

# Journal of New Century Innovations

VOLUME

8

ISSUE-4



Journal of new  
century innovations

Exact and natural sciences

Pedagogical  
sciences

Social sciences  
and humanities

Engineering and  
Medical Sciences

AREAS

ISSN (p): 2181-3671  
ISSN (e): 2181-368X



[newjournal.org](http://newjournal.org)



**JOURNAL OF NEW CENTURY  
INNOVATIONS**

**IN ALL AREAS**



**O‘ZBEKISTON FOND BOZORINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY  
YO‘LLARI**

*Abduvohidov Xolidbek Muhammadzokir o‘g‘li*

*Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology, 3rd stage student*

*Botirov Shohjahon Davlatbekovich*

*Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology, 3rd stage student*

*E-mail: [Shokhjakhon5886@gmail.com](mailto:Shokhjakhon5886@gmail.com)*

*Tel: +99891 115 5886*

**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada jahon fond bozoridagi ilg‘or zamonaviy infratuzilma elementlarini O‘zbekiston fond bozoriga joriy qilish, qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori savdo tashkilotchilari faoliyatini takomillashtirish va professional ishtirokchilar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish hamda respublika fond bozorini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan taklif, tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** fond bozori, qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori, birja, elektron savdo, aksiya, obligatsiya, investitsion vositachi, emissiya, investitsiya, infratuzilma.

Jahon amaliyotida fond bozori infratuzilmasini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar, jumladan, fond bozori infratuzilmasining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari hisoblangan axborot beruvchi fond indekslarini takomillashtirish, birjalar va muqobil savdo tizimlarining rolini oshirish, yangi moliyaviy vositalarni joriy etish, fond bozorida o‘z-o‘zini boshqarish organlarini tashkil etish, qimmatli qog‘ozlarni on-layn sotib olish va elektron savdolarini tashkil etish, bo‘yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borishni taqozo etadi. Hozirgi jadal ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar sharoitida O‘zbekistonda qimmatli qog‘ozlarning ikkilamchi bozorini to‘la ishga tushirish, fond birjasida aksiyalar qiymatini muntazam e‘lon qilib borish, aholida aksiyalar sotib olishga ishtiëq va intilishni oshirish, aksiyalarni haqiqiy qimmatli qog‘ozga aylantirish hamda muhim daromad manbai bo‘lishi ta‘minlanmaganligi, fond bozori infratuzilmasi faoliyati samarali

yoʻlga qoʻyilmaganligi fond bozorini rivojlanishiga toʻsqinlik qilmoqda. Shunga koʻra “yurtimizda fond bozori, fond birjasini yanada rivojlantirish uchun Qimmatli qogʻozlar bozorini muvofiqlashtirish va rivojlantirish markazi ishini tubdan qayta tashkil etish lozim”. Shuningdek, davlatning makroiqtisodiy va faol investitsiya siyosati talablariga toʻliq javob beruvchi fond bozori infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish zarurati kelib chiqmoqda. 2017-2021-yillarda Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yoʻnalishi boʻyicha Harakatlar strategiyasida «investitsiya muhitini takomillashtirish va korxonalarni strategik boshqarishda aksiyadorlarning rolini kuchaytirish» boʻyicha muhim vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Mazkur vazifalarning bajarilishi fond bozori infratuzilmasini takomillashtirish borasidagi ishlarni jadallashtirishni talab etadi. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish boʻyicha harakatlar strategiyasi toʻgʻrisidagi [2] 2018-yil 1-avgustdagi PF-5495-sonli «Oʻzbekiston Respublikasida investitsiya muhitini tubdan yaxshilash chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2019-yil 17-yanvardagi PF-5635-sonli “Faol investitsiyalar va ijtimoiy rivojlanish yilida amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturi toʻgʻrisida”gi farmonlari, 2012-yil 19-martdagi PQ-1727-sonli “Fond bozorini yanada rivojlantirish chora tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”, 2015-yil 21-dekabrda PQ-2454-sonli “Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlariga xorijiy investorlarni jalb etish borasidagi qoʻshimcha chora-tadbirlar toʻgʻrisida”gi qarorlari hamda mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa meʼoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur tadqiqot natijalari muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, hozirgi Oʻzbekistonning iqtisodiyatini modernizatsiya qilish jaraʼnida fond bozori infratuzilmasini takomillashtirishda fond bozori infratuzilmasi sifatidagi faoliyatini kengaytirish, bozorni rivojlantirishda infratuzilma faoliyatini samaradorligini oshirish, risklarni boshqarish, davlat tomonidan tartibga solish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish, institutsional investorlarning rolini oshirish masalalari yetarlicha tadqiq etilmaganligi mazkur sohada hali juda koʻp ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilishi zarurligini anglatadi. [3] Bugungi kunda dunò fond bozorlarida inqilobiy oʻzgarishlar yuz beryapti va oʻzgarishlarni Amerika va Germaniya modellarining konvergentsiyasi deb atash



mumkin (1999-yilda AQSHda 1933-yilgi tuzatish (—Glass – Stigoll tuzatishi) bekor qilingan. Tuzatish kredit banklariga fond bozorlarida to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri operatsiyalar amalga oshirishni man etgan). Yaqin kelajakda qarama-qarshi bozor modellarining tuzilmasi saqlanib qoladi. Keyinchalik ular o‘rtasidagi farq sekin-asta yo‘qolib boradi va bunga ko‘p jihatdan axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi va fond bozorlaridagi umumiy globallashuv sharoit yaratmoqda.

Fond bozorlarining modellarini qièsiy tahlil qilish dunè tajribasidan O‘zbekiston fond bozorini tashkil etishda foydalanish nuqtai nazaridan juda muhim. Masalan, infratuzilmani yaratishda model infratuzilmaning tuzilmasiga ham ta’sir qilishi mumkinligini inobatga olish zarur. Xususan, fond bozorining modeliga qarab emitentlarga xizmat ko‘rsatadigan (qimmatli qog‘ozlarni ro‘yxatga olish, transferti, ular bo‘yicha to‘lovlarni amalga oshirish va h.k.) depozitariy va kliring tarmog‘i bank èki bankdan tashqari xususiyatga ega bo‘ladi. O‘zbekistonning qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori infratuzilmasining asosiy qatnashchilari sifatida O‘zbekistonda qimmatli qog‘ozlar birja va birjadan tashqari savdosi bilan shug‘ullanuvchi —Toshkentl RFB, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Valyuta birjasining fond bo‘limi, O‘zbekiston —Qimmatli qog‘ozlar markaziy depozitariysi davlat korxonasi hamda qimmatli g‘ozlarning birjadan tashqari savdo tashkilotchisi “EL SIS-SAVDO” AJ hisoblanadi va Respublikadagi aksiyalar va obligatsiyalarga doir ichki bitimlarning yarmidan ko‘p qismi tuziladi. [4] O‘zbekistonning fond bozori infratuzilmasining tizimini tashkil etuvchi bo‘g‘ini asosan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fond birjasida faoliyat yurituvchi infratuzilmaviy muassasalar hisoblanadi. —Toshkentl respublika fond birjasi faoliyati O‘zbekiston Respublikasida alohida o‘rin tutadi, chunki u yetakchi savdo tashkilotchisi bo‘libgina qolmay, Respublikadagi 100 dan ortiq birja bozori ishtirokchilari bo‘lgan 600 dan ortiq tashkilotlarga hisob-kitob kliring va depozitar xizmatlarni ko‘rsatadi. —Toshkentl respublika fond birjasining milliy bozordagi fundamental roli – moliya bozorining barcha asosiy segmentlari – valyuta, fond va muddatli bozorlarda umummilliy savdo tizimini tashkil etish xisoblanadi. “Toshkent” Respublika fond birjasi O‘zbekiston prezidentinig “Iqtisodiy isloxlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish, xususiy mulk manfaatlarini himoya qilish va tadbirkorlarni rivojlantirish chora tadbirlari

tugʻrisida” farmoni № 745 koʻra 8-aprel 1994-yilda shakllangan. Uning faoliyati respublikada ishlab chiqarilgan islohotlar bilan va aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarining siyosati bilan yaqindan bogʻliq. Bugungi kunda “Toshkent” RFB - bu 100 dan ortiq brokerlik tashkilotlar va eng yangi uskunalarga ega boʻlgan birja hisoblanadi. Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining PF-4720 sonli —Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida zamonaviy korporativ boshqaruv uslublarini joriy etish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisidall 2015-yilning 24-aprelida Qaror talablarini ijro etish, hamda Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari faoliyatining samaradorligini oshirish va korporativ boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish boʻyicha —Toshkentll RFB AJ tashkiliy tuzilmasi tasdiqlangan.[1] —Toshkentll RFB AJ asosiy strategik maqsadlari quyidagilardan iborat: Mamlakatda yagona dasturiy-texnik kompleksni qimmatli qogʻozlar savdosida ishlatish va savdolarni uning vositasida amalga oshirib borish; birja listingiga qoʻshilgan moliyaviy barqaror kompaniyalar sonini oshirib borish; fond bozorini umumiy aylanmasida birja aylanmasini koʻpaytirish va birjadan tashqari aylanmani kamaytirish; umumiy aholi uchun sotib olish mavjudligi va imkoniyat yaratish orqali aksiyalar boʻlagini koʻpaytirish; birja aʼzolari bilan dasturiy elektron munosobotga imkoniyat yaratish va internet-savdoga oʻtish; xalqaro fond birjalari bilan samarali aloqani taʼminlash va investorlarni himoya qilish mehanizmini yaratish; birja listingidagi emitentlar hisobotini elektron shaklida yaratish va web saytda koʻrsatish orqali fond bozorini oshkoraligini kuchaytirish. Birjaning oʻziga xos xususiyati shuki, u avval boshidan elektron savdo-depozitar tizimga ega universal elektron birja sifatida tashkil etilgan. 1994-yilda —Toshkentll RFB savdo tizimlari xalqaro standartlari asosida Oʻzbekiston fond bozorining birja infratuzilmasini tashkil etishni boshladi. Elektron avtomatlashtirilgan kotirovkalar va bitim tuzish tizimini joriy etish loyihani amalga oshirish uchun texnik baza vazifasini bajardi. Bu tizim Oʻzbekistonda oldin qoʻllanilmagan edi. —Toshkentll RFB boshidanoq eng zamonaviy prinsiplarga asoslanib tashkil etilgan. Oʻz institutsional tuzilmasiga koʻra, Birja – aksiyadorlik jamiyati va bozor ishtirokchilarining mulki emas. Demak, —Toshkentll RFB mulkni aʼzolikdan ajratish muammosiga toʻqnashmagan. Bu toʻgʻri qaror qabul qilinishiga irdam berdi, chiqimlarni optimallashtirish va uzoq muddatli loyihalarni

moliyalashtirish imkonini berdi. Xulosa qilib aytganda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fond bozori o‘zining rivojlanish bosqichida bo‘lib, bu davrda savdo hajmi yildan yilga jadal suratlar bilan o‘saetganini ko‘rish mumkin. Shunday bo‘lsada xali amalga oshirilishi zarur bo‘lgan ishlar juda ko‘p. Shunga binoan O‘zbekiston fond bozorini rivojlantirish va yuqorida ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish quyidagilarga bog‘liq hisoblaymiz.

1. Qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori faoliyat mexanizmi samarali ishlashini sekinlashtiruvchi sabab, bu investitsion institutlarning tarmoq o‘sishi pastligi, yuqori malakali kadrlar yetishmasligidadir. Investitsion kompaniyalar, konsalting firmalari, boshqaruvchi kompaniyalar, nominal saqlovchilar, anderrayterlarning hamma hududlarda xam mavjud emasligi viloyatlarning fond bozorida ishtirokini deyarli cheklanishiga olib kelmoqda (ulushi 1 foizdan kam). Shu sababli, fond bozori infratuzilmalarini xududlar kesimida shakllantirishga alohida e‘tibor qaratilishi lozim.
2. Qimmatli qog‘ozlarning emitentlari hisoblangan aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarining aksiyadorlar umumiy yig‘ilishini onlayn rejimida masofaviy tashkil etishni yo‘lga qo‘yish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shu asosida aksiyadorlarga taqdim etilaetgan hujjatlar va hisobotlar elektronlashadi, aksiyadorlarning vaqti tejaladi, transport xarajatlari kamayadi hamda barcha aksiyadorlar (kvorum) 100 foiz ishtirok etishi ta‘minlanadi.
3. Qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori ahvoli, uning qatnashchilari, ularning qimmatli qog‘ozlari va moliyaviy-xo‘jalik faoliyati haqidagi zarur axborotlar va hisobotlarni tuzish va taqdim etish masalalari bo‘yicha me‘eriy-xuquqiy hujjatlarni bir tizimga keltirib, ularni takomillashtirish lozim.
4. Mamlakatimizda fond bozorining tartibga soluvchi infratuzilmasini shakllantirishga qaratilgan maqsadli strategiyalar yaratish uchun umumiy model shakllantirilmagan. O‘zbekiston uchun milliy modelni shakllantirish amaliyetini xorijiy tajribalarga tayanish bilan bir qatorda, fond bozorini milliy darajada tartibga solishning umumiy maqsad va prinsiplari hamda Moliya bozorini tartibga soluvchilar xalqaro tashkiloti IOSCO tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan me‘rlarga moslashtirish orqali amalga oshirishi maqsadga muvofiq. Ushbu vazifalarni amalga oshirish respublika fond bozorini ma‘lum darajada rivojlanishiga o‘z hissasini qo‘shadi deb hisoblaymiz.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:**

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining —Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarida zamonaviy korporativ boshqaruv uslublarini joriy etish chora tadbirlari to'g'risidagi PF 4720 sonli Farmoni 2015-yil 24-aprel.

2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining —O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risidagi PF-4947-sonli Farmoni 2017-yil 7-fevral.

3. Khujamurodov, A. (2018). Trends of development of the Uzbekistan stock market and analysis of influencing factors. Byulleten nauki i praktiki, 4, (1), 242-247

4. Khujamurodov AJ (2018) Analysis of development of the infrastructure of the stock market in Uzbekistan and the methodology of its estimation. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 05 (61): 168-176. 5. Khujamurodov AJ (2019) Economic Essential of Stock Infrastructure and Features of Its Development. Asian Journal of Technology & Management Research (AJTMR) ISSN: 2249 – 0892 Special Issue–2, Sep -2019

6. Khujamurodov, A.J., Jahongirov, R.J. (2020) Peculiarities of corporate strategy and risk prevention in joint stock companies. “Aktualnyye nauchnyye issledovaniya v sovremennom mire” ISSN 2524- 0986. 59 (chast 3), 21-25.

7. Khudjamuratov, A., Rejabbayev, S. (2020). Development and formation of the securities market in Russia. International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research. ISSN 2229-5518, 1559- 1563



**"XALQ DAVLAT IDORALARIGA EMAS, DAVLAT IDORALARI  
XALQIMIZGA XIZMAT QILISHI KERAK" PRINSIPINI SIYOSIY TIZIMNI  
MODERNIZATSIYALASHDAGI O'RNI**

*Sharobiddinov Shoxislombek Yasharbek o'g'li*

*Telefon: +998935967497*

*E-mail: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*O'zbekiston Jurnalistika va Ommaviy Kommunikatsiyalar universiteti,*

*"Siyosatshunoslik" yo'nalishi 3-kurs talabasi.*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada "xalq davlat idoralariga emas, davlat idoralari xalqimizga xizmat qilishi kerak" prinsipini davlat siyosiy boshqaruv tizimidagi ahamiyati. Aholiga ko'rsatiluvchi davlat xizmatlarida Yevropa tajribasi, uning samaradorlik ko'rsatkichi va servis davlat tushunchasi haqida so'z boradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Siyosatshunos kadrlar, Siyosatshunoslik, jamiyat, davlat, mutahasis, model.

**Kirish:** "Xalq davlat idoralariga emas, davlat idoralari xalqimizga xizmat qilishi kerak" prinsipini siyosiy tizimni modernizatsiyalashdagi o'rni o'ziga hos muhim hisoblanadi bu ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan davlatlar uchun asosiy hisoblanishi kerak. O'zbekistondagi so'ngi yillarda qilinayotgan islohotlardagi asosiy maqsad ham shunday, ya'ni xalq davlat uchun emas davlat xalqga xizmat qilishi nazarda tutilgan. Shu jumladan aholiga yengillik yaratish maqsadida mamlakatimizda davlat xizmatlari markazi tashkil etilgan bo'lib u hozirgi kunda 200 ga yaqin xizmatlarni o'z ichiga qamrab oladi.

Yevropada ilk bora davlatni aholiga xizmat ko'rsatishini ta'minlash maqsadida servis davlat tushunchasi kundalik hayotga kirib kelgan. Bundan ko'zlangan maqsad aholi turmush darajasini yaxshilash hisoblanadi.

Davlat xizmatlari - jamiyatning a'zolari uchun davlat tomonidan doimiy ko'rsatilib turiluvchi xizmatlar majmuyi va shu bilan bir qatorda Davlat xizmati-hukumat tomonidan bevosita (davlat sektori orqali) yoki xususiy xizmatlar ko'rsatishni

moliyalashtirish yo'li bilan o'z vakolati doirasida yashovchi odamlarga ko'rsatiladigan xizmat hamdir. Odatda hukumat tomonidan o'z vakolati doirasida yashovchi odamlarga bevosita (davlat sektori orqali) yoki xizmatlar ko'rsatishni moliyalashtirish yo'li bilan taqdim etiladi. Bu atama ijtimoiy konsensus bilan bog'liq (odatda demokratik saylovlar orqali ifodalanadi), odatda davlat xizmatlari daromad, jismoniy qobiliyat yoki aqliy qobiliyatdan qat'i nazar, barcha uchun mavjud bo'ladi.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kommunal xizmatlarni davlat xizmatlari sifatida keng tarqatish odatda XIX asrning oxirida, ko'pincha gaz va suv ta'minotining shahar rivojlanishi bilan boshlandi. Keyinchalik yirik shahar va davlatlar aholiga elektr va sog'liqni saqlash kabi boshqa xizmatlarni ko'rsatishni boshladilar. Ko'pgina rivojlangan mamlakatlarda mahalliy yoki milliy hukumatlar bunday xizmatlarni ko'rsatishda davom etmoqda, eng katta istisnolar AQSh va Buyuk Britaniya bo'lib, bu erda xususiy ta'minot mutanosib ravishda mutanosibroq ahamiyatga ega. Shunga qaramay, xususiy ravishda ko'rsatiladigan bunday davlat xizmatlari, odatda, (masalan, AQShda) kommunal xizmatlar komissiyalari tomonidan qat'iy tartibga solinadi.

Bugungi kunda AQSH, Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya, va Fransiya kabi rivojlangan davlatlarda davlat boshqaruvi va aholiga ko'rsatiluvchi davlat xizmatlari havas qilgulik darajada yo'lga qo'yilgan. Ushbu mamlakatlarda bujet xizmati sifatini oshirish, aholi va davlat o'rtasidagi faol hamkorlik qilish darajasi boshqa davlatlarga nisbatan olinganda ancha yuqori o'rinlarda turadi. Mamlakatlar fuqarolarini davlat xizmatlariga nisbatan qanday hohish ehtiyojlari borligi va davlat xizmatlariga nisbatan munosabatlarini aniqlash maqsadida doimiy monitoring va so'rovnomalar o'tkazishadi. Shuningdek Britaniyada Munitsipal [[lotincha: municipiumdan] aniq belgilangan hududga va unda yashovchi aholisiga ega o'zini-o'zi boshqaruvchi ma'muriy-hududiy birlik (odatda aholi punktlari guruhi, shahar, shahar tipidagi qishloq yoki qishloq.) hamisha fuqarolarga taqdim etilayotgan davlat xizmatlarining sifati, ularning soliq yuki va hajmiga muvofiq kelishi darajasi to'g'risida so'rovnomalar o'tkazib turishadi.

Undan tashqari Yevropa davlatlaridagi davlat xizmatlarining amalga oshirishi lozim bo'lgan vazifalardan biri bu ishlash reglamentlari [Reglament (frans. reglement

— tartib, qoida) davlat organlari, muassasalari, tashkilotlarining ish tartibini belgilaydigan qoidalar majmui] tizimini ishlab chiqish hisoblanadi. Buyuk Britaniyada “fuqarolar bilan ishlash standartlari” deya nomlanuvchi ushbu tizim, Fransiyada “davlat xizmatlarini muvoffiqlashtirish to’g’risidagi” qonun deya nom olgan. Ushbu tizim funksiyasi har ikki davlatda shundan iboratki, unda davlat xizmatchilarining fuqarolar bilan ishlash ko’rsatkichlari aniqlab beriladi. Bundan tashqari odatda yana “ko’plab davlat xizmati olish turlarini soddalashtirish”ga doir qaror va qonunlar qabul qilib, aholidan to’lovlar olishning yangidan yangi qoidalarini joriy etishadi.

Fransiyada Uchinchi respublika (1870-1940) ga binoan, davlat xizmatining ayrim tarmoqlariga sezilarli siyosiy aralashuvlar nihoyatda kuchayib ketkanligi natijasida uning hayotiy kuchi ancha pasayib ketdi, chunki hukumat uning byurokratik amaliyotiga nisbatan beparvo bo’lib borishi natijasida, davlatda bir nechta tizimlar moderinizatsiyaga muhtoj bo’lgan holatda rivojlanishdan to’xtab qoldi. Hususan kadrlar tayyorlash tizimining notakomil yo’lga qo’yilgani tufayli o’sha davrda kadrlar tayyorlash ancha susaydi. 1946 yilgacha tizim isloh qilinmadi – shu sababli ham markaziy hukumatning ma’muriy tuzilmasini yangilash, kadrlarni tanlashni markazlashtirish, davlat xizmatlari ishlari bo’yicha maxsus vazirlikni tashkil etish va kadrlar tayyorlash uchun "Ecole National d'Administration" maxsus maktabi paydo bo’di. École Milliy D'administratsiyasi yuqori darajali davlat xizmatchilarini tayyorlash uchun maxsus maktab hisoblanar edi. Ayniqsa, bu maktab o'z bitiruvchilariga ham mutaxassis, ham umumiylik mahoratini oshirish qobiliyati mavjudligi tufayli butun dunyo e'tiborini tortdi.

XX asrning birinchi yarmidagi Jahon urushlari ortidan iqtisodiy inqirozlar avj oldishi natijasida bir qator yevropa mamlakatlarida keskin noroziliklar avj oldi va ko’plab davlatlarda bunday holatlarga qarshi iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish xalq turmushini yaxshilash uchun turli darajadagi strategic rejalar va loyihalar amalga oshira boshlandi. Evropaning g’arbiy hududlarida aholi turmushini yaxshilash uchun ishlab chiqarishni yanada samarali bo’lishi uchun say harakatlar olib borildi. Ko’pgina davlatlarda, davlat xizmatlari, ayniqsa, elektr energiyasi, qazilma yoqilg’ilar va jamoat transporti bu davrning asosiy aholi ehtiyoji uchun zarur sohalar

edi. Ikkinchi Jahon urushidan so'ng, ko'plab mamlakatlar, shuningdek, davlat moliyalashtirish va aholining universal sog'liqni saqlash va kengaytirilgan ta'lim amalga oshirish chora tadbirlari amalga oshirila boshlandi.

O'sha davrlarda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda davlat xizmatlari juda kam rivojlangan. Misol uchun, suv xizmatlari faqat boy o'rta sinf uchun mavjud bo'lgan. Siyosiy sabablarga ko'ra, xizmat tez-tez subsidiya qilingan, qaysi kambag'al jamoalar uchun kengaytirish uchun potentsial mavjud bo'lgan bo'lsa, ular uchun moliya kamaytirilgan. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining barqaror rivojlanish maqsadi konsepsiyasiga binoan davlat xizmatlari va infratuzilmalari marginallashtirilgan demografiyasiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadigan global hamjamiyat shakillantirilgan.

Ko'plab yevropa Davlatlarida Davlat xizmatlarini xususiylashtirishning bir necha usullari mavjud. Erkin bozor korporatsiyasi tashkil etish orqali xususiy investorlar uchun sotilishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, u xususiy (davlat emas) xizmatga aylanadi. Skandinaviya mamlakatlarida ishlatiladigan yanabir variant, korporatsiya tashkil etish, lekin hukumat qo'lida aslida mulk yoki ovoz berish kuchini saqlab qolish orqali hususiylashtirish. Masalan, Finlyandiya davlatida 2007 yildan beri "Kemiraning" 49% aksiyasiga egalik qilib kelmoqda, qolgan 51% aksiyaga esa xususiy investorlar egalik qilib kelishmoqda. 49% aksiya "davlat korxonasi"ga tegishli ekanini inobatga olsak, bu vaziyat boshqa barcha investorlar birgalikda aktsiyadorlar yig'ilishida davlat qarorlarini bekor qilish uchun davlat fikriga qarshi tura olishi mumkin degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Tartibga solinadigan korporatsiya muayyan davlat xizmat vazifalarini bajarishlari to'g'risidagi bitim bo'yicha ruxsatnomalarga ham ega bo'lishi mumkin. Bunda xususiy korporatsiya tabiiy monopol sharoitida ishlaydi, monopol hokimiyat suiiste'molini oldini olish uchun korporatsiya odatdagiga nisbatan kuchliroq tartib holatida o'z vazifasini bajaradi,. Va nihoyat, hukumat bepul bozorda xizmatni sotib olishi mumkin bo'ladi. Ko'p mamlakatlarda dori shu tarzda taqdim etiladi: hukumat dori narxining bir qismini qoplaydi. Shuningdek, avtobus qatnovi, elektr energiyasi, sog'liqni saqlash va chiqindilarni boshqarish tashkilotlari shu tarzda



korxonalar tomonidan xususiylashtirilmoqda. Qo'shimcha qilib aytganda Buyuk Britaniya shuningdek, Avstraliya va Kanada ham davlat-xususiylashtirish hamkorlikda faoliyat yurituvchi hisoblanadi. Bu qisman moliyalashtirish infratuzilmasi evaziga xususiylashtirish konsortsiyalariga uzoq muddatli ijara berishni ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Ko'p hollarda davlat xizmatlari faqatgina buyrakratiyaga asoslangan bo'lishi mumkin, ya'ni ular mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni o'z ichiga olmaydi. Ular mahalliy yoki milliy monopoliyalar tomonidan, ayniqsa tabiiy monopoliyalar bo'lgan tarmoqlarda ishlab chiqarilishi mumkin.

XXI asrning boshlarida Buyuk Britaniyada davlat hokimiyatini moderinizatsiya qilish tizimi tubdan isloh etildi. Biz buni ularda amalga oshirilgan bir necha bosqichdan iborat islohotlarda kuzatishimiz mumkin. Ilk bosqich Margeret Tetcher davriga to'g'ri keladi, ushbu davr Britaniya tarixiga "Tetcherism" davri deya muhrlangan. Margeret Tetcher davrida davlat boshqaruv tizimida bozor iqtisodiyoti prinsiplari joriy etildi va bu tizimning xususiylashtirish sektor bilan raqobati qo'llab quvvatlandi. Ushbu yangicha yondashuv asosan buyrokratik apparatni qisqartirish, shu bilan birga buyrokratiyaning asosiy tashabbuskorlik mayllarini rivojlantirishga ustuvorlik berildi.

Britaniyada avvalo davlat mulkini xususiylashtirishga asosiy urg'u qaratildi. Hatto 1992-yilgacha davlat nazoratida bo'lgan energetika vazirligi hususiylashtirilib. Energiya kompaniyalariga taqsimlab berildi. Ammo bu islohot o'z natijasini bermasligi oqibatida, oldindan ko'zlangan foydaga erishib bo'lmadi. Va keyinchalik xususiylashtirish mulkchilikni qo'llash uchun aholiga xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini ma'lum qiymatlar asosida baholab, ularni xususiylashtirish sektorga berish uchun tenderlar e'lon qilishdi. 1987-yilda Britaniya bosh vaziri Margeret Tetcherning tashabbusi bilan "kelgusi qadamlar" nomli yangi dastur ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu dastur asosida davlat xizmatini boshqarishning yangicha usulini yo'lga qo'yish lozimligi belgilab o'tildi. Va hukumat o'z oldiga yangi maqsad qo'ydi. Bu maqsad aholiga xizmat ko'rsatishning markaziy ma'muriyatidan mustaqil bo'lgan maxsus ijroiya agentliklarini tuzish va vazirlar konsultantlarining siyosiy vakolatlari va mansablarining vazifalarini bir biridan ajratish edi.

Agentlikka bosh Ijrochi Direktor boshchilik qilib, to'g'ridant-to'g'ri vazirga hisob beradigon bo'ldi, Undan aholiga xizmat ko'rsatishga doir vazifalar olinadigan buldi. Ammo shu bilan bir vaqtda u o'z ishini samarali bajarishi uchun boshqaruv va ishlash erkinliklari bilan ta'minlandi. Bu kabi agentliklarning vazifalari ancha ham sifat va samara jihatdan umumlashdi. Xalq uchun bajariluvchi xizmatlar soni ko'paydi, tez va o'z vaqtida bajariladigon bo'ldi. Boshqaruv printsiplari nizomlarida quyidagilar belgilandi: agentlik o'z mutahassislarini kasbiy faoliyat natijalari asosida mukofotlaydi. faoliyat yangiliklari kashf etgani va o'zgarishlarga tezlik bilan moslashishi rag'batlantiriladi. Xizmat ko'rsatish standartlari va mahalliy ehtiyojlarni qondirish muvozanati ta'minlanadi; boshqarish, axborot texnologiyalari tizimi bilan ta'minlash usullarini ishlab chiqiladi.

"Kelgusi Qadamlar" Islohotlari mamlakatida kata tezlikda ommalashdi. Uning Doirasida Turli Ijrochi Agentlik tarmoqlari keng tarqaldi: tez orada ularning soni 100 taga yetib. Bu agentliklarda 400 ming nafar xizmatchi faoliyat yuritmoqda ". Jumladan Avstraliyada ushbu tajribani o'zlashtirgan bu kabi xususiy agentliklar va hukumat shartnomalarida belgilangan mablag'larning hajmi butun boshli davlat sarf harajatining umumiy miqdorini  $\frac{1}{4}$  qismini tashkil etadi.

AQSHda davlat moderizatsiya jarayonlari Buyuk Britaniyaga nisbatan kech [1993-yil] boshlanganligiga qaramasdan bu sohadagi islohotlar o'zining samarali natijasini ko'rsatmasdan qolmadi. Bu sohadagi islohotlar Bill Klinton tashabbusiga binoan boshlangan. Islohotlar o'zining amalga oshirilish dasturiga ko'ra 3 bosqichga bo'lindi. 1-bosqich "yaxshi ishlash, kamroq sarflash" deb nomlandi. Ushbu islohotlarning bosh g'oyasi shundan iborat ediki davlat va fuqarolar orasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni yangi bosqichga olib chiqish, mustahkamlash, siyosiy dasturlarning ommabop va tushunarli bo'lishiga qaratilgan edi.

XX asrning 80-yillari ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab Fransiyada adminstrativ islohotlar jarayoni boshlandi. Bunda Fransiya modelini yaratish muhim ahamiyat kasb eta boshlandi.

Davlatning ushbu sohadagi asosiy vazifalari aholiga davlat xizmati turlarini oldingidan ham ko'paytirish, davlat va fuqarolar orasidagi munosabatlari eng yuqori

ijobiy bosqichga ko'tarish va boshqaruvni to'liq demokratik tarzga o'tkazishdan iborat edi.

Ushbu davrda Fransiya hukumati fuqarolar ishonchini yolg'iz o'zlari qozona olmasliklarini tushungan holatda , asosiy e'tiborini siyosat, biznes va fuqarolik jamiyatlariga qaratdi. Fransiya hukumati ushbu uch tomonlama hamkorlikka jiddiy e'tibor qaratdi bunga asosiy sabab global, mintaqaviy va mahalliy darajalar bo'yicha mustahkam bo'lishga umid qilindi. 1996-yil 12- iyulda maxsus vazirliklararo farmonga ko'ra "aholiga xizmat ko'rsatish to'g'risidagi shartnomalarning umumiy shakli" bo'yicha qonun imzolandi. 2000-yil 12-aprelda qabul qilingan "Davlat xizmatlarini muvoffiqlashtirish to'g'risida"gi qonunga binoan barcha davlat tashkilotlari va turli korxonalar va organlar fuqarolarning ular xizmatlari muvofiq ekanliklaridan kelib chiqqan holatda qonunga binoan muayyan turdagi xizmatlarni belgilab qo'yish majburiyati yuklatildi. Ushbu qonunga binoan, davlat xizmatida ishlovchi xizmatchilar har bir fuqarodan olgan murojatnomasi uchun tilxat berishi unda mansabi va ismi, otasining ismi ko'rsatib o'tilishi majburiy etib belgilab qo'yildi. Murojaatni olgan kuni pochta muhrida ko'rsatilgan sana yoki elektron pochta [email] yuborilgan kundan boshlab murojaatga javob qaytarish muddati qoidasi kiritiladigon bo'ldi.

Fransiya hukumati topshirig'iga binoan aholiga davlat xizmatlarining sifatini oshirishga oid bir qancha chora tadbirlar amalga oshirildi. Bunga misol tariqasida fuqarolar uchun maxsus ma'lumotnoma nashr ettirish, ochiq eshiklar kuni o'tkazish, davlat xizmatini amalga oshiruvchi markaz hudularida reklama materiallarini tarqatish, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yohud internet saytlari orqali fuqarolardan keluvchi minnatdorchilik xatlari asosida davlat xizmatida samarali mehnat qilayotgan davlat xizmati hodimlarini munosib tarzda rag'batlantirish shular jumlasidan.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati.**

1. См.: Guglielmi G. J. Introduction au droit du service public. P., 1994
2. Здесь представляется более уместным употребить термин «публичные услуги», поскольку, строго говоря, «государственные услуги» так или иначе связаны с деятельностью государственных органов. На раннем же этапе развития данного института роль государства была незначительна.
3. От фр. banal — принадлежащий сюзерену.
4. См.: The Encyclopedia of Canada / ed. by W. S. Wallace. Vol. I. Toronto, 1948. P. 150.
5. «From the cradle to the grave» — впервые этот фразеологизм был употреблен по отношению к социальному страхованию У. Черчиллем в его радиовыступлении «Послевоенные» 21 марта 1943 г., когда он пытался описать будущее Великобритании после Второй мировой войны и прогнозировал широкую социальную поддержку.
6. Публичные услуги: правовое регулирование (российский и зарубежный опыт) / под общ. ред. Е. В. Гриценко, Н. А. Шевелевой. М., 2007. С. 72.
7. См.: Dictionnaire d'economie et de sciences sociales / sous la dir. de C. D. Echaudemaï-som. P., 1993.
8. F. Jo'raqulov Fuqarolik jamiyatini qurish sharoitida davlat ijroya hokimiyati tizimini modernizatsiyalash. 2018-yil.
9. Public Services — Services of General (Economic) Interest — SG(E)I // [URL:http://www.etuc.Org/a/3167](http://www.etuc.Org/a/3167).
10. Jones B. M. Robins. Two decades in British Politics. Manchester, 1992. 175-176



**PERSUASION TECHNOLOGY IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICAL  
ADMINISTRATION**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** This article seeks to analyze the most complex aspects of persuasion technology in political administration. The method of persuasion is an active moral and (or) material impact on the consciousness and behavior of people to educate them in conscious compliance with the requirements of legal and other social norms.

**Keywords:** Persuasion, Political Science, Political management, propaganda, comprehensive system, legal order.

**Entrance:** Persuasion is the process of purposeful influence of the subject of management on the managed object, as a result of which the subject's ideas, values, and attitudes become internal ideas, and personal relations of the subject of management. Persuasions affect the mind of a thing or the will of an object.

The elements of persuasion are attention acquisition, suggestion, influence on consciousness, working of emotions, and formation of interest.

There are the following means (methods) of persuasion:

- learning - the process of purposeful formation of knowledge, skills, and abilities;
- propaganda - 1 dissemination of ideas to attract the public to active social and political activities in the field of public administration, or 2 dissemination of ideas, teachings, and knowledge among the public, including through the use of mass media;
- explanatory work - activity aimed at explaining the content of something;

- criticism - a negative opinion and a reference to shortcomings in this or that (someone's) activity;
- condemnation of antisocial behavior – an expression of protest, condemnation of deviant (deviant) behavior.

Persuasion in public administration is a method of influencing people's minds and behavior, which is a set of educational, explanatory, and motivational activities carried out to increase the legal awareness of citizens, their voluntary compliance, and the implementation of laws and other regulations. is considered

The effectiveness of the persuasion method has never lost its importance. It is necessary to improve and further develop it by the democratic nature of the state.

In general, the method of persuasion affects the individual and group consciousness, the result of which is the acquisition and acceptance of certain social values by the individual.

The purpose of using different types of persuasion is to develop strong habits of inner need and right legal behavior.

According to its content, the method of persuasion includes a comprehensive system of various activities, and methods of influencing people's minds, and through minds - their behavior. These methods can be manifested in different ways, both through verbal influence and through organizational, motivational, and other activities.

Ensuring public and legal order, protecting and protecting the rights and interests of citizens and organizations, protecting the Republic of Uzbekistan and the constitutional system of the state from illegal aggression, ensuring internal peace and harmony in society, regulating social relations, social relations elimination of resistance is not a complete list of tasks facing the state of Uzbekistan.

Its activities are aimed at protecting the life, health, honor, and dignity of citizens, as well as protecting state and public property, as well as private property.

Both the state itself and its activities can be considered as a means of governance that is carried out in the interests of a social group, class, or the whole nation. The ability to choose different management methods and apply them in a specific situation largely depends on achieving the goal, and therefore on the effectiveness of

management activities. Public order is a system of social relations that develops mainly in public places and ensures personal freedom and integrity, public peace, normal working and leisure conditions of citizens, activities, and activities of bodies, enterprises, and institutions uniquely.

Public order is protected by state bodies, public organizations, and citizens. Internal affairs bodies and security service personnel play a special role in maintaining public order. In our country, the main tool of educational work of state and public organizations, an important tool for strengthening the rule of law, public order, organization, discipline, and spirituality is persuasion.

Persuasion is a process of consistent actions, which includes elements such as attracting attention, offering, influencing the mind, emotions, and arousing interest. If citizens understand the goals and tasks of the government, if they consciously approve of them, they voluntarily obey the laws. actively participates in their implementation.

The relevance of the topic is explained by the fact that persuasion is one of the main methods in administrative law because most of the subjects of administrative-legal relations are subject to and comply with the requirements of norms, but in most cases, the state enforces the implementation of administrative-legal norms and rules. the state must provide by coercion.

Persuasion in public administration is a method of influencing the minds and behavior of people, which is a set of educational, explanatory, and motivational activities carried out to increase the legal awareness of citizens, their voluntary compliance and implementation of laws, and other laws. . This method is used at all levels of government, and the level of the Republic, regional and city, this method manifests itself in particular.

The object of this research is a set of social relations that regulate the position of persuasion in the system of public administration methods.

Legal norms regulating the method of persuasion in administrative law are the subject of research.

"The universal methods of public administration define persuasion and coercion. It is because of them that it is recommended to determine the content and specific

manifestations of other methods, their classification is given below. Disagree that the methods (persuasion, coercion) is reflected through rights and obligations, and the authority of management cannot be emphasized. However, with the development of market relations, not only the governance but also the organizational and regulatory activities of state bodies become important. Therefore, it is desirable to study in more detail the methods that allow implementation of imperative, administrative-organizational, regulatory activities."

Persuasion is a method of influencing people's minds and behavior by the state, which is education, explanation, and encouragement carried out to increase awareness and legal discipline, to conscientiously comply with the legal norms of Russian society by all citizens. is a set of incentive measures. It is a process of consistently performed actions that includes elements such as attracting attention, suggesting, arousing interest, arousing desires, and encouraging action.

Most of the citizens in the society understand the goals and tasks of the state, approve of them, consciously and actively participate in their implementation, and voluntarily submit to legal norms. This means that with the help of persuasive measures, the state achieved the desired effect on people's minds and will, and the necessary understanding and inner confidence about the appropriateness of legal instructions was formed in them.

The use of persuasive measures is a part of the big ideological work carried out by the state and public organizations. Persuasion as a method of administrative activity, as a method of direct struggle against violations, has an active and systematic influence on people's minds and behavior.

Thus, persuasion is a way of influencing people's minds and behavior by the state, which is carried out to increase awareness and legal discipline, to conscientiously comply with the legal norms of the Republic of Uzbekistan by all citizens. Education is a set of explanatory and motivational measures. society. It is a process of consistently performed actions that includes elements such as attracting attention, suggesting, arousing interest, arousing desires, and encouraging action.



Persuasion is one of the methods of influencing a person, a method of influencing a person's mind, emotions, and will to develop a conscious attitude to the surrounding reality. Persuasion should be distinguished by: 1) the mental nature of a person and 2) the method of influencing the mind and will of a person, the ultimate goal of which is the formation of belief in the first sense.

The method of persuasion shapes the student's views, behavior, and motives of actions. It is important to understand what a person is oriented towards when making a decision, and how consciously this choice was made. The task of the politician is to help form the right means of belief. With the help of this method, the norms of behavior are revealed, the necessity of correct behavior is proved, and the importance of certain norms of behavior for the individual is shown.

The method of persuasion helps a person develop confidence in the correctness of this or that knowledge, statement, or opinion. Therefore, using this method, it is necessary to convey and strengthen certain information to the human mind, to build confidence in it. Belief in the correctness of an idea is formed in the course of a person's practical activity.

The development of society is based on the effective cooperation of public consciousness and mass communication. Consciousness is formed under the influence of many factors, the most influential of which is the mass media. Diversity, broad coverage of the audience, and accessibility - this is how the role of mass media in the formation of public consciousness is described.

**REFERENCES.**

1. Amelin V.N., Zotova Z.M. Effective campaign management. M., 2001.
2. Anokhin M.G., Komarovskiy V.S. Politics: the possibility of modern technology. M., 1998.
3. Black S. Public Relations. M., 1990.
4. Bove K.L., Arena W.F. Modern advertising: Translated from English. Tolyatti, 1995.
5. Beaudoin J.-P. Company image management. Public relations: subject and skill: Per. from fr. M., 2001.
6. Gross M.D. Thirteen talks about advertising and marketing. M., 1994.
7. Varakuta S.A., Egorov Yu.N. Public relations. M., 2001.
8. Gordeeva OI Political image in the election campaign // Technology and organization of election campaigns: Foreign and domestic experience. M., 1993.

**SIYOSIY HAYOTDA MA'NAVIY, MAFKURAVIY VA MA'RIFIY ISHLAR  
VA ULARNING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI HOLATINING TIZIMLI TAHLILI**

*Sharobiddinov Shoxislombek Yasharbek o'g'li*

*Telefon: +998935967497*

*E-mail: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*O'zbekiston Jurnalistika va Ommaviy Kommunikatsiyalar universiteti,  
"Siyosatshunoslik" yo'nalishi 3-kurs talabasi.*

**Annotatsiya:** Maqola zamonaviy o'zbek jamiyatining ma'naviy-axloqiy holatini tavsiflaydi, uning siyosiy va mafkuraviy omillar bilan shartlilikini ko'rsatadi. Shuningdek maqolada ma'naviy-axloqiy soha qanday bo'lishi kerakligi va ushbu sohada izchil davlat siyosatini ishlab chiqish zarurligi asoslab beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat, ta'lim, siyosiy pedagog, mafkura.

**Kirish:** Madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat - bu ma'lum bir uyg'unlikka erishish jarayoni bo'lib, u ijtimoiy barqarorlik va ijtimoiy hayot va mehnatga samarali jalb qilish, psixologik va shaxsiy qulaylik beradi.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat texnologiyasini amalga oshirish orqali o'qituvchi shaxsning asosiy madaniyatini tarbiyalash bo'yicha ishlarni amalga oshiradi, bolalarda o'z, jamoat va davlat manfaatlarini qondirishga qaratilgan individual qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni yaratadi.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarning ahamiyati shundaki, u insonning dunyoqarashini kengaytirishga yordam beradi, uning jamiyatda munosib o'rin topishiga yordam beradi, atrofdagi xalq va davlatga foydali bo'lishiga yordam beradi. Madaniy-ma'rifiy ishlar barcha uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. O'z bilimini doimiy ravishda takomillashtirib boruvchi, uni kengaytiruvchi va chuqurlashtiradigan, bolalar bilan ishlashda kasbiy madaniy-ma'rifiy kompetentsiyalarni amalga oshiruvchi o'qituvchi o'z kasbiy faoliyatida muvaffaqiyat qozonadi.

Yosh avlod bilan madaniy-ma'rifiy ishning asosiy shakllari turli xil ekskursiyalar, maslahatlar, ma'ruzalar, to'garaklar, tanlovlar, qiziqarli yoki taniqli shaxslar bilan uchrashuvlar, bayramlar, tarixiy o'yinlar va boshqalardir.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat texnologiyasi insonparvarlik, rivojlanayotgan va madaniy xususiyatga ega.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy ish texnologiyasining asosiy funksiyalari:

Madaniy va ijodiy.

Ahloqiy.

Axborot va ta'lim.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat texnologiyasi nafaqat ta'lim faoliyati doirasida, balki undan tashqarida, madaniy yuksalish maqsadida ommaviy madaniyat muassasalari (muzeylar, teatrlar, dam olish markazlari va boshqalar) doirasida ham amalga oshirilishi kerak. mamlakat aholisi.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat texnologiyasi estetik va ma'naviy-axloqiy qadriyatlarni rivojlantirish, madaniy an'analarni tiklash, sog'lom turmush tarzi va vatanparvarlikni shakllantirish va boshqalarga qaratilgan.

Ta'lim muassasalari doirasida amalga oshiriladigan madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat texnologiyasining asosiy yo'nalishlari:

Bolalar bilan tashkil etilgan madaniy-ma'rifiy tadbirlar:

Bolalarning o'zlari ishtirok etadigan konsentratsiyalar tashkil etish va o'tkazish;

Yosh imkoniyatlari va ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda tematik kontsertlar tashkil etish va o'tkazish;

Ta'lim muassasasida turli ijodiy jamoalar tashkil etish, ularning turli loyihalar, chiqishlar va hokazolarda ishtirok etishi;

Madaniyat muassasalari va boshqa tashkilotlarning bolalari va o'qituvchilariga tashrif buyurish (kontsertlar, san'at galereyalari, teatrlar va boshqalar).

Ota-onalar bilan olib boriladigan madaniy-ma'rifiy ishlar ota-onalar yig'ilishi, pedagogik kengashlar, ota-onalar konferentsiyasi, mavzuli maslahatlashuvlar, davra suhbatlari, ochiq darslar va boshqalar shaklida amalga oshiriladi. Pedagoglarning

madaniy-ma'rifiy ishlari turli uslub va shakllar (suhbat, ma'ruza, bahs, munozara, olimpiada, to'garak, kurs va boshqalar) yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, eng mashhurlari o'yin texnikasi, ijodiy seminarlar, mahorat darslari va boshqalarni o'z ichiga olgan usullardir.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarning ahamiyati shundaki, u insonning dunyoqarashini kengaytirishga yordam beradi, uning jamiyatda munosib o'rin topishiga yordam beradi, atrofdagi xalq va davlatga foydali bo'lishiga yordam beradi. Madaniy-ma'rifiy ishlar barcha uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. O'z bilimini doimiy ravishda takomillashtirib boruvchi, uni kengaytiruvchi va chuqurlashtiradigan, bolalar bilan ishlashda kasbiy madaniy-ma'rifiy kompetentsiyalarni amalga oshiruvchi o'qituvchi o'z kasbiy faoliyatida muvaffaqiyat qozonadi.

Yosh avlod bilan madaniy-ma'rifiy ishning asosiy shakllari turli xil ekskursiyalar, maslahatlar, ma'ruzalar, to'garaklar, tanlovlar, qiziqarli yoki taniqli shaxslar bilan uchrashuvlar, bayramlar, tarixiy o'yinlar va boshqalardir.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyatda o'qituvchining o'rni Milliy ta'lim tizimining butun tarixi davomida nafaqat oddiy o'qituvchi balki siyosiy tarbiyachi, madaniy-ma'rifiy ishning faol ishtirokchisi sifatida qabul qilingan.

Siyosiy tarbiyachi – xalq ommasiga ta'lim va madaniyatni kasbiy “yetkazib beruvchi” shaxsdir.

Siyosiy pedagog kasbiy kompetentsiyalariga quyidagi talablar qo'yiladi:

Zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalarini qo'llashni o'z ichiga olgan holda turli xil ta'lim dasturlarini kerakli darajada ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish qobiliyati.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarning barcha ishtirokchilari o'rtasida samarali hamkorlikni tashkil eta olish.

Mahalliy va xorijiy o'qituvchilarning madaniy-ma'rifiy tadbirlarni tashkil etish tajribasidan o'z faoliyatida foydalanish.

Ta'lim muassasasi va boshqa ta'lim muassasalarining imkoniyatlarini, shuningdek, mintaqaviy madaniy-ma'rifiy muhitni aniqlash va o'z madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyatida foydalanish qobiliyati.

Madaniy-ma'rifiy kompetentsiyalarning asosiy jihatlari quyidagilardan iborat:

Ta'lim funksiyasi - jamiyat va davlatning madaniy hayotida faol ishtirok etish, madaniy ob'ektlarni yaratish, o'z faoliyatida jahon madaniy merosidan foydalanish istagi va tayyorligi.

Madaniyatni targ'ib qilish – O'zbekistonning madaniy va tarixiy merosini aks ettiruvchi yagona madaniy, ilmiy, ta'lim va axborot makonini yaratishda faol ishtirok etish.

Ongga ta'sir - madaniyatlar orqali jamiyatlar tomonidan o'sib borayotgan axloqiy g'oyalar va qadriyatlarni ochib berish va rivojlantirish uchun zarur yordam ko'rsatish qobiliyati.

Siyosiy funksiya - milliy-madaniy munosabatlar, etnik-madaniy ta'lim va madaniyatlararo aloqalarni rivojlantirish sohasidagi O'zbekiston davlat siyosatining dolzarb vazifalarini shakllantirish va hal qilishda ishtirok etish qobiliyati.

Har qanday jamiyat murakkab tuzilmaga ega - umumiy fundamental manfaatlar bilan bog'langan odamlarning katta guruhlarining o'zaro ta'siri. Ijtimoiy manfaatlarni amalga oshirish ularni anglash, himoya qilish va amalga oshirishni taqozo etadi. Bu vazifalar majmuasi mafkuraviy ish mazmunini tashkil etadi.

Jamiyatning tizimli tashkil etilishi mafkuraning barcha ko'rinishlarida tizimli tashkil etilishini oldindan belgilab beradi. Tizim o'zaro bog'langan bir butun bo'lib, u tizimni tashkil etuvchi boshlang'ich (tamoyil)ga asoslanadi. Bizning holatimizda bunday boshlanish sotsializm uchun kurashdir.

Mafkura tegishli bo'lgan murakkab dinamik tizimlar ular o'rtasida barqaror aloqaga ega bo'lgan darajalar va elementlardan iborat. Darajalar va elementlar tizimning nisbatan bo'linmas qismlaridir. Ba'zan ular quyi tizimlar deb ataladi, chunki ular barcha tizim xususiyatlariga ega, ammo markaziy tizimga bo'ysunadi.

Darajalar vertikal bo'ylab bo'ysunish, bo'ysunish (pastki darajalar yuqoriroqlarga bo'ysunadi) bo'g'inlari bilan birlashtirilgan yuqori va quyiga bo'linadi. Darajalar gorizontal ravishda muvofiqlashtiruvchi rishtalar bilan birlashtirilgan taxminan bir xil turdagi elementlardan iborat.

Mafkura tizim sifatida.



Mafkuraning eng muhim xususiyati shundaki, u printsiptial jihatdan o'z-o'zidan rivojlana olmaydi. Bu ma'lum mahorat va tayyorgarlik darajasiga ega bo'lgan odamlarning maqsadli ongli mehnatining natijasi bo'lishi mumkin.

Mafkuraviy ish tizimi kamida uchta darajani o'z ichiga oladi: nazariy; ilmiy va amaliy; bevosita tashviqot va tashviqot.

Darajalar o'rtasida aniq belgilangan chegara yo'q, lekin baribir har birining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bor.

Nazariy daraja

Bu butun mafkuraviy ish tizimining eng yuqori darajasi, markaziy o'zagidir. Nazariy daraja chuqur nazariy tahlil asosida quyidagilarni nazarda tutadi:

- kelajak va hozirgi vaqt uchun strategiya va taktikani belgilash;
- partiya yoki boshqa boshqaruv organining asosiy hujjatlarini ishlab chiqish va tuzatish;

- amaliy ishlarni tashkil etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar, uslubiy reja materiallarini ishlab chiqish;

- muhim siyosiy qarorlarni qabul qilish asoslari;

- zamonaviy siyosiy texnologiyalarni o'rganish va rivojlantirish;

- Zamonaviy O'zbekiston uchun ijtimoiy tuzilishini o'rganish bunday bo'lishi lozim:

- a) zamonaviy ishchilar sinfi nima, uning rivojlanish tendentsiyalari, inqilobiy kurashdagi ishtiroki;

- b) ittifoqchilarimiz, raqiblarimiz, befarq hamkorlar bilan o'zaro munosabatlar shakllari;

- Zamonaviy siyosiy va sinfiy kurashda madaniyat.

- qadriyatlar tizimi - asoslash, taqsimlash, himoya qilish.

Ma'lum mafkurani yoyishda tajriba almashish bo'yicha doimiy seminar o'tkazish kerak. Har bir hududiy bo'limda mafkura uchun bevosita yoki bilvosita mas'ul bo'lgan shaxs mavjud. Bu butun partiya ichidagi tayyor jamoa bo'lib, uni birlashtirish, ijodiy foydalanish va to'plangan tajribani tarqatish zarur.

Agitatsiya va tashviqot

Turli auditoriyalar bilan bevosita ishlash:

- gazetalar, varaqalar, tashviqot materiallarini tarqatish;
- mitinglar, bayramlar, piketlar, norozilik namoyishlarini tashkil etish va o‘tkazish...;
- har qanday imkoniyatdan, hatto tajovuzkor dushman auditoriyada ham foydalanish;

### **Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati.**

1. Vereshchagina N.O., Vileyto T.V., Kiseleva E.M. Improving the methodological training of bachelors and masters in the educational field life safety in the conditions of modernization of educational standards
2. In the collection: Prospects for the development of science International scientific and practical conference. Managing editor: A. Sukiasyan. 2014. S. 252-259. Vileyto T.V., Nekrasova A.V. Personal website of a teacher as one of the forms of using an electronic educational platform in the process of teaching life safety
3. Pedagogy of higher school. - 2016 - No. 3.1 (6.1). - pp. 48-52. Kiseleva E.M. Extracurricular activities as a conditionally new form of the educational process
4. In the collection: Pedagogy, psychology and education: from theory to practice, a collection of scientific papers based on the results of the international scientific and practical conference. 2016. S. 48-54. Kiseleva E.M. Practical orientation of preparing students for teaching schoolchildren safe behavior in the lessons of life safety
5. Young scientist. - 2014. - No. 12. — S. 277-280. Rzaeva G. I. Cultural and educational work in extracurricular activities in a general education school
6. Pedagogy of higher education. - 2015. - No. 3.1. - S. 124-125. Fateeva I. A., Kanatnikova T. N. Method of projects as a priority innovative technology in education
7. Young scientist. - 2013. - No. 1. — S. 376-378. Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Protecting the Health of Citizens in the Russian Federation" No. 93 dated June 25, 2012
8. Rzaeva, G. I. Pedagogical technologies in cultural and educational activities for life safety / G. I. Rzaeva. - Text: direct // Young scientist. - 2017. - No. 11.2 (145.2). - S. 97-99. — URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/145/40631/> (date of access: 07/11/2022).

**SELF-DISCIPLINE, POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT, RATIONAL  
COERCION, SELF-ANALYSIS IN POLITICAL MANAGEMENT**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** This article analyzes the ability to collect data in science through self-observation and develop the ability to observe facts as objectively as possible. The analysis is like a theoretical branch of science that tries to identify the hidden forces responsible for the phenomena we observe. An analysis is a necessary and useful activity: it is always satisfying and sometimes useful to understand "why" what is happening and to assess "what is happening".

**Keywords:** Political Science Personnel, Political Science, Society, State, Specialist, Model.

**Introduction:** Self-education is carried out in the process of self-management built based on goals, a program of actions, monitoring of the implementation of the program, evaluation of the obtained results, and self-correction.

Self-discipline methods include:

- 1) self-knowledge; Self-knowledge includes introspection, introspection, self-evaluation, and self-comparison.
- 2) self-control; Self-control is based on: self-assurance, self-control, self-regulation, self-hypnosis, self-reinforcement, self-recognition, and self-compulsion.
- 3) self-motivation. Self-motivation includes self-affirmation, self-motivation, self-motivation, self self-punishment, and self-restraint.

A teenager does not act as a passive object of educational influence. He develops an internal attitude towards these influences, depending on whether he can actively work on his improvement (self-development) or remain passive.

Understanding these rules led to the division of all influences and influences affecting the development of a person into two groups - external and internal. The influence of the environment and upbringing is one of the external factors of the personal development of a person. Natural inclinations, abilities, and inclinations, as well as the totality of his feelings and experiences arising under the influence of external influences, are internal factors. From this point of view, it should be said that education plays a decisive role in the development of a person only if it has a positive effect on the internal stimulation of his activity in working on himself. It is this activity and the growing individual's desire to improve himself that ultimately determines his personal development.

It follows that - the process of development of a person will essentially have the character of self-development. Tolstoy compared the development of a person to how a fruit tree grows because it is not a person who grows it - it grows by itself. It only creates the conditions and stimulates growth: it softens and fertilizes the soil when watering is necessary and destroys pests.

Self-discipline is the highest form of self-management. In the conditions of rapid development of society, the role of moral principles in the life of society is increasing. There is a consensus in the world that the moral ideal encourages imitation, self-education requires a standard of a morally educated person who must meet the following indicators: hard work; creative attitude to work; high moral culture.

Work on moral self-education is effective with a systematic approach that includes pedagogical diagnostics; use of various methods of self-discipline; inclusion in social and community relationships; intensive involvement in activities, taking into account their positive qualities and abilities; forming an objective self-assessment;

teaching positive behavior to the method of self-stimulation (self-hypnosis, self-affirmation, self-condemnation).

Every act of self-observation is like a photograph, a snapshot of your true position in a given situation that makes it all clear. From time to time, individual observations, and individual photos can reveal many new things. Many of the observations you collect are like a collection of photographs, which can be very important because you'll be able to compare and analyze these observations, finding common patterns that aren't so obvious in individual observations.

However, it is important not to confuse introspection with antelopes. The latter is an intellectual activity that is too abstract and may distort real facts. Some people find themselves caught in an endless loop of introspection that never gets anywhere because the activity is more about fantasy than a relatively objective observation of what is happening.

One of the goals of self-observation is to understand and appreciate the forces, beliefs, and attitudes that ultimately shape your experience. However, scientists have long discovered that analysis is very attractive. The thought that you understand something creates a pleasant feeling, and it can lead you to be less harsh about the inaccuracies of your analysis, just to maintain that feeling. There is a rule in science that analysis and theory must be constantly compared to existing observations and constantly tested against new observations to ensure that the analysis is truly useful.

The same rule should apply to self-monitoring. Even if you think you understand something now, be open to new things, be curious about what's out there, and resist all your urges to retain the wisdom your understanding gives you. It is believed that there are no "ultimate" truths in science. All theories and concepts are accepted as the best explanations we have, but they must always be revised and revised based on further observations. Observations are always primary, explanations are secondary. Never let an idea you love stop you from seeing what is happening in your world and within yourself.

Self-control is the subject's knowledge and assessment of his actions, mental processes, and state. The emergence and development of self-control are determined by the demands of society on human behavior. The formation of arbitrary self-regulation implies a person's ability to understand and regulate the situation and process.

The regulatory function of self-control allows a person to solve problems posed by himself or suggested by someone. People who master the art of self-control can make conscious actions, control the manifestation of their emotions, and achieve their own or collective goals based on motivation. Self-control is aimed at achieving results: analysis of problems, mistakes, difficulties and their causes, goals, tasks, self-esteem, and constant motivation of the individual.

Self-monitoring seems so simple - so simple that you might not take it seriously and believe that "I do it all the time." Yes, you probably do, but very rarely and with unconscious limitations on what you apply it to. Try to do this on purpose. Everything in this book is just words until you apply the practice of self-observation to verify their truth. And if you are constantly engaged in self-observation, you can see many things that are painful and joyful for you, but still, a fuller perception of reality is better than living in a fantasy. . You begin to create "something" in yourself, some new quality, a new function, a skill close to being able to operate your automated airliner. And you will be surprised how many new things will open up to you in this life.

Self-control is a condition of an adequate, purposeful, integrated psyche. A person's self-education and self-improvement, education and professional activities, and behavior in society imply the inclusion of self-management in them. Self-control is one of the mandatory signs of human consciousness and self-awareness. A person can act as an object and a subject of control. As a social being, a person is an object that is controlled by the people around him throughout his life. The education and upbringing of a person, his employment in professional activities, and behavior in everyday life are under the control of society. On the other hand, the person himself is the carrier of control mechanisms as a subject of control. The direction of control can



be external and different in yourself. In the first case, the object of management is the behavior and activities of other people, and the nature of processes in social, natural technical systems. But the object of control for a person becomes his actions and actions, mental phenomena characteristic of him. It is in the second case, when a person controls his mental sphere, that we practice self-control.

The content of the components that make up self-control changes depending on the context in which it manifests itself. For example, the stimulus formed in the process of recognition plays the role of a controlled variable, and the role of the standard is performed by the image of the stimulus taken from memory, the measure of similarity of which was previously received. establish self-control. On the other hand, if we refer to the field of behavior, then the role of a controlled variable in the structure of self-control can be played by the intention to perform a certain action, and the standard component is manifested as assimilation. Iadi the process of educating the norm of behavior accepted in the society in the relevant situation. Despite the obvious diversity of the above examples, in both cases the function of self-control remains unchanged, that is, it consists in determining the degree of conformity of the components. Therefore, in the general definition of self-control, the focus should be on its functional essence and it should not reflect the specific characteristics of its components, but it is very suitable when defined in this definition. a specific object of self-governance.

Any, even the best plan, can "remain on paper" if we are not able to organize ourselves and properly control ourselves to implement it. Therefore, the availability of self-organization and self-control skills is an important condition for effective time management.

The first step to improving personal organization is to assess your work style to identify the causes of time pressure. It should be remembered that the wrong way of working often has the following symptoms:

- it is not clear what the time was spent on;
- it is not known how much time it will take to complete certain tasks;

- the strengths and weaknesses of the working method used until now are unknown;

- it is not known which person or what factors motivate or limit performance.

Therefore, the first task is to determine how much time you spend, on what, and on whom. Only in this case, you can open the most important reserves of your time. The simplest way to analyze time use is to carefully record all activities, including the start and end times of each activity. If you try to keep track of such time even for an ordinary day, you will surely make a surprising discovery: a lot of time is spent, day after day, and mostly on the same thing. You will find many "time traps".

The famous researcher A. McKenzie compiled a list of the most important "time wasters" based on extensive surveys of leaders of various groups.

1. Setting a vague goal.
2. Lack of priorities in business.
3. The desire to do everything at once.
4. Inability to plan the working day.
5. Personal disorder, lack of self-regulation.
6. Overreading correspondence.
7. Lack of motivation.
8. Imperfect document storage system.
9. Misleading phone calls.
10. Unplanned visitors.
11. Not being able to say "no".
12. Not being able to finish things.

13. Excessive politeness.
14. Syndrome of "delayed" cases.
15. Seeking to know all the facts, to be aware of all events.
16. Absence of qualifications for assignment (reassignment) of work.
17. Inadequate control over authorized works, etc.

In conclusion, we emphasize another important rule: do not forget to control yourself! Self-control is the most important function of personal management, in which (as in general management) two main types of control are distinguished: current control and control of results.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Zaytsev D. Intellectuals' role in democratic development: European experience and Russian practice // RussiaEurope Relations: a Look from Sweden. Academic Papers of the 8th International session of the HSE "Baltic Practice" which took place at the Stockholm Research center, Sweden, from August 1st to 8th, 2008. Moscow: INTEL CORP, 2009.
2. Zaytsev D. Think Tanks in the political process. Main features and assessment of influence on decision-making. LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, Germany, Saarbrücken. 2010.
3. Hyman, M.R. (2004) 'Revising the Structural Framework for Marketing Management, Journal of Business Research 57: 923–32.
4. Johansen, H.P.M. (2005) 'Political Marketing: More than Persuasive Techniques, an Organizational Perspective', Journal of Political Marketing 4(4): 85–105.
5. Kang, G.-D. and James, J. (2007) 'Revisiting the Concept of a Societal Orientation: Conceptualization and Delineation', Journal of Business Ethics 73: 301–18

**ГЕНДИР ТЕНГЛИККА ЭРИШИШ ВА ХОТИН ҚИЗЛАРНИ ЖАМИЯТДА  
РЎЛИНИ КУЧАЙТИРИШ**

*Шаробиддинов Шохисломбек Яшарбек ўғли*

*Телефон: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*Ўзбекистон Журналистика ва Оммавий Коммуникациялар университети,  
“Сиёсатишунослик” йўналиши 3-курс талабаси.*

*«Давлат ва жамият бошқарувида аёлларнинг ўрни ва мавқеини янада  
мустаҳкамлаш –ислохотларимизнинг энг устувор ёъналишларидан биридир...»*

*Ш.М.Мирзиёев*

**Аннотация:** Мақола Ўзбекистонда сўнгги йилларда гендер тенглигини таъминлаш борасида амалга оширилган чора-тадбирларга бағишланган. Муаллиф гендер сиёсатини ривожланган ва адолатли жамият куриш призмасидан ўрганиб, мамлакат ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаётида хотин-қизларнинг роли фаоллашувидаги ижобий ўзгаришларни қайд этади. Ўзбекистонда қабул қилинган янги қонунлар гендер тенглигини таъминлашга хизмат қилади ва халқаро стандартларга тўла мос келади. Бу мақсадга эришишда давлатимиз раҳбари ташаббуслари ҳам муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда.

**Калит сўзлар:** гендер тенглиги, аёл, Ўзбекистон, аёллар ҳуқуқлари, давлат даражаси, миллий қонунчилик, БМТ

**Кириш:** Сўнгги тўрт йилда хотин-қизлар ва эркеклар изларни ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан қўллаб-қувватлаш, шунингдек, хотин-қизларни тазйиқ ва зўравонликлардан ҳимоя қилишга қаратилган кенг қўламли ислохотлар амалга оширилди.

Гендер тенглик масаласи давлат сиёсати даражасига кўтарилиб, соҳага оид 25 та қонунчилик ҳужжати қабул қилинди. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Гендер тенгликни таъминлаш масалалари бўйича комиссияси, Ўзбекистон

Республикаси Олий Мажлиси Сенатида Хотин-қизлар ва гендер тенглик масалалари қўмитаси ташкил этилди. Ўзбекистон тарихида илк мартаба парламентда хотин-қизлар сони БМТ томонидан белгиланган тавсияларга мос даражага етиб, парламентдаги хотин-қизлар сони қарийб 32 фоизга етди ва дунёдаги 190 та парламент орасида 37-ўринга кўтарилди. Бошқарув лавозимидаги хотин-қизлар улуши 27 фоизга, партияларда 44 фоизга, олий таълимда 40 фоизга, тадбиркорликда 35 фоизга етди. Хотин-қизларни ижтимоий-иқтисодий қўллаб-қувватлаш, улар билан манзилли ишлаш мақсадида “Аёллар дафтари” тизими жорий этилиб, Давлат бюджетидан ҳар йили 300 млрд сўм маблағ ажратиб бориш йўлга қўйилди. Ота-онаси ёки уларнинг биридан айрилган муҳтож қизлар, боқувчиси йўқ ёлғиз аёлларнинг ўқиш тўловларини қоплаб бериш тизими жорий этилиб, олий ўқув юртларига қабул қилишда эҳтиёжманд оилалар қизлари учун грантлар сони икки бараварга ортди. Аёллар тадбиркорлигини ривожлантириш мақсадида 224 мингдан ортиқ хотин-қизга жами 6,9 трлн сўм миқдорида имтиёзли кредит ажратилди. Соҳада олиб борилаётган ислохотлар халқаро рейтинглардаги мамлакатимиз ўрнига ижобий таъсир кўрсатиб, Жаҳон банкининг Аёллар, бизнес ва қонун индексида Ўзбекистон 2020-йилда хотин-қизлар ҳуқуқлари ва гендер тенглик бўйича аҳамиятга молик ислохотларни амалга оширган 27 та давлат қаторига киритилди ва 5 поғонага юқорилаб, 190 та давлат орасида 134-ўринни эгаллади. Ўзбекистон БМТ Низомининг мақсад ва принципларига ҳамда халқаро ҳуқуқнинг бошқа умумеътироф этилган нормаларига содиқ эканликларини доимо кўрсатиб келган.

БМТ Бош Ассамблеясининг 2015-йилнинг сентябрида Барқарор ривожланиш бўйича ўтказилган саммитида 70-сон резолюцияси қабул қилиниб, мамлакатимиз учун долзарб ҳисобланган 16 та миллий мақсадга эришиш бўйича 125 та мақсадли вазифа ҳамда 206 та индикатор ишлаб чиқилган.

Хусусан, барқарор ривожланиш соҳасидаги 5-мақсад — Гендер тенгликни таъминлаш ва барча хотин-қизларнинг ҳуқуқ ва имкониятларини кенгайтириш

мамлакатимизда хотин-қизлар ва эркакларнинг тенг ҳуқуқ ҳамда имкониятларини таъминлашга қаратилган ислохотлар билан ҳамоҳангдир.

Барчага маълум, Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти Бош Ассамблеясининг 2015-йилнинг сентябрида Барқарор ривожланиш бўйича ўтказилган саммитида қабул қилинган 70-сон резолюциясига мувофиқ, шунингдек, 2030-йилгача бўлган даврда БМТ Глобал кун тартибининг Барқарор ривожланиш мақсадларини изчил амалга ошириш бўйича тизимли ишларни ташкил этиш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамаси “2030-йилгача бўлган даврда барқарор ривожланиш соҳасидаги миллий мақсад ва вазифаларни амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида” қарор қабул қилди. Шу билан бирга, Ўзбекистон Барқарор ривожланишнинг Бешинчи мақсадини амалга ошириш доирасида “Гендер тенгликни таъминлаш ҳамда барча хотин-қизларнинг ҳуқуқ ва имкониятларини кенгайтириш”га оид тўққизта вазифани ишлаб чиқди.

Бешинчи мақсаднинг вазифаларига (Гендер тенглик) мувофиқ, 2030-йилга келиб барча хотин-қизларга нисбатан камситишларнинг ҳар қандай шаклига барҳам бериш, сиёсий, иқтисодий ва ижтимоий ҳаётда қарорлар қабул қилишнинг барча даражаларида аёлларнинг тўлиқ ва самарали иштирокини ва етакчилик қилиш учун тенг имкониятларни таъминлаш зарур. Бундан ташқари, ушбу мақсад давлатнинг турли даражаларида Давлат дастурларини қабул қилиш жараёнида гендер тенглик тамойилларини жорий қилишни ўз ичига олади.

Сўнгги йилларда гендер тенгликни таъминлаш, аёлларнинг ижтимоий ва сиёсий ҳаётдаги ролини ошириш бўйича ишлар бир неча йўналишларда олиб борилмоқда:

- аёллар ҳуқуқлари тўғрисидаги қонун ҳужжатларини такомиллаштириш;
- аёлларни ҳимоя қилишнинг институционал асосларини такомиллаштириш;
- аҳолининг гендер тенглик ва аёллар ҳуқуқлари тўғрисида хабардорлигини ошириш;
- ҳуқуқни қўллаш амалиётида уларга риоя этилишини таъминлаш учун масъул мансабдор шахсларни тегишли ҳуқуқий меъёрлар асосида ўқитиш.



Ўзбекистонда бир қатор қонун ҳужжатлари, жумладан, Президентнинг хотин-қизлар ҳуқуқларини таъминлаш, хусусан, гендер тенглиги ва аёлларни зўравонлик ва зулмдан ҳимоя қилиш, аёллар тадбиркорлигини ривожлантириш мақомини кучайтириш тўғрисидаги фармон ва қарорлари қабул қилинган.

Гендер тенглигини жорий қилиш нуқтайи назаридан таълимдаги ижобий силжишларни алоҳида таъкидлаш керак. Яъни, 2017-йилдан бошлаб аксарият олий ўқув юртларида турли мутахассисликлар бўйича сиртки бўлимлар фаолияти тикланди. Таълимнинг ушбу шакли ёш аёлларга болаларни парвариш қилиш ва бошқа оилавий мажбуриятларни бажаришга ҳалал қилмасдан олий маълумот олиш имкониятини беради.

Фурсатдан фойдаланиб, Президент Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2019-йил июн ойида Олий Мажлис Сенатидаги нутқидан иқтибос келтиришни ўринли деб биламан:

“Мени кишиларимизнинг онгида пайдо бўлган стереотип кўп ўйлантиради. Одатда биз аёлни авваламбор она, оила қўрғонининг қўриқчиси сифатида ҳурмат қиламиз. Бу, шубҳасиз, тўғри. Аммо бугун ҳар бир аёл оддий кузатувчи эмас, балки мамлакатда амалга оширилаётган демократик ўзгаришларнинг фаол ва ташаббускор иштирокчиси ҳам бўлиши керак”.

Шу куни Президентнинг таклифига биноан, мамлакат тарихида илк бор Сенат раислигига аёл киши – Танзила Норбоева сайланди. Маълумки, Норбоева хоним Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бош вазирининг ўринбосари, Ўзбекистон Хотин-қизлар қўмитаси раиси бўлиб ишлаган.

БМТнинг деярли барча агентликлари, жумладан БМТ Тараққиёт Дастури, БМТ Аҳолишунослик жамғармаси (ЮНФПА), БМТ Болалар жамғармаси (ЮНИСЕФ), БМТ Инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича Олий комиссари бошқармаси, БМТнинг Наркотик моддалар ва жиноят бошқармаси, Халқаро миграция ташкилоти ушбу икки қонун бўйича ўз изоҳ ва таклифларини беришди.

Гендер тенглик бўйича институционал чораларга келсак, айти пайтда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлисининг Сенати таркибида аёллар ҳуқуқларини таъминлаш ва камситишнинг ҳар қандай шаклига барҳам бериш

бўйича миллий қонунчиликда халқаро стандартларни уйғунлаштириш билан шуғулланувчи янги Хотин-қизлар ва гендер тенглик масалалари қўмитаси ташкил қилинган. Бундан ташқари, меҳнатга оид ҳуқуқларнинг кафолатлари ва қўллаб-қувватлашни янада кучайтириш, уйдаги зўравонлик қурбонларига ёрдам бериш мақсадида Зўрлик ишлатишдан жабр кўрган шахсларни реабилитация қилиш ва мослаштириш ҳамда ўз жонига қасд қилишнинг олдини олиш республика маркази ва Хотин-қизлар тадбиркорлиги маркази, Ҳукумат ҳузуридаги “Оила” илмий-амалий тадқиқот маркази каби янги тузилмалар ташкил топди.

Мазкур янги ташкил этилган барча институционал механизмлар Ўзбекистон Хотин-қизлар қўмитаси билан биргаликда БМТ Конвенциясига мувофиқ аёллар ҳуқуқлари, гендер тенглиги ва хотин-қизларга нисбатан камситишларга барҳам беришнинг ягона яхлит механизмига айланиши масаланинг муҳим томонидир.

Таъкидлаш жоиз, қабул қилинган норматив-меъёрий ҳужжатлар ва амалий чора-тадбирлар Ўзбекистоннинг гендер сиёсати соҳасидаги муҳим қадамидир ва у қонунчилик ҳамда амалиётнинг халқаро меъёр ва стандартларига тўлиқ мос келади, шу билан бирга, уларнинг бир қисми БМТнинг инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича идоралари тавсияларига асосланган.

Айниқса, “Хотин-қизларни тазйиқ ва зўравонликдан ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисида”ги Қонуннинг қабул қилиниши муҳим аҳамият касб этди. Ушбу Қонун кўп йиллик муҳокамалардан сўнг қабул қилинди. Қонун оиладаги зўравонлик қурбонларига ёрдам бериш, уларга бошпаналар ажратиш, ишонч телефонлари ва нафақат жисмоний зўравонлик, балки психологик ёки иқтисодий жиноятлар бўйича мажбурий жавобгарликка тортиш орқали аёлларни ҳимоя қилиш учун асосдир. Бундай чоралар, хусусан, БМТнинг инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича идоралари томонидан узоқ вақт давомида тавсия қилиб келинган.

Гендер сиёсатининг мониторинги ва самарадорлигини баҳолаш соҳасида [www.гендер.стат.уз](http://www.гендер.стат.уз) сайтида қўшимча 54 та гендер кўрсаткичларини киритиш орқали муҳим ўзгаришлар рўй берди. Шу билан бирга, ушбу йўналишда давомий

изчил ишларни амалга ошириш талаб этилади. Бу ерда нафақат қабул қилинган кўрсатмалар, балки уларнинг халқаро мажбурият ва стандартларга мувофиқлиги, жойларда ўз вақтида ва аниқ бажарилиши ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шу маънода, сиёсий, иқтисодий ва ижтимоий ҳаётда қарорлар қабул қилишнинг барча даражаларида аёлларнинг тўлиқ ва самарали иштирок этишини таъминлаш бўйича ишларни изчил давом эттириш зарур.

Бинобарин, “Хотин-қизлар ва эркаклар учун тенг ҳуқуқ ҳамда имкониятлар кафолатлари тўғрисида”ги ва “Хотин-қизларни тазйиқ ва зўравонликдан ҳимоя қилиш тўғрисида”ги Қонунларнинг бажарилишини таъминлаш учун “Йўл хариталари”ни қабул қилиш режалаштирилган. Бундан ташқари, Гендер тенглиги бўйича миллий стратегияни қабул қилиш режаси ҳам мавжуд. БМТ агентликлари гендер тенглик ва камситмаслик масалаларида, шу жумладан махсус ҳужжатларни режалаштириш, ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш, янги кодексларнинг махсус қоидаларини – жинсий, процессуал ва ижро этувчи босқичларни ишлаб чиқишда бундан кейин ҳам кўмак беришга тайёр. Шунингдек, қабул қилинаётган у ёки бу даражадаги ҳужжатларнинг аёллар ва эркаклар учун бир меъёрга бўлишига эришиш учун қонунчиликнинг гендер экспертизасини ўтказиш мажбурийлигини таъминлаш муҳимдир. Ўз навбатида, бизнес инкубаторлари билан бир қаторда, аёлларни таълим ва фан соҳасида рағбатлантириш, шунингдек, СТЕМ (Фан, технология, муҳандислик, математика) лабораториялар яратиш орқали уларни табиий ва техник фанлар соҳасига жалб қилиш чораларини кўриш зарур. Бу, ўз навбатида, аёлларнинг бандлигини, замонавий меҳнат бозорида рақобатбардошлигини оширишга ёрдам беради.

Қабул қилинаётган чора-тадбирлар мамлакатнинг барча ҳудудлари ва хотин-қизларнинг барча тоифаларини қамраб олиши керак. Хусусан, 2030-йилгача бўлган даврда БМТ Глобал кун тартибининг Барқарор ривожланиш мақсадларини изчил амалга ошириш кун тартибидаги тамойилларни, айниқса, “ҳеч кимни ортда қолдирмаслик” тамойилини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, ҳар хил камситиш шаклларига мойил бўлган хотин-қизларнинг ҳолатига алоҳида

этибор қаратиш долзарб масаладир. Бу ерда мамлакатнинг чекка ҳудудларидаги қишлоқлардаги хотин-қизларга, этник озчилик гуруҳлари, ногиронлар, ОИВ/ОИТСга чалинган аёллар, озодликдан маҳрум қилиш ва чеклаш жойларидаги хотин-қизларга (шу жумладан қамоқхоналар, пансионатлар, қариялар уйлари ва руҳий касалликлар шифохоналари), инсон ҳуқуқлари ҳимоячилари, фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахслар ва қочқинларга асосий этибор қаратилади.

Айни пайтда БМТнинг Ўзбекистондаги агентликлари ўртасидаги ҳамкорлик доирасида гендер масалалари бўйича махсус гуруҳ фаолияти йўлга қўйилган бўлиб, унинг таркибига БМТнинг деярли барча агентликлари вакиллари киритилган. Масалан, юқорида қайд этилган Қонунларга берилган тавсиялар ҳали лойиҳа пайтида гуруҳ ишининг бир қисми эди. Ушбу гуруҳ фаолияти мисолида БМТ агентликлари бошқа қонун ҳужжатларини ишлаб чиқишда ёрдам беришга доим тайёр.

Бундан ташқари, конференция, видеоролик, Ўзбекистон Хотин-қизлар қўмитаси қошидаги юридик клиника, ижтимоий тармоқлар каби турли форматларда аёллар муаммолари тўғрисида хабардорликни ошириш бўйича кўплаб тадбирлар кун тартибидан жой олган. Бу борада “Тараққиёт стратегияси маркази ва бошқа нодавлат ташкилотлар билан ҳам фаол ҳамкорликда иш олиб борилмоқда. Ўз навбатида, Ўзбекистондаги БМТнинг жамоаси айни пайтда барча миллий ҳамкорлар ва бошқа манфаатдор томонларнинг кенг маслаҳатлашувлари билан ишлаб чиқиляётган “2021-2025-йилларга мўлжалланган Барқарор ривожланиш ҳамкорлик дастури” доирасида гендер тенгликни таъминлаш учун мамлакатга ҳар томонлама ёрдам беришда давом этади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 29 декабрдаги Олий Мажлисга қилган Мурожаатномаларида энг асосий вазифа этиб, мамлакатимизда истиқомат қилаётган 17 миллиондан зиёд опасингилларимиз, қизларимиз, онахон ва момоларимизга муносиб шароит яратиб бериш учун барча имкониятларни ишга солишимиз лозимлиги ҳамда ҳаётни ва

аёллар муаммоларини яхши биладиган, фаол ва ташаббускор опасингилларимиздан иборат Республика Хотин-қизлар жамоатчилиги кенгашини ташкил этишни таклиф этдилар. Шунингдек, жойларда аниқланган хотин-қизлар муаммоларини ҳал этиш учун бюджетдан қўшимча равишда 1 триллион сўмдан зиёд маблағ ёъналтирилганлиги таъкидлаб ўтилди.

Мамлакатимизда хотин-қизларга катта эътибор қаратилмоқда. Жамиятимизнинг турли соҳаларида уларнинг фаол иштирок этишлари учун барча шароитлар яратилмоқда. Мамлакатимизда аёлга бўлган муносабат ўз тарихий илдизларига эга, аждодларимиз доимо аёлларни кадрлашга, уларга нисбатан ҳурмат ва иззатда бўлишга даъват этишган.

Хотин-қизларнинг давлат ва жамият қурилиши ва бошқарувидаги ролини кучайтириш, уларнинг сиёсий ҳуқуқларини оширишга алоҳида эътибор қаратилаётгани туфайли уларнинг жамиятдаги тутган ўрни юксалди. Ўзбек аёли исми-шарифи ёнига “Ўзбекистон Қаҳрамони”, “Депутат”, “Сенатор”, “Вазир”, “Вазир ўринбосари”, “Академик”, “Олима”, “Мўътабар аёл”, “Тадбиркор”, “Директор” атамалари қўшиб айтилиши бунинг яққол мисолидир. Зеро, бугунги кунда мамлакатимиз аҳолисининг қарийб 50 фоизини хотин-қизлар ташкил этади. Уларнинг умумий аҳоли сонига нисбатан ёшлари бўйича таҳлил қилганимизда қуйидаги маълумотларни кўришимиз мумкин.

Ҳозирда жамиятимизда “илгўр аёл” образини янада ошириш масалалари мавжуд. Бутун замон талаби жамиятимизда аёл ҳокимлар, олий таълим муассасаларидан ректорлик лавозимларида аёллар бўлишлиги, аёл вазирлар ва вазир ўринбосарларни ҳамда аёл элчиларимиз бўлишлигини тақозо этмоқда. Дунё бўйича ҳукм сураётган пандемия мамлакатимиз ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳаларига ҳам ўз таъсирни кўрсатмоқда. Айниқса хотин-қизларни қўллаб-қувватлашга бўлган талабни ортишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Бугунги кунга қадар 834 минг аёлларнинг ишсизлиги расман рўйхатга олинган. Уларни ижтимоий фаоллигини ошириш ва иш билан таъминлаш учун барча даражадаги депутат аёлларни бирлаштирувчи “Депутат аёллар клуби” аъзолари раҳнамолигида

“Депутат билан юзма-юз”, “Уйма уй”, “Хизмат-беминнат” каби амалий лойиҳаларни янада ривожлантиришни талаб этади.

Шунингдек, Президентимиз Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлис ва Ўзбекистон халқига қилган Мурожаатномаларида 6 миллиондан ортиқ хотин-қизларнинг муаммолари пухта ўрганилганлиги ҳамда хотин-қизларни қийнаётган кўплаб ижтимоий-иқтисодий муаммоларга амалий ечим топиш мақсадида “Аёллар дафтари” ва “Темир дафтар” шакллантирилганлиги ушбу муаммоларни ҳал этишда маҳаллаларда янги ташкил этилган “Аёллар маслаҳат кенгашлари” ҳам яқиндан кўмак бериб келаётганлиги таъкидлаб ўтилди. Бу борада хотин-қизларнинг жамиятдаги ва давлат бошқарувидаги мавқеини янада оширишга қаратилган яхлит тизим яратиш бўйича таклиф ишлаб чиқиш вазифаси белгилаб берилди.

### **ФОЙДАЛАНИЛГАН ҲАВОЛАЛАР РЎЙХАТИ**

1. Ўзбекистон гендер тенгликни таъминлаш бўйича муҳим қадамларни қўймоқда (<https://strategy.uz/index.php?news=745>)
2. 2030 йилгача бўлган даврда барқарор ривожланиш соҳасидаги миллий мақсад ва вазифаларни амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида (<https://lex.uz/acts/4013356>)
3. Demokratik jarayonlarni rivojlantirishda gender tengligining ahamiyati 21.09.2021 (<https://customs.uz/oz/news/view/6915>)
4. Заманов О. “Брачный возраст женщин повысили на год.” Norma.uz, 29.08.2019 ([https://www.norma.uz/novoe\\_v\\_zakonodatelstve/brachnyy\\_vozrast\\_jenshchin\\_povy\\_sili\\_na\\_god](https://www.norma.uz/novoe_v_zakonodatelstve/brachnyy_vozrast_jenshchin_povy_sili_na_god))
5. Мухитдинова Ф. “Янгиланаётган Ўзбекистонда гендер тенгликнинг ҳуқуқий асослари.” Янги Ўзбекистон, 12 июнь 2020. (<https://yuz.uz/news/yangilanayotgan-ozbekistonda-gender-tenglikning-huquqiy-asoslari>)
6. Сатторов А. “Ўзбекистонда гендер тенглиги ва унинг ҳуқуқий асослари.” Postda.uz, 07.08.2019. (<https://postda.uz/uzc/news/uzbnews/ayollar1>)



**"EXPERT ASSESSMENT" AS A METHOD OF POLITICAL MODELING  
AND POLITICAL PREDICTION**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** This article provides information about the need to determine the main directions of the development of political processes and events before organizing a survey among experts, as well as the need to create a matrix that reflects the general goal, sub-goals, and means of achieving them. Means of achieving goals are understood as areas of scientific research and development, the results of which can be used to achieve political goals;

**Keywords:** socio-political, Delphi technique, political modeling, political prediction, method of a collective expert.

**Introduction:** Political forecasting methods mean a system of rules and methodological methods used to obtain comprehensive prognostic conclusions about the future development of political events (situations). The basis of any method must be based on some theoretical basis - a set of special knowledge systematized in a certain way (theory, hypotheses, empirical models, etc.).

The study of complex socio-political phenomena also determines the complexity of the scientific methods required for this. Not only the result of the investigation but also the path leading to it must be true. The quality of the received forecast and its level of scientific validity depends entirely on the method or system of methods of prognostic research. The expansion of the field of forecasting in connection with the modernization of the entire way of life in modern Uzbekistan leads to an increase in the number of forecasting methods used in the study of the future.

To date, more than 150 general and private forecasting methods have been formed in world practice. The difficulty is that determining the possible scope of each method and choosing the most effective one complicates the process of making a basic choice. Let's take a closer look at some prognostic methods.

Collective expert evaluation method. Its essence is to determine the consistency of the opinion of experts on the prospective directions of the development of domestic or foreign policy previously formulated by individual experts, as well as to evaluate the aspects of the development of political relations that cannot be determined by other methods. such as experience).

The method of collective expert evaluation includes four stages:

Working groups will be formed to organize the expert evaluation. Their functions include conducting surveys, processing materials, and analyzing the results of collective expert evaluations. The working group appoints experts who will answer questions about the prospects for the development of certain areas of domestic or foreign policy (the number of experts participating in the development of the forecast may vary from 10 to 100-150 people, depending on the complexity of the object); this method, of course, includes the development of a questionnaire for experts, which should be built according to a certain structural and hierarchical scheme, that is: from broad questions to narrow questions, from complex to simple;

When surveying experts, it is necessary to ensure an unequivocal understanding of particular issues, as well as the independence of the opinion of experts. The pressure of "leading" opinion should be excluded;

At the final stage, expert evaluation materials describing the generalized opinion and the level of consistency of individual evaluations of experts are processed;

Experts' conclusions serve as source material for synthesizing predictive hypotheses and options for the development of political events.

The final score is determined as the average of the scores or the normalized average score.

Collective generation of ideas - the method of "brainstorming" - is a method widely used in the study of the future. Its essence consists in actualizing the creative

potential of specialists who first of all generate ideas and then eliminate them in the "brainstorming" of a problem situation, and criticize these ideas by forming opposite ideas. The brainstorming method is also called the destructive evaluation method. There are several steps in this method.

The first stage is the formation of a group of brainstorming participants (no more than 15 people). These should be specialists who have a high level of general knowledge and understand the meaning of the problem situation.

The second stage is the preparation of the problem record of the "brainstorming" participant by the analysis team, which includes a description of the nature of the problem situation and the method of destructive related assessment.

The third stage is the formation of ideas. It begins with the teacher revealing the content of the problematic note and drawing the participants' attention to the rules of "brainstorming": statements must be clear and precise; criticism of previous performances is not allowed (speak for yourself); it is not allowed to speak many times in a row, to read a list of ideas that can be prepared in advance by the participants. The main task of the facilitator is to encourage statements about the problem situation. Its main rule is not to declare falsehood, not to condemn, and not to stop studying any idea, even if it seems absurd. In order not to miss a single point and to be able to systematize it for the next step, it is better to record the spoken points on a tape recorder.

The fourth stage is the systematization of ideas by the analysis group.

The fifth stage is the elimination of systematized ideas. each idea is criticized by the participants of "brainstorming", their number reaches 25-30 people. At this stage, the main rule is to consider each of the systematized ideas only from the point of view of obstacles to its implementation, i.e. Attackers do not refute pre-existing ideas, but present arguments that refute the systematized idea. The duration of the stage is up to two hours, and the idea generation stage is up to one hour.

The sixth stage is to evaluate the criticisms and make a list of practical ideas.

script method. In recent years, it has become widespread. The political process can be expressed as a change in various political situations, through which the political system, its institutions, and other components in its movement pass. In this regard,

politics moves from situation to situation, and it can be noted that the situation is an elementary "step" of the political process.

The political situation can develop according to several scenarios.

A scenario is a method of establishing a logical sequence of events to determine alternative options for the development of political reality (international relations, national economy, social policy, conflicts, etc.). The considered method is the most effective in analyzing the political situation in modern Russia. This is confirmed by the following studies: S. Kurginyan - "The Seventh Scenario"; Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences - "Reformation of Russia: Myths and Reality": studies of theologians, for example, "Scenarios of problems" in the book "Choosing Destiny"; L.I. Abalkin "Toward Russia's Self-Knowledge". It is also necessary to pay attention to the special headings "Scenarios" in printed publications (magazines, newspapers).

Pre-prepared analytical materials are used in the scenario. It should be written in such a way that after reading it, the general purpose of the work carried out based on political tasks during a certain period is clear. Therefore, scenarios are called various (imaginary, but reasonable) sequences of actions and events that may occur in the future in the situation under study. These sequences have a common start (the current state), but later possible states can become increasingly different, leading to a selection problem.

How to use the scripting method in practice?

The scripting method should be implemented in two consecutive steps:

1) To describe the structure of the system at a certain moment and check its internal consistency at that moment.

2) Transition from one description to another under the natural influence of trends over time or under the conscious influence of decisions that correspond to a certain course of action.

For example, by the year 2000, a situation arose that could be characterized by three scenarios:

catastrophic, implying a complete failure of the government in the economic sphere;

- intermediate, when the central government partially loses control over the growth of negative processes and crisis events;
- optimistic, when the government takes control of the situation and the situation in the country gradually normalizes.

Now, after some time, we can be sure that the events in these scenarios had a very certain level of credibility.

When using scenario analysis, it is always necessary to keep in mind the presence of factors of possible development of political events. These factors can be objective and subjective, internal and external, permanent and temporary, necessary and accidental, general, special and unique, and help and hinder development.

The matrix method of forecasting and planning serves to evaluate the relative influence of interrelated factors in achieving the intended goals. The essence of the method is to obtain complex estimates by changing the matrices of the results of expert assessment of the interaction of individual factors. The method allows:

- analyze various scenarios of the development of events and rank them according to their importance for achieving the goal;
- to determine the most important directions of the policy that are important in solving the tasks;
- defining the most important sectors that ensure the achievement of the expected results of the development of the social sphere;
- selection of the most effective political technologies;
- justification of the optimal distribution of energy resources.

Delphi technique (Delphi method) - consistent questioning of the opinions of experts about the prospects of the object to determine the prevailing opinion of experts. Asking questions excludes direct debate, but allows experts to adjust their judgments from time to time, taking into account the answers and arguments of colleagues. The name of the method goes back to the oracle at the Temple of Apollo in Delphi (an ancient religious center in Greece).

Both individual citizens and representatives of states turned to the Delphic oracle with questions. The priest Pytheas, in an excited state, dressed in a poetic form by one of the priests, answered the questioners with the meaning of the prophecies uttered by Apollo. The prophecy of the Oracle of Delphi is preserved by Herodotus and other sources. extrapolation method. Logical extrapolation is the transfer of conclusions and observations that are valid in a spatial or temporal segment outside of this segment.

Prediction based on modeling method. Modeling is a material or mental imitation of a real-life (natural) system through a special construction of analogs (models) in which the principles of organization and operation of the system are repeated; research on models or real objects is carried out using methods of similarity theory. Events are called similar, in which all parameters (complete similarity) or the most important in a certain study (local similarity) at any time and any point in space are known from the corresponding parameters of another phenomenon (constant during the study ) is different from ) several times. There are two types of modeling. In the first case, it is an isomorphic construction for the modeled system. It is used in pure mathematics and mathematical description of social systems. The meaning of such a description is that the relationship between the elements of the system is expressed using equations, and each term of the meaningful description of the system corresponds to some value (constant, variable) or function. equation. The equations themselves are called models. An important epistemological condition of such modeling is that all described processes can be measured. The second type of modeling is based on the concept of the "black box". In cybernetics, this term refers to an object whose internal structure is not available for observation and, in particular, can be evaluated by changing input signals.

In addition to these methods, the following are used in forecasting: individual experimental evaluations, forecasting by analogy, interpolation methods, intuition, correlation analysis, morphological analysis, heuristic method, forecasting based on historical and logical analysis, forecasting based on decision-making theories, systems forecast based on "profile", "quick", "fame", prediction based on individual findings, etc.

**REFERENCES:**

1. См. Чижевский А.Л. Земное эхо солнечных бурь. – М., 1976.
2. Кондратьев Н.Д. Избранные сочинения. – М., 1993, с. 120.
3. См. Панарин А.С. Глобальное политическое прогнозирование. М., 2000, с.4
4. Campbell, James and Lewis-Beck, Michael. "US presidential election forecasting: An introduction". International Journal of Forecasting. 24 189-192, 2008.
5. Erikson, Robert S., Christopher Wlezien. "Are Political Markets Really Superior to Polls as Election Predictors?" Public Opinion Quarterly 72(2) 190215, 2008.
6. Lewis-Beck, Michael S. and Tom W. Rice. "Forecasting Presidential Elections: A Comparison of Naive Models," Political Behavior 6:39-51, 1984.
7. Lewis-Beck, Michael S. Election Forecasting: Principles and Practice. British Journal of Politics and International Relations 7:14564, 2005. 13
8. Saxon, Ian. "Intrade Prediction Market Accuracy and Efficiency: An Analysis of the 2004 and 2008 Democratic Presidential Nomination Contests" University of Nottingham. Dissertation, 2010



**POVERTY, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY BETWEEN  
COUNTRIES**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** This article shows that the rise of economic inequality is one of the main problems of our time, and in recent years it has raised many questions and debates among politicians and scholars, in particular: its causes, its impact on economic growth, access to health care opportunity, social harmony, environmental degradation and methods of their elimination. The realization that the world's richest 1% earns its income at the expense of the remaining 99% has led to widespread public debate in many countries about the social and political consequences of inequality.

**Keywords:** Inequality, United Nations, Indicators, Poverty, World Bank, Statistics Committee.

**Introduction:** International inequality refers to the idea of inequality between countries. This can be compared to global inequality, which is inequality between people across countries. These include differences in medical care and education.

According to the United Nations Human Development Report 2004, the gross domestic product per capita in countries with high, medium, and low human development (GDP) (classification based on the UN Human Development Index) respectively 24,806, 4,269, and 1,184 were PPP \$ (PPP \$ = US dollars measured by purchasing power parity).[3] The world's richest people, especially those with assets over \$100,000, 1.8% of the global population, own 86.4% of the total wealth.

The UN defines the poverty line as the income needed for basic goods and services (food, clothing, housing, water, electricity, schooling, and medical care).

defines as The level of poverty is a relative concept and depends on the level of general well-being in a particular country. Poverty is divided into two types: absolute and relative. People living in absolute poverty can meet only the minimum needs that ensure biological survival. Local government bodies determine the poverty line to determine the underprivileged sections of the population, and to determine the tasks in the field of social protection. Different criteria are used, the poverty line in rich countries is higher than in poor countries. World Bank Methodology In 1990, World Bank experts suggested measuring the number of poor people in the world using the standards used in poor countries. They studied the national level of poverty in 15 countries and recalculated it using exchange rates based on purchasing power (purchasing power is calculated based on these prices around the world). This is done to correctly compare the price of a set of goods and services in all countries. As a result, the level of poverty in six of the poor countries studied by experts is close to \$1 per person per day. This indicator is considered the first international poverty line. Due to the increasing differences in the cost of living in the countries of the world, the World Bank faced the need to revise the global poverty index from time to time. In 2005, the bank recalculated this indicator based on the level of poverty accepted in the world's poorest countries. As a result, the global poverty line was raised to \$1.25. In 2015, the limit was revised and increased to \$1.9. In addition, the World Bank adopted high levels of poverty for countries with low, middle, and high incomes of \$3.2, \$5.5, and \$21.7, respectively. Bank experts point out that these indicators are based on monetary criteria and do not take into account aspects such as access to education, health services, and access to water and electricity. Reports of the World Bank Since 1990, the reports of the World Bank "Poverty and General Welfare" have been published every year.

The last report was issued in October 2018. Its main indicator is that the international poverty line is 1.9 dollars per person per day. However, new definitions and dimensions of poverty are being introduced. Including social poverty. This indicator combines the concept of absolute and relative poverty. In addition, a multidimensional poverty indicator was introduced because poverty does not reflect

access to utilities (water, electricity), health, or education by income level. Consistent with this concept, the percentage of the global poor is about 50 percent higher than monetary poverty. According to the World Bank, 736 million people (10% of the population) live in extreme poverty (having an income of less than \$1.9 a day), and almost half of the world's population - 3.4 billion people - live on less than \$5.5 a day has income. The continent with the highest level of poverty in Africa, the poorest countries on the planet are the Democratic Republic of the Congo (extreme poverty rate - 77.1 percent) and Madagascar (77.6 percent).

Indicators related to Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan plans to develop a program to reduce poverty together with the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program. 700 million dollars will be allocated for its implementation. On February 27, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video selector meeting was held on measures aimed at reducing poverty through the development of entrepreneurship. Statistics on the level of poverty in Uzbekistan were given in it. "According to initial estimates, 12-15 percent or 4-5 million of our population are poor. This means that their daily income does not exceed 10-13 thousand souls. Or a family may have a car and livestock, but if one person is seriously ill, at least 70 percent of the family's income goes to his treatment. As the president, I am tormented every day by the question of what is happening to the vital needs of our people, such as food, treatment, education, and clothing of their children," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Poverty is a characteristic of the economic situation of a person or a social group who cannot satisfy the most necessary minimum needs, which are important for life, and cannot be able to work and continue their offspring. Poverty is a relative concept and depends on the general living standards in a given society. The basis of the known poverty standards, summarizing indicators of money supply, for example, the minimum amount of family income or consumption expenses that will be possible at the minimum level. In Western liberal theory, as in Marxists, poverty refers to a state in which an individual or his family lacks the means to meet the basic needs of life. In

different countries in different historical periods, these needs are evaluated in different ways. Absolute poverty is explained by the fact that the income of various groups of the population does not reach a certain minimum value, which is now officially the minimum wage. Relative poverty, or in Soviet terminology, the relative poverty of workers, means that the income of a person or family is lower than the average income or expenses of a given country. That is, people do not starve, but live "below average" and feel deprived of many things. The poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people with low subsistence income per capita to the total population. The bottom line of poverty is the level at which poor families fall below the minimum subsistence income.

The poverty line is a per capita income that does not exceed 50% of the poverty line, that is, the minimum consumption. There are three main approaches. One of them is the assessment of the population's consumption of basic food, basic needs, and clothing. This is the crudest approach and does not take into account different levels of consumption. For example, if 10 mln. Is one of the Asian countries with a population of 10 million. produces or imports tons of rice, which means 2.7 kg of rice per day for one citizen. This is not a small amount, and it will not be necessary to think about the famine. The same can be seen, perhaps, in Russia, if we take into account all that is consumed - potatoes, bread, and pasta. This, of course, is similar to the indicators of the past centuries, but taking into account the real consumption of products and goods, the concept of the so-called consumption basket and consumption (fora living) minimum is derived. The second approach is official statistics on incomes and expenditures among the population, determined by a state statistical office, for example, Rosstat (formerly the State Statistics Committee), based on census data. In 2003, the last large-scale research of more than 44,500 families was conducted (based on the results of the NOBUS National Survey on "Population Well-Being and Its Participation in Social Programs"). Such statistical polls, "mini-census" are not surveys of public opinion, they are only related to the practical side of the issue, that is, how much you earn, how much you spend, etc. Finally, a third approach is public surveys that assess material wealth, material problems, and lifestyle indicators rather than physical indicators of income and expenditure.

International level assessment In many cases, when poverty is analyzed, international criteria of poverty prevalence are applied, in particular, recommendations of the UN. Since 1990, the United Nations Development Program has been using the World Bank's criteria for international comparisons - the amount of purchasing power parity, in US dollars. Thus, consumption expenditure of less than 1 dollar per day per capita means poverty. A poverty line of \$2 per day is accepted for the Caribbean, \$4 for Eastern Europe, and the CIS.

Sometimes 1 a day; \$2.15 and \$4.3 levels apply. To compare poverty levels in transition countries, the US poverty line is \$2.15 per person per day. That is, the family income limit is at least 65 US dollars per month for each family member. Except for Ukraine, in most of the CIS countries, the poverty line is based on the calculation of the price of minimum consumption values. In Belarus, the poverty line is the minimum budget for living. A consumer basket is a scientifically based set of goods and services that meet certain functional needs of a person during a certain period, based on certain conditions and characteristics that have arisen in the republic. When creating a consumer basket, its representative principle is used; the benefits and services available in it represent all the consumption complexes necessary for the normal life of a person.

The consumer basket includes the following products and services: - Nutrition; - Clothes, bedding, and shoes; - Medicines, sanitary-hygienic means; - Furniture, cultural - household and farm items; - Housing and communal services; - Cultural and educational events and recreation; - Household services, transport, communication; - Expenses for children's pre-school education institutions; - Fees and mandatory contributions. To evaluate consumer baskets, the average price of goods and services is used, taking into account trade in any trade goods: retail, individual, and agricultural products. If there is no product in the trade, its price takes into account the prices that can be purchased with alternative types of trade. The minimum consumption budget is revised as necessary, taking into account the increase in consumer prices, but at least once every quarter, the average prices of the last month of each quarter are used. A country with lower economic opportunities corresponds to this most important

criterion used in the implementation of social policy. Minimum consumption is a set of the lowest level of material products and services necessary to ensure the life and health of the population.

The minimum consumption budget is the size of the minimum consumption value, as well as the value of mandatory payments and contributions. When calculating minimum consumption budgets, taking into account the uniqueness of social norms, the main conceptual and methodological approaches to determining the minimum consumption budget are taken as a basis. The consumption minimum, compared to the minimum consumption budget, is more average scientifically proven, not on the average norms, but its lowest (physiological) level, and a part of the amount of the set of goods and services. reduction and reflects the number of product representatives in each group. The poverty level is the ratio of the population (households) below the poverty line to the total population (households). According to the results of public opinion polls, people are dissatisfied with the government - they consider it to be the main cause of poverty, and a source of constant anxiety and worry. In various surveys, it is called lack of necessary means of living, low income, family poverty, poverty, and a high number of people living in poverty. Market reform theorists predict an increase in poverty among the population in the early years of the transition to capitalism, but predict an efficient market economy that will grow relatively rapidly compared to the "rotten" planned command economy that later produces poverty. they did However, none of this happened. Poverty remains a major problem in post-Soviet societies.

### **REFERENCES**

1. The World Bank. World Development Report 2009.
2. A new look at economic geography. Review. Washington, 2008, p.
3. Kuvaldin V.B. Global world: economics, politics, international relations. M., 2009.
4. CM.: Global Economic Prospects 2007:
5. Managing the Next Wave of Globalization. Wash., 2007. P. 38 (www.worldbank.com).

6. CM.: UN-HABITAT (<http://www.unhabitat.org>).
7. CM.: World Development Indicators. W. B. 2008 (<HTTP://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povDuplic.html>).
8. CM.: <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu/index.php/en/articles/> Beyond-2015/Poverty-impacts-of-the-global-fi financial-crisis
9. [https://uz.wikidea.ru/wiki/International\\_inequality](https://uz.wikidea.ru/wiki/International_inequality)



**METHODS OF TIME MANAGEMENT IN POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** This article analyzes time management techniques and methods. The correct distribution of time is self-organization and self-management. Time management helps a person or a company to plan time and save resources.

**Keywords:** time management, Political administration, Eisenhower Matrix, project, clear deadlines, planning.

**Introduction:** If you are constantly overwhelmed with work and household chores, it is worth rethinking your approach to planning. Time management is a whole science.

For example, if you are overwhelmed with work and don't know what to do first, you need to prioritize. The Eisenhower Matrix helps you determine which tasks are urgent and important, and which are just distractions.

The more we can do, the better the quality of our work and life in general. In the face of digital transformation and the acceleration of change, proper time management will help you stay focused and on track.

Principles of time management

Almost all existing methods of time management consist of three components: prioritization, planning and systematization.

Priority. To complete the task, you need to determine how urgent, complex and important it is, and only then proceed to its implementation.

Planning. To complete a task, you need to understand when it needs to be completed and how long it will take.

Structuring. To complete a task, you need to understand how to monitor its progress and results.

Most time management techniques rely on organizing and prioritizing, and only a small part is a complex combination of all three principles. We analyze the 15 best ways to manage time: from simple methods to complex management systems.

### Best Time Management Techniques

#### 1. Preparation from the evening

Evening training is suitable for those who struggle to get up early in the morning - advises psychologist Nick Wignall. At the end of the working day, write down work and personal tasks for the next day. Thus, you understand your workload in advance and distribute tasks without rushing in the morning. You can plan an evening task, work clothes, or if you work outside the home, you can have lunch to go.

Tomorrow's work plan can be made on paper or in a notebook

#### 2. At least X minutes

The method helps to fight procrastination - putting off tasks "for later", even if they are important or urgent matters. If you don't want to do something, try to start with at least a few minutes for each task: five or ten. According to Julia Müller, a professor at the University of Leipzig, this gives a person the right to change his mind and increases the sense of control over the situation. He stops thinking that he is forcing himself to do something he absolutely does not want, so the next thing becomes easier.

#### 3. Deadlines

Set specific deadlines for submitting work. Clear deadlines motivate you to work faster and help you fight procrastination. Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have found that even self-imposed deadlines can help you get through

things. At the same time, such deadlines work worse than external deadlines set by a manager or selection committee. In individual cases, an external curator may be a friend, colleague or relative.

#### 4. Eating "frog".

Business coach Brian Tracy suggests eating a "frog" every morning — doing the most difficult and unpleasant task first. In the morning, the brain is less loaded with information, so it is easier for you to cope with a difficult task. After such a task, all others will seem insignificant, and they will still have power.

#### 5. Kichik vazifalar

Bu avvalgi usulning mutlaqo teskarisi. Kichik vazifalarni bajaring - 1-2 daqiqa - birinchi navbatda, iloji bo'lsa, bir vaqtning o'zida. Masalan, pochta va jihozlarni tekshiring, so'rovlarni yuboring yoki topshiriqlarni tarqating. Bu qoida biznes-trener Devid Allen tomonidan Getting Things Done (GTD) usulidan olingan.

#### 6. Autofocus

The "autofocus" method is often suitable for people who work indefinitely with tasks. The previous two principles make the reason to choose, and this sense of obligation causes rejection. The author of the method, Mark Forster, believes that you should first write all the situations in one list, and then read it slowly until you want to stop at one task. The size of the task is not important, the desire to do it now is more important. If you managed to complete the task today, cross it off. If it doesn't work, move it to the bottom of the list and read again.

#### 7. Do it tomorrow

Mark Forster, author of Do It Tomorrow, recommends putting off urgent tasks until tomorrow rather than tackling them right away. To do this, you need to keep a list of closed jobs. You cannot add a new task to a closed list, but you can add it to the next day list. This approach helps you to focus on the present work and do only your work.

Forster distinguishes between "his real work" and his "occupation." A real job will help you advance in business or profession. Here you will fully apply your skills and knowledge. Get out of your comfort zone often by doing things you've never done before. The job is really hard, this job can be a bit of a challenge.

Busyness occurs when you set aside real work for small tasks. Activity is not the same as action. If the work is overwhelming, but not difficult, it can be busy. Real work can be hard, but it doesn't make you feel like a "squirrel on a wheel."

#### 8. Share a big task

This method is also called slowly eating salami or elephant. A global task can be intimidating with its size. To start it, you need to break down the big task into small steps. For example, "start a new project" sounds loud and clicks responsibly. But it becomes easier when there are clear steps in it: "start studying the audience" → "talk to Sasha about the analysis points" → "study the results" → "prepare a layout based on the research results". The task "takes on" its own characteristics and no longer looks like an impossible task.

#### 9. One task at a time

In intellectual work, many tasks do not work. In 2009, Stanford University researchers conducted an experiment. They found that if a person performs several intellectual tasks at the same time, for example, reads and talks on the phone, he remembers both the content of the conversation and what he read worse. At the same time, it cannot determine which information is important and which can be omitted. If a person works on only one thing at a time, he performs the task better and remembers the information better.

#### 10. Fixed Time Methods

This includes timer methods. If you get into the habit of working on a timer, you'll learn how to value your time, be more productive, learn how to manage expectations, exercise willpower, and prevent burnout.

Pomodoro technique. The Pomodoro Method is Francesco Cirillo's 25-minute system. "Pomodoro" is a 30-minute interval - 25 minutes for work and five minutes for rest. You work for 25 minutes, take a five-minute break, then go back to work. Every four repetitions - a 30-minute break.

By the way, the timer is called "tomato" because Francesco Cirillo originally used a small kitchen timer in the shape of a tomato.

The 90 by 30 method by Tony Schwartz and the 52 by 17 method that emerged from research in *The Muse* are built on a similar principle. The first value is the time in minutes you need to allocate for work, the second is the break time.

We can say that this is a change of deadlines, but they severely limit the working time. A large number of short breaks help to "discharge the brain", change the activity and distract.

If you want to try the methods in practice, do not forget that not only work intervals, but also rest intervals are equally important in them. For the methods to work, it is important to rest and return to the task at the appointed time.

#### 11. The basis of the nine actions

This method is based on a hierarchy of tasks. According to the principle, one big task, three smaller and five small tasks should be "closed" during the day. Tasks such as preparing for meetings with prospective clients are suitable, as are simpler tasks such as buying pet food. In this way, household chores do not disappear from view and are included in the calculation of one's workload.

A variation of this method is Chris Bailey's "Three Thing Principle". This method helps those who easily get caught up in routines and don't focus enough on their long-term goals. According to Bailey, you should do three things a day that will bring you closer to achieving your global goal. For example, doing English grammar exercises for an hour a day or applying for a scholarship if your global goal is to study abroad.

## 12. Kanban

Kanban is a method of distributing work load among people and organizing work to get work done on time. The method helps to see the growing pace of work and does not forget anything.

A classic kanban is a kanban with three columns: "To Do", "Progress" and "Completed". But there can be more columns, for example, according to the number of stages in your project or production, and their names can also change at the discretion of the company.

By default, all cases are entered in a separate line in the first column or in a separate sticker, card. Then they are dragged from one to the other until they reach the last column. Thanks to this "drag and drop" you can easily monitor the progress of the individual and the entire team.

Economics of education

What is Kanban and how not to "bury" a project in Trello

## 13. Timing

Gleb Arkhangelsky, an economist and author of books on time management, believes that planning is based on understanding where time is spent effectively and where it is not. Arkhangelsky suggests planning in three stages.

Correction. For several weeks, every hour or two, write down the tasks you completed and the time it took to complete them. Things can be postponed for two or three minutes. The purpose of the stage is fixation, third-party self-observation.

Find it important. After these weeks, write down in that notebook when the time was useful, when the task could have been completed faster, and when it was a waste of time. to plan Adjust your schedule and workflow based on statistics.

## 14. Eisenhower matrix

A business and priority system invented in the mid-20th century by Dwight Eisenhower, the 34th president of the United States. All current and future situations are divided into four categories of the matrix based on relevance and importance. It is difficult to use the matrix all the time, but if you are overwhelmed with work and household chores, you can return to it from time to time. Here's how to use it.

The Eisenhower matrix

It is important and must be done urgently. These are tasks with fixed deadlines. For example, complete a project for a client, submit a draft article, answer important emails, pick up the kids from school. If they are not done, it will lead to unpleasant consequences.

Important and non-urgent - planning. These are the indefinites necessary for your growth. For example, go to the gym, learn a foreign language, go to a networking session. In order not to lose such cases, it is necessary to plan in advance.

Not important and urgent - delegate. A procedure that does not require specific skills. For example, post blog posts, cook, send mail to colleagues, wash clothes. These tasks should be delegated to free up important and urgent time.

Not important and not urgent - delete. These are activities that do not benefit the work and do not help to achieve the goal. For example, scrolling through social networks, playing video games, watching TV. Such situations take a lot of time, so they should be controlled or completely abandoned.

#### 15. Chronotype time management

The method is suitable for those who want to create an ideal daily routine for themselves. Michael Breus, PhD and clinical psychologist believes there are four chronotypes. Each of them has an ideal wake-up time, peak productivity and sleep pattern:

"Bears". It is convenient for them to wake up from 7 to 11 in the morning, the peak of productivity falls on the period from 11 to 18, and sleep should not be later than 11:00 p.m.

"lions". They can wake up without an alarm clock from 5:30 to 10 in the morning, they are effective from 10 to 17, for them it is better to go to the side before 22:30.

"Wolves". It is very difficult to get up in the morning, their time is from 7:30 to 12, they work effectively until 20 and easily fall asleep at 00:00.

"Dolphins". People with disturbed sleep patterns can easily fall asleep even if they wake up between 6 and 10. In order to fall asleep before midnight, they should



remove any screens two hours before bed. The peak of their activity is from 10 am to 6 pm.

According to Breus, if you adjust your personal and work schedule to your biorhythms, the quality of life will be greatly improved.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Drucker P. Effective manager. M.: Mann, Ivanov and Ferber, 2012. Prim. izd.
2. Goldsmith M. Prygni vyshe golovy! 20 privyчек, ot kotoryx obyazatelno otkaz, chtoby pokorit vershinu uspekha. M.: Olimp-Business, 2015. Prim. izd.
3. Ferris T. Kak rabotat po 4 chasa v nedelyu i pri etom ne torchat v fise "at zvonka do zvonka", djit gde ugono i bogetet. M.: Dobraya kniga, 2014. Prim. izd.
4. Tracy B. Delegation and management. M.: Mann, Ivanov and Ferber, 2014. Prim. izd.

**POLITICAL PUBLIC RELATIONS: MEANING, IMPORTANCE AND ANALYSIS**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** In this century, all political organizations should cooperate with the target public. They use political PR to communicate in old and new ways to influence the general public. Political PR involves planning and implementing a strategy for internal and external publics to achieve desired goals. The article aims to highlight the relationship between politics, the media and the public, as well as the old and new trends and tools used in Political PR.

**Keywords:** Media, Public relations, Political, Communication.

**Introduction and origin of public relations:** Information exchange is the basis of social relations. Therefore, it is inevitable that the process of regulation, management and effective organization of information exchange will become an object of technology. The technologies of "Public relations" chosen as the object of the study were created as a tool that serves these purposes. "Public Relations" technologies are called "Public Relations" (abbreviated as "PR") in the countries of the world and are widely introduced into the management process in various countries. These technologies have attracted the attention of many scientists and researchers, and their various definitions can be observed in political science. For example, in the special academic dictionary of political science, "Public relations" technologies are defined as activities aimed at creating an environment of mutual trust between government bodies and other types of organizations with people, social groups, and enterprises. In other literature

"Public relations" technologies are approached as the art of creating a positive image of people about organizations, enterprises, state institutions, forming public opinion in order to effectively organize their activities, establishing dialogue between state administration bodies and public organizations, citizens in the interests of society. If we look at the definitions and approaches given by scholars to Public Relations technologies, we can see a number of common similarities and differences between them. For example, the scientist G. Pochepsov, who conducted special research in this field, defines "Public relations" technologies as "activities aimed at controlling information flows from this structure in order to form positive relations between a certain structure or institution and the public." According to the scientist, in order for any structure to function effectively, it is obliged to consider the attitudes and opinions of thousands of people, as well as the public, in addition to its employees.

In addition, the Russian scientist I. Solovyov points out that "public relations" technologies are a special type of information technologies, and defines them as "information-analytical activity while respecting the receiver of information in the implementation of a certain political goal." I. Solovyov says that these technologies serve to improve the interaction between the information provider and the receiver. A scientist

The basis of "public relations" technologies on the distribution of truthful information means that free discussion of existing problems among the general public serves to create a positive image of the institution among citizens. In addition, I. Solovyov applied "Public relations" technologies to a number of principles - impartiality and transparency of information; taking into account the interests of both the communicator and the recipient in mutual relations; emphasizes that acting on the basis of public opinion is based on respect for public opinion.

In fact, in such an organization of information transmission activity, the party transmitting information is the party receiving information

- addresses the citizen not only as a consumer of information, but as a person with his own worldview. In the 30s of the last century, Professor H. Childs of El University

of the USA put forward an important concept of "Public Relations" technologies. According to the scientist's conclusion, the importance of "Public relations" technologies is not that it is the art of managing the flow of information, evoking a positive attitude in a person to a certain event, or creating an environment of mutual trust and cooperation. goes 2. In this way, the technologies of "Public Relations" serve to continuously improve management. In understanding the nature of "public relations" technologies, the definitions of its tasks are of great importance. J. Marson, considered one of the theorists of this field, tries to reveal the essence of "Public relations" technologies through the four main tasks of this technology. These are:

- "Research: analyzing the situation and defining the tasks that need to be implemented.
- Action: developing a program and schedule of tasks to be performed.
- Communication: implementation of the program.
- Evaluation: studying the results and making necessary changes.

This definition represents a unique model of "Public Relations" technologies, in which attention is paid to the tasks of these technologies, more precisely, to the main technological stages of the application of this technology.

Commenting on the great impact of public relations technologies on public opinion, F. Buari, professor of the Higher Institute of Public Relations and Advanced Technologies in France, calls it a "trust-winning strategy." According to the scientist, public relations work at a specific "intersection point" of social relations and serve to ensure the unity of society members<sup>1</sup>. When studying the theoretical basis of "public relations" technologies, it is appropriate to consider the views put forward by the organizations created for the purpose of developing these technologies.

For example, the British Institute for the Study of Public Opinion interprets the technologies of "Public relations" as "a goal-oriented, planned, activity carried out on the basis of a clear sequence." The main goal of this activity is to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between a certain institution and the population. In 1975, as a

result of scientific research carried out by the Foundation for Research and Study of Public Relations Technologies, 472 different definitions of Public Relations technologies were analyzed and the following comprehensive definition was developed: creation of an environment of mutual cooperation based on ensuring dialogue between the state and society in the process of solving problems; study the opinion of the public regarding the existing problem and implement practical actions based on this; mobilizing the public for the reforms being implemented; serves to prevent them by warning about the unconscious situations that arise in the society. Public relations activities are carried out on the basis of legal, open, honest, ethical dialogues. In 1978, representatives of public relations institutions from more than thirty countries participated in the Mexico City conference. was evaluated as an art and a social science serving equally.

In 1999, the special commission of the European Union gathered the opinions of European scientists and interpreted the technologies of "Public relations" as the process of providing information to the public by the state, interpreting it correctly so that it is accepted by citizens, and obtaining information about how the information communicated to the public was received and understood. is enough.

Paying special attention to certain emphases that are repeated in the definitions and approaches given above will serve to reveal the essence of "Public relations" technologies in a wider way. Among the definitions, the most frequently used word is "goal orientation". In fact, the technologies of "Public relations" are used for a specific purpose. These goals can be short-term or long-term, aimed at forming public opinion, serving to organize effective communication, gathering or disseminating information. Explaining the nature of "public relations" technologies, scientists emphasize its implementation "on the basis of a specific plan, in a specific sequence." The first sign that "public relations" technology is a technological process is that it relies on precise planning and sequence, denying fragmentation and irregular actions. That is, while the technologies of "Public relations" serve to solve existing problems, these technologies were required to have a certain logical consistency.

In the technologies of "public relations" the factor of "considering the interests of the parties" is also important. Since the main goal of communication based on these technologies is to ensure mutual cooperation of the parties involved in the communication, it is necessary to consider the interests of the parties and rely on the principle of equal relations.

Another common term in the above definitions is 'two-way communication', which indicates that Public Relations technologies are more complex in nature than one-way communication. That is, the technologies of "Public Relations" are not limited to information dissemination, but also serve to study the reactions of the population, to establish effective feedback. As the technologies of "public relations" are being studied as an object of scientific research, the attribution of the quality of "special task of management" to them attracted the attention of many scientists.

The fact is that Public Relations technologies can be effective only when they are used as part of a complex process related to management, decision-making and its implementation. In this case, "Public relations" technologies are not limited to explaining the essence of the decisions to the population, but also perform tasks such as studying the need for the decision, developing relevant recommendations, and preparing public opinion for the decision. From the above points, it can be concluded that in understanding the essence of "Public Relations" technologies, the keys such as "goal orientation", "based on a specific plan, in a specific sequence", "considering the interests of the parties", "two-way communication", "a special task of management" pay attention to the words. Because these words represent the components of "Public relations" technology and serve to reveal its essence. At this point, it is necessary to clarify the meaning of the word "public" used in the term "Public relations". We can see that there are several interpretations of the concept of "community". According to the situational approach, "community" is defined as a group of people united under common interests and views, as required by a specific situation. The situational approach was first used by J. Dewey. In his work "Community and its problems", he states that "Community is an active association of people who are faced with a common problem at a certain time and who jointly attempt to solve this problem"<sup>1</sup>. Later, J.

Gruning deepens this approach. He touches on the factors that can turn a group of people "facing a common problem" into a "community" through mutual communication. The first factor is understanding the problem. This factor motivates people to understand the problem in a specific situation and awakens their need for information. The second factor is awareness of limitations. Thanks to this factor, people understand the extent to which the situation depends on external factors.

They can begin to solve the problem only with the help of the information they have. The third factor is the degree of involvement in the problem. This factor allows people to feel the problem situation and shows how involved they are in solving the problem. In other words, the extent to which people are involved in a problem determines their interest in information<sup>2</sup>. Another scientist, J. Hendriks, clarified the term "community" and distinguished the following as components of this concept: 1) citizens of the country, local population; 2) mass media; 3) employees of the institution, state office; 4) investors; 5) state bodies; 6) consumers; 7) opinion leaders (leaders of organizations, leaders of various groups).

In the demographic approach, the public is considered as an object of communication, and it is classified according to the place of residence, age, gender. The psychographic approach is somewhat more complicated, and according to it, people are divided into groups according to their mental state, political mood, value system, character, and way of life. Classification of the public according to interests, interests, beliefs

It is important in the application of "public relations" technologies and serves to establish effective communication between the state and citizens. It can be concluded from the above that by many authors

Although the technologies of "public relations" have been evaluated and interpreted in different ways, the following comprehensive definition of the use of these technologies in the activities of political parties can be put forward: "public relations" technologies are a set of tools that ensure the effectiveness of political parties'



ideological promotion and outreach to members of society. Creating an environment of mutual cooperation between the state and citizens is the basis of these technologies.

In addition, the use of "Public Relations" technologies to provide information to citizens about state activities; ensuring active participation of citizens in political processes; achieve public support for politicians and government programs; it also serves to implement tasks such as forming a positive image of state structures. In general, although "public relations" technologies reflect the goals of the information provider, they do not "insert" information into people's minds, but attract people's attention with attractive methods of information delivery. It is worth noting that "public relations" technologies began to be used in public administration in the 20th century, but their history goes back thousands of years. Historians recognize that King Hammurabi engraved the country's laws on a high stone pillar and installed this pillar in the center of the city as one of the historical manifestations of the communication between the state and the citizens.

The ancient Greek philosophers who commented on the state power, in their works, focused on the issues of reaching an agreement between the state and the people, ensuring mutual harmony of interests. In particular, Aristotle in his work "Politics" shows the interrelationship between the functions of the state and communication, which is a natural feature of man. In this book, Aristotle says: "Every state is a kind of communication. The most important communication tends to the greater good and includes other communication. This communication is called the state," he writes.

In the works of Plato, one of the ancient Greek philosophers, one can find issues of gaining public attention. According to Plato: "Attracting people's attention is an art. It is not necessary to give them the gift of sight. They have this blessing. Only a person looks in the other direction, not in the right direction. It is necessary to work hard to attract his attention in the right direction. Views on the importance of public opinion in public administration can also be found in the works of Eastern thinkers.

In particular, in the chapter "About Sahibkhabar and heralds and their activities" of Nizamulmulk's "Political Policy or Siyar ul-Mulk", it is mentioned that responsible

people should be appointed to keep the king informed about the state of the raiyats and the relationship of people to the kingdom. Nizamulmulk: "It is obligatory for the king to be fully aware of the condition of the raiyats and army and to know how much they will spend." If not, it will be a big mistake. The officials resort to slander and say that the king either knows about the corruption and tyranny that is happening in the country, or he doesn't. If he doesn't do it knowingly, then he has done injustice like these and he himself has consented to oppression and oppression, and if he doesn't know, then he is heedless. Therefore, there is a need for a journalist"<sup>3</sup>, he says. With this, Nizamulmulk points out that "being aware" is an obligatory act that ranks after the obligatory act in the Islamic religion. And the great commander Amir Temur:

"I have passed my experience, even though how the case ends is hidden behind the curtain of fate", it is necessary to ask for advice and advice from sober and sober people. Every time the councilors gathered and opened the meeting, I asked them for their opinion about good and bad, profit and loss, whether or not to do the work in front of us. After hearing their opinions, I would consider both sides and consider the pros and cons," he says. Therefore, in the effective organization of state administration, constant communication with the public, constant monitoring of citizens' opinions about the state, constant notification of the public about the political decisions made, and creation of an environment of bilateral cooperation in establishing relations with them have gained urgent importance at all times.

Thus, the essence and features of modern interpretations of "Public Relations" technologies are reflected in the following:

- creation of an environment of solidarity, mutual trust and cooperation in society is the basis of "Public Relations" technologies;
- "Public relations" technologies are a means of influencing the minds and public opinion of individual groups, people in the society as a whole;
- "Public relations" technologies - is a type of activity related to the implementation of tasks such as collecting information and evidence, analyzing them, effectively conveying information to people in order to organize constant communication with the public;

- Technologies of "public relations" are not limited to communication with the external environment, but serve to ensure close relations between employees of institutions and state bodies.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Stromback J & Kiouisis.S : Political Public Relations – Principles and Applications, Routledge, 2011.
2. Davis.A : Public Relations, Politics And the Mass Media in Britain, Manchester University Press, New York, 2002.
3. Adnan.H. : Government & Political Public Relations : An Introduction, Universiti Teknologi MARA Publication, 2010.
4. Osho. S. : Political Public Relations and National Stability, Jedidiah Publishers, Nigeria, 1999.
5. William Everett : The Professional Campaign: A Study of Political Public Relations Men in California Politics, Stanford University, 1962
6. <https://uzsmart.uz/library/pdf/86124>

**PARETO PRINCIPLE, ALPINE METHOD, ABC ANALYSIS, FRANKLIN'S  
TIME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AND THEIR MODELING**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** Understanding the features of the work of senior political management consists in understanding the mechanism of motivating employees when there are modern and relevant ideas about the role of the leader. A leader who understands the specifics of management work should think about management principles as often as possible, be familiar with ideas about leadership styles, be able to create a positive work environment, know his leadership style well and change it depending on the situation. This article will analyze several types of time management in detail.

**Keywords:** Pareto principle, ABC analysis, B. Franklin's time management system, floor, Alpine style.

Pareto principle

"Pareto principle": about 20% of effort and time is enough to get 80% of the result. By finding opportunities to accept the "real" result instead of the "ideal" result, you can save important resources for other things.

The Pareto principle works well and can be used in many different fields. This principle was developed by the Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto in 1897 and has since been confirmed by quantitative studies in various areas of life. According to this principle:

- 20% of the world's population owns 80% of the world's wealth;
- 20% of criminals make 80% of crimes;
- 20% of the original products make up 80% of the cost of the finished product;

- 20% of the customers determine 80% of the company's revenue.

The Pareto principles regarding time management practices can be formulated as follows:

- 80% of your information comes from 20% of the sources necessary for your work;
- 80% of the decisions made correspond to 20% of the time you spend planning all kinds of meetings and meetings;
- 20% of your working time provides 80% of your productive work, that is, what determines its success.

By applying the Pareto principle to your work, you can find many useful ideas for yourself. For example, estimate the percentage of really necessary books in your closet, the percentage of useful information in the newspaper, the percentage of necessary files on your computer disk...

You can decide which customers deserve the most attention (the 20% of customers who provide 80% of the revenue). Or choose the most important types of goods (20% of the product range gives 80% of the profit). Or, in our case, you can use this principle to select books for training, programs, etc.

This principle can also be useful in setting standards and goals for your employees—encouraging them to persevere in achieving "perfect" results or encouraging them to focus on achieving "good" results on more projects. If you have a problem, think about it: what 20% of the reasons contributed to the emergence of 80% of the unpleasant situation?

The Pareto principle means that within a given group or set, individual sub-components are more important than their relative weight within that group. According to this theory, it can be concluded about the manager's work situation: 80% of the results are achieved in the first 20% of the time spent. The remaining 80% of the time spent brings only 20% of the total.

Alpine style

The Alpine-style was developed by the famous German time management specialist Lorat Seiwert. The Alpine Method has its name as a symbol of the gradual ascent to the mountain peaks.

The Alpine method of time planning can be used in any emergency. To do this, you need to make a list of tasks and mark them correctly. You should clearly understand the level of importance of each specific job.

This method is very easy to use and will take you a maximum of 10 minutes to use. This method allows you to save up to 20% of your time every day. And this means that you have more time for yourself, rest, and family. A big prospect, isn't it?

Steps of the Alpine method

The Alpine method consists of five steps

Stage 1. Make a list of tasks

At this stage, you should not only make a list of things you want to do but also divide all the tasks in order of importance.

It is better to write them in three columns. Column A - the most important things that cannot be delayed. Column B - important things that need to be done today and column C - small things that are not urgent.

In addition, your list should include wonderful and unexpected things that may come up during the day. Do not write small, insignificant things that can be solved in a few minutes in the list. It is inappropriate to waste your time writing them. It is also necessary to roughly understand which tasks are long and short in performance and mark them in the list, for example, with different colors.

Stage 2. Estimate how long it will take to complete the task

For you to understand, there is such a pattern that works in practice 100%: it takes as much time as it takes you to complete any task.

After all, any business can be stretched into hours or 30 minutes if you try. That's why you need to set time limits for yourself. It helps you to focus on a specific task and not get distracted by various distractions.

Stage 3. temporary reservation of shares

Alp's way of scheduling time has its twists and turns. You should complete all planned tasks in 60% of your working time, and leave 40% for unexpected and spontaneous things.

For example, if your working day lasts 8 hours, then you should do all the work in 5 hours. Think about the best way to do this, speed up the pace of work, delegate tasks to other employees, find assistants, or reduce your schedule. You can spend less time on a task, and make it a priority, but if you don't have time at all, move things to another day.

Step 4. We collect all planned work into a time frame

Once you've determined how much time you need to complete everything, try to squeeze it into 60 percent of your work time.

How to do this? You can postpone some things until tomorrow, you can't finish something, you can shorten the meeting in time, ask for help or delegate things to other people. As for getting things to perfection, you have to get them to perfection within the allotted time. Don't forget to write down time-bound items on your to-do list. Also, take into account your biorhythms to structure your day. You know better what time of day you are most productive. Plan the most important things during this time.

It's also important to prepare a short to-do list when you have free time. For example, a client is late for a meeting with you or you are on the road. You may be busy checking your mail, making a phone call, or making plans for tomorrow. Notice column C in the task list. Maybe you can do some of these during these breaks.

Step 5 is the final step in Alp's time planning method

This is the stage of doing things and controlling them.

It is clear that not all work can be completed on time, some must be moved to tomorrow. If there is a situation that you constantly reschedule, consider how urgent it is and cancel it altogether, or stop rescheduling and do so.

ABC analysis.

This method comes from the experience that the percentages of more important and less important items in the sum remain unchanged. Using the letters A, B, and C,



tasks are divided into three classes according to their importance. ABC analysis is based on the following three patterns:

- the most important tasks make up about 15% of the total work that the manager does. The contribution of these tasks to achieving the goal is about 65%;
- important tasks make up about 20% of the total work, and their importance also makes up about 20%;
- less important and unimportant tasks account for about 65% of all cases, and their importance, in turn, is only 15%.

To apply ABC analysis, you should follow these points:

- make a list of all upcoming tasks.
- Rank and prioritize them by importance.
- Number these tasks.
- Rate your tasks according to categories A, B, and C.
- Category A tasks (15% of all tasks) are not reassigned.
- Category B tasks (20% of all tasks) must be reassigned.
- The remaining tasks are the most insignificant and must be changed.

#### B. Franklin's time management system

The time systems taught in many time management courses are "backward-oriented" - they are based on accounting for time already used and worked, which is a diary of work done. Franklin's system is "forward" - it works with what needs to be done. The global task is divided into even smaller subtasks. Visually, this system can be represented in the form of a step pyramid, and the process of its application in the process of building a pyramid.

1) First, the large base of the pyramid is laid, which serves as a base for all other floors.

A person determines his life values (roughly speaking - what he wants from life). The first is material wealth and confidence in the future. For another - a prosperous family, a loving wife, and happy children. The third – is fame and high social status. For the fourth - strength. For the fifth - knowledge. For the sixth - service to humanity...

The list can be continued endlessly, especially since usually a person has a certain set of life values. The stage of determining life values is the most important in building a pyramid - if a mistake is made at this stage (for example, a person chooses "knowledge" and "service to people", although in fact "fame" and "High social status" important for him in the first place ), then he will inevitably be disappointed.

So, the first step is to make a list of life values, and don't be afraid to spend a lot of time on it - it's important to think carefully about the list. It is necessary to make sure that the selected values do not conflict with each other.

2) The next step is to build the second floor of the pyramid based on the first.

Based on the list, a person should decide what he wants to achieve. Some also call this stage "Choosing the right target". We need to set a global goal. It is important to make sure that the chosen goal corresponds to all the life values from the list compiled in the previous step.

3) The third floor of the pyramid is located on the second floor.

A master plan is drawn up - it is, in general, necessary to achieve the goal set at the previous stage. After you set a goal, you need to create a master plan to achieve the goal.

4) The fourth layer of the pyramid is a long-term (several years) intermediate plan with specific goals and specific deadlines.

It is very important to indicate which specific clause(s) of the master plan will help to achieve this specific goal. It is even more important to indicate a specific period - if a person says to himself: "One day I will buy a car" (write a book, go to university ...), it can last many years, and the result, never will not achieve the goal, but if he sets a certain deadline for himself, he will significantly increase the chances of achieving his goal.

In the plan, it is important to indicate specific goals and specific deadlines with an accuracy of several months, as well as to indicate which item of the master plan corresponds to the achievement of this goal.

5) The fifth floor is a short-term (from a few weeks to a few months) plan.

When considering a long-term plan, a person asks himself: "What can I do in the coming weeks or months to achieve this or that goal?" The items of the long-term plan are divided into more specific tasks. You need to make a plan for a period of 2-3 weeks to 2-3 months and, as in the previous step, indicate the exact dates with an accuracy of a few days.

6) Finally, the sixth floor of the pyramid is a one-day plan.

As you may have guessed, it is built on a short-term plan - small tasks are solved completely in one day, and larger ones are divided into small tasks. Usually, the plan for the day is not made just the day before but consists of a list of various tasks that have been planned for that day for the previous several weeks, often with adjustments made throughout the day. When making a plan for the day, it is recommended to indicate the time of completion of each task.

As you understand, all these plans are not permanent - on the contrary, it is recommended to review them regularly:

- You can change the plan of the day several times during the day.
- It is recommended to review short-term plans every week or two.
- Long-term plans should be reviewed every four to six months.
- The master plan should be reviewed once a year.

It is recommended to take a critical look at your global goal once a year - does it still appeal to you? Do you want to make any corrections? Then you should try to revise the life values that you wrote down.

A different time management method is used within a day. All tasks are divided into three categories: main, secondary, and unimportant.

During the day, a person should allocate time in the order of priority - first of all, he should deal with priority tasks, when they are solved - he will move to secondary things, and only if there is time left, he can do unimportant things. All completed tasks are recorded in a table, where tasks are listed in order of priority for their implementation.

Many people who use the Franklin system find that it helps to significantly increase work efficiency - both by better time management and by planning the work itself.

**REFERENCES.**

1. Seivert L. "Your time is in your hands", Moscow: Interexpert, 1995.
2. Krichevsky R.L. "If you are a leader..." M.: Delo 1996.
3. Ladanov I.D. "Practical Management". M.: Elnik, 1995.
4. David A. Whetten, Professor at California State University. The material is published in an abridged and adapted translation from English. [www.omenus.ru](http://www.omenus.ru)

**PARETO PRINCIPLE, ALPINE METHOD, ABC ANALYSIS, FRANKLIN'S  
TIME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AND THEIR MODELING**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek o+g'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** Understanding the features of the work of senior political management consists in understanding the mechanism of motivating employees when there are modern and relevant ideas about the role of the leader. A leader who understands the specifics of management work should think about management principles as often as possible, be familiar with ideas about leadership styles, be able to create a positive work environment, know his leadership style well and change it depending on the situation. This article will analyze several types of time management in detail.

**Keywords:** Pareto principle, ABC analysis, B. Franklin's time management system, floor, Alpine style.

Pareto principle

"Pareto principle": about 20% of effort and time is enough to get 80% of the result. By finding opportunities to accept the "real" result instead of the "ideal" result, you can save important resources for other things.

The Pareto principle works well and can be used in many different fields. This principle was developed by the Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto in 1897 and has since been confirmed by quantitative studies in various areas of life. According to this principle:

- 20% of the world's population owns 80% of the world's wealth;
- 20% of criminals make 80% of crimes;
- 20% of the original products make up 80% of the cost of the finished product;

- 20% of the customers determine 80% of the company's revenue.

The Pareto principles regarding time management practices can be formulated as follows:

- 80% of your information comes from 20% of the sources necessary for your work;

- 80% of the decisions made correspond to 20% of the time you spend planning all kinds of meetings and meetings;

- 20% of your working time provides 80% of your productive work, that is, what determines its success.

By applying the Pareto principle to your work, you can find many useful ideas for yourself. For example, estimate the percentage of really necessary books in your closet, the percentage of useful information in the newspaper, the percentage of necessary files on your computer disk...

You can decide which customers deserve the most attention (the 20% of customers who provide 80% of the revenue). Or choose the most important types of goods (20% of the product range gives 80% of the profit). Or, in our case, you can use this principle to select books for training, programs, etc.

This principle can also be useful in setting standards and goals for your employees—encouraging them to persevere in achieving "perfect" results or encouraging them to focus on achieving "good" results on more projects. If you have a problem, think about it: what 20% of the reasons contributed to the emergence of 80% of the unpleasant situation?

The Pareto principle means that within a given group or set, individual sub-components are more important than their relative weight within that group. According to this theory, it can be concluded about the manager's work situation: 80% of the results are achieved in the first 20% of the time spent. The remaining 80% of the time spent brings only 20% of the total.

Alpine style

The Alpine-style was developed by the famous German time management specialist Lorat Seiwert. The Alpine Method has its name as a symbol of the gradual ascent to the mountain peaks.

The Alpine method of time planning can be used in any emergency. To do this, you need to make a list of tasks and mark them correctly. You should clearly understand the level of importance of each specific job.

This method is very easy to use and will take you a maximum of 10 minutes to use. This method allows you to save up to 20% of your time every day. And this means that you have more time for yourself, rest, and family. A big prospect, isn't it?

Steps of the Alpine method

The Alpine method consists of five steps

Stage 1. Make a list of tasks

At this stage, you should not only make a list of things you want to do but also divide all the tasks in order of importance.

It is better to write them in three columns. Column A - the most important things that cannot be delayed. Column B - important things that need to be done today and column C - small things that are not urgent.

In addition, your list should include wonderful and unexpected things that may come up during the day. Do not write small, insignificant things that can be solved in a few minutes in the list. It is inappropriate to waste your time writing them. It is also necessary to roughly understand which tasks are long and short in performance and mark them in the list, for example, with different colors.

Stage 2. Estimate how long it will take to complete the task

For you to understand, there is such a pattern that works in practice 100%: it takes as much time as it takes you to complete any task.

After all, any business can be stretched into hours or 30 minutes if you try. That's why you need to set time limits for yourself. It helps you to focus on a specific task and not get distracted by various distractions.

Stage 3. temporary reservation of shares



Alp's way of scheduling time has its twists and turns. You should complete all planned tasks in 60% of your working time, and leave 40% for unexpected and spontaneous things.

For example, if your working day lasts 8 hours, then you should do all the work in 5 hours. Think about the best way to do this, speed up the pace of work, delegate tasks to other employees, find assistants, or reduce your schedule. You can spend less time on a task, and make it a priority, but if you don't have time at all, move things to another day.

Step 4. We collect all planned work into a time frame

Once you've determined how much time you need to complete everything, try to squeeze it into 60 percent of your work time.

How to do this? You can postpone some things until tomorrow, you can't finish something, you can shorten the meeting in time, ask for help or delegate things to other people. As for getting things to perfection, you have to get them to perfection within the allotted time. Don't forget to write down time-bound items on your to-do list. Also, take into account your biorhythms to structure your day. You know better what time of day you are most productive. Plan the most important things during this time.

It's also important to prepare a short to-do list when you have free time. For example, a client is late for a meeting with you or you are on the road. You may be busy checking your mail, making a phone call, or making plans for tomorrow. Notice column C in the task list. Maybe you can do some of these during these breaks.

Step 5 is the final step in Alp's time planning method

This is the stage of doing things and controlling them.

It is clear that not all work can be completed on time, some must be moved to tomorrow. If there is a situation that you constantly reschedule, consider how urgent it is and cancel it altogether, or stop rescheduling and do so.

ABC analysis.

This method comes from the experience that the percentages of more important and less important items in the sum remain unchanged. Using the letters A, B, and C,

tasks are divided into three classes according to their importance. ABC analysis is based on the following three patterns:

- the most important tasks make up about 15% of the total work that the manager does. The contribution of these tasks to achieving the goal is about 65%;
- important tasks make up about 20% of the total work, and their importance also makes up about 20%;
- less important and unimportant tasks account for about 65% of all cases, and their importance, in turn, is only 15%.

To apply ABC analysis, you should follow these points:

- make a list of all upcoming tasks.
- Rank and prioritize them by importance.
- Number these tasks.
- Rate your tasks according to categories A, B, and C.
- Category A tasks (15% of all tasks) are not reassigned.
- Category B tasks (20% of all tasks) must be reassigned.
- The remaining tasks are the most insignificant and must be changed.

#### B. Franklin's time management system

The time systems taught in many time management courses are "backward-oriented" - they are based on accounting for time already used and worked, which is a diary of work done. Franklin's system is "forward" - it works with what needs to be done. The global task is divided into even smaller subtasks. Visually, this system can be represented in the form of a step pyramid, and the process of its application in the process of building a pyramid.

1) First, the large base of the pyramid is laid, which serves as a base for all other floors.

A person determines his life values (roughly speaking - what he wants from life). The first is material wealth and confidence in the future. For another - a prosperous family, a loving wife, and happy children. The third – is fame and high social status. For the fourth - strength. For the fifth - knowledge. For the sixth - service to humanity...

The list can be continued endlessly, especially since usually a person has a certain set of life values. The stage of determining life values is the most important in building a pyramid - if a mistake is made at this stage (for example, a person chooses "knowledge" and "service to people", although in fact "fame" and "High social status" important for him in the first place ), then he will inevitably be disappointed.

So, the first step is to make a list of life values, and don't be afraid to spend a lot of time on it - it's important to think carefully about the list. It is necessary to make sure that the selected values do not conflict with each other.

2) The next step is to build the second floor of the pyramid based on the first.

Based on the list, a person should decide what he wants to achieve. Some also call this stage "Choosing the right target". We need to set a global goal. It is important to make sure that the chosen goal corresponds to all the life values from the list compiled in the previous step.

3) The third floor of the pyramid is located on the second floor.

A master plan is drawn up - it is, in general, necessary to achieve the goal set at the previous stage. After you set a goal, you need to create a master plan to achieve the goal.

4) The fourth layer of the pyramid is a long-term (several years) intermediate plan with specific goals and specific deadlines.

It is very important to indicate which specific clause(s) of the master plan will help to achieve this specific goal. It is even more important to indicate a specific period - if a person says to himself: "One day I will buy a car" (write a book, go to university ...), it can last many years, and the result, never will not achieve the goal, but if he sets a certain deadline for himself, he will significantly increase the chances of achieving his goal.

In the plan, it is important to indicate specific goals and specific deadlines with an accuracy of several months, as well as to indicate which item of the master plan corresponds to the achievement of this goal.

5) The fifth floor is a short-term (from a few weeks to a few months) plan.

When considering a long-term plan, a person asks himself: "What can I do in the coming weeks or months to achieve this or that goal?" The items of the long-term plan are divided into more specific tasks. You need to make a plan for a period of 2-3 weeks to 2-3 months and, as in the previous step, indicate the exact dates with an accuracy of a few days.

6) Finally, the sixth floor of the pyramid is a one-day plan.

As you may have guessed, it is built on a short-term plan - small tasks are solved completely in one day, and larger ones are divided into small tasks. Usually, the plan for the day is not made just the day before but consists of a list of various tasks that have been planned for that day for the previous several weeks, often with adjustments made throughout the day. When making a plan for the day, it is recommended to indicate the time of completion of each task.

As you understand, all these plans are not permanent - on the contrary, it is recommended to review them regularly:

- You can change the plan of the day several times during the day.
- It is recommended to review short-term plans every week or two.
- Long-term plans should be reviewed every four to six months.
- The master plan should be reviewed once a year.

It is recommended to take a critical look at your global goal once a year - does it still appeal to you? Do you want to make any corrections? Then you should try to revise the life values that you wrote down.

A different time management method is used within a day. All tasks are divided into three categories: main, secondary, and unimportant.

During the day, a person should allocate time in the order of priority - first of all, he should deal with priority tasks, when they are solved - he will move to secondary things, and only if there is time left, he can do unimportant things. All completed tasks are recorded in a table, where tasks are listed in order of priority for their implementation.

Many people who use the Franklin system find that it helps to significantly increase work efficiency - both by better time management and by planning the work itself.

**REFERENCES.**

1. Seivert L. "Your time is in your hands", Moscow: Interexpert, 1995.
2. Krichevsky R.L. "If you are a leader..." M.: Delo 1996.
3. Ladanov I.D. "Practical Management". M.: Elnik, 1995.
4. David A. Whetten, Professor at California State University. The material is published in an abridged and adapted translation from English. [www.omenus.ru](http://www.omenus.ru)

**THE ROLE OF POLITICAL ADVERTISING IN THE PROCESSES OF  
POLITICAL MODELING AND THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL  
ADVERTISING IN MODERN SOCIETY**

*Sharobiddinov Shokhislombek Yasharbek og'li*

*Phone: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*The University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan,  
3rd-course student of "Political Science"*

**Annotation:** Often, the researcher is faced with a situation where it is impossible to directly research the object, not only in the field of politics. For example, it is hard and impossible to interview every resident of Uzbekistan to find out about the structure of social welfare or the political preferences that dominate the society. This article describes the methods of influencing society through political advertising and the importance of political advertising in the modeling process.

**Keywords:** political advertising, political activity, critical advertising, politician, advertising campaign, advertising, modeling.

**Introduction:** In this case, an analog, image of the phenomenon of interest is created, which becomes the object of direct study. In the case of a population, a suitable sample consisting of the desired number of respondents, for example, 1000 people, serves as an illustration. Based on their survey, conclusions are made about the mood of the entire society. Such an image is usually called a model (Latin measure, sample, norm or modus - way, image).

Accordingly, modeling is a research method based on the construction and study of models of the final objects of research. It can be seen that model learning provides a reliable representation of the modeled phenomenon so that the model reproduces the phenomenon appropriately. Special technologies are used to achieve this.

In general, a model is an image that appears in the mind as a reflection of a real object. In this sense, modeling exists even for animals. For centuries, models have been used in architecture, sculpture, and technology, although not consciously theorized by humans.

Of course, modeling in the public, including the political sphere, is significantly different from the modeling of physical, technical, and similar objects. But all socio-political processes have both qualitative and quantitative characteristics. It allows the construction of all kinds of models, including mathematical and computer models, for the study of political objects. However, for the model to be representative, ie. showed the set of parameters of interest to the researcher with the necessary accuracy, and its "behavior" allowed a very accurate assessment of the "behavior" of the object it represents, following some basic principles of modeling it is necessary to do.

First of all, it should be remembered that no model completely reproduces the object. A model is always simpler than an object. The first problem that the researcher faces is understanding the specific features of the angle of interest to him. For example, a population model never reproduces all its features: it differs depending on whether it is considered in terms of an election campaign or a socio-demographic situation.

By the selected perspective (or research subject), the structure of the object is determined - its structural elements and their properties important for modeling, as well as the relationships connecting these elements. The totality of these elements, properties, and relations should satisfy the requirement of integrity and reflect the qualitative accuracy of the object in a certain subject plane. The requirement of completeness must also be met: it is necessary to take into account all the elements that are important for the problem being solved and the parameters of their relationships.

In reality, all models can be divided into models of given, possible, and desired states of the system. The first is used when it is necessary to study the properties of a real-life object. Politics is various descriptions and evaluations of the current political situation, institutions, and individuals. Models of the second type are formed when it



is necessary to take into account possible changes in a given object under the influence of various conditions. Finally, the third type of model describes the desired result of the impact on the object and allows for evaluation of the consequences of the decisions made. Such models are also called software-type models. In politics, they are often used more for political advertising than for actual forecasting.

A problem situation model is used when there is a conflict between the given and desired states of the system. Ways and means to overcome this conflict are available in decision models.

Models are classified according to their origin - artificial and natural. The first is purposefully created to solve specific problems, while the second is formed as a result of a certain process. As an example of a natural model, one can cite public representative bodies, whose structure repeats the structure of interests existing in society with varying degrees of accuracy.

Political advertising is a form of political communication from the point of view of choosing and targeting groups of voters in a concise, unique, easy-to-remember form. Political advertising reflects the essence of the political platform of certain political forces, organizes voters to support them, forms and introduces a certain idea about the nature of these political forces into the public mind, and forms the necessary psychological attitude towards voting.

The communicative nature of political advertising lies in the fact that it establishes a relationship between the holders of power or applicants for a place in power structures and the public, between them in a certain way, using a system of very important symbols. performs a directed address communication.

Political advertising is a conductor of unique ideas, a relay of images, symbols, and legends. It also performs an informational function, because one of its tasks is to inform and introduce the audience to the party, the candidate, their views, actions, proposals, and their advantages over competitors. Political advertising works in the

conditions of political competition, it distinguishes its object from others, so we can talk about its socially oriented, ideological function.

The purpose of political advertising is to encourage people to participate in certain political processes, including various powers, including elections.

Modeling political advertising and conducting an advertising campaign is carried out step by step:

□ In the first stage, the "political market" is studied, as a result of which the desired "political food" is found and the part of the electorate (target groups) that the advertiser expects to support.

□ The second stage is the selection of one or another advertising campaign according to the criteria of attention (targeted campaign or total), the "geography" of electorate coverage, the means used within it, etc.

□ In the third stage, the concept of a political advertising campaign is developed based on the chosen strategy (strategies can be aggressive, offensive, or defensive, based on signs of protection or promises of change if there is a "right" candidate, hope and evokes feelings of optimism, victory or fear if the opponent may win, based on intimidation or the "lesser evil" principle, etc.).

□ The fourth stage includes creating a media plan and placing advertising products in various advertising media.

□ Finally, the fifth stage is the political advertising campaign itself.

All stages are important in the modeling of political advertising - the desired result is achieved only by consistently passing all these stages. Missing at least one of them will cause the entire advertising campaign to fail. However, each stage is important in its way. A campaign that claims to be effective cannot "skip" the first stage - audience research, otherwise, the entire campaign will simply "step into the void". ” is possible. The third stage is fundamentally important - the development of the concept of political advertising, a justified system of ideas about the necessary

means and optimal methods for achieving a political goal through political advertising. The concept should include: the goals and objectives of the advertising campaign; the necessary means to achieve them; forms of advertising presentation (programs, platforms, etc.); structure of the image of leaders and political associations; ideas about means of campaigning and their relationship with each other (mass media, direct "door-to-door" communications, visual campaigning, etc.); develop a catchy slogan ("slogan"); financial calculations; organizing an exchange of ideas with voters. All of these together are necessary elements of an effective political advertising campaign.

Finally, models that appear at different stages of formation can be divided into separate types, and models can be classified according to the order of their formation. In the first stage, a conceptual model is formed - a theoretical understanding of the system, and its verbal description (sometimes it is also called an informal model). In the second, this description is translated into the language of mathematical symbols: a mathematical (or formal) model of the system is created. Translation of a mathematical model into a programming language available for electronic computers (computers) provides a computer model that allows the researcher to work with large amounts of digital data. Finally, by filling the conceptual, mathematical, or computer model with empirical data about the studied system, and replacing mathematical symbols with quantitative indicators, we get an information model of the studied system. It is this that allows us to assess the real situation with different degrees of accuracy and predict its consequences, and establish experience.

Finally, there are rational models constructed using analytical procedures and intuitive models derived from direct intuitions in the mind.

There are many different methods of rational modeling.

One of the most common is the formation of cognitive models based on the use of so-called cognitive maps, which graphically represent the object in the form of a set of elements (points), symbolize certain properties of the object, and connect these points. with arcs denoting connections. According to the political model, which

describes the socio-political system of a developing country as a set of 12 factors associated with "positive" and "negative" effects, for example, as defense resources increase, the influence of dissidents weakens, and the standard of living increases. In cases where relationships between factors can be given numerical values, cognitive maps can be used to build computer models that allow us to estimate the response of a factor of interest to changes in other factors, as well as the direction and strength of various relationships.

One of the most common methods of modeling is testing, including computer testing. Its essence is to compare the parameters of the studied object with a set of parameters used as a reference. A political scientist is often faced with the task of testing the political subject of its political preferences and image components.

## REFERENCES

1. . Davis. A: Public Relations, Politics And the Mass Media in Britain, Manchester University Press, New York, 2002.
2. Vorontsova Yu. V. The main characteristics of political PR// Young scientist. 2016. No. 10. P. 121–123.
3. Dyudina P. A. Political advertising: goals and means // Constitutional and municipal law. 2008. No. 11. P. 11–15.
4. Zubkov S. A., Panov A. I. Political advertising: main genres and technologies: Textbook, manual for students of specialties: "Advertising", "Public Relations", "Jurisprudence". M.: Mosk. state University of Communications (MIIT), 2016.- 306 p.
5. Konovalenko, A. V. Psychology of political advertising: [types of psychologist. influences in politics. advertising, symbols in water. advertising, types of water. advertising] / A. V. Konovalenko. - Rostov n / D: Phoenix, 2016. - 94 p.
6. Kuznetsov, P. A. Political advertising. Theory and practice: textbook. manual for university students studying in the specialties "Advertising", "Public Relations" / P. A. Kuznetsov. — M.: UNITI-DANA, 2017. — 127 p.
7. Rozhkov I. Ya. Advertising: a bar for the "pros" / I. Ya. Rozhkov. — M.: Page, 2019. — 200 p.
8. Adnan.H.: Government & Political Public Relations: An Introduction, Universiti Teknologi MARA Publication, 2010.

**БУЮК СОҲИБҚИРОН АРМИЯСИ ВА ҲАРБИЙ ҚУДРАТИ**

*Шаробиддинов Шохисломбек Яшарбек ўғли*

*Телефон: +998935967497*

*Email: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*Ўзбекистон Журналистика ва Оммавий Коммуникациялар университети,  
“Сиёсатишунослик” йўналиши 3-курс талабаси.*

**Аннотация:** Уруш санъати ҳам сиёсат каби имкониятлардан имкон қадар самарали фойдаланиш қобилиятидир, бунда буюк ҳукмдор ва саркарда Темур айниқса муваффақият қозонган. Нафақат марказий Осиё тарихида, балки жаҳон тарихида ҳам Темур сиймоси алоҳида ўрин тутади. Ушбу мақолада Буюк саркарданинг кўплаб мамлакатларни забт этиш билан бирга, ўз даврининг энг қудратли империяларидан бирини барпо этишга ҳам муваффақ бўлганлиги ва uning armiyasi davrining eng kuchli armiyasi bo'lganligi haqida so'z boradi.

**Калит сўзлар:** Амир Темур, Армия, жанглар, кўшинлар, марказий Осиё, тарих.

**Кириш:** Амир Темур ҳукмдор сифатида доим ўз кўшинини олға бошлаган. Унинг кўшини нафақат жисмоний ва стратегик жihatдан кучли бўлган ва балки улар руҳий тарафдан ҳам яхши тайёрланган. Ўзидан олдингиларнинг бой тажрибасига асосланиб, Амир Темур кучли ва жанговар тайёр армияни яратишга муваффақ бўлди, бу эса унга рақиблари устидан жанг майдонларида ёрқин ғалабаларни қўлга киритиш имконини берди. Бу кўшин кўп миллатли ва кўп конфессияли бирлашма бўлиб, унинг ўзагини турк-мўғул кўчманчи жангчилари ташкил этган. Темур армияси отлик ва пиёдаларга бўлинган бўлиб, уларнинг роли XIV-XV асрлар охирида сезиларли даражада ошди. Бироқ кўшиннинг асосий қисмини кўчманчиларнинг отлик кўшинлари ташкил этган бўлиб, уларнинг таянчини оғир қуролланган отлик аскарларнинг элита бўлинмалари, шунингдек, Темурнинг тансоқчилари отрядлари ташкил этган. Пиёдалар

кўпинча ёрдамчи рол ўйнаган, аммо қалъаларни қамал қилиш пайтида пиёдалар асосий восита сифатида қўлланилган. Пиёдалар одатда енгил қуролланган ва асосан камончилардан иборат бўлган.

Армияни рухий жиҳатдан тайёрлашда Темурнинг ўзи ҳам доим ўрناق вазифасини бажарган. Барча жангларда кўшин билан биргаликда иштирок этган. Жангларнинг бирида Темур душман отган ўқларидан ярадор бўлганини ва икки ой давомида қандай оғир рухий ҳолатларни бошдан кечирганини кейинчалик ўғил ва невараларига ҳаётий сабоқ тарзида ҳикоя қилиб берган. Бу асарни темурийлар хонадонининг ўша даврдаги етакчи подшоси бўлган Шоҳрух мирзо ўқиб кўриб, ишончли манба сифатида маъқуллагани асарга берилган изохдарда кўрсатилган. Ушбу асарга кўра «Ҳазрати Султони Ғозий (яъни Амир Темур) Гармсирдаги бир қишлоқда икки ой мажруҳ ҳолда қолган эди. Бир кун у деворнинг соясида ўлтирганда жуда оғир ўйга тодди: «Талаб йўлининг ибтидосидаёқ бир кўл, бир оёқдан ярадор бўлдим. Аммо кўзлаган муродлардан бирортаси ҳосил бўлмади. Энди қаноат ва фақирлик гўшасига чекиниб, ўзимни қирғин уруш ва олишувлардан четга олганим маъқулмикин?» «Шу аснода бир заиф чумоли девор тепасига тирмашиб чиқа бошлади. У бир неча бор уриниб, деворнинг ўртасигача чиққанида қулаб тушар, яна қайта тирмашиб, юқорироқ кўтариларди. Ниҳоят чумоли девор тепасига чиқади. Султони Ғозий чумолининг юқорига интилиш лари ўзининг ҳолатига ўхшаб кетишини муш оҳада қилди ва дилида саодатли мақсадга эришиши мумкинлигига яна ишонч уйғонди. Оғир ярадорлик туф айли сусайган ишонч «наҳотки мен ҳам шу чумоличалик мақсадга қайта қайта интилиб етолмасам?!»— деган ўй таъсирида яна қайтиб келади. Ахир Темурбек куч адолатда эканига бутун вужуди билан ишонгани учун хатарли кураш майдонига чиққан эдику. Ана шу адолатга ишончни йўқотмаслик нақадар муҳимлигини у янги бир куч билан ҳис қилади. Ёнидаги садоқатли қирқ йигити унинг тезда соғайиб кетишига кўмаклашади.

Темур ўз юришларида учта ҳалқа тасвирланган байроқдан фойдаланган. Баъзи тарихчиларнинг фикрига кўра, учта ҳалқа ер, сув ва осмонни англатади. Баъзи манбаларга кўра Темур рамзни тибетликлардан олган бўлиши мумкин,

уларнинг учта ҳалқаси ўтмиш, ҳозирги ва келажакни англатади. Баъзи миниатюраларда Темур қўшинларининг қизил байроқлари тасвирланган. Ҳиндистонга юриш пайтида кумуш аждаҳо тасвирланган қора байроқ ишлатилган. Хитойга боришдан олдин Темур байроқда олтин аждарни тасвирлашни буюрган.

### **Фойдаланилган ҳаволалар рўйхати**

1. Ш. Яздий. «Зафарнома». 1997. 101-Бет.
2. Натанзий. «Мунтахаб-Ут Таворих». 1957 й. Техрон, 123-Бет. Ғ. Каримов Таржимаси.
3. Пиримқул Қодиров Амир Темур Сиймоси Тошкент “Ўзбекистон” 2007.



**SHARQ UYG'ONISH DAVRI VA UNING NAMOYONDALARI**

*Sharobiddinov Shoxislombek Yasharbek o'g'li*

*Telefon: +998935967497*

*E-mail: shohislom333@gmail.com*

*O'zbekiston Jurnalistika va Ommaviy Kommunikatsiyalar universiteti,  
"Siyosatshunoslik" yo'nalishi 3-kurs talabasi*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada bir zamonlar insoniyat sivilizatsiya darajasini yangi bosqichga olib chiqqan buyuk ajdodlarimiz haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar yoritiladi, maqolada biz nafaqat ularning asarlari yoki ular qoldirgan madaniy va ma'rifiy merosi haqida bilishimiz, shu bilan bir qatorda ularning hayot yo'llarini, o'sha davr qiyinchiliklarini, bu darajaga erishish yo'lida qanday qiyinchiliklarga duch kelganliklarini va bu qiyinchilikka duch kelishgan vaqtlarida qanday yo'l tutganliklarini o'rganib, tahlil qilingan. Shubhasiz aytish mumkinki ularni har birini o'rganish chog'ida, har bir odamda o'ziga hos motivatsiya shuningdek hayotni o'rganishga va o'zini rivojlantirishga bo'lgan intilish paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Sharq uyg'onish davri, Rennesans, Markaziy Osiyo, tarix, meros, asarlar, Yevropa, jahon.

**Kirish:** Ma'lumki dunyoning rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan hattoki iqtisodiy jihatdan boshqa davlatlarga nisbatan qoloq hisoblanuvchi mamlakatlari ham o'z tarixlarini ulug'lashadi. Bilamizki bizning o'lkamiz ham jahon sivilizatsiyasi rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan eng qadimiy hududlardan hisoblanadi. Shuningdek bu azim zamin necha asrlar mobaynida dunyoning ham madaniy ham ilm markazlaridan hisoblanib, ushbu hududda juda ko'p dunyo tan olgan buyuk allomalar tug'ilgan. Ular ko'p va purhikmat asarlar yaratishgan va hatto ular qoldirgan buyuk asarlardan yevropalik olimlar ko'p asrlar mobaynida foydalanganlar. Albatta bu asarlarni ichida bizgacha yetib kelmaganlari va mavjud bo'lishiga qaramasdan undan hozirgi davrda foydalanilmayotganlari juda ham ko'p hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi

Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek: "Hozirgi kunda O'zbekistonimizning kitob fondlarida 100 mingdan ziyod qo'lyozma asarlar saqlanmoqda. Afsuski, bu nodir kitoblar hali to'liq o'rganilmagan, ular olimlar va o'z o'quvchilarini kutib turibdi. Ushbu noyob asarlarda bugungi davr o'rta qo'yayotgan juda ko'p dolzarb muammolarga javob topish mumkin. Xususan, Islom dinining asl insonparvarlik mohiyatini chuqur ochib beradigan, barcha odamlarni ezgulik, mehr-oqibat va hamjihatlik yo'lida birlashishga da'vat etadigan teran ma'noli fikr va g'oyalar bugun ham o'z qimmatini va ahamiyatini yo'qotgan emas. Lekin biz ana shunday noyob meros vorislari, shunday boylik egalari bo'laturib, ularni har tomonlama o'qish-o'rganish, xalqimiz, avvalo, unib-o'sib kelayotgan yoshlarimizga, jahon hamjamiyatiga yetkazish bo'yicha, yetarli ish qilmaganimizni ham ochiq tan olish kerak". O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni, 2017 yil 24 maydagi "Qadimiy yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ'ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori hamda qator sohaga oid me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda hamda mavzuga doir boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni bajarishda ma'lum darajada xizmat qiladi.[1]

Ajdodlar merosini o'rganishda 1-va 2- renessans ro'li haqida so'zlashdan oldin avvalo renessans nima ekanligi to'g'risida ozroq tushunchaga ega bo'lib olishimiz lozim. "RENESSANS"– bu so'z asli fransuzcha hisoblanib, uning tub ma'nosi "qayta tug'ilish" degan ma'noni anglatadi, lekin G'arb va Sharq tamoyillari va kelib chiqish tarixiga e'tibor beradigan bo'lsak, uning ma'nosi biroz o'zgaradi, ammo asl mazmun jihatdan bir hisoblanadi, ya'ni G'arbda "qayta tug'ilish", Sharqda esa "Uyg'onish davri" atamaları orqali ifodalanadi. Uning mazmun mohiyati shundan iboratki, xalqlarning ma'lum bir davr mobaynida o'z turg'unligini o'zgartirmay bir qolib ichida yashab kelishini unitib, yangilik sari intilib, har tomonlama rivojlanish yo'lini tanlashi hisoblanadi. Uning eng asosiy alomatları esa, tafakkurda va inson ongida erkinligi, mustaqillikning shakillanishi, jaholatga qarshi kurash eskilik sarqidlaridan voz kechishda ifodalanadi. Misol qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, madaniyat, ilm-fan, san'at,

ta`lim-tarbiya va umumiy borliq hayotning barcha javhalarida qayta jonlanishni, taraqqiy etishni, ijtimoiy ong va qadriyatlarining yangi bosqichga qadam qo`yish jarayonini ifodalaydi va bu orqali xalqning hamda butun insoniyatning taraqqiyparvarlik ruxida oldinga harakat yo`nalishini belgilab beruvchi katta bir omil hisoblanadi. Shuningdek Sharq uyg'onishi, Sharq renessansi haqida gap ketar ekan turli soha olimlari jumladan; siyosatshunoslar, adabiyotshunoslar, tarixchilar, madaniyatshunoslar yoki san'atshunoslar bu masalaga befarq bo'lmaganlaridek, turli soha vakillarini bu sohaga oid qarashlari ham bir birinikidan farq qiladi. Yurtimizda shu vaqtga qadar Sharq Uyg'onish davriga oid mahalliy materiallar umumlashtirilgan holda yetarli ishlanmagan. Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasidagi Uyg'onish davri haqida gap borganda IX-XII asrlar avvalo ko'z oldimizda gavdalanadi, ushbu davrda yuksak madaniyat, qaror topgan islomiy eti`qod, rivojlangan ilm-fan sohasi va boyigan qadimiy ushbu hudud mamlakatlariga nisbatan milliy Uyg'onish deb qaralmog`i lozim.

Markaziy Osiyoda Uyg'onish davri madaniyatining belgilari quyidagicha:  
dunyoviy ilmlarga intilish, din va diniy bilimlarni jamiyat, insonlar manfaati nuqtai nazaridan talqin etish;

Turli xalqlarning ma`naviy-madaniy merosi o`tmish madaniy qadriyatlaridan (arab, eron, yunon madaniyati boyliklari) foydalanish;

Tabiatni, mavjud hayotni, mavjudotni o`rganishga qiziqishning kuchayishi, uning sirlarini ochishga va undan foydalanishga intilishning ortib borishi, shu munosabat bilan tabiatshunoslik ilmlarining rivojlanishi;

Bilishda aqlni mezon deb bilish, aqliy bilish, racionalistik usul, ilmiylik rolining oshib borishi;

Insonga muhabbat, uning axloqiy, aqliy xislatlarini, qobiliyatlarini o`rganish va fazilatlarini ochib berishga intilish, mantiq ilmiga katta e`tibor berish, komil insonni tarbiyalash, etuk fozil jamoa haqidagi fikrlarni asoslab berish;

Diniy tasavvur, diniy ta`limotlar rivojida diniy-axloqiy mavzuning ustunligi, inson hulqi, manfaatlarining diniy g`oyalarda etakchi mavzuga aylanishi, ichki ma`naviy kamolot, Ollohga sub`ektiv ichki mukammallashuv, ma`naviy-ruhiy ko`tarilish, yuksalish yordamida erishuv va uning sifatlariga muyassar bo`lishga qaratilgan

faoliyat;

Og`zaki va yozma so`zga katta e`tibor, uning ijtimoiy-axloqiy qudratini kuylash, ta`riflash, she`riyat, filologiya, badiiy madaniyatning yuksak rivoji, so`z san`ati, ritorika bilan shug`ullanish madaniylikning muhim belgisiga aylanib qolishi.[2]

IX-XII asrlarda Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida madaniyat yuksalishi parvoz bosqichiga ko`tarilganligiga haqida so`zlar ekanmiz, ayni shu hudud jahonni hayratga slogan buyuk mutafakkirlarni yetishtirib berganligini yana bir bor ta`kidlash joizdir. Ilm-ma`rifat, betakror kashfiyotlar beshigi tarixda “musilmon madaniyati”, “arab madaniyati” yoki “sharq uyg`onishi” deb nomlangan tushunchalar bilan baholangani bejizga emas.[3] Uyg`onish davri madaniyatining buyuk namoyondalari o`z ijod, izlanishlarida bevosita qadimgi madaniyat va merosga tayandilar. Ularning asarlarini o`qish chog`imizda xalqimizga xos ezgulik, mehr-shafqat, insonparvarlik, hayr-muruvvat, oqko`ngillik, bag`rikenglik, ilmga tashnalik, o`zga xalqlarga nisbatan ishonch va ehtirom qadim qadimdan mavjud bo`lganligiga ishonch hosil qilishimiz mumkin. Shuni fakt sifatida takrorlash kerakki Yunon, Hind, Xitoy madaniyatini juda yaxshi bilgan Markaziy Osiyoning ilm ahligina o`sha davrda o`zga xalqlarni boshqalar madaniyati bilan yaqindan tanishtirishi mumkin edi. Shuning uchun ham mashhur matematik al-Xorazmiy hindlarning hisob tizimini, Farobiy Yunonistonlik Arastuning falsafiy ta`limotini, Ibn Sino Gippokrat tibbiyotini yangi davrda yangi bosqichga ko`tardi, imom al-Buxoriy islomiy ta`limotni asosladi va natijada Muhammad Payg`ambardan keyingi ikkinchi shaxsga aylandi. Shunday ekan *biz ular qoldirgan merosni chuqur o`rganishimiz, tahlil qilishimiz, xalqimizga, shuningdek butun dunyoga yetkaza bilishimiz kerak. Ushbu hududga tashrif buyurgan ziyoratchilar yoki sayyohlar ulkan merosimiz haqida to`la tasavvurga ega bo`lishi, katta ma`naviyat olib ketishi zarurdir.* Aksariyat taniqli G`arb olimlarining e`tiroficha, bugungi kunda butun jahon, ayniqsa, eng rivojlangan mamlakatlarda foydalanilayotgan ilg`or texnologiyalardan tortib, kundalik zarur iste`mol buyumlarining yaratilishi zamirida ajdodlarimizning ilmiy kashfiyotlari yotibdi. Hozirgi zamon raqamli texnologiyalari al-Xorazmiyning algoritmlarisiz, zamonaviy tibbiyot buyuk Ibn Sinoning “Tib qonunlari”siz, arifmetika, matematika, astronomiya, ma`dashunoslik Beruniy dahosi

yaratgan asarlarsiz, fazo astronomiyasi Farg‘oniy hamda Mirzo Ulug‘bekning mashaqqatli mehnatlarisiz hozirgi darajaga yetmagan, va hatto yeta olmagan bo‘lardi. Qolaversa, sovun, qalam, gul yog‘i, hammom, kanalizatsiya kabi oddiy va muhim ashyo, inshootlar ham ilk Musulmon renessansi paytida kashf qilindi hamda Ispaniya orqali tijorat yo‘li bilan Yevropa va dunyo mamlakatlariga tarqaldi.[4]

Imom al-Buxoriy asl ismi Abu Abdulloh Muhammad ibn Ismoil ibn Ibrohim al Buxoriy 810-yil 21-iyul sanasida Buxoroda tavallud topgan. Buxoriy islom olamining yirik mutafakkiri hisoblanadi va shu bilan birga uni muhaddislar imomi, hadis ilmining sultoni deb ham yuritishadi. Otasi Ismoil o‘z davrining yetuk muhaddislaridan, Malik ibn Alasning shogirdi va yaqinlaridan biri bo‘lib, tijorat ishlari bilan shug‘ullangan. Onasi taqvodor, diyonatli, oqila ayol edi. Otasi vafot etgach, uning tarbiyasi validasi zimmasiga tushgan. U 5—6 yoshidan islomiy ilmlarni, Muhammad (s.a.v)ning hadislarini o‘rganishga va yodlashga kirishadi. Taniqli muhaddislar — Doxiliy, Muhammad ibn Salom Poykandiy, Muhammad ibn Yusuf Poykandiy, Abdulloh ibn Muhammad Masnadiy va boshqalardan saboq olgan. Azaldan muhaddislar safarga chiqishdan oldin o‘z yurtidagi roviylardan birorta ham hadis qoldirmasdan yozib olgan bo‘lishi va shundan keyingina boshqa shahar yoki mamlakatga safarga otlanishi mumkin edi. Buxoriy 16 yoshga yetguncha, o‘z yurtidagi mashoyixlardan hadis eshitib, yozib olib, xalifalikning turli viloyatlari tomon yo‘l oladi. Imom Buxoriyning asarlari orasida eng mashhur bo‘lgani “Al-jome’ as-Sahih”dir. Imom Buxoriyning ilmiy ahamiyati yuksak bo‘lgan bir nechta asarlar tasnif qildi: «Al-jome’ as-sahih», «Al-adab al-mufrad», «At-tarix al-kabir», «At-tarix as-sag‘ir», «At-tarix al-avsat», «At-tafsir al-kabir» «Birrul validayn», «Asmo as-sahoba», «Kunyalar» va boshqalar. Ular orasidagi «Al-jome’ as-sahih» asari islom olamida Qur‘ondan keyingi eng muhim manba sifatida e‘zozlanuvchi manba hisoblanadi. Imom Buxoriyning hadislar to‘plash borasidagi qo‘ygan shartlari boshqa muhaddislarning shartlaridan ko‘ra aniqroq bo‘lgani sababli «Al-jome’ as-sahih» asari «Eng ishonchli hadislar to‘plagan» nomiga sazovor bo‘lgan. Muhaddislar hadislarining roviylarini o‘zaro uchrashganlari ehtimoli mavjud bo‘lsa shunga kifoyalanishgan, ammo Imom Buxoriy eshitgan hadislarining roviylari o‘zaro uchrashganini alohida ko‘rgan guvohning e‘tirofini ham shart qilib

qo‘ygan. Bunday shart boshqa muhaddislarda uchramaydi. Hofiz ibn Xajar al-Askaloniyni hisobiga ko‘ra «Al-jome’ as-sahih»dagi hadislar soni 7397 tani tashkil etadi. Bular orasida takrorsizlari 2602 tani tashkil qiladi. Izohlar, roviylarning ixtilofi va ilovalarni qo‘shilsa kitobda keltirilgan hadislar soni 9082 taga yetadi. Imom al-Buxoriyning ushbu yirik asari yozilganiga taxminan 1200 yil bo‘ldi, o‘sha davrdan boshlab toki shu vaqtgacha u islom ta’limotida Qur’ondan keyingi ikkinchi o‘rinda turadigan muhim manba sifatida yuqori baholanib kelinmoqda. Imom al-Buxoriyning ushbu asarining ko‘plab nusxalari turli shaharlarda tarqalgan. Hatto o‘rta asrlarda yashagan ba’zi adib va xattotlar uchun bu asar nusxalarini ko‘chirish tirikchilik manbai ham bo‘lgan. Jumladan, taniqli adib va tarixchi an-Nuvayriy (1332 yilda vafot etgan) al-Buxoriyning ushbu asaridan sakkiz nusxa ko‘chirib, har birini ming dirhamdan sotgan.[5] Aynan Imom Buxoriy tufayli Movarounnahr hududida IX-XII asrlarda ko‘plab hadisshunoslik maktablari shakllandi va muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritdi. Hozirgi kunda olimning asarlari dunyoning o‘nlab tillariga tarjima qilingan va islom dunyosida uning ijodidan ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlarda foydalanib kelinadi. Xorijiy yurtlardagi safardan keyin Buxoroga qaytgach, hadis ilmini targ‘ib etishga kirishadi. Ul zotning bu sa‘yu ko‘shishlari bu vaqtda Buxoroda isoblanadi. Bu asar Hindiston va Qohirada chop etilgan. Buxoriy yaratgan „Kitob alfavoid“ („Foydali ashyolar haqida kitob“), „AlJomi’ alkabiyr“ („Katta tayanch“), „Xalq af’ol alibod“, („Alloh bandalari ishlarining tabiati“), „AlMusnad alkabiyr“ („Katta tayanch“), „Attafsir alkabiyr“ („Katta tafsir“), „Kitob alxiba“ („Xayrehson haqida kitob“) va boshqa asarlarning ba’zilari bizgacha yetib kelmagan, ba’zilari jahonning turli mamlakatlari kutubxonalarida saqlanayotganligi haqida ma’lumotlar bor. Buxoriyning boshqa asarlari orasida „Tafsir alQur’on“ („Qur’on tafsiri“) kitobini ham alohida ta’kidlash kerak. Buxoriy asarlari musulmon dunyosining barcha Madrasa va dorilfununlarida payg‘ambar (as) sunnatlari bo‘yicha asosiy darslik, qo‘llanma hisoblanadi. Jamoat arboblari, olimu ulamolar va din peshvolari Buxoriy asarlariga tayanib ish tutadilar.[6]

Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari madaniyatini o‘rta asr sharoitida dunyo madaniyatining eng oldingi qatoriga olib chiqqan buyuk mutafakkirlardan biri Abu Ali ibn Sino bo‘lib, u Ovro‘poda Avitsenna nomi bilan mashhurdir. Ibn Sino (asl ismi Husayn, otasining



ismi Abdulloh) Buxoroning Afshona qishlog'ida hijriy 370 (980) yilning safar oyida, amaldor oilasida tug'ildi. 986 yilda ibn Sino oilasi Buxoroga ko'chib keladi va shu vaqtdan boshlab yosh Husayn boshlang'ich ma'lumot olishga, ilm-fanni o'rganishga kirishadi. Uning yoshligi, yigitlik chog'lari somoniylar hukmronligining so'nggi yillariga, xususan Nuh II ibn Mansur Somoniy hukmronligi davri (976–997) ga to'g'ri keladi. Ibn Sino iste'dodli, xotirasi kuchli, zehni o'tkir bo'lganligidan o'z davrida ma'lum bo'lgan ilmlarni tezdan egallay boshladi. 10 yoshidayoq Qur'oni Karimni boshdan-oyoq yod o'qir edi. 13 yoshlaridan boshlang'ich matematika, mantiq, fiqh, falsafa ilmlari bilan shug'ullana boshlaydi. Ibn Sino yosh bo'lishiga qaramay, Abu Abdullo Notiliy rahbarligida falsafani, Hasan ibn Nuh al-Qumriydan tibbiyot ilmini har tomonlama o'rganadi, asta-sekin tabiblik bilan ham shug'ullanadi. U o'zidan avval o'tgan Sharq mutafakkirlarining asarlarini chuqur o'rganish bilan birga, qadimgi yunon tabiiy-ilmiy, falsafiy merosini, xususan Aristotel, Yevklid, Ptolemey, Galen, Gippokrat, Pifagor, Porfiriylarning asarlarini ham qunt bilan o'rgandi. 16–17 yoshidayoq ibn Sino mashhur tabib – hakim bo'lib tanildi.

Ibn Sino asarlarining umumiy soni 450 dan oshadi, lekin bizgacha faqat 160 ga yaqin asari yetib kelgan, holos. Ko'p risolalari shaharma-shahar ko'chib yurish, feodal urushlari, saroy to'polonlari, turli falokatlar tufayli yo'qolib ketgan. Ko'p manbalarda ibn Sino avvalo tabib sifatida talqin etiladi, holbuki tabobat uning ilmiy sohalari orasida eng muhimlaridan biridir, xolos. Ibn Sino asarlarining asosiy qismi Yaqin va O'rta Sharqning o'sha davr ilmiy tili hisoblangan arab tilida, ba'zilar fors tilida yozilgan. Uning bizga ma'lum bo'lgan katta asari "Kitob ush-shifo" ("Shifo kitobi") 22 jilddan iborat bo'lib, 4 ta katta bo'limini mantiq, fizika, matematika, metafizikaga doir masalalar egallagan. Uning ayrim qismlari lotin tiliga, Ovro'podagi boshqa tillarga, sharq tillariga, shuningdek, rus, o'zbek tillariga tarjima kilingan. 20 jilddan iborat bo'lgan "Kitob ul-insof" ("Insof kitobi") bizgacha yetib kelmagan, chunki Isfahondagi yong'inda yo'qolgan. "Kitob un-najot" ("Najot kitobi") 4 katta kismdan – mantiq, fizika, matematika, metafizikadan iborat, "Kitob lison ul-arab" ("Arab tili kitobi") 10 jildni tashkil etadi. "Donishnoma" fors tilida yozilgan bo'lib, 4 qismni – mantiq, fizika, matematika, metafizikani o'z ichiga oladi (Rus tiliga tarjima etilgan, bir



qismi o‘zbek tilida bosilgan). Ibn Sino asarlari o‘rta asrlarda Ovro‘poda ilmiy til hisoblangan lotin tiliga, u orqali Ovro‘poning boshqa tillariga tarjima etilgan. Ibn Sino ilmiy risolalardan tashqari, chuqur falsafiy mazmunli badiiy obrazlar va ma’lum voqealar orqali ifoda etuvchi “Tayr qissasi”, “Salomon va Ibsol”, “Hayy ibn Yaqzon” kabi falsafiy qissalarini yaratgan.

Ibn Sino zamonasining yetuk shoiri ham bo‘lgan. U Sharq, xususan, fors poeziyasida ruboiy janrining asoschilaridan biri bo‘lib, ruboiylari o‘zida chuqur falsafiy xulosalarni ifodalaydi. Ibn Sino arabcha qitalar ham yozgan (Uning she’riy merosi qisman rus va o‘zbek tillarida nashr etilgan). Ibn Sino tabobat masalalarini ommabop holda nazm bilan izohlovchi “Urjuza” nomli tibbiy asar yaratdi. Uning Aristotel (Arastu) ta’limoti xususida Abu Rayhon Beruniy bilan va o‘zining shogirdi – ozarbayjonlik mutafakkir Baxmanyor bilan yozishmalari fan olamida mashhur. Ayniqsa, tabobat, u bilan bog‘liq holda anatomiya, psixologiya, farmakologiya, terapiya, xirurgiya, diagnostika, gigiyena kabi ilmlar ibn Sino ijodida bir qancha yangi ixtirolar bilan boyidi va yangi bosqichga ko‘tarildi. Bulardan tashqari, kimyo, mineralogiya, astronomiya, matematika, o‘simlik dunyosi, geologik jarayonlarni o‘rganish sohasida ham u yangi-yangi fikrlarni olg‘a sura oldi. Ibn Sinoning tibbiyot sohasidagi asarlaridan “Kitob al-qonun fit-tibb” (“Tib qonunlari”), “Kitob ul-qulanj” (“Ichak sanchiqlari”), “Kitob un-nabz” (“Tomir ko‘rish haqida kitob”), “Fuj ul-tibbiya joria fi majlisih” (“Tib haqida hikmatli so‘zlar”), “Tadbir ul-manzil” (“Turar joyning tuzilishi”), “Fil-hindubo” (“Sachratqi o‘simligi haqida”), “Risola fi-dastur fit-tibbiy” (“Tibbiy ko‘rsatmalar haqida”) kabi asarlari mavjud. Uning tibbiyotga oid qomusiy asari “Kitob al-qonun fit-tibb” 5 mustaqil katta asardan tarkib topgan ularning har biri ma’lum sohani izchil, har tomonlama yoritib beradi.[7]

Tibbiyotning asosiy vazifasi, uning ta’biricha, “inson sog‘lig‘ini saqlash, agar kasallik paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, bu kasallikni keltirib chiqargan sabablarni aniqlash va ularni yo‘qotish orqali sog‘liqni tiklashdan iborat”. Ibn Sino fikricha, tib ilmida nazariy bilimlar va amaliyot o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lishi, bir-biriga asoslanmog‘i zarur, aks holda u rivoj topmaydi, o‘z maqsadiga erisha olmaydi. “Tib ilmi avvalo ikki qismga – nazariy va amaliy qismlarga bo‘linadi... Nazariya deb ataluvchi qismi tabiblarning fikrlarini

ifoda qilib, maxsus amaliya deb ataladigan qismi tadbir va amalning qanday bo‘lishi kerakligini o‘rgatadi. Tibning amaliy qismi ikkiga bo‘linadi. Birinchi qismi sog‘lom tanlarning tadbirini bilish: bu sog‘liqni saqlashga taalluqli bo‘lgani uchun sog‘liqni saqlash ilmi deb ataladi. Ikkinchi qismi – kasal tanning tadbirini bilish bo‘lib, sog‘lom holatga qaytarish yo‘llarini ko‘rsatadi, bu davolash ilmi deb ataladi”. Ibn Sino kasallikni o‘rganishda ob‘yektiv sharoitni har tomonlama bilishga katta ahamiyat berdi, muhitdagi turli tabiiy narsalar, suv, havo orqali kasallik tarqatuvchi ko‘zga ko‘rinmaydigan “mayda hayvonotlar” haqidagi fikrni olg‘a surdi.

“Qonun” 800 yil davomida hakimlar uchun asosiy ko‘llanma bo‘lib keldi. O‘rta asrlarda “Qonun” Sharqdagina emas, balki G‘arb mamlakatlarining universitetlarida ham talabalar uchun tibbiyotdan yagona qo‘llanma edi. Ibn Sinoning “Kitob ush-shifo” asarida turli tibbiyot imlariga: botanika, geologiya, mineralogiya, astronomiya, matematika, kimyoga oid ko‘p ma‘lumotlar keltiriladi. Uning tog‘larning vujudga kelishi, yer yuzasining davrlar o‘tishi bilan o‘zgarib borishi, zilzilaning sabablari kabi turli jarayonlar haqidagi fikrlari keyinchalik geologiya ilmining mustaqil ravishda rivoj topishiga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Ayrim joylarning bir vaqtlar dengiz bo‘lganligi, shu sababli qattiq qatlamlarda turli dengiz hayvonlarining izlari saqlanib qolganligi haqida ham turli misollar asosida fikr yuritiladi; meteoritlar, vulkanlar haqida ma‘lumotlar keltiriladi. Mineralogiya ilmining rivojida ham ibn Sinoning xizmati katta. U minerallarni 4 guruhga ajratadi: 1) toshlar; 2) eriydigan jism (metal)lar; 3) oltingugurtli yonuvchi jismlar; 4) tuzlar.

Ibn Sino dunyoqarashi Forobiy asarlari ta’sirida shakllandi, u ijtimoiy-falsafiy masalalarda Forobiy qarashlarini davom ettirdi, ilg‘or falsafiy oqimni yangi tabiiy-ilmiiy fikrlar bilan boyitib sistemalashtirdi va yangi bosqichga ko‘tardi. Ibn Sino fikricha, falsafaning vazifasiga mavjudotni – barcha mavjud narsalarni, ularning kelib chiqishi, tartibi, o‘zaro munosabati, biridan ikkinchisiga o‘tishini har tomonlama tekshirish uchun zaruriyat, imkoniyat, voqelik, sababiyat prinsiplarini asos qilib oladi. Olam – barcha mavjud narsalar ikkiga bo‘linadi: zaruriy vujud (vujudi vojib) va imkoniy vujud (vujudi mumkin). Zaruriy vujud hech narsaga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan bir butunlikni tashkil etib, u eng irodali, qudratli, dono Tangridir. Qolgan hamma narsalar

imkoniy tarzda mavjud bo‘lib, zaruriy vujud – Tangridan kelib chiqadi. Vujudi vojib va vujudi mumkin – sabab va oqibat munosabatidadir. Bu jarayon emanatsiya tarzida, ya’ni quyoshdan chiqayotgan nur shaklida asta-sekin amalga oshadi. Shu tartibda imkoniyat shaklidagi mavjud bo‘lgan aql, jon (nafs) va jism, ular bilan bog‘liq holda osmon sferalari kelib chiqadi, mavjud narsalarga aylanadi. Bular hammasi substansiya (javhar)dir. Bundan tashqari borliqda aksidensiya (obraz) – narsalarning belgilari, rang, hajmi, hidi va boshqa hislari mavjud. Jism shakl va modda (xayulo)dan tashkil topadi. Xudo abadiy, uning oqibati bo‘lmish materiya ham abadiydir. Uning o‘zi boshqa konkret jismlarning asosidir. Narsalarning konkret ko‘rinishlari, shakllari o‘zgaradi, lekin ularning moddiy asosi yo‘qolmaydi. Materiya doim vujudga kelishi mumkin bo‘lgan narsalardan avval mavjud bo‘lib, bu narsalar ularni tashkil etuvchi materiyaga muhtojdir. Materiyaning eng sodda, bo‘laklarga bo‘linmaydigan shakli to‘rt unsur: havo, olov, suv, tuproqdan iborat. Ularning turlicha o‘zaro birikuvi natijasida murakkab moddiy narsalar tashkil topadi. Murakkab narsalar o‘zgarib, turli shakllarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin, lekin ularning moddiy asosi bo‘lgan to‘rt unsur yo‘qolmaydi, abadiy saqlanadi. Uning fikricha, avval tog‘- Toshlar, so‘ng o‘simlik, hayvonot va taraqqiyotning yakuni sifatida inson vujudga kelgan. Inson boshqa barcha hayvonot olamidani so‘zi, tili va tafakkur qilishi bilan farq qiladi. Inson aqli turli fanlarni o‘rganish yordamida boyiydi, rivoj topadi deya hisoblagan olim, xususan, mantiq ilmiga katta e’tibor beradi. Aql har qanday bilishning va amaliy faoliyatning mezoni sifatida talqin etiladi. “(Aql) tarozisida o‘lchanmagan har kanday bilim, – deb yozadi ibn Sino, – chin bo‘lolmaydi, demak, u haqiqiy bilim emas”. O‘rta asrda Yaqin va O‘rta Sharq, jumladan, Markaziy Osiyo falsafasida aql nazariyasi juda muhim o‘rin egallaydi.[8]

Buyuk matematik, astronom va geograf Muhammad al-Xorazmiy VIII asrning oxiri va IX asrning birinchi yarmida yashab ijod etdi. Bu davrda Markaziy Osiyo arab xalifaligi tarkibiga kirar edi. Xorazmiy dunyo faniga g‘oyat katta hissa qo‘shdi. U algebra fanining asoschisi bo‘ldi. “Algebra” so‘zining o‘zi esa uning “Al-kitob al-muxtasar fi hisob al-jabr va al-muqobala” nomli risolasidan olingan. Uning arifmetika risolasi hind raqamlariga asoslangan bo‘lib, hozirgi kunda biz foydalanadigan o‘nlik

pozitsion hisoblash sistemasi va shu sistemadagi amallarning Ovro‘poda tarqalishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Olimning “al-Xorazmiy” nomi esa “algoritm” shaklida fanda abadiy o‘rnashib qoldi. Uning geografiyaga doir asari esa arab tilida o‘nlab geografik asarlarning yaratilishiga zamin yaratdi. Xorazmiyning “Zij”i Ovro‘poda ham, Sharq mamlakatlarida ham astronomiyaning rivojlanish yo‘lini ko‘rsatib berdi. Lekin afsuski, fanning bir necha tarmoqlariga asos solgan, “o‘z davrining eng buyuk matematigi va agar barcha shart-sharoitlar nazarga olinsa, hamma davrlarning ham eng buyuklaridan biri” (*J. Sarton*) bo‘lgan bunday siymoning hayoti haqida ma’lumotlar deyarli saqlanmagan. Xorazmiy Xorazm o‘lkasida tug‘ilib, o‘tdi. Adabiyotlarda 783 yil uning tug‘ilgan yili deb qabul etilgan. U dastlabki ma’lumot va turli sohadagi bilimlarni asosan o‘z yurtida, Markaziy Osiyo shaharlarida ko‘pgina ustozlardan olgan, deb bilmoq mumkin.

Manbalarda Xorazmiyning ismiga yana al-Majusiy va al-Qutrubbuliy degan atamalar ham qo‘shib aytiladi. Bularning birinchisi olim Xorazmning asli mahalliy aholisidan, ya’ni otashparastlar (arabcha – “majus” – otashparast degani) oilasidan, balki shu otashparastlik dinining koinlari oilasidan kelib chiqqanligini, shu bilan birga olimning o‘zi yoki otasi majusiy bo‘lib, ular islomni keyin qabul qilganligini ko‘rsatadi. Xorazmda majusiylar islomdan keyin ham uzoq muddat o‘z diniy urf-odatlarini saqlab kelgan. Bu hakda Beruniy o‘zining “Osori boqiya” asarida guvohlik beradi. Keltirilgan ismlarning ikkinchisi, Xorazmiy mo‘ysafidlik yillarini Bag‘dod yaqinida Dajla bo‘yidagi al-Qutrubbul dahasida o‘tkazganligini ko‘rsatadi. Odatda arablar biror kishining xarakterli xususiyatlari, hunarlari, sevimli odatlari yoki yashash joylariga qarab, unga bir necha xil ism – “nisbalar” beradilar. Xorazmiyning al-Qutrubbuliy ismi ham shu tariqa paydo bo‘lgan. [9]

Xorazmiy davrida “Bayt ul-hikma”da ishlagan yirik tarjimonlar orasida Hajjoj ibn Yusuf ibn Matar, Abu Zakariyo Yuhanno ibn al-Bitriq, Hunayn ibn Is’hoq va Kusto ibn Luqo al-Ba’albakkiiylar bor edi. Bag‘dodga kelgan Markaziy osiyolik olimlar orasida mashhur astronom Ahmad ibn Kasir al-Farg‘oniy (vafoti 816 yil)ning nomini eslatish lozim. Marvlik Yahyo ibn Abu Mansur Bag‘dodning ash-Shammosiya mahallasidagi rasadxonaning asoschisi va rahbari bo‘ldi. Rasadxonadagi ishlar haqida

u “Bayt ul-hikma”ning mudiri Xorazmiyga hisobot berib turardi. Yahyo 831 yili vafot etganidan so‘ng Xorazmiy bu rasadxonani ham boshqaradi va u yerdagi kuzatishlarda faol qatnashadi. Yahyoning qalamiga mansub “Zij al-mumtahan” (“Sinalgan zij”) nomli astronomik asari ma’lum. Damashq yaqinida Kasiyun tog‘idagi rasadxonani Xolid ibn Abdumalik al-Marvarrudiy boshqaradi. U ham o‘z “Zij”ini tuzadi. Xolid Yer meridianining uzunligini o‘lchash ishlariga boshchilik qiladi.[10]

Marvlik mashhur astronom va matematik Habash al-Hosib (“Hisobchi habash”) laqabi bilan ma’lum bo‘lgan Ahmad ibn Abdulloh al-Marvaziy ham Bag‘dodda Xorazmiy bilan hamkorlikda ishlagan. U ikkita “zij” tuzgan bo‘lib, bular O‘rta asr astronomlari tomonidan keng foydalanilgan. Tadqiqotchilarning ko‘rsatishicha, u tangens va kotangens, kosekans funsiyalarini kiritib, ularning jadvallarini ham keltirgan. Xorazmiy bilan Bag‘dodda, keyinchalik “Ma‘mun akademiyasi” deb tanilgan “Bayt ul-hikma”da ijod etgan olimlarning barchasini ham Markaziy osiyolik yoki xurosonlik deyish xato bo‘lardi. U yerda Suriya, Iroq, Eron va xalifalikning boshqa yerlaridan kelgan olimlar ham ishlagan. Biroq ular orasida Markaziy osiyoliklar salmoqli o‘rinni egallagan. Xorazmiy ana shunday ilmiy muhitda yashab ijod qildi va 850 yilda Bag‘dodda vafot etdi.

Xorazmiy qalamiga mansub 20 dan ortiq asarlarning faqat 10 tasi bizgacha yetib kelgan. Bular “Aljabr va al-muqobala hisobi haqida qisqacha kitob” – algebraik asar, “Hind hisobi haqida kitob” yoki “Qo‘shish va ayirish haqida kitob” – arifmetik asar, “Kitob surat-ul-arz” – geografiyaga oid asar. “Zij”, “Asturlob bilan ishlash haqida kitob”, “Asturlob yasash haqida kitob”, “Asturlob yordamida azimutni aniqlash haqida”, “Kitob ar-ruhoma”, “Kitob at-ta’rix”, “Yahudiylarning taqvim va bayramlarini aniqlash haqida risola”. Bu asarlarning to‘rttasi arab tilida, bittasi Farg‘oniyning asari tarkibida, ikkitasi lotincha tarjimada saqlangan va qolgan uchtasi hali topilgan emas. Xorazmiyning arifmetik risolasi qachon yozilgani noma’lum. Biroq unda olim algebraik risolasini eslaydi. Demak, bundan Xorazmiy arifmetik risolani algebraik risoladan keyin yozgani ma’lum bo‘ladi. Bu risola XII asrda Ispaniyada lotin tiliga tarjima qilingan. Tarjimaning XIV asrda ko‘chirilgan yagona qo‘lyozmasi Kembrij universiteti kutubxonasida saqlanadi. Risola “Diksit Algorizmi”, ya’ni “Al-

Xorazmiy aytdi” iborasi bilan boshlanadi. Bundan keyin Xorazmiy to‘qqizta hind raqamining sonlarni ifodalashdagi afzalliklari va ular yordamida har qanday sonni ham qisqa qilib va osonlik bilan yozish mumkinligini aytadi. Asarning lotincha qo‘lyozmasida hind raqamlari ko‘pincha yozilmay, ularning o‘rni bo‘sh qoldirilgan yoki ahyon-ahyonda 1, 2, 3, 5 sonlarga mos keladigan hind raqamlari yozilgan. Ko‘pincha esa hind raqamlari o‘sha davrda Ovro‘poda keng tarqalgan rim raqamlari bilan almashtirilgan.

Xorazmiy hind raqamlari asosida o‘nlik pozitsion sistemada sonlarning yozilishini batafsil bayon qiladi. U sonlarning bunday yozilishidagi qulayliklar, ayniqsa, nol ishlatilishining ahamiyatini alohida ta’kidlaydi. Keyin Xorazmiy arifmetik amallarni bayon qilishga o‘tadi. Bunda Xorazmiy sonlarning martabalarini, ya’ni razryadlarini e’tiborga olishni hamda nolni yozishni unutmastikni uqtiradi, aks holda natija xato chiqadi, deydi u. Risolaning boshlanishida Xorazmiy undagi masalalar o‘z davrining amaliy talablariga javob sifatida vujudga kelganligini qayd qiladi. U shunday deydi: “...Men arifmetikaning oddiy va murakkab masalalarini o‘z ichiga oluvchi “Aljabr va al-muqobala hisobi haqida qisqacha kitob”ni ta’lif qildim, chunki meros taqsim qilishda, vasiyatnoma tuzishda, mol taqsimlashda va adliya ishlarida, savdoda va har qanday bitimlarda va shuningdek, yer o‘lchash, kanallar o‘tkazishda, (amaliy) geometriya va boshqa shunga o‘xshash turlicha ishlarda kishilar uchun bu zarurdir”.

Al Beruniy — Xorazmning buyuk allomasi, tarix, geografiya, filologiya, astronomiya, matematika, geodeziya, mineralogiya, farmakologiya, geologiya va boshqa ko‘plab fanlarda oid qomusiy asarlar muallifi. Beruniy O‘rta Sharqda ilk bora Yer Quyosh atrofida aylanishi mumkinligini aytib, Yerning aylana o‘lchamini aniqlagan.[11]O‘rta asrning buyuk qomusiy olimi Abu Rayhon Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Beruniy zamonasining qator fanlari: astronomiya, fizika, matematika, geodeziya, geologiya, mineralogiya, tarix kabilarni chuqur o‘rgandi. U Xorazmning qadimgi poytaxti Kat shahrida tug‘ildi va yoshligidanoq ilm-fanga qiziqishi orta bordi. Beruniy keyinchalik mashhur olim Abu Nasr Mansur ibn Iroq qo‘lida ta’lim oldi. Ibn Iroq astronomiya, geometriya, matematikaga oid bir qancha asarlar yozib, shulardan 12 tasini Beruniyga bag‘ishlaydi. Beruniy ona tilidan tashqari yana bir qancha tillarni:



arab, so‘g‘diy, fors, suryoniy, yunon va qadimgi yahudiy tillarini, keyinchalik Hindistonda sanskrit tilini o‘rganadi. O‘z ilmiy asarlaridan birida yozishicha, u Xorazmda yashagan davrida, 990 yillardan boshlab Kat shahrida muhim astronomik kuzatishlar o‘tkazgan. Bu kuzatishlar uchun o‘zi astronomik asboblarni ixtiro etgan. Xorazm zodagonlari orasida taxt uchun boshlangan kurashlar olimning bu ilmiy ishlarini davom ettirishga imkon bermaganligi bois 22 yoshida vatanini tashlab chiqib ketishga majbur bo‘ldi va bir qancha vaqt Kaspiy dengizining janubi-sharqiy sohilidagi Jurjon shahrida muhojirlikda yashadi. So‘ng qadimgi Ray shahriga bordi, 998 yildan keyin yana Jurjonga keldi va bu yerda o‘zining ikkinchi ustozini tabib, astronom, faylasuf Abu Sahl Iso al-Masihiy bilan tanishib, undan ta‘lim oldi. Beruniy “Osor al-boqiya an alqurun al-xoliya” (“Qadimgi xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar”) asarini Jurjonda muhojirlik davrida yoza boshlagan va 1000 yilda tamomlagan. “Osor al-boqiya” Beruniyga juda katta shuhrat keltirdi, uni fanning hamma sohasiga qiziquvchi buyuk olim ekanini ko‘rsatdi. Bundan tashqari Beruniy Jurjonda astronomiya, netrologiya tarixiga oid 10 dan ortiq asar yozdi. Beruniy Xorazmning yangi hukmdori Abu Abbas Ma‘mun II ibn Ma‘mun tomonidan mamlakatning yangi poytaxti Urganchga chaqirtirildi. Xorazmshoh tomonidan juda katta izzat-ikrom bilan qabul qilingan. Beruniy Urganchda Ma‘munning bevosita rahnamoligida vujudga kelgan ilmiy markazda faoliyat ko‘rsatadi.

Beruniy o‘z asarlari ro‘yxatini tuzgandan keyin yana ikkita muhim kitobini yozgan. Bularning biri “Mineralogiya”dir. Bu risola o‘z zamonasi uchun Markaziy Osiyo va Yaqin Sharq, hatto Ovro‘poda ham mineralogiya sohasida eng yaxshi, tengi yo‘q asar hisoblanadi. Beruniyning oxirgi asari – “Dorivor o‘simliklar haqida kitob”ining qo‘lyozmasi XX asrning 30-yillarida Turkiyada topildi. Asar “Saydona” nomi bilan mashhur, unda Beruniy Sharq, ayniqsa Markaziy Osiyoda o‘sadigan dorivor o‘simliklarning to‘la tavsifini beradi.

Beruniy so‘nggi avlodlarga katta ilmiy meros qoldirdi. Beruniyning o‘z davri ilm-fanning turli sohalariga oid 160 dan ortiq tarjimalari, turli hajmdagi asarlari, yozishmalari qolganligi bizga ma‘lum. Yuqorida ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan katta hajmdagi asarlaridan tashqari astronomiya, astrologiya, matematika, geodeziya, geologiya,



mineralogiya, geografiya, arifmetika, tibbiyot, farmakologiya, tarix, filologiya masalalariga oid qator risolalar yaratdi va sanskrit tilidan arabchaga, arab tilidan sanskrit tiliga tarjimalar qildi, badiiy ijod bilan ham shug'ullanib she'rlar yozdi. "Astrologiyaga kirish", "Astronomiya kaliti", "Jonni davolovchi quyosh kitobi", "Ikki xil harakatning zarurligi haqida", "Ko'paytirish asoslari", "Ptolemey "Almagesti"ning sanskritchaga tarjimasi", "Foydali savollar va to'g'ri javoblar", "Farg'oniy "Elementlar"iga tuzatishlar", "Turklar tomonidan ehtiyotkorlik", "Oq kiyimlilar" va karmatlar haqida ma'lumotlar", "She'rlar to'plami", "Al-Muqanna haqidagi ma'lumotlar tarji-masi", "Ibn Sino bilan yozishmalar" shular jumlasidandir.

Beruniy Aristotelning naturfilosofiyasi bilan bevosita shug'ullanishi natijasida Aristotel qarashlariga tanqidiy yondashib, hatto zaif tomonlarini tanqid etish darajasiga borib yetdi. Beruniyning Aristotelga munosabati ibi Sino bilan yozishmasida o'z ifodasini topgan. Ularning yozishmalari asosan Aristotelning "Fazo haqida" va "Fizika" asarlari bo'yicha olib borilgan edi. Beruniy Aristotelni qadimgi dunyoning eng qomusiy yetuk olimi deb zo'r hurmat bilan tilga oladi. Beruniyning boshqa dunyolar mavjudligi to'g'risida taxmini uning ilmiy yutuqlaridan biri hisoblanadi.[12]

Olimning fikrlari, bir tomondan, Markaziy Osiyo, qadimgi yunon va hind mutafakkirlarining ilg'or an'analarini ijodiy rivojlantirgan bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, Beruniyning yetukligi, tafakkur doirasining kengligidan dalolat beradi. Beruniy tomonidan "sabablarning sababi" – inson va insoniyat jamiyatining yuzaga kelishi masalasining qo'yilishi diqqatga sazovor. "Qadimgi tarixlarning eng qadimgisi va eng mashhuri bashariyatning boshlanishidir". Bu yerda Beruniy kishilik jamiyatining paydo bo'lishi haqida ratsionalizm pozitsiyasida turganini ko'ramiz. Beruniy insonlar o'rtasidagi tafovut borligi haqida gapirar ekan, u faqat tashqi farqlar to'g'risida fikr yuritgan. Lekin kishilarning ichki tuzilishi va tashkil topishi, uning fikricha, barchada umumiydir. U inson bilan maymun o'rtasida o'xshashlik borligini qayd etadi. Beruniy o'zining "Hindiston" asarida musulmonlar bilan hindlarning urf-odatlarini o'rtasidagi farqlarni tahlil qilib, ular geografik sharoitlarga bog'liq degan fikrni ilgari surdi, geografik omilning rolini tahlil qilishni davom ettirib, hatto tillarning turlichaligi ham

geografik sharoitlarga bog‘liq deb qaradi. “Tillarning turlicha bo‘lishiga sabab odamlarning guruhlarga ajralib ketishi, bir-birlaridan uzoq turishi”dir.

Beruniy ijtimoiy hayot o‘ziga xos “shartnoma” asosida tuzilishini e’tirof etadi: “Inson o‘z ehtiyojlarini tushunib, o‘ziga o‘xshash kishilar bilan birga yashashning zarurligini anglay boshlaydi. Shuning uchun o‘zaro kelishuvchanlik qabilidagi “shartnoma” tuzishga kirishadi. Odamlarning birgalikdagi turmushi insonni haqiqiy qudratga, uning ehtiyojlarini qondirishga olib kelmaydi, buning uchun yana mehnat qilish ham zarurdir”. Bu fikrni davom ettirib, “insonning qadr-qimmati o‘z vazifasini a’lo darajada bajarishdan iborat: shuning uchun insonning eng asosiy vazifasi va o‘rni mehnat bilan belgilanadi, inson o‘z xohishiga mehnat tufayli erishadi”, deb yozgan edi u. Beruniy jamiyatni boshqarishda jamiyat podshohga xizmat qilmay, podshohjamiyatga xizmat qilishi kerakligini tushungan. “Idora qilish va boshqarishning mohiyati balki boshliq zolimlardan aziyat chekkanlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish, birovlarining tinchligi yo‘lida o‘z tinchligini yo‘qotishdir. Bu ularning oilasini, ularning hayoti va mol-mulkini himoya qilish va qo‘riqlash yo‘lida badan charchashidan iborat”.

“Tabiatan boshqarishga moyil” bo‘lgan hokim o‘z fikri va qarorlarida qat’iy bo‘lishi kerak, o‘z ishlarini amalga oshirishda fay-lasufning qonunlariga, Aleksandr Makedonskiy Aristotelning falsafiy donishmandligiga amal qilganidek, bo‘isunishlik lozim: shohning o‘zi ham “yaratuvchanlik ongiga” ega bo‘lmog‘i, ayniqsa dehqonlar to‘g‘risida ko‘proq g‘am yeyishi kerak. “Podshohlik dehqonchiliksiz yashay olmaydi”, dedi Beruniy. Beruniyda shunday fikrlar bor: “odil hokimning asosiy vazifasi oliy va past tabaqalar, kuchlilar va kuchsizlar orasida tenglik, adolat o‘rnatishdan iboratdir”. Beruniy o‘rta asr sharoitida haqiqiy ilmiy tabiatshunoslikka asos soldi, uning turli sohalarida o‘z davri uchun taajjubga soluvchi shunday fikr va ilmiy farazlarni olg‘a surdiki, ular bir necha asrlardan so‘ng Ovro‘po ilmida o‘z isbotini topdi. Beruniy o‘rta asr sharoitida haqiqiy tajribaga, kuzatish, eksperi-mentga asoslanuvchi aniq ilmiy tafakkurni boshlab beruvchilardandir.

Beruniy filologiya sohasida ham qalam tebratib, mumtoz arab she’riyati, hind she’riyati tuzilishiga oid tadqiqotlar, eron folklori namunalarining arab tiliga

tarjimalarini yaratdi. Beruniy mamlakat ravnaqi fan ravnaqi bilan uzviy bog‘liq deb bildi. “Har bir olim o‘z muhokamasida amaliyotga asoslanishi, o‘z tadqiqotida aniq bo‘lishi, to‘xtovsiz mehnat qilishi, xatolarini qidirib tuzatishi, ilmda haqiqat uchun har xil uydurma, yuzakichilikka qarshi kurash olib borishi zarur”, degan edi. U xalqlar do‘st, inoq ittifoq bo‘lib yashashi uchun kurashib, insoniyatga, u yaratgan fan va madaniyatga qirg‘in keltiruvchi urushlarni kattiq qoraladi. Olim o‘zining “Hindiston” asarida “xalqlar o‘rtasida tortishish va talashish ko‘p”, deb afsuslanib yozgan edi. Uning Hindistonda olib borgan keng ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari xalqlar o‘rtasidagi do‘stlik, o‘zaro hamkorlik va madaniy munosabatlarni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan edi. Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, Beruniy madaniy hamkorlik va ilm-ma‘rifatning keng tarqalishiga katta e‘tibor berdi.[13]

### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati.

1. <https://iaau.uz/en-ca/yangiliklar/jaholatga-qarshi-ma-rifat/buyuk-ajdodlarimiz-merosi—insoniyatning-ma’naviy-boyligi-56.html>
2. Hayrullaev M. O‘rta Osiyoda ilk Uyg‘onish davri madaniyati.-T., 1994 y., 71-72 betlar.
3. Pugachenkova G. Rempel P. Istoriya iskusstva Uzbekistana. T., 1965 g. 121 str.
4. <https://iaau.uz/en-ca/yangiliklar/jaholatga-qarshi-ma-rifat/buyuk-ajdodlarimiz-merosi—insoniyatning-ma’naviy-boyligi-56.html>
5. <https://saviya.uz/hayot/tarjimai-hol/imom-al-buxoriy-810-870/>
6. Imom alBuxoriy — muhaddislar sultoni [nashrga tayyorlovchilar Usmonhoji Temurxon o‘g‘li, Baxtiyor Nabixon o‘g‘li, T., 1998
7. (2016-04-19) *Avicenna and the Visionary Recital* (in en). ISBN 9780691630540. “In this work a distinguished scholar of Islamic religion examines the mysticism and psychological thought of the great eleventh-century Persian philosopher and physician Avicenna (Ibn Sina), author of over a hundred works on theology, logic, medicine, and mathematics.”
8. <https://saviya.uz/hayot/tarjimai-hol/abu-ali-ibn-sino-980-1037/#>  
<https://saviya.uz/hayot/tarjimai-hol/abu-ali-ibn-sino-980-1037/#>
9. <http://xorazmiy.uz/oz/pages/view/452>
10. *O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi* (2000-2005) ma’lumotlaridan foydalanilgan.
11. <https://arboblar.uz/uz/people/abu-rajkhan-beruni>
12. Abu Reykhan Biruni. Izbrannye proizvedeniya, I. Tashkent. AN UzbSSR. 1957, s.87-89.
13. <https://saviya.uz/hayot/tarjimai-hol/abu-rayhon-beruniy-973-1048/>

**BOKS SPORT TURI BILAN MUNTAZAM SHUGULLANUVCHI  
SPORTCHILARDA JISMONIY RIVOJLANISHINING FIZIALOGIK  
JARAYONLARINI TAVSIFLASH**

*Nematov Bahodirbek Baxtiyor o'g'li*

*Andijon davlat universiteti, pedagogika instituti, jismoniy tarbiya va sport  
mashg'ulotlari nazariyasi va metodikasi 1- bosqich magistanti*

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada O'zbekistonda boks sportining rivojlanish tarixi, boks sport turi bilan muntazam shugullanuvchi sportchilarda jismoniy rivojlanishining fizialogik jarayonlarini tavsiflash to'g'risida malumotlar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Yosh bokschilar, jismoniy rivojlanish, fizialogik jarayonlar, jismoniy yuklama, yurak- qon tomir tizimi.

### **KIRISH**

Yosh bokschilarning mahoratlarini yanada oshirish va ularda xalqaro musobaqalarda ishtirok etish hissini shakllantirish maqsadida respublikamizning barcha hududlarida ko'pgina sport turlaridan mahorat saboqlari o'tkazildi. Jumladan, taniqli boks ustalari ishtirokida boks bo'yicha mahorat saboqlari tadbirlari yuqori saviyada o'tkazib borildi.

Jahonda va qit'amizda o'tkazib kelinayotgan boks bo'yicha xalqaro musobaqalarda ham yoshlarimiz o'zlarining mahoratlarini ko'rsatib, mamlakatimiz sharafini munosib himoya qilishmoqda.

O'zbekistonda boks sportining rivojlanish tarixi.

O'zbekistonda boks yoshlarning eng sevimli, an'anaviy sport turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Qadim davrlardan beri mushtlashish janglari O'rta Osiyo xalqlari orasida keng ommalashgan bo'lib, ko'ngil ochish vositasi hamda mardlik maktabi sanalgan. O'zbek boks maktabi davlatimiz hududidan tashqarida mutaxassislariga juda yaxshi tanish. 1926 yilda birinchi sobiq Ittifoq chempionatida O'zbekiston vakili K.Nikitin kumush medalni qo'lga kiritgan. Ko'p karra Sobiq Ittifoq chempioni, xizmat

ko'rsatgan sport ustasi Rufat Risqievning g'alabalari ham hammaga ma'lum. U 1974 yilda sobiq Ittifoq bokschilari orasida birinchi bor jahon chempioni, 1976-yilda esa XXI Olimpiya o'yinlarining kumush medali sohibi bo'lgan. O'zbek boks maktabining yana bir vakili – XTSU, ko'p karra sobiq Ittifoq chempioni, 1974-yilda jahon Kubogi sohibi, "Do'stlik-84" xalqaro musobaqalarining g'olibi Vladimir SHindir. Mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonda boks yanada ommalashdi. Mamlakatimizning hamma viloyatlarida boks maktablari muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritib kelmoqda. Ular orasida Andijon boks maktabi haqiqiy etakchi, boks markazi hisoblanadi. Bu erda zamonaviy boksning yirik mutaxassislari M.G. Qo'chqorov va A.A. Razmaxov sermahsul faoliyat yuritib keladilar. Butun jahonga tanikli bo'lgan bokschilar – XXVI Olimpiya o'yinlari sovrindori K.To'laganov; XXVII Olimpiya o'yinlari chempioni, 1999-yil jahon chempioni, 1998-yil jahon Kubogi sovrindori, O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan sportchi Muhammadqodir Abdullaev; 1999 va 2000-yillar jahon chempioni, O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan sportchi Ruslan CHagaev; XXVIII Olimpiya o'yinlari sovrindori, 1999- yil jahon chempioni O'tkir Haydarov; XXVII Olimpiya o'yinlari bronza medali sohibi Sergey Mixaylov; 1997 va 1999-yillar Osiyo chempioni, jahon chempionati va Kubogi finali ishtirokchisi, O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan sportchi To'lqin Turg'unovlar mazkur maktabda tarbiyalanib voyaga etganlar.

Mustaqilligimizning birinchi yillarida bokschilarimiz xalqaro musobaqalarda 12 ta medal sohibiga aylandilar. Artur Grigoryan X sobiq Ittifoq xalqlari Spartakiadasida va Ittifoq Kubogida ikkita oltin medalga sazovor bo'ldi. 1998-yil yakunida O'zbekiston bokschilari butun Osiyo mintaqasida eng kuchli ekanliklarini yana bir bor namoyish etib, Tailand poytaxtida o'tkazilgan XIII Osiyo o'yinlarida umumjamo'a hisobida birinchi o'rinni egalladilar. Andijonlik bokschilar M.Abdullaev, S.Mixaylov va R.CHagaev sharafiga uch marta O'zbekiston madhiyasi yangradi. To'rt nafar sportchimiz – T.Tulyakov, T.Turg'unov, G.Sulaymonov, D.YOrbekov kumush; N.Otaev, K.Zokirov bronza medali sohibiga aylandilar.

20-27 avgust kunlari bokschilarimiz Xyuston shahrida (AQSH) bo'lib o'tgan X-jahon chempionatida qatnashib, mustaqil O'zbekiston tarixida birinchi bor eng kuchli raqiblar bo'lgan AQSH va Kuba terma jamoalaridan keyin umumjamo'a hisobida faxrli

uchinchi o'rinni egalladilar. Bunday ulkan yutuqlarda Andijon boks maktabi vakillarining xizmatlari katta bo'ldi. Ular ikkita oltin (M.Abdullaev, O'.Haydarov) va bitta kumush medaliga (T.Turg'unov) sazovor bo'ldilar.

Ushbu g'alabalardan ruhlangan bokschilarimiz uchinchi Markaziy Osiyo o'yinlari va XX Osiyo chempionatida ishonchli muvaffaqiyatga erishdilar. Ikkala turnirlarda bokschilarimiz jamoa hisobida g'olib bo'ldilar. Ular Bishkek shahridan beshta oltin, ikkita kumush va to'rtta bronza medallari bilan qaytdilar. Toshkentda bo'lib o'tgan XX Osiyo chempionatida D.YUldashev, A.Rahimov, T.Turg'unov, M.Abdullaev, S.Mixaylov, R.CHagaev, R.Saidov g'oliblikni qo'lga kiritdilar; D.Nabiev (60 kg, Termiz), S.Naimov (67 kg, Sirdaryo viloyati) bronza medaliga sazovor bo'ldilar.

Jahon boksi etakchilaridan biriga aylangan o'zbek bokschilari shunday g'alabalar bilan 2000-yilni qarshi oldilar.

Xuddi shu yildan Sidneyda bo'lib o'tadigan XXVII Olimpiya o'yinlarida qatnashishning to'rt yillik sikli boshlandi. Olimpiya o'yinlariga tayyorgarlik ko'rish davomida bokschilarimiz ettita yirik xalqaro musobaqalarda ishtirok etib, jami 28 ta medal, jumladan 10 ta oltin medal sohibi bo'ldilar. Olimpiya delegatsiyasi tarkibida 10 nafar sportchi: D.YUldashev, A.Rahimov, T.Turg'unov, M.Abdullaev, SH.Xusanov (57 kg, Farg'ona), D.YOrbekov, R.Saidovlar ishtirok etdi. Olimpiya o'yinlarida andijonlik M.Abdullaev ajoyib g'alabaga erishib, olimpiya oltin medalini qo'lga kiritdi. S.Mixaylov va R.Saidov bronza medallariga sazovor bo'ldilar.

**ASOSIY QISM:** YOsh bokschilarni jismoniy rivojlanishining fiziologik jarayonlari, bokschilarni o'rgatishda yoshga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olish muxim xisoblanadi.

YOsh shug'ullanuvchilarni tayyorlash to'g'risida gap ketgan paytda shuni nazarda tutish lozimki, shug'ullanishni endi boshlagan bokschilarning ko'pchiligi – bu o'smirlar. SHuning uchun ularni o'rgatish va mashq qildirishda hisobga olinishi lozim bo'lgan yoshga xos xususiyatlarga to'xtalib o'tish joiz.

Bokschilar yoshiga ko'ra kichik (14-15 yosh) va katta (16-17 yosh) o'smirlar guruhlari, o'spirinlar (18-19 yosh) hamda kattalar (20 yosh va undan katta) guruhlariga



ajratiladi. Bu guruhlarning har biri o'zining xususiyatlariga ega va ular musobaqalar qoidalarida ham o'z aksini topgan.

14-18 yoshda organizm jadal rivojlanib boradi, kuch to'planadi, chaqqonlik takomillashadi, chidamlilik oshadi, hamma organlar ishi yaxshilanadi, ayniqsa asab tizimi xolati, yurak va nafas olish organlari faoliyati o'zgaradi, gavdaning uzunligiga tez o'sishi sodir bo'ladi. Biroq umurtqa, ko'krak qafasi, tos va oyoq-qo'llar suyaklarining qotishi hali yakuniga etmaydi. Ularga 14-16 yoshda katta mushak kuchlanishlarini berib bo'lmaydi.

17-18 yoshdagi o'smirlarda mushak to'qimasi tez o'sadi, yurak-qon tomir tizimi faoliyati yanada mukammalashadi, tomir urish maromi kamayadi, qon bosimi pasayadi, yurak urish hajmi kattalarning yurak urish hajmiga yaqinlashadi. Aynan shu davrda mushaklarning har tomonlama uyg'un rivojlanishi juda muhimdir, chunki mushaklarning bir guruhining rivojlanishi ichki organlarning notekis rivojlanishiga hamda ularning ish faoliyati buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

Boksda texnik va taktik malakalarni egallash uzoq vaqt davom etadigan jismoniy hamda psixik zo'riqishlar bilan bog'liq.

O'smirlar bilan ishlashda shuni hisobga olish lozimki, ular qanchalik yosh bo'lsa, qo'zg'alish jarayonlari faol tormozlanish jarayonlaridan shunchalik ustunroq bo'ladi. Uzoq muddatli zo'riqishlar yoki o'tkazib yuborilgan zarbalar asab tizimini haddan ortiq tormozlanish xolatiga keltirib qo'yadi, shuning uchun alohida mashqlar orasida, kattalarga qaraganda, tez-tez va uzoq davom etadigan tanaffuslar bo'lishi kerak. SHuningdek, kuchli zarbalardan voz kechish lozim. YOsh o'tishi bilan konstitutsiya xususiyatlari, demakki, o'lchamlar, og'irlik, organlar va tizimlarning, ayniqsa asab tizimining faolligi o'zgarib boradi. SHuningdek, kuch sifatleri, tezkorlik, koordinatsiya va h.k. yaxshilanadi.

Butun organizmning umumiy jadal o'sishi bilan bir qatorda yurak mushagi ham o'sadi. Biroq shuni nazarda tutish kerakki, yurakning rivojlanishi baribir boshqa organlarning rivojlanishidan ortda qoladi va, agar yuqori yuklamalarda mushaklar tizimi, ichki organlar moslashsa hamda qo'yilgan talablarga bardosh bera olsa, yurak o'ta zo'riqish bilan ishlaydi. Bunday hollarda yurak gipertoniyasi xolati yuzaga kelishi



mumkin. YUrak-qon tomir tizimi ish qobiliyati darajasini ko'tarishga umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik yordam beradi. Unda asab va jismoniy yuklama asta-sekin ortib boradi, asosan tabiiy mashqlarda: yurish, yugurish, chang'ida yurish, suzish va boshq.

YOsh o'tishi bilan bolalar va o'smirlarda qon bosimi asta-sekin ortib boradi, qonning harakatlanish tezligi kamayadi. Buni yurak-qon tomir tizimining u yoki bu jismoniy yuklamaga reaksiyasini aniqlash uchun funksional diagnostika paytida nazarda tutish joiz. Qon bosimi 18 yoshga kelib ancha barqaror darajaga etadi.

YUrak-qon tomir tizimi faoliyatining oshishi nafas olish tizimi faoliyati kuchayishi bilan kuzatiladi: tomir urishi tezlashadi – nafas olish ham tezlashadi. Ular orasidagi muvofiqlikning buzilishi organizmning moslashuvchanligiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi, buni boks bilan shug'ullanishda hisobga olish juda muhim, chunki boksdagi harakatlar atsiklik xususiyatga ega hamda zo'riqish kattaligi tez-tez o'zgarib turadi.

16-18 yoshda o'pka massasining tez o'sishi kuzatiladi, shu sababli uning tiriklik sig'imi oshadi. Bolalar va o'smirlarda gaz almashinuvi shiddati, kattalarga qaraganda, ancha katta. Ma'lumki, mushak faoliyatining faolligi, uning ish qobiliyati ishlayotgan mushaklarga etib kelayotgan qon miqdoriga bog'liq. Mushak faoliyati qancha faol bo'lsa, mushaklarni oziqlantirish uchun qonga bo'lgan ehtiyoj shunchalik katta. SHuning uchun boks mashg'ulotlarida, masalan, o'quv jangi davomida, nafas olishi yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilmagan, jang paytida eng faol harakat qiladigan mushaklar (oyoqlar, qo'llar mushaklari) etarlicha mashqlanmagan, bokschilarning asosiy harakatlari avtomatlashgan holga kelmagan bokschilar ko'proq charchaydilar. YOsh bokschilarda (hatto mashq qilganlarda) jang paytida katta yoshdagi bokschilarga nisbatan toliqish ancha erta sodir bo'ladi. SHuning uchun mashg'ulotlarni iloji boricha ko'proq ochiq havoda o'tkazish zarur, chunki o'smirlar, kattalarga qaraganda, ko'p miqdorda kislorodga muhtojdirlar.

Boksdagi vetibulyar apparat faoliyati muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. U o'smirlarda o'zining rivojiga etib bo'lgan bo'ladi. Mashq qilib borgan sari o'smirlarda mustahkam dinamik muvozanatni saqlashga bo'lgan qobiliyat ortadi, lekin mushaklar hali baquvvat bo'lmaganligi tufayli, muvozanatga sabab bo'luvchi asab markazlari

mexanik ta'sirga yuqori darajada reaksiya qiladi. Bunday reaksiya ayniqsa mushaklari bo'sh rivojlangan yoki astenik tipdagi o'smirlar uchun xosdir.

O'rgatish va mashq qildirishning eng asosiy omillaridan biri yoshga xos psixologik xususiyatlarni hisobga olish hisoblanadi. O'smirlik yoshida bu sifatlar endi shakllana boshlaydi, shuning uchun bokschilar tayyorlashda murabbiyning har bir shug'ullanuvchiga alohida pedagogik yondashuvi muvaffaqiyat garovidir.

O'smirlarda jinsiy etilish davrida sezish qobiliyati ancha o'tkir, ko'rish xotirasi esa yaxshiroq bo'ladi. Bu yoshda sportchilar yuqori koordinatsiyaga ega bo'ladilar va texnik malakalarni muvaffaqiyat bilan o'zlashtiradilar.

O'smirlar fikrlashda asta-sekin izchillikka erishadilar va o'z harakatlarini nazorat qila oladilar. Ularning idrok etishi barqaror emas, kuchlari va matonati individual xususiyatlarga bog'liq, eng kuchli tasavvurlari harakat tasavvuri hisoblanadi. U yoki bu harakatni yaxshi o'xshata turib, ular yangi usulni tez o'rganib olishlari mumkin. Agar o'smir harakatlarni o'xshatmoqchi bo'lgan bokschilarda ko'rgani kabi qayta bajarib ko'rsatmoqchi bo'lsa, bunday tasavvurlar aniq bo'ladi. Ringdagi jangda yaxshi sportchini ko'rib, yosh sportchilar uning harakatlarini eslab qoladilar va uni qaytarishga intiladilar.

Hayoldagi raqib bilan jang ("soya bilan jang") "raqib" to'g'risidagi, o'zining va uning harakatlari to'g'risidagi tasavvurlarga quriladi.

SHuning uchun murabbiy texnik usullarni to'g'ri namoyish qilishi, ba'zan yuqori malakali bokschilar bilan birga mashg'ulotlar olib borishi, ko'rgazmali mashg'ulotlarni uyushtirishi, kuchli sportchilar ishtirok etadigan musobaqalarni borib ko'rishni, kinofilmlar tomosha qilishni tashkil etishi juda muhim. Harakatlarni tasavvur qilish qanchalik yorqin va ta'sirchan bo'lsa, ularni qayta ko'rsatib berish va bajarish shunchalik aniq bo'ladi. Jinsiy etilish davrida umumiy xotira birmuncha pasayadi, lekin ko'rish va motor xotira kattalarga nisbatan ancha yuqori bo'ladi, shu sababli o'smirlar obrazlarni eslab qoladilar.

SHuni ta'kidlash joizki, o'smirlar uzoq va bir xilda takrorlanadigan bitta usuldan ko'ra turli kombinatsiyalarda hamda variantlarda bajariladigan mashqlarni yaxshiroq eslab qoladilar. Bokschining bilim va ko'nikmalari qancha ko'p bo'lsa, kompleks

harakatlarni u shuncha tez hamda aniq eslab qoladi. Ko'pgina maxsus tayyorgarlik mashqlarini mana shu tamoyil asosiga qurish kerak.

Idrok etish va harakat qilish sifati o'rganilayotgan predmetga bo'lgan diqqat-e'tiborga bog'liq bo'ladi. Boks sportchilardan yuqori darajadagi diqqatni nafaqat o'quv-mashg'ulot jarayoni vaqtida, balki asosan musobaqalar paytida taqozo etadi. Bir oz bo'lsa ham e'tiborsizlik, hushyorlikni yo'qotish zarbaning kelib tushishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bokschilar faqat o'z harakatlariga diqqat-e'tiborni qaratib qolmasdan, balki raqib harakatlarini ham kuzatib borishlari zarur. YOsh bokschilar mashg'ulot paytida o'z diqqatlarini bitta vazifaga jamlashlari juda qiyin, ular tez-tez chalg'iydilar va o'zlari uchun qiziqarli bo'lgan narsalarni bajaradilar. SHuning uchun murabbiy vazifalarni tez-tez o'zgartirib turishi, shu orqali shug'ullanuvchilarda ko'proq qiziqish uyg'otishi kerak. Bundan tashqari, mashqlarni bajarish haddan tashqari uzoq davom etmasligi lozim.

Bokschilarda diqqatni rivojlantirish uchun murabbiy birinchi navbatda vazifalarni bajarishda intizomli bo'lishni talab qilishi, mashg'ulotlarni qiziqarli olib borishi, har bir elementni, xoh u engil bo'lsin, xoh murakkab, qiziqarli qilib tushuntirishi, shu orqali sportchilarda mustahkam diqqatni uyg'otishi zarur. Birga o'rgatish uchun sheriklarni to'g'ri tanlash, yaxshi jihozlangan zal, mashg'ulotlarning emotsional tarzda, qiziqarli va ijodiy o'tkazilishi juda muhim.

O'smirlik yoshida eng asosiy vazifa – bu boks malaka-larini muvaffaqiyatli egallash asosi hisoblangan har tomonlama jismoniy rivojlanish bo'lganligi sababli, mashg'ulotlarni shunday tashkil etish joizki, mashqlar ko'p jihatdan ana shu vazifalarning hal etilishini ta'minlashi darkor. Mashg'ulotlarda ko'proq sport va harakatli o'yinlar, koordinatsiya, tezkorlikka mo'ljallangan gimnastika mashqlari, yugurish, sakrash, kombinatsiyalashgan estafetalar qo'llanilishi lozim. Snaryadlarda va snaryadlar bilan (to'ldirma va tennis to'plari, halqalar, gimnastika tayoqcha-lari, arqon va bokschilar snaryadlari) bajariladigan mashqlarga katta e'tibor berish kerak. Boks texnikasi odatdagi ketma-ketlikda o'rganiladi, lekin uslubiy usullar shug'ullanuvchilarda qiziqish hosil bo'lishiga yordam berishi lozim.

**XULOSA.** Sport trenirovkasi — inson organizmining juda katta adaptatsion imkoniyatlariga ega bo'lib, uzoq muddatli adaptatsiya, organizmning markaziy, tizimlararo, tizimlar, a'zolar, to'qima, hujayra va molekular darajada qayta qurilishida namoyon bo'ladi va bu, mashq qilgan organizmning biologik me'yorlarini namoyon bo'lishi sifatida ma'lum bir morfologik va funksional xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi.

Ushbu o'zgarishlarning xarakteri va darajasi mashqlarning yo'nalganligi, ularning chastotasi, jadalligi, davomiyligi va o'zaro uyg'unligi, tayyorgarlik darajasi, individual xususiyatlari va boshqa bir qator omillar bilan belgilanadi, jismoniy mashqlar bilan bog'liq organizm a'zolari va tizimlarida hamda butun organizmda yuzaga keladigan fiziologik o'zgarishlarni, jismoniy mashqlar shakllarini ratsionallashtirish va ular bilan shug'ullanish rejimini fiziologik jihatdan asoslash imkoniyatlarini o'rganadi.

Sportchilarning barkamol rivojlanishi, salomatligini mustahkamlash, ish qobiliyatini va yuklamalarga chidamliligini oshirish uchun jismoniy yuklamalarni ratsional qo'llash talab qilinadi.

Sport sohasidagi murabbiy va sportchilar uchun, sport fiziologiyasining ahamiyati juda katta. Jismoniy mashq tizimini samarali tashkil qilinishga to'g'ri yondashishni, organizmning turli fiziologik tizimlarini — mushak, asab, kardiorespirator, endokrin va boshqalarning ishlash qonuniyatlarini bilishni talab qiladi.

Sportchilarda o'tkaziladigan fiziologik tajribalarda bioelektrik, tenzometrik, fotometrik, telemetrik, rentgenoskopik va fizik tadqiqotlarning boshqa usullari kata ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

#### **FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:**

- 1.Kots YA.M. Fiziologiya cheloveka. M.:, - 1985 g.
- 2.Sodiqov K.S. O'quvchilar fiziologiyasi va gigienasi. Toshkent:, - 1992 y.
- 3.Antropova M.V., Kozlov V.I. Normalizatsiya uchebnoy nagruzki shkolnikov. M.: - 1988 g.

4. Bezruk M.M. Regulyasiya xronotropnoy funktsii serdtsa u shkolnikov I – IV klassov v protsesse uchebnykh zanyatiy. Vozrastnyye osobennosti fiziologicheskikh sistem detey i podrostkov. M.: - 1981 g.

5. Xripkova A.G., Antropova M.V. Adaptatsiya organizma uchashixsya k uchebnoy i fizicheskim nagruzkam. M.: - “Pedagogika”, - 1982 g.

6. Ensiklopedicheskiy slovar po fizicheskoy kulture i sportu. Tom 3 Gl. red.- G. I. Kukushkin. M., Fizkultura i sport. Anatomiya i fiziologiya /Maykl Lazaroff; perevod s angliyskogo P.A. Erokhova.–M.:Astrel:AST, 2007.

7. Прищера I.M. Vozrastnaya anatomiya i fiziologiya: uchebnoe posobie.- Minsk: Novoe izdanie, 2006g. Gureva A.B., Egorova E.E., Degtyareva T.G. Metody otsenki individualno-tipologicheskikh osobennostey fizicheskogo razvitiya. - YAkutsk, 2003g.

8. Gureva A.B., Egorova E.E., Degtyareva T.G. Metody otsenki individualno-tipologicheskikh osobennostey fizicheskogo razvitiya. - YAkutsk, 2003g.

9. Bernshteyn N.A. Ocherki po fiziologii i fiziologii aktivnosti. – M.: Meditsina, 1966.

10. Bim B., Aman A. Boks na 100%. Feniks. Rostov-na-Donu. 2007. S – 244.

11. Вылеева L.V., I. Korotkov, V.G. YAkovlev «Podvijnyye igrы» «Fizkultura i sport» Moskva – 1974.

12. Volkov V.M., Filin V.P. Sportivnoy otbor. – M.: fizkultura i sport, 1983.

13. Vlasova V.N. Eksperimentalnoe issledovanie metodiki vospitaniya bystrota i skorosti bega u detey mladshego i srednego shkolnogo vozrasta: Avtoref. dis. ...kand.ped.nauk. – M., 1971.

14. Djandarov D.Z. Sopryajennoe razvitie fizicheskikh i psixicheskikh kachestv yunых bokserov 13-14 i 15-16 let: Avtoref. dis. ...kand.ped.nauk.- M., 2003.

15. Dmitriev A.V. Faktory, opredelyayushchie individualnyuyu maneru boya v bokse. Avtoref. dis. ...kand.ped.nauk. / A.V. Dmitriev. – M., 1980.

16. Degtyarev I.P. Boks. Uchebnik dlya in-tov fizicheskoy kultury. Fizkultura i sport. – M.: 1979.

**BASIC COMPONENTS OF LOCATIVE SYNTAXEMES AND ITS TYPES IN THE CONTEXT**

*Khidirova Nilufar*

*1st year student of Master's Degree Karshi State University*

**Abstract.** The research work focuses on the analysis of English with language units expressing locative category. There is a survey of results and the problem of the research. All tasks in the article are logically connected with each other. The work includes important information for studying theoretical and practical aspect of English grammar. The classification can be essential for further investigations. Theoretical analysis is proved by a numerous examples of locative syntaxemes. The sentences being taken from original works of English deserve a special importance. The style of the research work is revealed by scientific features of locative syntaxemes.

**Keywords.** Locative syntaxeme, verbal valency, ablative, translative, instrumental sema, models of locativity, typological classification.

**Introduction.** In this research work the elements of locativity are investigated by identifying syntaxemes in the English language. By revealing the components of the sentence through analyzing the semas, it is characterized the various category of signs and features and peculiarities of locative meaning of the prepositions. Locative syntaxeme can be expressed by the combination of preposition + noun in the context. However, these prepositions cannot always be locative semas. Since these syntaxeme can denote circumstances of things along with temporal state of objects. While identifying them we should firstly figure out that they are meant locative category of the text. They are divided into several types in accordance with different meaning and relations of the verbs which they come. The lexical notion of the verb plays a significant role for locative semas. Representing clear image of locativity of the nouns we should conduct thorough linguistic analysis of this item. Taking on a certain

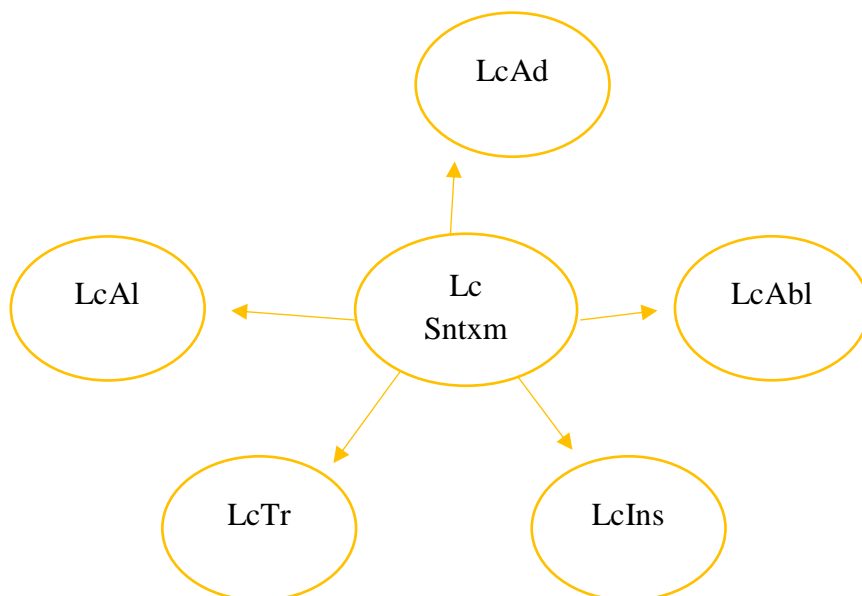
characteristic features of locativeness it depends a variety of environments in the sentences in accordance with meaning of verbs while utilizing with nouns. These affect the notions of prepositions coming with verbs whereas investigating locative prepositional phrases it should be paid more attention to what meaning they denote and what types they are included in. Locational prepositional phrases are a word group associated with lexical correlation and grammatical combination, which are interrelated nouns with prepositions denoting placement of objects. These prepositions may be used more notions than others. Some widely-used prepositions of location can be utilized much more in the sentences or a context than other types. Locative semas are divided into several types, which are called adessive locative sema, allative locative sema, ablative locative sema, transformative locative semas and instrumental locative sema. Analyzing locativity features of preposition with nouns predicates play a crucial role for the observation of statements and identifying typological peculiarities of location.

**Literature review.** Being an important direction in linguistics the phenomena of locative syntaxemes has investigated from different scientists. Locative valency is deeply investigated by different scholars Roikiene D.A., Valeika L., Stanishova D.S., Gan Y.B., Mukhin A.M. and Yulikova N.M. They observed and analysed locative syntaxeme as a historical approach and modern linguistic approach comparing the English language studying the historical and modern form of the mentioned language with other languages.

Locative semas are enforced by verbal lexemes more precisely affected types of location syntaxemes. Verbal valency is the most important factor for division of forming vital characteristic features of it. While exploring syntaxeme analysis with sentences we can focus our attention not only on preposition and noun but verbal expression given in the context. So we try to represent models of locativity and their distinctive functions in the statements. Locative semas are disunited into several types, which are adessive, allative, ablative, translative and instrumental locative syntaxemes.

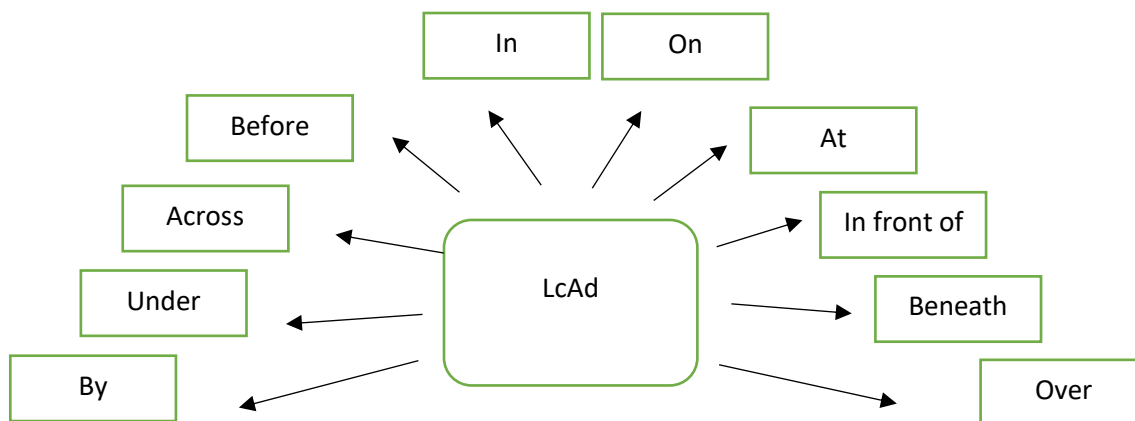


Picture 1.



Locative adessive syntaxeme was derived from Latin *ad + esse* and English suffix *-ive* denoting “to be present”. It is first recorded in the period 1855-60 in English. It means that adessive comparison appeared in the English language. Locative adessive syntaxemes are directed the exact place of a person or a thing, occurring actions. They show that it is at the entity of a clear attitude of placement, they are appeared a precise notions of absolute certainty of the place. Locative adessive sema includes different prepositions, such as *at, in, in front of, before, behind, on, across, under, beneath, by, over, to, above*.

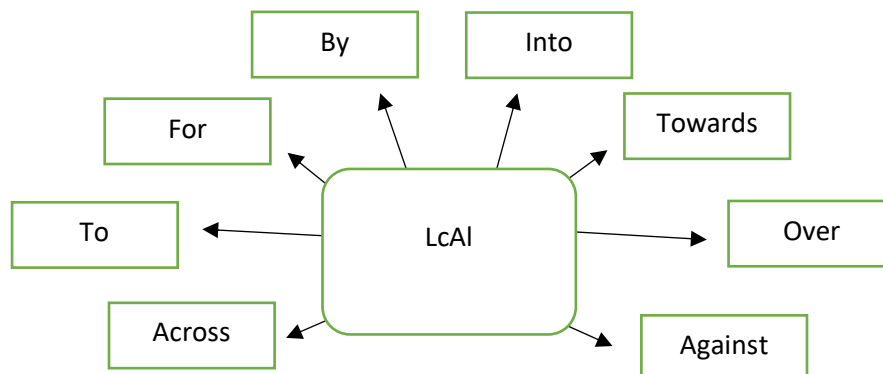
Picture 2.



Locative allative syntaxeme was derived from Latin *allatus ad- + latus* and adding English *-ive* denoting “carried to”. It is firstly used in 1831 in English. Locative allative semas present the direction of the place, person or thing. They represent moving closer

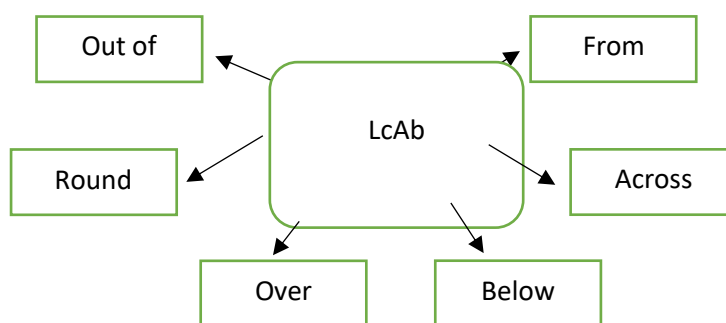
to the entity, they express the motion of place of the objects. Locative allative sema includes different prepositions, such as for, by, into, to, in, on, over, at, towards, against, across.

Picture 3.



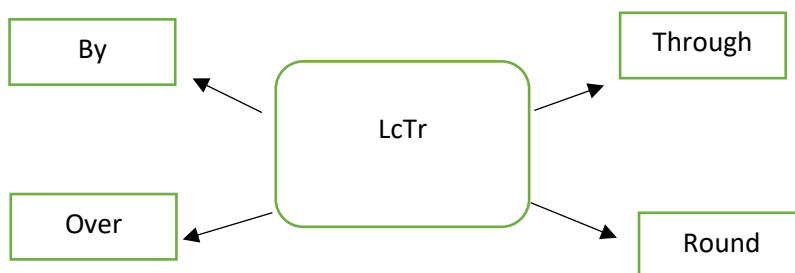
Locative ablative syntaxeme was borrowed in the Middle English from the word ablative in Anglo-French, taken from Latin *ablātīvus*, from *ablātus* + *īvus* meaning “to carry away, remove”. It was firstly appeared in the 15<sup>th</sup> century as a ablative case in English. Locative ablative semas present the people or the object being far away from the placement. They represent the movement of being away from the place. Locative ablative sema includes different prepositions, such as out of, from, round, below, above, across, over, opposite, at, in, on.

Picture 4.



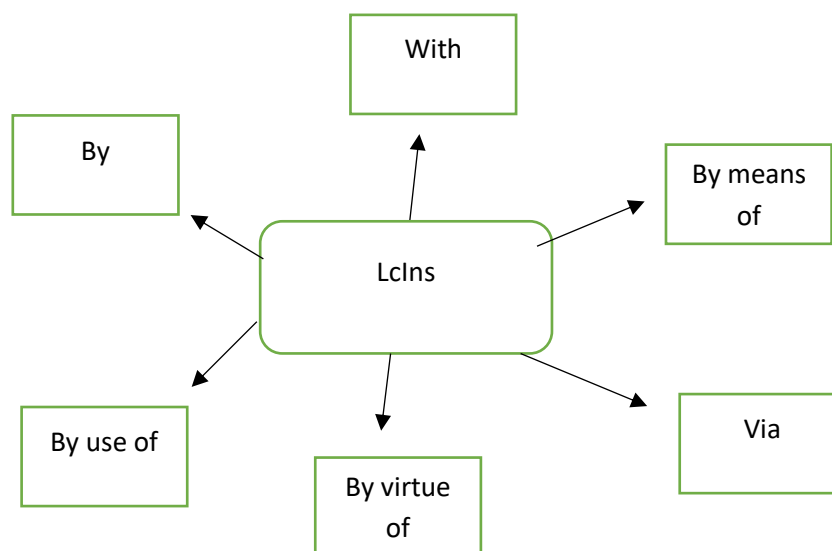
Locative translative syntaxeme was derived from the Latin word *trānslātīvus* denoting “moving from one place to another place”. It was recorded in the period 1580-90. Locative translative semas represent the movement into one side of an area out of the other part. Locative allative sema includes different prepositions, such as by, along, through, round, across, over and via.

Picture 5.



In locative instrumental syntaxeme earliest use found in William Carey in early 19th century. It inherited from Old English, however, in Modern English instrumental meaning expresses by some adverbial phrases and prepositions. Locative instrumental semas are used as the weapon or tool of actions. They are presented the performance of the action. Locative instrumental sema includes different prepositions, such as with, by, to, in, on, by means of, by use of, via and by virtue of.

Picture 6.



To identify all these prepositions as locative valency, we should take the locative prepositional phrase in the sentence and figure out the place of the person or the object, which can denote the exactness of the place or the movement of the entities.

**Research methodology.** The aim of this research is to find the syntactic features of locative syntaxemes and its types in order to define their distinctive characteristics of locativity presenting every component of spatial phrases being found through the predicate of the sentence. In this research paper the clear results can be seen the current

stage of the observation by identifying through statements. One of the vital elements of being or moving to entity is used with different samples in the language. This survey is widely studied components of locational phrases. This method has been applied to define specific features of locative prepositions and nouns via studying action verbs in the statements with identifying syntactical and semantical analysis. By comparing types of locative category with each other we can figure out various peculiarities of spatial prepositions.

**Analysis and results.** If we analyse classifications of locative syntaxemes these are found different valencies of prepositional phrase belonging placement. According to syntactic-semantic features of the verbs locative valency can mean various notions in the statements. Their meaning can differentiate in accordance with nouns, prepositions and verbs, which is the most important factor for differing locative types.

As we take an example of locative syntaxeme, we can turn our attention to the notion of locative preposition and its type in the sentence. Let's take an example for locative adessive semas:

- (1) My father had a small estate in Nottinghamshire. (J. Swift)
- (2) The cork of green bottle had fallen out on the pillow. (Ch. Dickens)
- (3) He lived afterwards at York. (D. Defoe)
- (4) Challenger appeared in the open space before us. (A.C. Doyle)

We can see that adessive syntaxeme can denote the precise place of objects, which are situated in the statements showing connection between predicate and object of the sentence identifying the clear place of subject. Moreover, so as to be adessive semas for nouns they should connect with some actional verbs which denote unchangeable conditions correlating with objects or nouns.

The next type of locative syntaxemes is allative. Allative semas mean the movement of the objects to the placement. They represent being closer to the place, being spatial prepositions expressing the moving any place.

- (5) I have put too much of myself into it. (O. Wilde)
- (6) Professor Simon Newcomb was expounding this to the New York Mathematical Society only a month or so ago. (H. Wells)

(7) Then the Time Traveller put forth his finger towards the lever. (H. Wells)

Locative ablative syntaxemes are not more-used spatial prepositions in the context or novels as other former ones. However, we can come across ablative semas being included locative prepositional phrases.

(8) At last she rose and shepherded the ladies out of one room. (S. Maugham)

(9) Get away from here! (M. Twain)

(10) I looked over his shoulder at the yellow paper. (A.C. Doyle)

Locative ablative semas represent the object being far away from the placement. They represent the movement of being away from the place to another place.

If we talk about locative translative semas they present the movement into one side of an area out of the other part.

(11) I went again through the city to the palace. (J. Swift)

(12) All the iron handles come, by canal, from Birmingham. (Ch. Dickens)

(13) We could see a great many people running along the strand to assist us.  
(D. Defoe)

The last one is locative instrumental semas being used as the weapon or tool of actions. They are represented the performance of the action.

(14) He shook him cordially by the hand. (Ch. Dickens)

(15) I can see with my naked eye. (A.C. Doyle)

However, if these locative syntaxemes are investigated with their own peculiarities we can identify that the same prepositions denoting different meaning in accordance with various classification. While observing first four sentences with locative prepositional phrases are adessive locative semas, since they express the exact place of the object, not showed any direction of these statements. However, at the same time these locative prepositions can denote another meaning. Let's look these examples:

(16) He left the custody of the following papers in my hand. (J. Swift)

(17) She imprinted her cold white lips passionately on its forehead. (Ch. Dickens)

(18) He settled first at Hull. (D. Defoe)

- (19) He laid it out before him. (A.C. Doyle)
- (20) Streets led out of the Avenue de Clichy. (S. Maugham)
- (21) They still followed over the moor. (A.C. Doyle)
- (22) There were no large buildings towards the top of the hill. (H. Wells)
- (23) Proclamation is made of his innocence through the whole city. (J. Swift)
- (24) He paused by the bedside on his way to the door. (Ch. Dickens)

In the first three sentences (16),(17),(18),(19) we can see these prepositions such as in, on and at not denoting adessive meaning in these statements, it means the meaning of allative syntaxeme. In the statement with out of (20) it is considered allative, because it denotes the motion of the objects. The next four sentences (21),(22),(23),(24) are to be considered adessive syntaxemes, since they don't mean the notions of ablative, translative or instrumental syntaxemes. These denote the precise place of objects.

**Conclusion.** Through these sentences we can identify that with the same prepositions being denoted different types of locative valencies. By the combination of prepositional phrases in the context locative syntaxeme can be expressed. However, these prepositions cannot always be the same locative semas. Since these syntaxeme can denote variety of locative semas in the novels. While identifying them we should firstly figure out that they are meant locative category of the text. Taking on a certain characteristic peculiarities of locativeness it depends in the statements in accordance with meaning of verbs while utilizing with nouns. Investigating locativity category of preposition with nouns predicates play a crucial role for the observation of statements and identifying typological peculiarities of location. This investigation implies that every type of prepositions can be exploited in different figure in accordance with how they be collocated with nouns. The notion of the verb plays a significant role for locative semas.

**REFERENCES.**

1. Jonathan Swift. Gulliver's Travel. 1726
2. Charles Dickens. Oliver Twist. 1837
3. Daniel Defoe. Robinson Crusoe. 1719
4. Arthur Conan Doyle. The Lost World. 1912
5. Somerset Maugham. The Moon and Sixpence. 1919
6. Mark Twain. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. 1876
7. Arthur Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles. 1902
8. Oscar Wilde. The Picture of Dorian Gray. 1890
9. Herbert Wells. The Time Machine. 1895
10. Marriam Webster Dictionary. Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. 2021
11. Collins English Dictionary. Collins, an imprint of HarperCollins. Glasgow. 2015.
12. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Издательство «Советская Энциклопедия» Москва 1966
13. Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Назрань Издательство ООО «Пилигрим» 2010
14. Roikiene D. A. Contrastive Analysis Of Elative Constructions In English And Lithuanian 2003
15. Valeika L. An Introductory Course in Semantic Syntax. Publishing House of Vilnius University. 1998.
16. Stanishova D.S. К проблеме установления в языке систем вариантов. 1968
17. Gan Y.B. парадигматические ряды синтаксических элементов. 1974
18. Mukhin A.M. Синтаксемный анализ и проблема уровней языка. Ленинград. 1980
19. Mukhin A.M. Вариантность синтаксических единиц. Санкт-Петербург. 1995
20. Yulikova N.M. Valency change of English verbs. 2020



**THE PECULIARITIES OF GAMIFICATION FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

*Khidirova Nargiza*

*English teacher of school №7 The city of Karshi Kashkadarya region*

**Abstract.** Modern methods of teaching any subjects analyses in this research work. Gaining certain knowledge in the particular area is to be considered the grand notions in the process of learning and teaching subjects. In certain circumstances one of the contemporary approaches is to be gamification. It is identified with several stages relating different factors of learning procedure within the class. The work on the educational system is used in secondary schools. It identifies main features of methodology of conducting lessons through the game mechanism and reveals the scientific characteristics of the instruction of the games within the lesson.

**Keywords.** Gamification, game techniques, capability, implementation, teaching tool.

Teaching is a fundamental process for education, which is the activity directed at gaining a certain goals such as acquiring knowledge and skills for contemporary and future life. Teachers always try to find easy way of teaching students through different methods. Achieving a particular aims in subjects is vital basics of education process. Educational process includes several stages, however, the most important step is implementation, the procedure putting a plan or idea containing a set of actions. One of the methods in teaching is to be gamification.

Gamification is an approach utilizing variety of tasks and activities to encourage students interests for learning process. It helps learners to understand the core of knowledge in easy way, not feeling difficulties in doing tasks. It is modern method to motivate students through carrying out tasks with games. It can be fun to learn in this way, as well as easy to engage tasks due to not feeling depression for learning.

When we use gamification for secondary school children, the attention can be paid to the different factors. These can be the age of children, the level of knowing

subjects and the speed of comprehending new information in accordance with the grade of secondary schools. Using games can be various from the grade to another. So if we choose a game for tasks, it should be taken into age, level and comprehension of the children.

The age of learners is important factor to opt for gamification while exploiting any tasks for practical purpose. In the fifth and sixth grades, children are keen on learning with colourful images. If we pick a game with many instructions, they start to be bored and they do not want to do it. So we should choose the game with easy activities. However, for teens over seventh grade they can concentrate more on tasks. We can use activities and tasks to cultivate their images through learning these educational games. They start to set a goal to achieve it, which can be interesting for them to do more experiments through the process of learning.

The level of knowing subjects is crucial for learners. If we firstly do not know our students' background knowledge, it can be difficult to teach the content of the subject. So the first lesson of any science should be to start from analyzing information relating a certain subject or relating topic. According to this it is defined how to continue plans of proceeding lessons. Sometimes, due to the lower level of knowledge, we have to facilitate the topics of given books by changing materials with easy one. If one do not pay attention to the intimate knowledge of the learners, it can be the hardest thing to teach any materials and it can be dull to learn this subject. So for gamification the level is fundamental factor to achieve particular aims. After identifying their common understanding, we can begin to focus on the content. At that time the age and the level can be sharp distinction between each other. The tasks with game mechanisms have to be suitable for learner's ground. If they do not suit with another the goals achieving for teachers can be impossible through procedure.

Comprehending new information for students is the base of learning subjects. Capability of understanding and experiencing more information is huge advantage for discovering new sides of knowledge. So analyzing learners' ability for educational purpose is that it has a huge impact teaching and learning process. If a student's capability is higher, the goal of the lesson can be gained faster than it will be occurred.

Game techniques should opt for in accordance with it, which being the natural skills, power or ability of doing something. If learners have a wide range of ability within the class, we can choose more complex activities through the system of games. But if their comprehension is lower it can be correct to pick a simpler one.

Another important point of teaching with game element is learners' interest to the science being taught. If the students are interested in the subject it helps to comprehend learning materials through pleasant way without any difficulties. So games can be appropriate to hook their interest with fun manner. The game technique and learners' level match with each other, teachers can create a lovely atmosphere in the class, they can totally achieve the goal of the plan for the lesson.

The term gamification is to be learning useful information relating to the subjects through a relaxing way. It aids in cognitive development of the children. Performing the study by gamification aids can depends the age, the level, ability and interest of the learners as well as, it can identify how to opt for each other in accordance with them. So it can be used as a teaching tool in the modern educational system measured based on basics of the lesson.

### **Reference**

1. Scrivener J. Learning Teaching. Third edition. Macmillan. 2011
2. Harmer J. How to teach English. Pearson. 1997
3. Harmer J. Essential Teacher Knowledge. Pearson. 2012
4. Jawison D., Dowson D. Learning to Teach English in the Secondary School. Routledge. 2009.

**THE WORDS THAT EXPRESS TIME IN THE WORK OF  
Z.M.BOBUR – “BOBURNOMA”**

**Khakimova Dilshoda Oybek qizi**

Faculty of English philology and teaching, Uzbekistan State World Languages  
University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. E-mail: [dilshodaa.khakimova@mail.ru](mailto:dilshodaa.khakimova@mail.ru)

Students who learn Arabic as a foreign language in a foreign country usually face difficulties to achieve proficiency in the language. This is primarily because of the lack of Arabic language resources. However, this situation does not hinder the emergence of a group of outstanding students who achieve fluency in Arabic by using their own methods. This study investigated the methods used by these students to be used as a guideline for other students. To collect the data, a set of questionnaire was developed from the Imitation Strategy Instrument introduced by Rosni Samah (2014). The questionnaires were distributed to 50 outstanding final year students from the Arabic language department, Faculty of Major Languages, Islamic Science University of Malaysia. The results showed that effective strategies for learning Arabic language as a foreign language were gathering, enhancing and applying. The targets are new vocabulary and sentence. The tools to perform the strategies were Arabic materials and language activities. This study recommends that in learning Arabic language as a foreign language, the three methods mentioned above should be applied. The Arabic materials should be provided and language activities should be organized. The effective methods used by outstanding students should be used as a guideline for other students to be more proficient in Arabic Language.

**Keywords:** methods, foreign language, Arabic language, learning, Malaysia  
Students who learn Arabic as a foreign language in a foreign country usually face difficulties to achieve proficiency in the language. This is primarily because of the lack of Arabic language resources. However, this situation does not hinder the emergence of a group of outstanding students who achieve fluency in Arabic by using

their own methods. This study investigated the methods used by these students to be used as a guideline for other students. To collect the data, a set of questionnaire was developed from the Imitation Strategy Instrument introduced by Rosni Samah (2014). The questionnaires were distributed to 50 outstanding final year students from the Arabic language department, Faculty of Major Languages, Islamic Science University of Malaysia. The results showed that effective strategies for learning Arabic language as a foreign language were gathering, enhancing and applying. The targets are new vocabulary and sentence. The tools to perform the strategies were Arabic materials and language activities. This study recommends that in learning Arabic language as a foreign language, the three methods mentioned above should be applied. The Arabic materials should be provided and language activities should be organized. The effective methods used by outstanding students should be used as a guideline for other students to be more proficient in Arabic Language.

**Abstract:** The main aim of this article is to give information about the times in which Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur lived and Bobur's life and activities. Therefore, any reader can find beneficial data about works of Bobur. Especially, the article sheds light on the work "Boburnoma", specific facts about it. Moreover, it tells how the people in those times named the word "time" so that it is obvious to know differences and similarities between today and past.

**Key words:** Boburnoma, part, time, military administrative, social classes, glossary, prayer, climate, season, prayer.

## **СЛОВА, ВЫРАЖАЮЩИЕ ВРЕМЯ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ З.М.БОБУР – «БОБУРНОМА»**

---

Хакимова Дилшоода Ойбек кызы

[dilshodaa.khakimova@mail.ru](mailto:dilshodaa.khakimova@mail.ru)

Факультет английской филологии и преподавания, Узбекский  
государственный университет мировых языков, Ташкент, Узбекистан

**Аннотация:** Основная цель данной статьи – дать информацию о временах, в которые жил Захириддин Мухаммад Бобур, жизни и деятельности Бобура. Поэтому любой читатель может найти полезные сведения о произведениях Бобура. Особенно, статья проливает свет на произведение «Бобурнома», конкретные факты о нем. Более того, рассказывается, как люди в те времена называли слово «время», чтобы было очевидно знать различия и сходства между сегодняшним и прошлым.

**Ключевые слова:** Бобурнома, часть, время, военно-административные, сословия, глоссарий, молитва, климат, время года, молитва.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Boburnoma is an important and unique monument in world literature and source studies; the first prose memoir and historical-scientific work in Uzbek literature. Author: Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. It was written in the old Uzbek (Chigatoi) language (about 1518/19-1530). It is also known by such names as "Baburiya", "Voqeoti Babur", "Voqeanoma", "Tuzuki Boburi", "Tabaqoti Boburi", "Tavorikhi Boburi". Babur himself used the names "Vaqoye" and "History". The historical and political events that took place in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India in the years 1494-1529 are described with great accuracy in Bobuburnoma, which are directly related to the author's life and political activities.

"Boburnoma" is divided into 3 parts according to the course of events described in it: Babur's reign in Mowarounnahr (1494-1504), Afghanistan (1504-24) and India (1524-30). In the first part, Babur's father, Umarshaikh Mirza, governor of Ferghana Ulus of the Timurids (1461-94), and Babur's accession to the throne of Ferghana (June 1494), but losing his own Ulus as a result of the struggle for the throne in the Timurid state (90s of the 15th century) , the events of the futile battle (1497-1501) for Samarkand against Shaybani Khan, and finally, the crown was completely separated from the throne and went to Afghanistan (1504) with about 250 servants through the Hissar mountains. In the second part, Babur conquered Kabul, then established an independent state there (1508), occupied Samarkand again (1511) with the military

support of Ismail Safavi, the king of Iran, but was defeated by the Shaibanis (Ubaydullah Sultan, Muhammad Temur Sultan and Jonibek Sultan) (1512). , the events related to his return to Kabul and his preparations for the conquest of India are described. The third part is Babur's defeat of Ibrahim Lodi, Sultan of Delhi (see Battles of Panipat), Shim. It contains information about the conquest of India (1526) and the establishment of the Babur state.

## **II. LITERARY REVIEW**

All the information given in "Boburnoma", in particular Fergana, Tashkent, Samarkand, Hisar, Chagoniyan and Shim. Reports on the political situation of Afghanistan in the 80s-90s of the 15th century and the 1st quarter of the 16th century are completely different from other literature in this regard. Also, the work is significant for the author's opinions about a certain historical event and the behavior and nature of the Timurids who were enemies to each other - Umarshaikh, Sultan Ahmed, Sultan Mahmud, Boysungur Mirza, Sultan Husain and others. The work contains clear and still relevant historical and scientific information and scientifically based conclusions on socio-natural sciences, history, philosophy, jurisprudence, religious teachings, linguistics, geography, natural science, mineralogy, agriculture, horticulture, etc. In the work, several scenes of battles in which Babur himself took part as an army commander are skillfully presented. Along with the structure of the army of that period, warfare, battle methods, siege conditions, types of weapons, demolition devices, the work also describes many military administrative revolutions (district, ulus, kokaltash, eshikoga, akhtachi, tarkhan, shigovul, sharbatchi (sharbatdar), mubashshir, tuchi, mirokhur, rikobdor, daruga, murchil, manjanik, oran, etc.) are also found. Also, "Boburnoma" contains unique information about the structure of the Timurid army, military art, and more. In addition, the past and present situation of Movarunnahr, Afghanistan, Khurasan and India, their peoples, tribes, their language, culture, professions, traditions, customs, traditional events, as well as information related to the social classes characteristic of the society of that time are presented. Especially the geographical-administrative structure, cultural life, districts,



population, agriculture, rivers and water basins, deserts, mountain deserts, gardens, nature, climate, animal and plant life, natural detailed information about their wealth is provided. In particular, the information about the traditions and military skills of the black-coat (Koyunluk) tribe that lived in the Turkestan region in the 15th-16th centuries and the Turko-Mongol tribes of Movarounnahr are extremely valuable, especially from a scientific point of view. . "B." The cities of Ferghana, Samarkand and the regions of the same name, Ohangaron Valley, Oratepa and its surroundings, Mascho, Hisar, Chaganiyan, Badakhshan, Kabul region and other places are described in a very interesting geographical way. accurately described.

Dozens of artists such as Alisher Navoi, Abdurrahman Jami, Sheikhim Suhayli, Husayn Ali Tufaili, Osafi, Binai, Sayfi Bukhari, Ohi, Muhammad Salih, Khoja Abdulla Marvari, Qul Muhammad Udi, Sheikh Noyi, Yusuf Ali, Mulla Yorak, Shahquli are featured in "Boburnoma". Many artists such as Gijjaki, Husayn Udiy, Behzod, Shah Muzaffar are described and their creative activities are objectively assessed. For example, it is said about Alisher Navoi: "Alisherbek was a person who did not have a minister. He even recites poetry in Turkish, no one is a good orator."

"Boburnoma" is a bright example of 15th-century Uzbek artistic prose, full of pure artistic images, vivid descriptions, and traditional lyrical digressions. Folk sayings, sayings, proverbs, and poetic passages included in the prose text further enhance its artistry and give it a unique charm. "Boburnoma" has been translated several times into many languages of the world - English, Dutch, French, Persian, German, Italian, Russian, Hindi, Urdu and other languages - and published with commentaries since the 16th century. In the scientific researches of dozens of scientists from England, America, France, Russia, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Japan, it is noted that "B" is in a special place among the immortal monuments created by mankind. "Boburnoma" became world-famous mainly due to the contribution of English orientalists. The first complete edition (in English) not only in Europe but in the world was made in 1826 by J. Leyden and W. Erskine. F. Talbot published abridged editions based on this publication for the second time (1878, 1909). In 1921, English

orientalist A. Beveridge independently translated "B" from the original. In England alone, translations of "Boburnoma" were published 9 times.

In the following years, a scientific critical text of "Boburnoma" was published by Professor W. Thaxton in the USA (Cambridge, Harvard University, 1993) and in Japan (Kyoto, 1995-96) in two volumes, with an excellent glossary, index and commentaries. It is known that some years (1504-05, 1509-18, 1520-24) are not detailed in the text of the "Boburnoma" manuscripts, and the account of the events of 1508 and 1520 is incomplete. British orientalists restored the places where there was a break to a certain extent on the basis of other historical sources. "Boburnoma" was translated into Persian (1586), excerpts from it were translated into Dutch (1705) by Witsen, shortened into German (1828) by A. Keyser, and fully translated into French (1871) by Pave de Courteil. In the translation and research of "Baburnoma", scientists from Afghanistan (Abdulhai Habibi), Pakistan (Rashid Akhtar Nadvi, Shah Olam Mavliyot), India (Mirza Nasriddin Haidar, Muhibbul Hasan Rizvi), Turkey (R.R. Arat and N.I. Bayur) the service is also great. Russian orientalists (N. I. Pantusov, S. I. Polyakov, V. Vyatkin) also "B." who translated passages from

N. I. Ilminsky published "Boburnoma" in Kazan (1857). Scholars from Uzbekistan also made a significant contribution to the study of "Boburnoma" and Babur's poetic heritage. Prof. In the "Examples of Uzbek Literature" chronology compiled by Fitrat, excerpts from "Boburnoma", 31 ghazals, 2 masnavis and 28 rubai of Babur are given. M. Salye fully translated "Boburnoma" into Russian and published it 3 times (1958, 1982, 1993) (under the introduction and editing of S. Azimjonova). A two-volume (1948) and one-volume (1960) edition of "Boburnoma" was published by P. Shamsiyev and S. Mirzayev. In 1956-66, three volumes of Babur's selected works were published, including Babur's poetry collection (1 volume) and "Boburnoma" (2-3 volumes). S. Azimjonova made a great contribution to the study of Babur and his scientific heritage. Translations of "Boburnoma" by M. Salye were published under his detailed foreword and editing [1].

### **III. RESULTS**

As Bobur knew the historical situation very well, the fact that Shaybanikhan's valor, his military might can be a serious threat from Shaybanikhan, who was out of Kandahar, attacked Kabul anytime as well. Bobur's ability which led to accurate evaluation the events of that day shows that he made a precise decision to accept the Indian title for him, and it allowed him to resume the reign of Amir Temur in India. It says "Only, I was left in Kabul. There were enormous enemies while we were weak enough to fight against, following the advice we should realize all might we have ahead to step towards either the East or India ... I, with some of my beks, decided to move to Lamgon», [2]. According to Professor N.G. Nizomiddinov's opinions, "Boburnoma" data seemed to be collected on purpose from his early time of reign until it became the author's exact basic objective and plan. Also, it includes information from his early time being a king as a teenager who was responsible for ruining country until he became a scientist and creator. It is natural; prior to taking risks, he forever relied on his skills and intelligence"[3]. When Bobur intended to invade India, he tried to tie good diplomatic relations with Indian commanders and made negotiations about resizing countries which were belonged to Amir Temur. He thought that India was Amir Temur's ownership. For this reason, when Bobur's forces came to India, he ordered not to rob the country not to take anything. In his opinion, not only he but also Indian Rojas and kings should obey this order. But they did not want to understand Bobur's politics. For this reason, Bobur tried to make good diplomatic relations and sent an ambassador with a letter. He wrote the followings: " on Thursday in the middle of the month, we are sending Mullah Murshid as an ambassador to Sultan Ibrahim and ask to give back districts which were belonged to us in the past"[2].

In "Boburnoma" there are many numerical words that express the meaning of time. Age, month, year, season, days of the week, hour, minute, second, pos, pahr, giri/gari, qismat, money, minute, prayer related to prayer, evening prayer, noon prayer, other prayer, one milk cake, before riding a horse opportunity, the period until the sword draws, the period until the mother gives birth, and so on. Such numerical words expressing the meaning of time are divided into the following types:

2. Winter, winter, summer, summer, autumn, spring, spring are the numerals representing the season. The word 'Season' means three months and a quarter of the year. In India, the season means four months and a third of the year: In other regions, there are four seasons. there will be three fasts, four months of summer, four months of Easter, four months of winter ("Boburnoma"-265, 358). Savan, bodu, quvor, pashqal: compatible: cancer and asad and sunbula and mezon ((“Boburnoma”- 265, 356). Again: It will ripen during Easter (“Boburnoma”-260, 352).

SPRING ( ( f . ) : Spring is good (“Boburnoma”- 210 , 270 ). These are the flower gardens that are good for spring in Pashawar's nahis (“Boburnoma”- 295, 212 ).

3. Numeratives representing the month are very common: It combines the names of the months with the names of the months used in India: chitar, baysok, jid, asor-hamal, hud, SIVT, javzo, Savan bodun kuvor kotik-kansar, asad, sunbula, mezon. Akhan, pus, moh. pogun- Aqrab, Qays, Jadi Dalv (“Boburnoma”-285, 358). In addition to these, the months of the Hijri-lunar year and the months of the Hijri-Shamsi year were also used. For example, Muharram, Safar, Hamal, Safr, Jawzo, etc.

4. Numeratives representing the day. These are Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Odina, Char, Aytvar, Surnvar, Mongalvar, Budvor, Brissspartvor, Sukurvor. (“Boburnoma”- 7.30). It represents the time.

5. Numerals representing hours, minutes, seconds. Such numeratives are divided into the following groups:

A) numeratives representing exact time are represented by pos, pahr, pul, soal, minute, gari gri, kismat, etc. Hindi pahr and Persian pos are synonyms. In dictionaries, pahr is 1/4 of night and day, that is, 3 hours. If the night is 12 hours and the day is 12 hours, then if we divide the night and day by 4, then 3 hours will come. Or it can be taken as 1/8 of day and night. Anyway, the result will be equal to 3 hours. In "Boburnoma" it is found in the following text: At three o'clock in the night I used to come and bring news. I waited for a while, and rode from Anvar (“Boburnoma” - 428, 429). The word Pahr expresses the exact time only if it comes with a number or with one of the words night and day. Pahr represents the value of an hour as a unit of

measurement of time and is still preserved in the vernacular of India today. This word is more often used in relation to the word pos: We went until three o'clock in the night ("Boburnoma" - 105, 172). In the works of Navoi, the word pos is used in the sense of time. It is true that the words pahr and pos are synonyms. Because the time units they represent in dictionaries are the same.

B) Numeratives indicating approximate time. Numerical units related to prayer are often found in "Boburnoma": Evening prayer, other prayer, noon prayer, between two prayers, other, noon, evening, evening prayer, Friday prayer, Eid al-Fitr, evening prayer and night prayer, Morning prayer, between other prayers and evening prayers, Fars prayer until noon, Zawwal time, Sunnah time, Naqara time, etc. Among them there are Tashgary, chashtgoh, noon time, akhshom, sahar, tonglasi, at the beginning of the morning. TONGDIN BURUN (1.): On this day, I rode in the early morning, came down alone, and fell on the river John ("Boburnoma" - 331, 432). It is possible to know between 4-5 o'clock in the morning through this expression.

AT THE EARLY MORNING (t.): So 5 o'clock in the morning is meant. "The time until a cup of tea is boiled" in Uzbeks, "The time until milk is boiled" in Kazakhs is equal to the unit of time, and it represents half an hour. In the Uzbek language, the general concept of time is expressed by the term "time". Its main concepts such as permanence, irreversibility, infinity, and continuity are potential or facultative concepts. "thing", "movement", "continuity", "measurable", "variation", etc. are the symbols. The seme "time" can participate as a seme (component) in the sememe of other lexical-phraseological meanings. Time-meaning words work together with other units of the temporal field to form the text and ensure its integrity. A comprehensive and in-depth study of the paradigmatics and syntactics of time-meaning lexemes creates opportunities for a more complete study of the nature of temporal and other semantic fields[4].

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

Bobur was one of the justice rules of the world who still makes the whole world amazed. From Bobur's period until now, people never get tired of learning his life and anything about him. Nowadays, the works of Bobur is being studied all over the world

and Asian countries pay a special attention to historians' research about Bobur. From time to time, new peculiarities of Bobur's works are being released and today we, young generation is looking forward to reading his books again and again!

**REFERENCE:**

1. <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boburnoma>
2. Altbach, P., & Levy, D. (2005). Private higher education: A global revolution.
3. Aw-Hassan, A., Korol, V., Nishanov, N., Djanibekov, U., Dubovyk, O., & Mirzabaev, A. (2016). Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement in Uzbekistan. In Economics of Land Degradation and Improvement – A Global Assessment for Sustainable Development.
4. Z. M. Bobur, "Boburnoma".

**SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT  
"LOVE" IN SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS**

*Shirinova Mohira Baxtiyorjon qizi*

*Samarkand state institute of foreign languages*

**Annotation:** As Shakespeare rightly observed, “Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind.” Well, almost every person in his/her lifetime experiences the feeling of love but still we are not able to find the reason why we fell in love with that particular individual or soul or why a love lasts forever while the other ends in heartbreak.

**Keywords:** love, Shakespeare, Desdemona, Othello, feeling, concept, method.

**Аннотация:** Как справедливо заметил Шекспир, «Любовь смотрит не глазами, а умом». Что ж, почти каждый человек в своей жизни испытывает чувство любви, но до сих пор мы не можем найти причину, по которой мы влюбились в этого конкретного человека или душу или почему одна любовь длится вечно, а другая заканчивается горем.

**Ключевые слова:** любовь, Шекспир, Дездемона, Отелло, чувство, концепция, метод.

**Annotatsiya:** Shekspir ta'kidlaganidek, "Sevgi ko'z bilan emas, balki aql bilan ko'rinadi". Deyarli har bir inson hayoti davomida sevgi tuyg'usini boshdan kechiradi, lekin biz nima uchun o'sha shaxsga yoki ruhga oshiq bo'lganimizni yoki nima uchun sevgi abadiy davom etishini tushuna olmaymiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sevgi, Shekspir, Dezdemon, Otello, tuyg'u, tushuncha, usul.

## **INTRODUCTION**

A dozen movies, novels and books dedicated to the idea of physical or spiritual love yet psychology tries to give an answer to this question through various psychological events that cause us to feel what we know under an umbrella term as “LOVE”. (Gill, 2000, p.356). Today in this paper, I will try to analyze the psychology



that drives the major characters in Shakespeare's famous play "Othello" through the "Triangular Theory of Love" proposed by Robert Stenberg. (Zesmer, 1976, p.76-77).

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Robert Sternberg in his Triangular Theory of Love states that there are three important elements essential in love—Intimacy, Passion and Decision/Commitment. Through these three elements, he proposed seven types of love— Nonlove , Liking/friendship, infatuated love, Empty love, Romantic love, Companionate love, Fatuous love and Consummate love. With the help of this theory I would like to evaluate the relationship that exists between various characters in this play. (Dubrow, 1998, p.238). As we all know the story of Othello is about a black Moor who was in love with Desdemona and kills her out of his jealousy that is imposed upon him by his trusted friend Iago. The reason why Othello does not trust Desdemona is in his mind not in the words or situation that Iago said or created. As Iago rightly says to Othello, "O beware, my lord, of jealousy; It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock / the meat it feeds on".

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The first essential element in Love according to the theory is Intimacy. In other words, when you start to feel close or attracted to someone or when you start to understand the ideology or thinking process that leads the other person's life that phase is called Intimacy. Othello was not from the Venetian city and he was a slave in the past; though he holds a respectable position as a general in the Venetian army, still he was never able to forget his past. (Zesmer, 1976, p.90-98). He used to narrate stories of adventure, war, and slavery to Desdemona, which she hears attentively. While he narrates his stories, Desdemona feels pity for the hardship he faced in his past. The word 'Pity' plays a major role in their relationship because he has constantly been subjected to harsh things while being a slave or while fighting wars, which get soothed by the pity of Desdemona. That is why when Desdemona no longer holds pity for him in the end of the play due to which their relationship flourished he says to himself "I will kill thee And love thee after".

Thus, he does not understand Desdemona but feels attracted because of the factor that her pity pacifies his past. Had he understood Desdemona's nature he would not have got convinced so easily when Iago says to him that the Venetian women are famous for duping men and Desdemona is doing the same thing by loving Cassio and not Othello. No evidence that Iago gave to Othello might have worked if he had known the basic nature of Desdemona. The jealousy was in the mind of Othello, which is confirmed by Iago, it was not Iago who imposed it upon Othello. In the end of the play Iago also says that he did nothing the jealousy was already present in the mind of Othello he just justified it. (Cuddon, 1977, p.165).

Othello accepts whatever Iago says because he has a preconceived notion in his mind that he is black and does not have the right courtly language of the Venetian gentlemen and because of this reason Desdemona despises him. "Haply, for I am black, /And have not those soft parts of conversation/That chamberers have; or for I am declined Into the vale of years – yet that's not much". He was in a state of Hybridity in which he left his culture long ago and is not being able to cope with the new culture and because of this, he thinks himself to be inferior than the other Venetian noble persons.

Desdemona on the other hand was a Senator's Daughter and is usually involved with household chores. She rejected many suitors and noble persons of Venetian origin but accepts Othello despite the fact that he was not a noble man and also not from Venice because the adventure stories which Othello narrates to her liberates her mind. (Wilson, 1966b, p.78).

### **CONCLUSION**

Othello and Desdemona's love combined after death with her act of forgiving Othello of whatever he had done to her. Her act of forgiveness brings back the pity, which she used to show him in the beginning of their love. Othello's last words, "then must you speak/Of one that loved not wisely but too well;/Of one not easily jealous, but being wrought/Perplex'd in the extreme; of one whose hand,/Like the base Indian, threw a pearl away/Richer than all his tribe;" (5.2.360-66) conveys his love and regret

for whatever he has done. Thus, it combines their love together maybe in other world. As Anais Nin rightly said, “What is love but acceptance of the other, whatever he is” (A Literate Passion: Letters of Anaïs Nin & Henry Miller, 1932- 1953). Maybe in the other world they have accepted the real self of each other.

### **REFERENCES**

- [1] Abrams, M. H. (ed.) (1988). *The Norton anthology of English literature: Vol. 1* (4th ed). New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.
- [2] Cuddon, J. A. (1977). *A Dictionary of Literary Terms*. Revised edition. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.
- [3] Dubrow, H. (1998). Incertainties now crown themselves assur’d: The Politics of Plotting Shakespeare’s Sonnet. *Shakespearean Criticism* 40, 238-247.
- [4] Gill, S. (ed.) (2000). *William Wordsworth: The Major Works*. Oxford: Oxford UP.
- [5] Hu J. L. (2001). *The Starry Heavens: English Renaissance Poetry and Traditional Cosmology*. Beijing: Peking UP.
- [6] Sarkar, M. (2000). The Magic of Shakespeare’s Sonnets. *Shakespearean Criticism* 48, 346-351.
- [7] Smith, H. D. (1981). *Tension of the Lyre: Poetry in Shakespeare’s Sonnets*. San Marino: The Huntington Library.
- [8] Spenser, E., & Larsen, K. J. (eds.). (1997). *Edmund Spenser’s Amoretti and Epithalamion: A critical edition*. Tempe, AZ: Medieval & Renaissance Texts & Studies.
- [9] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1954). *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [10] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1955a). *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [11] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1955b). *Romeo and Juliet*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [12] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1962). *Love’s Labour’s Lost*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [13] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1966a). *The Poems*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [14] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1966b). *The Sonnets*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [15] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1968). *All’s Well that Ends Well*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [16] Wilson, J. D. (ed.) (1969). *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*. New York: Cambridge University Press

SHARQ ADABIYOTI LEV TOLSTOY NIGOHIDA

*Ro'zimurodova Tahmina Chorixo'jayevna*

*Surxondaryo viloyati Denov tumanidagi*

*11-maktabning boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchisi*

*Tel: 998933639991*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Sharq va G'arb adabiyotini uyg'onish davri yoritilgan. Lev Tolstoyni Hofiz Sheroziy g'azallariga bo'lgan munosabati tahlilga tortilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Sharq va G'arb adabiyoti, g'azal tahlili, badiy va estetik qarashlar.

**Annatation:** This article describes the period of the revival of eastern and western literature. Leo Tolstoy's attitude to the ghazals of Hofiz Shirozi is analyzed.

**Анатация:** В данной статье описывается период возрождения Восточной и Западной литературы. Анализируется отношение Лев Толстого к стихам Хафиза Шерози.

**Ключевое слова:** Восточная и Западная литература, анализ газелей, художественные эстетические воззрения,

Adabiyot millat, din, qavm tanlamaydi. Aksincha, millatlar daxilsizligi, ko'pmillatlikni yoqtiradi. Adabiyot ixlosmandlaridunyo adabiyotining Benazir namunasini o'qib o'zliklarini asarlarida yangicha talqin bilan mujassam etadilar.

G'arb adabiyotining buyuk vakillari sanalgan Lev Tolstoy XIX-asrning butakror namoyondasidir. Rus adabiyotida qilgan ijodiyoti asrlar davomida bu millat adabiyotining benazir durdonalari sifatida yashab kelmoqda.

Nafaqat rus adabiyotini ixlosmandlari, balki butun dunyo adabiyotining muxlislarini diqqat markaziga joy oldi.

Asrlarini boqish jarayonida shuni guvohi bo'ldikki Lev Tolstoy sharq adabiyotining betakror namoyondasini asrlarini o'qib ilhomlanadi.

Sharq adabiyoti vakillari sanalgan Firdavsiyning. Shoh noma, asri Nizomiy Ganjaviy va Alisher Navoiyning "Xamsa" dostonlari, Hofiz Sheroziyning g'azaliyot devonini o'qib ularni chuqur o'rganishga qaror qiladi.

Ayniqsa, Hofiz Sherozining g'azallarining ishqibozi bo'ladi. Tahlillar shuni ko'rsatyaptiki Lev Tolstoy Kavkaz shahriga boradi. Bu shaharga borib uning go'zalligiga, maftunkorligiga ishqiboz bo'ladi. Hofiz Sherozining "Qofqozi dilrabo, ki..bo ishq tavnono.. do'st xoham dasht" deb boshlanuvchi g'azali Lev Tolstoyni maftun qiladi. Darhaqiqat Kavkaz shahrinigo'zalligi hech kimga size mas. Ammo buyuk Hofizdek shoirning tilidan aytilgan bunday betakror satrlar shahar go'zalligiga boshqacha ruh bag'ishlaydi.

1851-yil 30-may sanasiqa 22 yoshli Lev Tolstoy Tibilis shahrida boradi. Bu shaharga borgandan so'ng ham Hofiz Sheroziyning nodir g'azallari bilan yaqindan tanishadi. Bu g'azallardan ruhlanib ma'naviy ozuqlanadi, kelgusi ijodiyotida ilhomlanadi.

Ma'lumotlarga Lev Tolstoy 9 yoshidayoq Sharq adabiyotini maftuni bo'ladi. Ayniqsa "Ming bir kecha"afsonalari kitobi uni butun xayolotimda zabt etadi. Sharq adabiyotining rangin namunalari buyuk shoir bolalik dunyosini bezaydi. Lev Tolstoyning otasi Kavkaz va Buxoro savdogarlaridan bunday bebaho kitoblarni sotib oladi. Farzandini kelajakda barkamol va ilm-u ma'rifat bo'lishi uchun bor imkoniyatlarni sarflaydi. Yosh Tolstoy u paytlarda din-u diyonatdan, mazhab-u imondan mutlaqo bexabar edi. Keyinchalik bu kabi asarlar zamirida tengsiz ma'no mujassamligini guvohi bo'ladi. Keyingi hayot yo'lida bu asarlardan olgan bilimlarini dasturamal qiladi.

1841-yil 13 yoshli Lev Tolstoy Qozon shahriga boradi. Afsonalarga o'qigan bunday afsonaviy manzaralarni ko'zi bilan ko'radi, guvohi bo'ladi. Sharq mamlakatini darvozasi bo'lg'isi g'arb adabiyotining betakror namoyondasi ilk bor o'shanda ochilgan bo'lsa ajab emas shu onlardan boshlab o'spirin bola bor xayoloti bilan Sharq adabiyotini oshiqi bo'ladi. Endi u hayotini biron lahzasini Sharq adabiyotidan ajralgan holda tasavur qila olmasdi. Butun vujudi bilan Sharq mumtoz adabiyotini o'rganishga bel bog'laydi. Yaxshi murabbiy topib Sharq adabiyoti va tilini mukammal o'qishga

qaror qiladi. Geografik jihatdan qarasaq Qozon shahri ham buyuk Rossiyaning tasarrudadir. Ammo Qozon shahrini davlatining Sharq urf-odatlarini, ananalari tarixi yaxshi o'rtga nilgan va jori qilingan. Xattiki, oli o'quv yurtlarda ham SHarq adabiyoti oliy darajada o'qitilganki aksar o'qituvchilari Osiyoliklar bo'lgan. Bu ustozlar Sharq adabiyoti durdona asarlari bilan yoshlarni yaqindan tanishtirib, ularning ko'ngliga adabiyotning bebaho niholini ekan desak aslo mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Bu fikrlarimizni mashhur Find donnishmandi M.A.Kastenni quydagi fikirlari bilan davom ettiramiz: "Qozon oliygohidek biron – bir ilm dargohi Sharq adabiyotini jidd-u jahd bilan o'rgatmaydi. Keyinchalik ham bunday a'lo darajada o'rgatishiga shubhamiz bor. "

[ 16 - 7 ]

Sarq adabiyotida bo'lgan qiziqish Lev Tolstoy qalbini batamom zabt etadi. Insoniy tuyg'ulari oldida bunday adabiyotga ixlosmandlik uni butun buricha o'ziga jalb qiladi. Bo'lajak shoir Sharq adabiyotini eng zabardast vakillari asarlarini o'rgana boshlaydi. Bunday mutolalar endi uni qoniq tirmaydi. Sharq adabiyotining vakillarining shoh asarlarini aslicha o'qish istagi Lev Tolstoyga uyqu bermaydi. Shu maqsadlar bilab u Sharq tillari va ularning yozuvlarini o'rganishga kirishadi.

Lev Tolstoy 1841 – 1843-yillar oralig'ida shaxsiy o'qtuvchi yonlab arab, fors – tojik va turk tillarini mykammal o'rganadi. Bu tillarni o'rganish jarayanida Sharq mumtoz adabiyotining Benazir namunalarini aslicha o'qiydi, bundan zavqlanadi. Yosh adibni Sharq adabiyotini sehirlil olami o'ziga tamomila sehirlab qo'yadi.

Lev Tolstoy endi hayotini bir daqiqasin ham Sharq adabiyotisiz tasavvur etolmaydi. Sharq adabiyot dunyosini Garb adabiyotiga bog'lab yangiliklar yaratish orzusi bilan yashaydi.

Lev Tolstoyni xususiy o'qtuvchisi Qozon unversitetining mashhur olimi, professor Mirzo Muhammadali Kozimzoda edi.

Sharqshinoslik ilmida Mirzo Kozimbek nomi bilan mashur bu olim dunyoning 13 – mamlakatida Fanlar Akademiyasini Faxriyu Akademigi sifatida tan olindi. Lev Tolstoyni Sharqdagi ustozini Mirzo Kozimbek 1802 – yilda Dog'stonni Darband qishlog'ida tog'ulib, 1870 – yilda Piterburgda vafat etadi.

[ 529 - 1 ]

Mirzo kozimbek eronning buyuk adabiy va ilmiy qozonida pishgan.

Bu buyuk olim Lev Tolstoyni Sharq adabiyoti bilan tanishtirib ilk marotaba Sharq ilmi darvozasini unga ochib bergan, ilmni nozik sir- arorlarini unga qunt bilan o'rgatgan bularni natijasi shu bo'ldiki Sharq adabiyotiga maftun bo'lgan Tolstoy keyinchalik Sharqshinoslik oliygohiga tehsil olishga qaror qiladi.

Lev Tolstoy endi sharq adabiyoti vakillarini asarlarini mualliflarni o'z tillari va so'zlari bilan o'qir va bundan olam – olam zavq olardi. Ayniqsa, Hoji Hofizning g'azallarini chinduldan o'qib, ulardfan ilhomlanib zavqlanardi. Jumladan do'stlik haqidagi g'azallari uni batamom o'ziga rom qiladi.

Ayniqsa Xoja Hofizni g'azallari uni o'z olamida tortadi. Bo'sh vaqt topdim deguncha Hofiz g'azallarini yod olar, ularning ma'nosidan ilhomlanardi. Ayniqsa do'stlik haqidagi Hofizni g'azallarini juda qiziqish bilan o'qib, xirgoya qilar edi.

Marhabo ey payki mushtaqon, bideh payg'omi do'st,

To kunam jon az sari rag'bat fidoyi nomi do'st.

Volavu shaydost doim hamchu bulbul dar qafas

To'tii ta'bam zi ishq shakaru bodom do'st.

[102-7]

1843-yil avgust oyida 15-yoshli Lev Tolstoy sharqshinoslik fakultetiga falsafa bo'limiga hujjatlarini topshiradi. Uning bu qaroriga 2-ta akasi Sergey va Dimitri qarshi edilar. Akalari Qozon oliygohining riyoziyot fakultetiga tehsil olardilar. LEV Tolstoy o'z fikriga qat'iy turub, 18-ta imtihonni muvafaqiyat bilan topshirib, Sharqshinoslik fakultetining talabasi bo'ladi.

SHu vaqtlarda Siyosiy vaziyat notinch edi. Maxsus Kavkas shahrida ham rus askarlari Usmoniy turlarga qarshi urush qilardi. Lev Tolstoy ham askar sifatida bu urushga qatnashgan 1854-yildan so'nggini uning hayoti ancha osuda bo'lgan. Shuni ham ta'kidlash joizki, to Kavkaz shahriga kelguncha Tolstoyni xayolida yozuvchi bo'lish yo'q edi. Aynan, Kavkazga kelgandaN so'ng maxsus Sharq adabiyoti bilan yqaindan tanishib, kelajakda albatta yozuvchi bo'laman deb oldiga maqsad qo'yadi.



Lev Tolstoyning buyuk yozuvchi bo'lib yetishishiga Sharq adabiyotining be'nazir ta'siri kuchli. Bu xususda Lev Tolstoyning o'z fikrini dalil sifatida keltirib o'tamiz: "Men Kavkaz shahriga borib, u yerni adabiy muhitini o'rgandim. Va bu ishimdan aslo pushaymon emasman. Aksincha, Kavkazdan o'rgangan narsalarim keying hayotimda dasturamal bo'ldi. Dunyoda Sharq adabiyoti borligini, bu adabiyot dunyodagi eng boy adabiyot ekanligini bildim. Sharq adabiyotiga ta'zimdaman. Bor vujudim bilan bu adabiyotni o'qiyman.

[176-3]

Lev Tolstoyning keyinchalik yozgan asarlari "Qochoq", "Kavkazlar", "Kavkaz asirasi", "Hojimurod" kabi asarlarida Sharq adabiyot muhitini bemalol ko'rishimiz mumkin. Hattoki, "Urush va tinchlik", "Anna Kareninna" va "Iqrornoma" kabi asarlarida Kavkaz mavzusi mohirona va haqiqiy yozuvchilik mahorati bilan tasvirlangan. Bular shundan dalolat beradiki Lev Tolstoyning ilhom farishtasi Kavkazda tug'ulib, shu yerda tarbiyalangan.

Hofiz Sheroziyni g'azallariga bo'lgan mehr-muhabbati shu darajada yozuvchini maftun qildiki, nafaqat shoir g'azallarini, hatto Hofizga ixlosmand bo'lgan shoir va olimlar asarlari bilan ham yaqindan tanishadi. Masalan, Ozarbayjonning lirik shoiri va olimi – Mirzo Sha'fe Vozeh (1794-1852) ijodiyotida kata qiziqish bilan qaradi. Vozeh she'rlari aynan Hofiz g'azallariga hamohang ekanligidan quvonib, ularni mutolaa qilishga qat'iy kirishadi. Sababi Mirzo Vozehni hayotda ikkita yumushi bor edi: Birinchisi besh vaqt namozini to'liq o'qir edi, ikkinchisi doim Hofiz g'azallarini yod olib, ular ustida jiddiy shug'ullanadi. Shuning uchun ham Hofiz Sheroziyni Mirzo Vozehdek mukammal biladiga inson adabiyot tarixida yo'q edi. Buni bilgan Lev Tolstoy Mirzo Vozeh asallariga jiddiy ko'z bilan qaraydi. Quyidagi bayt ruhida ma'naviy ozuqa oladi. Hofiz Sheroziy g'azali va unga javob yozgan Mirzo Vozeh satrlarini katta qiziqish bilan o'qiydi. Lev Tolstoyning maftun etgan ayrim baytlardan na'munalar keltiramiz:

Hofiz Sheroziy g'azali:

Gul dar baru may dar kafu ma'shuqa ba kom ast,

Sultoni jahonam ba junun ro'z g'ulom ast.

[179-7]

Vozehni Hofiz g'azaliga javobi:

Bulbul osuda az jon natu dorivu na man'

Sabr be on guli xandon na tu dorivu na man.

[16-6]

Lev Tolstoyning Hofiz Sheroziy she'rlari bilan taninishish usullaridan yana biri shunda ediki," Kavkaz" va " Tifliskiy vedemosti" jurnallariga ham Hofiz g'azallarini tarjimasi bilan yaqindan tanishadi. Bu g'azallarni o'qigan Tolstoy bevosita Hofizni so'z qudrati Benazir ekanligini tarjima g'azallar aynan Hofiz tilidek shirali chiqmaganligidan afsuslanadi. Shuning uchun ham Tolstoy Sharq adabiyotini aynan Sharqona til bilan aslicha o'qib o'z asarlarida ayniqsa G'arb adabiyotida katta mahorat bilan olib kiradi.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytishni lozim topdikki, Sharq adabiyoti namoyondalari asarlarini umrini oxirigacha o'qib o'rgangan. Sharq adabiyotini boy ma'naviy xazinasini Lev Tolstoy, uning ma'naviy boyligini bezagan. 1882-yil may oyida u Moskva shahridan katta hovli sotib oladi. Uyni bezatish uchun Hofiz g'azallaridan ayrim baytlardan namuna olib, uyiga ilib chiqadi. Tolstoyning bu harakati shundan dalolat beradiki, uning shaxsiy uyida ham Sharqona muhit hukmron edi. Bir so'z bilan aytganda G'arbda yashab turgan bo'lsa ham, u Sharq dunyosi bilan hayot kechirgan.

#### **Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

1. Sovetskie Ensiklopedicheskiy slovar. Moskva. 1989 str 1352.
2. Ensklopediyayi tojik, Dushanbe 1987 381- bet.
3. Chelishhev E.P " Lev Tolstoy I literature Vostoka" Moskva 1981, 424-bet.
4. Kollektiv: " Gulshani adab " 2-jild, Dushanbe, 1975 470 -bet
5. Tolstoy.L.N "Hikoyalar" 1973 Dushanbe. 96 -bet
6. "Payomi barodari" majmuai maqolaho. Dushanbe. 1972 . 16-bet.
7. Hofiz Sheroziy "Kulliyot" Dushanbe "Irfon" nashriyoti 1983-yil 296-bet

**Smart changes at Amazon.com and valuation of effectiveness of its competitive strategies during COVID-19**

**Malikakhon Khasanboeva**

*Master student, Department of “System analysis and management”, Faculty of “International Economics and Management” University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, Tashkent*  
[malikakhasanboeva@gmail.com](mailto:malikakhasanboeva@gmail.com)

**Naima Kasimova**

*Senior lecturer, Department of “System analysis and management”, Faculty of “International Economics and Management” University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, Tashkent;*

**Annotation:** Global pandemic was a tough situation for almost any business worldwide. Companies had to take additional measurements to keep their activities going and at least not to lose their current state in the market. The competition became even harder. In this article, two strategies used by Amazon Company in order to gain competence against the rivals are discussed. Article introduces the empirical model with quarterly time-series data for valuation of effectiveness of competitive strategies during COVID-19 and then presents its outcome.

**Key words:** COVID-19, one-day delivery, return policy, interruption, itsa, OLS.

The company Amazon is a single ecosystem consisting of many components, such as digital advertising, Alexa personal assistant, cloud services, smartphones and e-readers of its own production, as well as many platforms - Amazon Prime (a platform for watching movies), and Amazon Web Services (web - hosting for large online stores), and Amazon Kindle (the world's first platform where you can choose a book from the catalog, pay for it and read it on an electronic device), and many others<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Danilicheva, V., 2020. Amazon - what kind of company is it and what does it do, history of development and secrets of success. [online] МОЙ РУБЛЬ, Finance Blog. Available at: <<https://myrouble.ru/amazon/>> [Accessed 21 April 2022].

"Amazon" is associated with entrepreneurs and ordinary people with the word "success". The company is growing at an incredible rate, absorbing more and more market segments, standing alongside global giants such as Tesla, Facebook Apple, Microsoft, Samsung. On January 7, 2019, the company became the most expensive in the world. Its market capitalization exceeded \$1.5 trillion two years in a row. So far, only Apple and Microsoft have reached such level<sup>2</sup>.

The corporation itself emphasizes its uniqueness in the online commerce market due to several important principles:

- ✓ Obsession with the client, and not the pursuit of profit or competitors;
- ✓ Passion for inventions as the most important step to success in the market;
- ✓ The constant striving of the corporation to achieve excellence in all areas;
- ✓ The ability to focus on the long term and see several steps ahead<sup>3</sup>.

Amazon is growing faster than the rest of the US e-commerce market. In 2021, the company generated \$121 billion in online sales. This amount includes merchandising, advertising services, commission from deliveries and third-party sellers. And for all the time, more than 75.1 million products were sold on the marketplace. What is the secret of such high profits? According to Amazon, its success lies in its operating model, which is combination of its low pricing strategy (cost leadership), strong merchandising, and the huge number of third-party sellers on the platform.

At the heart of all Amazon products and services is a low-cost business structure. It leads to lower prices, which (combined with a huge range) improves customer service. Shoppers on Amazon platform are happy with their experience and return to

---

<sup>2</sup> Danilicheva, V., 2020. *Biography of Jeff Bezos - the founder of Amazon, the richest man on the planet*. [online] МОЙ РУБЛЬ, Finance Blog. Available at: <<https://myrouble.ru/jeff-bezos-bio/#i-14>> [Accessed 21 April 2022].

<sup>3</sup> Nazarov, I., 2014. *Ecommerce locomotive: 7 innovations from Amazon*. [online] SHOPOLOG.RU. Available at: <<https://www.shopolog.ru/metodichka/other/lokomotiv-ecommerce-7-innovatsiy-ot-amazon/>> [Accessed 20 April 2022].

Amazon product sites, generating traffic growth. And it attracts third-party sellers to the platform. All these factors contribute to rapid growth.

During COVID, Amazon acted like its developed for operating in pandemic. Because in the first quarter of 2020, Amazon brought in \$75.4 billion in revenue—a 26% gain over 2019, mostly due to huge sales in Amazon Web Service as customers like streaming entertainment giant Netflix, videoconference sensation Zoom, and workplace-collaboration tool Slack experienced huge spikes in usage<sup>4</sup>. However, as in most companies the company had to tackle away with some problems during such tough times. For example, Amazon with thousands of shadowy sellers who began to put unfairly high prices on its site. Then Amazon had to deal with some dilemmas with workers' protests against inadequate safety measurements in the company. Amazon terminated a handful of employees who criticized company's safety policy publicly.

However, overall Amazon did really well during COVID-19. Wise governing body of Amazon and smart strategies not only helped the company to survive during COVID, but made the company ahead of its competitors and increased profits. There were some strategies that increased costs of the company and seemed irrelevant on the first sight. For example, “one-day delivery” for prime members. The company announced the same-day delivery system in the beginning of March in 2020 and installed mini-fulfillment centers closer to living places of customers. Amazon's competitors such as Walmart and Target leverage their local stores to make online ordering, followed by either curbside pickup or delivery, more convenient for customers. Walmart, for example, has a store within 10 miles of 90% of the U.S. population<sup>5</sup>. Mini-fulfillment centers (around 100,000 square feet, or about a tenth of the size of a traditional fulfillment center) by Amazon is meant to help Amazon better compete against those rivals. Amazon gathered several items from third party sellers in those centers, so that the company could deliver those items to prime members the same day within 12 hours.

---

<sup>4</sup> Dumaine, B., 2020. *Amazon was built for the pandemic—and will likely emerge from it stronger than ever*. [online] Fortune. Available at: <<https://fortune.com/2020/05/18/amazon-business-jeff-bezos-amzn-sales-revenue-coronavirus-pandemic/>> [Accessed 10 May 2022].

<sup>5</sup> Perez, S., 2020. *TechCrunch is part of the Yahoo family of brands*. [online] Techcrunch.com. Available at: <[link](#)> [Accessed 30 May 2022].

In March, 2020 Amazon updated its return policy extending the time, items can be returned, from 14 days to 30 days. This update pleased many customers and made several conveniences for clients shopping on Amazon. The company's "1-month-return policy" and "the-same-day-delivery" strategies made Amazon to stand out from e-commerce industry players and increased the number of prime members.

To check and evaluate effectiveness of above-mentioned competitive strategies during COVID-19 econometric model called ITSA (interrupted time series analysis) can be used. The empirical model we used to see how "1-month-return policy" and "the-same-day-delivery" strategies, which were launched in March 2020, affected the online stores sales of Amazon in the post intervention period is interrupted time series analysis (ITSA). This method is broadly used to evaluate the effectiveness of public health interventions (Ramsay et al. 2003<sup>6</sup>, James Lopez Bernal and Stevern Cummins 2016<sup>7</sup>), community interventions (Biglan, Ary, and Wagenaar 2000<sup>8</sup>; Gillings, Makuc, and Siegel 1981<sup>9</sup>), regulatory and public policies (Briesacher et al. 2013<sup>10</sup>, Muller 2004<sup>11</sup>). Here, the significance of strategies allows us to define them as an intervention in ecommerce industry. Since single observation on an amount of online stores sales of Amazon before and after these two strategies were implemented could be obtained, ITSA offers a quasi-experimental research design together with potentially high degree of internal validity (Campbell and Stanley 1966<sup>12</sup>; Shadish, Cook, and Campbell 2002<sup>13</sup>).

---

<sup>6</sup> Ramsay, C. R., L. Matowe, R. Grilli, J. M. Grimshaw, and R. E. Thomas. 2003. Interrupted time series designs in health technology assessment: Lessons from two systematic reviews of behavior change strategies. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 19: 613–623.

<sup>7</sup> Lopez Bernal, J., Cummins, S. and Gasparini, A., 2016. Interrupted time series regression for the evaluation of public health interventions: a tutorial. *International Journal of Epidemiology*.

<sup>8</sup> Biglan, A., D. Ary, and A. C. Wagenaar. 2000. The value of interrupted time-series experiments for community intervention research. *Prevention Science* 1: 31–49.

<sup>9</sup> Gillings, D., D. Makuc, and E. Siegel. 1981. Analysis of interrupted time series mortality trends: An example to evaluate regionalized perinatal care. *American Journal of Public Health* 71: 38–46.

<sup>10</sup> Briesacher, B. A., S. B. Soumerai, F. Zhang, S. Toh, S. E. Andrade, J. L. Wagner, A. Shoaibi, and J. H. Gurwitz. 2013. A critical review of methods to evaluate the impact of FDA regulatory actions. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety* 22: 986–994.

<sup>11</sup> Muller, A. 2004. Florida's motorcycle helmet law repeal and fatality rates. *American Journal of Public Health* 94: 556–558.

<sup>12</sup> Campbell, D. T., and J. C. Stanley. 1966. *Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research*. Chicago, IL: Rand McNally.

<sup>13</sup> Shadish, W. R., T. D. Cook, and D. T. Campbell. 2002. *Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Generalized Causal Inference*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.



A continuous sequence of observations on a population/sample, which is normally taken at equal intervals overtime is called a time series. In ITS analysis, as the name suggests, quarterly time series of outcome variable (as defined above) is used to establish an underlying trend, that is interrupted by an intervention (in this case change in return policy and new “the same day delivery” method) at a known point of time (March 2020). The data collected on the quarterly revenue from online sales between Q1 2015 and Q1 2022 on Statista<sup>14</sup>, and used quarterly moving average in this model in order to smooth out the quarterly variations and give a good indication of the overall trend in quarterly sales. Thus, the starting point in the illustration is shown from Q1 2016.

Depending on the availability of the control group, which did not experience the intervention, ITSA can be conducted in two ways: single-group and multiple-group analysis<sup>15</sup>. Only single-group analysis could be used here, because (1) there is only one group under study (no comparison groups) and (2) due to a lack of information, synthetic group of comparison cannot be made (as described in Abadie, Diamond, and Hainmueller (2010))<sup>16</sup> either.

In case there is only group of study (no comparison groups), the standard ITSA regression model has the following form (Huitema and McKean 2000a<sup>17</sup>; Linden and Adams 2011<sup>18</sup>; Simonton 1977a<sup>19</sup>; Simonton 1977b<sup>20</sup>):

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T_t + \beta_2 X_t + \beta_3 X_t T_t + \epsilon_t$$

Here:

$Y_t$  is the volume of online sales of Amazon measured at each quarter  $t$ ;

<sup>14</sup> Peters, L., 2022. *E-Commerce net sales of amazon.com from 2014 to 2022* / Statista. [online] Statista. Available at: <<https://www.statista.com/forecasts/1218313/amazon-revenue-development-ecommercedb>> [Accessed 10 June 2022].

<sup>15</sup> Linden, A., 2015. Conducting Interrupted Time-series Analysis for Single- and Multiple-group Comparisons. *The Stata Journal: Promoting communications on statistics and Stata*, 15(2), pp.480-500.

<sup>16</sup> Abadie, A., A. Diamond, and J. Hainmueller. 2010. Synthetic control methods for comparative case studies: Estimating the effect of California’s tobacco control program. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 105: 493–505.

<sup>17</sup> Huitema, B. E., and J. W. McKean. 2000a. Design specification issues in time-series intervention models. *Educational and Psychological Measurement* 60: 38–58.

<sup>18</sup> Linden, A., and J. L. Adams. 2011. Applying a propensity-score based weighting model to interrupted time series data: Improving causal inference in program evaluation. *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice* 17: 1231–1238.

<sup>19</sup> Simonton, D. K. 1977a. Cross-sectional time-series experiments: Some suggested statistical analyses. *Psychological Bulletin* 84: 489–502.

<sup>20</sup> Simonton, D. K. 1977b. Erratum to Simonton. *Psychological Bulletin* 84: 1097.



$T_t$  is elapsed time since the start of the study (time);

$X_t$  is our dummy variable representing the intervention (implemented changes);

$X_t T_t$  is an interaction term between intervention and time centered at the time of intervention;

Correspondingly, the coefficients attached to these variables can be interpreted as follows:

$\beta_0$  - the intercept, starting level of online sales;

$\beta_1$  - represents the slope of revenue from online sales before implementation of new strategies;

$\beta_2$  - change in the level of revenue from online sales at the time of implemented changes (immediate effect of new the strategies);

$\beta_3$  - difference between pre- and post-changes slopes of the online sales volume (overtime effect of the new strategies).

Since the current volume of sales on Amazon can highly depend on its sales in previous quarter (e.g. assuming that Amazon is gaining popularity from quarter to quarter), we assume that random error terms  $t$  follow a first-order autoregressive process (AR1):

$$\epsilon_t = \rho\epsilon_{t-1} + u_t$$

where  $\rho$  is autocorrelation parameter.

This model using itsa command can be run in Stata (software) which estimates the coefficients with OLS regression and produces Newey-West standard errors following an AR(1) process (James Lopez Bernal and Stevern Cummins 2016<sup>21</sup>). March 2020 is an intervention period. Clearly, causal inference can be drawn using single-group ITSA when the pre-changes trend is flat followed by a significant change in the volume of online sales immediately after the implementation of new policies and then maintained over time.

Table 1 shows a reference to default names for variables that appear in the regression output table (Table 2). Table 2 and Figure 9 summarize the results of my

---

<sup>21</sup> Lopez Bernal, J., Cummins, S. and Gasparrini, A., 2016. Interrupted time series regression for the evaluation of public health interventions: a tutorial. *International Journal of Epidemiology*.

ITS analysis. As can be seen in the regression table, starting level of average quarterly sales on Amazon was estimated at almost \$19 bln and it seems to follow a statistically significant positive trend prior to implementing the new Covid strategies ( $P < 0.05$ ), i.e. the online store sales of Amazon used to increase by almost 1bln USD each quarter. In the first quarter of the intervention (March 2020), there appears to be a significant increase in the amount of revenue from online sales of 4.2 bln USD with 95% confidence interval ( $P = 0.04$ ,  $CI = [0.190, 8.209]$ ). And then after the implementation of changes in strategies the company started to increase the online sales by almost 0.44% ( $*\beta_1 - \beta_2 = 0.98 - 1.42 = -0.44$ ) more than in pre-intervention period every quarter (this estimate is also highly significant with  $P = 0.003$ ,  $CI = [0.525, 2.325]$ ). These changes are depicted in Figure 9.

Table 1

Descriptions of default names for variables that appear in the regression output table<sup>22</sup>

Variable	Description
_t	time since start of study
_x(trperiod)	dummy variable representing the intervention periods (preintervention periods 0, otherwise 1)
_x_t(trperiod)	interaction of x and t

Table 2

Single-group ITSA regression results<sup>23</sup>

panel variable: country (strongly balanced)

time variable: Quarters, 2015q4 to 2022q1

delta: 1 quarter

<sup>22</sup> Linden, A., 2015. Conducting Interrupted Time-series Analysis for Single- and Multiple-group Comparisons. *The Stata Journal: Promoting communications on statistics and Stata*, 15(2), pp.480-500.

<sup>23</sup> Source: Author's own calculation

Regression with Newey-West standard errors

Number

of obs = 26

maximum lag: 1

F( 3, 22) =

1239.35

Prob > F

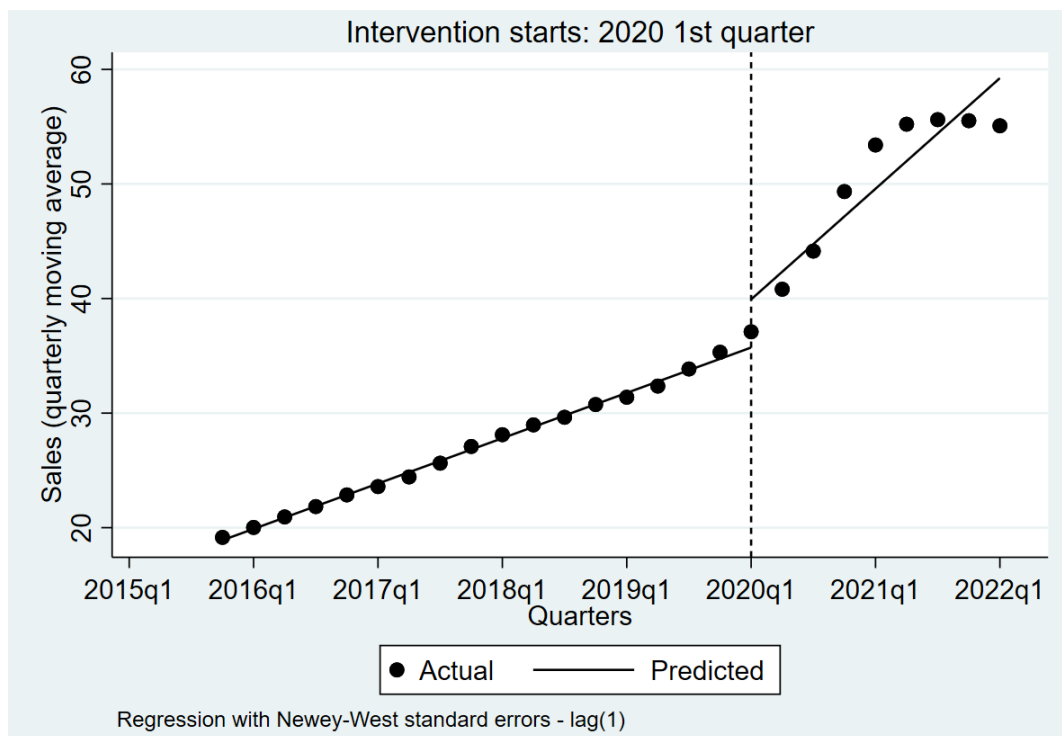
= 0.0000

Sales_moving	Coef.	Newey-West Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95%Conf. Interval]
_t	.989203	.018308	54.03	0.000	.951234 1.02717
	4	2			5 2
_x240	4.20020	1.93323	2.17	0.041	.190917 8.20948
	2	5			9 6
_x_t240	1.42504	.434086	3.28	0.003	.524806 2.32528
	7	4			6 7
_cons	18.9057	.132921	142.23	0.000	18.6301 19.1814
	8	9			2 5

Postintervention Linear Trend: 240

Treated:  $_b[_t] + _b[_x\_t240]$

Linear Trend	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95%Conf. Interval]
Treated	2.4143	0.4346	5.5296	0.000	1.5088 3.3197



**Figure 9. Pre- and post-change analysis of Amazon strategy during COVID-19 using ITSA model<sup>24</sup>**

To conclude, it is obvious from output table and illustration in Figure 9 that the new strategies to comply with the situation during pandemic turned out to be indeed affective. Without new return policy and the same delivery method the amount of revenue from online sales could continue increasing by almost 1 billion USD. But the changes in interrupted time led online sales to grow by 4 billion USD. More precisely, second part of Table 2 shows that the average quarterly effect of the new strategies on online sales of Amazon amounted to 2.4 billion USD.

**References:**

1. Danilicheva, V., 2020. Amazon - what kind of company is it and what does it do, history of development and secrets of success. [online] МОЙ РУБЛЬ, Finance Blog. Available at: <<https://myrouble.ru/amazon/>> [Accessed 21 April 2022].

<sup>24</sup> Author's own calculation Note: "Regression with Newey-West standard errors - lag(1)". Intervention starts: March 2020 (dashed line).

2. Nazarov, I., 2014. Ecommerce locomotive: 7 innovations from Amazon. [online] SHOPOLOG.RU. Available at: <<https://www.shopolog.ru/metodichka/other/lokomotiv-ecommerce-7-innovatsiy-ot-amazon/>> [Accessed 20 April 2022].
3. Dumaine, B., 2020. Amazon was built for the pandemic—and will likely emerge from it stronger than ever. [online] Fortune. Available at: <<https://fortune.com/2020/05/18/amazon-business-jeff-bezos-amzn-sales-revenue-coronavirus-pandemic/>> [Accessed 10 May 2022].
4. Ramsay, C. R., L. Matowe, R. Grilli, J. M. Grimshaw, and R. E. Thomas. 2003. Interrupted time series designs in health technology assessment: Lessons from two systematic reviews of behavior change strategies. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care* 19: 613–623.
5. Lopez Bernal, J., Cummins, S. and Gasparrini, A., 2016. Interrupted time series regression for the evaluation of public health interventions: a tutorial. *International Journal of Epidemiology*.
6. Biglan, A., D. Ary, and A. C. Wagenaar. 2000. The value of interrupted time-series experiments for community intervention research. *Prevention Science* 1: 31–49.
7. Gillings, D., D. Makuc, and E. Siegel. 1981. Analysis of interrupted time series mortality trends: An example to evaluate regionalized perinatal care. *American Journal of Public Health* 71: 38–46.
8. Briesacher, B. A., S. B. Soumerai, F. Zhang, S. Toh, S. E. Andrade, J. L. Wagner, A. Shoaibi, and J. H. Gurwitz. 2013. A critical review of methods to evaluate the impact of FDA regulatory actions. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety* 22: 986–994.
9. Muller, A. 2004. Florida's motorcycle helmet law repeal and fatality rates. *American Journal of Public Health* 94: 556–558.
10. Linden, A., 2015. Conducting Interrupted Time-series Analysis for Single- and Multiple-group Comparisons. *The Stata Journal: Promoting communications on statistics and Stata*, 15(2), pp.480-500.

**O‘QUVCHILARNI JISMONIY TAYYORGARLIGINI DARSDAN  
TASHQARI YENGIL ATLETIKA MASHG‘ULOTLARDA  
RIVOJLANTIRISH**

*Abdullayeva Dilfuza Patxillayevna*

*O‘zbekiston davlat jismoniy tarbiya universiteti 2- bosqich magistranti.*

**Annotatsiya:**Maqolada o‘quvchilarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini darsdan tashqari yengil atletika mashg‘ulotlarda rivojlantirish, o‘quvchilarni sport sog‘lomlashtirish jarayonlarida manaviy - axloqiy tarbiyalash bo‘yicha muloxazalar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** jismoniy tayyorgarlik, yengil atletika mashg‘ulotlari, jismoniy madaniyat, ommaviy sport tadbirlari, sog‘lom turmush tarzi, sport to‘garagi.

Muqaddas vatanimiz mustaqillikka erishganidan keyin jismoniy madaniyat va sportni rivojlantirish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko‘tarilib, ustivor yo‘nalishga aylandi. O‘zbekistonning jahon sahnasiga chiqishida, uni dunyo tanishida sport asosiy vositalardan biri bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Jahon miqyosida o‘tkazilayotgan turli xalqaro musobaqalarda sportchilarimiz erishayotgan muvaffaqiyatlar dunyo xalqlarining nigoxini O‘zbekistonga qaratayotgani xech kimga sir emas. O‘zbekistan Respublikasi Prezidentining jismoniy tarbiya va sport, Sog‘lomlashtirish ishlarini rivojlantirish buyicha g‘amxo‘rliklari, ya’ni yosh avlodni jismonan sog‘lom qilib tarbiyalash borasidagi dil so‘zlari va bu soxa bo‘yicha davlat dasturining ishlab chikilishi, ayniksa, yosh sportchilarga zo‘r qanot bo‘ldi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti SH.Mirziyoev tashabbusiga ko‘ra qabul qilingan “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha 2017-2021 – yillarga mo‘ljallangan Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” dagi farmonning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishidan to‘rtinchisi ijtimoiy sohaning rivojlantirilishiga qaratilgan.

Unga ko‘ra aholi va ayniqsa respublikamizdagi yoshlar qatlami bandligini ta‘minlash, yoshlarning sog‘lom voyaga etishishlari hamda sport va jismoniy tarbiya

masalalari bilan bog‘liq chora-tadbirlar ham qamrab olingan va ular orasida yoshlarni jismoniy tarbiya va sportga jalb qilish haqidagi dolzarb masalalar alohida ta’kidlab o‘tilgan.

Mazkur qonunda O‘zbekiston Xukumatining jismoniy tarbiya va sportni rivojlantirish huquqiy – me’yoriy asoslari Konstitutsiya va halqaro huquq normalariga mos ravishda yaratildi. Bundan tashqari yurtimizda yoshlarga oid siyosatni yanada takomillashtirish va ularni jismoniy tarbiya va sport bilan muntazam shug‘ullanishlariga shart-sharoitlar yaratib berish borasida 2017 yil 3 iyundagi PQ 3031-sonli “Jismoniy tarbiya va ommaviy sportni yanada rivojlantirish to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, YOshlar ma’naviyatini yuksaltirish va ularning bo‘sh vaqtini mazmunli tashkil etish bo‘yicha 5 ta muxim tashabbusni ilgari surdi. Bu tashabbusning ikkinchisi YOshlarni jismoniy chiniqtirish ularning sport soxasida qobiliyatini namoyon qilishlari uchun shart sharoitlar yaratishga yo‘naltirilganligi jismoniy tarbiya va sport yoshlar uchun naqadar muxim omil ekanligini yana bir bor isbotlab turibdi. Engil atletikani «Sport malikasi» deb atashadi. Bu juda baland parvoz iboraga sportning bu turi loyiqmi? – deb uylab qolasan. Engil atletika barcha zamonaviy sport turlariga yo‘l ochib berdi, futbol yoki basketbolni yugurmay yoki sakramay o‘ynab bo‘lmaydi, xattoki shaxmat ustasi xam musobaqaga tayyorlanish jarayonida yugurish mashqi bilan shug‘ullanadi. Zamonaviy Olimpiya harakatlarining asoschisi Per de Kuberten shunday degan edi: «Asosiysi g‘alaba emas musobaqada katnashish!» **SHunday ibora bor:** Buyuk mutafakkur olim Abu Ali ibn Sino bemorlarni davolashda gimnastika, suzish, kurash bilan birga tez yurish, yugurish, sakrash, nayza otish, tosh ko‘tarish mashqlaridan unimli foydalangan.

Inson avvalo etuk intellektual va barkamol shaxs bo‘lib shakllanishi uchun u jismoniy jixatdan chiniqqan, sog‘lom, ong va tafakkuri shakllangan ma’naviy etuk, dunyoqarashi keng, jamiyat taraqqiyotida faol qatnashadigan, inson xayotida uchraydigan ba’zi noaxloqiy xatti-xarakatlardan xoli (turli xil spirtli ichimliklar va tamaki maxsulotlariga ruju qo‘yish, turli xil giyoxvand moddalar ta’siriga tushib qolish, psixotrop tabletkalar xamda ayni kunlarda yoshlar orasida ayniqsa, yuqori sinf o‘quvchilarida oz bo‘lsada uchrab turayotgan chilim, elektron sigaretalarni istemol





qilish, jinoyatchilik va xuquqbuzarliklarni sodir etish kabi va x k) illatlariga nisbatan murosaziz hamda sog‘lom fikr egasi bo‘lmog‘i lozim.

O‘quvchilarini jismoniy tarbiya va sport sog‘lomlashtirish mashg‘ulotlarini tabiat qo‘ynida tashkil qilinsa, o‘quvchilarni jismoniy, manaviy -axloqiy tarbiyasiga ijobiy tasir qiladi.

Ularda tabiatni go‘zalligi, tabiatni sevish, jonivorlarga mehr bilan munosabatda bo‘lish, ayniqsa, tabiat boyliklari, xususan, suv resurslaridan to‘g‘ri va ehtiyotlab foydalanish, ichimlik suvini qadrlash kabi tushunchalarni o‘quvchi ongida bir umr muhrlanib qoladigan tarzda singdira olish o‘qituvchidan katta mahorat talab etiladi. Buning uchun qisqa shakldagi roliklar, hikoyat va rivoyatlar, hadislardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tabiat qo‘ynida o‘quvchilarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini oshirishda yengil atletika mashqlaridan samarali foydalanish mumkin. O‘quvchilarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini darsdan tashqari vaqtlarda ommaviy sport tadbirlari, sport musobaqalari, sport to‘garaklari, tabiat qo‘ynida va bolalarni sog‘lomlashtirish oromgoxlarida tashkil qilinadi.

Darsdan tashqari mashg‘ulotlarida o‘quvchilarni yengil atletika mashqlari bo‘yicha- yurish, yugurish, estafetali yugurish, granata uloqtirish, kross yugurish bo‘yicha ommaviy sport tadbirlarida, musobaqalar o‘tkazishdan asosiy maqsad quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Jismoniy rivojlantirish;
2. Jismoniy faolligini oshirish;
3. Sog‘lomlashtirish, chiniqtirish;
4. Sog‘lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish;
5. Hayotiy zarur bo‘lgan ko‘nikma va malakalarini shakllantirish.

**FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR**

1. A.N.Normurodov Engil atletika darsligi. Toshkent – 2002 yil.
2. Engil atletika (musobaqa qoidalari) o‘quv qo‘llanma Toshkent -2007 y
3. Engil atletika darsligi prof A.A. Ozolin.
4. Engil atletika A. Niyozov Farg‘ona 1991 yil.
5. Engil atletika asoslari Andis E.R. Toshkent 1999 yil.
6. Engil atletika Quدراتov R.Q Toshkent 1998 yil.
7. I.M.Kaplon “Jismoniy tarbiya salomatlik garovi” Ibn Sino nashriyoti 1991 yil.
8. Abdimalikov R, YUnusov T “Fizkultura harakatini kengaytirish yo‘llari” Meditsina 1998 yil.
9. N.G. Ozolin, V.I. Voronkin “Lexkaya atletika” Fiz. i sport Maskva 1989 yil.
10. Abdumalikov R. Abdullaev A, Norqulov SH “Jismoniy tarbiya bo‘imini ilmini takomillashtirish masalalari” Toshkent 1996 yil.
11. Abdumalikov R. Akromov A. YArashev K “Sog‘lomlashtiruvchi jismoniy tarbiya ishlarini tashkil qilish” Toshkent 1991 yil.

**O‘RTA MASOFAGA YUGURUVCHILARNI JISMONIY  
TAYYORGARLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH SAMARADORLIGI**

*Murodullayev Marufjon Fayzullo O‘g‘li*

*O‘zbekiston davlat jismoniy tarbiya universiteti 2- bosqich magistranti.*

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada o‘rta masofaga yuguruvchilarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini rivojlantirish samaradorligi. Umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik va uning xususiyatli tomonlari to‘g‘risida malumotlar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Engil atletikachilar, jismoniy tayyorgarlik, kuch, tezkorlik, chaqqonlik, epcillik, maxsus chidamlilik.

**KIRISH:** Mustaqillik tufayli yurtimizda jismoniy tarbiya va sport millat genofondini shakllantirish va barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash kafolatli vositasi sifatida davlat siyosati ustuvor yo‘nalishlari doirasidan joy olib, Prezidentimiz va Hukumat tomonidan qabul qilingan farmon hamda qarorlar asosida yuksak cho‘qqi sari qanot yozmoqda. Kechagi yosh sportchi bolalar, bugun nafaqat o‘zbek sportida balki Olimpiya o‘yinlari, Jahon va Osiyo chempionatlari musobaqalarida o‘z natijalari bilan faxrli shoxsupalardan joy olib yurtimiz shon–shuhratini jahon hamjamiyati oldida tarannum etmoqda.

Lekin, taraqqiyot “g‘ildiragi” to‘xtab qolishi mumkin bo‘lmaganidek, sport natijalari o‘smay qolmaydi. Binobarin, raqobatbardosh sportchilarni tayyorlash tizimi va uslublarini shakllantirish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni yaratish va ulardan foydalanish zarur bo‘ladi. Ushbu muammolar o‘z navbatida soha bo‘yicha yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlash, o‘quv–mashg‘ulot va musobaqa jarayonlarini ilmiy asosda tashkil qilish, iste’dodli sportchilarni etishtirish ko‘lamini kengaytirish muhimligiga etibor qaratadi. Albatta, bu borada so‘nggi yillarda qator ilmiy maskanlarda arzigulik ilmiy–tadqiqot ishlari amalga oshirila boshladi (A.A. Umarov, 2003; F.A. Kerimov, 2003; G.G. Arzumanov, 1998; F.P. Suslov, 2001; V.N. Seluyanov, 2007; K.T. SHakirjanova, 2009). SHunga qaramay, hali joylardagi sport maktablarida, ta’lim

muassasalarida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan sport to'garaklarida o'tkazilayotgan mashg'ulotlar, tuman, shahar va viloyatlar miqyosida tashkil etilgan musobaqalar sifati va samaradorligini etarli deb bo'lmaydi. Jumladan, engil atletika sport turi bo'yicha respublikamizda muntazam o'tkazilib kelinayotgan barcha musobaqalarda sportchilarimizni tajribalari ortib bormoqda. Lekin, ushbu sport turi bo'yicha halqaro miqyosga loyiq sport ustalari etishtirilmayapti.

Jumladan, o'rta masofaga yuguruvchilarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini rivojlantirish samaradorligini oshirish masalasi dolzarbligicha qolmoqda. Kuzatuvlar va olib borilayotgan statistik ma'lumotlar hamda ilmiy tadqiqotlar (A.M. Achilov, 2008) natijalari shundan dalolat bo'ladiki, umumta'lim o'rta maktab, AL, KXMIlari hatto oliy o'quv yurtlarida engil atletika to'garaklarida shu sportning alohida turlari (qisqa, o'rta va uzoq masofalarga yuguruvchilar, uzunlikka va balandlikka sakrovchilar, nayza, bosqon va disk uloqtiruvchilar va hakoza) bo'yicha maxsus ixtisoslashgan "maktab"lar deyarli yo'q. Mashg'ulotlar ko'p yillik sport tayyorgarligining davriyligi, tabaqalashtirilgan uslublar va vositalariga didaktik tarkibda asoslanmaydi. Ushbu muammo, ayniqsa o'rta masofaga yuguruvchi sportchilar tayyorlash jarayoniga taaluqlidir. Agar engil atletikaning mazkur ixtisosligi bo'yicha o'quv-mashg'ulot va takomillashtiruv guruhlarida shug'ullanayotgan sportchilarning tayyorgarlik davrida mansub umumiy jismoniy va maxsus jismoniy bosqichlarida o'tkazilayotgan mashg'ulotlar mazmuni, hajmi, shiddati va yo'nalishi nisbatan maqsadga muvofiq deb tan olinsa, tayyorgarlikning musobaqa oldi bosqichi zamon talablari darajasida shakllanmagan. Mazkur jarayonning dasturi ayniqsa, jismoniy tarbiya va sportga ixtisoslashgan OO'YUlar hamda fakultetlarining funksional faoliyatiga (o'quv yili, o'quv rejasi, o'quv jadvali, o'quv-mashg'ulot yuklamalari) ilmiy asosda moslashtirilib ishlab chiqilmagan. Binobarin, o'rta masofaga yuguruvchi sportchi talabalarni oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim muassasalari sharoitida musobaqalarga tayyorlash masalasi ilmiy ob'ekt sifatida o'ta dolzarb nazariy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jismoniy tayyorgarlik o`quv-trenirovka jarayonining muhim bo`limi hisoblanadi. Jismoniy tayyorgarlik organizmning funktsional imkoniyatlari umumiy darajasini oshirish, har tomonlama jismoniy rivojlantirish, sog`liqni mustahkamlash bilan uzviy bog`liq bo`lgan jismoniy qobiliyatlarni tarbiyalash jarayonidir. Jismoniy tayyorgarlik umumiy va maxsus tayyorgarlikka bo`linadi. O`quv-trenirovka ishida umumiy va maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarlik vazifalari uzviy bog`liqdir.



Sportchilarning umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik jismoniy qobiliyatlarini har tomonlama tarbiyalash, umumiy ish qobiliyatini oshirish vazifalarini hal qiladi. Umumrivojlantiruvchi mashqlar va shug`ullanuvchilar organizmiga umumiy ta'sir ko`rsatuvchi sportning boshqa turlaridan olingan mashqlar bunda asosiy vosita sifatida qo`llaniladi. Bunda mushak paylarining rivojlanishi va mustahkamlanishiga, ichki a'zo va tizimlar funksiyasining takomillashishiga, harakatlar koordinatsiyasi va harakat sifatlari umumiy darajasining ortirilishiga erishiladi.

Umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlikni oshirish maqsad maqsadida qo`llaniladigan ko`pgina mashqlar organizmga har tomonlama ta'sir ko`rsatadi, ayni chog`da ularning har biri u yoki bu sifatlarni ko`proq rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo`ladi. Jumladan, baland-past joylarda uzoq muddat yugurish ko`proq chidamlilikni, qisqa masofalarda jadal yugurish esa tezlikni rivojlantirishga, gimnastika mashqlari chaqqonlikni o`stirishga qaratilgandir. Bu mashqlar mashg`ulotning tarkibiy qismiga, ulardan ba'zilari esa ertalabki mashg`ulotga kiritiladi. Maxsus jismoniy

tayyorgarlikning maqsadi - sportchi uchungina xos bo`lgan jismoniy sifatlar va funktsional imkoniyatlarni rivojlantirish hamda takomillashtirishdan iboratdir.

O`rta masofaga yuguruvchilarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini rivojlantirishda, ularning bajarayotgan harakati intensivligining, barqaror turishi bilan ifodalanadi. Mushaklar ishining yuksak intensivligi jismoniy faollikning yuqori bo`lishi bilan ifodalanadi. Bunday faoliyat muayyan jismoniy yuklamani amalga oshirish bilan bog`liq bo`lib, vegetativ jarayonlar, birinchi navbatda, modda almashinuvi, nafas olish va qon aylanishidagi jiddiy funktsional o`zgarishlar bilan davom etadi. Shuning uchun sportchilarning jismoniy tayyorgarligi ularning faoliyati harakatini hisobga olgan holda shunday tashkil qilinishi kerakki, bu ularning texnik va taktik mahoratini takomillashtirish uchun asos bo`lsin. Ko`proq muayyan jismoniy sifatlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan maxsus mashqlar yordamida yo`l-yo`lakay ayrim texnik usullar ijrosini takomillashtirish mumkin. Buning uchun, odatda, bajarish karakteri va tuzilishiga ko`ra u yoki bu texnik usul yohud uning alohida elementlariga o`xshash bo`lgan maxsus mashqlar qo`llaniladi. Jismoniy tayyorgarlik mashg`ulotlarida ko`proq takroriy, tizimli, individual o`tkaziladigan musobaqa uslublari qo`llanib turadi. Yillik trenirovka siklida avval umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik, keyin shu asosda maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarlik ko`rish tavsiya qilinadi. Engil atletika bilan ko`p yil shug`ullanish mobaynida umumiy va maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarlik nisbati, shuningdek, ularning muayyan mazmuni, sport mahoratini o`stirish yuzasidan maxsus tayyorgarlik salmog`i asta-sekin ortib borish tomon o`zgartirilayotir. Engil atletikachilarning umumiy va maxsus jismoniy tayyorgarligida kuch, tezkorlik, chaqqonlik, epchillik va ayniqsa, maxsus chidamlilik asosiy o`rin tutadi. SHu jismoniy sifatlar sportchilarning harakat imkoniyatlari darajasini ifodalaydi. O`rta masofaga yuguruvchilarni jismoniy tayyorgarligini rivojlantirishda, jismoniy sifatlarni tarbiyalash yagona trenirovka jarayonining bir qismidir.

**ADABIYOTLAR RO`YXATI**

1. To`xtaboev N.T., Shakirjanova K.T., Soliev I.R., Uzoq masofalarga yugurish uslubiyati, O`quv qo`llanma. –Toshkent: 2016 y. 186 b.
2. Olimov M.S. Soliev I.R. va boshqalar. Yengil atletika nazariyasi va uslubiyati. Darslik. Toshkent. 2018 y. 882 b.
3. Olimov M.S., Soliev I.R. Haydarov B.Sh. Sport pedagogik mahoratni oshirish (Yengil atletika). Darslik. Toshkent. 2018 y. 342 b.
4. М.С. Олимов. Ўрта масофага югурувчи спортчиларда жисмоний тайёргарлик даражасини шаклланиш динамикаси. Fan-sportga. Ilmiy nazariy jurnal. 2021 й. 2-сон. 16-18б. e-mail: [fan\\_sportga@uzdjtsu.uz](mailto:fan_sportga@uzdjtsu.uz)



**DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE HOUSEHOLDS  
AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

*Muydinov Bahodirjon Numanovich*

*Andijan State University, Department of Economics, etc.*

*associate professors, i.f.n.*

**Annotation:** The article is devoted to the development of entrepreneurship in households and their financial support. The article examines the issues of efficient use of land in households, the development of entrepreneurship in households and financial support for entrepreneurship in the context of the 3rd phase of economic development.

Keywords: Land, landowners, increase the income of the population, entrepreneurship, crafts, financial support, investment, necessary equipment, smart work, self-sufficiency.

**Аннотация:** статья посвящена вопросу развития предпринимательства и его финансовой поддержки в домашних хозяйствах населения. В статье изучены вопросы эффективного использования земельных участков в квартирах населения, развития домашнего предпринимательства и финансовой поддержки предпринимательства населения в условиях 3-й фазы экономического развития.

**Ключевые слова:** сельхозугодья, сельхозугодья землевладельцев, повышение доходов населения, предпринимательство, ремесло, финансовая поддержка, сбор средств, необходимое оборудование, работа с интеллектом, самообеспечение.

**Annotation:** the article is devoted to the issue of entrepreneurship development and their financial support in the households of the population. In the article, the issues of effective use of land plots in the population's Apartments, development of household entrepreneurship and financial support of the population's entrepreneurship have been studied in the conditions of the 3rd phase of economic development.

**Keywords:** farmland, farmland landowners, increase the income of the population, entrepreneurship, crafting, financial support, fundraising, necessary equipment, work with intelligence, self-feeding.

**Introduction** The main goal of all reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to increase the income of the population, improve their living conditions, increase the efficiency of the use of available opportunities. In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to pay special attention to increasing the efficiency of the use of available land in households, the development of entrepreneurship in households and their financial support.

This requires, first of all, training of all segments of the population in entrepreneurial skills, opening up opportunities for them to use types of entrepreneurship based on the characteristics of the region, and understanding of bank loans provided for their financial support.

In order to accelerate the development of the economy in Uzbekistan, increase incomes and bring the country to the level of developed countries as soon as possible, it is necessary to involve the population in entrepreneurship, efficient use of available land and financial support.

On the issue of employment and increase of incomes of the population in Andijan region, President Sh.M.Mirziyoev during his visit to Andijan region said: "... Andijan is densely populated. One or two factories cannot employ even one percent of the population. Here people can be fed only through entrepreneurship, crafts. If we invest in homes, provide the necessary equipment and teach people to work smart, people will be able to feed themselves

She buys things for the house, brings books to her child, pays taxes, electricity, and the budget. After a year, the money we spent will be doubled. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there. " In fact, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Andijan region is characterized by high population density and small land area. A special approach is required to the region, which accounts for 10% of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The population of Andijan region, along with other regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is hardworking and intelligent. I believe that attracting the

population to entrepreneurship and directing them to the effective use of bank loans will bring good results. It should be noted that services that are sometimes considered a trivial element in the quality of any service on the route can become a major problem when performing these services. In all of the classifications mentioned above, we can draw conclusions from separate analyzes.

Most importantly, when designing a tourist route, the route documents are required to clearly describe the quality levels of the route. Defining areas of entrepreneurship in households, focusing on the formation and development of entrepreneurial skills in the population, defining areas of entrepreneurship in households based on family members and household conditions, improving the efficiency of preferential bank loans for financial support of entrepreneurship and development of entrepreneurial skills in the population for the purpose of Uzbekistan

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. PP-54 "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of land use, as well as financial support for entrepreneurial initiatives of the population" was adopted on December 16, 2021. According to it, the procedure for allocating loans on preferential terms for the development of entrepreneurship in households is established.

However, I believe that in the current context of liberalization and development of the economy, the reason for writing this article is the lack of information about the opportunities for the development of entrepreneurship in households and their financial support.

Analysis of the literature on the subject

A number of our scientists have opinions on the development of entrepreneurship and financial support for households in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Including i.f.d., prof. BB Berkinov in his pamphlet "Foreign experience of family business and directions of their use" "...

In a market economy, family business is the most common sector of the economy, the development of which has a significant impact on economic growth, gross domestic product, mainly employment and income. We are talking only about quantitative indicators - this factor is inherent in the market and requires the priority development

of modern market infrastructure. This will help protect entities in the area from the economic crisis. ” expressed the idea that.

Economists A.Olmasov and M.Sharifkhodjaev noted that "Entrepreneurship is not only a factor of earning money, but also a factor of earning income through creative activities."

In his research, SS Sobirjanov described "an entrepreneur is a natural and legal person who operates economically on a risk basis, quickly adapts to the changing environment, acts involuntarily for the benefit of others and is able to innovate."

In his research, IM Khasanov said, "Given that the main obstacle to family business is the lack of financial resources, it is advisable to allocate the necessary funds for families who want to start their own business and thus increase the role of financial institutions to develop family business." . ” expressed the idea that.

Z. Xudoyberdiev, K. Xomitov, A. Murodov, F. Muxamedov, M. Temirov, P. Saidkhodjaevs in their book "Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship and Business" wrote: it is possible. ” expressed the view that.

In her booklet Problems of Improving the Use of Public Financial Resources in the Development of Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan, N.J. Mahmudova said: -

Entrepreneurship training, organization of business secrets and courses on organizational, economic, marketing, financial, tax, customs issues; - Formation of a system of measures that will open the way for entrepreneurs to use digital technologies; - Creation of an online platform of courses on entrepreneurship training;

Preferential business financing, which is especially important for starting new business projects; "Creating a favorable business environment depends not only on supportive policies at the national level, but also on measures taken by regional and local governments." put forward the idea that.

However, the issue of business development and financial support in households has not been studied separately.



However, the issue of business development and financial support in households has not been studied separately.



### Research methodology

The methodology of scientific research is the decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development and financial support of entrepreneurial activity in households and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

“Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of land use, as well as additional measures to financially support entrepreneurial initiatives" dated December 16, 2021 and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to develop family business and expand income" Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 2021 No. PP-55 "On measures to organize the activities of assistant governors on the development of entrepreneurship, employment and poverty reduction in the neighborhood" No. PP-31, 2021 03 are the decisions of December.

### Analysis and results

“We are living in very difficult years. Every day you have to research, strive and work towards the ultimate goal. If we do not support entrepreneurs, create conditions for them, increase the number of entrepreneurs, the local budget in cities and districts will not increase. No matter how much we invest, no matter how many decrees and conditions are created, if the lower-level leaders do not change their worldview and work as friends with the entrepreneur, there will be no results, ”the head of state said.

Ensuring the implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 16, 2021 PP-54 "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of land use, as well as financial support of entrepreneurial initiatives", further improve the formation and development of entrepreneurial skills , increasing the income of the population and ensuring the stability of their income, as well as their financial support is one of the most pressing issues today.

According to this decision, on the basis of the conditions set out in the family business development programs for lending to horticultural projects:

a) landowners (ownership of household plots):

as a rule, 100 heads of poultry, 5 - 10 heads of turkeys, 20 heads of rabbits, 5-6 heads of sheep and goats, 5 beehives, intensive fish farming, as well as the construction of compact greenhouses, "field shops", artesian wells dig;

small intensive horticulture, lemon growing and viticulture;

loans for melons, legumes, oilseeds, potatoes and vegetables.

It is obvious that loans will be allocated for the development of poultry, livestock, beekeeping, intensive fishing, construction of greenhouses, field shops, improvement of artisanal wells and the development of horticulture and agriculture.

If we achieve the targeted use of these loans, we will be able to provide employment and income to the unemployed and low-income population. For this purpose, as specified in this resolution, home-grown poultry eggs, livestock meat, milk, wool products, bee products such as honey, wax, fish products from intensive fish farming, greenhouse tomatoes, cucumbers, bell peppers, orchards. fruit

I believe that it is necessary to pay special attention to the centralized procurement of agricultural products and agricultural products, the organization of their export, the organization of processing. Because the majority of our population has the skills to grow crops, the skills to sell them are not sufficiently formed. I also think it is important to organize the purchase at market prices whenever possible. Because if the population has the opportunity to earn income from their activities, it will be easier to get into it, the desire to earn more from it.

In my opinion, it is expedient to spend part of the subsidies allocated by the state to increase the price of products purchased from the population. I believe that the more opportunities we have to increase their income, the more opportunities we will have to develop.

) on the recommendation of the assistant district (city) khokim (hereinafter - the assistant khokim) on the development of entrepreneurship, employment and poverty reduction 300 mln. soums without collateral.

This will allow Tomorqa Xizmati LLC to purchase seeds and seedlings, motocultivators and minitractors, incubators, and provide unsecured loans of up to 300

million soums for working capital. This will provide the population with cheap, high-quality seeds and seedlings, as well as chickens, provide quality services, as well as the ability to achieve quality in the purchase of their products.

) loans will be provided to leading business entities to replenish working capital for the cultivation of agricultural products on a cooperative basis in the homesteads and the purchase of grown products.

The allocation of loans to leading businesses to grow agricultural products on a cooperative basis and to replenish working capital for the purchase of agricultural products, as I mentioned above, will provide an opportunity to purchase home-grown products at market prices. In this way, it is possible to increase the interest of the population in entrepreneurship, to develop entrepreneurial skills, to improve their living conditions by increasing their income, in short, to live in harmony with society and the state.

In addition, as stated in the decision. Until January 1, 2026 by the Fund:

In order to guarantee the purchase of home-grown products, businesses that have established cooperation with landowners will receive a subsidy of 30% of the cost of equipping warehouses, as well as the purchase of drying, sorting and packaging equipment, but not more than 150 million soums.

This will create a guarantee for the purchase, storage and processing of products grown on the lands of the population, and will create an opportunity for our population to earn a steady income. This means that a large part of the population has the opportunity to find permanent employment, increase their income and live in harmony with the state.

the procedure for reimbursing part of the cost of drilling and vertical irrigation wells, purchase and installation of drainage devices from rivers, canals and other water bodies for irrigation of heavy farmland and decommissioned areas of water supply.

The above principles are important and purposeful in the development of ecotourism. An ecoeducated person, moving away from nature, becomes emotionless. Similar people bring flowers of



lilac to their house without feeling the beauty of flowers, fill their houses with portraits of birds,

without feeling the brightness of birds in nature. Through this path, he moves away from nature and

becomes spiritually impoverished. In the formation of environmental knowledge and culture, an

additional following system should also be implemented;

Environmental education-the natural wealth of the planet and careful attention to the nearspace, education of mankind with environmental processes and primary education.

At the same time: 50 billion soums will be allocated from the State budget to the Fund in 2022 for the measures specified in this paragraph;

Until January 1, 2026, funds will be transferred annually from the State Budget to the Fund to cover part of the cost of drilling vertical irrigation wells for irrigation of heavy lands and decommissioned lands, purchase and installation of drainage facilities from rivers, canals and other water bodies.

Allocation of subsidies for water supply will allow to supply water to households in areas where water is scarce and difficult to reach. If there is no water, there is no opportunity to engage in farming, gardening and even livestock.

Conclusions and suggestions

In today's rapidly developing economy, in order to provide the population with permanent employment, to take measures to increase their income, it is necessary, first of all, to ensure the targeted use of loans allocated for the development of entrepreneurship and financial support.

There are more than 7,300 cultural heritage sites in the country, of which more than 4,300 are archeological sites. Today, there are more than 370 tourist facilities of

local, national and international importance in the region. They are mainly religious,

archeological, historical monuments and relics, sacred sites, museums, recreation and ecotourism sites. The share of monumental art objects in the tourist potential of Andijan region is 33% and the share of architectural monuments is 32%. There are also enough monuments to offer archeological tourism for tourists visiting the region.

To do this, I think it is advisable to organize training courses, create training manuals, and to create practical skills for teachers and students to acquire skills in the products they want to grow or care for in their homes.

At the same time, in order to increase the efficiency of loans for the development of poultry, livestock, beekeeping, intensive fishing, construction of greenhouses, field shops, improvement of artisanal wells and the development of horticulture and agriculture. , milk, wool products, bee products such as honey, beeswax, fish products from intensive fish farming,

think it is necessary to pay special attention to the centralized purchase of greenhouse-grown tomatoes, cucumbers, bell peppers, orchards and agricultural products, their export, processing. Because the majority of our population has the skills to grow crops, the skills to sell them are not

also think that it is necessary to organize the purchase at market prices whenever possible. Because if the population has the opportunity to earn money from their activities, it will be easier to get into it, the desire to earn more from it.

In my opinion, it is expedient to spend part of the subsidies allocated by the state to increase the price of products purchased from the population. I believe that the more opportunities we have to increase their income, the more opportunities we will have to develop.

.According to current data, 64% of Uzbekistan's territory is desert and hilly. There are currently 55 registered tourist resources in the region. It is certain that these resources are on 14 separate topics, and that the vast desert nature, the life of the desert people, the flora and fauna of the desert can be used to develop local

tourism and international tourism comes. As mentioned above, these tourist routes will definitely include service areas, maintenance, tent seasonal camps, exotic excursions (on camels, horses, donkeys, carts). National food outlets will be established. Naturally, all of these services are provided by locals

Tomorqa Xizmati LLC will be able to purchase seeds and seedlings, motocultivators and minitractors, incubators, and provide unsecured loans of up to 300 million soums for working capital. This will provide the population with cheap, high-quality seeds and seedlings, as well as chickens, provide quality services, as well as the ability to achieve quality in the purchase of their products.

The allocation of loans to leading businesses to grow agricultural products on a cooperative basis and to replenish working capital for the purchase of agricultural products, as I mentioned above, will provide an opportunity to purchase home-grown products at market prices.

In this way, it is possible to increase the interest of the population in entrepreneurship, to develop entrepreneurial skills, to improve their living conditions by increasing their income, in short, to live in harmony with society and the state.

This will create a guarantee for the purchase, storage and processing of products grown on the lands of the population, and will create an opportunity for our population to earn a steady income. This means that a large part of the population has the opportunity to find permanent employment, increase their income and live in harmony with the state.

Allocation of subsidies for water supply will allow to supply water to households in areas where water is scarce and difficult to reach. If there is no water, there is no opportunity to engage in farming, gardening and even livestock.

**LIST OF USED LITERATURE.**

1. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev during his visit to Andijan region.
2. Speech by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a video conference on April 8, 2021 on the priorities for the development of entrepreneurship and employment in the regions.
3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 16, 2021 No. PP-54
4. Scientific electronic journal "Economy and Innovative Technologies". № 4, July-August, 2018
5. Olmasov A., Sharifkhojaev M. Economic theory. T ..: Mehnat, 1995. 192 p.
6. Author's abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics: - 2021
7. Abstract of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics N .: - 2021.
8. Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship and Business: -t.; "ilm ziyo", 2014 - 342 p.
9. NJ Mahmudova's pamphlet "Problems of improving the use of public financial resources in the development of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan."
10. Poziljanov Xumoyunmirzo, & Akhmedov Jasurbek. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISTIC ROUTES AND THEIR BRIEF HISTORY. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(2), 78–82.

**INGLIZ TILI DUNYO TILI SIFATIDA TUTGAN O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI**

*Ergashova Munira Toshtemirovna*

*119-maktab o'qituvchisi*

**Annotatsiya:** Zamonaviy dunyoda ingliz tilining rolini o'rganar ekanmiz, zamonaviy ingliz tilining bir nechta variantlari mavjudligini ta'kidlash joiz, ammo ularning orasida ikkitasi alohida mavqega ega, bular: Britaniya va Amerika variantlaridir. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilining dunyoda tili sifatida tutgan o'rni haqida so'z yuritamiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ingliz tili, millatlararo, xalqaro aloqalar, predmet, tushuncha, tajriba, metodika.

**Kirish:**

Hozirgi kunda ingliz tili o'ziga xos mavqega ega va lingua franca - butun insoniyatning millatlararo muloqot tiliga aylanib bormoqda. Ammo yarim asr oldin ingliz tili xalqaro tillardan biri edi. Bugungi kunda ingliz tili nafaqat Evropada, balki butun dunyoda millatlararo muloqot tili mavqeini mustahkamladi. Afrikaning bir qator mamlakatlaridagi fransuzlar, sobiq Sovet Ittifoqi mamlakatlaridagi ruslar kabi boshqa tillar o'z mavqeini saqlab turadigan mintaqalar hanuzgacha mavjud. Shu bilan birga, xalqaro aloqalarda ingliz tilidan kengroq foydalanish tendentsiyasi mavjud. Hozirgi kunda ingliz tili O'rta asrlarda Evropada Lotin tili o'ynagan rolni o'ynaydi.

**Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya:**

Amerika va Britaniya versiyalari har xil til emas, bular zamonaviy ingliz tilining ikki variant hisoblanadi, nutq jarayonida ularning rivojlanishining umumiy qonuniyatlari o'rtasidagi farqlarni aniqlash muhimdir. Britaniya versiyasining ahamiyati va zamonaviyligi, an'anaviy ravishda dunyoning aksariyat mamlakatlarining ta'lim tizimida o'quv predmeti sifatida ishlatilishi bilan izohlanadi. Shu bilan birga, hududiy jihatdan ingliz tilining rivojlanishi va qollanilishi bir xil bo'lolmaydi. Fonetik va leksik xususiyatlarning butun qatori Angliya, Kanada, Avstraliya va boshqalarning rezidentlari nutqi bilan ajralib turadi, ammo bu xususiyatlar deyarli

og'zaki nutqda bir-birini tushunishga xalaqit bermaydi va yozma nutqda umuman aralashmaydi.

Adabiy ingliz deb ataladigan tushuncha ham shunday. Ingliz tili asosida shakllangan sozlarning eng muhimi: pidgin-inglizcha (pidgin english) - 18-asr boshlarida paydo bo'lgan, Xitoy, Yaponiya va Kaliforniyada keng qo'llanilgan; bichlamar (beach-la mar) - Tinch okeanining orollarida ishlatiladi; Cru English (kru-inglizcha) - Liberiya va Gvineyada ishlatiladi.

Aniq bir til qachon paydo bo'lganini aniqlash har doim ham qiyin, lekin ingliz tilida biz hech bo'lmaganda bu alohida hodisa sifatida paydo bo'lgani xususida mulohalar yuritishimiz va bu haqda gapirishning mantiqiy ekanligini aytishimiz mumkin. Bu davr haqida aniq bir narsa deyish juda qiyin, ammo biz aniq bilamizki, nemis bosqinchilari Buyuk Britaniyaga beshinchi va oltinchi asrlarda Evropaning shimoliy-g'arbiy sohilida Buyuk Britaniyada joylashdilar va joylashdilar.

Ular nemis tillarida gaplashdilar (keyingi golland, friz, nemis va skandinaviya tillariga), ammo biz ularning nutqi qo'shnilarining nutqidan qanchalik farq qilganini hech qachon bilmaymiz. Shunisi e'tiborga loyiqki, ko'chmanchilar bir xil tilda gaplashishlari mumkin. Ushbu davrning lingvistik holati to'g'risida juda kam ma'lumotga ega bo'lishning sababi, oldingi davrlarning german tillariga bag'ishlangan yozma arxivlar yoki hujjatlar yo'qligi. Turli lahjalar paydo bo'lishi, unchalik ahamiyatli bo'lmas-da, VII-IX asrlarga oid hujjatlarni ko'rish mumkin. Ularning barchasi IX asrda Buyuk Alfred ingliz deb nomlagan tilga tegishli edi.

### **Natijalar:**

Keyingi bosqinchilar skandinaviyaliklar edi. IX asrning o'rtalaridan boshlab, norveg bosqinchilari Britaniyada, asosan shimoliy va sharqiy mintaqalarda joylashdilar va XI asrda Daniya qiroli Canute ingliz taxtiga o'tirdi. Skandinaviyaliklarning nutqi ingliz tiliga katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi, buni ularning tillaridan olingan so'zlardan ko'rish mumkin. Ularning orasidagi o'xshashliklar qadimgi ingliz va bosqinchilarning tili o'rtasida umumiylik bo'lgan degan ma'noni anglatadi. Ba'zi so'zlar, masalan, berish, ingliz va skandinaviya tillarining grammatik tuzilishlarining o'ziga xos "kesishishi" ni ko'rsatadi.

Va ularning orasidagi o'xshashliklar juda katta bo'lsa-da, aksariyat hollarda so'zning kelib chiqishini aniq aniqlash mumkin emas. Biroq, bu ta'sir keyingi yirik tarixiy va madaniy inqilob - Norman istilosi oxirigacha yozma tilda aks etmaydi.

Maxsus kuzatishlarimiz va o'tkazilgan tajribamiz asosida quyidagi xulosalarga keldik: o'yintopshiriqlardan foydalanish chet til o'qitishning amaliy, tarbiyaviy, umumta'limiy va rivojlantiruvchi maqsadlarini amalga oshirishda samarali vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi; o'quvchilarning xorijiy tilda fikr bayon etish(gapirish)ga nisbatan psixologik salbiy kechinmalarini bartaraf etishga imkon beradi, o'quvchilarga mustaqil fikrlashni o'rgatadi, nutq malakalarini egallashni o'zlashtiradi, maqsadga erishish, g'alaba qozonishga undaydi, tilni kommunikativ metodika asosida o'rganishga imkon beradi, barcha o'quvchilarni darsga jalb qilishga, qiziqishlarini yanada orttirishga, dars samaradorligini ko'tarishga salmoqli hissa qo'shadi.

#### **Muhokama:**

Bilim, ko'nikma va malaka chet til o'rganishda o'ziga xos munosabat kasb etadi va bu o'quv predmetining xususiyatini aks ettiradi. Nutqda fikrni ifodalash yoki ifodalangan fikrni tushunib olish uchun til materialini qo'llay bilish talab etiladi. Bunga erishish uchun til vositalari bilan nutq mazmuni orasida mustahkam va moslashuvchan aloqa, S.Setlin ta'biri bilan, assotsiatsiya o'rnatilishi kerak bo'ladi.

Nutqiy malaka tarkibida til ko'nikma shakllantiriladi. Grammatik ko'nikmani hosil qilish uch bosqichli metodik davr hisoblanadi: 1) taqsimot bosqichi yangi grammatik birlikni tushuntirish (nutq namunasida taqdim etish), tushuntirish va dastlabki grammatik amallarni bajarishdan iborat. 2) grammatika mashqlarini bajarish. Bu bosqich asosan ko'nikma hosil qilishga qaratiladi. 3) grammatik hodisani nutq faoliyati turlarida qo'llanilish bosqichi. Aytilganlardan a'yon bo'ladiki, grammatika bilimlarni singdirish uchun emas, balki ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Yuqori sinf o'quvchilarida ingliz tili grammatik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning ilmiy-metodik tavsifini tadqiq qilishdan ko'zlanadigan yagona maqsad ingliz tili grammatikasini o'rgatish modelinikiritishdir. Nazariy model o'quvchilarning inglizcha grammatik ko'nikmalarini takomillashtirish



**Xulosa:**

O'zbekistonda uzluksiz ta'lim yosh avlodni yuqori kasbiy madaniyat, ijodiy va ijtimoiy hayotga mustaqil moslashish ko'nikmalari hamda istiqbol rejalarini belgilash va hal etish qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan. Ushbu vazifalarni bajarishda hozirgi davr talabida bo'lish ahamiyatlidir. Shuning uchun ham jamiyatning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va ilmiy taraqqiyotini o'stirishda chet tillarini yaxshi biladigan yosh avlodni tarbiyalashda chet tili, xususan ingliz tilining o'rnini juda katta. Umumiy o'rta ta'limning davlat ta'lim standarti va o'quv dasturida ingliz tilini o'qitishning maqsadlari jamiyat, davlat manfaatlari hamda talablaridan kelib chiqishi, unga muvofiq kelishi kerak.

**Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:**

1. Hasanboy Rasulov "O'qituvchilar uchun metodik qollanma kitoblari".
2. J. Jalolov. Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi, "O'qituvchi" nashriyoti. Toshkent.
3. Siddikova I.A. Metodika prepodovaniya angliyskogo yazıka. T. 2002.
4. Saydaliev S. CHet til o'qitish metodikasidan ocherklar. - N. 2004.
5. Jalolov J. Chet tili o'qitish metodikasi. - T. 1996.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS / ОГЛАВЛЕНИЯ / MUNDARIJA**

<b>№</b>	<b>The subject of the article / Тема статьи / Maqola mavzusi</b>	<b>Page / Страница / Sahifa</b>
<b>1</b>	O'ZBEKISTON FOND BOZORINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY YO'LLARI	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	"XALQ DAVLAT IDORALARIGA EMAS, DAVLAT IDORALARI XALQIMIZGA XIZMAT QILISHI KERAK" PRINSIPINI SIYOSIY TIZIMNI MODERNIZATSIYALASHDAGI O'RNI	<b>9</b>
<b>3</b>	PERSUASION TECHNOLOGY IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION	<b>17</b>
<b>4</b>	SIYOSIY HAYOTDA MA'NAVIY, MAFKURAVIY VA MA'RIFIY ISHLAR VA ULARNING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI HOLATINING TIZIMLI TAHLILI	<b>23</b>
<b>5</b>	SELF-DISCIPLINE, POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT, RATIONAL COERCION, SELF-ANALYSIS IN POLITICAL MANAGEMENT	<b>29</b>
<b>6</b>	ГЕНДИР ТЕНГЛИККА ЭРИШИШ ВА ХОТИН ҚИЗЛАРНИ ЖАМИЯТДА РЎЛИНИ КУЧАЙТИРИШ	<b>36</b>
<b>7</b>	"EXPERT ASSESSMENT" AS A METHOD OF POLITICAL MODELING AND POLITICAL PREDICTION	<b>45</b>
<b>8</b>	POVERTY, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY BETWEEN COUNTRIES	<b>52</b>
<b>9</b>	METHODS OF TIME MANAGEMENT IN POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION	<b>59</b>
<b>10</b>	POLITICAL PUBLIC RELATIONS: MEANING, IMPORTANCE AND ANALYSIS	<b>67</b>
<b>11</b>	PARETO PRINCIPLE, ALPINE METHOD, ABC ANALYSIS, FRANKLIN'S TIME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AND THEIR MODELING	<b>76</b>
<b>12</b>	PARETO PRINCIPLE, ALPINE METHOD, ABC ANALYSIS, FRANKLIN'S TIME MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AND THEIR MODELING	<b>84</b>
<b>13</b>	THE ROLE OF POLITICAL ADVERTISING IN THE PROCESSES OF POLITICAL MODELING AND THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL ADVERTISING IN MODERN SOCIETY	<b>92</b>
<b>14</b>	БҮЮК СОҲИБҚИРОН АРМИЯСИ ВА ҲАРБИЙ ҚУДРАТИ	<b>98</b>
<b>15</b>	SHARQ UYG'ONISH DAVRI VA UNING NAMOYONDALARI	<b>101</b>
<b>16</b>	BOKS SPORT TURI BILAN MUNTAZAM SHUGULLANUVCHI SPORTCHILARDA JISMONIY RIVOJLANISHINING FIZILOGIK JARAYONLARINI TAVSIFLASH	<b>118</b>
<b>17</b>	BASIC COMPONENTS OF LOCATIVE SYNTAXEMES AND ITS TYPES IN THE CONTEXT	<b>127</b>

<b>18</b>	THE PECULIARITIES OF GAMIFICATION FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS	<b>136</b>
<b>19</b>	THE WORDS THAT EXPRESS TIME IN THE WORK OF Z.M.BOBUR – “BOBURNOMA”	<b>139</b>
<b>20</b>	SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT "LOVE" IN SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS	<b>149</b>
<b>21</b>	SHARQ ADABIYOTI LEV TOLSTOY NIGOHIDA	<b>153</b>
<b>22</b>	Smart changes at Amazon.com and valuation of effectiveness of its competitive strategies during COVID-19	<b>159</b>
<b>23</b>	O‘QUVCHILARNI JISMONIY TAYYORGARLIGINI DARSDAN TASHQARI YENGIL ATLETIKA MASHG‘ULOTLARDA RIVOJLANTIRISH	<b>169</b>
<b>24</b>	O‘RTA MASOFAGA YUGURUVCHILARNI JISMONIY TAYYORGARLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH SAMARADORLIGI	<b>173</b>
<b>25</b>	DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE HOUSEHOLDS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	<b>178</b>
<b>26</b>	INGLIZ TILI DUNYO TILI SIFATIDA TUTGAN O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI	<b>189</b>



**JOURNAL OF  
NEW CENTRY  
INNOVATIONS**

**IN ALL AREAS**

