improvements in language learning programs. This includes more sophisticated language recognition, improved interactivity, and broader educational content.

- **Integration with traditional methods:** There is an opportunity to integrate AR/VR technology with traditional teaching methods, creating a hybrid approach that combines the strengths of both. It can appeal to a wider range of readers with different preferences⁶.

Threats:

- **Competing Technologies:** The educational technology landscape is dynamic, and AR/VR faces competition from other emerging technologies. Institutions may need to be agile to adapt to changing trends and ensure the continued relevance of language teaching methods.

- **Data Security Issues:** With the collection of personal and educational data through AR/VR platforms, there is a risk of data breaches and privacy issues. Organizations must prioritize robust security measures to protect sensitive data.

- **Lack of standardization:** A lack of standardized AR/VR content and teaching methods can lead to inconsistencies in the learning experience. Establishing industry standards will be crucial to ensure the quality and effectiveness of language teaching through AR/VR⁷.

- **Cultural sensitivity:** AR/VR content must be culturally sensitive to teach English effectively in different global contexts. Ignoring cultural nuances can lead to misunderstandings or incorrect content that hinder learning.

Bridging the language barrier with AR/VR technology in English language teaching offers excellent opportunities. Still, it comes with challenges that require careful consideration and strategic planning for successful implementation.

Discussion and suggestions. Integrating virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) into education has opened new ways to enhance the learning experience. Both technologies contribute significantly to deep learning, offering unique perspectives for enriching student engagement. The potential applications of VR and AR extend beyond traditional learning methods, especially in eLearning.

One of the notable advantages of VR technology is its ability to create immersive scenarios that allow students to interact with the virtual environment seamlessly. The shift from VR headsets to invisible forms such as glasses, is in line with emerging trends in wearable technology. As the global penetration of goggles is expected to increase, the incorporation of VR into education may become more seamless and widespread.

VR is emerging as a promising solution to the long-term problem of retention rates in online education. By taking advantage of humans' innate visual learning tendencies, VR can significantly improve the understanding and retention of educational content. As noted in a 3M Corporation study, the faster processing of graphic images compared to text highlights the potential of immersive scenarios in accelerating learning.

Figure 1 illustrates the different uses of AR and VR tools in language education. Vocabulary learning, speaking, writing, and cultural learning are among the areas where these technologies have proven effective. A comprehensive analysis of 1,536 documents, considering various parameters such as year of publication and document type, provides a detailed overview of the evolving landscape of VR and AR in education.

The strengths of AR and VR in language education are manifold. The deep learning experience provided by these technologies improves language acquisition and retention. Personalized learning paths respond to individual preferences, while global accessibility offers a broader scope for English language learning. A real-time feedback mechanism and interesting content create a more effective and exciting learning process.

While AR and VR have many advantages, challenges and weaknesses must be acknowledged. Upfront implementation costs, technical constraints, limited access to technology and resistance to change pose significant barriers. Institutions should carefully consider these issues, focusing on topics related to investment, technical failures, and fair use of technology.

Opportunities for integrating AR and VR in language education include market growth, collaborative learning experiences, technological advances, and potential integration with traditional teaching methods. As the educational software market expands, institutions have access to a growing audience. Collaborative learning facilitated by AR and VR fosters cross-cultural communication, and technological advances promise continuous improvement in language learning programs.

Competing technologies, data security issues, lack of standardization, and cultural sensitivity issues are potential threats to the effective implementation of AR and VR in language education. The dynamic nature of the educational technology landscape requires institutions to adapt. In addition, data security and standardization of content and methods are essential to avoid disruptions and inconsistencies in the learning experience.

³ Abdullah M. Al-Ansi, Mohammed Jabooob, Askar Garad, Ahmed Al-Ansi (2023). Analyzing augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) recent development in education. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open* Volume 8, Issue 1, 2023, 100532.

⁴ EdTech Solutions: Revolutionizing Education in the Digital Age - Tech Techno. <https://techtechno.com/edtech-solutions/>

⁵ Survey Questions For Students About Online Learning | Self Improvement Ideas. <https://www.selfimprovementhashtags.com/survey-questions-for-students-about-online-learning/>

⁶ The case of online education - NIT. <https://www.nit.bg/en/blog/news-2015/online-education>

⁷ The European Profiling Grid (EPG) Project - Equals. <https://www.equals.org/the-european-profiling-grid-epg-project/>

Although integrating AR and VR in English language teaching has enormous potential, careful consideration and strategic planning are essential to overcome challenges and fully realize the benefits. Addressing identified weaknesses and threats through well-thought-out implementation strategies paves the way for a more inclusive, engaging and effective language learning experience.

Conclusion. In conclusion, integrating augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) technologies in English language teaching represents a transformative shift in overcoming language barriers. This study explores the current landscape of English language education, highlighting the limitations of traditional methods and the urgent need for innovative solutions. Examining the immersive experiences provided by AR and VR, the study shows how these technologies can effectively bridge language gaps. The future of English education lies in leveraging the interactive and engaging nature of AR and VR to foster a dynamic and inclusive learning environment. This research provides valuable insights into the educational technology debate by advocating a paradigm shift toward interactive and personalized approaches to language teaching. The literature review highlights the growing potential

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of VR in language education and emphasizes the importance of aligning VR features with pedagogy. Notable studies, such as Dalim et al. (2020), demonstrate the promise of AR in improving language learning experiences for non-native children. In addition, empirical studies such as Lee, Lee, and Yu (2018) highlight the positive effects of AR on high school students' English language acquisition. A SWOT analysis thoroughly explains the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with integrating AR and VR. Strengths include immersive learning experiences, personalized learning paths, and global accessibility. However, initial implementation costs, technical limitations, and resistance to change must be carefully addressed. Although AR and VR greatly benefit language education, strategic planning is essential to solving the problems. Opportunities for development, collaborative learning, and technological advancements must be seized, and threats such as data security issues and a lack of standardization must be addressed. Overcoming these challenges through thoughtful implementation strategies paves the way for a more inclusive, engaging, and practical language learning experience.

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TA'LIMDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING ROLI

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Raqamli texnologiyalar, raqamli sinf, ta'lim, o'quvchilar, o'qitish, rivojlanish, VR, iqtisodiy o'sish

ANNOTATSIYA

Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining 2030-yilgacha barqaror rivojlanish kun tartibining asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri sifatli ta'limdir. U barcha uchun inklyuziv va teng sifatli ta'limni ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Raqamli texnologiyalar ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun muhim vosita sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Ushbu texnologiyalar ta'lim tizimiga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Yaqinda bo'lgan COVID-19 pandemiyasi ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llashni yanada institutsionalizatsiya qildi. Raqamli texnologiyalar butun ta'lim tizimida paradigmani o'zgartirmoqda. U nafaqat bilim yetkazib beruvchi, balki axborotning hammuallifi, maslahatchisi va baholovchisi hamdir. Ta'limdagi texnologik takomillashtirish o'quvchilar hayotini osonlashtirmoqda. Hozirgi kunda o'quvchilar qog'oz va qalamdan foydalanish o'rniga taqdimotlar va loyihalarni yaratish uchun turli xil dasturiy ta'minot va vositalardan foydalanadilar. Noutbuklar to'plami bilan solishtirganda, iPad nisbatan yengil. Og'ir kitobdan farqli o'laroq, elektron kitobni o'qish osonroq. Ushbu usullar tadqiqotga qiziqishni oshirishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqola ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj haqida qisqacha ma'lumot beradi va ta'limdagi asosiy ilovalar hamda muammolarni muhokama qiladi.

Kirish. Barqaror rivojlanish ta'limga bog'liq bo'lgan ijtimoiy farovonlikni o'z ichiga oladi. Axborot texnologiyalari umumiy bilimlarni tarqatish uchun paydo bo'ldi va ta'lim islohotlarining asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuchi hisoblanadi. Mobil qurilmalar, aqlli planshetlar, MOOC texnologiyasi, noutbuklar, simulyatsiyalar, dinamik vizualizatsiya va virtual laboratoriyalar kabi yangi texnologiyalar yordamida o'qitish vositalarining joriy etilishi maktab va muassasalardagi ta'limni o'zgartirdi. Narsalar interneti (IoT) yosh miyalarni tarbiyalashning eng tejankor usullaridan biri ekanligi isbotlangan. Bu, shuningdek, hamma uchun jahon darajasidagi ta'lim tajribasini integratsiyalashning mustahkam mexanizmidir. Ta'lim texnologiyalari korxonalar doimiy ravishda tegishli ta'lim muassasalariga ega bo'lmagan shaxslar uchun ta'lim olish imkoniyatini kengaytirish uchun yangi yechimlarni yaratishga harakat qilmoqda. Ijtimoiy media o'rganish vositasi sifatida uzoq yo'lni bosib o'tdi. Ko'p sonli o'qituvchilar va o'quvchilar ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan umumiy elektron ta'lim tajribasining muhim elementi sifatida foydalanadilar. Bu bugungi kunda muhim mavzular haqida ma'lumot almashish uchun muhim joy. Ijtimoiy media saytlari istalgan joyda, istalgan vaqtda ma'lumot almashish imkoniyatidan tashqari, ijtimoiy faoliyat va ehtimol yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish uchun tarmoq imkoniyatlarini yaratishning ajoyib manbayidir.

An'anaviy sinf ko'rsatmalari darhol o'quv muhitini, tezroq baholashni va ko'proq ishtirok etishni ta'minlay olmaydi. Aksincha, raqamli ta'lim vositalari va texnologiyalari bu bo'shliqni to'ldiradi. Bunday texnologiyalarni taqdim etadigan ba'zi samaralar an'anaviy ta'lim metodologiyalari bilan tengsizdir. Smartfonlar va boshqa simsiz texnologiya qurilmalari keng omma orasida ommalashib borayotgan bir paytda, maktablar va ta'lim muassasalari texnologiyani sinfga joylashtirish orqali ulardan samarali foydalanishlari mumkin. Darhaqiqat, bugungi texnologiyaning moslashuvchanligi va bezovtalanmaydigan xarakteri o'rganishni keyingi avlod uchun yanada jozibador qiladi. Biroq, bu birinchi navbatda boshqarishning dahshatli usuli bo'lishi mumkin, chunki an'anaviy o'qituvchilar maktabga zamonaviy texnologiya va gadgetlarni kiritishga ikkilanib, ularni aqlli o'quv yordami emas, balki chalg'ituvchi vosita sifatida ko'rishadi. Sinf jadvallari, topshiriqlar jadvallari, ekskursiyalar, ma'ruzachilar tadbirlari, imtihonlar jadvallari yoki semestr tanaffuslarini ko'rsatishimiz mumkin bo'lgan onlayn sinf taqdimi o'quvchilarga shunga mos ravishda rejalashtirishga yordam beradi.

COVID-19 pandemiyasi, blokirovka va karantin bizning leksikonimizga yaqinda kirib kelgan uchta tushunchadir. Butun dunyo odamlari koronavirus epidemiyasi sabab bo'lgan falokatdan xabardor. Ushbu inqiroz sharoitida raqamli texnologiyalar hech bo'lmaganda

ta'lim tizimini barqaror ushlab turadi. Texnologiyani ta'limga integratsiyalash o'quvchilarga qiziqarli ta'lim tajribasini taqdim etadi, bu esa ularga chalg'imasdan mavzuga ko'proq qiziqishni saqlab qolish imkonini beradi. Sinfda proyektorlar, kompyuterlar va boshqa zamonaviy texnik vositalardan foydalanish o'quvchilar uchun o'qishni qiziqarli qilishi mumkin. Sinfda texnologiya resurslari, og'zaki taqdimotlar va guruh ishtirokini o'z ichiga olgan vazifalarni o'rnatish orqali o'quvchilarning o'rganishi yanada dinamik va qiziqarli bo'lishi mumkin. Ishtirok etish og'zaki muloqotdan tashqari ham cho'zilishi mumkin.

Tarqatma materiallar va kitoblar uchun kamroq qog'ozdan foydalanishning atrof-muhitga ta'siridan tortib, vaqtni tejash va tadqiqot qulayligigacha, raqamli o'rganish xarajatlarni kamaytirish, resurslardan yaxshiroq foydalanish, barqarorlikni rag'batlantirish o'quvchilar va o'qituvchilar uchun ta'sir doirasini kengaytirishning ajoyib usuli hisoblanadi. Texnologiya zamonaviy hayot va jamiyatning ko'plab jabhalarida keng tarqalgan hamda o'zaro bog'liqdir. Dunyoni qamrab olgan raqamli inqilob ta'lim sohasiga ham singib keta boshladi. U o'quvchilarning o'rganish usullarini tez o'zgartirmoqda va natijada texnologiya ta'limni yanada arzon va qulayroq qilib, uni yaxshilashi kutilmoqda. Ushbu maqola raqamli texnologiyalarning ta'limda qo'llanilishi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot beradi. Keyingi uchta bo'limga ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj muhokama qilinadi va raqamli sinflar va ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash haqida qisqacha ma'lumot beriladi. Undan so'ng ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarning muammolari bo'limi hamda ta'limdagi raqamli texnologiyalarning kelajagi muhokama qilinadi.

Tadqiqot maqsadlari. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy tadqiqot maqsadlari quyidagilardan iborat:

- Ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarga bo'lgan ehtiyojni o'rganish;
- Ta'limda raqamli sinfning ahamiyati haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berish va ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash rolini aniqlash;
- Ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarning muhim muammolarini aniqlash.

Adabiyotlar sharhi. Raqamli texnologiyalarning ta'limga integratsiyalashuvi so'nggi yillarda an'anaviy ta'lim paradigmalarni o'zgartirib, ta'lim kelajagini shakllantirishga katta e'tibor qaratmoqda. Ushbu adabiyot sharhi raqamli texnologiyalarning ta'limdagi ko'p qirrali rolini o'rganuvchi turli ilmiy maqolalardagi asosiy topilmalar va tushunchalarni o'rganadi. Tanlangan maqolalar bir qator istiqbollar, metodologiyalar va asosiy nuqtalarni o'z ichiga oladi, bu dinamik sohadagi tadqiqotlarning hozirgi holatini har tomonlama ko'rib chiqadi.

Anderson va boshqalar (2018) raqamli texnologiyalar o'quvchilarning oliy ta'limdagi faolligiga ta'sirini o'rganadi. Tadqiqot raqamli vositalar o'quvchilarning ishtiroki va o'zaro ta'sirini qanday yaxshilash yoki to'sqinlik qilishini baholash uchun so'rovlar va sifatli interv'yularni birlashtirgan aralash usullardan foydalanadi. Topilmalar onlayn forumlar va hamkorlik platformalari kabi ba'zi raqamli texnologiyalar o'rtasidagi ijobiy bog'liqlikni va o'quvchilar faolligining yuqori darajasini ta'kidlaydi.

Virtual ta'lim muhitlari (VLE) zamonaviy ta'limning ajralmas qismiga aylandi. Jonson va Smit (2019) o'quvchilarning ta'lim natijalarini qo'llab-quvvatlashda VLE samaradorligini o'rganadi. An'anaviy sinf xonalari va virtual o'quv muhitlarining qiyosiy tahliliga asoslanib, tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, yaxshi mo'ljallangan VLElar yanada interaktiv va shaxsiylashtirilgan o'rganish tajribasini rivojlantirishi mumkin, bu esa akademik samaradorlikni oshirish va bilimlarni saqlashga hissa qo'shadi.

Raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash o'sishda davom etar ekan, samarali texnologiya integratsiyasini ta'minlashda o'qituvchilarning roli katta bo'ladi. Hargreaves va Fullan (2020) raqamli asrda o'qituvchilarning kasbiy rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq muammolar va imkoniyatlarni tanqidiy tahlil qiladi. Maqolada ta'lim texnologiyasining rivojlanayotgan landshaftini boshqarish va uning o'quvchilarning ta'lim natijalariga potensial ta'sirini maksimal darajada oshirish uchun o'qituvchilarni doimiy ravishda o'qitish va qo'llab-quvvatlash muhimligi ta'kidlanadi.

Ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarni qamrab olish va barcha o'quvchilar uchun ochiq bo'lishini ta'minlash dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Smit va Braun (2017) turli xil raqamli vositalarning foydalanish imkoniyatlarini va ularning turli xil o'quvchilar, jumladan, nogironlar uchun ta'sirini o'rganadi. Tadqiqot inklyuzivlikni rag'batlantirish va o'quvchilarning turli xil ta'lim ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun ta'lim texnologiyasida universal dizayn tamoyillari zarurligini ta'kidlaydi.

Gamifikatsiya o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasi va faolligini oshirish uchun mashhur strategiya sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Vang va boshqalar (2018) o'yin hamda ta'limning kesishuvini o'rganadi, o'yinlardagi elementlarning o'quvchilar motivatsiyasi va o'quv natijalariga ta'sirini o'rganadi. Tadqiqot o'yinni ta'lim sharoitida samarali qiladigan dizayn tamoyillari haqida tushuncha beradi va o'quv dizayni uchun potensial ta'sirlarni muhokama qiladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiya. Ushbu maqolani yozish davomida ikkilamchi tahlil usulidan foydalanildi. Bunda tahlil va natijalar uchun UNESCO ma'lumotlar bazasidagi jadval va grafiklardan foydalangan holda tahlil qilindi. Grafiklarni ikkilamchi tahlil qilish orqali ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va ma'lumotlarni uzatish uchun diagrammalar, grafiklar va diagrammalar kabi vizual tasvirlardan foydalanishni anglatadi. Ushbu usul tadqiqot, biznes, ta'lim va qaror qabul qilish kabi turli sohalarda bir qator afzalliklarni taqdim etadi.

Ikkilamchi tahlil metodi ma'lumotlarni tushunish va uzatish uchun kuchli, ko'p qirrali yondashuvni taklif qiladi. Bu insonning vizual ma'lumotni samarali qayta ishlash qobiliyatidan foydalanadi va uni turli fanlarda muhim vositaga aylantiradi.

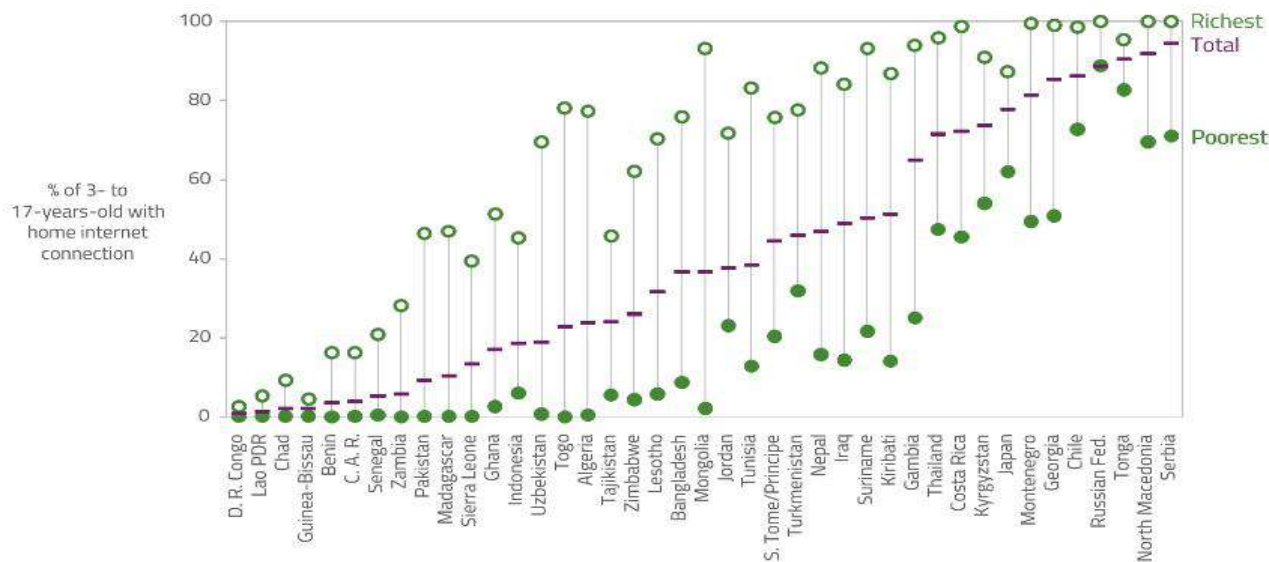
Tahlil va natijalar. Birinchi savol shunday bo'lishi kerak: Ta'limdagi eng muhim muammolar nima? Muhokama uchun asos sifatida quyidagi uchta muammoni ko'rib chiqamiz:

1. *Tenglik va inklyuzivlik:* Inson xohlagan ta'limni tanlash va ta'lim orqali o'z salohiyatini to'liq ro'yobga chiqarish huquqini amalga oshirish tenglik maqsadiga mos keladimi? Agar yo'q bo'lsa, qanday qilib ta'lim buyuk tenglashtiruvchi bo'lishi mumkin?

2. *Sifat:* Ta'lim mazmuni va taqdim etilishi jamiyatlarni barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishishda qo'llab-quvvatlaydimi? Agar shunday bo'lmasa, ta'lim o'quvchilarga nafaqat bilim olishga, balki o'zgarishlar agenti bo'lishga qanday yordam berishi mumkin?

3. *Samaradorlik:* O'quvchilarni sinflarda o'qitishning joriy institutsional tartibi tenglik va sifatga erishishni qo'llab-quvvatlaydimi? Agar shunday bo'lmasa, qanday qilib ta'lim individuallashtirilgan ta'lim va ijtimoiylashuv ehtiyojlarini muvozanatlashi mumkin?

Tenglik va inklyuzivlik masalasiga kelganda, AKT va xususan, raqamli texnologiyalar ayrim noqulay guruhlar uchun ta'limga kirish narxini pasaytirishga yordam beradi: O'lis hududlarda yashovchilar o'qishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqdalar, vaqtlari yo'q yoki o'tmishdagi ta'lim imkoniyatlaridan mahrum bo'lganlar. Ammo raqamli texnologiyalarga kirish tez sur'atlar bilan kengaygan bo'lsa-da, kirishda chuqur tafovut mavjud. Imkoniyatli guruhlar kamroq qurilmalarga ega, internetga kamroq ulangan (1-rasm) va uyda kamroq resurslar mavjud. Ko'pgina texnologiyalarning narxi tez pasayib bormoqda, ammo ba'zilar uchun hali ham juda yuqori. Yaxshiroq uy xo'jaliklari texnologiyani ertaroq sotib olishlari mumkin, bu ularga ko'proq afzalliklarni beradi va nomutanosiblikni oshiradi. Texnologiyalardan foydalanishdagi tengsizlik ta'lim olishda mavjud tengsizlikni kuchaytiradi, bu zaiflik COVID-19 maktablarining yopilishi paytida namoyon bo'ladi.



1-rasm: Internetga ulanish tengligi

Uyda internetga ulangan 3 yoshdan 17 yoshgacha bo'lgan o'smirlar ulushi, boylik kvintiliga ko'ra, tanlangan mamlakatlar, 2017–19

Ta'lim sifati ko'p qirrali tushunchadir. U tegishli ma'lumotlarni (masalan, texnologik infratuzilmaning mavjudligi), tayyorlangan o'qituvchilarni (masalan, sinflarda texnologiyadan foydalanish bo'yicha o'qituvchilar standartlari), tegishli kontentni (masalan, o'quv dasturiga raqamli savodxonlikni integratsiyalashuvi) va individual ta'lim natijalarini (masalan, o'qish va o'qish malakasining minimal darajalari va matematika) tahlil qiladi. Ammo ta'lim sifati ijtimoiy natijalarni ham qamrab olishi kerak. O'quvchilar bilim oladigan idish bo'lishlari yetarli emas; ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va ekologik jihatdan barqaror rivojlanishga erishish uchun undan foydalana olishlari kerak.

Raqamli texnologiyalar ta'lim sifatini qay darajada oshirishi haqida turlicha qarashlar mavjud. Ba'zilarning ta'kidlashicha, raqamli texnologiya, qoida tariqasida, qiziqarli o'quv muhitini yaratadi, o'quvchilar tajribasini jonlantiradi, vaziyatlarni simulyatsiya qiladi, hamkorlikni osonlashtiradi va aloqalarni kengaytiradi. Ammo boshqalarning ta'kidlashicha, raqamli texnologiya ta'limga individual yondashuvni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi, bu esa o'quvchilarning real hayot sharoitida bir-birlarini kuzatish orqali ijtimoiylashish va o'rganish imkoniyatlarini kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, yangi texnologiya ba'zi cheklolarni yengib o'tganidek, u o'z muammolarini ham keltirib chiqaradi. Ekranda ishlash vaqtining ko'payishi jismoniy va ruhiy salomatlikka salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi bilan bog'liq. Yetarli tartibga

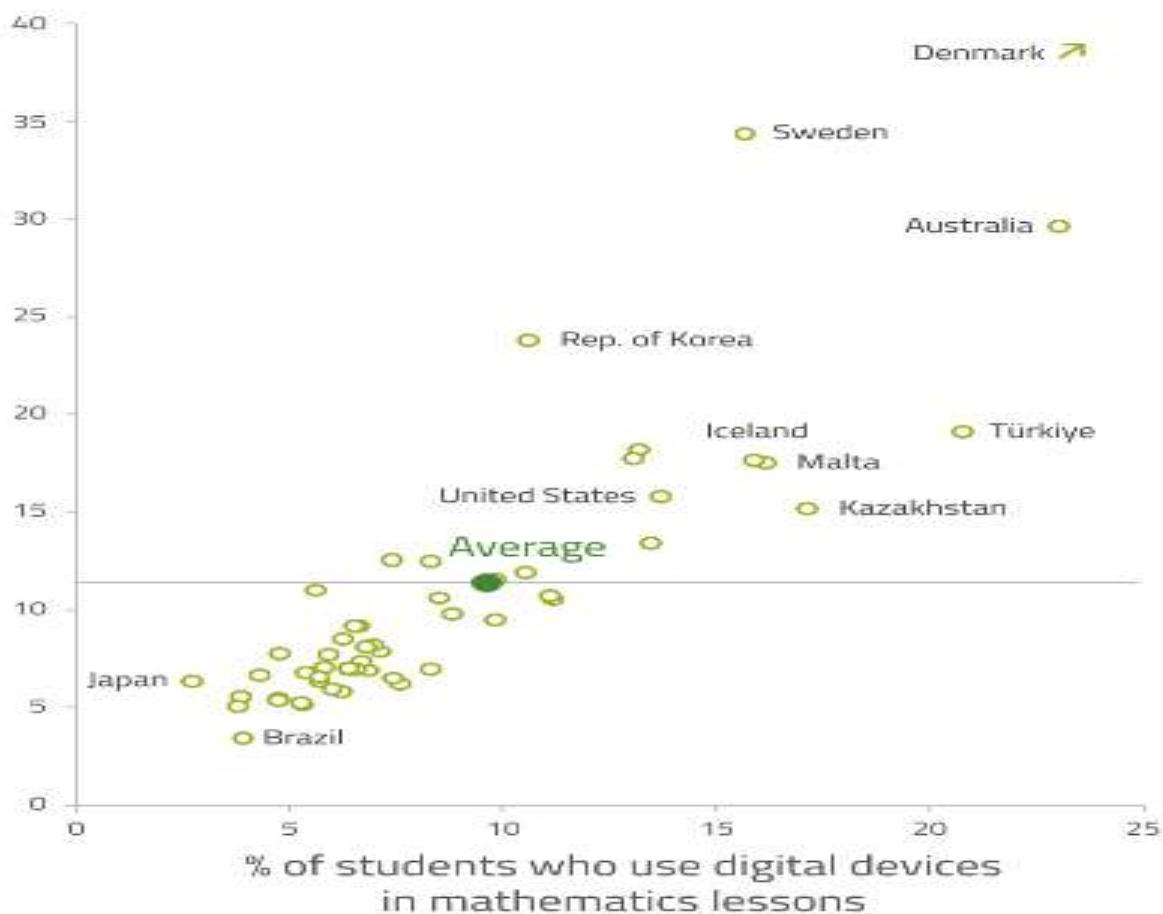
solinmagani shaxsiy ma'lumotlardan tijorat maqsadlarida ruxsatsiz foydalanishga olib keldi. Raqamli texnologiya, shuningdek, noto'g'ri ma'lumotlar va nafrat so'zlarini, jumladan, ta'lim orqali tarqatishga yordam berdi.

Texnologiya favqulodda vaziyatlarda ta'limning uzluksizligini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. 2020-yilda inqiroz sharoitida 101 ta masofaviy ta'lim loyihasini xaritalash shuni ko'rsatdiki, 70% radio, televizor va oddiy mobil telefonlardan foydalangan. Nigeriyadagi "Boko Haram" inqirozi davrida "Texnologiyani yaxshilash uchun hamma uchun ta'lim" dasturi 22000 ta kam ta'minlangan bolalarning o'qish davomiyligini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun mobil telefonlar va radiolardan foydalangan, bunda savodxonlik va hisoblash ko'nikmalari sezilarli darajada yaxshilangan. Biroq, qayd etilgan ba'zi cheklangan ta'sirlarga qaramay, favqulodda vaziyatlarda ta'lim texnologiyasini qat'iy baholash nuqtayi nazaridan sezilarli bo'shliqlar mavjud. Shu bilan birga, aksariyat loyihalar nodavlat ishtirokchilar tomonidan qisqa muddatli inqirozga qarshi choralar sifatida olib borilib, barqarorlik bilan bog'liq muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi; ta'lim vazirliklari 101 ta loyihaning atigi 12 foizini amalga oshirgan.

Texnologiya COVID-19 davrida o'rganishni qo'llab-quvvatladi, ammo millionlab odamlar e'tibordan chetda qoldi. Maktablar yopilganda, ta'lim vazirliklarining 95 foizi masofaviy ta'limning bir turini amalga oshirdi va bu dunyo bo'ylab 1 milliarddan ortiq o'quvchini qamrab olishi mumkin. Pandemiya paytida foydalanilgan resurslarning aksariyati birinchi navbatda oldingi favqulodda vaziyatlar yoki qishloq

ta'limiga javob sifatida ishlab chiqilgan, ba'zi mamlakatlar masofaviy ta'lim bo'yicha o'n yillik tajribaga asoslanadi. Syerra-Leone, maktablar yopilganidan bir hafta o'tgach, Ebola inqirozi davrida ishlab chiqilgan Radio o'qitish dasturini qayta tikladi. Meksika o'zining Telesekundaria dasturidan ta'limning barcha darajalariga mazmunini kengaytirdi. Biroq, kamida yarim milliard yoki butun dunyo bo'ylab o'quvchilarning 31 foizi – asosan eng kambag'al (72 foiz) va qishloq joylaridagi (70 foiz) o'quvchilarga masofaviy ta'lim orqali erisha olmadi. Garchi mamlakatlarning 91% maktablar yopilganda masofaviy ta'limni o'tkazish uchun onlayn ta'lim platformalaridan foydalangan bo'lsa-da, platformalar butun dunyo bo'ylab o'quvchilarning to'rtidan bir qismiga yetdi. Qolganlari uchun radio va televidenie kabi past texnologiyali aralashuvlar asosan interaktivlikni oshirish uchun qog'ozga asoslangan materiallar va mobil telefonlar bilan birgalikda ishlatilgan.

Sinflarda AKTdan foydalanishning tarqalishi hatto dunyoning eng boy mamlakatlarida ham yuqori darajada emas. 2018-yilgi PISA natijalariga ko'ra, 50 dan ortiq ishtirokchi ta'lim tizimidagi 15 yoshli o'quvchilarning atigi 10 foizi o'rtacha hisobda matematika va tabiatshunoslik darslarida haftasiga bir soatdan ko'proq raqamli qurilmalardan foydalangan (2- rasm) . 2018-yilgi Xalqaro kompyuter va axborot savodxonligi tadqiqoti (ICILS) shuni ko'rsatdiki, 12 ta ishtirokchi ta'lim tizimida sinflardagi simulyatsiya va modellashirish dasturlari o'quvchilarning uchdan biridan ko'prog'i uchun mavjud bo'lib, mamlakat darajasi Italiyada 8% dan Finlyandiya 91% gacha.



2-rasm: Hatto yuqori o'rt va yuqori daromadli mamlakatlarda ham matematika va tabiiy fanlar sinflarida texnologiyadan foydalanish

Matematik yoki tabiiy fanlar sinfidagi darslarda haftasiga kamida bir soat raqamli qurilmalardan foydalangan 15 yoshli o'quvchilar foizi, tanlangan o'rtadan yuqori va yuqori daromadli mamlakatlar, 2018

2008 yildan 2019 yilgacha chop etilgan 43 ta tadqiqotning meta-tahlili raqamli o'yinlar matematikada kognitiv va xulq-atvor natijalarini yaxshilashini aniqladi. Interfaol doskalar pedagogika bilan yaxshi integratsiyalashgan holda o'qitish va o'rganishni qo'llab-quvvatlashi mumkin; ammo Buyuk Britaniyada, keng ko'lami qabul qilinishiga qaramay, ular asosan qora taxtalarni almashtirish uchun ishlatilgan. Texnik, kasbiy va ilmiy fanlar bo'yicha hayotga o'xshash sharoitlarda

takroriy amaliyot uchun tajribaviy o'rganish vositasi sifatida qo'llaniladigan kengaytirilgan, aralash yoki virtual reallik har doim ham real hayotdagi o'qitish kabi samarali bo'lavermaydi, lekin boshqa raqamli usullardan, masalan, video namoyishlardan ustun bo'lishi mumkin.

Muhokama. Raqamli texnologiyalar o'quvchilarga o'z kompyuterlari qulayligidan dunyoni his qilish va uzoq joylarga borish imkonini beradi. Video konferensiya tizimlari mavzu bo'yicha mutaxassisni qayerda bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, sinfimizga yuzma-yuz olib kelishni osonlashtiradi. Biz boshqa muassasadagi bolalar bilan sinfda

video konferensiyani osongina tashkil qilishimiz mumkin. Onlayn so'rovlar va boshqa raqamli texnologiyalar barcha o'quvchilarni, odatda sinfda qo'llarini ko'tarmaydigan qo'rqq bolalarni jalb qiladi. Onlayn jalb qilish vositalari kurs materiallari va topshiriqlari haqida ma'lumot olish uchun o'quvchilar bilan muntazam ravishda ro'yxatdan o'tish imkonini beradi. O'quvchi tushunchalaridan o'quvchilar kurashayotgan sohalarni aniqlash uchun ham foydalanish mumkin. O'quvchilarga javob berish tizimlari o'quvchilarga darsda qatnashish va mukofot olish imkonini berish orqali sinfda raqamli fuqarolikni targ'ib qiladi. Maktablar bizning jamiyatimizda muhim rol o'ynaydi va ularning yopilishi ko'plab oilalar hamda bolalarning psixologik farovonligi uchun katta oqibatlar olib keladi. Raqamli texnologiyalar bu qiyinchilikni osonlikcha yengishi mumkin. Onlayn ta'lim o'quvchilarga o'z tezligida o'rganish, videolarni to'xtatib turish va qayta ko'rish va kurs mazmunini mustaqil ravishda o'rganish imkonini beradi.

Viktorinalar ta'lim texnologiyasi yordam berishi mumkin bo'lgan yana bir faol o'rganish strategiyasidir. O'quvchilar sinfda birgalikda loyiha ustida ishlashni boshlashlari va ijtimoiy media, interfaol doskalar va boshqa texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda ravon hamkorlik qilishlari, muloqot qilishlari va bir-biridan g'oyalarni o'zaro bog'lashlari mumkin. Jismoniy, ijtimoiy cheklolvar o'quvchilarga istalgan joydan va istalgan vaqtda hamkorlik qilish imkonini beradi. Texnologiya, shuningdek, o'quvchilarga spontan muhokamalarga qo'shilish va mavzu bo'yicha har qanday qiyinchilik yoki savollarga darhol javob olish imkonini berdi. O'z-o'zidan o'rganish va individual tafovutlar tufayli o'quvchilar deyarli har doim o'z ishlarini turli vaqtlarda yakunlaydilar. Bu sodir bo'lganda, o'quvchilar e'tiborini saqlash ularga o'quv filmlari, kursga asoslangan o'yinlar yoki interaktiv o'quv vositalaridan foydalanish imkoniyatini berish kabi oddiy. Natijada, tezroq o'qiydigan o'quvchilar endi o'qishni davom ettirishdan oldin barcha hamkasblari tugashini kutishlari shart emas, sekinroq o'quvchilar esa o'z ishlarini tezda bajarishga vasvasaga solmaydilar.

Ushbu Ta'lim 4.0 dasturi ta'limni yaxshilash va kelajak avlod salohiyatini yaxshiroq tayyorlash uchun kelajakdagi maktablarda amalga oshiriladi. Bundan tashqari, sun'iy intellekt, haydovchisiz avtomobillarning yanada samarali harakatlanishiga yordam beradi va zararli chiqindilarni kamaytiradi. Materialshunos olimlar sun'iy intellektdan biologik parchalanadigan plastmassa o'rnini bosuvchi moddalar va dengizlarimizni tozalash texnikasini ishlab chiqarish uchun foydalanmoqda. Qayta ishlash va qayta ishlash oddiy protseduralar bo'lib tuyulishi mumkin, ammo ular barqarorlikni oshirish bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarni oshirish uchun juda samarali vositalardir. Iste'molchilar plastik chiqindilarni kamaytirish uchun shishalarni qayta ishlatdimi yoki tashlab ketilgan narsalarni yangi mahsulotlarga aylantiruvchi korxonalar bo'ladimi, qayta ishlash barqarorlik uchun o'yinni o'zgartiradi.

Kichik, o'rta va yirik ta'lim texnologiyalari kompaniyalari kelajakda ko'payishni boshladilar va akademik muassasalarga turli xil yangi raqamli yechimlarni taklif qilmoqdalar. Bu butun mamlakat bo'ylab raqamli infratuzilma sifatini yaxshilaydi, innovatsion ta'lim

texnologiyalarini kengroq omma uchun qulayroq qiladi. Biz barcha til chegaralari olib tashlanishini va mintaqaviy tillardagi o'quv resurslarining onlayn mavjudligini ko'ramiz. Elektron ta'lim va m-learning dasturlari o'quvchilar hamda o'qituvchilarga katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanish imkonini beradi. Texnologiya ta'lim kelajagini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynasa-da, yangi o'qitish vositalaridan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlash sinfda insoniy aloqaning muhimligini tushunadigan yangi avlod o'qituvchilarini talab qiladi. Bu ta'lim sohasida qoniqarli va qiziqarli martaba olib kelishi mumkin. O'quvchilar bugungi va kelajakdagi afzalliklarini maksimal darajada oshirish uchun yangi ta'lim texnologiyasidan foydalanish uchun zarur bo'lgan bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lalilar. Kelgusi yillarda ta'lim tendensiyalari o'sib borayotgan internet imkoniyatlari va tarmoq sig'imini kuzatib boradi, bu esa innovatsion texnologiyalarni sinflarga kiritishni osonlashtiradi. Biroq, oflayn (sinfda) o'qitish va o'qitishni to'liq almashtirib bo'lmaydi. Shunday qilib, biz gibrid o'qitish va o'rganish davriga yetib keldik, bu yerda ham onlayn, ham oflayn tizimlar natijalarni yaxshilash uchun birlashtirilgan va Ta'lim 4.0 ni joriy etish natijasi sifatida ko'zda tutilgan.

Xulosa. Sinfdagi raqamli texnologiya o'quvchilarga alohida ehtiyojlarga ega bo'lganlarga yordam berish uchun mo'ljallangan turli xil dasturiy ta'minot va gadjetlarga ishora qiladi. O'qituvchining takroriy, ko'p vaqt talab qiladigan vazifalar sonini kamaytirishning eng samarali yo'li darsda texnologiyadan foydalanishdir. Ta'lim texnologiyalari ilovalari davomatni kuzatish va ishlash monitoringi kabi kundalik operatsiyalarni avtomatlashtirish yoki qisman avtomatlashtirish orqali ko'p vaqt va energiyani tejash imkonini beradi. O'quvchilarga texnologiyadan mas'uliyatli va strategik foydalanishni o'rgatadi, bu ularga qaror qabul qilishda va o'z-o'zini intizomni rivojlantirishda yordam beradi. Ta'limdagi texnologiya o'quvchilarga umrbod ta'lim olishga tayyorgarlik ko'rishga yordam beradi. Bu texnologiyalar o'quvchilarga virtual dunyo va o'z ta'lim uslublariga ko'ra raqamli bilimlardan foydalanish erkinligini ta'minlaydi. O'qitish va o'rganishni moslashtiradigan raqamli kontent ishlab chiqarish vositalari tufayli o'quvchilar o'z tezligida o'qishlari mumkin. Raqamli sinf o'quvchilarga ta'lim berish uchun elektron qurilmalar, dasturlardan foydalaniladi va texnologiyani ta'limga kiritadi. An'anaviy sinf xonasi komputerlar va Internet orqali raqamli sinfga aylantiriladi. O'quvchilar texnologiya va murakkab asbob-uskunalar yordamida yanada samaraliroq o'rganishlari va muvaffaqiyatlarini kuzatishlari mumkin. Yaqin kunlarda ushbu texnologiyalar o'quvchilarning raqamli ta'lim muhiti va samaradorligini oshirish uchun ta'limga muvaffaqiyatli tatbiq etiladi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar iqlim o'zgarishi, havo va suv xavfsizligi, biologik xilmaxillikni muhofaza qilish, falokatlariga chidamlilik va boshqalar kabi sohalarda uzoq muddatli qarorlar qabul qilish uchun murakkab ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va boshqarishda, ijtimoiy o'sishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular uzoq muddatli mahsulot ishlab chiqarishda ekologik va ekologik muammolarni keskin kamaytirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu texnologiyalar tanazzulni, ifloslanishni va boshqa salbiy ekologik ta'sirlarni kamaytiradi.

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MATEMATIKANI O'QITISHDA QIYOSIY USULLAR VA O'QUV TEXNOLOGIYALARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi matematika ta'limida qo'llaniladigan turli xil o'qitish uslublari va texnologiyalarini o'rganish va solishtirishdir. Tadqiqot matematikani o'rganish tajribasini yaxshilash bo'yicha tushuncha berishdan, maqsad an'anaviy o'qitish usullarining zamonaviy texnologil yondashuvlarga nisbatan samaradorligini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Matematikani o'qitishda qiyosiy usullar va o'quv texnologiyalari haqida muhim bo'lgan mavzular tilga olingan, masalan, turli usullar va texnologiyalar matematika o'qitishida qanday yordam berishi mumkinligi, virtual darslar, interaktiv darslar, matematika darslarida qo'llaniladigan audio-vizual vositalar va boshqalar

Kirish. Jahonda globallashev jarayonlari sharoitida ilm-fan, texnika va madaniyat taraqqiyotining muhim omili sifatida ta'lim tizimlariga bo'lgan talabni kengaytirish, uning mazmuni, shakl va o'qitish uslublarini, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini samarali tashkil etish hamda boshqarish faoliyati mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj yanada kuchaymoqda.

Matematikani o'qitishga qiyosiy usullar va o'quv texnologiyalari sodda o'quv jarayoniga o'xshatadi. Bugungi kunda, o'quv texnologiyalari matematika o'qitishda ahamiyatli o'rin egallaydi. Bu usullar o'quvchilarning matematika bilimlarini oshirish va rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Yangi o'quv texnologiyalari, masalan, kompyuter dasturlar, interaktiv darsliklar, online ma'ruzalar va matematika o'rganish uchun maxsus dasturlar, o'quvchilar uchun matematika mavzularini o'rganishni oson va qiziqarli qiladi. Ushbu texnologiyalar o'quvchilarga amaliy mashg'ulotlar, misollar va matematik amaliyotlari yechishda yordam beradi. Matematika o'qituvchilari ham matematika darslarida boshqa texnologiyalardan foydalanishadi. Masalan, projektorlar va interaktiv doskalar orqali matematikani o'rganish jarayoni oson va tushunarliroq bo'ladi.

Ta'lim texnologiyalari matematikani o'qitishning boshqa qiyosiy usullariga nisbatan bir qator afzalliklarga ega. Ular orasida matematika mashqlarini yechishda o'quvchilarning talablarga rioya qilish darajasi, matematik bilimlarning o'sish darajasini nazorat qilish, shuningdek, ulardan deyarli har qanday platforma va qurilmalarda foydalana olishi alohida ajralib turadi. Boshqa imtiyozlarga qo'shimcha o'quv resurslari, matematik amaliyotlarni tahlil qilish qobiliyati va aniqroq ish tushunchalarini ishlab chiqish kiradi. Bu o'quvchilarning matematikani o'rganishi va tushunishini yaxshilaydi. Buni bilgan holda, matematikani o'rganish jarayonida ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni har bir darsda matematik bilimlarni oshirish va rivojlantirishga yordam beruvchi samarali vosita va usullar sifatida qarash mumkin. Shu bilan birga, matematika darslarida interaktiv dasturlar, onlayn sinovlar va testlar orqali o'quvchilarning muvofiqlik darajasini aniqlash chiqish hamda ularning mustaqil tarzda ma'lumot olmasliklarini aniqlash imkoniyati mavjud. Buning natijasida, muhit samarali tarzda shakllanadi va bu esa talabalarni motivatsiyalash uchun muhimdir.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Mamlakatimizda zamonaviy ta'lim tendensiyalari asosida kasbiy ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish bo'yicha keng qamrovli ishlar olib borilib, uning samaradorligini oshirish orqali malakali kadrlar tayyorlashga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. 2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasida "Uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, sifatli ta'lim xizmatlari imkoniyatlarini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy ehtiyojlariga mos yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash siyosatini davom ettirish" muhim ustuvor vazifa sifatida belgilangan.

Aynan, bugungi kunda yoshlarda professional ta'lim, o'quvchi-yoshlarda kasbiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish, professional ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etish va boshqarish masalasi eng dolzarb masalalardan biriga aylandi. Bugungi kunda hamkorlikka asoslangan holda ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini rivojlantirish strategiyalari, ta'lim-tarbiya tizimining konseptual xususiyatlari, modernizatsiyalashning asosiy yo'nalishlari, ta'lim-tarbiya tizimi rivojlanishining zamonaviy islohotlari, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlari tizimining qiyosiy tahlillari, dinamikasiga hamda ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonlarini tashkil etish va boshqarishga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy-tadqiqotlarni o'rganish alohida e'tiborga molikdir.

Shu jihatdan ilg'or tajribalarni almashish orqali ta'limning tashkiliy-pedagogik jarayonidagi va boshqarish faoliyatidagi kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish, yangicha yondashuv, texnologiya va tamoyillarni ishlab chiqish hamda rivojlantirish zaruratini izohlaydi¹.

Matematika o'qitishda qiyosiy metodlar va ta'lim texnologiyalari faniga o'z hissasini qo'shgan ba'zi taniqli rus olimlari: Lev Vygotskiy – ta'lim va psixologik jarayonlarni rivojlantirish bo'yicha ishlari, shu jumladan ta'lim texnologiyasi sohasiga qo'shgan hissasi bilan mashhur bo'lgan kashshof psixolog, Sergey I. Pozdnyakov – Matematikani o'qitishda multimedia va interfaol vositalardan foydalanishga e'tibor qaratgan holda, matematika ta'limi va ta'lim texnologiyalari sohasidagi tadqiqotlari bilan mashhur akademik, Aleksandr Karp – matematikani o'qitishning innovatsion usullarini, xususan, texnologiyadan foydalanish va o'qitishning turli yondashuvlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shgan matematik va pedagog hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatimizda ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish hamda takomillashtirishning nazariy, ilmiy va amaliy jihatlari A.X.Abdullayev, Z.Abdududusov, Z.E.Azimova, M.S.Alimov, M.Axmedova, M.A.Baxronov, M.G.Djurayev, U.Inoyatov, R.B.Siddikov, R.N.Tolipov, I.S.Fayzullayeva, A.A.Yuldashov, M.Quronovlar tomonidan tadqiq qilingan.

Rahbar va pedagog kadrlarning boshqaruv kompetentligini rivojlantirish mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish, shu bilan birga kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlash bilan bog'liq muammolar respublikamiz olimlaridan R.Ahliiddinov, R.X.Jo'rayev, U.Inoyatov, Sh.Qurbonov, E.A.Seytxalilov, S.T.Turg'unov, D.T.Akmalovalar o'zlarining tadqiqot ishlarida ta'limni boshqarishni takomillashtirish muammolarini tadqiq etishgan².

Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi (MDH) mamlakatlarida professional ta'limni rivojlantirish bo'yicha V.G.Karmanov, P.F.Anisimov, G.F.Tkach, V.Demina, S.Ya.Batishev, A.Suvorova, A.Belyayeva, T.Y. Lomakinalar tadqiqotlar olib borganlar. Rivojlangan

¹ Xasanova G.X. O'zbekiston, Yaponiya va Janubiy Koreya kasb-hunar ta'limi tizimlarining asosiy xususiyatlari // Zamonaviy ta'lim jurnali. – Toshkent, 2018. №3. – B.23-29 (13.00.00; №10).

Khasanova G.Kh. Comparative analysis of vocational education systems of Uzbekistan and Japan // Zamonaviy fan, ta'lim va tarbiyaning dolzarb muammolari. – Urganch, 2019. №1. – P. 771-781 (13.00.00; №24)

² S.T.Turg'unov, F.X.Axmedov, Q.O.Shodmanov, N.Q.Axmedova. D.M.Otajonova. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim muassasalari rahbarlari boshqaruv faoliyatining nazariy asoslari. Qo'llanma. Namangan-2012 y.

N.Ismoilov, Q. Shodmanov. Professional ta'lim muassasalarida tashkil etiladigan pedagogik jarayonlar tahlili. Science and innovation.2022 y.

mamlakatlar ta'lim tizimlari tahlillari R.S.Jones, N.Koyama, Sh.Murata, J.Simone, G.I.Kneller, J.W.Hallarning tadqiqotlarida o'z aksini topgan³.

Tahlillarga asoslanib aytish mumkinki, yurtimizda ta'lim-tarbiya tizimini rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishning nazariy, ilmiy va amaliy jihatlarini, muammolari va istiqbollari o'zida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan bo'lsada, professional ta'lim tizimlarining qiyosiy tahlillari alohida tadqiq etilmagan.

Matematika o'qitish tizimining ikki tomoni sifatida erkinlik va intizom talab qiladi. O'qituvchining vakolati faqat o'quvchilarning shaxsiyatini rivojlantirishga yordam berish nuqtayi nazaridandir. Zamonaviy davrda bolaga yordam berish, shuningdek, o'ylangan muhitni tayyorlashni bolaning rivojlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha elementlarni o'z ichiga oladi. O'qitish usullarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha tegishli adabiyotlarni tahlil qilib, biz shunday xulosaga kelamiz: nazariya, amaliyot va eksperimentning siklik tabiati, shuningdek, turli yangi matematik savollarni keltirib chiqaradi, faqat matematikani emas, balki matematikani o'qitishning qiyosiy metodlari bo'yicha keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun imkon yaratadi.⁴

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Matematika o'qitishda o'quvchilarning matematikani o'zlashtirishini osonlashtirish uchun qiyosiy metodlardan foydalaniladi. Masalan, talabalar matematik misollarni hayotiy voqealar bilan bog'lash orqali ma'lumot olishlari mumkin. Bu usul o'quvchilarga nazariy matnlarni o'qish orqali matematikani amaliy va qiziqarli tarzda o'rganish, so'ngra undan hayotda foydalanishni o'rganish imkonini beradi.

Ta'lim texnologiyalari – bu o'quvchilarga o'z bilimlarini aks ettirish orqali matematikani o'rganishga yordam beradigan texnologiyalar, dasturlar va platformalar. Talabalarning matematikani nazariy matnlar, kompyuter dasturlari, interfaol darsliklar, onlayn platformalar, matematika o'quv dasturi hamda mobil ilovalar orqali o'rganishi o'quv jarayonini qiziqarli va samarali o'tkazishga yordam beradi.

Matematika o'qitishda qiyosiy metodlar va ta'lim texnologiyalari o'quvchilarning matematikani o'zlashtirishlarini osonlashtirish, matematikani samarali o'rganishlarini ta'minlash maqsadida ishlab chiqilgan. Bu o'quvchilarga matematikani qiziqarli tarzda o'rganish imkonini beradi, bu esa ularning matematikaga qiziqishi va o'rganishga bo'lgan muhabbatini amaliy hayotda samarali qo'llashi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Metodologiya quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- ✓ matematika o'qitishda innovatsiyalar muhimligining bir nechta sabablari;
- ✓ matematika o'qitishning qiyosiy metod va shakllarini ishlab chiqish va qo'llashning bir nechta yo'llari;
- ✓ bir nechta mashhur matematika ta'lim dasturlarini taqqoslash, ularning kuchli va zaif tomonlarini tahlil qilish;
- ✓ an'anaviy o'qituvchiga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim va talabaga yo'naltirilgan faol ta'lim strategiyasini taqqoslash;
- ✓ matematik ta'limni madaniyatlararo taqqoslash.

Tahlil va natijalar. Matematika o'qitishning innovatsion usullari va shakllarining ahamiyati.

Matematika va fanlarni o'rganish tendensiyalari (TIMSS) 2019 da qatnashgan 57 mamlakatning deyarli barchasi ta'lim va ta'limni yaxshilash uchun ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish muhimligini ta'kidladi. Darhaqiqat, bir qancha davlatlar, jumladan, Janubiy Afrika va Germaniya maktablarda ta'lim texnologiyalarini joriy etishga katta sarmoya kiritdilar. Masalan, Janubiy Afrika hukumati o'quv uskunalarini, jumladan, ta'lim texnologiyalari uchun taxminan 15,3 milliard rub ajratdi. Xuddi shunday, Germaniya hukumati Germaniyadagi maktablarni raqamli infratuzilma bilan jihozlashga qaratilgan taklif etilayotgan Digital Pact dasturiga taxminan 2,4 milliard yevro ajratdi. Afsuski, bu investitsiyalar o'z-o'zidan talabalarning muvaffaqiyatini oshirishga olib kelmaydi. Buning o'rniga, ta'lim texnologiyasi o'qituvchilarga faqat to'g'ri integratsiyalashganda o'quvchilarning yutuqlariga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan yangi o'qitish strategiyalarini beradi. Bir qator tadqiqotlar matematika ta'limida ta'lim texnologiyasidan foydalanishning afzalliklarini hujjatlashtirdi. Masalan, Britaniya Ta'lim kommunikatsiyalari va Texnologiyalari Agentligi (BECTA) ta'lim texnologiyalari o'quvchilarning vizual tasavvurlarini rivojlantirishi va ularga naqshlarni kuzatish va matematikani o'rganish uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni o'rganishga yordam berishi mumkinligini ta'kidladi. Biroq, ta'lim texnologiyasi o'qitish va o'qitishda qanchalik foydali bo'lishidan qat'i nazar, ko'plab matematika o'qituvchilari hali ham uning afzalliklaridan bexabar. Maktablarda ta'lim texnologiyalarining tarqalishi o'z-o'zidan o'qituvchilar ulardan ta'lim maqsadlarida yoki ta'lim sifatini

oshirishda foydalanadigan holatga olib kelmaydi. Bugungi kunga kelib, Janubiy Afrika va Germaniya maktablarda ta'lim texnologiyasidan foydalanishga qiziqqan juda kam tadqiqotlar o'tkazilgan. Shu sababli, ushbu tadqiqot har bir mamlakatda ikkita maktabda ta'lim texnologiyasidan foydalanishni o'rganib chiqdi. Bu maktablar maqsadli tanlangan, chunki ular da matematikani o'qitish uchun ta'lim texnologiyasi mavjud edi. Ushbu aralash usullar tadqiqoti matematika o'qituvchilarning Germaniya va Janubiy Afrikadagi boshlang'ich maktab sinflarida ta'lim texnologiyasidan foydalanishning turli usullarini o'rganib chiqdi. Ta'lim texnologiyasi texnologiya bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, balki aralash, yuzma-yuz yoki onlayn ta'limdan foydalanish orqali sinfda o'rganishni yaxshilaydigan har qanday narsadir. Ushbu tadqiqotda ta'lim texnologiyasi kompyuterlar, noutbuklar, planshetlar, mobil telefonlar, Internet, audiovizual resurslar va kompyuter dasturlari kabi barcha raqamli qurilmalarga (lekin ular bilan cheklanmagan) ishora qiladi. O'qituvchilar va maktab direktorlarining ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish va ta'lim texnologiyalari integratsiyasidagi to'siqlar haqidagi fikrlari solishtirildi⁵.

Matematika o'qitishda innovatsiyalar yana bir nechta sabablarga ko'ra muhimdir:

1. Talabalarni jalb qilish: Innovatsion usullar matematikani yanada qiziqarli va o'zaro bog'lash imkonini beradi, talabalarda fanga qiziqish va ishtiyiqni kuchaytiradi;
2. Turli xil ta'lim uslublariga murojaat qilish: Hamma talabalar bir xil tarzda o'rganmaydilar, shuning uchun innovatsion o'qitish usullari turli xil o'rganish uslublariga mos kelishi mumkin, bu esa ko'proq o'quvchilarning matematik tushunchalarni samarali tushunishini ta'minlaydi;
3. Real hayotda qo'llash: Innovatsion o'qitish usullari talabalarga mavhum matematik tushunchalarni real dunyo ilovalari bilan bog'lashda yordam beradi, bu esa mavzuni yanada dolzarb qiladi;
4. Muammolarni hal qilishni rag'batlantirish: o'qitishning innovatsion shakllari muammoni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini, tanqidiy fikrlashni va ijodkorlikni ta'kidlab, talabalarni akademik va kasbiy hayotida duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarga tayyorlaydi;
5. Texnologiyani qamrab olish: O'qitish usullaridagi innovatsiyalar o'quvchilarga vizualizatsiya va simulyatsiya orqali murakkab matematik tushunchalarni tushunishga yordam beradigan interaktiv va immersiv o'rganish tajribasini yaratish uchun texnologiyadan foydalanishi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, matematikani o'qitishning innovatsion usullari va shakllari talabalarni tez o'zgarib borayotgan va tobora miqdoriy dunyoda muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun zarur bo'lgan ko'nikma va ishonch bilan qurollantirish uchun juda muhimdir.

Matematika o'qitishning qiyosiy metod va shakllarini ishlab chiqish va qo'llash.

Matematika o'qitishning qiyosiy metod va shakllarini ishlab chiqish hamda qo'llash matematika ta'limini takomillashtirishga katta yordam berdi. Ushbu metodologiyalar turli matematik tushunchalar, yondashuvlar va muammolarni hal qilish strategiyalarini solishtirish, ularning nisbiy kuchli va zaif tomonlarini tushunish, shuningdek, matematikani o'qitish va o'rganish bo'yicha eng yaxshi tajribalarni aniqlashni o'z ichiga oladi.

Matematika o'qitishning qiyosiy metod va shakllarini ishlab chiqish hamda qo'llashning bir nechta yo'llari mavjud:

1. Turli matematika o'quv dasturlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish: O'qituvchilar va tadqiqotchilar ko'pincha turli matematika o'quv dasturlarining mazmuni, ketma-ketligi va pedagogik yondashuvlarini solishtirib, matematik tushunchalarni chuqur tushunish va o'zlashtirishda qaysi usullar eng samarali ekanligini aniqlashadi. Bunday qiyosiy tahlil turli o'quv yondashuvlarining kuchli yoki zaif tomonlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi va takomillashtirilgan o'quv materiallarini ishlab chiqishga ko'maklashadi.

Maktablarda va boshqa ta'lim muassasalarida qo'llaniladigan ko'plab matematika ta'lim dasturlari mavjud. Ushbu dasturlarning qiyosiy tahlili ularning har birining kuchli yoki zaif tomonlarini tushunish imkonini beradi va o'qituvchilarga o'z talabalari uchun eng mos variant haqida ongli qaror qabul qilishga yordam beradi. Keling, bir nechta mashhur matematika ta'lim dasturlarini taqqoslaylik:

1. Singapur matematikasi:

– Kuchli tomonlari: Singapur matematikasi matematika ta'limiga har tomonlama yondashishni taklif qilib, muammolarni hal qilish, tanqidiy fikrlash va vizual o'rganishga urg'u beradi. Shuningdek, u mavzularni chuqur qamrab oladi va o'quvchilarda matematik tushunchalarni chuqur tushunishga undaydi.

³ Xasanova G.X. O'zbekiston, Yaponiya va Janubiy Koreya kasb-hunar ta'limi tizimlarining asosiy xususiyatlari // Zamonaviy ta'lim jurnali. – Toshkent, 2018. №3. – B.23-29 (13.00.00; №10).

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⁴ Olivera T. Radojevic, Oliver S. Browne. Applying Innovative “Two Stars and a Wish” Teaching Method in Mathematics Education. Learning and Teaching, KLETT Educational Development Society, Issue 2, No. III, pp. 291-306, ISSN 2466-2801 <https://osf.io/qvvi6/download>.

⁵ Verbruggen, S., Depaepe, F., & Torbeyns, J. (2021). Effectiveness of educational technology in early mathematics education: A systematic literature review. *International Journal of Child-Computer Interaction*, 27, 100220.

– Zaif tomonlari: ba'zi o'qituvchilar Singapur matematikasining sur'ati ba'zi talabalar uchun, ayniqsa, ma'lum tushunchalarni o'zlashtirish uchun ko'proq vaqt talab qilishi mumkin bo'lgan talabalar uchun qiyin bo'lishi mumkinligini aniqlaydilar. Bundan tashqari, dasturning vizual o'rganishga e'tibor qaratilishi boshqa usullar orqali yaxshiroq o'rganadigan talabalarga to'liq mos kelmasligi mumkin.

2. Matletika:

– Kuchli tomonlar: Matletika raqamli ta'lim platformasi bo'lib, u interfaol resurslar, moslashuvchan o'rganish va talabalar uchun moslashtirilgan fikr-mulohazalarni taqdim etadi. U keng qamrovli o'quv dasturini taklif qiladi va o'rganishga o'yin usuli orqali talabalarni jalb qiladi.

– Zaif tomonlari: Ba'zi o'qituvchilar Matematikaning raqamli tabiati real hayotda qo'llash va amaliy o'rganish tajribasini cheklashini aniqlashlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, barcha talabalar dasturdan to'liq foyda olish uchun zarur bo'lgan texnologiyadan foydalana olmaydi.

3. Kundalik matematika:

– Kuchli tomonlari: Kundalik matematika hayotiy ilovalar orqali matematik savodxonlik va konseptual tushunishni shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, u o'qituvchilar uchun dars rejaları va baholashlarni o'z ichiga olgan bir qator resurslarni taqdim etadi.

– Zaif tomonlari: Kundalik matematikaning tanqidchilarining ta'kidlashicha, u muayyan sohalarida qat'iylik yo'q va o'quvchilarni yanada ilg'or matematik tushunchalarga to'liq tayyorlay olmaydi. Ba'zilar, shuningdek, dasturning muayyan mavzularga yondashuvi o'quvchilar va ota-onalar uchun chalkash bo'lishi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, har bir matematika ta'lim dasturi o'zining kuchli hamda zaif tomonlariga ega va muayyan ta'lim muhiti uchun eng mos variant talabalar soni, o'qitish uslubi va mavjud resurslar kabi omillarga bog'liq bo'ladi. Keng qamrovli qiyosiy tahlil o'qituvchilarga o'quvchilarning matematikani o'rganishini eng yaxshi qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan asosli qarorlar qabul qilishga yordam beradi.

2. Ta'lim strategiyalarining qiyosiy tadqiqi: Tadqiqotchilar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'lim, muammoli ta'lim, so'rovga asoslangan ta'lim va hamkorlikda o'qitish kabi turli xil o'qitish strategiyalarining samaradorligini solishtirib, qaysi usullar o'quvchilarning faolligini, konseptual tushunishni va o'qishni yaxshilashga olib kelishini aniqlaydilar. Matematikadan masalalar yechish malakalari. Bu o'qituvchilarga darsda qo'llaydigan o'qitish usullari haqida dalillarga asoslangan qarorlar qabul qilishda yordam beradi.

O'qitish strategiyalarini qiyosiy o'rganish ko'plab omillarni, jumladan, nazariy asoslar, o'qitish usullari, ta'lim texnologiyalari, ta'lim va pedagogikaning turli yondashuvlarida qo'llaniladigan baholash usullarini qamrab olishi mumkin. Bu yerda biz ikkita mashhur o'qitish strategiyasini solishtiramiz va taqqoslaymiz: an'anaviy o'qituvchiga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim va o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan faol ta'lim.

An'anaviy o'qituvchiga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim:

– Bunday yondashuvda o'qituvchi sinfdagi bilim va obro-e'tiborning asosiy manbasi hisoblanadi. O'qituvchi darsga rahbarlik qiladi, ma'ruzalar o'qiydi va talabalarga topshiriqlar beradi.

– Kontentni yetkazib berish odatda bir tomonlama bo'lib, talabalarining ishtiroki va o'zaro ta'siri uchun imkoniyatlar cheklangan.

– Baholash usullari ko'pincha standartlashtirilgan testlar, viktorinalar va insholarni o'z ichiga oladi, bunda asosiy e'tibor o'quvchilarning axborotini eslab qolishini va ularni oldindan belgilangan usullarda qo'llash qobiliyatini baholashga qaratilgan.

– Sinf muhiti tuzilgan bo'lib, o'qituvchi markaziy shaxs bo'lib, o'quvchilar axborotni passiv qabul qiluvchilar bo'lishi kutiladi.

Talabaga yo'naltirilgan faol ta'lim:

– Bunday yondashuvda asosiy e'tibor o'quvchilarni faol ishtirok etish, hamkorlik, tanqidiy fikrlash orqali o'quv jarayoniga jalb etishga qaratiladi.

– Ta'lim usullari guruh muhokamasi, muammoli faoliyat, loyiha asosida o'qitish va amaliy tajribalarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin.

– Baholash usullari ko'pincha loyiha taqdimotlari, portfoliolar, tengdoshlarni baholash va o'z-o'zini baholashni o'z ichiga oladi, bu o'quvchilarning bilimlarini qo'llash, tanqidiy fikrlash va samarali muloqot qilish qobiliyatini o'lchashga qaratilgan.

– Sinf muhiti dinamik bo'lib, asosiy e'tibor o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan faoliyatga qaratilgan bo'lib, o'qituvchi yagona bilim

beruvchi emas, balki yordamchi va yo'naltiruvchi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Qiyosiy tahlil: Ikkala o'qitish strategiyasining ham kuchli va zaif tomonlari bor. An'anaviy o'qituvchiga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni samarali yetkazishda samarali bo'lishi mumkin va u sinfni boshqarish uchun aniq tuzilmani ta'minlaydi. Biroq, bu o'quvchilarning faol ishtirok etish va tanqidiy fikrlash imkoniyatlarini cheklab qo'yishi mumkin, bu esa potensial bo'shshish va eslab qolishga olib keladi.

Boshqa tomondan, o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan faol ta'lim chuqurroq tushunish, tanqidiy fikrlash, hamkorlik va muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Biroq, tayyorgarlik va amalga oshirish uchun ko'proq vaqt talab qilinishi mumkin, shuningdek, o'qituvchining rolini ma'ruzachidan fasilitatorga o'tkazish kerak.

Oxir oqibat, o'qitish strategiyasini tanlashga aniq o'quv maqsadlari, o'quvchilar populyatsiyasining xususiyatlari va o'qitiladigan mavzu ta'sir qilishi kerak. Ikkala strategiyaning elementlarini birlashtirgan muvozanatli yondashuv turli ta'lim ehtiyojlarini qondirish va talabalarining faolligi hamda yutuqlarini maksimal darajada oshirishning samarali usuli bo'lishi mumkin.

3. Matematik ta'limni madaniyatlararo taqqoslash: Matematik ta'lim turli madaniyatlar va mamlakatlarda juda farq qiladi. Ba'zi madaniyatlarda matematika kundalik hayot va ta'limga chuqur integratsiyalashgan bo'lsa, boshqalarida u ko'proq mavhum va nazariy sifatida qabul qilinishi mumkin. Matematik ta'limni madaniyatlararo taqqoslash matematik tushunchalarni o'rgatishda qo'llaniladigan turli yondashuvlar va metodologiyalar haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni berishi mumkin.

Madaniyatlararo taqqoslashning asosiy jihatlaridan biri o'quv dasturidir. Turli mamlakatlar turli xil matematik mavzularga turlicha urg'u beradi. Masalan, Singapur va Janubiy Koreya kabi ba'zi Osiyo davlatlarida matematika ta'limida muammolar yechish va tanqidiy fikrlashga katta e'tibor qaratilib, algebra va geometriya kabi mavzular ko'ragzmasi va aniqroq o'qitilmoqda. Aksincha, Qo'shma Shtatlar kabi G'arb mamlakatlarida eslab qolish va standart algoritmlarga ko'proq e'tibor berilishi mumkin.

Madaniyatlararo taqqoslashning yana bir muhim jihati matematika ta'limida qo'llaniladigan o'qitish usullari va pedagogik yondashuvlardir. Ba'zi madaniyatlarda o'qituvchi rahbarligidagi ta'limning kuchli an'anasi mavjud va matematik protseduralar va algoritmlarga e'tibor qaratiladi, boshqalarida esa ko'proq o'quvchiga yo'naltirilgan va so'rovga asoslangan yondashuv mavjud. Masalan, Finlyandiya yuqori sifatli ta'lim tizimi bilan mashhur bo'lgan mamlakatda matematika ko'pincha hamkorlikda va tajriba asosida o'rganishga katta e'tibor qaratiladi, bunda asosiy e'tibor matematik tushunchalarni real hayotda qo'llashga qaratilgan.

Madaniyatlararo taqqoslash, shuningdek, matematika ta'limida qo'llaniladigan baholash va baholash usullarini ko'rib chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. Ba'zi madaniyatlarda standartlashtirilgan test va samaradorlikka asoslangan baholashga ko'proq e'tibor berilishi mumkin, boshqalarida esa o'quvchilarning matematik tushunchasi va muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyatlarini baholashga yanada yaxlit yondashuv bo'lishi mumkin.

Umuman olganda, matematika ta'limini madaniyatlararo taqqoslash turli ta'lim tizimlarining kuchli va zaif tomonlari, shuningdek, boshqa madaniyatlar amaliyotidan o'rganish imkoniyatlari haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni berishi mumkin. Shuningdek, u o'quvchilarning matematik tushunchalarni o'rganishi va ular bilan shug'ullanishining turli usullarini hisobga oladigan samaraliroq va madaniy jihatdan javob beradigan matematik ta'lim amaliyotlarini ishlab chiqish imkoniyatlarini taklif qilishi mumkin.

4. Matematika o'qitishda texnologiyadan qiyosiy foydalanish: Matematikani o'qitishda texnologiyadan qiyosiy foydalanish madaniyatlar va ta'lim tizimlarida farq qiladi. Ba'zi mamlakatlarda texnologiya matematika ta'limiga chuqur kiritilgan, boshqalarida esa u qadar keng tarqalgan emas. Keling, turli yondashuvlarni va ularning talabalarining bilim olishiga ta'sirini ko'rib chiqaylik. Qo'shma Shtatlar va ba'zi Yevropa davlatlari kabi mamlakatlarda texnologiyani matematika ta'limiga kiritishga katta e'tibor beriladi. Bunga grafik kalkulyatorlar, kompyuter dasturlari, onlayn interaktiv vositalar va virtual manipulyatorlardan foydalanish kiradi. O'qituvchilar ko'pincha bu manbalardan matematik tushunchalarni tushunishni yaxshilash, muammolarni hal qilishni osonlashtirish va kashfiyotlarni rag'batlantirish uchun foydalanadilar.

Ushbu sharoitlarda texnologiyadan foydalanish talabalarga mavhum matematik g'oyalarni tasavvur qilish, tasvirlar bilan tajriba qilish va hamkorlikda o'rganish tajribasini o'tkazish imkonini beradi. Bu, shuningdek, shaxsiylashtirilgan o'rganish imkonini beradi,

chunki talabalar o'zlarining shaxsiy ehtiyojlari va o'rganish uslublariga moslashtirilgan keng manbalardan foydalanishlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, texnologiya matematikani real hayotda qo'llash imkoniyatini beradi va tanqidiy fikrlash hamda muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Aksincha, ba'zi madaniyatlar yoki ta'lim tizimlarida matematikani o'qitishga nisbatan an'anaviy yondashuv mavjud bo'lib, sinfda texnologiya integratsiyasi cheklangan. Bu resurslarning cheklanganligi, texnologiyaga madaniy munosabat yoki tashqi vositalarga katta tayanmasdan fundamental matematik tushunchalarga ustuvorlik berish istagidan kelib chiqishi mumkin. Bunday sharoitlarda asosiy e'tibor asosan aqliy arifmetika, qog'oz va qalam yordamida hisob-kitoblarga, matematik faktlar va protseduralarni eslab qolishga qaratiladi. Ushbu yondashuv matematik ko'nikmalarda mustahkam poydevor yaratishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, u talabalarning zamonaviy matematikaning dinamik va interaktiv tabiati, shuningdek, uning real dunyoda qo'llanilishiga ta'sirini cheklashi mumkin.

Texnologiyadan foydalanishdagi farqlarga qaramay, samarali matematik ta'lim faqat sinfda texnologiya mavjudligi bilan belgilanmasligini tan olish kerak. O'qitish sifati, o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va texnologiyani mazmunli va maqsadli tarzda integratsiyalashuvi o'quvchilarning matematika bilimi va fanga bo'lgan ishtiyogini oshirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi⁶.

Xulosa va takliflar. Xulosa qilib aytganda, matematikani o'qitishda texnologiyadan foydalanishning qiyosiy tahlili madaniyatlar va ta'lim tizimlarida turli yondashuvlar va falsafalarni ochib beradi. Texnologiya innovatsion o'quv vositalarini taqdim etish orqali o'quvchilarning o'rganish tajribasini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, barcha o'quvchilarda kuchli matematik ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishini ta'minlash uchun samarali matematika ta'limining keng kontekstini, jumladan,

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pedagogik amaliyotlar va o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqishni hisobga olish zarur. mavzuni chuqur tushunish. Matematika o'qitishning qiyosiy usullari va shakllarini qo'llash empirik dalillarga asoslangan va o'quvchilarning matematikani qanday o'rganishini yaxshiroq tushunishga asoslangan samaraliroq o'qitish amaliyotlarini ishlab chiqishga olib keldi. Qiyosiy tahlillardan foydalangan holda, o'qituvchilar o'zlarining ta'lim usullarini doimiy ravishda takomillashtirib borishlari va matematika ta'limi sohasidagi turli talabalar populyatsiyasining o'zgaruvchan ehtiyojlariga moslashishi mumkin.

Bu maqolada, matematika o'qitishida qiyosiy usullar va o'quv texnologiyalari haqida munozara qilingan. Matematika o'qitishida qiyosiy usullar subyektning nazariy va amaliy tushunchalarini o'rganish uchun ilgari fikrlar va tasavvurlar xususida o'quv jarayonini mustahkam qilishga yordam beradi. Bu usullar o'quvchilarning fikr-mulohazalarini tushunishiga va matematikadan zavq olishiga qulaylik keltirishi mumkin.

Maktab o'quvchilari uchun matematika o'qitishda qiyosiy usullar va o'quv texnologiyalari, qo'llanish texnikasi, tajribaviy ta'lim va yorliq kasb etish jarayoni yordamida matematika bilimini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Bu texnologiyalar o'quvchilar uchun matematika bilimini tarqatishda o'rganish jarayonlariga ilhom beradi va ularni matematikadan qo'lim yo'qotishga olib keladi. Qiyosiy usullar va o'quv texnologiyalari matematika o'qitishda o'quvchilarning fikr-mulohazalarini harakatga o'tkazish, innovativlik va ko'nikmaning rivojlanishiga imkoniyat yaratish uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqola matematikani o'qitishda qiyosiy usullar va o'quv texnologiyalari mavzusida nazariy va amaliy tushunchalarini tushuntiradi hamda o'quv texnologiyalarining matematikani o'qitishda qanday foyda olishi, o'quv jarayonini yaxshilash va ta'limni mustahkamlash o'rniga ega.

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CONCERNS REGARDING THE USE OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES TO BOOST THE TOURISM NETWORK'S COMPETITIVENESS

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Digital transformation, online booking, mobile applications, virtual tours, augmented reality (ar), big data analytics, e-tourism, social media impact, contactless technology, cybersecurity in tourism, user experience (ux), artificial intelligence (ai) in travel, blockchain technology, sustainable tourism tech, eco-friendly travel apps, smart destinations, personalization in tourism, data privacy in travel, digital marketing in tourism, digital divide in tourism

ANNOTATION

For our nation to hold a prominent position in the international community, information and communication technologies play a vital role in the manufacturing of competitive products. Like all other sectors of the economy, the tourism sector benefits greatly from the use of contemporary information and communication technologies. All segments of the aviation, travel, food and beverage, and lodging industries that are able to change with the times are included in the tourist business. It is no secret to any of us that business and society benefit from certain technical advancements and changes in the tourism industry. Customer behavior is evolving along with the digital world. The tourism sector will undoubtedly be impacted by these developments. With individuals choosing their travel destinations with only a few button clicks, the customer experience—which includes customer service, events, lodging amenities, and other services provided by the business—will become increasingly crucial. It makes sense that in recent years, the phrase "digital transformation" has become more and more common.

Introduction. On February 22 of this year, President Shavkat Mirziyayev presided over a conference of video selectors discussing ways to accelerate the digitization of various industries and areas. Twelve million individuals used the 715 public services that were previously offered before 370 of them were moved to the digital platform. The population's need for more than 70 different kinds of information and documents has been eliminated as a result of digitalization [2]. Several shortcomings were examined and future tasks were decided upon at the discussion. Specifically, the job of merging 26 information systems into the Unified State Services Portal and expanding its service count to 570 was given to the Ministry of Digital Technologies. The field's export of services¹.

Several shortcomings were examined and future tasks were decided upon at the discussion. Specifically, the job of merging 26 information systems into the Unified State Services Portal and expanding its service count to 570 was given to the Ministry of Digital Technologies. It is anticipated that in the future, our nation's information technology services exports would total \$1 billion. A minimum of 100,000 competent programmers, IT architects, operators, and engineers are required for this. The high-speed Internet network in the areas has to be expanded. More conducive conditions must be established in order to support the expansion of international IT businesses. Launching new electronic services that are most required for residents is acceptable².

Almost everyone owns a digital device these days, and they provide a multitude of benefits and conveniences to suit individual needs. Information technologies are critical to the growth of the economy in all its facets, not only the tourism sector. As a result, information and communication technologies play a unique role in managing travel agencies and fostering economic growth in the nation.

The modern tourism industry is characterized by ever-changing consumer behavior, rising expectations, and an increasing need for current information. As a result, enterprises and governments are compelled to develop new marketing channels, automate administrative procedures, and establish ecosystems.

The Republic of Uzbekistan's January 28, 2022, Decree "On the development plan of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" No. and ensuring high growth rates" listed sixteen objectives³.

One of the key drivers of the state economy's growth is the tourism sector, which demands quick reactions to shifts in customer behavior due to its intense competition and wealth of information. This is particularly true for the marketing of tourism services, since it draws in customers in this day of widespread digitization, which is essential to the strategy's success. Currently, the tourism sector is entirely focused on implementing digital technology; the majority of corporate procedures have been redesigned to align with the emerging digital economy paradigm.

In recent years, the tourism industry has undergone a profound transformation, largely driven by the integration of digital technologies. From the way people plan their trips to the actual travel experiences and post-trip sharing, digital innovations have reshaped every facet of the tourism landscape. This article explores the multifaceted impact of digital technologies on tourism and how these advancements are redefining the way we explore the world.

Literature review. The integration of digital technologies into the tourism industry has been a transformative force, reshaping the way travelers plan, experience, and share their journeys. The literature on this subject reflects a dynamic landscape, where advancements in digital tech have led to significant changes across various facets of the tourism ecosystem. Scholars such as Buhalis (2016) and Xiang and Du (2017) propose comprehensive frameworks for understanding the digital transformation of the tourism industry. Buhalis emphasizes the importance of technological, organizational, and human-centric factors in the adoption of digital technologies. Xiang and Du delve into the specific impacts of digital transformation on tourism marketing and management, highlighting the shift toward a more connected and personalized experience. "The evolution of online booking platforms has been a focal point in the literature. According to Wang et al. (2018), the convenience and accessibility offered by online reservation systems have significantly altered traditional booking behaviors. This shift towards digital platforms has not only streamlined the booking process but has also empowered travelers with greater control over their itineraries. Studies on the application of digital technology in tourism have also been undertaken by some scientists from Central Asia. Specifically, Rakhimov Z.O., Ibadullaev N.E., and Ismailov N.I.

¹ <https://it-park.uz/uz/itpark/news/raqamlashirish-masalalariga-bag-ishlangan-videoselektor-yig-ilishi-natijalari>

² <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/5943>

³ https://uza.uz/oz/posts/tashqi-savdo-faoliyati-ishtirokchilarini-qollab-quvvatlashning-qoshimcha-chora-tadbirlari-togrisida_361675

⁴ <https://jfer.ponteditora.org/index.php/jfer/article/download/6/8>

⁵adequately underline the role of digital technologies in the growth of tourism and its effect while examining the socio-economic problems and solutions of the development of hotels in the field of tourism.

Research methodology. To comprehensively explore the impact of digital technologies on the tourism industry, a mixed-methods research design was employed. This approach allows for the triangulation of data, enhancing the reliability and validity of the study.

Factorial, historical, statistical, comparative and systematic methods of analysis, expert evaluation method were used in the research, which allowed the author to solve the tasks. In addition to the above methods, we used several other research methods during the analysis.

Including: Informed Consent: Participants were provided with detailed information about the study's purpose, procedures, and potential risks before consenting to participate.

Anonymity and Confidentiality: Participants were assured of the confidentiality of their responses, and data were anonymized during analysis to protect individual identities.

Generalization: While efforts were made to include a diverse sample, the findings may not be fully generalizable to all global tourism contexts.

Self-Report Bias: The study relied on self-reported data, and participants' responses may be subject to biases or inaccuracies.

The combination of quantitative and qualitative data, along with input from various stakeholders, allowed for triangulation, strengthening the overall validity of the study

Analysis and discussion of results. The world's digital economy is growing at a rapid pace, which is making competition in many

industries—including travel—more intense. The corporate structure is changing significantly as a result of the adoption of digital technology. Only in terms of the growth of domestic tourist potential are the directions for the establishment of tourist destination attraction defined in the strategy for the development of domestic and inbound tourism in the Sverdlovsk region for the period up to 2030. Enhancing the region's appeal to tourists is a crucial undertaking to guarantee long-term economic growth.

The attraction of tourism places is influenced by both external and internal variables. The development of a destination's internal features alone is no longer sufficient in today's society. In order to develop tourist attractiveness, an information field that considers external aspects must be created. Digital technologies, however, play a larger role than just establishing an information field. They play a significant role in planning tourism services and developing the internal appeal of tourist destinations (building tourist resources). The article examines the tourism attractions located inside the Sverdlovsk region as well as the issues that still need to be resolved. Current issues point to the necessity of making travel places more alluring from the inside out, using both internal and external tourism products (the level of territorial marketing).⁶

Digitalization plays a pivotal role in the tourism industry, offering numerous benefits to both businesses and travelers. The importance of digitalization in tourism is evident across various aspects, shaping how people plan, experience, and share their travel journeys.

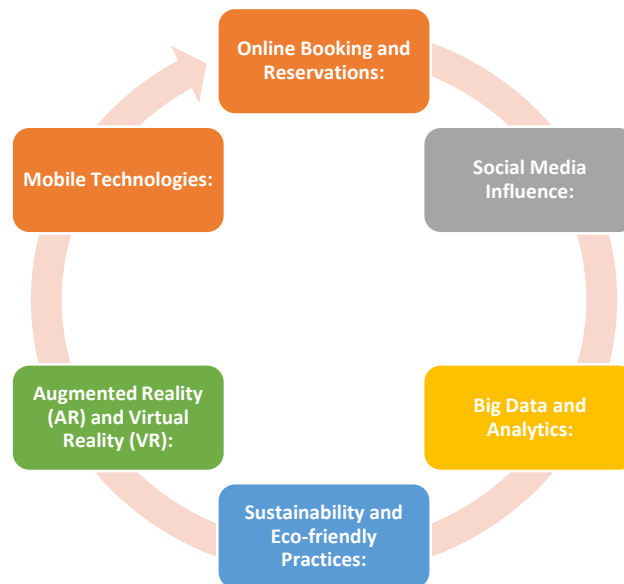


Figure1. Key reasons highlighting the significance of digitalization in the tourism sector

Shift to Digital Platforms: Travelers increasingly rely on online platforms and mobile apps to search for, compare, and book accommodations, flights, and activities. **Real-time Availability:** Digital platforms provide real-time availability information, enabling instant booking and confirmation, enhancing convenience for travelers. **On-the-Go Access:** Mobile technologies, including apps and responsive websites, allow travelers to access information, make bookings, and navigate destinations while on the move.

Personalization: Mobile apps provide personalized recommendations, itineraries, and location-based services, enhancing the overall travel experience. **Virtual Exploration:** AR and VR technologies offer virtual tours, allowing travelers to explore destinations and accommodations before making decisions. **Enhanced Engagement:** AR applications provide interactive experiences, enhancing engagement and providing valuable information about points of interest.

Personalized Experiences: Big data analytics enable the collection and analysis of vast amounts of data, allowing businesses to offer

personalized travel experiences based on user preferences. **Demand Forecasting:** Tourism businesses leverage data analytics to forecast demand, optimize pricing, and make strategic decisions for resource allocation. **User-Generated Content:** Travelers share their experiences on social media platforms, influencing others' travel decisions through user-generated content.

Marketing Opportunities: Tourism businesses utilize social media for marketing, promotions, and engagement with their audience, creating a dynamic online presence. **Green Technologies:** Digitalization supports sustainability efforts, with technologies facilitating eco-friendly travel options, carbon footprint tracking, and responsible tourism practices. In addition that Blockchain ensures secure and transparent transactions, benefiting payment systems, identity verification, and fraud prevention in the tourism sector. IoT devices contribute to smart travel experiences, with connected devices in hotels, transportation, and destinations enhancing convenience and efficiency. Connected devices provide real-time information on traffic, weather, and other factors that impact the travel experience.

⁵ <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6758023>

⁶ <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/mtde-20/125939696>

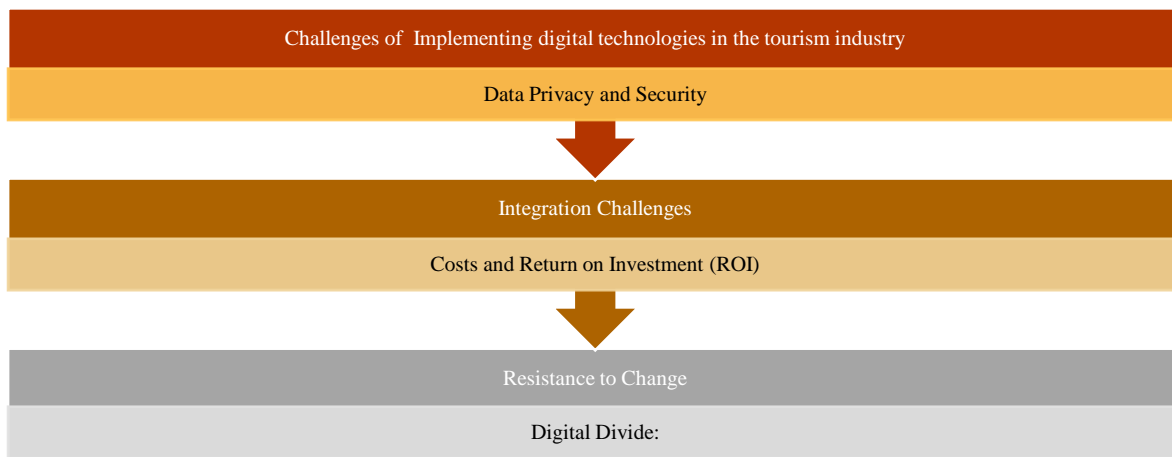


Figure2. Challenges of Implementing digital technologies in the tourism industry⁷

Implementing digital technologies in the tourism industry can be accompanied by various challenges. Addressing these issues is crucial for the successful integration of technology into the sector. Here are some common problems and potential solutions:

1. Digital Divide:

Problem: Disparities in access to digital technologies among different regions or demographics can create a digital divide, limiting the benefits of technology for certain communities.

Solution: Governments and organizations can invest in digital literacy programs, infrastructure development, and initiatives to ensure broader access to technology. Promoting affordable and accessible internet connectivity is essential.

2. Data Privacy and Security:

Problem: The collection and storage of sensitive personal information in the tourism industry pose privacy and security concerns. Instances of data breaches can erode trust among consumers.

Solution: Implement robust cybersecurity measures, encryption techniques, and compliance with data protection regulations (such as GDPR). Transparent communication about data usage and adopting privacy-by-design principles are essential.

3. Integration Challenges:

Problem: Existing legacy systems and outdated infrastructure in some tourism businesses can pose challenges when integrating new digital technologies.

Solution: Gradual phased implementations, training programs, and consultation with IT experts can help organizations transition smoothly. Adopting flexible, scalable, and interoperable systems can facilitate integration.

4. Costs and Return on Investment (ROI):

Problem: The initial costs associated with implementing digital technologies, including hardware, software, and training, can be significant. Businesses may be concerned about the return on investment.

Solution: Conduct a thorough cost-benefit analysis, exploring long-term gains in efficiency, customer satisfaction, and revenue. Governments and industry associations can provide financial incentives or grants to encourage technology adoption.

5. Resistance to Change:

Problem: Employees and stakeholders may resist adopting new technologies due to fear of job displacement, unfamiliarity, or perceived complexity.

Solution: Implement comprehensive training programs to upskill employees. Engage stakeholders in the decision-making process, emphasizing the benefits and positive outcomes of technology adoption.

Addressing these challenges requires a collaborative effort from governments, businesses, and technology providers. By focusing on inclusivity, security, and effective change management, the tourism industry can unlock the full potential of digital technologies.

Foreign experience

Japan Official Travel App:

When they travel, they are also searching for more digital experiences. These can include things like virtual tours of the target location or lodging and mobile travel alternatives like checking in to a hotel room or finding new tourist attractions using an app. Travel app

revenue is predicted to reach approximately 400 million US dollars globally in 2023, up 17% from the previous year, according to Statista's Digital Market Outlook.

When they travel, they are also searching for more digital experiences. These can include things like virtual tours of the target location or lodging and mobile travel alternatives like checking in to a hotel room or finding new tourist attractions using an app. Travel app revenue is predicted to reach approximately 400 million US dollars globally in 2023, up 17% from the previous year, according to Statista's Digital Market Outlook.

The program puts safety first by sending out notifications for emergencies and natural disasters, offering advice on what to do in such situations, and providing data on emergency places, medical aid, and diplomatic mission contact information. This feature-rich program with an intuitive digital interface makes traveling to Japan more enjoyable.⁸

Dubai 360:

This website provides a comprehensive and all-encompassing virtual tour of Dubai. The website uses 360-degree panoramic photos to highlight some of Dubai's most well-known tourist and cultural attractions. With their mobile devices, users may explore the metropolitan skyline, landmarks like the Burj Khalifa, and more. This cutting-edge digital platform offers a new approach for tourists to engage with tourist locations through smooth navigation and an interactive interface. It lets users immerse themselves in a virtual journey that lets them discover amazing features of Dubai⁹.

Acropolis Virtual Tour:

It is a digital platform that offers an interactive virtual tour of the Acropolis in Athens, Greece, one of the most well-known historical landmarks in the world. With 360-degree views and excellent quality, history buffs may use this platform to explore the Acropolis and its numerous structures from the comfort of their own homes. The location provides an interactive tour that lets guests explore the historical buildings and temples. The Acropolis Virtual Tour provides a way to engage with Athens' historic legacy and Greek history. It's a creative approach to using digital media to give tourists and history buffs an engaging cultural and educational experience.¹⁰

Statistics

There are some general trends and statistics related to the use of digital technologies in the tourism industry. Please note that the specific statistics may have changed, and it's advisable to check more recent sources for the latest figures. Here are some key points:

It's interesting to note the diverse perspectives on the use of technology in travel, as highlighted by respondents from different nations. The desire for technology to address issues related to crowding and wait times in public areas reflects a common concern among travelers for a more streamlined and efficient travel experience. Responders from a variety of nations' suggested possible uses of technology for travel. Roughly 38% of global travelers surveyed expressed a desire for technology to lessen crowding and wait times in public areas. Conversely, according to 29% of respondents, technology ought to aid in providing prior information of travel delays.

In the last thirty years, digitalization has become more prevalent in the majority of global industries. With the rise of the internet travel market and rising customer demand for digital travel services, the travel

⁷ <https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405/epsbs.2022.11.78>

⁸ <https://www.japan.travel/en/app/>

⁹ <https://www.thomascok.in/international-tourism/places-to-visit-in-dubai>

¹⁰ <https://www.mcit.gov.sa/sites>

and tourism sector is not an exception. The online travel market consists of businesses like online travel agencies (OTAs) like Booking and Expedia, which let travelers make independent online reservations for travel services, and travel websites like Tripadvisor, which provide reviews and booking choices.

In order to put the proposed model into practice, it must be detailed how innovative services in the tourism sector reflect current trends and serve as catalysts for the growth of new endeavors. Digital assistants are already widely utilized in the day-to-day operations of the travel

business. Expert in artificial intelligence and computer science Patrick Winston reports that 72% of hotel managers currently utilize digital assistants, citing a number of advantages, including straightforward time savings.

The target audience, which includes members of the tourism industry such as tour operators, hoteliers, and souvenir manufacturers, was surveyed by the International Agency for Strategic Initiatives (ASI) to find out how much digital technology was being used in their daily operations. The survey's findings are shown in Figure 4.

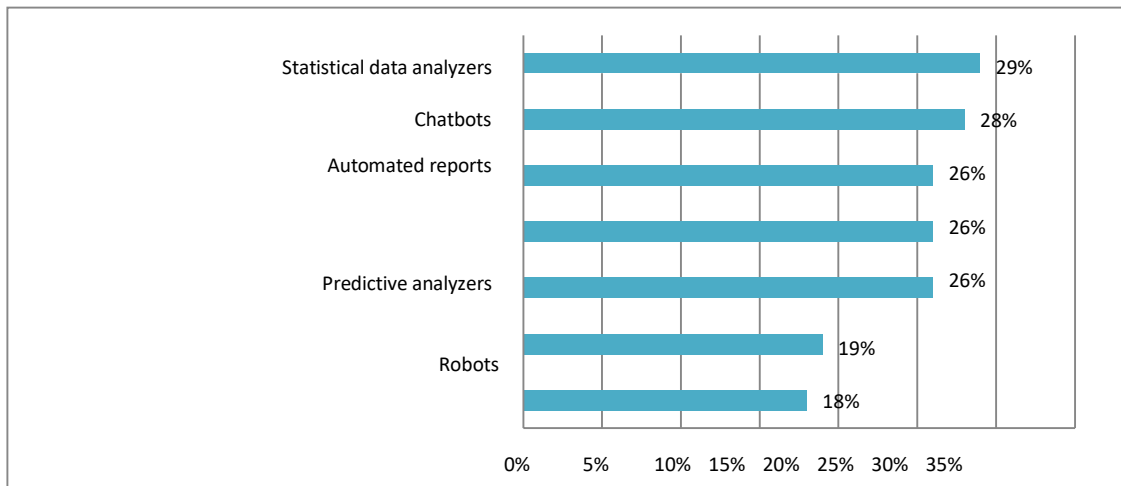


Figure 4. Innovative and digital technologies applied by tourism and hospitality industry organizations (ASI, 2023)

An aggressive advertising effort aimed at encouraging potential tourists to independently book tickets online is another aspect of the growing significance of digital technology in boosting the inventive activities of tourism organizations in contemporary settings. Since the primary goal of these operations is to increase the number of credit card holders who pay for tourist services online, financial organizations are likewise interested in offering internet-acquiring services to visitors.

The utilization of specialty or travel marketplaces, or distinctive trade platforms, is a crucial online sales tool that is required for the continued development of digital technologies in the tourist industry. When they travel, they are also searching for more digital experiences. These can include things like virtual tours of the target location or lodging and mobile travel alternatives like checking in to a hotel room or finding new tourist attractions using an app. Travel app revenue is predicted to reach approximately 400 million US dollars globally in 2023, up 17% from the previous year, according to Statista's Digital Market Outlook.

Virtual Tours and Experiences

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of virtual tours. Airbnb reported that by August 2020, over 4 million people had already taken part in online experiences.

Online Reviews and Ratings

Reviews and ratings continue to influence traveler decisions. According to a survey by TrustYou, around 95% of global travelers consider reviews important when booking accommodations.

Contactless Technologies

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of contactless technologies. According to a survey by Skift, 68% of global travelers expressed an increased interest in contactless technologies like mobile check-ins and digital room keys.

Blockchain in Travel

Blockchain technology is being explored for its potential in enhancing security and transparency in the travel industry. According to a report by Allied Market Research, the global blockchain in the travel market size is expected to reach \$1.4 billion by 2025.

These statistics highlight the increasing reliance on digital technologies in various aspects of the tourism industry. The ongoing evolution of technology is likely to bring about further changes and innovations in how people plan, book, and experience their travels.

Benefits of ICT use in the travel and tourist industry. Initially, it was employed as e-commerce to advertise travel via internet channels. Secondly, it was employed in the hotel sector to control staff productivity and hotel income. Third, ICT is used in the global tourism industry for business transactions, including trading and informing customers about the goods. Last but not least, ICT assists travelers who have never been abroad by offering advice, information, and booking

details linked to tourist locations on websites like Booking.com, Agoda, and Google services.

Revolutionizing Travel Planning:

The advent of the internet has revolutionized the way travelers plan their journeys. Online booking platforms and travel agencies have made it easier for individuals to arrange flights, accommodations, and activities with just a few clicks. This accessibility not only simplifies the planning process but also provides travelers with a myriad of options to tailor their itineraries according to their preferences.

Mobile Apps and Real-Time Assistance:

Mobile applications have become indispensable travel companions. These apps offer real-time information, navigation assistance, and personalized recommendations. Travelers can access interactive maps, language translation tools, and curated local insights, enhancing their on-the-go experience. Mobile technology ensures that travelers have a wealth of information at their fingertips, enabling them to navigate unfamiliar destinations with confidence.

Social Media's Influence on Destination Choices:

Social media platforms play a pivotal role in shaping travelers' decisions. Platforms like Instagram, TripAdvisor, and Facebook serve as virtual travel guides where users share their experiences, photos, and recommendations. Travelers often rely on these insights to discover new destinations, hidden gems, and unique experiences, contributing to the popularity and reputation of certain places.

Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, the integration of digital technologies in the tourism industry has not only transformed the way travelers plan and experience their journeys but has also presented new opportunities for businesses to thrive in a dynamic market. From personalized experiences to streamlined processes, digital tech has become a cornerstone of the modern tourism landscape.

As we move forward, it is imperative for stakeholders in the tourism sector to embrace continued innovation and collaboration with technology developers. Emphasizing user-friendly interfaces, robust cybersecurity measures, and sustainable practices will be key to ensuring the long-term success and acceptance of digital technologies in tourism. Furthermore, investment in training programs for industry professionals to adapt to these technologies is vital.

In addition, a concerted effort toward global standards and interoperability will enhance the seamless integration of digital solutions across borders, facilitating a more interconnected and accessible global tourism network. Lastly, ongoing research and adaptation to evolving consumer preferences will be crucial in staying ahead of the curve and providing travelers with the digital experiences they increasingly seek.

In essence, the digital transformation of the tourism industry is a journey that requires collaboration, adaptability, and a commitment to enhancing the overall travel experience. As we navigate this era of

technological innovation, the potential for a more sustainable, efficient, and enjoyable tourism landscape beckons, promising a future where digital technologies continue to shape and elevate the way we explore the world.

Here are some specific suggestions for the tourism industry regarding the adoption and utilization of digital technologies:

Invest in User-Friendly Mobile Apps:

Develop and promote intuitive mobile applications that provide travelers with a seamless experience from trip planning to post-travel services. Incorporate features such as real-time updates, personalized recommendations, and interactive maps.

Enhance Cybersecurity Measures:

Prioritize cybersecurity to protect sensitive traveler data. Implement robust security protocols, conduct regular audits, and stay informed about emerging threats to ensure the safety and trust of digital platforms.

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Promote Sustainable Tourism Practices:

Leverage digital technologies to encourage sustainable tourism. Develop platforms that highlight eco-friendly options, provide information on responsible tourism practices, and support local communities.

Facilitate Interconnected Travel Experiences:

Foster collaboration between different sectors of the tourism industry, such as accommodation, transportation, and attractions. Aim for interoperability and seamless integration to create a unified and interconnected travel experience.

Invest in AI and Personalization:

Embrace artificial intelligence for personalized customer experiences. Utilize data analytics to understand traveler preferences and offer tailored recommendations, enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty.

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FIZIKA FANINI O'QITISHDA ZAMONAVIY TEXNIKALARDAN FOYDALANISH VA ZAMONAVIY TEXNIK QURILMALARNI AMALIY O'RGANISH

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zamonaviy texnologiya, ta'lim, zamonaviy texnik qurilma, mikromodul, sovutgich.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda fizika fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy texnikalardan foydalanishning ahamiyati, o'quvchilarni bilim va ko'nikmalari oshib borishligini ta'minlashda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o'rni yuqori ekanligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy texnik qurilmalarni amaliy jihatdan o'rganish o'quvchilarga fanni tushuntirishda qanday yutuqlar olib kelishi ham alohida ta'kidlab o'tilgan.

Kirish. Fizika fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanish juda muhimdir. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, o'quvchilarga nazariy bilimlarni o'rganish va ularni amaliy ko'nikmalar bilan bog'lashda katta yordam beradi. Bu usul, o'quvchilarga nazariy ma'lumotlarni ko'tarish, ularning mustaqil fikrlash va muhokama qilish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish va fanning ko'nikmalarini amaliy tartibda sinash imkoniyatini beradi.

Fizika – bu tabiiy fan, shuning uchun, uning ko'nikmalarini o'qitishda laboratoriya ishlarining o'rinni o'rganishda ahamiyatini tushuntirish juda muhimdir. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, masalan, virtual laboratoriyalar o'quvchilarga nazariy bilimlarni tinglovchi amaliyotlarni bajarish, ularni mustaqil ravishda tadqiq qilish va natijalarni tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Bu, o'quvchilar uchun fanning ko'nikmalarini chuqurroq tushunish, ularning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari va maqolalarni tayyorlashdagi ko'mak ko'rsatadi.

Boshqa bir misol – interaktiv darsliklar va onlayn platformalar. Bu, o'quvchilarga muntazam ravishda fanning materiallariga kirish, ularning o'zlarini o'rganish tempini tanlash va fanning konseptlarini yaxshilashlari imkoniyatini beradi. Interaktiv darsliklar va onlayn platformalar, o'quvchilarga joriy texnologiyalar foydalanib, fizikadan mustaqil o'rganishlari uchun mo'ljallangan qulay vositalardir.

Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, masalan, 3D printerlar hamkorlikda fizikani o'qitishda yaxshi yordam beradi. O'quvchilar bu qurilmalar orqali tasavvur qilish, dizayn qilish va fizikaviy modellarni yaratish orqali ko'nikmaning amaliy jihatlarini tushunishlari mumkin. Bu, o'quvchilarning mantiqiy va mexanik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun juda muhimdir.

Yana bir texnologiya – janrdan foydalanish. Janrdan foydalanishning fizika fanini o'qitishda juda katta ahamiyati bor. Bu, o'quvchilarni fizikaviy qonunlarni mustahkamlash, ko'nikmalarini sinash va fizikaviy jarayonlarni chuqurroq tushunishga o'rgatadi. Janrdan ko'rigi, o'quvchilar teorik bilimlarini bajarish orqali, jarayonlarni tasavvur qilish va tushunishlari mumkin bo'lgan mustahkamlashni o'rgatadi.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, o'quvchilarning fanning nazariy qismini o'rganish va mustahkamlash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishda juda katta yordam beradi. Bu texnologiyalar o'quvchilarni fanning amaliy qismini o'rganishga rag'batlantirishadi. Bu esa, ularning o'zlarini qiziqtiradigan, fanning muammolari va muammolarini hal qilish uchun ilg'or va ma'naviy ravishda ishtirok etishlari imkonini beradi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. X.M.Sulaymonov va B.K.Tuychibayevlarning fikricha fizika fanini o'qitishda zamonaviy

axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishda quyidagi tamoyillar e'tiborga olinishi zarur hisoblanadi:

- 1) Ma'lumotlarni puxta o'zlashtirish;
- 2) Axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalardan oqilona foydalanish;
- 3) O'quvchilarga berilgan nazariy bilimlar asosida laboratoriya ishlarini tashkil etish;
- 4) Amaliy darslar bilan olingan bilimlarni mustahkamlash;
- 5) Zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida o'tilgan darslar klassik uslubda o'tilgan darslardan ko'ra ko'proq o'z foydasini ko'rsatmoqda. X.M.Sulaymonov(2022) {16}

Professor N.Yo'ldashev hozirgi kunda yarimo'tkazgich moddalar va ular asosida ishlovchi qurilma va texnikalarning foydali ish koeffitsiyentini oshirishda juda ko'plab ilmiy ishlar qilib kelmoqda. Izlanishlar natijasini yuqori sifat darajasiga ega jurnallarda dunyo bo'yicha o'z xulosalari bilan baham ko'rib kelmoqda. X.M.Sulaymonov (2016) {15}

Mikromodulli sovutgichlarning kundalik hayotimizdagi o'rni juda katta bo'lganligi haqida gaplashsak, ularning bir qancha muhim o'rni bor. Quyidagi sabablarga ko'ra, mikromodulli sovutgichlarning hayotimizdagi o'rni e'tiborli:

1. Elektronika va kommunikatsiyalar sohasi: Mikromodulli sovutgichlar, elektron qurilmalarda yoki kommunikatsiya vositalarida ishlatiladi. Ularning kichik hajmi, energiya sarflanishini minimalga tushirish va issiq yo'nalishini yaxshilash huquqini beradi. Bu kompakt dizaynga ega bo'lgan elektron qurilmalar, smartfonlar, planshetlar kabi portativ vositalarning shaffofligi va ishini saqlashini ta'minlaydi.

2. Meditsina sohasi: Mikromodul sovutgichlar, meditsinada ham keng qo'llaniladi. Ularning issiqliklarini saqlash, boshqarish va to'plash imkoniyati, yaxshi terapiyaviy samaradorlik, ayniqsa, qurolsiz tajribalash tizimlari va boshqa tibbiy vositalarda juda muhimdir.

3. Energiya sohasi: Eng so'nggi yillarda energiya iste'moli juda ko'payib, energiya isrofini minimalga tushirish va iste'mol qiladigan vositalarning ishini oshirish talab etiladi. Mikromodul sovutgichlar, energiya yig'ilishi, e'lon qilishi va energiya iste'moli effektivligini oshirish jarayonlarida o'z o'rnini topgan. Bu esa energiya sohasida ishlovchi turli xil vositalarga (masalan, avtomobillar yoki katta elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish uchun) keng qo'llanishiga imkon beradi.

Mikromodulli sovutgichlar, kundalik hayotimizni qulay va yorqinlashtiradigan eng yaxshi texnologiyalardan biri. Ular bizning elektronika va kommunikatsiya vositalarimizni kichik va mobil qilish, tibbiy tahlil va davolanishni sezilarliroq qilish va energiya iste'molini kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Mikromodulli sovutgichlar hamda ularning kundalik hayotimizda ishlatib kelinadigan qurilma va

texnikalardagi o‘mi haqida ushbu maqolada teran fiklar yuritilgan. Sh.Sh.Abdullayev(2023) {1}

Yarimo‘tkazgich moddalar o‘qitishga zamonaviy metodlar kengayib bormoqda. Bu metodlar orqali siz o‘quvchilarning qiziqishlarini oshirish va o‘rganishni osonlashtirish mumkin.

Birinchi metod – interaktiv o‘qitish. Bu usulda siz o‘quvchilar bilan interaktiv o‘zaro muloqotda bo‘lasiz va savollarga javoblar topish, vazifalar berish yoki ma‘lumot almashish orqali yarimo‘tkazgich moddalarni o‘rgatishingiz mumkin.

Ikkinchi metod – multimedia asboblardan foydalanish. Bugungi kunda, internet va mobil asboblarga o‘quvchilarga ko‘p qismli audio, video va grafik materiallarni taqdim qilishga imkon beradi. Siz o‘quvchilarni qiziqtirish uchun YouTube video darslarini, interaktiv interfeyslarni yoki ilova va o‘yinlarni ishlatishingiz mumkin.

Uchinchi metod – virtual o‘qitish. Bu usulda virtual o‘quv muhitidan foydalaniladi. Misol uchun, navbatdagi virtual o‘qitish dasturidan yoki elektron darsliklardan foydalanish orqali o‘quvchilar yarimo‘tkazgich moddalarni o‘rganib oladi.

Bunday zamonaviy metodlardan foydalanib yarimo‘tkazgich moddalar o‘qitishdan siz o‘quvchilarni o‘rganishni qiziqarliroq, osonroq va samaradorroq qilishingiz mumkin. X.M.Sulaymonov(2023) {18}

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Ta‘lim, bilamizki mamlakatning kelajakdagi istiqbolini ta‘minlaydigan yosh avlodni tarbiyalash hamda ularni ertangi hayotga tayyorlash va savodli qilishdir. Turli ilmiy tadqiqot metodlarini fizika fanini o‘qitish jarayonida qo‘llash ta‘lim samaradorligini oshiradi, o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash jarayonini shakllantiradi, o‘quvchilarda mavzuni o‘rganishga ishtiyoq va qiziqishni oshiradi, olingan bilimlarni mustahkamlash, o‘zlashtirish, ulardan amaliyotda erkin foydalanish ko‘nikma va malakalarini shakllantiradi.

Hozirgi kunda eng ko‘p tarqalgan interfaol ta‘lim metodlarini quyida ko‘rib o‘tsak:

1. Interfaol metodlar: “Keys-stadi” (yoki “O‘quv keyslari”), “Blist-so‘rov”,

“Modellashtirish”, “Ijodiy ish”, “Muammoli ta‘lim” va boshqalar.

2. Interfaol ta‘lim strategiyalari. “Aqliy hujum”, “Bumerang”, “Galereya”, “Zig-zag”,

“Zinama-zina”, “Muzyorar”, “Rotastiya”, “Yumaloqlangan qor” kabidir. Interfaol ta‘lim metodlari tarkibidan interfaol ta‘lim strategiyalarini ajratishda guruh ishini tashkil qilishga yondashuv ma‘lum ma‘noda strategik yondashuvga qiyoslanishiga asoslaniladi. Aslida bu strategiyalar ham ko‘proq jihatdan interfaol ta‘lim metodlariga tegishli bo‘lib, ularning orasida boshqa farqlar yo‘q.

3. Interfaol grafik organayzerlar: “Insert”, “Klaster”, “Nima uchun?”, “Qanday?”, “Baliq skeleti”, “BBB”, “Konseptual jadval”, “Venn diagrammasi”, “T-jadval” kabi juda ko‘plab metodlar bor. Interfaol grafik organayzerlarni ajratishda bunday mashg‘ulotlarda asosiy fikrlar turli grafik shakllarda yozma ko‘rinishda ifodalanishiga asoslaniladi. Aslida bu grafik organayzerlar bilan ishlash ham ko‘proq jihatdan interfaol ta‘lim metodlariga tegishli bo‘lib, ularning orasida boshqa farqlar yo‘q. Interfaol ta‘lim metodlarini ko‘pincha turli shakllardagi o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari texnologiyalari bilan bir vaqtda qo‘llanmoqda. Bu metodlarni qo‘llash mashg‘ulot ishtirokchilarining faolliklarini oshirib, ta‘lim samaradorligini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi.

Masalan BBB metodi orqali o‘quvchilarni xotirasini tekshirib, ziyaliklik, olingan nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlash hamda nazariy bilimlarni amalda qo‘llash kabi xulosa olishlari mumkin. Dastlab o‘quvchilar o‘zlarini dars o‘tilishidan oldingi holatlarini ya‘ni mavzu yuzasidan bilimlarini birinchi ustunga yozishadi, darsda bilmoqchi bo‘lgan savollariga javob olib ikkinchi ustunga yoziladi, so‘ngra bilib olgan bilimlarni oxirgi ustunga yozib chiqishadi. Oliy ta‘limda talabalarining elektron moddalar to‘g‘risidagi bilimlarini tekshirish uchun ularga “Mis” atamasiga doir ma‘lumotlar so‘raladi. Mis yumshoq metal, tok o‘tkazuvchi, qizg‘ish rangda, atom raqami 29, zichligi 89600kg/m³, qaynash harorati 2840K va hokazo. Bu yengillashtirilgan o‘qitish usullari va texnologiyalar, o‘quvchilarni fanning matematik va nazariy qismlarini o‘rganishda qiziqtiradigan va onlayn manbalar bilan ishlashlari va ko‘nikmalarini tasavvur qilishlari uchun kuchli motivatsiyalar yaratish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu esa, ularning fanning ko‘nikmalarini chuqurroq tushunish va ijodiy ravishda fikrlarni ifodalashlari uchun ma‘lum bir muhit yaratish imkonini beradi.

Tahlil va natijalar. Boshqalar bilan muloqot va hamkorlik ham juda muhimdir. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, o‘quvchilarni global bir jamiyat a‘zolari sifatida his qilish va ma‘naviyatga ega bo‘lishda yordam beradi. Bu esa, ularning fanning ko‘nikmalarini boshqalar bilan munosabatlari va o‘zlashtirishlari, ijtimoiy ta‘sirlashlari va global

muammolarni hal qilishga qiziqishlari hamda tajribalariga hojat yaratish imkonini beradi.

Bunday texnologiyalar, interaktivlik va onlayn platformalar yordamida, fizika fanni o‘qitishni yanada qiziqarliroq va samarador qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu esa, o‘quvchilarni fanning nazariy hamda amaliy ko‘nikmalarini chuqurroq tushunish, ularning mustaqil ravishda tadqiqotlar qilish va fanning jalb etilgan ko‘nikmalarini amaliy tartibda sinash imkoniyatini beradi. Bu bilan birga, zamonaviy texnologiyalar, o‘quvchilarga joriy texnologiyalardan foydalanib, fizikadan mustaqil o‘rganishlari uchun mo‘ljallangan qulay vositalarni taqdim etadi.

Fizika va matematika keyingi texnik va texnologik fanlar uchun asos yaratadi. Shuning uchun talabalarga fizikadagi qoidalar va munosabatlarni tushunishlari uchun etarli vaqt sarflash kerak. Biroq, ko‘plab mutaxassislar yuqorida aytilganlarga qo‘shilmaydilar va fizika uchun ozgina vaqt ajratiladi. Fizika ta‘limiga ajratilgan vaqtni qisqartirish davom etmoqda. Yana bir muammo – bu har xil turdagi o‘rta maktablardan kelgan o‘quvchilarning fan bilimlarining keng farqlanishi. Ulardan ba‘zilarida bilim darajasi hali ham juda past va pasayib bormoqda. Talabalarining aksariyati fizika ixtiyoriy fan sifatida qabul qilinadigan o‘rta maktablardan keladi. Yaxshisi, maktablarda fizika ikki yil davomida o‘qitiladi. Shuning uchun, qurish uchun haqiqiy poydevor yo‘q. Fizika fanidan yetarli baza ta‘minlangan o‘rta maktablarda oz sonli o‘quvchilar keladi.

Afsuski, bugungi kunda universitetlar o‘z ta‘lim muassasalariga talabalarining bilim darajasiga emas, balki jamiyat talabiga ko‘ra ko‘proq talaba qabul qilmoqdalar. Natijada universitet ta‘lim darajasi oshib bormoqda. Bu, ayniqsa, texnik universitetlarda ko‘rinadi, chunki bu turdagi ta‘lim zamonaviy talabalar uchun juda mashhur va foydali emas.

Fizika fanidan sifatli topshiriqlar o‘quvchilarning yangi bilimlarni tushunishlarini chuqurlashtirish va mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Bu talabalarining bilimlarini va ularni qo‘llash qobiliyatini tekshirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, topshiriqlar talabalarining fanga qiziqishini oshiradi va o‘quv jarayonida o‘rganilgan materialni faol tushunish va qo‘llashga yordam beradi. Sifatli topshiriqlar jismoniy tafakkurning rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Oddiy jismoniy aks ettirish orqali hal qilinadigan topshiriqlar maktablarda eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladi. Bu topshiriqlar “Nima uchun?” degan savol bilan boshlanadi. Ushbu turdagi savollar individual jismoniy harakatlar o‘rtasidagi oqibatli aloqalarni va o‘zaro munosabatlarni izlashga olib keladi.

Sifatli topshiriqlarni hal qilishda talabalar muammoli vaziyatni chuqurroq tushunishga majbur bo‘ladilar. Ko‘p hollarda ular buni dastlab o‘ylagandek yaxshi tushunmasliklarini tushunishadi. Sifatli topshiriqlarning katta afzalligi amaliyda nazariy bilimlarni qo‘llash. Shu bilan birga o‘rganilgan nazariyalarning to‘g‘riligi tekshiriladi. Sifatli topshiriqlarni yechish talabalarga vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish imkonini beradi, bu ularning mantiqiy tafakkurini, konstruktivligini va ijodkorligini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Fizikani qo‘llash orqali ular kundalik tabiiy hodisalarni, shuningdek, texnik muhitdan tushuntirishni o‘rganadilar. Bu ham ularni amaliy hayotga tayyorlaydi. Sifatli topshiriqlarning o‘quv funksiyasini saqlab qolish uchun o‘qituvchi uning maqsadlarini belgilashga mas‘uldir. Bunday holda, topshiriq didaktik funksiyani bajaradi va sinfning didaktik maqsadlariga amal qiladi. Shunga qaramay, topshiriqlar ustida ishlashda individual topshiriqlarning ma‘lum bir algoritimga rioya qilish muhimdir.

Fizika ta‘limining eng muhim qismlaridan biri uning eksperimental elementidir. Tajribalar fizik qonunlar, prinsiplar, shuningdek, matematik munosabatlar bilan tasvirlangan hodisa va hodisalarni vizual tarzda namoyish etadi. Ularning ahamiyati esa asta-sekin o‘sib bormoqda. Hozirgi vaqtda biz mikromodulli sovutgichlar va ularning ishlash jarayoni hamda ularning chidamlilik va energiya sarfini bundanda kamaytirish orqali zamonaviy texnikalar qatorida inqilob qilish ustida ish olib bormoqdami. Mikromodulli sovutgichlardan foydalanishni o‘quvchi va talabalarga tushuntirishda juda sodda usullardan ketish va ularga umumiy ko‘nikma berish maqsadida bu ishni birgalikda amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Bilamizki, qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida aholiga sifatli mahsulot yetkazib berishda, saqlashda sovutgichlarning ahamiyati katta. Oddiy freon gazli radiator sovutgichlari ish jarayonida yuqori tovushda ishlashi, o‘zidan turli xil zararli gazlarni tabiatga chiqarishi, energiya sarfini ham kattaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Mikromodulli sovutgichlar ulardan farqli ravishda kam energiya sarfiga, tovushsiz rejimda ishlay olish qobiliyatiga ega. Biz o‘quvchilarga buni amaliy jihatdan tushuntirib berishimiz va o‘zlarini ishtirokida qurilmani birgalikda yasab ko‘rsak ham bo‘ladi.

Bunday eksperimentni darsning turli bosqichlarida – yangi mavzuni taqdim etishda, takrorlashda va hokozalarda qo‘llash mumkin. Uni qachon qo‘llash o‘qituvchining o‘ziga bog‘liq. Video eksperimentlarni fizika o‘qitishga kiritishdan oldin talabalar klassik



1-rasm. Mikromodul sovutgichning ko‘rinishi

tajribalar o‘tkazish tajribasiga ega bo‘lishlari kerak. Agar bo‘lmasa, kompyuter talabani eksperimental faoliyatining asosiy yo‘nalishiga aylangan bo‘lishi mumkin edi va u uchun eksperimentning fizikaviy mazmuni unchalik muhim bo‘lmas edi. Ilmiy fanlarni o‘qitishda multimedia texnologiyalari o‘z imkoniyatlarini ko‘rsatdi. Yangi texnikalar o‘quvchilarning e‘tiborini tortadi, bu esa o‘rganish jarayonini oson va tez o‘tkazish imkonini beradi. Fizika va texnologiya ko‘pincha qiyin fanlar hisoblanadi. Kompyuter taqdimotlari, simulyatsiyalar, animatsiyalar va filmlar bilan interfaol multimedia vositalari fizika o‘qitishda, ayniqsa, samaralidir. Fan va texnologiyani yanada jozibador qilish va yoshlarning ilmiy loqaydlik inqirozini hal qilish uchun boshqa fanlarda, shu jumladan asosiy ta’limda ham ushbu vositalardan foydalanish juda muhimdir.

1-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan mikromodul sovutgichini dars davomida amaliy sifatida yasab o‘quvchilarga tushunchalari bilan o‘rgatib, bu kabi qurilmalardan hozirda qaysi jabhalarda keng foydalanilayotganligi haqida barcha ma’lumotlar o‘quvchilarga to‘liq yetkazilsa bu albatta, maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Oddiy misol tariqasida qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida mikromodul sovutgichlaridan foydalanishda ularning ahamiyatiga quyida keltirilgan ma’lumotlar bilan keng yoritilgan.

Keling dastlab mikromodul sovutgichi haqida ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lib olsak. Mikromodulli sovutgichlar asosan kichik protsessorlar va smartfonlar, planshetlar va boshqa mobil qurilmalar kabi icham elektron qurilmalardagi elektron komponentlarni sovutish uchun ishlatiladigan kichik issiqlik qabul qiluvchilardir. Ular ushbu komponentlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan issiqlikni tarqatib yuborishga yordam beradi va ularning haddan tashqari qizib ketishining oldini oladi, bu esa doimiy shikastlanish yoki ishlamay qolishi mumkin.

Mikromodulli sovutgichlar odatda mis yoki alyuminiy kabi yuqori issiqlik o‘tkazuvchanligiga ega bo‘lgan materiallardan tayyorlanadi, odatda past kuchlanishga va tor joylarga sig‘adigan minimal hajmga ega bo‘lish uchun mo‘ljallangan. Mikromodulli sovutgichlarning ba’zi mashhur turlariga passiv issiqlik moslamalari, faol issiqlik moslamalari va suyuqlik bilan sovutilgan modullar kiradi. Passiv issiqlik moslamalari issiqlikni komponentdan uzoqlashtirish tabiiy yoki majburiy konveksiyadan foydalanadi, faol issiqlik qabul qiluvchilar esa issiqlik uzatish jarayonini kuchaytirish uchun shamol parrak yoki boshqa sovutish mexanizmidan foydalanadi. Suyuq sovutgichli modullar issiqlikni so‘rib olish va uni radiatorga o‘tkazish uchun suyuq sovutgichdan foydalanadi, u yerda uning atrofdagi havoga tarqaladi. Umuman olganda, mikromodulli sovutgichlar haddan tashqari qizib

ketishning oldini olish va kichik elektron qurilmalarning ishonchli ishlashini ta’minlash uchun muhim tarkibiy qismlardir.

Mikromodulli sovutgichlar Pel’tye effekti deb ataladigan termoelektrik effekt asosida ishlaydi, bu elektr toki termoelektrik material bilan ajratilgan ikki xil metall o‘tkazgichdan o‘tganda sodir bo‘ladi. Pel’tye effekti o‘tkazgichlarning birlashmasida harorat farqiga olib keladi. Metallarning bir birikmasi soviydi, ikkinchisi esa qiziydi. Mikromodul sovutgichlari elektron qurilmalardan issiqlikni olib tashlash va ularni salqin saqlash uchun ushbu effektidan foydalanadi. Ular sovutish samaradorligini oshirish uchun elektr va issiqlik bilan bog‘langan bir nechta kichik sovutish elementlaridan iborat. Qurilma bir uchida issiqlikni yutadi va boshqa uchida chiqaradi.

Mikromodul sovutgichiga elektr toki qo‘llanilganda, bir uchida issiqlik hosil bo‘ladi, ikkinchisi esa sovuqroq bo‘ladi. Odatda, qurilmaning issiq tomoni bilan aloqada bo‘lgan metall o‘tkazgich sovutgich bilan aloqa qilgandan ko‘ra ko‘proq ijobiy yoki kamroq elektronlarga ega. Bu qurilma bo‘ylab harorat farqini hosil qiladi, bu esa issiqlikni sovutgich uchiga o‘tkazish imkonini beradi, natijada elektron qurilmaning haroratini pasaytiradi. Mikromodulli sovutgichlar havoni sovutish yoki suyuqlikni sovutish kabi an’anaviy sovutish mexanizmlari amaliy bo‘lmagan mikro o‘lchovli elektron qurilmalarda samarali ishlashi mumkin. Mikromodulli sovutgichlar sovutish va tibbiy asbob-uskunalar kabi kattaroq ilovalarda ham qo‘llaniladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, mikromodul sovutgichlari Pel’tye effekti asosida ishlaydi va an’anaviy sovutish usullari amaliy bo‘lmagan elektron qurilmalarda va boshqa ilovalarda samarali sovutish imkonini beradi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi mashinalarida mikromodul sovutgichlar odatda quyidagi komponentlarni sovutishda ishlatiladi:

1. Traktor motorlari: Traktorlar qishloq xo‘jaligi mashinalarining asosiy kuchli motorlaridir. Mikromodul sovutgichlar, traktor motorining yuqori ishlab chiqish haroratlariga qarshi haroratni saqlashda va uning ishini to‘g‘ri olib borishda ishlatiladi.

2. Gidravlik sistema komponentlari: Qishloq xo‘jaligi mashinalarida gidravlik sistemalar qisqa vaqt davomida yuqori kuchlarni o‘tkazish uchun ishlatiladi. Mikromodul sovutgichlar, gidravlik sistem komponentlarini, masalan, gidravlik pompa, valf va silindrni sovutishda foydalaniladi.

3. Elektronika modullari: Qishloq xo‘jaligi mashinalarida yuqori darajadagi avtomatlashtirish va boshqaruv sistemlari mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin. Mikromodul sovutgichlar, elektronika modullari va sensorlar kabi komponentlarni sovutishda foydalaniladi. Bu komponentlar ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida ishini to‘g‘ri olib borish va haroratni saqlash uchun moslashtiriladi.

4. Boshqa komponentlar: Qishloq xo‘jaligi mashinalarida yana bir nechta komponentlar mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin, masalan, transmissiya, generator, aksel va boshqa tizimlar. Mikromodul sovutgichlar, bu komponentlarni sovutishda ham foydalaniladi, ularning ishlashini ta’minlash va haroratni to‘g‘ri olib borish uchun.

Mikromodul sovutgichlar, qishloq xo‘jaligi mashinalarida harorat boshqarishning muhim qismini tashkil etadi. Ular mashinalarning iste’mol qilish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida komponentlarning haroratini to‘plab olib, ularning ishlashini ta’minlash va haroratni to‘g‘ri olib borishda muhim vazifalarni bajarish uchun ishlatiladi. Demak yuqoridagi mulohazalardan shuni aytishimiz mumkinki hozirgi kunda mikromodul sovutgichlaridan foydalanish butun dunyoda ko‘plab qulayliklarni keltirib chiqarar ekan. Lekin masalaning yana bir muhim tomoni borki bu mikromodul sovutgichlarining hali u darajada arzon qiymatda emasligi va bozor narxlarida iqtisodiy tomonlama yengillik olib kelmasligini inobatga olishimiz zarur.

Mikromodul sovutgichlar, transport, avtomobilsozlik, mashinasozlik va qishloq xo‘jaligi texnikalarida harorat boshqarishning muhim qismini tashkil etadi. Ularning avvalgi maslahatlarini o‘tkazish, komponentlarni moslashtirish va ularning ishlashini to‘g‘ri olib borish uchun yordam beradi. Transport sohasida, mikromodul sovutgichlar avtomobillar, tirsaklar, konteynerlar, qo‘lyozma aloqadorlari va boshqa transport vositalari uchun ishlatiladi. Bu sovutgichlar, motorlar, elektronika modullari, boshqaruv paneli va sensorlar kabi komponentlarni to‘plab olib, ularning ishini to‘g‘ri olib borish va haroratni moslashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Avtomobilsozlik sohasida, mikromodul sovutgichlar motorlar, elektronika modullari, boshqaruv sistemalari, transmissiya va boshqa komponentlarning sovutishida ishlatiladi. Bu sovutgichlar, avtomobillar uchida yuksak haroratli muhitlarda ishlayotgan komponentlarni saqlash uchun moslashtiriladi va ularning to‘g‘ri ishlashini ta’minlaydi. Mashinasozlik sohasida, mikromodul sovutgichlar mashinalar,

texnikalar va boshqa sozlash vositalari uchun ishlatiladi. Ular, texnikalar ichidagi elektronika, sensorlar, kompyuterlar va boshqa komponentlarni sovutishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Mikromodul sovutgichlar, texnikalar va mashinalar to'g'risida yuqori darajada moslashgan komponentlarni haroratdan saqlash va ularning ishlashini ta'minlashda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Mikromodul sovutgichlarda kechadigan jarayonlar fizikaning nazariy qismida berib o'tilgan termodinamika qonunlari hamda yarimo'tkazgichlar fizikasidagi qonuniyatlarga tushadi. Unga ko'ra bilimlarni sovutgichlarda kechadigan jarayonlar termodinamikani izojarayonlariga bog'liqdir. Izoxorik, izotermik jarayonlarni o'quvchilarga tushuntirib, amaliy darsda laboratoriya xonalarida ular bilan birgalikda amaliy usulda sinab ko'rishlik bu ularning olgan bilimlarini o'z ko'zlari bilan ko'rib, his qilib bilishadi.

Qishloq xo'jaligi texnikalarida ham mikromodul sovutgichlar iste'mol qilinadi. Bu sovutgichlar, traktorlar, kombaynlar, mehnat vositalari va boshqa qishloq xo'jaligi mashinalari uchun komponentlarni sovutishda ishlatiladi. Ular, terim texnikalaridagi yuqori temperaturali va xavfsiz ish rejalarini ta'minlashda qo'llaniladi. Umuman olganda, mikromodul sovutgichlar, transport, avtomobilsozlik, mashinasozlik va qishloq xo'jaligi texnikalarida haroratni to'plab olib, komponentlarni saqlash va ularning ishlashini to'g'ri olib borishda muhim vazifalarni bajarish uchun keng qo'llaniladi. Bu texnikalar ishlab chiqarish, ish bajarish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida haroratni boshqarishning muhim qismini tashkil etadi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, mikromodulli sovutgichlar zamonaviy texnikalarning tobora ajralmas muhim bir qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Hozirgi kunda bunday sovutgichlarni yanada takomillashtirish uchun dunyo olimlari tomonidan yuqori saviyada ishlar olib borilmoqda, ya'ni maqsad mikromodul

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sovutgichlarini bozorda hamyonbop, iqtisodiy tomonlama foyda keltirishi va uzoq muddat sifatli ishlashi, chidamliligining yuqori darajaga olib chiqish turadi. Lekin shuni ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki mikromodul sovutgichlarning tarkibiy qismlari bozor iqtisodiyotida ancha qimmat turadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida ularning tan narxini ham oshirib yuboradi. Ikkinchi tomondan mikromodul sovutgichlarning ichki tuzilmasiga ko'ra undagi Pel'te elementi yarimo'tkazgich moddalaridan iborat. Shuning uchun agarda bu qurilmada nosozlik kuzatilsa, afsuski, uni ta'mirlab qayta tushirishning imkoni mavjud emas. Shu va shunga o'xshash kamchiliklar mikromodul sovutgichlarni bozor iqtisodiyotida narxini keskin oshirib yuborgan. Endilikda dunyo olimlari mana yuqorida sanab o'tilgan kamchiliklar ustida ko'plab ilmiy izlanishlar olib borishmoqda. Yana shu ta'kidlash lozimki yurtimizda mikromodul sovutgichlari va ularni ishlab chiqarish texnikasini shakllantirish kerak deb hisoblaymiz. Chunki bu butun dunyoda borgan sari muhim mavzuga aylanib bormoqda.

Demak yuqorida keltirilgan ma'lumotlar bo'yicha biz hozirgi kunda o'quvchilarga eng tushunarli darajada oson usulda ma'lumotlarni yetkazib berishimiz muhim bo'lib turibdi. Shuning uchun hozirda bu borada fizika fanini o'qitishda ko'proq amaliy ishlar bilan boyitish zarur hisoblanadi. Chunki o'quvchilar olgan nazariy bilimlarini albatta amaliy bilimlar bilan mustahkamlab borishadi. Shu bilan birga fizika fanini hayotda nega kerakligi va uni barcha sohalarida qo'llash mumkinligini tushunib yetishadi. Demakki, biz fizika fanini o'qitishda faqatgina nazariy bilimlar bilan cheklanib qolmasligimiz va aksincha ko'proq laboratoriya ishlari boshqa amaliy ishlar bilan olingan nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlab borishimiz zarur hisoblanadi. Hozirgi kunda ko'plab ta'lim muassasalarida amaliy ish qilish juda kam. Bu uchun albatta avvalo sharoit talab etiladi.

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