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International Multidisciplinary Conference
MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



II International Multidisciplinary Conference of Modern Scientific Research

October, 2023

ISSN: 2181-2675

XALQARO TADQIQOT LLC

www.ijournal.uz

Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

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**EKISH SXEMALARI VA MUDDATLARINING MAXSARNING
JIZZAX-1 NAVINING UNUVCHANLIGI VA UNING SAQLANISH
DARAJASIGA TA'SIRI**

Eshboboyeva Shahnoza Javliyevna

Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti magistranti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maxsarning Jizzax-1 navining tup soni va saqlanish darajasiga ekish sxemasi va muddatlarining ta'siri haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Unga ko'ra, maxsar navini mart oyining birinchi o'n kunligida 60x15x1 sxemada ekilganda unuvchanlik va uning saqlanish darajasi boshqa variantlarga nisbatan yuqori bo'lganligi aniqlandi.

Tayanch so'zlar: agrotexnika, ekish sxemasi, ekish muddati, maxsar, Jizzax-1, nav, unuvchalik.

**THE EFFECT OF PLANTING SCHEMES AND DEADLINES ON THE
UNIQUENESS OF THE JIZZAX-1 VARIETY OF MAXSAR AND ITS
DEGREE OF PRESERVATION**

Annotation: This article presents information about the influence of the planting scheme and terms on the number and conservation level of the Bush of the jizzax-1 variety of maxsar. According to him, when planting the maxsar variety in a 60x15x1 scheme in the first ten days of March, it was found that the degree of germination and its preservation was higher compared to other options.

Key words: agrotechnical, planting scheme, sowing period, maxsar, Jizzakh-1, varietal, unilateral.

KIRISH

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Bugungi kunda moyli ekinlar seleksiyasida kam suv talab qiladigan, ertapishar, serhosil, tashqi muhitning stress omillarga bardoshli yangi navlarini yaratish va ularning etishtirish texnologiyasini ishlab chiqarishga joriy etish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. «Dunyoda global iqlim sharoitining o'zgarishi natijasida mintaqadagi suv tanqisligi muammosi hamda aholi sonining yildan yilga oshib borishi, mavjud er resurslarini, jumladan, cho'l, yarim cho'l va lalmi hududlardan ham samarali foydalanishni taqozo etmoqda»¹. Maxsar issiqlik hamda qurg'oqchilikka o'ta chidamli o'simlik bo'lib, dunyoning 60 dan ortiq mamlakatlarida, asosan Hindiston, Meksika, AQSh, Xitoy, Eron, Misr, Avstraliya, Argentina, Rossiya va Qozog'istonda 3,4 mln. ga (maxsar 0,9 ga, zig'ir 2,5 ga) maydonlarda etishtirilmoqda. Ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqotlarida ajratilgan qimmatli xo'jalik belgilariga ega boshlang'ich manbalarni seleksiyaga jalb etish orqali ishlab chiqarishdagi muammolarni ijobiy hal qilish imkonini beradi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Dunyoda moyli ekinlarning turlari ko'p, lekin respublikamizda asosan g'o'zadan, Maxsardan, masxardan, er yong'oqdan, kunjutdan, zig'irdan moy olinib kelgan, so'ngi yillarda soyaga ham katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Asosan bu ekinlardan moy olishning asosiy sababi bizning tuproq-iqlim sharoitimizga aynan shu o'simliklar biologiyasi to'g'ri kelishi va iqtisodiy jihatidan ana shu turlar o'zini oqlashi etiborga olingan [5; 22-b].

Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashda, aholini yog'-moy mahsulotlariga

¹<http://faostat3.fao.org/search/oilcrops/E>

bo'lgan ehtiyojini qondirishda moyli ekinlar etishtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. «O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisi uchun ilmiy-tibbiy jihatdan asoslangan oziq-ovqat me'yorlari bo'yicha tavsiyalar»da aholining o'simlik moyiga bo'lgan tibbiy me'yor talabi bir yilga o'rtacha 6,9 kg ekanligi belgilangan [6; 45-b].

Maxsar – *Carthamus tinctorius Asteraceae* L. oilasining (murakkab gullilar *Compositae* L) *Carthamus* turkumiga mansub. *Carthamus* turkumiga 19 tur birlashib, bittasi – madaniy. 15 turi bir yillik, 1 – turi ikki yillik va 3 tasi ko'p yillik. 14 turi o'rta er dengizi xududida tarqalgan. Hamma turlari bittasidan (*C. helentoides*) tashqari barg va gul to'plamlari tikanli. Madaniy maxsar navlarida tikansiz mutantlar borligi aniqlangan. Hamma turlarning urug'ida moy saqlanadi, eng ko'p moylilik bo'yicha *C. Exyacantha* MV turi ajralib turadi. Madaniy maxsar – bir yillik o'simlik, *C.tinctorius* ni yovvoyi holatda borligi aniqlanmagan. Madaniy holda Yevroosiyo hamda Markaziy va Janubiy Amerika va Avstraliyada tarqalgan [1; 184 b].

H.Nematov ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, maxsar (*Sarthamus*) murakkabguldoshlar oilasiga mansub bir, ikki va ko'p yillik o'tsimon moyli ekin. G'arbiy va O'rta Osiyoda o'sadigan 19 ta turi ma'lum. Shundan bittasi *S.tinctorius* (bo'yoqli maxsar) madaniy hisoblanadi. Vatani Efiopiya va Afg'oniston. Yovvoyi holda o'sishi kuzatilmagan. O'rta Osiyoda qadimdan; Misr, Hindiston, Xitoyda miloddan avval, Yevropada 18 asrdan buyon etishtiriladi. Maxsar Hindiston, Turkiya, Eron, Xitoy, Yevropa, AQSh mamlakatlarida, O'rta Osiyoda faqat O'zbekistonda – Jizzax, Toshkent, Sirdaryo viloyatlarida (lalmi erlarda) ekiladi [4; 140-b].

Maxsarning jahon kolleksiya namunalarini har tomonlama o'rganish natijasida hosil savatlarining miqdori bo'yicha 17 ta, bir o'simlik mahsuldorligi bo'yicha 6 ta, urug'ining yirikligi bo'yicha 24 ta, urug' tarkibidagi moy miqdori

bo'yicha 20 ta va kompleks belgilari bo'yicha 4 ta, ya'ni, K-57 (Efiopiya), K-328 (Amerika), K-382 va K-439 (Qozog'iston) namunalari ajratib olindi. [2; 32-33-b].

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, ertapisharlik belgisi bo'yicha 6 ta (intr. 515426, intr. 515439, intr. 515443, intr. 515447 (Meksika) namunalari, intr. 48662 (Yaponiya), intr. 522099 (Kanada), shuningdek, kompleks belgilari bo'yicha intr.-515428, -515432, -515440, - 515446, -515445 (Meksika) maxsar namunalari ajratib olindi va seleksiya maskanlariga taqdim etildi [3; 197-202 b].

TADQIQOT O'TKAZISH JOYI, SHAROITI VA USLUBLARI

Ilmiy tadqiqot ishi Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti eksperimental ilmiy tadqiqot va o'quv tajriba xo'jaligida 2022-2023 yillarda o'tkazildi. Tajriba xo'jaligi Chirchiq daryosining yuqori qismida, dengiz sathidan 481 m balandlikda, $41^{\circ} 11''$ shimoliy kenglikda va $38^{\circ} 31''$ sharqiy uzoqlikda Toshkent viloyati Qibray tumanida joylashgan. Tajriba stansiyasi universitet hududidan 1500 m masofa uzoqlikda bo'lib, janub tomonidan Toshkent PTI ning kasalxonasi, sharq tomonidan Salar apig'i, g'apb tomonidan Bo'z-suv kanali, shimol tomonidan esa aholi yashash joyi bilan chegaradosh. Ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan hudud lyossimon yotqiziqlarda shakllangan tipik bo'z tuproqlar bo'lib, bu tuproqlarning morfogenetik ko'rsatkichlarini fizik-mexanik, kimyoviy va agrokimyoviy xossalarini tuproq profili bo'yicha o'rganilgan.

Tajribalar dala va laboratoriya uslubida bajarildi. Tajribalarda "Dala tajribalarini o'tkazish uslublari" (T. O'z PITI 2007 y), "Методика полевого опыта" (Б.Доспехов, 1985 й), "Методика Государственного сортоиспытания сельскохозяйственных культур" (1985, 1989), "Методы агрохимических, агрофизических исследований почвы Средней Азии" (1988) uslublaridan

foydalanilgan. Masxar ekishdan oldin tajriba maydonidagi tuproqning xajm og'irligi metall silindr yordamida, mexanik va mikroagregat tarkibi N.A. Kachinskiy, tuproqdagichirindi (gumus) miqdori I.V. Tyurin, umumiy azot Keldal, umumiy fosfor I.M. Malseva, L.P. Gritsenko bo'yicha, umumiy kaliy Simmit, xarakatchan fosfor va kaliy bir foizli ugleammoniy so'rimida, azotning nitratli shakli Grandvald-Lyaju usulida, solishtirma og'irligi piknometr usulida 0-30 sm qatlamda aniqlandi.

2022-2023 yillarda dastlabki tajribalarimizda maxsar o'simligining Jizzax-1 hamda Milyutin-114 navlarida turli ekish sxemasi va muddatlarini o'simliklarning o'sishi, rivojlanishi va hosildorligiga ta'siri o'rganildi. Bunda navlar 3 ta muddatda, ya'ni 10-mart, 20-mart va 30-martda, 3 ta Sxemada, ya'ni qator orasi 30 sm va 40 sm sxemalarida ekib o'rganildi. Variantlar soni 12 ta, qaytariqlar soni 3 ta, paykalchalar soni 36 ta. Har bir paykal yuzasi 28 m kvadrat, hisobli maydon 14 m² hisobli o'simliklar soni 20 ta.

TADQIQOT NATIJALARI

Tajribamizda maxsar o'simligining Jizzax-1 navi 2 xil sxemada 3 xil muddatda ekilgan. Amal davri boshida birinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x15x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 336,4 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 96,1 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 330,1 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 94,3 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 6,3 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,8 % ga kam o'simlik unib chiqqan. 3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 323,1 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 92,3 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 13,3 ming, dona/ga yoki 3,8 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 7,0 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,0 % ga kam o'simlik

unib chiqqan.

Amal davri boshida ikkinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x20x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 326,6 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 93,3 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 320,6 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 91,6 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 6,0 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,7 % ga kam o'simlik unib chiqqan. 3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 317,5 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 90,7 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 9,1 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,6 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 3,1 ming, dona/ga yoki 0,9 % ga kam o'simlik unib chiqqan.

Ekish sxemalari va muddatlarining Jizzax-1 navining unuvchanligi va uning saqlanish darajasiga ta'siri, o'rtacha (2022-2023 yy)

№	Ekish sxemalari, sm	Ekish muddatlari	Amal davri boshidagi tup soni		Amal davri oxiridagi tup soni	
			ming, dona/ga	%	ming, dona/ga	%
1	60x15x1	1-10.03	336,4	96,1	330,0	98,1
2		2-21.03	330,1	94,3	318,2	96,4
3		3-31.03	323,1	92,3	305,6	94,6
4	60x20x1	1-10.03	326,6	93,3	314,1	96,2
5		2-21.03	320,6	91,6	306,2	95,5
6		3-31.03	317,5	90,7	296,8	93,5

Amal davri oxirida birinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x15x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga amal davri boshidagi tup soniga nisbatan 330,0 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 98,1 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 318,2 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 96,4 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 11,8 ming,

dona/ga yoki 1,7 % ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan. 3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 305,6 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 94,6 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 24,4 ming, dona/ga yoki 3,5 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 12,6 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,8 % ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan.

Amal davri oxirida ikkinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x20x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga amal davri boshidagi tup soniga nisbatan 314,1 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 96,2 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 306,2 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 95,5 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 7,9 ming, dona/ga yoki 0,7 % ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan. 3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 296,8 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 93,5 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 17,3 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,7 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 9,4 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,0 % ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan.

Ikkala ekish sxemasini muddatlarga mos ravishda bir-biriga solishtirganimizda amal davri boshida unib chiqqan ko'chatlar soni 60x15x1 sxemada 60x20x1 sxemaga nisbatan 1-10.03 muddatda 9,8 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,8 % ga, 2-20.03 muddatda 9,5 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,7 % ga, 3-31.03 muddatda 5,6 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,6 % ga ko'p bo'lgan. Amal davri oxirida unib chiqqan ko'chat soniga nisbatan 60x15x1 sxema 60x20x1 sxemadan 1-10.03 muddatda 15,9 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,9 % ga, 2-20.03 muddatda 12 ming, dona/ga yoki 0,9 % ga, 3-31.03 muddatda 8,8 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,1 % ga ko'p bo'lgan.

XULOSA

Ushbu olingan tadqiqot natijalaridan xulosa qilish mumkinki, maxsarning

Jizzax-1 navini mart oyining birinchi 10 kunligida 60x15x1 sxemada ekilganda unuvchalik va saqlanish darajasi boshqa variantlarga nisbatan yuqori bo'lganligi kuzatish mumkin.

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**EKISH SXEMALARI VA MUDDATLARINING MAXSARNING
MILYUTIN-114 NAVINING TUP SONI VA SAQLANISH DARAJASIGA
TA'SIRI**

Eshboboyeva Shahnoza Javliyevna

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maxsarning Milyutin-114 navining tup soni va saqlanish darajasiga ekish sxemasi va muddatlarining ta'siri haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Unga ko'ra, maxsar navini mart oyining birinchi dekasida 60x15x1 sxemada ekilganda tupsoni va saqlanish darajasi boshqa variantlarga nisbatan yuqori bo'lganligi aniqlandi.

Tayanch so'zlar: agrotexnika, ekish sxemasi, ekish muddati, maxsar, Milyutin-114, nav, tup soni.

**INFLUENCE OF PLANTING SCHEMES AND DEADLINES ON THE
NUMBER AND DEGREE OF PRESERVATION OF THE BUSH OF
THE MILYUTIN-114 VARIETY OF MAXSAR**

Annotation: This article presents information about the influence of the planting scheme and terms on the number and conservation level of the Bush of the Milyutin-114 variety of maxsar. According to him, when the maxsar variety was planted in a 60x15x1 scheme in the first December of March, it was found that the tupsoni and the level of preservation were higher compared to other options.

Key words: agrotechnical, planting scheme, sowing period, maxsar, Milyutin-114, variety, number of bushes.

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Bugungi kunda moyli ekinlar seleksiyasida kam suv talab qiladigan, ertapishar, serhosil, tashqi muhitning stress omillarga bardoshli yangi navlarini yaratish va ularning etishtirish texnologiyasini ishlab chiqarishga joriy etish bugungi kunning dolzarb masalalaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. «Dunyoda global iqlim sharoitining o'zgarishi natijasida mintaqadagi suv tanqisligi muammosi hamda aholi sonining yildan yilga oshib borishi, mavjud er resurslarini, jumladan, cho'l, yarim cho'l va lalmi hududlardan ham samarali foydalanishni taqozo etmoqda»¹. Maxsar issiqlik hamda qurg'oqchilikka o'ta chidamli o'simlik bo'lib, dunyoning 60 dan ortiq mamlakatlarida, asosan Hindiston, Meksika, AQSh, Xitoy, Eron, Misr, Avstraliya, Argentina, Rossiya va Qozog'istonda 3,4 mln. ga (maxsar 0,9 ga, zig'ir 2,5 ga) maydonlarda etishtirilmoqda. Ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqotlarida ajratilgan qimmatli xo'jalik belgilariga ega boshlang'ich manbalarni seleksiyaga jalb etish orqali ishlab chiqarishdagi muammolarni ijobiy hal qilish imkonini beradi.

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«O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholisi uchun ilmiy-tibbiy jihatdan asoslangan oziq-ovqat me'yorlari bo'yicha tavsiyalar»da aholining o'simlik moyiga bo'lgan tibbiy me'yor talabi bir yilga o'rtacha 6,9 kg ekanligi belgilangan [6; 45-b].

Maxsar – *Carthamus tinctorius Asteraceae* L. oilasining (murakkab gullilar *Compositae* L) *Carthamus* turkumiga mansub. *Carthamus* turkumiga 19 tur birlashib, bittasi – madaniy. 15 turi bir yillik, 1 – turi ikki yillik va 3 tasi ko'p yillik. 14 turi o'rta er dengizi xududida tarqalgan. Hamma turlari bittasidan (*C. helentoides*) tashqari barg va gul to'plamlari tikanli. Madaniy maxsar navlarida tikansiz mutantlar borligi aniqlangan. Hamma turlarning urug'ida moy saqlanadi, eng ko'p moylilik bo'yicha *C. Exyacantha* MV turi ajralib turadi. Madaniy maxsar – bir yillik o'simlik, *C.tinctorius* ni yovvoyi holatda borligi aniqlanmagan. Madaniy holda Yevroosiyo hamda Markaziy va Janubiy Amerika va Avstraliyada tarqalgan [1; 184 b].

H.Nematov ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, maxsar (*Sarthamus*) murakkabguldoshlar oilasiga mansub bir, ikki va ko'p yillik o'tsimon moyli ekin. G'arbiy va O'rta Osiyoda o'sadigan 19 ta turi ma'lum. Shundan bittasi *S.tinctorius* (bo'yoqli maxsar) madaniy hisoblanadi. Vatani Efiopiya va Afg'oniston. Yovvoyi holda o'sishi kuzatilmagan. O'rta Osiyoda qadimdan; Misr, Hindiston, Xitoyda miloddan avval, Yevropada 18 asrdan buyon etishtiriladi. Maxsar Hindiston, Turkiya, Eron, Xitoy, Yevropa, AQSh mamlakatlarida, O'rta Osiyoda faqat O'zbekistonda – Jizzax, Toshkent, Sirdaryo viloyatlarida (lalmi erlarda) ekiladi [4; 140-b].

Maxsarning jahon kolleksiya namunalarini har tomonlama o'rganish natijasida hosil savatlarining miqdori bo'yicha 17 ta, bir o'simlik mahsuldorligi bo'yicha 6 ta, urug'ining yirikligi bo'yicha 24 ta, urug' tarkibidagi moy miqdori bo'yicha 20 ta va kompleks belgilari bo'yicha 4 ta, ya'ni, K-57 (Efiopiya), K-

328 (Amerika), K-382 va K-439 (Qozog'iston) namunalari ajratib olindi. [2; 32-33-b].

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, ertapisharlik belgisi bo'yicha 6 ta (intr. 515426, intr. 515439, intr. 515443, intr. 515447 (Meksika) namunalari, intr. 48662 (Yaponiya), intr. 522099 (Kanada), shuningdek, kompleks belgilari bo'yicha intr.-515428, -515432, -515440, - 515446, -515445 (Meksika) maxsar namunalari ajratib olindi va seleksiya maskanlariga taqdim etildi [3; 197-202 b].

TADQIQOT O'TKAZISH JOYI, SHAROITI VA USLUBLARI

Ilmiy tadqiqot ishi Toshkent davlat agrar universiteti eksperimental ilmiy tadqiqot va o'quv tajriba xo'jaligida 2022-2023 yillarda o'tkazildi. Tajriba xo'jaligi Chirchiq daryosining yuqori qismida, dengiz sathidan 481 m balandlikda, 41° 11^{II} shimoliy kenglikda va 38° 31^{II} sharqiy uzoqlikda Toshkent viloyati Qibray tumanida joylashgan. Tajriba stansiyasi universitet hududidan 1500 m masofa uzoqlikda bo'lib, janub tomonidan Toshkent PTI ning kasalxonasi, sharq tomonidan Salar apig'i, g'apb tomonidan Bo'z-suv kanali, shimol tomonidan esa aholi yashash joyi bilan chegaradosh. Ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan hudud lyossimon yotqiziqlarda shakllangan tipik bo'z tuproqlar bo'lib, bu tuproqlarning morfogenetik ko'rsatkichlarini fizik-mexanik, kimyoviy va agrokimyoviy xossalarni tuproq profili bo'yicha o'rganilgan.

Tajribalar dala va laboratoriya uslubida bajarildi. Tajribalarda "Dala tajribalarini o'tkazish uslublari" (T. O'z PITI 2007 y), "Методика полевого опыта" (Б.Доспехов, 1985 й), "Методика Государственного сортоиспытания сельскохозяйственных культур" (1985, 1989), "Методы агрохимических, агрофизических исследований почвы Средней Азии" (1988) uslublaridan foydalanilgan. Masxar ekishdan oldin tajriba maydonidagi tuproqning xajm

og'irligi metall silindr yordamida, mexanik va mikroagregat tarkibi N.A. Kachinskiy, tuproqdagichirindi (gumus) miqdori I.V. Tyurin, umumiy azot Keldal, umumiy fosfor I.M. Malseva, L.P. Gritsenko bo'yicha, umumiy kaliy Simmit, xarakatchan fosfor va kaliy bir foizli ugleammoniy so'rimida, azotning nitratli shakli Grandvald-Lyaju usulida, solishtirma og'irligi piknometr usulida 0-30 sm qatlamda aniqlandi.

2022-2023 yillarda dastlabki tajribalarimizda maxsar o'simligining Jizzax-1 hamda Milyutin-114 navlarida turli ekish sxemasi va muddatlarini o'simliklarning o'sishi, rivojlanishi va hosildorligiga ta'siri o'rganildi. Bunda navlar 3 ta muddatda, ya'ni 10-mart, 20-mart va 30-martda, 3 ta Sxemada, ya'ni qator orasi 30 sm va 40 sm sxemalarida ekib o'rganildi. Variantlar soni 12 ta, qaytariqlar soni 3 ta, paykalchalar soni 36 ta. Har bir paykal yuzasi 28 m kvadrat, hisobli maydon 14 m² hisobli o'simliklar soni 20 ta.

TADQIQOT NATIJALARI

Tajribamizda maxsar o'simligining Milyutin-114 navi 2 xil sxemada 3 xil muddatda ekilgan. Amal davri boshida birinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x15x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 279,6 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 93,2 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 271,8 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 90,6 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 7,8 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,6 % ga kam o'simlik unib chiqqan. 3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 268,5 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 89,5 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 11,1 ming, dona/ga yoki 3,7 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 3,3 ming, dona/ga yoki 0,9 % ga kam o'simlik unib chiqqan.

Amal davri boshida ikkinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x20x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 272,1 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 90,7 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 266,7 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 88,9 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 5,4 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,8 % ga kam o'simlik unib chiqqan.

1-jadval

Ekish sxemalari va muddatlarining maxsarning Milyutin-114 navining tup soni va saqlanish darajasiga ta'siri, o'rtacha (2022-2023 yy)

№	Ekish sxemalari, sm	Ekish muddatlari	Amal davri boshidagi tup soni		Amal davri oxiridagi tup soni	
			ming, dona/ga	%	ming, dona/ga	%
1	60x15x1	1-10.03	279,6	93,2	269,0	96,2
2		2-21.03	271,8	90,6	260,1	95,7
3		3-31.03	268,5	89,5	251,3	93,6
4	60x20x1	1-10.03	272,1	90,7	259,6	95,4
5		2-21.03	266,7	88,9	251,5	94,3
6		3-31.03	263,4	87,8	244,4	92,8

3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 263.4 ming, dona/ga yoki jami ekilgan urug'ga nisbatan 87,8 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 8,7 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,9 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 3,3 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,1 % ga kam o'simlik unib chiqqan.

Amal davri oxirida birinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x15x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga amal davri boshidagi tup soniga nisbatan 269,0 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 96,2 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 260,1 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 95,7

% ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 8,9 ming, dona/ga yoki 0,5 % ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan. 3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 251,3 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 93,6 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 17,7 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,6 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 8,8 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,6% ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan.

Amal davri oxirida ikkinchi sxemada ya'ni 60x20x1 da 1-10.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga amal davri boshidagi tup soniga nisbatan 259,6 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 95,4 % ni tashkil etgan. 2-20.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 251,5 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 94,3 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 8,1 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,1 % ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan. 3-31.03 muddatda tup soni gektariga 244,4 ming, dona/ga yoki unib chiqqan urug'ga nisbatan 92,8 % ni tashkil etgan va bu 1-10.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 15,2 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,6 % ga kam, 2-21.03 muddatda ekilganiga nisbatan 7,1 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,5 % ga kam o'simlik saqlanib qolgan.

Ikkala ekish sxemasini muddatlarga mos ravishda bir-biriga solishtirganimizda amal davri boshida unib chiqqan ko'chatlar soni 60x15x1 sxemada 60x20x1 sxemaga nisbatan 1-10.03 muddatda 7,5 ming, dona/ga yoki 2,5 % ga, 2-20.03 muddatda 5,1 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,7 % ga, 3-31.03 muddatda 5,1 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,7 % ga ko'p bo'lgan. Amal davri oxirida unib chiqqan ko'chat soniga nisbatan 60x15x1 sxema 60x20x1 sxemadan 1-10.03 muddatda 9,4 ming, dona/ga yoki 0,8 % ga, 2-20.03 muddatda 8,6 ming, dona/ga yoki 1,4 % ga, 3-31.03 muddatda 6,7 ming, dona/ga yoki 0,8 % ga ko'p bo'lgan.

XULOSA

Ushbu olingan tadqiqot natijalaridan xulosa qilish mumkinki, maxsar Milyutin-114 navini mart oyining birinchi dekasida 60x15x1 sxemada ekilganda tupsoni va uning saqlanish darajasi boshqa variantlarga nisbatan yuqori bo'lganligi kuzatish mumkin.

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CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN ENGLISH (MASTER'S DEGREE)

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Abstract: In an increasingly interconnected and globalized world, technical professionals must possess strong technical knowledge, effective intercultural communication, and professional skills. This master's degree thesis delves into the creative development of intercultural professional skills among technical higher education students, focusing on instruction in the English language.

Keywords: creative, education, technical, master's degree.

Introduction:

In an era characterized by globalization and rapid technological advancement, the landscape of technical professions is evolving at an unprecedented pace. Technical professionals are not only required to possess advanced technical expertise but also to navigate diverse cultural contexts, communicate effectively across borders, and collaborate within multicultural teams. The ability to seamlessly integrate intercultural competence and professional skills into their repertoire has become essential for students pursuing technical higher education. This master's degree thesis delves into the critical intersection of intercultural communication, professional skill

development, and technical education, specifically focusing on the integration of these aspects within an English-language curriculum.

Background and Rationale:

The dynamics of the contemporary job market underscore the importance of holistic skill development among technical graduates. While proficiency in technical disciplines remains a cornerstone, employers are increasingly seeking professionals who possess a broader set of competencies. These include the ability to communicate persuasively, adapt to diverse working environments, and collaborate effectively with colleagues from diverse cultural backgrounds. As English continues to be the lingua franca of international business and communication, technical higher education institutions are challenged to equip their students not only with domain-specific knowledge but also with the linguistic and intercultural tools to thrive in a globalized workforce.

Challenges and Opportunities:

Technical higher education faces the dual challenge of producing graduates who excel in their chosen fields while also being adept at navigating the complexities of multicultural interactions. Students often encounter barriers stemming from differences in communication styles, cultural norms, and language proficiency when engaging in cross-cultural scenarios. These challenges can hinder effective collaboration and innovation, limiting the potential for global impact that the modern technical field promises. However, these challenges also present opportunities for educators and institutions to develop innovative approaches that address these gaps and prepare students for the multicultural and multilingual world of technical careers.

Research Objective:

The primary objective of this study is to explore innovative strategies for

creatively embedding intercultural professional skill development within the technical higher education curriculum, with a specific focus on instruction in the English language. By examining existing literature on intercultural communication, professional skill development, and language acquisition, this research aims to identify effective methods for preparing technical students to thrive in diverse and interconnected workplaces. Additionally, this study seeks to empirically evaluate the impact of these strategies on students' intercultural competence, language proficiency, and overall professional skill set.

Significance of the Study:

This study holds considerable significance for educators, institutions, policymakers, and students alike. By addressing the gaps in intercultural communication and professional skill development within technical education, this research contributes to the enhancement of graduates' employability and success in an increasingly global job market. Moreover, it offers insights into the pedagogical practices that can bridge the gap between technical expertise and cultural literacy. The findings of this study can inform curriculum design, instructional methods, and institutional policies, ultimately fostering the growth of technically proficient professionals with a nuanced understanding of intercultural dynamics.

Outline of the Thesis:

This thesis is structured to provide a comprehensive exploration of the creative development of intercultural professional skills among technical higher education students in an English-language context. The subsequent chapters delve into the theoretical underpinnings of intercultural communication, literature review, the proposed framework, methodology, implementation of strategies, case studies, assessment, results, and conclusions. Each chapter

contributes to the overarching goal of fostering a holistic educational experience that equips technical students to excel in their careers on a global stage.

In conclusion, the integration of intercultural competence and professional skill development within technical higher education is a pressing need for preparing graduates who can navigate the complex and interconnected world of modern technical professions. This study sets out to explore innovative solutions that address this need, enhancing both the technical and cultural aptitude of aspiring technical professionals.

Conclusion:

In an era where technical professionals are expected to be global citizens, equipped not only with advanced technical skills but also with the ability to navigate diverse cultural contexts and communicate effectively, the integration of intercultural competence and professional skills within technical higher education curricula emerges as a pivotal imperative. This study embarked on a journey to explore innovative strategies for fostering the creative development of these essential skills among technical higher education students, with a specific focus on instruction in the English language.

Synthesis of Findings:

Through a comprehensive review of the literature, this study illuminated the multifaceted nature of intercultural communication and its significance within technical fields. Theoretical frameworks such as the Cultural Intelligence (CQ) model provided a lens through which to understand and approach the cultivation of intercultural competence. The integration of intercultural elements within the technical curriculum was identified as a key opportunity to bridge the gap between technical proficiency and cross-cultural effectiveness.

Implementation and Impact:

The implementation of innovative strategies, ranging from project-based learning to cross-cultural collaborations, demonstrated their potential to nurture students' intercultural competence and professional skills. The case studies highlighted the transformative experiences of students who engaged in these strategies, showcasing improved cross-cultural understanding, enhanced communication abilities, and heightened adaptability to multicultural workplaces.

Implications and Recommendations:

The significance of this research reverberates across multiple dimensions. Educators and institutions can draw inspiration from the proposed strategies to enrich technical education with intercultural dimensions, ultimately cultivating graduates capable of thriving in global technical careers. Policymakers can consider the incorporation of intercultural competence within educational standards to address the demands of an interconnected world.

Future Avenues of Exploration:

As the final chapter of this journey, this study suggests a multitude of avenues for future research and development. Long-term impact studies are warranted to assess the enduring influence of the integrated strategies on graduates' careers and contributions. Comparative studies across diverse cultural and linguistic contexts could further enhance our understanding of the universality of the proposed approaches. Additionally, investigating the roles of technology and virtual collaboration in intercultural skill development could yield insights into emerging trends.

Concluding Reflection:

In closing, this study underscores that technical education no longer operates within the confines of disciplinary silos. The integration of intercultural

competence and professional skills is a necessary evolution that prepares students for a globalized workforce. The creativity, adaptability, and empathy nurtured through such integrative approaches align seamlessly with the demands of modern technical professions. The journey from theoretical underpinnings to real-world implementation has illuminated the promise of a more holistic educational experience, one that empowers students to excel in a world where borders are increasingly blurred and collaboration knows no bounds.

As we look ahead, the resonance of this research will hopefully echo in the hallways of educational institutions, shaping the curricula of technical programs and fostering a new generation of professionals equipped to navigate the complexities of an interconnected world.

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MOLIYAVIY XISOBOTLARNING XALQARO STANDARTLARGA O'TISHIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNINI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola moliyaviy hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlarga o'tkazishda raqamli texnologiyalarning hal qiluvchi rolini o'rganadi. Globallashuv biznes landshaftini shakllantirishda davom etar ekan, standartlashtirilgan moliyaviy hisobotga bo'lgan ehtiyoj tobora ortib bormoqda. Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari (IFRS) turli tashkilotlarning moliyaviy hisobotlari o'rtasida shaffoflik va taqqoslanishni ta'minlovchi global miqyosda qabul qilingan asos sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Blokcheyn, sun'iy intellekt va ma'lumotlar tahlili kabi raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda, tashkilotlar nafaqat UFRSga muvofiqligini soddalashtirmoqda, balki moliyaviy hisobotlardan olingan aniqlik, samaradorlik va tushunchalarni ham oshirmoqda. Ushbu maqola raqamli texnologiyalar moliyaviy hisobot amaliyotini o'zgartirayotgan va xalqaro standartlarga uzluksiz rioya qilish imkonini beradigan ko'p qirrali usullarni o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Moliyaviy hisobot, Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari (IFRS), raqamli texnologiyalar, blokcheyn, sun'iy intellekt, ma'lumotlar tahlili, standartlashtirish, shaffoflik, muvofiqlik, globallashuv.

Tadbirkorlik faoliyatining globallashuvi moliyaviy hisobotda yangi

murakkablik davrini boshlab berdi. Kompaniyalar o'z faoliyatini chegaralar bo'ylab kengaytirar ekan, milliy chegaralardan tashqarida standartlashtirilgan moliyaviy hisobot amaliyotlariga bo'lgan ehtiyoj tobora ortib bormoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari (IFRS) butun dunyo bo'ylab moliyaviy muloqot uchun umumiy tilni taklif qiluvchi birlashtiruvchi asos sifatida paydo bo'ldi. IFRS ning qabul qilinishi nafaqat moliyaviy hisobotlarning shaffofligi va taqqoslanuvchanligini oshiribgina qolmay, balki investorlar, tahlilchilar va boshqa manfaatdor tomonlarning global bozorda ongli qarorlar qabul qilish qobiliyatini ham oshirdi.

Biroq, IFRSga o'tish tashkilotlar uchun, xususan, turli xil tartibga soluvchi muhitlarda turli xil buxgalteriya tamoyillari bilan ishlaydiganlar uchun juda qiyin vazifa bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu o'tish moliyaviy hisobot jarayonlari, tizimlari va ma'lumotlarni boshqarishda jiddiy tuzatishlarni talab qiladi. Raqamli texnologiyalarning asosiy roli bu erda. So'nggi yillarda raqamli texnologiyalar moliyaviy hisobotlarni amalga oshirish usulini inqilob qilib, IFRSga yanada yumshoq va samaraliroq o'tishni osonlashtirmoqda.

Ushbu maqola moliyaviy hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlarga o'tkazishda raqamli texnologiyalarning muhim rolini yoritishga qaratilgan. Blokcheyn, sun'iy intellekt (AI) va ma'lumotlar tahlili kabi texnologiyalarning kuchidan foydalangan holda, tashkilotlar nafaqat IFRSga muvofiqligini tartibga solibgina qolmay, balki yuqori aniqlikdan real vaqt rejimida hisobot berishgacha bo'lgan ko'plab afzalliklarni ham ochishlari mumkin. Ushbu maqola raqamli texnologiyalar moliyaviy hisobot amaliyotini o'zgartirib, ularni yanada tezkor va global iqtisodiyot talablariga moslashuvchi ko'p qirrali usullarni o'rganadi.

Ushbu izlanishda biz moliyaviy hisobot va raqamli innovatsiyalarning yaqinlashuvini o'rganamiz, turli texnologiyalarning moliyaviy hisobot

jarayonining turli jihatlariga ta'sirini o'rganamiz. O'z moliyaviy hisobotlarida raqamli transformatsiyani muvaffaqiyatli qo'llagan tashkilotlarning adabiyotlari va amaliy tadqiqotlarini keng ko'lamli ko'rib chiqish orqali biz tashkilotlarga tobora ko'proq raqamlashtirilgan holda xalqaro standartlarni qabul qilishning murakkab hududini boshqarishga yordam beradigan strategiyalar va eng yaxshi amaliyotlar haqida tushuncha berishni maqsad qilganmiz.

Raqamli texnologiyalar moliyaviy hisobotni qayta shakllantiradi:

So'nggi yillarda raqamli texnologiyalar an'anaviy moliyaviy hisobot amaliyotlarini buzdi va tashkilotlarga xalqaro standartlarni qabul qilishning murakkabliklarini hal qilish uchun innovatsion echimlarni taqdim etdi. Ushbu transformatsiyani boshqaradigan asosiy texnologiyalardan biri bu blokcheyndir. Blockchain-ning markazlashtirilmagan buxgalteriya hisobi tizimi moliyaviy ma'lumotlarning yaxlitligi va o'zgarmasligini ta'minlaydi, ma'lumotlarni buzish va firibgarlik xavfini kamaytiradi. Blockchain-dan foydalangan holda, tashkilotlar manfaatdor tomonlarni ishonchli moliyaviy ma'lumot manbai bilan ta'minlab, moliyaviy hisobot jarayonlarining shaffofligini oshirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, blokcheyn real vaqt rejimida auditni osonlashtiradi, muvofiqlik bilan bog'liq vaqt va xarajatlarni kamaytiradi.

Sun'iy intellekt (AI) va Machine Learning (ML) ham xalqaro standartlarga o'tishni soddalashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Sun'iy intellektga asoslangan algoritmlar ma'lumotlarni olish va tasniflash jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirishi mumkin, bu esa moliyaviy ma'lumotlarning IFRSga muvofiq to'g'ri tasniflanishini ta'minlaydi. Bu nafaqat hisobot davrini tezlashtiradi, balki inson xatolari ehtimolini ham kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, AI va ML kelajakdagi moliyaviy tendentsiyalar va potentsial xavflar haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni taqdim etadigan bashoratli tahlillar uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

Ma'lumotlar tahlili xalqaro standartlarni qabul qilishni yanada to'ldiradi. Ilg'or tahlil vositalari tashkilotlarga moliyaviy ma'lumotlaridagi yashirin naqshlarni ochishga imkon beradi, bu esa ko'proq xabardor qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Katta ma'lumotlarning kuchidan foydalangan holda, kompaniyalar o'zlarining moliyaviy ko'rsatkichlarini chuqurroq tushunishlari, yaxshilanishi kerak bo'lgan sohalarni aniqlashlari va hisobotlarini IFRS talablariga yanada samarali moslashtirishlari mumkin.

Muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish misollari:

Bir nechta tashkilotlar xalqaro standartlarga o'tishni osonlashtirish uchun raqamli texnologiyalarni allaqachon qabul qilgan. Misol uchun, chakana savdo sohasidagi transmilliy korporatsiya shaffof ta'minot zanjiri tarmog'ini yaratish uchun o'z moliyaviy hisobotlarini inventarizatsiyani baholash va oshkor qilish uchun IFRS talablariga muvofiqlashtirish uchun blokcheyndan foydalangan. Bu nafaqat muvofiqlikni ta'minladi, balki kompaniyaning axloqiy va barqaror amaliyotlar bo'yicha obro'sini oshirdi.

Moliyaviy xizmatlar provayderi murakkab moliyaviy vositalarni solishtirishni avtomatlashtirish uchun sun'iy intellektga asoslangan algoritmlardan foydalangan, bu jarayon xatolarga moyil. Shunday qilib, ular nafaqat IFRS muvofiqligiga erishdilar, balki o'zlarining moliyaviy hisobotlarining to'g'riligini ham oshirdilar, investorlar va tartibga soluvchilar o'rtasida ishonchni uyg'otdilar.

Xulosa:

Tez globallashtirib borayotgan biznes landshaftida xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlariga o'tish global miqyosda raqobatlashishga intilayotgan tashkilotlar uchun juda muhimdir. Raqamli texnologiyalar, jumladan blokcheyn,

sun'iy intellekt va ma'lumotlar tahlili integratsiyasi bu borada o'yinni o'zgartiruvchi omil ekanligini isbotladi. Ushbu texnologiyalar nafaqat muvofiqlik jarayonini soddalashtiradi, balki moliyaviy hisobotning umumiy sifatini ham oshiradi.

Tashkilotlar raqamli asrda rivojlanishda davom etar ekan, moliyaviy hisobotlarda egri chiziqdan oldinda qolish juda muhim. Raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish nafaqat xalqaro standartlarga muvofiqligini ta'minlaydi, balki kompaniyalarni o'zgaruvchan qoidalar va bozor dinamikasiga tezroq moslashishga imkon beradi. Qo'lda, ko'p vaqt talab qiladigan moliyaviy hisobot jarayonlari davri asta-sekin yangi paradigmaga o'tmoqda, bunda ma'lumotlar nafaqat muvofiqlik talabi, balki strategik aktivdir.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, moliyaviy hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlarga o'tkazishda raqamli texnologiyalarning rolini oshirib bo'lmaydi. Ushbu texnologiyalarni qo'llaydigan tashkilotlar nafaqat UFRSni qabul qilishning murakkabliklarini engish uchun yaxshi jihozlangan, balki global biznes maydonida yanada tezkor va ma'lumotlarga asoslangan kelajakka tayyor.

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LEGAL IDEOLOGY: THE SITUATION IN MODERN SOCIETY

Takhirova Sarvinoz

Abstract: This article examines how important it is to form a legal culture and, thus, the achievement of the rule of law is valuable not only for society, but also for the younger youth.

Keywords: legal ideology, legal awareness, legality, public order, society, legal norms.

Any society, based on its legal interests, should have a basic law, that is, a Constitution based on the protection of human rights. The Constitution must, first of all, protect human rights, as well as comply with the principles of the state. In our Constitution — the Constitution of Uzbekistan - it is guaranteed that the mafaats of citizens are above all. Also, the Constitution is considered the only perfect legal document that ensures the security of citizens and the state. The interests of all citizens living in our country are protected by the Constitution. In particular, as defined in article 24 of our Basic Law, "the right to life is an inalienable right of every person. An attempt on human life is the most serious crime." At the same time, according to article 28 of our Constitution: "a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to move from place to place on the territory of the Republic, to come to the Republic of Uzbekistan and leave it. The exception is the restrictions established by law." And article 40 of our charter states that "everyone has the right to qualified medical care." Article 41 is aimed at education and upbringing. That is, this article stipulates that everyone has the right to education, that every citizen is

guaranteed free general education by the state, and school work is under the control of the state.

Today, raising legal awareness and legal culture in society is one of the most important conditions for ensuring the rule of law and strengthening the rule of law. The popular legal culture means that they do not have a simple attitude to the law, but respect the legal norms. And respect for the law and its norms requires their full functioning, equality of all before them. Despite the fact that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees equal rights of people and citizens in this matter, various offenses are still committed in our country caused by incorrect and incomplete awareness of their rights by our citizens, employees of the state and public administration bodies. Unfortunately, we can observe this condition both among young people and among the elderly, both women and men. To this end, we want to say that the development of the legal consciousness of our people and the formation of their legal culture skills is as necessary as water and air. According to the data, there are an average of 13.3 crimes per 100,000 population in our country (in Tajikistan - 40, Azerbaijan - 44, Moldova - 150, Russia - 225, Kazakhstan - 240). In terms of crime, Uzbekistan is among the countries with the lowest number of crimes per one hundred thousand people. According to the authoritative non-governmental agency "international legal assessment" for 2019, Uzbekistan ranks 9th among 126 countries in terms of "order and security". This indicates that in our country the reforms aimed at reducing offenses, improving the legal culture and legal awareness of the population are going in the right direction.

In recent years, significant work has been carried out in the country on the radical reform of the national law system, the formation of a legal culture in society and the training of qualified legal personnel. A striking example is the

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the radical improvement of the system of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society", adopted in January 2019. In accordance with this decree, the personal responsibilities of the heads of ministries and departments for the timely, complete and high-quality implementation of the measures provided for by the concept are established, and appropriate instructions are given to the heads of all state bodies and organizations. In order to improve the legal culture in our society, it is necessary, first of all, to systematically and harmoniously conduct work on legal education and upbringing, to ensure the effective participation of the family, mahalla and other civil society institutions in it, to use innovative methods to increase the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, advanced and effective means of propaganda, positive experience of foreign states in this area, socio-political development of citizens. the introduction of modern methods of increasing legal knowledge in harmony with the changes, as well as the involvement of the population, is especially important to form a firm legal immunity to protect young people from malicious information. With the systematic implementation of this work, it is necessary to organize the systematic work of not only law enforcement agencies, but also employees of judicial bodies, educational institutions, in particular higher educational institutions. In this regard, it is advisable to carry out systematic and continuous work on the principle of "person - family - mahalla - educational institution - organization - Society", provided for by the decree. Most importantly, we should not forget that the implementation of the work carried out with a systematic and responsible approach is a civic duty of each of us.

Social order is a system of stable social relations between members of society, expressing the ideas of social justice, approved as a way of life as a result of the entire impact of the regulatory system.

The rule of law is a part of the public order, not only embodied as a result of the regulatory action of all social norms, but also embodied exclusively through the norms of law.

Thus, the rule of law is part of the system of public relations regulated by the norms of law.

Its action is based on all social relations regulated by the norms of law.

The peculiarities of the rule of law are that it is: planned in the norms of law; arises as a result of the application of these norms; is provided by the state; creates conditions for the organization of public relations, makes a person more free, (independent), facilitates living conditions; arises as a consequence of legitimacy;

Legality is connected with the rule of law and is carried out through it. The rule of law is a part of public order and arises only as a result of the implementation of legal norms regulating various social relations between people through legal relations. Relations between people or between citizens and state bodies are carried out by the rule of law, that is, through legal norms that consolidate the rule of law. The specificity of legality is expressed in its following principles.

The rule of law and its binding for all. All laws and regulations of this kind of the Republic of Uzbekistan are sacred and must be observed by all people. This principle is enshrined in article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "The supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan is unconditionally recognized in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The State, its bodies, officials, public associations, citizens act in accordance with the Constitution and laws."

The first President of the Republic I.A.Karimov points out that "the most important thing for me is to respect the rule of law," considering the principle of compliance with the law by everyone important in order to see Uzbekistan in a new society, in order to achieve a market economy.

The principle of uniformity of legality. This means that the legal laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are applied uniformly, all citizens are equal before the law. This is stated in article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "In the Republic of Uzbekistan, all citizens have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, achievements, personality and social status."

Strict enforcement of laws and other regulations in force on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a prerequisite for every state body, public associations, officials and citizens. But there are people and leaders in life who do not commit their illegal actions, as if the law is outdated and cannot meet the requirements of today, or under the pretext that local conditions were not taken into account in this law. If the current legislation is outdated, it is amended in accordance with the established procedure by the Oliy Majlis, the highest state authority of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Legality will be linked to the cultural level of the population, legal awareness and legal culture of state bodies and public associations, officials and citizens. The higher the legal awareness of people, the fewer cases of violation of the law.

In order to develop legal awareness and legal culture of people, as well as further development of legal education in the republic, on April 29, 2020, the

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to radically improve legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted.

In Uzbekistan, the people are widely involved in ensuring the rule of law and strengthening the rule of law. This is stated in article 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan; "the people are the only source of State power. State power in the Republic of Uzbekistan is exercised in the interests of the people and only by bodies authorized by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and laws adopted on its basis.

Legitimacy is inextricably linked to democracy. The people govern the State power through Their elected deputies, the President of the State, and the authorities and administrations they trust. It requires subordination of legitimacy to democratic orders, democratic orders, in turn, are the main condition for strengthening and developing legitimacy. This principle is enshrined in article 13 of the Constitution; "Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which its life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inviolable rights are the highest value.

Democratic rights and freedoms are protected by the Constitution and laws."

People with laws in society regulate various social relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws are implemented using appropriate methods of legality for proper application in life. Such methods are established by the State and are called guarantees of legality.

Special methods are applied to persons who have violated the rule of law and the rule of law in the Republic of Uzbekistan. These are methods of persuasion and coercion. The method of persuasion is implemented through the

explanation of laws and legal norms to the broad masses of the population, through bringing them to their consciousness and through the adoption of other educational measures. In the case of a forced method of violating laws and other legal norms, it is carried out by state authorities by taking coercive measures by their own force.

Uzbekistan is a democratic state governed by the rule of law, law enforcement agencies for the implementation and strengthening of law and order; the court, the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, justice, etc. play an important role.

Today, in the process of the formation of civil society, the achievement of the elevation of legal culture, literally the increase of legal awareness has become a requirement of the time. As long as citizens do not form a high legal mindset, various imbalances will arise. The formation of a legal culture and thereby the achievement of the rule of law are valuable not only for society, but also for the younger youth. A necessary condition for building a rule-of-law state and civil society is unconditional obedience to the laws.

In our country, the upbringing of the younger generation has risen to the level of state policy. Also among the important tasks is to educate them in the spirit of respect for the laws. Of no small importance in the construction of a legal democratic state is the fact that the younger generation is fluent in legal knowledge. The generation that has received an excellent education does not fall under the category of k offenses or crimes. He is also not influenced by various alien ideas.

Large-scale reforms are being carried out in our country to build a democratic State based on the rule of law and to form a civil society. Another of the most important signs of the rule of law — ensuring the rule of law and the

upbringing of a harmonious generation with a high level of legal awareness and culture - form the core of these reforms. The issues of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society, instilling in the minds of the population and youth of our country the spirit of respect for the laws are very important. In order for a person to consider himself legally mature, educated, first of all, he must have a spirit of respect for the norms of law established in society. Over the past years, the legal basis for the ongoing reforms has been created. The legal foundations of social and political life were consistently strengthened.

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INITIATIVE, CREATIVITY AND A CREATIVE APPROACH TO BUSINESS IN THE ACTIVITY OF A LAWYER

Takhirova Sarvinoz

Abstract: These articles analyze the personal qualities of a lawyer, in particular, initiative, creativity and Creative approach. In addition, compliance with the professional Ethics of a lawyer is analyzed, regardless of what field of law he works in. In 2009, within the framework of the project ""the project"" was created. This article lists the main conclusions made by the scientist.

Keywords: Lawyer, creativity, initiative, creative approach, Professional Ethics, rules.

Law, like other professions, imposes different professional requirements. This means that a lawyer must have the necessary set of qualities, professional knowledge, skills and abilities. Personal qualities include: high citizenship, intelligence, decency, a developed sense of duty and responsibility for the performance of their duties, dedication to their work, a sense of intolerance to offenses, justice, high humanistic orientation, compliance with professional ethics and personal integrity.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

International journal sources and scientific literature on the Internet were used in the preparation of the article. Lawyer (from lat.Jus-law) (German lawyer, English lawyer) - specialist in the field of jurisprudence, legal sciences; practical worker in the field of law. Consequently, lawyers include: people who have received a law degree; lawyers, scientists studying law; practicing specialists in

the field of law. Regardless of which area of activity a lawyer works in, he ultimately has to work with a person, with his problems and appeals, they will have to face it. And the judge, and the prosecutor, and the lawyer, and the employee of the notary office or civil registration institution, and the investigator, or the prison warden - all-all-the client of most living people will be the same people as himself. Consequently, since citizens turn to lawyers, the concern of one of them is that the situation in which they find themselves is not quite similar to the situation of others.

In many other professions, the opposite is true. For example, for engineers-restorers of buildings, builders, there are certain norms, certain norms in order for the building to be durable, safe, convenient to use. For example, for a reliable concrete structure, it will be precisely determined how much and what size gravel, stone, sand, iron (reinforcement), cement and even the amount of water that will be mixed. The builders' unwavering compliance with the same requirements is a sufficient reason for putting the structure into operation on time and in high-quality condition. Arbitrariness in this regard, violation of established norms or the introduction of untested innovations in them can cause serious problems and even lead to disasters. A person's life is complicated, contradictory in that the situations and problems he faces in this life do not fully correspond to any norm, do not resemble each other, in a word, do not have a single norm. It requires an individual approach to each of them, to find only your own solution to each problem.

When preparing a scientific article, such methods as generalization, deduction, a systematic approach, comparative legal analysis, and the study of statistical and practical material were used.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Creativity, among other characteristics, is a quality that occupies an important place in the activity of a lawyer. Because it is advisable for a lawyer to use creative ideas when working directly with citizens, in particular with persons whose rights and legitimate interests are violated, providing them with legal assistance.

Today, creativity is an important criterion of personality, a factor of its holistic development. Therefore, in the state educational policy, special attention is paid to creativity-active creativity at the intellectual level, of course, on the basis of cognition, at the present time. The mummy of the creativity of a modern personality becomes even more relevant. A developing society needs individuals who are able to think creatively, first of all - intellectually and creatively, boldly, unconventionally and in an original way, effectively solve problems. Diversity of activities in modern society

The concept of "creativity" in its content is presented as a social and status phenomenon. Creativity is a firm guarantee and reliable factor of personal development, its comprehensive improvement and productive and useful social formation. Creative, intellectually and creatively developed youth is proclaimed the mainstay of the state, the key to the successful development of society, the key to the success of the country in all areas of its development.

Creativity (creativity) is the ability to create something new, unique, a thought process that leads to new thinking, an original idea and a solution.

As can be seen from the definition given to the concept, creativity does not necessarily have to be an innate, divine gift, as well as traits of initiative, creative approach to work. While creativity is a mental process, there are bound to be inexhaustible ways and means to elevate the human mind, its development, and the use of its limitless possibilities.

Well, naturally, in the legal sphere - industries where most situations, circumstances, approaches to the phenomenon require to be exclusively and exclusively based on laws, codes, established legal norms - is there a place for creativity - "creating something new, unique". Moreover, won't every lawyer - judge, prosecutor, lawyer or notary - lead to innovations in every case ("case"), to legal arbitrariness, to anarchy?

That's the thing. When we talk about creativity, initiative and a creative approach to the work of a lawyer, we should not lose sight of the fact that all this applies within the framework of the laws, following them, even for a moment. It is clear that creativity, initiative and creativity will never lead to violation of laws, their "circumvention" or incorrect and inappropriate application, but, on the contrary, will serve a more complete, effective and correct use of the opportunities provided to a lawyer.

Creativity in the legal field is understood as a creative, maximally new approach to solving legal issues. Although this trait is actually characteristic of most lawyers, only a professional who can apply it in practice, succeeding in this, stands out among his colleagues, the number of his clients will also be correspondingly greater.

The reasons, place and ways of showing creativity in the lawyer's activity will be found at will. For example, the legislation of Uzbekistan, a country in which a number of countries, especially ours, have not created so much independent legal space, in general, in the legal sphere still has a number of shortcomings, problems and questions that are waiting for an answer. It is in this space that it is impossible for a lawyer not to approach the issue creatively, creatively, not looking for solutions to problems. This approach, which we discussed above, although it seems superficially similar, is actually the only

guarantee of the most rational solution to conflict situations, in legal situations that do not duplicate each other in subtleties, details, causes and consequences, their scale and variety of significance. From a lawyer who knows how to find such a solution, and therefore, creatively, creatively approach the situation, both clients and their managers will be grateful.

In the professional activity of a lawyer, initiative is also an important personal quality. As for the quality of the initiative in the activity of a lawyer, throughout his career, a lawyer also works in several separate areas. In particular, rulemaking, participation in scientific activities, interviews in the media, participation in legal propaganda, reaction to legislative and other regulations, etc.

Therefore, it is impractical for a lawyer to systematically deal only with existing legal norms, being content with them, in practice this is also impossible. After all, as a devotee of his profession, he naturally strives for novelty, improvement. It is in this sense that the most important activity required of specialist lawyers is rulemaking. To do this, he does not have to be elected a deputy of the Oliy Majlis or define the same activity as his profession.

It is desirable for any representative of the industry to take the initiative, show creativity and make a certain semantic contribution to the life of society through the creation of new legal norms. Otherwise, there is a suspicion that the lawyer is a mature specialist. After all, maturity is achieved by constant search, diligence, creative work. That is why a person should develop such qualities, build a successful career, using them on the spot and with benefit. Also, we should not forget that any initiative carries with it certain difficulties and responsibilities, or rather, leads to itself. For example, the development of a draft regulatory legal act is a rather complex process and requires a large amount of

mental and intellectual strength. From the moment of the initiative in this regard to the achievement of the set goal, the lawyer must timely and adequately implement all necessary measures. If he does not bring this process to an end, the initiative he has shown may even put him at a dead end in front of society and colleagues.

It is known that under the previous regime of salt fisheries, the question of citizens knowing their rights and freedoms well, studying ways to legally protect them, using methods that require justice, was as unbearable as possible, and therefore attempts were made to instill in the minds of millions of people the idea that "the state knows all the problems and decides for itself." The mass executions carried out during the salt industry empire, the outrages of millions of innocent people subjected to harsh punishments and exile without trial, are the result of the same policy - ignorance and dishonor of citizens regarding their rights and freedoms, and the system of their protection is absolutely not functioning. Even because of this, people, although not to blame, would suddenly argue vigilantly if they saw a policeman, a prosecutor, and almost no one would think of going to court.

Unfortunately, this worldview, the attitude that has been formed and tempered for almost seventy-five years, has not yet left the consciousness of some of our citizens, especially the older generation. In other words, legal illiteracy, and sometimes outright legal ignorance, is the reason that a huge number of problems arise in real life, just disagreements turn into a serious conflict. As a result, trivial domestic conflicts are followed by such terrible phenomena as hand-to-hand combat of people with serious crimes or even murder. While illiteracy, ignorance of the law does not exempt any citizen from responsibility. Thus, today one of the most important tasks is to increase legal

literacy, increase the legal culture of our citizens. One of the most reliable and effective ways to do this is legal advocacy and propaganda. To be honest, the back of many people's heads hardens, even angers when these phrases are used. A saying is a fact of life. I mean, in most cases, "legal propaganda and propaganda" is what people imagine in the heat of cancer or in the winter cold, gathering thirty or forty people in the meeting room of the district and reading a boring two-hour lecture by one person, without looking up from the paper, at the end of which the chairman of the meeting says: "if anyone has questions, then there are no questions, we should give our speaker a big thank you," many, many useless actions come, such as completing a mashwart. Taking into account that a truly creative, enterprising lawyer can cope with the same task in such a way that it becomes clear from his efforts how many people will receive a lesson for life, vital knowledge and skills.

Today's technical and technological innovations make it possible to create and put into practice many methods and techniques for the effective introduction of necessary knowledge and skills into people's minds, in particular, legal culture. This requires a lawyer-propagandist to take a creative approach to his work, to take a good initiative, to invent new ways of propaganda that are interesting to the audience.

In fact, a creative approach to your work, task should be unique for each profession. After all, without this it is impossible to imagine the development and improvement of the industry. For example, let's compare early cars and airplanes with modern cars, giant one-on-one airliners. Are there any changes in all their internal and external aspects without exception - engine power, volume, load capacity and load capacity, appearance, comfort and hundreds of other

indicators-growth-change of parameters? What is the basis of this growth, change, improvement?

Of course, engineers, designers, designers and hundreds of other professions have an indefatigable desire, creative thinking, and an unquenchable passion for innovation! That's all - a creative approach to work, task, problem solving and tasks is also an incomparable pledge and guarantee of universal progress. Such creativity, focused on creativity, cannot but be even a mandatory aspect inherent in jurisprudence.

On a large scale, this is law-making, the legal doctrine of the country, as well as the development of legal sciences, the improvement of legal practice. After all, creativity, scientific and practical research in these areas, by their influence and significance, lead to a high improvement of the concept of law in the general sense.

As for the specific area that lawyers are engaged in and the problems that have accumulated in it, we can recall, for example, the issues of corruption, the fight against it, the prevention of this evil, which seriously hinders the development of our society.

As you know, in a number of countries around the world, such as Finland, Norway, Germany, New Zealand, Singapore, this problem has already lost its relevance, the level of danger. So how did these same states achieve this result, due to which the vices that constantly bother us, such as bribery, bribery, embezzlement of the state budget, familiarity, were decisively eradicated in these societies?

The answer to these questions is obvious: lawyers from those countries are struggling with such a dangerous disease as corruption, first of all, painstakingly relying on the waist

what they started brought the same positive results. First of all, they discovered new, unexpected, effective ways, mechanisms, legal ways to rid their ranks, and then the whole society of this social evil.

Is it possible to creatively study and assimilate this foreign experience, and most importantly-based on our real state, the mentality of our people, national opportunities to implement a new initiative, methods of struggle, methods of propaganda and effective actions? In our opinion, it is not only possible, but also necessary, necessary!

Also, if we briefly touch on the professional ethics of a lawyer, then compliance with the requirements of professional ethics is ensured by the power of mental influence, public opinion I, the inner trust of a person, conscience. The specificity of professional ethics lies in the fact that it regulates the behavior of people in all spheres of life, namely in work, in the family, in relationships between people and in other relationships. Professional ethics also applies to group and interstate relations. The principles of professional ethics are universal in nature, cover all people, consolidate the basis of the culture of mutual relations of society, which is created in the process of historical development.

Any action, appeal of a person may have different content - legal, political or otherwise, but his behavioral side, moral essence are evaluated in the same level indicator. The norms of professional ethics continue to be processed in society by the force of traditions, generally accepted and supported by all discipline, public opinion. Compliance with the norms of professional ethics is monitored by everyone. In professional ethics, responsibility is moral and high, that is, it condemns or approves behavior, in the form of a moral assessment, which a person must first understand, accept sincerely and, accordingly, regulate and direct his behavior. Such an assessment should comply with generally

accepted norms and principles, generally accepted concepts of necessary and unnecessary, worthy and unworthy, and others. As for the analysis of normative legal acts concerning the rules of professional ethics of civil servants and lawyers in the international framework, in the middle of the XX century, international acts concerning the ethics of public officials and lawyers were adopted.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the above considerations and analysis of international regulations, it can be concluded that creative people who generate new ideas and approach tasks in an unconventional way are of constant interest to most employers. The qualities of creativity and creativity occupy a high place in the rating of skills, qualities required from a specialist.

Today's development boom requires every state and its citizens to systematically strive for innovation, new ideas, initiatives, unexpected approaches and solutions. A short-term shutdown or lagging behind this process will eventually lead to a significant lag, which means dependence on advanced states in all spheres.

Today's lawyer, on the other hand, keeps pace with rapidly changing times, is a full participant in it. Because almost every day in our republic alone, so many new legislative acts and legal norms are approved, and another is introduced instead of one. It's no secret that this process is also going smoothly, without flaws. In the new laws, codes, there are, if desired, repetitive or contradictory norms, contradictory prescriptions. In order to raise, discuss in detail and effectively resolve these and similar issues, to reform our legislation, the national legal system, we need both air and water, legal personnel with creative, research, initiative abilities. That's right - only creative lawyers who are

able to boldly promote new ideas and initiatives play a decisive role in the formation of our country among the developed countries in the field of law.

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ARTISTIC FEATURES OF THOMAS HARDY'S NOVEL "TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES"

Trapova Gulira'no Nabijon qizi

Abstract: This article highlights a relationship that exists between the symbolical sacrifice of Tess at Stonehenge and her association with fertility, ritual, and mythic cycles of seasonal death and rebirth in Thomas Hardy's Tess of the d'Urbervilles.

Keywords: Mythology, hitherto, omnipotent, benevolent, incarnate, deity, kinship, garner, cart, reckless.

“Tess of the d'Urbervilles” is Thomas Hardy’s most well-known novel, and to this day still attracts analytical attention. Literary scholars and critics have found many different subjects of interest, mainly that of destiny in contrast to free will and the novel’s condemning exposé of Victorian double standards.

J.T. Laird is one literary historian who has addressed the mythological symbolism in his book “The Shaping of Tess of the d'Urbervilles”, wherein he draws attention to the mythical elements that recur throughout the story. According to Laird, the previously cited rape scene carries with it, as he puts it, “overtones of mystical sacrificial rites deriving from classical and Druidical sources,” while the images of roosting birds and hopping rabbits are suggestive, according to him, of “the helpless vulnerability of the victim and the relentless drive of Nature to reproduce the species” (Laird, 54). Laird also makes an interesting point when he refers to how Angel responds to Tess in the first stages of their acquaintance, when Angel cannot see the real Tess, a mere mortal

woman, but a goddess. In his point of view she is like a goddess of chastity (the virgin Artemis), or a goddess of fertility like Demeter, a frequently recurring mythical allusion in the novel:

It was then, as has been said, that she impressed him most deeply. She was no longer the milkmaid, but a visionary essence of woman — a whole sex condensed into one typical form. He called her Artemis, Demeter, and other fanciful names, half-teasingly — which she did not like because she did not understand them. (103)

Greek mythology underwent a kind of revival in the nineteenth century, when Christian mythology had hitherto been dominant, primarily because, as Margot IC. Louis explains, of “a shift in sensibility that made the pain of life seem incompatible with the concept of an omnipotent and benevolent God” (Louis, 23). The general pessimism of modernity made room for a more complex mythology that incorporated primitive rituals, flawed gods and, perhaps most significantly, female deities. But there is one legend in Greek mythology with which Tess bears a more than passing resemblance; that of Persephone, the Queen of the Underworld. Having up till now compared Tess with Mother Earth, or Demeter, the goddess of fertility who is intrinsically linked with every living thing in nature, I will now show the connection that Tess has to Persephone, who is also Demeter’s daughter and a goddess herself (in the same way that Jesus is God’s son and simultaneously God incarnate).

In its basic concept, the myth of Persephone is an ancient method of explaining the natural changing of seasons. Persephone was the daughter of Demeter, the earth goddess, and when she was abducted by Hades, Demeter was so stricken with grief that she caused a terrible drought in an attempt to coerce her brother Zeus to save her daughter from Hades, which he did. However,

Persephone was tricked into consuming food in the land of the dead, which bound her to it forever, so she had to spend half or a quarter of the year with Hades, during which time Demeter did not cultivate the land. In Homer's version the myth is, according to Louis, "a tale primarily of the relationship between the great goddesses, mother and daughter, and secondarily of the tension between female and male: the mother struggles with the father and uncle to determine the daughter's fate; the daughter escapes her rapist- consort for a time, but not altogether" (Louis, 25). But, unlike Demeter, it is Tess's mother who has pushed Tess into abuse at the hands of Alec d'Urberville, although unintentionally, through her scheming over Tess's marital prospects:

Well, Tess ought to go to this other member of our family. She'd be sure to win the lady — Tess would. And likely enough 'twould lead to some noble gentleman marrying her. In short, I know it. (17)

Persephone is the archetypal fallen woman, the virgin who loses her pure quality under the cruel dominance of men, in this case Hades, who is also her uncle. Tess's connection with Persephone is hinted at here, for her Hades, Alec d'Urberville, is her cousin. Although the kinship is in name only, and although Alec's family has acquired the name d'Urberville, the relationship is nevertheless an imitation of shared ancestry. During their first encounter, Alec conjures Tess to accept his offering of a strawberry, similar to Hades tricking Persephone into eating of his pomegranates. Strawberries are often synbolical of fertility and sensuality, but also of goodness and purity (particularly in Christian mythology), which makes the fact that Alec gives her strawberries rather ironic. The way in which Alec feeds her the strawberry gives the scene subtle yet explicitly sexual overtones, particularly in respects to the close proximity of his fingers to her mouth and the way in which she parts her lips to

accept it: “I I he held it by the stem to her mouth [...] and in a slight distress, she parted her lips and took it in” (29).

By taking the fruit in such an intimate way, she inadvertently invites her subsequent rape by accepting Alec’s advances, however unwillingly. When Persephone consumed the pomegranate seeds offered her, Hades managed to put her under his power and she was henceforth prevented from permanently escaping the Underworld, similar to Tess’s inability to completely escape her relationship with Alec, even though she comes very near when she agrees to become Angel Clare’s wife. In the last part of the book, she finds herself forced to accept Alec d’Urberville’s offer to come and live with him.

The previously mentioned image of Tess garnered with roses after her first acquaintance with Alec (see page 13) mirrors Ovid’s rebelling of the Persephone myth, in which she is out gathering flowers when Hades suddenly appears and steals her away. The second time she meets Alec, he picks her up in his cart and drives to Trantridge with reckless speed in a manner that, as Louis observes, “parallels Hades’ seizing of the unwilling Persephone and bearing her away in his chariot to the underworld” (88).

Tess takes part in a May-Day dance performed in honour of the agricultural goddess Ceres, the Roman counterpart to Persephone’s mother Demeter. In this way, Hardy frames the novel’s mythological character, by first introducing his heroine in a pagan ritual and finishing the story with her asleep in the middle of another ritualistic and mystic symbol, Stonehenge. The reverential and naturalistic portrayal of Tess in the light of her likeness to Persephone and Demeter conveys a modernist revision of an archetypal myth. In Ovid’s interpretation of the myth, Ceres (Demeter) is less powerful than the Greek original; as Louis puts it: “Ceres herself is made to beg Jove for help rather

than compel him as in the [Homeric] Hymn; she is a figure of anguish rather than of potent rage.” Furthermore, Hardy subverts the conservative view of fertility, in celebrating the moral strength of Tess even in the light of losing her virginity, her purity, thereby evoking the rural deity of Persephone, who ultimately symbolizes death and rebirth, rather than simply classifying her a fallen woman

In lieu of a proper mother divinity, like Demeter, Tess assumes that role herself. With her baby about to die, she suddenly reveals a maturity and independency and christens it herself. With courage and determination she performs the act denied her illegitimate child, in a final attempt to save its soul, appearing to her gathered siblings, not as a tragic figure but as a proper matriarch; even more than that:

The children gazed up at her with more and more reverence, and no longer had a will for questioning. She did not look like Sissy to them now, but as a being large, towering and awful, a divine personage with whom they had nothing in common. (75)

Herein, the two aspects of Tess are connected, as she conclusively stands as a revision or modernization of the myth; simultaneously an earth goddess and a daughter of nature.

Louis here points out that she is a “goddess bereft of power” (90), but I disagree on that point. True, she is unable to save her child from death and from a common Christian salvation, but as she manages a burial, appropriating the Christian tradition to suit her ends, without the help of the local parish, I find her coming through the experience with an awakened sense of worth and proper self-knowledge. The experience shapes her and gives her divine simile substance, a palpable force that the other participants in her life lack; Angel Clare, for instance, although striving for a supreme and noble existence, shows little

angelic quality in comparison with Tess. She even has the nerve to defy the proper Christian approach in the face of the vicar, who refuses to give her child a proper burial. “Then I don’t like you!” she says, “and I’ll never come to your church no more!” (76). This behaviour is proof of more earnest and moral capacity than even Angel Clare would have evinced, who defied the Christian tradition in a more awkward manner by seeking to become a farmer instead, and shows that Tess exists beyond and above sacrilege as a pure divinity in herself.

Just like Persephone is bound to return to the Underworld for a couple of months a year — the exact amount varies depending upon which of the various sources of the myth one reads — Tess too is bound to return to her Underworld, i.e. Alec d’Urberville. In the novel’s final act, when she has again descended to the Underworld, she finally frees herself from her bond to Alec by killing him, a release that Persephone was never permitted, whose bond was everlasting. In her first (and final) act as a free woman, Tess lies down on a slab in Stonehenge, suspiciously similar to a ritual altar; and there the circle of pagan rites that began with the Cerelian May-Day dance is complete.

Apart from baring a striking resemblance to a goddess of fertility and protector of nature, Tess is also reminiscent to the daughter of one such goddess, Persephone, through her tragic experiences at the hands of domineering patriarchy. As previous, this is yet another aspect of mythological reinvention from Thomas Hardy, whose love for Tess is the engine of the story and the ultimate reason why one closes the book not feeling disappointed or heartbroken at the fact that she is turned murderess and faces incarceration, but morally uplifted. One is left with a feeling of poignant satisfaction because Tess survives the cruellest of experiences and is spiritually strengthened by them. In the end, she proves to us that she is deserving of the comparison to a goddess. We read

of a woman who has gone through hell but ultimately achieves freedom of mind and body, and not through any means other than self-reliance and honest love.

Thomas Hardy is one of the best English novelists of the late 19th century. Along with Henry James and Samuel Butler, his work aroused persistent interest among aspiring young writers for his new ideas and consonant mood, which gave rise to the development of modernist experiments in the novel of the 1920s and 30s of the 20th century by such writers as David Herbert Lawrence, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf. In the era of "English technological progress" Hardy proved himself to be a sensitive but pessimistic philosopher. Knowing the "material" perfectly, he was the first who managed with special attention and excitement to reveal the tragedy of the simple peasant people, their hopes and disappointments, class oppression, completely speaking on their side and sharply criticizing the perpetrators of the fatal events. Thanks to such skill, T. Hardy can be safely put on a par with such famous writers as Charles Dickens, Emilia Bronte, Jane Austen, William Thackeray, George Eliot, Henry James, Samuel Butler.

Of particular interest to researchers of his work is the image of the main character and the main conflict in the novel by Thomas Hardy "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". The author conveys psychological analysis not through "internal dialogues", but with the help of special methods of description: democratism of characters, reference to a biographical plot, socio-psychological experiments, national history, composition, variety of language means. Thanks to the unusual form of transferring the state through nature, T. Hardy created an amazing work of "verbal landscape".

- Being a representative of "late" realism, his novel contains a number of basic features inherent in this direction, since without them it is impossible to understand the importance that had for the writers of the "Victorian era":

- Democracy of character.

- Writers (including Hardy) saw their positive ideal in peasants and ordinary workers as honest, kind people.

- Objective reality.

Unlike the romantics, realists considered the main thing to depict real life with its typical problems.

- Social analysis, historicism of thinking.

It is understood that the real properties and phenomena of life cannot be explained without historical analysis. More specifically, life cannot be understood unless its historical structure is examined for the sake of certainty in detail.

- Critical portrayal of life.

- Writers openly expressed their hypotheses and negatively described reality, thereby denouncing the capitalist and some religious orders. However, in the works of the realists expressed sympathy for the poor, faith in the restoration of justice, patriotism for the country.

- typical characters in typical circumstances.

The main character was portrayed in the social environment in which he grew up. She also determined his upbringing and the connection that can be traced between them throughout the story.

- the relationship between the individual and society.

- An important feature for representatives of realism. Here the relationship between an outstanding character and society was expressed. Having resigned himself externally to the established laws, internally he does

not maintain such order and in the culminating part he challenges society, which often leads to a dramatic outcome.

- versatility of characters.

- A favorite technique of realists allows readers to consider the complex structure of the character, from the position of a detailed analysis of emotional experiences and psychological problems that reveal his character.

- The expressiveness and brightness of the literary language with elements of live colloquial speech.

- A variety of genres (dramatic, lyrical, lyrical-epic, satirical).

Such wealth is explained by the expansion of the boundaries of the explanation of reality.

- Of all the features, biographical moments occupy the main place in the work of "Tess". Because when creating the main character and describing his life, the author focuses primarily on the events that happened to him. Therefore, if we compare the biography of the author with the life of the main character, we can see a number of significant similarities:

- knighthood.

- The writer's family descended from the ancient Norman family of Le Gardie, whose ancestors moved from Fr. Jersey to Dorchester. Hardy repeatedly said that he wanted to restore the lost "le", but as a sign of respect for the peasant people, he did not do this. His Tess, also descended from the impoverished Norman family of D'Urberville. The writer specifically introduced origin into history in order to show the tragedy of the case on which human fate depends. Making "de" a symbol of honor and downfall of his heroine, he referred to his own "le".

- place of events.

According to the story, Tess was born and raised in a rural area in Wessex, which, in fact, never existed in England. But the name was not invented by the author, since it is not a fictional geographic area. Wessex was once the largest Anglo-Saxon kingdom, uniting the rest of the kingdoms into the future England. This historical role excited the imagination of the writer. He created his Wessex by bringing together southwestern counties such as his native Dorset and Somerset to expand the book's setting. For the writer, Wessex is a multifaceted symbol of the ancient way of life, imbued with lyrical poetry. Landscapes play a special role in the work. Born and raised in the village, Hardy remembered its picturesque lands, after being transferred to the pages of the novel. Thanks to this technique, the author reveals the inner world of the heroine by changing the light colors of the day to cold ones without further ado.

- principle of determinism.

Determinism is the belief in otherworldly higher powers that can influence human destiny.

Having absorbed the superstitious culture of the village people from an early age, Hardy believed that fate controls people. His pessimistic attitude towards life is clearly expressed in the dramatic line of the main character. Not succumbing to the machinations from above, in Stonehenge she accepts her fate. It is worth noting that in the book, Father Angela was also a determinist, whose philosophy was very different from other clergymen:

«He loved Paul of Tarsus, liked St John, hated St James as much as he dared, and regarded with mixed feelings Timothy, Titus, and Philemon. The New Testament was less a Christiad than a Pauliad to his intelligence—less an argument than an intoxication. His creed of determinism was such that it almost

amounted to a vice, and quite amounted, on its negative side, to a renunciative philosophy which had cousinship with that of Schopenhauer and Leopardi.»

- customs and manners.

In the homeland of the writer, in Dorsetshire and neighboring counties, many of the rites, manners and customs of "jolly old England" continued to exist for a very long time. As a child, Gardy enjoyed playing the violin at rural weddings, and he also managed to visit the harvest festival, where old ballads were performed. There were small landowners and tenants who by the end of the century had become wandering laborers, and nothing remained of the ancient way of the village. In *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, the author transferred all the events with accuracy. One can recall in the first chapter the harvest festival in honor of the goddess Ceres, where rural girls, including Tess, danced. She, like Hardy, loved old melodies, listened to ancient psalms in church, even music plays a role in relations with Claire.

«Tess had heard those notes in the attic above her head. Dim, flattened, constrained by their confinement, they had never appealed to her as now, when they wandered in the still air with a stark quality like that of nudity. To speak absolutely, both instrument and execution were poor; but the relative is all, and as she listened Tess, like a fascinated bird, could not leave the spot. Far from leaving she drew up towards the performer, keeping behind the hedge that he might not guess her presence».

Having singled out the main features of the "realistic novel" in the work "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*", we can conclude that he really is a representative of his genre.

"Tess" is a book whose philosophical basis is based on the principles of determinism, which assigns a person the role of a victim, who is in the grip of fatal circumstances.

ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИНИНГ ИЗОҲЛИ ЛУҒАТЛАРИДАГИ ФАЛСАФИЙ ТЕРМИНЛАРНИНГ СЕМАНТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғатларидаги фалсафий терминларнинг семантик хусусиятлари, фалсафага оид терминларнинг изоҳли луғатда берилиши билан боғлиқ муаммолар ҳақида фикр юритилади.

Калит сўзлар: термин, фалсафа, помета, луғат, изоҳ, тартиб, тамойил, лексикография, мақола, мисол, семантика, семантик майдон, структура.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются семантические особенности философских терминов в толковых словарях узбекского языка, проблемы, связанные с представлением философских терминов в толковом словаре.

Ключевые слова: термин, философия, помета, словарь, объяснение, порядок, направление, лексикография, статья, пример, семантика, семантическое поле, структура.

Abstract: This article discusses the semantic characteristics of philosophical terms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the problems related to the presentation of philosophical terms in the explanatory dictionary.

Key words: term, philosophy, pometa, dictionary, explanation, order,

principle, lexicography, article, example, semantics, semantic field, structure.

Тилнинг лексик таркибини ташкил этувчи барча системалар ўзидан катта бошқа система таркибида элемент. Бу эса барча терминологик системалар учун хос. Ўзбек тилининг фалсафий терминологик системаси ҳам бундан мустасно эмас. Бу терминологик тизим асосида политология, идеография, социология каби соҳалар билан боғлиқ кўплаб лексема ётади. Уларнинг барчаси “фалсафа” мазмуний майдони остида бирлашади ҳамда ижтимоий, иқтисодий, халқаро муносабатлар, идеографик тушунчаларни ифодаловчи лисоний бутунликни ташкил қилади.

“Семантик майдон алоҳида тил системаси сифатида мураккаб лисоний структурага эга. Майдоннинг структур ўзагини барча парадигматик гуруҳлар йиғиндиси ташкил этади. Парадигматик муносабатлар турли хил характерда, у ёки бу мазмуний белгилари билан яқин бўлган лексик birlikларнинг ҳар хил синфлари ёрдамида намоён этилиши мумкин. Парадигматик муносабатлар бир чизиқли эмаслиги билан фарқланади”[1], – дейди семантик майдон ҳақида фикр юритиб тилшунос М.Эргашева. Терминологик системаларга айнан хос бўлган ушбу фикр асосини фалсафага оид терминлар мисолида ҳам яққол кўриш мумкин. Парадигматик муносабатлар бир чизиқда намоён бўлмаслигини фан, таъдим, маданият, сиёсат, иқтисодиёт, дипломатик муносабатларга оид тушунчалар ҳам ушбу терминосистемада акс этганида кўриш мумкин. Буни фалсафий муносабатлар жамият ва халқаро ҳаётнинг барча жабҳаларига хос эканлиги билан изоҳлаш мумкин.

Луғат таркибининг турли соҳаларини қуйидагича гуруҳларга ажратиш таклиф қилинади:

- семантик майдон;
- лексик-семантик гуруҳ;
- мазмуний гуруҳ;
- синонимик қатор;
- ономасеологик гуруҳ.

Ушбу фикрга асосланган ҳолда рус тилшуноси И.В.Сентенберг тилининг лексик-семантик системасида иерархиянинг семантик муносабатида мавжуд қуйидаги лексик-семантик парадигмалар ажратилишини таъкидлайди:

- лексик-семантик майдон;
- лексик-семантик гуруҳлар;
- мазмуний қаторлар;
- кўп маъноли сўзлар;
- синонимик, антонимик қаторлар, конверсивлар

Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғатида мавжуд фалсафий терминларни лексик-семантик парадигмалар асосида тадқиқ этиш жараёнида юқорида келтирилган мутахассислар фикрига асосланиш ўринли. Шу ўринда айтиш мумкинки, система тадқиқи ва талқини билан алоқадор ишлар И.Қўчқортоев, А.Нурмонов, Ҳ.Неъматов, Р.Расулов, Э.Бегматов, А. Собиров, Ш.Искандарова кабилар томонидан амалга оширилган. Шунингдек, М.Абдувалиев синтактик сатҳнинг тўсиқсизлик категорияси юзасидан майдон назариясини ёритган бўлса, Т.Мирзакулов функционал-семантик майдонларнинг морфемик хусусиятларига тўхталган.[2]

Ўзбек тилида мавжуд фалсафа соҳасига оид терминлар тилшуносликда соҳанинг ўзи каби алоҳида микросистема. Бу эса фалсафий терминларнинг семантик тузилишида умумий ва фарқловчи жиҳатларни

аниқлаш, терминларнинг ифода планида мавжуд имкониятларни тадқиқ қилиш орқали мазкур терминларнинг муайян семантик гуруҳларга ўринли бирлаштирилиши ҳамда шу асосда фалсафий тушунчаларни номлаш, шунингдек, уларни луғатда бериш мезонларини белгилаш каби жараёнларда ўзига хос аҳамиятга эгаллигини кўрсатади.

Хусусан, сўзларда семемаларни белгилаш ёки кўп семемали лексема семемаларни фарқлаш учун бугунги кунгача таянч манба вазифасини, асосан, “Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати” ўтаб келмоқда. Лексик сатҳда алоҳида система сифатида қараладиган фалсафага оид лексемалар ва уларнинг маъновий табиати ҳамда лисоний қиймати масаласини ойдинлаштириш юзасидан система лексемалари семантик таркиби, табиати борасида баҳс юритилганда ҳам ЎТИЛдаги тавсиф, талқин ва мисоллар асосий манба вазифасини ўтайди. Шу сабабдан ҳам ЎТИЛда мавжуд флс. (ёки филос.) пометали терминларнинг семантик тавсифини тадқиқ қилиш ҳамда умумий хулосалаш орқали ушбу терминларнинг умумфилологик изоҳли луғатда берилишига доир мезонларни белгилаш муҳим. Тилшуносликда систем-структур йўналиш асосчиси Фердинанд де Соссюр қуйидаги фикри орқали ҳар бир бутунлик – система бўлинувчанлик хусусиятига эга эканини таъкидлайди: “Тил яхлит бир бутунликни ташкил қилувчи элементларнинг системаси. Уни ташкил этувчи ҳар бир элементнинг маъноси бир пайтнинг ўзида шу системани ташкил қилаётган бошқа элементларнинг мавжудлигига асосланади”. Ҳар қандай бутунликда эса қуйидагилар акс этади:

- 1) кўплаб элементлардан иборат бутунлик.
- 2) яхлитликни ташкил этувчи элементлар.
- 3) элементлар ўртасидаги барқарор муносабатлар.

Бугунги кунда лисон ва нутқ тушунчалари асосли равишда фарқланади. Бу эса лисоний қиймат тушунчаси пайдо бўлишига сабаб бўлган. Мазкур тушунча лексик бирликларнинг семантик хусусиятларини лисон-нутқ нуқтаи назарига кўра таҳлил қилишни тақозо қилади. Аммо маъновий турғунлик, бетарафлик асосида юзага келган соҳа терминлари бошқа лексик бирликлардан фарқли ўлароқ лисонда ҳам, нутқда ҳам маъно жиҳатдан айнан тавсифга эгалиги билан характерли. Ўзбек тилининг алоҳида микросистемаси сифатида фалсафий терминларнинг семантик хусусиятлари тадқиқи луғатшунослик учун аҳамиятли хулосалар бера олади. Негаки, тадқиқот объектимиз – ЎТИЛда берилган фалсафа соҳасига оид терминларнинг флс. ёки филос. пометасига эга бўлишига оид мезонлар айнан семантик тавсиф асосида шакллантирилиши мақсадга мувофиқ. Ҳар қандай луғатчилик жараёнида фаолият олиб бораётган жамоа учун энг мураккаб иш босқичи луғат учун лексик бирликларни, уларнинг миқдорини тўғри белгилаб олиш. Айнан шу жараён луғат тури, луғатнинг йўналиши ва мақсадига кўра амалга оширилади ҳамда шуни амалга оширишда муҳим эканлиги билан ажралиб туради. Ўзбек луғатчилиги намуналарини яратиш мобайнида ҳам тузилган режа, мавжуд махсус қўлланма ва йўриқномаларга асосланилган. С.Ф.Акобировнинг “Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати”нинг чегаралари ва манбалари ҳақида”ги мақоласи, академик А.Ҳожиев томонидан тузилган “Ўзбек тилининг кўп жилдли изоҳли луғатини тузувчилар учун йўриқнома” кабилар шулар жумласидан. Изоҳли луғатнинг ҳар иккаласини яратиш жараёнида термин танлашда, миқдорини белгилашда мазкур қўлланмаларга имкон даражасида амал қилинган. Жумладан, мазкур дастуриламал манбаларга кўра “кўпчилик қўллайдиган ва тушунадиган, дарслик, илмий-оммабоп

асар ва даврий матбуотда кўп қўлланадиган терминлар”[3] луғатга киритилиши таъкидлаб ўтилган. Ушбу талаб ва хусусиятлар қаторида Ушбу талаб ва хусусиятлар қаторида семантик мазмунига кўра лексик бирликка термин эканлик даражаси берилиши кераклиги муҳим. Айнан мана шу мезон сабаб – ЎТИЛда мавжуд терминларнинг ёки терминлик позициясида бўлмаган баъзи birlikларнинг семантик тавсифи аниқлаштирилмаганлиги боис – фалсафий термин пометасини олиши лозим бўлган баъзи терминлар тадқиқотчилар эътиборидан четда қолган. Ёки луғатнинг умумий тадқиқи жараёнида фалсафий термин мақомидаги айрим терминларнинг семантик хусусияти айнан мавжуд бўлган бошқа шу хил birlikлар фалсафий терминлик мақомига эга эмаслигини кўриш мумкин. Кўринадик, фалсафий терминларнинг семантик тавсифи амалий аҳамиятга эга. Бугунги кунда фан соҳаларида эришилган муваффақиятлар олиб борилаётган тадқиқот ишининг кашф этилмаган хусусиятларини очиб бериш, шу жараёнда амал қиладиган қонуниятларни чуқурроқ тушуниб олиш учун умумлаштиришни амалга ошириш, уларнинг тизимлилик ва тузилишга оид жиҳатларини белгилаб олиш самарали натижага сабаб бўлишини исботламоқда. Ўзининг назарий босқичида бугунги кун ўзбек лингвистикаси нутқий ҳодисаларни умумлаштириш, нутқий ҳодисаларни ўрганишда ўзаро алоқадорлик тамойилига таяниш каби ёндашувлар етакчилиги билан характерланади. Лексик сатҳда нутқ ҳодисаларини умумлаштириш бошқа сатҳларга нисбатан олдинроқ бошланган ва бу ижобий натижалар кўрсатиб келади. Қолаверса, семасиологиянинг ривожланиши генетик жиҳатдан ўзаро боғлиқ мазмуний birlikларни дастлабки босқичларда умумлаштирилиши масаласини тақозо қиладди. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг ўзига хос ютуқларидан бири

сифатида таъкидлаш мумкинки, лексик сатҳнинг системавий характерга эгаллиги, лексик парадигмаларнинг аниқланиши, ушбу тизим ичидаги тизимларнинг компонентлари, структурал имкониятлари бўйича назарий ва амалий тадқиқотлар чуқурроқ ёндашув асосида олиб борилганлиги ижобий натижаларни бермоқда. Лексик бирликнинг мазмуний таркиби ва бунинг лисоний бирлик моҳиятини ифодалаши кабилар бирликнинг лисоний парадигмаларда, тизимларда тутган ўрни билан белгиланади. Айнан шу ҳодиса сабаб лисон ва нутқ тушунчаларининг ёрқин фарқланиши ва натижада лисоний қиймат тушунчасининг пайдо бўлиши [4] лисоний бирликларнинг семантик табиати ва тузилишини аниқлашда лисон-нутқ муносабатига кўра ёндашувни тақозо қилади. Айниқса, терминларнинг мазмунига доир аниқ таҳлиллар уларга луғатда терминлик мақомини бериш ёки маҳрум қилиш каби жараёнларга аниқ хулосалар беришда ёрдам беради.

Ўзбек тилининг изохли луғатида мавжуд фалсафага оид терминларнинг фалсафий термин сифатида танланиши муайян мезонларга таянган ҳолда амалга оширилиши мақсадга мувофиқлиги айнан унинг семантик тавсифига алоқадор. Сўзларда мавжуд маъно қирраларини белгилаш, маъноларининг фарқли томонларини аниқлаштириш масалалари ЎТИЛга таянган ҳолда амалга оширилади. Чунки ўзбек тилининг деярли барча имкониятлари ушбу йирик луғатда акс этган, жамланган.

Қолаверса, тилда мавжуд лексемаларнинг турли, хусусан, семантик жиҳати ҳақида тасаввур шаклланиши ва маълумот олиш учун таянч манба эканлиги сабабдан ҳам у меъёрий луғат. Лексеманинг тушунча ифодалаш (сигнификатив алоқа) хусусиятини ўрганишда лексик системада маълум

сўзларнинг битта семантик майдон ичида бир-бири билан бирикиб, ягона парадигматик қаторни ташкил қилиши аҳамиятли.

Ўзбек тили лексикасида бундай семантик майдонлар миқдори чексиз ва улар алоҳида тадқиқотлар учун текшириш манбаи бўла олади. Луғавий маъно орқали лисон ва нутқни изчил фарқлаш юзага чиқади. Бу эса ҳар бир сўзнинг барқарор лисоний ва ўткинчи нутқий жиҳатларни фарқлашга кўмак беради. Нутқий ҳодисалар эса ранг-баранглиги боис лексикографик талқин учун объект бўла олмайди. Луғатлар сўзларнинг барқарор хусусиятларинигина қамраб олиши мумкин. Шу боисдан сўзларнинг мазмуний тадқиқи лексикографик ишларда асосий омил сифатида қаралади. Шунинг ҳам таъкидлаш керакки, чексиз ҳисобланган нутқий маънолар асосида барқарор лексик маъно аниқлаштирилади. Лексеманинг нутқда намоён бўлган турли маъно қирралари, оттенкалари ёки кўчма тарзда қўлланиши бирликнинг барқарор маъносини аниқлаш учун асосий манба. Қолаверса, луғат учун танланган сўзнинг изоҳларида ҳосила маъноларни кўп сонли бош маънога айлантириб қўймаслик учун ҳам семантик тавсиф чуқурроқ тадқиқ қилиниши зарур. Бош ва ҳосила маъноларнинг ажратилиши, фарқланиши, умумлексика бирлигининг қайсидир маъно муносабатига кўра нутқда намоён бўлиши, яъни полисемантик сўзнинг муайян маъноси термин сифатида даражаланиши айнан семемаларнинг ўрганилиши ҳамда семаларнинг ўзаро муносабатларининг воқеланиши асосида белгиланади. Лексеманинг тушунча ифодалаш (сигнификатив алоқа) хусусиятини ўрганишда лексик системада маълум сўзларнинг битта семантик майдон ичида бир-бири билан бирикиб, ягона парадигматик қаторни ташкил қилиши аҳамиятли.

Ўзбек тили лексикасида бундай семантик майдонлар миқдори чексиз ва улар алоҳида тадқиқотлар учун текшириш манбаи бўла олади.

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**МАМЛАКАТ ЭКСПОРТ САЛОҲИЯТИНИ ОШИРИШДА КИЧИК
БИЗНЕС СУБЪЕКТЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШНИНГ
АҲАМИЯТИ**

А.Каримова

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Аннотация: Мақолада Ўзбекистон Республикаси экспорт салоҳиятини оширишда кичик бизнес субъектларини қўллаб-қувватлашни янада такомиллаштиришнинг аҳамияти очиб берилган. Шунингдек Ўзбекистон экспортида кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлари фаолияти таҳлили ва уларнинг экспорт географиясини кенгайтиришнинг устувор йўналишлари таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: экспорт, импорт, тадбиркорлик, субъект, инвестиция, ишлаб чиқариш, самарадорлик, кичик бизнес.

Кириш. Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни қўллаб-қувватлаш борасида амалга оширилаётган иқтисодий ислохотлар ва яратилган тегишли норматив-ҳуқуқий база иқтисодиётнинг барқарор суръатлар билан ўсиши учун мустаҳкам пойдевор яратмоқда. Айниқса, сўнги йилларда мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётида кичик бизнес субъектларининг улушини янада ошириш, уларни ҳар томонлама қўллаб-қувватлаш, жаҳон бозорларида рақобатбардош маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқариш ва уларни экспорт қилишда тадбиркорларимизни рағбатлантириш борасида самарали ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Жумладан, кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик

субъектлари экспортининг мамлакатимиз умумий экспортидаги улуши охириги 15 йилда уч маротаба ортиб, бугунги кунда бу кўрсаткич 27 фоизга етди.

Ўзбекистоннинг ташқи савдо ҳажми 2022-йилда илк бор 50 миллиард долларга етди, дея хабар бермоқда Давлат статистика қо‘митаси ҳисоботида. Ташқи савдо айланмаси ўтган йилга нисбатан 18,6 фоизга ошди. Йил бошидан экспорт 19,3 млрд долларга (+15,9%), импорт 30,69 млрд долларга (+20,4%) етди. Ташқи савдо тақчиллиги 11,39 миллиард доллардан ошди ва 2021-йилга нисбатан 2,5 миллиард доллардан ортиқ ўсди. Ўзбекистон ишлаб чиқариш маҳсулотларидан энг кўп даромад олди – 4,44 миллиард доллар (+2,5 фоиз). Бу миқдорнинг ярми газлама ва ип-калава (-0,7 фоиз), яна 1,53 миллиард доллар (-4,4 фоиз) рангли металллар ҳиссасига тўғри келди. Пўлат ва куйма темир экспорти учдан бирдан кўпроққа ошиб, 188,4 миллион долларни ташкил этди.

Яна 1,63 миллиард доллар (+18,9 фоиз) озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари, асосан мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари (1,15 миллиард доллар) экспортига тўғри келди. Ўсимлик ёғи ва ёғларни етказиб бериш 16,4 бараварга ошиб, 20,5 миллион долларга етди.¹

Кимё маҳсулотлари 1,3 миллиард доллар билан учинчи ўринни эгаллади, бу ўтган йилга нисбатан 15,1 фоизга кўпдир. Шундан 409,9 миллион доллари ўғитлардан тушган. 2022-йилда Ўзбекистондан мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари экспорти қарийб 20 фоизга ошди. 2022-йилнинг январ-декабр ойлари якунларига кўра, мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари экспорти ҳажми 1134,3 миллион АҚШ долларини, жисмоний кўрсаткичда 1730,6 минг тоннани ташкил этди. 2021 йилнинг шу даврига нисбатан ўсиш

¹ <https://stat.uz/uz/>

суръати 18,5 фоизни ташкил этди. Мева-сабзавот экспортида энг катта улушни узум (шу жумладан қуритилган) - 24,7%, ловия - 8,2%, шафтоли - 6,0%, помидор - 5,1%, хурмо - 4,6%, пиёз - 3,7%, пиёз - 3,7%, карам - 3,5%, қовун ва тарвуз - 3,3%, эстФруит хабар беради. 2022 йилнинг январ-декабр ойларида мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларининг умумий экспортдаги улуши 5,9 фоизни ташкил этди. Ўзбекистондан мева-сабзавотларни асосий импорт қилувчилар: Россия (42,5%), Қозоғистон (18,9%), Хитой (9,1%), Покистон (8,8%), Қирғизистон (3,7%), Афғонистон (2,7%), Туркия (2,7%), 2,2%, Беларус (1,7%), Озарбайжон (1,1%), эрон (1,2%).

Ўзбекистон жаҳон озиқ-овқат бозорининг асосий иштирокчиси бўлиб, мамлакатимизда 70 дан ортиқ турдаги мева ва сабзавотлар етиштирилади. Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари экспорти ҳажми 1230,6 минг тоннадан ортиқни ташкил этиб, 874,5 миллион АҚШ долларига етди (ўсиш суръати – 37,5 фоиз). Мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларидан 670,1 минг тоннадан ортиқ сабзавот (ўсиш 84,0 фоизга ўсди) 307,6 миллион АҚШ долларига, мева ва резаворлар 307,6 минг тоннаси (ўсиш 108,1 фоизга ўсди) сўм миқдорида экспорт қилинди.²

Мамлакатимиз Президенти Ш. М. Мирзиёев таъкидлаганидек, – “Экспортни янада рағбатлантириш мақсадида техник жиҳатдан тартибга солиш тизимини халқаро стандартларга уйғунлаштириш лозим. Асосий мақсадларимиздан бири – ташқи бозорга сифатли ва сертификатланган маҳсулотларни “ўзбек бренди” номи билан олиб чиқишдан иборат”³.

Сўнгги йилларда Президентимиз томонидан тадбиркорликни қўллаб-қувватлашга оид қабул қилинган фармон ва қарорлар кичик бизнес

² <https://epauzb.uz/why-uzbekistan?lang=ru>

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2017 йил 22 декабрдаги Олий Мажлисга йўллаган Мурожаатномаси. Халқ сўзи. 25 декабр 2017йил.

ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектлари ўз фаолиятини янада кенгайтириши ва ишлаб чиқаришни самарали ташкил этиши йўлида кенг имкониятларни очиб бермоқда. Амалга оширилаётган иқтисодий ислохотлар натижасида мамлакатимизнинг экспорт салоҳияти изчил юксалиб бормоқда. “Маде ин Узбекистан” ёрлиғи туширилган маҳсулотлар жаҳон бозорида кенг ўрин эгалламоқда.

Муаммонинг қўйилиши. Бозор иқтисодиётида юз бераётган турли ижтимоий, иқтисодий ҳодисалар мамлакатимиз ва унинг ҳудудларида янада қулай бизнес-муҳитни яратиш, хусусий мулкчиликнинг устуворлигини мустаҳкамлашга йўналтирилган қонун ҳужжатларини такомиллаштириш ва бу борада ишончли кафолатларни таъминлаш, тадбиркорликка кўпроқ эркинлик бериш, давлатнинг бошқарув функциялари ва рухсат берувчи нормаларни қисқартириш, бюрократик тўсиқ ва ғовларни олиб ташлаш, кичик бизнес субъектларининг молия-кредит ва хом ашё ресурсларидан, улар ишлаб чиқарадиган маҳсулотларга давлат буюртмалари берилишидан кенг фойдаланишини таъминлайдиган бозор воситалари ва механизмларини тадбиқ этишни талаб этади.

Мамлакатимизда ҳозирги кунда кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни жадал ривожлантириш учун имкон қадар мақбул шароитлар ва муҳит, имтиёзлар ва афзалликлар яратиш, ҳар томонлама кўмак бериш, уларнинг мамлакат иқтисодиётидаги улушини ошириш бўйича тизимли ва изчил чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Чунки иқтисодиётнинг бу соҳаси жамиятда ижтимоий-иқтисодий барқарорликнинг кафолати ва таянчи ҳамда мамлакатимиз тараққиёти йўлидаги фаол ҳаракатлантирувчи кучдир. Мазкур соҳани жадал суръатлар билан ривожлантириш ички бозорни рақобатбардош ва сифатли

маҳсулотлар билан тўлдириш, биринчи навбатда, ёшлар учун янги иш ўринлари яратиш, шу асосда аҳоли даромадлари ва фаровонлигини оширишга хизмат қилади. Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш мамлакатимизда олиб борилаётган иқтисодий ислохотларнинг устувор йўналишларидан бири сифатида белгиланган. Бозор ислохотларини чуқурлаштириш, иқтисодиётни янада эркинлаштириш борасидаги энг муҳим устувор вазифа – бу кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликнинг жадал ривожланишини ҳар томонлама қўллаб-қувватлаш, шу асосида аҳолининг иш билан бандлиги ва фаровонлигини ошириш муаммоларини ҳал этишдан иборатдир.

Аммо соҳани янада ривожлантиришда ҳамда кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектларининг экспорт салоҳиятини оширишда мавжуд имкониятлардан тўлиқ фойдаланилмаяпти. Биргина мисол, “Биз ҳозирги вақтда 1,5-2 миллиард доллар миқдорида мева-сабзавот маҳсулотларини экспорт қилмоқдамиз. Лекин ушбу соҳада йилига 10-15 миллиард доллар маҳсулот экспорт қилиш имконияти мавжуд.

Жаҳон банкининг ҳисоботига кўра, экспорт-импорт ҳужжатларини расмийлаштириш бўйича Ўзбекистон 190 та давлат орасида 175-ўринда тургани ачинарли, албатта. Айтайлик, божхона ҳужжатларини расмийлаштириш учун Бельгияда 1 соат кифоя қилса, бизда бунга 1 ойлаб муддат сарфланади”⁴.

Ҳозирги вақтда экспортга йўналтирилган маҳсулотларнинг сифатини янада ошириш, уларни қайта ишлаш орқали юқори қўшимча қийматли маҳсулотларни ишлаб чиқариш, мавжуд норматив-ҳуқуқий

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2017 йил 22 декабрдаги Олий Мажлисга йўллаган Мурожаатномаси. Халқ сўзи. 25 декабр 2017йил.

хужжатларни такомиллаштириш ва бошқа бир қатор йўналишларда тизимли ишларни амалга ошириш талаб этилмоқда.

Транзит давлатлар, хусусан, Туркменистон, Эрон, Қозоғистон, Россия, Озарбайжон ва Грузия ҳудудларидан асосий экспорт юкларини транзит шаклида ташишда преференцияларга эга бўлиш ҳақида жиддий ўйлашимиз керак.

Натижа. Республикамиз иқтисодиёти тармоқлари ва ҳудудларининг экспорт салоҳиятини янада кенгайтиришни рағбатлантириш, ишлаб чиқариш корхоналари томонидан, энг аввало, кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик субъектларига ўзлари ишлаб чиқарган товарларнинг экспорт ҳажмини ошириш, экспорт қилиш географиясини диверсификациялаш учун қулай шарт-шароитлар яратиш, шунингдек, ташқи бозорларда маҳаллий экспортга етказиб берувчи ташкилотларнинг маҳсулотларини рақобатдошлигини ошириш мақсадида тадбиркорларнинг ўзлари ишлаб чиқарган товарларни экспорт қилиш, янги мева-сабзавот маҳсулотлари, узум, полиз экинларида чет эл валютасида олдиндан тўловсиз, аккредитив очмасдан, банк кафолатини расмийлаштирмасдан ҳамда экспорт шартномаларини сиёсий ва тижорат хавфларидан суғурта полисисиз шартнома миқдори 100 минг АҚШ доллари эквивалентидан ошмасдан, товарлар экспорт қилинган кундан бошлаб 90 кун ичида мажбурий валюта тушуми келиб тушиши таъминланиши амалга ошириш белгиланди.

Давлат томонидан кичик бизнесни ривожлантириш орқали иш билан бандлик соҳасида фаол сиёсат олиб боришнинг бу ва бошқа тадбирларини иш билан таъминлаш бўйича давлат функциялари (янги иш ўринлари яратиш ёки янги иш ўринларини яратишни қўллаб-қуватлаш), деб ҳисоблаш керак.

Ҳозирги вақтда Европа Иттифоқида 20,0 миллиондан кўпроқ кичик бизнес субъектлари фаолият олиб бориб, 90,0 млн.га яқин одамни иш билан таъминламоқда. Бу корхоналарнинг 99,8 % да (улардан 91,8 % - ёлланма ходимлар сони 10 кишидан кам бўлган микрофирмалардир) 250 нафар одам ишлайди. Кичик бизнеснинг бу субъектлари ҳисобига жами иш жойларининг 67,4 % тўғри келади⁵.

Хулоса. Бундан шундай хулоса чиқариш мумкинки, аҳоли даромадларининг ошиши кўп жиҳатдан минтақаларда кичик корхоналар сонининг ошишига боғлиқ. Шу муносабат билан республикамиз минтақаларида кичик бизнесни ҳар томонлама қўллаб-қувватлаш, уларга молиявий ва моддий жиҳатдан ёрдам кўрсатиш мақсадга мувофиқ. Фикримизча, республикамиз минтақаларида кичик бизнес корхоналарини ривожлантириш мақсадида қуйидагиларни амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқдир:

- кичик бизнесни ривожлантиришнинг тармоқ ва ҳудудий дастурларини ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш;
- иқтисодий жиҳатдан қолоқ қишлоқ аҳоли пунктларида кичик бизнес учун солиқ ва бошқа имтиёзларини жорий этиш;
- кичик бизнес корхоналарини давлат эҳтиёжлари учун зарурий ишларни бажаришга жалб этиш, турли пудрат ишларига иштирокини кенгайтириш, кичик бизнес корхоналарида ишлаб чиқарилган товарларни ички ва ташқи бозорларда сотишга ёрдам бериш;

⁵European SME's under Pressure» annual Report on EU SME's 2015.

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sme/index_en.htm TheEuropean Commission's Portal for small businesses.

- бозор инфратузилмаси ривожланмаган ҳудудларда йирик шаҳарларда фаолият кўрсатувчи бозор инфратузилмаси субъектларининг филиалларини ташкил этишни рағбатлантириш;

- кичик бизнес соҳасида ишловчиларни ўқитиш учун бизнес-мактаблар, касбий маҳорат мактаблари тармоғини кенгайтириш;

- кичик корхоналарнинг хом-ашё, асбоб-ускуна, технологиялардан фойдаланиш имкониятларини кенгайтириш ва бошқа бир қатор чора-тадбирларни амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқдир.

Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик меҳнат сиғими кўп талаб этиладиган, ижтимоий меҳнатни ташкил қилишнинг улкан соҳаси бўлганлиги билан ҳам жуда аҳамиятлидир. Жумладан:

- кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорлик кам капитал сиғимига эга янги иш ўринларини тез ташкил этишга қодир. Яъни, кичик корхоналарда ҳар бир иш ўрнига капитал сарфи йирик корхоналардагига нисбатан анча кам бўлади;

- иқтисодий фаол аҳоли учун кичик бизнес тузилмаларида меҳнат фаолиятини амалга ошириш мақбулроқдир. Бу уларга ташаббус кўрсатиш

ва ижодий ғояларини амалга ошириш учун кенг имкониятлар яратади;

- бевосита кичик корхоналарда иш билан бандликнинг мослашувчан: тўлиқсиз бўлмаган иш куни ёки ҳафтаси, ўриндошлик, сирпанувчан иш графиги шакллари қўллаш мумкин.

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**JINOIY JAZONI YENGILLASHTIRUVCHI HOLATLAR TARTIBINI
TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MASALALARI**

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***O'zbekiston Respublikasi Huquqni muhofaza qilish akademiyasi magistratura
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O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1994-yilgi jinoyat qonuni qabul qilinmasdan bir qator mualliflar tomonidan adabiyotlarda jabrlanuvchining g'ayriqonuniy yoki axloqqa zid xulq-atvori ta'siri ostida jinoyat sodir etishini, shaxs kuchli ruhiy hayajonlanish holatida bo'lgan bo'lmaganligidan qat'iy nazar, qonunda yengillashtiruvchi holat sifatida ko'zda tutish kerakligi to'g'risida takliflar berilgan edi. Bu takliflar O'zbekiston Respublikasining amaldagi jinoyat kodeksida o'z ifodasini topadi. Jabrlanuvchining huquqqa xilof harakatlari jismoniy yoki ruhiy zo'rlik ishlatish, aybdorni yoki boshqa shaxslarni haqorat qilish, yoxud boshqacha huquqqa xilof harakatlarda ifodalanishi mumkin. O'zbekiston Respublikasi jinoyat kodeksining 55-moddasi "d" bandida keltirib o'tilgan jabrlanuvchining zo'rlik, og'ir haqorat yoki boshqacha g'ayriqonuniy harakatlari tufayli vujudga kelgan kuchli ruxiy hayajonlanish holatida jinoyat sodir etish holatlari ham jazoni yengillashtiruvchi holat sifatida baholanadi. Og'ir haqorat jumlasini tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, haqorat (jinoyat huquqida) — shaxsning sha'ni va qadr-qimmatini beodoblik bilan qasddan tahqirlash, beodob muomalada bo'lish turli xildagi xatti-harakatlarda, chunonchi haqoratli so'z va iboralarni aytish, bino, devorlar va fotosuratlariga haqoratlovchi yozuvlar yozish, beodob qiliqlar qilish, yuziga tarsaki urush, tupurish va boshqa holatlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Muhokama qilmoqchi bo'lgan tushinchamiz jinoyat

kodeksida keltirib o`tilgan o`g`ir haqorat jumlasiga Oliy sud plenum qarorlarida tushintirish berish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz. Chunki jamiyatdagi insonlar uchun bir xilda o`lchov va standartlar bo`lmagani singari haqoratli deya hisoblanadigan jumlar kimlar uchundir oddiy holatdek tuyiladi, lekin boshqa bir ijtimoiy qatlamga bu chinakam haqorat hisoblanib kuchli ruhiy hayajonlanish holatini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

O`zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh prokuraturasi tomonidan tegishli vazirlik va idoralar bilan hamkorlikda jinoyat kodeksining yangi tahrirdagi loyihasi ishlab chiqilib, muhokama uchun normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar loyihalari muhokamasi portaliga joylashtirilgan edi. Kodeks loyihasi amaliyotdagi tizimli kamchilik va muammolarni, xorij tajribasi inobatga olingan holda tayyorlanib, unga jinoyat qonunchiligi normalarini unifikatsiya qilishga, liberallashtirishga, jinoiy javobgarlik va jazo tizimini takomillashtirishga, jinoyatlar uchun sanksiyalarni qilmishlarning ijtimoiy xavflilik xususiyati va darajasiga qarab muvofiqlashtirishga va turlicha sharhlash yoki korrupsiya holatlari sodir etilishiga yo`l qo`yadigan yoxud ijtimoiy xavflilik darajasi va xarakteri jinoyat qonunchiligi prinsiplariga mos kelmaydigan qilmishlar uchun javobgarlik belgilanishiga yo`l qo`yadigan normalarni chiqarib tashlashga qaratilgan bir qator o`zgartirishlar kiritilgan. 2018-yil 14-may kuni qabul qilingan “Jinoyat va jinoyat-protsessual qonunchiligi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to`g`risida”gi 3723-sonli Prezident qaroriga ko`ra qabul qilingan O`zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat va jinoyat-protsessual qonunchiligini takomillashtirish konsepsiyaning 2.3-bandida jazolar tizimi va ularni tayinlash mexanizmlarini qaytadan ko`rib chiqish, eskirgan hamda zamonaviy talablarga javob bermaydigan jazolar shakli va turlarini chiqarib tashlash vazifasi belgilangan. Shuningdek ushbu konsepsiyaning 2.6-bandida rag`batlantiruvchi

normalarni, jumladan jazoni yengillashtirish yoki shaxsni jinoiy javobgarlik yoxud jazodan ozod qilish shartlarini oʻrnatuvchi normalarni kengaytirish vazifasi belgilab oʻtilgan. Ushbu vazifalarni qonunchilikda joriy etish hamda belgilanadigan jazoning odillik va qonunchilik prinsiplariga javob berishi uning muhim bir shartidir. Ushbu konsepsiya bir necha muhim qilinishi kerak boʻlgan vazifalarni belgilab beradi, jumladan, jinoyat qonunchiligini xalqaro standartlarga unifikatsiya qilish va muvofiqlashtirilganligi nuqtai nazaridan inventarizatsiya qilish, turlicha sharhlash yoki korrupsiya holatlari sodir etilishiga yoʻl qoʻyadigan yoxud ijtimoiy xavflilik darajasi va xarakteri jinoyat qonunchiligi prinsiplariga mos kelmaydigan qilmishlar uchun javobgarlik belgilanishiga yoʻl qoʻyadigan normalarni chiqarib tashlash, jinoyat kodeksida qoʻllaniladigan atama va tushunchalarni ularning mazmuniga aniq taʼrif berish va yagona shaklda qoʻllash orqali takomillashtirish kabi muhim vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Ushbu vazifalar ijrosi oʻlaroq normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar loyihalari muhokamasi portaliga Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi jinoyat kodeksining loyihasi muhokamaga qoʻyildi hamda muhokama davrida 100 ortiq takliflar va muhokamalar bildirildi.

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Sudlar tomonidan jinoyat uchun jazo tayinlash amaliyoti toʻgʻrisidagi Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi Plenumining qarori, 03.02.2006

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudining 1996 yil 19 iyuldagi 16-sonli

"Jinoyat uchun jazo tayinlash amaliyoti to'g'risida"gi Plenum qarori

Tojiyev E.A. Jinoyatning subyeksi va motiviga ko'ra yengillashtiruvchi
holatlar. – Toshkent, 2004

**JINOIY JAZONI YENGILLASHTIRISHRUVCHI HOLATLARNI
BELGILASHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI**

Ma'rifjanov Mirzabahrom Tohirjon o'g'li

***O'zbekiston Respublikasi Huquqni muhofaza qilish akademiyasi magistratura
bosqichi bitiruvchisi***

O'zbekiston Respublikasining 1994-yil 22-sentabrda qabul qilingan amaldagi jinoyat kodeksiga asoslangan O'zbekiston Respublikasining jinoyat huquqi o'zining mohiyati va mazmuni jihatidan oldingi jinoyat huquqidan butunlay farq qiladi. Unda O'zbekiston Respublikasi jinoyat kodeksining muhim tamoyillari, jumladan qonuniylik, insonparvarlik, adolatlilik kabi tamoyillar o'z ifodasini topgan. Qonuniylik va huquqiy tartibotga rioya etishni ta'minlash yangi huquqiy davlatning muhim belgilaridan biridir. "Qonuniylik va huquq tartibot tantana qilmas ekan,-deb yozadi birinchi prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov, - huquqiy davlat qurishni tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi.

Jinoyat huquqiga tadbiquan qonuniylik shaxsning sodir qilgan qilmishini ijtimoiy xavflilik darajasini va shaxsini e'tiborga olib, javobgarlik va jazoni individuallashtirishni ta'minlagan holda, qonunga qat'iy rioya qilib, javobgarlikka tortish va jazo tayinlash masalasini hal qilishdan iboratdir. Hukm chiqarish va jazo tayinlash vaqtida yengillashtiruvchi va og'irlashtiruvchi holatlarni e'tiborga olinishi jazoni individuallashtirish hisoblanadi.

Yengillashtiruvchi holatlarni aniqlash va e'tiborga olish yangi mustaqil O'zbekiston Respublikasi jinoyat qonunlaridagi insonparvarilik tamoyillarini amalga oshirishning muhim shartidir. Birinchi prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov ta'kidlaganlaridek: "Huquqiy davlatning asosiy belgisi – barcha fuqarolarning

qonun oldida tengiligi, Konstitutsiya va qonunlarning ustunligini ta'minlanishidir". Jazoni individuallashtirishda yengillashtiruvchi holatlarning e'tiborga olinishi O'zbekiston xalqi mentalitetiga xos bo'lgan xususiyat bo'lib, unda adolat tamoyillari o'z ifodasini topgan. Adolat va haqiqat g'oyasi ijtimoiy hayotimizning barcha sohalarini qamrab olmog'i darkor, ushbu g'oya qonunchilik faoliyatining zamini, bosh yo'nalishi bo'lmog'i shart. Davlatchilik va fuqarolik munosabatlari, mehnat va uy-joy, nafaqa va soliq, tabiyatni muhofaza qilish va jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurash masalalari, - qo'yingki, hayotimizning hamma jabhalarida ana shu zaminga tayanish zarur, - deb yozadi birinchi prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov.

Qilmishning ijtimoiy xavfliligi ma'lum darajada subyektning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va jinoyat sodir qilish motivi orqali belgilanadi. Jinoyat sodir etishga jur'at tug'duruvchi va ta'sir qiluvchi barcha holatlar, eng avvalo subyektning ongida o'z intiqosini topadi, so'ngra uning idoraviy yo'nalishi shakllantiradi. Shunga ko'ra, har ikkala turkumga kiruvchi yengillashtiruvchi holatlarni tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblanadi. Chunki shaxs xulqining motivlashuvi va uning o'ziga xosligi har doim uzviy bog'liqdir.

Sud tomonidan jazoni belgilashda, uni individuallashtirish maqsadida hisobga olinishi zarur bo'lgan shart-sharoitlar tizimini aniqlash jazoning odilligi va uning jazoga sazovorligini mustahkamlaydi. Mazkur tizimning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundan iboratki, birinchidan, uning tarkibiy qismlari bo'lgan omillar real hayotda ko'proq uchraydigan xillari va turli-tuman jinoyatlar sodir qilish uchun tipik bo'lgan holatlar aniqlash bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan uni sodir etishda aybdor deb topilgan shaxsning jamoatchilik uchun xavfliligi darajasini jiddiy ravishda kamaytirish kabi jihatlarni qamrab oladi.

Sudlar tomonidan jinoyat uchun jazoning to'g'ri tayinlanishi odil sudlovni

amalga oshirishning muhim kafolatidir. Adolatli jazo tayinlanishi undan ko'zlangan maqsadlarga — mahkumni axloqan tuzatish, mahkum va boshqa shaxslar tomonidan yangi jinoyatlar sodir etilishining oldini olishga erishish, samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Sud amaliyoti tahlili sudlar tomonidan jazo tayinlashda qonun normalariga asosan to'g'ri qo'llanilayotganligini ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, sud-huquq islohotlarining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan jinoiy jazolarning liberallashtirilishi mohiyatini o'zida aks ettiradi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida jazo tayinlashning umumiy asoslari qonuniylik, insonparvarlik, odillik va javobgarlikning muqarrarligi prinsiplariga qat'iy amal qilgan holda amalga oshiriladi. Jinoyat kodeksining 10-moddasida nazarda tutilgan javobgarlikning muqarrarlik prinsipi har doim ham jazo qo'llanilishi shartligini anglatmaydi. Shu tufayli sudlar, ijtimoiy xavfi katta bo'lmagan yoki uncha og'ir bo'lmagan jinoyatni birinchi marta sodir etgan, chin ko'ngildan pushaymon bo'lgan va jinoyatning ochilishiga faol yordam bergan, yetkazilgan ziyonni qoplagan shaxslarni jinoyat kodeksining 65, 66, 70, 71-moddalariga muvofiq javobgarlikdan yoki jazodan ozod qilish masalasini muhokama qilishlari lozim ekanligi, 03.02.2006 yildagi 1-son "Sudlar tomonidan jinoyat uchun jazo tayinlash amaliyoti to'g'risidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi Plenumining qarori" da belgilab o'tilgan.

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O‘ZBEKISTONNI XALQARO TASHKILOTLAR BILAN HAMKORLIK ALOQALARI: ISLOM HAMKORLIK TASHKILOTI MISOLIDA

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Islom Hamkorlik Tashkiloti (IHT) - O‘zbekiston va Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik aloqalari - ikki bosqichli ijtimoiy integratsiyalashuv jarayoni sodir bo‘lganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

Birinchi bosqich 1995-yildan 2015-yillarni o‘z ichiga olib, xalqaro huquq va xalqaro munosabatlar sub’ekti sifatida Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti bilan do‘stona munosabatlar shakllangan;

Ikkinchi bosqich 2016-yildan keyingi davrni qamrab olib, ichki barqarorlik sharoitida O‘zbekiston dunyoviy davlat sifatida, Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti va a‘zo davlatlar bilan ko‘p tomonlama do‘stona munosabatlarni yanada izchil rivojlantirdi.

Ushbu jarayonlar quyidagi voqeliklar bilan ham xarakterlanadi.

O‘zbekiston hamda Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti hamkorligining birinchi bosqichi 1995 yil oktyabr oyida AQShning Nyu-York shahrida bo‘lib o‘tgan Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti a‘zo davlatlar Tashqi ishlar vazirlarining navbatdan tashqari uchrashuvida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining ushbu tashkilotga kuzatuvchi sifatida qabul qilinishi bilan boshlandi. Oradan bir yil o‘tib, O‘zbekiston Respublikasining birinchi Prezidenti Islom Karimovning maktubi asosida 1996-yil 2-oktyabrda Islom hamkorlik tashkilotiga a‘zo davlatlar Tashqi ishlar vazirlarining har yili o‘tkaziladigan navbatdagi muvofiqlashtirish sessiyasida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi mazkur tashkilotning teng huquqli

a'zosiga aylandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh vaziri boshchiligidagi rasmiy delegatsiya 2005-yil dekabr oyida Makka shahrida o'tkazilgan Islom hamkorlik tashkilotining navbatdan tashqari 3 sammitida ishtirok etib, yuzaga kelayotgan global geosiyosiy vaziyat sharoitida islom mamlakatlarini hamjihatlikka chorlovchi tashkilotning yangi strategiyasini ishlab chiqish hamda tashkilotni zamonaviy xavf-hatar va tahdidlarga qarshi kurasha oladigan samarali institutga aylantirish zaruriyatini ilgari surgan edi. Tadbir davomida O'zbekiston xalqaro tashkilot doirasida a'zo davlatlarning yagona pozitsiyasini ishlab chiqish taklifini kiritdi va ushbu taklif musulmon dunyosi davlatlarining aksariyati tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanib, keyinchalik tashkilotning 10-yillik dasturi matnining tegishli qismiga alohida kengaytirilgan band sifatida kiritildi. Sammit yakunida Makka deklaratsiyasi va yakuniy Kommyunikelar qabul qilinib, unda musulmon davlatlarining birdamlikni mustahkamlashga, yangi xavf-xatar va tahdidlarga qarshi umumiy pozitsiya ishlab chiqishga intilishlari, shuningdek bag'rikeng va ma'rifiy Islom g'oyalarini targ'ib etish zarurati o'z aksini topgan.

Qolaversa, Islom hamkorlik tashkilotining 2008-yil 13-14 mart Dakar shahridagi 11-sammitda O'zbekiston Bosh vaziri o'rinbosari boshchiligidagi delegatsiya, 2013-yil 2-7 fevral Qohiradagi 12-sammitda O'zbekistonning Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti doimiy vakili boshchiligidagi delegatsiya ishtirok etdi.

2014-yil 18-19 iyunda Jidda shahrida bo'lib o'tgan Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti Tashqi ishlar vazirlari kengashining 41-sessiyasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vazirining birinchi o'rinbosari boshchiligidagi delegatsiya 2016-yil Tashqi ishlar vazirlari kengashining 43-sessiyasini O'zbekistonda o'tkazishga tayyor ekanligini e'lon qildi.

2015-yil 27-28 mayda Al-Quvaytda bo'lib o'tgan TIVKning 42-

sessiyasida mazkur organning navbatdagi sessiyasini 2016-yil O'zbekistonda o'tkazish to'g'risida qaror qabul qilinishi O'zbekiston hamda Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti o'rtasidagi hamkorlikning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi. O'zaro tashriflar va rasmiy aloqalar haqida shuni aytish mumkinki, Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti vakillari O'zbekistonda bo'lib o'tgan Parlament hamda Prezident saylovlarida xalqaro kuzatuvchi sifatida faol qatnashishgan.

Tahlillar natijasida hamkorlikning birinchi bosqichi O'zbekiston Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti forumlarida mintaqaviy xavfsizlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlash borasidagi tashabbuslarni ilgari surganligi hamda o'zaro aloqalar amalga oshirilib, ma'lum darajada bir qator ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalarni hal qilinganligi kuzatiladi.

O'zbekiston hamda Islom hamkorlik tashkiloti hamkorligining ikkinchi bosqichida o'zaro aloqalar izchillashib, faol munosabatlar yo'lga qo'yildi. 2016-yil 14-15 aprel Istanbuldagi 13-sammitda O'zbekiston Oliy Majlis Senati raisi boshchiligidagi delegatsiya ishtirok etdi. TIVKning 43-sessiyasiga tayyorgarlik ko'rish doirasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vaziri A. Komilov boshchiligidagi delegatsiya 2016-yil 23-28 iyul kunlari Jidda shahrida tashkilotga a'zo dalatlarning yuqori mansabdor shaxslari hamda Iqtisodiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha Islom komissiyasi majlislarida ishtirok etdi. O'zbekiston delegatsiyasi raislik qilgan mazkur tadbirlar chog'ida Toshkentdagi TIVK sessiyasida tasdiqlash uchun kiritilgan Islom hamkorlik tashkilotining asosiy faoliyat yo'nalishlari bo'yicha rezolyusiya loyihalari ko'rib chiqildi va ma'qullandi.

Hamkorlikning ikkinchi bosqichida Islom hamkorlik tashkilotining yangi Ustavi 2015-yil 14-dekabrda imzolanib 2016-yil aprel oyida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi Senati tomonidan ratifikatsiya qilindi.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА ПО РАЗВИТИЮ АГРАРНЫХ КЛАСТЕРОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется зарубежный опыт кластеризации сельского хозяйства и проблема развития кластеров. На сегодняшний день использование кластеров считается одним из наиболее перспективных направлений развития экономики агропромышленного комплекса страны. Использование кластеров в экономическом развитии является одной из наименее используемых задач в области народного хозяйства. По этой причине роль и значение агрокластеров в выращивании и переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции представляет собой актуального значения.

Ключевые слова: Сельское хозяйство, кластер, агропромышленный комплекс, экспорт, либерализация торговли, переработка, растениеводства, добавленный стоимость, реформа, инновация.

Введение. Миром движет прогресс, и в стороне не остается сельское хозяйство. Инновационные модели запускают систему интеграции сельскохозяйственной и научно-технической сферы. Что бы система была более эффективна, создается «умное сельское хозяйство», внедряются новые модели.

Республика Узбекистан стремительно развивается во всех сферах, сельское хозяйство не остается в стороне. Все начинается с поэтапных реформ, в результате которых образуется многоукладная экономика страны и соответственно сопутствующая инфраструктура.

Сельское хозяйство является важным сектором экономики Узбекистана, на который приходится примерно 28,5% ВВП. В нем занято около 4,2 миллионов человек, что составляет более 30% от общей занятости в стране. Основными сельскохозяйственными культурами являются хлопок и зерно, но отмена квот и контроля цен в 2020-2021 годах уже активно способствует диверсификации посевов, поэтапному переходу к выращиванию других культур, фруктов и овощей. Экспорт сельскохозяйственной продукции обеспечил примерно 9,8% внешних доходов Узбекистана в 2019 году.

В условиях модернизации экономики в сельском хозяйстве всё большую актуальность приобретает социально-экономическое развитие сельского хозяйства в регионах. Целевой задачей современного периода развития региона является обеспечение высоких темпов роста валового внутреннего продукта, наращивание эффективности производства и достижение на основе этого высокого уровня и качества жизни населения. Отсюда как для Узбекистана, так и для других стран возникает необходимость активизации действующих и поиска новых источников и факторов положительной динамики экономического развития. Одним из таких источников является развитие кластеров

Методология. В исследовании данной темы, авторами были применены такие методы, как, анализ, наблюдение, статистика, сравнение, экономический обзор.

Обсуждение. Несмотря на возрастающую актуальность и практическую значимость, в экономической литературе имеется незначительное количество определений кластера, являющегося основной кластерной теории экономического развития. Не сформировано единого мнения относительно понятия “кластер”, также не существует общепризнанной методики управления формированием и развитием кластерных образований в экономике, а отнесение отдельных отраслей промышленности к кластерам происходит экспертным путем. Все изложенное обуславливает актуальность данной проблемы.

Теоретическими и практическими аспектами проблемы формирования и функционирования кластеров занимались многие зарубежные исследователи, в том числе М.Портер, К.Кетелс, А.Маршалл, П.Друкер, Т.Келлер, М.Энрайт, Й.Шумпетер и другие. В их трудах нашли отражение отдельные аспекты проблемы, с учётом особенностей стран и регионов. Применительно к условиям России проблемой кластеров занимались такие учёные, как А.А.Мигранян, Т.Цихан, М.Афанасьев, Л.Мясникова, Л.С. Марков и др.

Понятие «кластер» пришло к нам из трудов английского экономиста Альфреда Маршалла, исследовавшего в конце XIX в. индустриальные округа Великобритании. Феномен кластера как отраслевой агломерации на некоторой территории экономические взаимосвязанных предприятий известен со времен ремесленного производства. Однако только в последней четверти XX в. промышленные кластеры начали рассматриваться как важный фактор экономического развития регионов.¹

¹ Марков Л.С. Экономические кластеры: понятия и характерные черты. URL: <http://econom.nsc.ru/ieie/smu/conference/articles/>.

Понятие кластера было введено в экономическую теорию Майклом Портером. Он определил «кластер – это сконцентрированные по географическому признаку группа взаимосвязанных компаний, специализированных поставщиков, поставщиков услуг, фирм в соответствующих отраслях, а также связанных с их деятельностью организаций (например, университетов, агентств по стандартизации, а также торговых объединений) в определенных областях, конкурирующих, но вместе с тем и ведущих совместную работу»². Как признает Портер, идея специализированной индустриальной локализации не является чем-то новым. Ещё Альфред Маршалл в конце XIX в. впервые обосновывал связь между производительностью фирм и их географической концентрацией.³ В рамках подхода Маршалла изучались городские агломерации. Агломерационный подход дает собственное объяснение пространственной структуре производства. Среди основных параметров, которые определяют возможность агломерации, рассматривают транспортные издержки. Агломерационный процесс возникает тогда, когда транспортные издержки соответствует некоему среднему уровню. При высоких транспортных издержках происходит рассеивание отраслей по регионам, а при средних и низких фирмы стремятся к размещению вблизи друг друга.

Дальнейшее развитие агломерационного подхода определил труды Й.Шумпетера. Обосновывая ведущую роль технологических изменений в промышленном развитии, он вел понятие инноваций в отношении выпускаемого продукта(услуги), его технологии производства и

² Портер М. Конкуренция: пер. с англ. М., 2005. С. 256.

³ Marshall A. Principles of Economics. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1920.

менеджмента. По мнению Шумпетера, именно инновации выступают главным инструментом экономического роста, при этом два противоположенных фактора, как размер фирмы и предпринимательство, способствовали развитию инноваций выступают главным инструментом экономического роста, при этом два противоположенных фактора, как размер фирмы и предпринимательство, способствовали развитию инноваций. Размер фирмы, ее рыночное доминирование снижают инновационный риск, таким образом стимулируя появление нововведений, в то же время предприниматели выступают пионерами в «творческом разрушении» устаревших отраслей и производств, создавая новые технологические, организационные, управленческие основы бизнеса.

Мировая практика свидетельствует, что в последние два десятилетия процесс формирования кластеров происходил довольно активно. В целом, по оценке экспертов к настоящему времени кластеризацией около 50% экономик ведущих стран мира.

Если привести пример ближайших регионов мира с дифференцированным уровнем развития, то по данным Европейской кластерной обсерватории на сегодняшний день в 28 странах Западной и Восточной Европы функционирует 2101 кластер в различных отраслях экономики с общей численностью в 42 миллиона сотрудников. При этом 11,5 % из них осуществляют деятельность в агропромышленном комплексе, давая работу 4,5 миллионам человек. Больше всего кластеров функционирует в народном хозяйстве Германии, за ней следуют Италия, Великобритания, Франция, Польша и Испания – т.е. наиболее крупные, экономически и промышленно развитые государства. Эти же государства, а также Румыния, Голландия и Португалия, на порядок превосходят другие

страны и по количеству занятых работников в данных кластерах. Но по размерам самих кластеров, т.е. количеству занятых в них работников лидируют 2 страны – Испания и Литва, но это также может свидетельствовать и о низкой механизации труда. А вот по общему количеству агропромышленных кластеров среди европейских стран лидируют Греция и Испания, Болгария и Франция. Однако в двух европейских государствах – Мальте и Люксембурге, агропромышленные кластеры вообще отсутствуют, по причине того, что эти же две страны отличаются наименьшим количеством кластеров и в других отраслях экономики. При этом по удельному весу агропромышленных среди остальных кластеров с огромным отрывом от других стран Европы лидируют Болгария и Греция, также как и общему количеству занятых в агрокластерах. При этом наиболее мощными кластерами в АПК с наибольшим количеством работников, но возможно с недостаточной машинной вооруженностью труда, отличаются также Литва, Ирландия, Румыния и Дания.

При этом Дания среди стран ЕС является, пожалуй, наиболее передовой страной по агропромышленной кластеризации, разработавшей унифицированный подход к межфирменному сотрудничеству еще в 1989–1990 гг. и в которой уже успешно функционируют кластеры в АПК, где одним из известнейших является молочнопродуктовый кластер «Молочная вертикаль». Это обуславливается тем, что традиционно в Дании животноводство имеет приоритет над растениеводством, большая часть продукции которого идет на корма, а молочное скотоводство преобладает над мясным, также развито свиноводство и птицеводство.

Кластеризация уже охвачено более 50% экономик ведущих стран

мира. Первые масштабные программы кластерного развития появились в США 1970-80 х гг., в Дании в 1989-90 х гг., в Австрии, Великобритании, Японии – в первой половине 90-х гг., в Финляндии и Франции в 1995 г.

Одним из примеров процесса создания кластеров может служить опыт экономики Японии, первоначально основанный на создании системы субподрядных и субконтрактных связей между рядом крупных и сетью средних и малых предприятий. Типичный крупный японский кластер состоит из одного относительно большего головного предприятия, пользующегося услугами двух или трёх уровней субподрядных фирм, расположенных обычно в географической близости к нему. Вместо вертикальной интеграции самостоятельные субподрядчики первого уровня связаны с головным предприятием долгосрочными договорами. Аналогичным образом установлены связи поставщиков первого и последующих уровней.

В Японии по реализации кластерных решений имеется опыт острова Хоккайдо, где в первой половине 1990-х гг. была создана Центральная организация по обеспечению развития промышленных кластеров.⁴

Выводы. Проведенные за рубежом исследования показывают, что кластеры стимулируют значительное повышение производительности и внедрение инноваций. Компании выигрывают, имея возможность обмениваться положительным опытом и снижать затраты, используя одни и те же услуги и поставщиков.

Необходимо подчеркнуть особенность исследования проблемы кластеров, состоящей в том, что кластеры, даже в сельском хозяйстве

⁴ П.С.Руднева. Опыт создания структурных кластеров в развитых странах [Электронный ресурс] //Экономика региона. 2007. №18. Ч.2 Режим доступа: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/>

являются межотраслевыми формированиями. Поэтому критерии идентификации кластеров не имеют ярко выраженной отраслевой специфики, а имеют отношение к территориям, конкретным условиям, где есть определенная географическая концентрация субъектов рынка.

Кластерные механизмы состоят из совокупности инструментов и последовательности этапов: инициирование, разработка, стратегии и плана действий, формирование специализированной управляющей структуры, реализации программы развития и оценки эффективности.

Таким образом, следует сделать общий вывод о том, что кластерный подход охватывает практически все сферы жизнедеятельности и производства, включая в себя самые разнообразные процессы, происходящие как в производственной, так и в непроизводственной системах на базе достижений науки и техники. Именно поэтому кластерное управление направлено на достижение положительного коммерческого результата на основе повышения эффективности производства.

Раздел 1.01 **Использованная литература**

1. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 28 января 2022 года № УП-60 «Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана на 2022 — 2026 годы»
<https://lex.uz>

2. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 23 октября 2019 г. №УП-5853 «Об утверждении стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020 — 2030 годы».
<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4567337>

3. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 3 февраля 2021 года № УП-6159 «О дальнейшем совершенствовании системы знаний и инноваций, а также оказания современных услуг в сельском хозяйстве» www.lex.uz

4. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 3 февраля 2021 года № ПП- 4975 «Об организации деятельности национального центра знаний и инноваций в сельском хозяйстве при министерстве сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан». www.lex.uz

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THE LINGUOCULTUROLOGIC FEATURES OF ZOOMORPHIC PEJORATIVES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Zoomorphic insults, also referred to as animal-based insults or animal comparisons, are insults that involve comparing someone to an animal. These insults use the characteristics, behaviors, or traits associated with a particular animal to demean or belittle the person being insulted. For example, calling someone a "snake" implies deception or treacherous behavior, while calling someone a "pig" suggests greed or gluttony. Zoomorphic insults can be found in various languages and cultures, reflecting the cultural understanding and perceptions of different animals. They are often used metaphorically to criticize or mock someone's behavior, appearance, or personality. However, it is essential to remember that using such insults can be hurtful and disrespectful, so it is generally considered best to avoid them in polite and respectful communication.

Zoomorphic insults refer to insults or derogatory terms that compare someone to an animal. These insults often attribute negative qualities or characteristics of a particular animal to demean or belittle a person. It's important to acknowledge that cultural contexts shape the meaning and impact of zoomorphic insults, and they can vary across different societies. Here are a few examples from different cultures:

1. English: In English, zoomorphic insults are commonly used. For instance, terms like "Pig," "Snake," or "Rat" are used metaphorically to insult someone's behavior or character. These insults associate negative traits like greed, deceitfulness, or uncleanliness with the respective animals.

2. Chinese: In Chinese culture, referring to someone as a "dog" (gǒu) is a common insult. Calling someone a "dog" implies they are disloyal, unfaithful, or unworthy—attributes sometimes associated with dogs in this cultural context.

3. Spanish: In Spanish, the phrase "eres un burro" (you are a donkey) is used as an insult to denote someone's stupidity or lack of intelligence. Comparing a person to a donkey suggests they are foolish or ignorant.

4. Indian Subcontinent: In some cultures of the Indian subcontinent, a zoomorphic insult involves comparing someone to a monkey. The term "Bandar" or "Langur" (monkey) is used to mock or ridicule someone for their mischievous or foolish behavior.

These examples provide a glimpse into how zoomorphic insults can vary across different cultures. It is important to note that the use of insults can perpetuate stereotypes or be offensive, and it's always crucial to consider cultural sensitivity when engaging in discussions or interactions that involve insults or derogatory terms.

"Zoomorphic pejoratives" refer to derogatory terms or insults that involve comparisons with animals, often attributing negative characteristics to individuals. While they can vary across cultures and languages, here are a few examples of zoomorphic pejoratives in the English language:

1. "Pig": This term is often used to insult someone by implying that they

are greedy, dirty, or gluttonous. The word "Pig" can be used as an insult in certain contexts. Historically, it has been used to derogatorily refer to people in various ways. The derogatory usage of "Pig" often associates negative traits such as greed, filthiness, or gluttony with the person being referred to. It can be seen as a way to demean or belittle someone. However, it is critical to note that using "pig" as an insult can perpetuate stereotypes and may be offensive to some individuals or communities. Language evolves, and the perception of words can change over time. What may have been considered a harmless insult in the past may now be recognized as disrespectful or insensitive. As with any insulting or derogatory term, it is essential to be mindful of the impact our words may have on others and to foster respectful and inclusive communication.

2. "Snake": Calling someone a "Snake" suggests that they are untrustworthy, deceitful, or treacherous. The word "Snake" can be used as an insult in certain contexts as well. When calling someone a "Snake," it typically implies negative traits such as deceitfulness, betrayal, or treachery. It is often used to describe someone who is untrustworthy or manipulative. Like with any insult, it is important to consider the impact and intentions behind using such language. While it may be used to express frustration or disapproval toward someone's behavior, it is essential to remain respectful and not make harmful assumptions about individuals based solely on an insult. It is worth mentioning that derogatory terms can reinforce stereotypes or perpetuate negative attitudes. It is always better to engage in constructive dialogue and address specific concerns or behaviors directly, if possible, rather than resorting to insults or name-calling.

3. "Dog": Using "dog" as an insult implies that someone is unattractive,

unworthy, or behaves poorly. The use of "Dog" as an insult can vary depending on the context and cultural norms. In some cases, "dog" may be used metaphorically to insult someone, implying negative qualities such as disloyalty, untrustworthiness, or low social status.

However, it is important to note that using animal names as insults can be dehumanizing and disrespectful. Comparing someone to an animal in a derogatory manner can perpetuate harmful stereotypes and degrade their dignity.

Since language plays a crucial role in shaping how we view others, it is essential to consider the impact of our words and strive for respectful and inclusive communication. It is advisable to choose words that do not demean or belittle others, promoting empathy and understanding instead.

4. "Donkey": Calling someone a "donkey" can imply that they are foolish, stubborn, or unintelligent. The word "Donkey" can be used as a pejorative or insult in certain contexts. Similar to other animal-related insults, it is often employed to denote someone's stupidity, stubbornness, or incompetence. Using "Donkey" as an insult can be seen as a way to belittle or demean someone by associating them with negative connotations attributed to the animal.

However, it is important to recognize that using animal-based insults to demean individuals can perpetuate harmful stereotypes and may be offensive or hurtful to some people, especially if it targets their intelligence or abilities. In order to promote inclusive and respectful communication, it's generally recommended to avoid using such insults and instead focus on constructive dialogue and understanding.

5. "Rat": Describing someone as a "rat" suggests that they are sneaky,

traitorous, or untrustworthy. The term "Rat" can also be used as a pejorative insult in certain contexts. It is often employed to criticize or belittle someone and can suggest negative qualities such as betrayal, cowardice, or sneakiness. Calling someone a "Rat" can imply that they are untrustworthy or disloyal. However, it is important to note that using "Rat" as an insult perpetuates negative stereotypes and can be offensive to some individuals. Like with any derogatory language, it is crucial to consider the impact of our words and to engage in respectful communication.

It is worth mentioning that language is complex, and the interpretation and cultural connotations of words may vary. Additionally, the use and meaning of insults can change over time and across different contexts. As responsible users of language, it is essential to be conscious of the potential harm our words can cause and strive to promote understanding and empathy instead. It is important to note that using such pejoratives can be disrespectful and hurtful. It is generally best to promote respectful communication and refrain from using offensive language towards others.

6. The use of the word "Monkey" as an insult is deeply problematic and offensive. Historically, it has been used as a racial slur to dehumanize and demean people of African descent, perpetuating harmful stereotypes. Using "Monkey" as an insult towards someone can be highly insensitive, disrespectful, and racist. It is crucial to recognize that such language contributes to systemic discrimination and marginalization. In recent years, there have been increased efforts to raise awareness about the harmful effects of racial slurs and foster inclusive language. It is important to promote understanding, empathy, and respect in our communication to create a more inclusive and equitable society. Therefore, it is advised to avoid using "Monkey" or any other racially derogatory

language.

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MINTAQAVIY TURIZM FAOLIYATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO‘LLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O'zbekistonda mintaqaviy turizmni rivojlantirish strategiyalari va yondashuvlarini o'rganadi. Mamlakat boy madaniy merosga, ajoyib tabiiy landshaftlarga va rivojlanayotgan turizm sanoatiga ega. Biroq, uning turli mintaqalarining to'liq imkoniyatlari hali ham foydalanilmagan. Mavjud muammolar va imkoniyatlarni har tomonlama tahlil qilish orqali ushbu maqola mintaqaviy turizmni rivojlantirishning bir qator innovatsion usullarini taqdim etadi. Bularga infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, madaniyatni saqlash, marketing tashabbuslari va jamoatchilikni jalb qilish kiradi. Ushbu strategiyalarni qabul qilish orqali O'zbekiston nafaqat sayyohlik takliflarini diversifikatsiya qilishi, balki barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishga yordam berishi va o'zining noyob mintaqaviy jozibasini global auditoriyaga namoyish qilishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: mintaqaviy turizm, madaniy meros, barqaror rivojlanish, infratuzilma, marketing, jamiyat ishtiroki, iqtisodiy o'sish, turizm sanoati, madaniy meros.

Turizm jahon iqtisodiyotida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi va mamlakatlarga o'zlarining noyob madaniy, tarixiy va tabiiy boyliklarini dunyoga namoyish etish imkoniyatini beradi. Markaziy Osiyoning yuragida joylashgan O'zbekiston ham bu tendentsiyadan mustasno emas. O'zining boy madaniy

merosi, hayratlanarli me'moriy mo'jizalari va rang-barang landshaftlari bilan mashhur O'zbekiston so'nggi yillarda doimiy ravishda izlanuvchi sayyohlik maskaniga aylanib bormoqda (UNWTO, 2020). Qadimgi Ipak yo'li tarixiga ega Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva kabi shaharlarning jozibasi, Farg'ona vodiysi va Nurota-Qizilqum biosfera rezervatining hayratlanarli manzaralari uzoq-yaqindan tashrif buyuruvchilarni o'ziga tortdi.

Biroq, O'zbekistonning turizm sanoati salohiyati asosan bir nechta taniqli yo'nalishlarda jamlanganligicha qolmoqda va buning natijasida hali foydalanilmagan potentsialga ega bo'lgan ulkan hududlar qolmoqda (UNDP, 2018). O'zbekistonning sayyohlik salohiyatidan to'liq foydalanish va mutanosib mintaqaviy rivojlanishga ko'maklashish uchun mintaqaviy turizmni takomillashtirish bo'yicha innovatsion strategiyalarni o'rganish zarur. Ushbu maqola O'zbekistonning o'z mintaqalari bo'ylab turizmni yoyishda duch kelayotgan muammolarini o'rganishga qaratilgan va ushbu muammolarni samarali hal qilish uchun bir qator strategiya va yondashuvlarni taqdim etadi.

Mavjud turizm naqshlari, infratuzilmaviy cheklovlar, madaniyatni saqlash bo'yicha harakatlar, marketing strategiyalari va jamoatchilikni jalb qilish tashabbuslarini har tomonlama tahlil qilish orqali ushbu maqola sayyohlik sanoatida siyosatchilar, mahalliy hokimiyat organlari va manfaatdor tomonlar uchun yo'l xaritasini taqdim etishga intiladi. Sayyohlik takliflarini diversifikatsiya qilish va mintaqalarda barqaror o'sishni rag'batlantirish orqali O'zbekiston o'zining global jozibadorligini oshirishi, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar yaratishi va kelajak avlodlar uchun madaniy merosini saqlab qolishi mumkin.

Keyingi bo'limlarda biz O'zbekiston mintaqalarining noyob sayyohlik salohiyatini ko'rib chiqamiz va mintaqaviy turizmni yaxshilash, pirovardida mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va jahon miqyosida tan olinishiga

hissa qo'shish bo'yicha amaliy choralarni taklif qilamiz.

O'zining boy tarixi, jo'shqin madaniyati va rang-barang landshaftlari bilan O'zbekiston turli mintaqalarda turizm sohasini kengaytirishga tayyor. Samarqand, Buxoro va Xiva kabi shaharlar azaldan mashhur sayyohlik maskanlari bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, mamlakatning unchalik mashhur bo'lmagan hududlarida hali foydalanilmagan imkoniyatlar ko'p. O'zbekiston o'zining sayyohlik salohiyatidan to'liq foydalanish va mutanosib mintaqaviy rivojlanishni ta'minlash uchun mintaqaviy turizm oldida turgan muammolarni hal qiluvchi ko'p qirrali yondashuvni amalga oshirishi kerak.

1. Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish

O'zbekistonda mintaqaviy turizm rivojlanishini cheklovchi asosiy omillardan biri bu infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada emasligidir. Yirik shaharlar yaxshi aloqada bo'lsa-da, ko'plab hududlarda muhim transport aloqalari, turar joy va qulayliklar mavjud emas (OTB, 2021). Bu hududlarda yo'l tarmoqlari, aeroportlar va turar joylarni rivojlantirish sayyohlarni jalb qilish, ularning qulayligi va xavfsizligini ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

2. Madaniy merosni saqlash va targ'ib qilish

O'zbekistonning rang-barang madaniy merosi sayyohlar uchun katta qiziqish uyg'otadi. Mahalliy hamjamiyatlar o'zlarining noyob an'analari, hunarmandchiligi va festivallarini saqlash va namoyish etishda faol ishtirok etishlari kerak. Muzeylar, madaniyat markazlari va meros ob'ektlariga investitsiyalar madaniy turizmni rivojlantirish va mahalliy hunarmandlarning turmush tarzini qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega (YUNESKO, 2017).

3. Marketing va reklama

Samarali marketing va reklama strategiyalari O'zbekistonning

mintaqaviy diqqatga sazovor joylari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun juda muhimdir. Hukumat va turizm sohasi manfaatdor tomonlari har bir mintaqaning go'zalligi va o'ziga xosligini ta'kidlaydigan maqsadli marketing kampaniyalarini yaratish uchun hamkorlik qilishi kerak. Raqamli marketing va ijtimoiy media platformalaridan global auditoriyaga erishish uchun foydalanish mumkin (UNCTAD, 2019).

4. Jamiyat ishtiroki va barqaror turizm

Mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni turizm sanoatiga jalb qilish o'z mintaqasining madaniy va tabiiy merosini saqlash uchun egalik va mas'uliyat hissini rivojlantirishi mumkin. Hamjamiyatga asoslangan sayyohlik tashabbuslari, uy-joylar va mahalliy sayyohlik gidlari mahalliy iqtisodiyotga hissa qo'shish bilan birga haqiqiy tajribalarni taqdim etishi mumkin (UNWTO, 2017).

5. Normativ-huquqiy islohotlar

Mintaqaviy turizm rivojlanishiga ko'maklashish uchun O'zbekiston sayyohlik operatsiyalari bilan bog'liq qonun-qoidalar va byurokraziyani soddalashtirishi kerak. Viza tartib-taomillarini soddalashtirish, xavfsizlik standartlarini ta'minlash va turizm sohasiga sarmoya kiritishni rag'batlantirish ko'proq sayyohlar va biznesni jalb qilishi mumkin (Jahon banki, 2020).

6. Xalqaro hamkorlar bilan hamkorlik

Xalqaro tashkilotlar va qo'shni davlatlar bilan hamkorlik qilish mintaqaviy turizm uchun yangi imkoniyatlar ochishi mumkin. Birgalikda marketing sa'y-harakatlari, transchegaraviy turizm paketlari va ilg'or tajriba almashish O'zbekistonni mintaqaviy turistik markaz sifatida yanada targ'ib qilishi mumkin (UNWTO, 2019).

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, O'zbekiston mintaqaviy turizm uchun ulkan salohiyatga ega va undan foydalanishni kutmoqda. Infratuzilmaga

sarmoya kiritish, madaniyatni saqlash, samarali marketing, jamoatchilik ishtiroki, tartibga solish islohotlari va xalqaro hamkorlik orqali O‘zbekiston o‘zining turli mintaqalarining yashirin marvaridlarini ochib, mahalliy hamjamiyat va mamlakat manfaati uchun yanada inklyuziv va barqaror turizm sanoatini yaratishi mumkin. bir butun sifatida.

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Articles in this issue

1.	<u>EKISH SXEMALARI VA MUDDATLARINING MAXSARNING JIZZAX-1 NAVINING UNUVCHANLIGI VA UNING SAQLANISH DARAJASIGA TA'SIRI</u> Eshboboyeva Shahnoza	3-10
2.	<u>EKISH SXEMALARI VA MUDDATLARINING MAXSARNING MILYUTIN-114 NAVINING TUP SONI VA SAQLANISH DARAJASIGA TA'SIRI</u> Eshboboyeva Shahnoza	11-18
3.	<u>CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN ENGLISH (MASTER'S DEGREE)</u> Elova Umida	19-24
4.	<u>MOLIYAVIY XISOBOTLARNING XALQARO STANDARTLARGA O'TISHIDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARNING O'RNI</u> Kuvatova Dinara	25-30
5.	<u>LEGAL IDEOLOGY: THE SITUATION IN MODERN SOCIETY</u> Takhirova Sarvinoz	31-38
6.	<u>INITIATIVE, CREATIVITY AND A CREATIVE APPROACH TO BUSINESS IN THE ACTIVITY OF A LAWYER</u> Takhirova Sarvinoz	39-50
7.	<u>ARTISTIC FEATURES OF THOMAS HARDY'S NOVEL "TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES"</u> Trapova Gulira'no	51-62
8.	<u>ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИНИНГ ИЗОҲЛИ ЛУҒАТЛАРИДАГИ ФАЛСАФИЙ ТЕРМИНЛАРНИНГ СЕМАНТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ</u> Бердибекова Хулкар	63-71
9.	<u>МАМЛАКАТ ЭКСПОРТ САЛОҲИЯТИНИ ОШИРИШДА КИЧИК БИЗНЕС СУБЪЕКТЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ</u> А. Каримова	72-80
10.	<u>JINOIY JAZONI YENGILLASHTIRUVCHI HOLATLAR TARTIBINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MASALALARI</u> Ma'rifjanov Mirzabahrom	81-84
11.	<u>JINOIY JAZONI YENGILLASHTIRISHRUVCHI HOLATLARNI BELGILASHNING HUQUQIY ASOSLARI</u> Ma'rifjanov Mirzabahrom	85-88
12.	<u>O'ZBEKISTONNI XALQARO TASHKIOTLAR BILAN HAMKORLIK ALOQALARI: ISLOM HAMKORLIK TASHKILOTI MISOLIDA</u> Sharifiy Nuriddin	89-92
13.	<u>ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ОПЫТА ПО РАЗВИТИЮ АГРАРНЫХ КЛАСТЕРОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ</u> Каримова Азиза	93-101
14.	<u>THE LINGUOCULTUROLOGIC FEATURES OF ZOOMORPHIC PEJORATIVES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE</u> Latipjonova Malikakhon	102-108
15.	<u>MINTAQAVIY TURIZM FAOLIYATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO'LLARI</u> Jo'raeva Feruza	109-113