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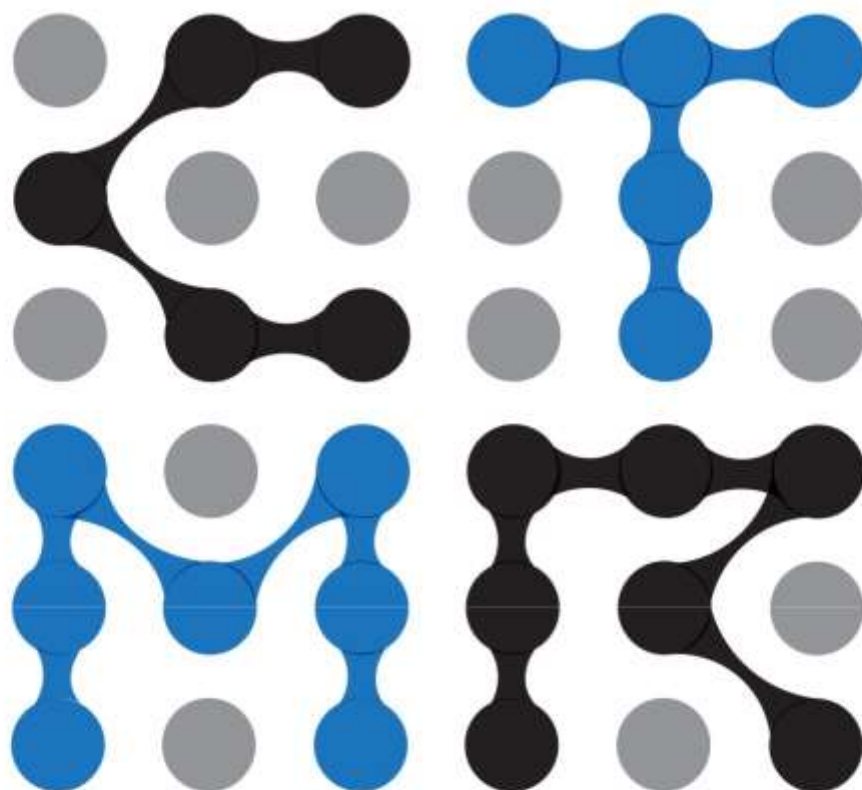
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**CENTER FOR TECH  
AND MEDIA RESEARCH**

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Toshkent sh. Alfraganus universityning 2-kurs Logo-23/4 talabasi  
**S.M.Eshmetova**

**Annotatsiya:** Inson salomatligi - to'liq jismoniy, ruhiy va ijtimoiy farovonlik holatidan iborat. Insonning sog'lig'i atmosfera havosining sifatiga, ichimlik suvining tozaligiga, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining sifatiga, yashash sharoitining qulayligiga hamda jamiyatning ruhiy holatiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ekologiya, atrof-muhit, inson salomatligi.

**Аннотация:** Здоровье человека представляет собой состояние полного физического, психического и социального благополучия. Здоровье человека зависит от качества атмосферного воздуха, чистоты питьевой воды, качества продуктов питания, комфортности условий проживания, а также психологического состояния общества.

**Ключевые слова:** экология, окружающая среда, здоровье человека.

**Abstract:** Human health represents a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. Human health depends on the quality of atmospheric air, the purity of drinking water, the quality of food products, the comfort of living conditions, as well as the psychological state of society.

**Keywords:** ecology, environment, human health.

Inson faoliyati ko'pincha tabiiy ekotizimlardagi mavjud muvozanatni buzilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Bugungi kunda atrof-muhitning yemirilishi global tus olib, insoniyat sivilizatsiyasining mavjudligini xavf ostiga qo'yimoqda. Atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi odamlar salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, nafas olish, ovqat hazm qilish va ajratish a'zolari kasalliklarining ko'payishiga olib kelmoqda. Onkologik kasalliklar (xavfli o'smalar) soni tobora ortib bormoqda. O'zbekiston avvalgi tuzumdan Orol dengizining qurishi bilan bog'liq ekologik inqirozni, aholining salomatligi va atrof-muhit holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan ishlab chiqarishlarni, hamda tugab borayotgan suv va yer resurslarini meros qilib olgan edi. O'zbekistonda ekologik muammolar 1980-yillarning oxiriga kelib shunchalik keskinlashdiki, respublika hukumati 1988-yil aprel oyida maxsus qaror qabul qilib, atrof-muhitning holati va muhofazasini nazorat qiluvchi davlat organi – O'zbekiston Respublikasi Tabiatni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasini tashkil etdi. Qo'mitaning Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, viloyatlar (tumanlar) va Toshkent shahrida hududiy bo'linmalari ham ish boshladi.

### **Ekologik muammolarning asosiy turlari**

#### **1. Atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi**

Ifloslanish eng ko'zga tashlanadigan ekologik tahdidlardan biridir. Bu jarayonda atmosfera, suv havzalari va tuproqlarga kimyoviy chiqindilar, plastmassa, karbonat angidrid gazlari va boshqa ifloslantiruvchi moddalar kabi zararli moddalar tushadi. Ifloslanish havo, suv va tuproq sifatining yomonlashishiga olib keladi, bu esa o'z navbatida inson va hayvonlar salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Suvning ifloslanishi: Daryo, ko'l va okeanlarga kimyoviy moddalar va chiqindilarning tushishi suv ekotizimlarini izdan chiqaradi va ko'plab turlarning yashash sharoitini xavf ostiga qo'yadi. Suvni ifloslantiruvchi asosiy manbalar sanoat chiqindilari, qishloq xo'jaligi kimyoviy moddalari va plastik chiqindilardir.

Havoning ifloslanishi: Havo ifloslanishining manbalari sanoat korxonalari chiqindilari, avtotransport vositalari va qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilardan foydalanishdir. Ifloslanishning yuqori darajasi nafas olish tizimi muammolariga, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklariga va hatto bevaqt o'limga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Tuproqning ifloslanishi: Tuproqning ifloslanishi qishloq xo'jaligida pestitsidlar, gerbitsidlar va boshqa kimyoviy vositalardan foydalanish natijasida yuz beradi. Bu esa yerning unumdorligining pasayishiga va hosildorlikning kamayishiga olib keladi.

## 2. Global isish va iqlim o'zgarishi

Global isish — bu Yer yuzasidagi o'rtacha haroratning uzoq muddat davomida ko'tarilishi bo'lib, atmosferada karbonat anhidrid va metan kabi issiqxona gazlari miqdorining ortishi natijasida sodir bo'ladi. Bu hodisa bevosita inson faoliyati, ayniqsa qazilma yoqilg'ilardan foydalanish va o'rmonlarni kesib tashlash bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Iqlim o'zgarishi dunyo okeani sathining ko'tarilishiga, ekstremal ob-havo hodisalari (masalan, to'fonlar, qurg'oqchiliklar, suv toshqinlari) sonining ortishiga va ko'plab tabiiy ekotizimlarning yo'q bo'lib ketishiga olib kelmoqda. Bu sayyoramizning biologik xilma-xilligiga jiddiy bosim o'tkazib, qirg'oq bo'yi hududlari va qishloq xo'jaligi mintaqalarida istiqomat qiluvchi millionlab odamlar hayotiga xavf solmoqda.

3. Genofond tez sur'atda yomonlashmoqda. Bir necha asrdan beri o'simlik va hayvon turlarining soni shiddat bilan muqarrar ravishda kamayib bormoqda. Biz allaqachon to'qqiz yuz mingga yaqin turni yo'qotganmiz va bu raqam o'sishda davom etmoqda. Inson o'z ehtiyoj va talablaridan kelib chiqib, o'rmonlarni kesish, suv havzalarini qisqartirish, daryolarning tabiiy o'zanlarini o'zgartirish va shunga o'xshash harakatlar orqali tirik organizmlarning tabiiy yashash muhitini buzishni davom ettirmoqda.

## **Salomatligimizga zarar etkazuvchi asosiy omillar quyidagilardir:**

Havo ifloslanishi. Sanoat korxonalarining chiqindilari, avtomobil tutunlari, kimyoviy chiqindilar - bularning barchasi sog'ligimizga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatib, kasalliklar xavfini oshiradi.

Ichimlik suvi sifati. Suvning yetarli darajada tozalanmasligi yoki ifloslanishi organizmning zaharlanishiga va oshqozon-ichak kasalliklarining rivojlanishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Kimyoviy oziq-ovqatlar. Oziq-ovqat qo'shimchalari, sun'iy bo'yoqlar, genetik o'zgartirilgan mahsulotlar, trans-yog'lar va boshqa zararli moddalar har kuni tanamizni zaharlaydi.

Shovqin va elektromagnit nurlanish. Doimiy shovqin asabiylashish va qon bosimining ko'tarilishiga olib kelishi mumkin, maishiy jihozlar va mobil qurilmalardan chiqadigan nurlanish esa inson tanasidagi barcha hujayralarga zararli ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Tabiiy omillar. Hamma narsada insoniyat sivilizatsiyasi aybdor emas. Issiqlik, sovuq, shamol, havoning yuqori namligi, quyoshning ultrabinafsha nurlari ham tashqi muhit omillariga kiradi. Ular tabiiy bo'lsa-da, ba'zi hollarda xavfli bo'lishi mumkin.

## **Yomon ekologiya tufayli qanday kasalliklar rivojlanadi?**

Noqulay ekologik vaziyat inson salomatligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatib, turli xil kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga sabab bo'ladi.

**Allergiya.** Bu ekologiya ta'sirining eng aniq dalillari kuzatiladigan kasalliklar guruhi hisoblanadi. XXI asrda allergik kasalliklar bir necha barobar ko'paydi va shahar aholisi qishloq aholisiga qaraganda ancha ko'proq kasallanmoqda Sanoat korxonalaridan chiqadigan chiqindilar, havo va suvning ifloslanishi, maishiy va boshqa kimyoviy moddalar odamlarda allergik reaksiyalar va

surunkali kasalliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Bularga allergik rinit, allergik va atopik dermatit, bronxial astma, kamroq hollarda esa boshqa patologiyalar kiradi.

**Bronx-o'pka tizimi kasalliklari.** O'pkaning surunkali obstruktiv kasalligi (O'SOK) ko'pincha chekish oqibatida yuzaga keladi, biroq yomon ekologiya bu kasallikning rivojlanishini kuchaytiradi va tezlashtiradi. Juda ifloslangan havo esa O'SOKning asosiy sababi bo'lishi mumkin. E'tiborli jihati shundaki, O'SOK saraton, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari va infeksiyalardan keyin inson o'limining to'rtinchi asosiy sababidir.

**Noto'g'ri ovqatlanish tufayli kelib chiqadigan kasalliklar:** faqat oshqozon emas, balki butun organizm aziyat chekadi. Dastlab ovqat hazm qilish tizimida muammolar paydo bo'ladi: oshqozonda noqulaylik, ichak faoliyatining buzilishi, disbakterioz, keyinchalik esa ichak yallig'lanishi, semizlik va jigar yallig'lanishi, oshqozon osti bezi bilan bog'liq muammolar yuzaga keladi. Uzoq muddatli istiqbolida ichak muammolari yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari xavfini oshiradi, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlaridagi ayrim zaharli moddalar esa saraton xavfini ko'paytiradi.

**Atrof-muhitga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatish mumkin?**

#### RESURSLARNI TEJANG

Ko'pchiligimiz har kuni qancha resurslar behuda sarflanayotganini sezmay qolamiz. Elektr energiyasi va suvni tejash esa atigi bir necha daqiqalik ish, xolos! Chiroqlarni o'chiring va elektr jihozlarini rozetkadan uzib qo'ying - hatto e'tiborsiz qoldirilgan smartfon zaryadlagichi ham sekin-asta elektr energiyasini iste'mol qiladi. Suv filtrlaridan foydalaning. Idishlardagi sotib olingan suvni iching.

#### CHIQUINDILARNI AJRATING

Insonlar chiqindilar bilan uch xil usulda kurashishni o'rganishgan: axlatxonalarga tashlash, yoqish yoki qayta ishlash. Afsuski, qayta ishlashdan tashqari, boshqa usullar tabiatga zarar yetkazadi va sog'liq uchun xavflidir. Chiqindilarni alohida yig'ish keraksiz narsalarni yangi buyumlar va foydali materiallarga aylantirishga yordam beradi. Masalan, keraksiz qog'ozlardan yangi daftarlar va ofis qog'ozlari tayyorlanadi, eski plastik idishlar esa rang-barang bolalar sirg'anchaqlariga aylanadi.

#### OVQATLANISHGA E'TIBOR BERING

To'g'ri mahsulot tanlash ham shaxsiy ekologik izni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Ekologik mahsulotlarni sotib oling yoki o'zingiz yetishtiring. Supermarketlar va tez taomlar tarmog'idagi "kimyoviy" ovqatlardan saqlanib. Mavsumiy va mahalliy ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni xarid qiling. Bundan tashqari, mahsulot qanchalik ko'p qayta ishlangan bo'lsa, uning ekologik izi shunchalik og'ir bo'ladi. Yarim tayyor mahsulotlar va konservalar eng "og'ir" hisoblanadi. Tashqi muhit ta'siriga chidamliligingizni oshirish uchun sog'lom turmush tarzini olib boring.

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**XUSUSIY KORXONALARNING RENTABELLIK DARAJASINI OSHIRISH  
XUSUSIDAGI ILMIY-NAZARIY QARASHLAR*****Tursunov Said Primqulovich***

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o'qituvchisi Fan: Bugalteriya hisobi. 99-586-46-36*

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada xususiy korxonalarning rentabellik darajasini oshirish hamda korxonalar faoliyatida kal'kulyatsiyaning tutgan o'zni, maxsulot tannarxi xarajatlarini tarkibi tahlili va ularni boshqarishni takomillashtirish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** boshqaruv hisobi, kalkulyatsiya maxsulot tannarxi, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlari, xarajat, tannarx, moliyaviy natija, foydani maksimallashtirish, rentabellik ko'rsatkichi, foyda.

Xususiy korxonalar iqtisodiyotning muhim elementlaridan biri bo'lib, ularning rentabellik darajasi faqatgina korxona ichki faoliyatini emas, balki mamlakat iqtisodiyotining barqarorligi va o'sishini ham ta'minlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Rentabellik darajasi korxonaning o'z faoliyatidan olgan foydasining sarflangan resurslarga nisbatan miqdoriy ko'rsatkichi sifatida aniqlanadi. Ushbu maqolada xususiy korxonalarning rentabellik darajasini oshirishga qaratilgan ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar tahlil qilinadi.

**1. Rentabellikning mohiyati va uning turlari**

Rentabellik, asosan, ikki asosiy ko'rsatkichga asoslanadi:

- **Moliyaviy rentabellik** — korxona o'zining moliyaviy resurslarini (kapital, qarz, aktivlar) qanday foyda olishga yo'naltirganligini ko'rsatadi.
- **Ishlab chiqarish rentabelligi** — korxona ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini va mahsulot yoki xizmatlar ishlab chiqarishdan olinadigan foydaning miqdorini anglatadi.

Korxona rentabelligini oshirishga qaratilgan harakatlar, ko'pincha yuqoridagi ko'rsatkichlar asosida quriladi va ularning optimallashtirilishi ko'plab faktorlar tomonidan ta'sirlanadi.

**2. Xususiy korxonalarda rentabellikni oshirishning asosiy yo'llari****a. Resurslarni samarali boshqarish**

Korxona resurslarining samarali boshqarilishi rentabellikni oshirishda eng muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bu, ayniqsa, materiallar, ishchi kuchi va texnologiyalarni to'g'ri taqsimlash, shuningdek, keraksiz sarflarni kamaytirishga qaratilgan harakatlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Muntazam ravishda texnologik yangilanishlar kiritish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirish korxona samaradorligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

**b. Iqtisodiy va moliyaviy tahlil**

Korxona faoliyatini muntazam ravishda tahlil qilish, uning rentabelligini oshirishda zarurdir. Bunday tahlil korxonaning qaysi sohalarida samaradorlik yuqori yoki pastligini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Masalan, marketing xarajatlari, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari yoki ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarning bozordagi talabi kabi omillar tahlil qilinishi mumkin.

**c. Innovatsion yondashuvlar va texnologiyalarni joriy etish**

Innovatsiyalarni joriy etish, ayniqsa, yuqori rentabellikni ta'minlaydigan eng samarali usul hisoblanadi. Yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash va ilg'or ishlab chiqarish metodlarini tatbiq etish orqali korxonalar ishlab chiqarishning samaradorligini oshirishi mumkin. Bu, o'z navbatida, korxona mahsulotlarining sifatini oshirish va xarajatlarni kamaytirish imkonini beradi.

**d. Bozorni tahlil qilish va marketing strategiyalarini takomillashtirish**

Xususiy korxonalar bozorni tahlil qilish va iste'molchilar ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda mahsulotlarini yoki xizmatlarini optimallashtirishi kerak. Marketing strategiyalari samaradorligini oshirish orqali talabni yanada oshirish mumkin. Aksariyat hollarda, yuqori sifatli marketing tadbirlari va reklama kompaniyalari rentabellikni oshirishga olib keladi.

#### **e. Menejment va kadrlar siyosati**

Menejmentni sifatli tashkil etish va malakali ishchi kuchini jalb qilish korxona rentabelligiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Yaxshi tashkil etilgan menejment, ishchilarni motivatsiya qilish va kadrlar ta'limini oshirish orqali samaradorlikni oshirishi mumkin.

#### **3. Ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar**

Ko'plab iqtisodchi va menejment nazariyalari korxonalarning rentabellik darajasini oshirish uchun quyidagi yondashuvlarni taklif qiladi:

- **Xarajatlarni kamaytirish nazariyasi** (Cost Leadership Theory) — bu yondashuvda korxona imkon qadar past xarajatlar bilan ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etishga harakat qiladi. Buning uchun samarali resurslarni boshqarish, texnologiyalarni optimallashtirish va maqsadli bozorni tanlash zarur.
- **Qayta investitsiya nazariyasi** (Reinvestment Theory) — bu yondashuvda korxona o'z daromadlarining bir qismini rivojlanishga va yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etishga sarflaydi. Bu orqali kelajakda rentabellikni oshirish maqsad qilinadi.
- **Innovatsion strategiyalar nazariyasi** (Innovation Strategy Theory) — korxonalar texnologik yangiliklarni va innovatsion metodlarni qo'llash orqali rentabellikni oshirishga harakat qilishadi. Bu strategiya bo'yicha ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish va yangi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish o'z ahamiyatiga ega.

#### **4. Xulosa**

Xususiy korxonalarning rentabellik darajasini oshirish faqatgina iqtisodiy tahlil va samarali boshqaruv bilan cheklanmaydi. Unga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar keng va murakkab bo'lib, resurslarni boshqarish, innovatsiyalarni joriy etish, menejmentni takomillashtirish va bozorni tahlil qilish kabi sohalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Rentabellikni oshirishda har bir korxona o'z sharoitlariga mos keladigan strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishi zarur.

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H.E.Turdiyev

**Abstract.** *The article presents the results of research conducted on the 6A-12M equipment with improved screw conveyor piles. The research was carried out in the equipment for removing small impurities installed at the Rishton cotton ginning enterprise. In the technological process, an improved version of the screw conveyor was installed in the lower row of the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 6A-12M cleaning equipment. It is possible to make a comparison on the whole equipment or on sections. According to the results of the research, it was found that the efficiency of cleaning from small impurities is 6% higher than the existing version of the 6A-12M equipment.*

**Introduction.** With the transition of cotton ginning enterprises to the cluster system, the improvement of techniques and technologies, the creation of new working equipment, and the production of electricity and energy-saving technologies have become an urgent problem.

To remove fine impurities, pile drums, and screw conveyors with mesh surfaces or ribs are used [1]. Although many studies have been conducted by domestic and foreign scientists on the improvement of these working units, based on the analysis of the literature, we can see that there are reserves for their improvement [2].

In the middle of the 20th century, the Fergana cotton ginning enterprise installed piles at the ends of the screw conveyor used to transport cotton and a cleaning rib underneath to clean the cotton from small impurities. Based on this design, the 6A-12 type cleaning equipment was created and was widely introduced into all cotton ginning enterprises of the republic in those years [3].

The 6A-12M type screw cleaning equipment (see Figure 1) consists of two parallel identical sections, each section consisting of independent upper (1) and lower (2) cleaning piles and a mesh surface (3). The length of the pile in the upper part of the cleaner is 3645 mm, and those in the lower part are 3990 mm, the total diameter of the rotation shaft is 550 mm, and the screw pitch is 300 mm. The screw conveyors are equipped with 4 piles (4) with a diameter of 14 mm and a length of 75 mm, and the distance between the piles is 70 mm. A mesh surface with dimensions of 6x50 mm is installed under the screw conveyors. The distance between the screw conveyor and the mesh surface is 16-18 mm, the rotation speed of the screw conveyor is 7.0 m/sec, and the productivity of each section is 5-6 t/h [4].

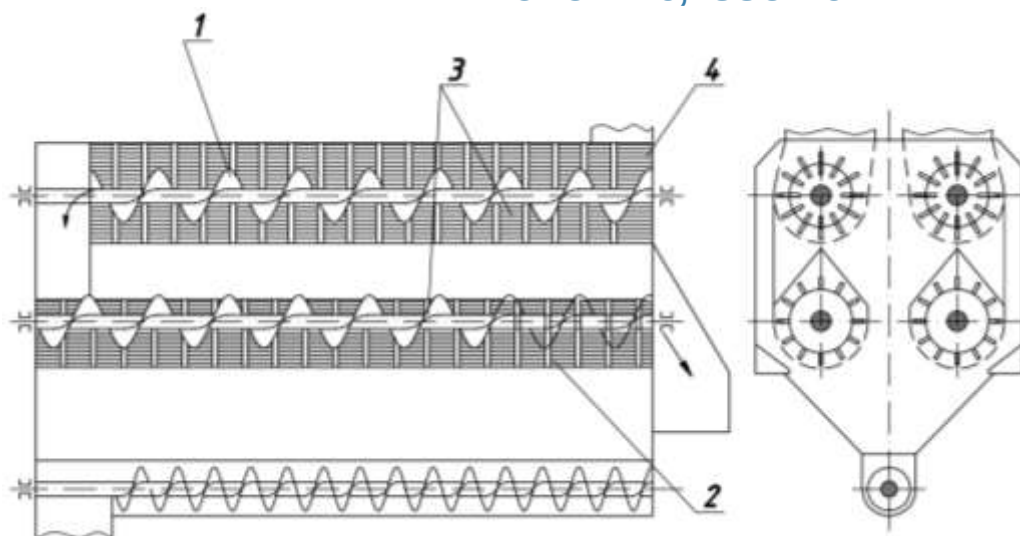


**Figure 1.** Schematic diagram of the 6A-12M screw cleaning equipment: 1 - upper screw conveyor; 2 - lower screw conveyor; 3 – cleaning ribs; 4 – pile.

The cotton supplied to the cleaning machine is divided into two equal parts and evenly distributed across each section. Initially, it is cleaned in pile screws located in the upper part. At the end of these screws, the cotton is directed through a connecting vertical shaft to the lower pile screws, where it moves in the opposite direction [5]. The pile screws loosen the cotton and, through impact, remove fine impurities from its composition. Additionally, the pile screws rotate around their axis, moving the cotton along the mesh surface. The fine impurities separated in each section fall into the impurity screw and are discharged outside the machine [4-6].

When comparing pile drum cleaning machines and pile screws cleaning machines, both systems clean the cotton by loosening it and striking it as it moves across a mesh surface or a cleaning rib. However, the differences in the movement of cotton within these machines result in variations in the cleaning process.

In pile screw cleaners, the supplied cotton is distributed along the entire length of the pile drum and moves between the pile drum and the surrounding mesh surface or cleaning ribs. In this case, the full surface of the pile drum is not utilized efficiently, and the cotton remains under the influence of the pile drum for a relatively short distance. The cotton is exposed to a single pile drum for approximately 0.4 seconds, which is insufficient to achieve the desired cleaning efficiency. Therefore, multiple pile drums are installed in pile screw cleaning machines to ensure effective cleaning. As a result, the duration of the cotton's presence in the cleaning zone increases, leading to higher cleaning efficiency [7].

Observations indicate that cotton remains in the pile screw cleaning machine for an average of 20–25 seconds. During this time, repeated impacts and loosening actions occur, making the cleaning process more intense and effective.

**Research method.** The research was conducted at the Rishton cotton ginning enterprise on a 6A-12M cleaning machine with an improved screw conveyor (see Figure 2). The experiments were conducted on raw cotton of the Nam-77 selection variety with an initial moisture content of 7.8% and a trash content of 5.3% (fine - 4.0%, large - 1.3%).

An improved version of the screw conveyor was installed in the lower row of the 1st section of the 2nd of two adjacent 6A-12M cleaning machines. The possibility of comparison was created

for the entire equipment or sections. It was also studied whether the experiments were carried out in production conditions and how they affected the quality indicators of the final product fiber. To reduce the errors of the research results, the experiments were conducted in 5 repetitions, and the average results were recorded. Samples were taken from the cotton gin being fed into production at the start of the experiment, before and after the 6A-12M equipment, from each section of the equipment, and after the CCC cleaning line. Also, samples were taken from the saw gin and the final product fiber.



**Figure 2.** General view of the improved screw conveyor installed on the 6A-12M equipment.

**Results of applied research.** The results of the research conducted to improve the 6A-12M fine impurity removal equipment are presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**

**Results of research on improving the 6A-12M fine impurity removal equipment**

| №  | Indicators                                         | Available 6A-12M | Improved 6A-12M |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Initial humidity, %                                | 7,8              | 7,8             |
| 2. | Initial impurity, %                                | 5,3              | 5,3             |
|    | Of these, small                                    | 4,0              | 4,0             |
|    | large                                              | 1,3              | 1,3             |
| 3. | The contamination after passing current 6A-12M, %  |                  |                 |
|    | Of these, small                                    | 1,6              | -               |
|    | large                                              | 1,1              | -               |
| 4. | The contamination after passing improved 6A-12M, % |                  |                 |

|    |                                                                                               |            |            |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
|    | Of these, small<br>large                                                                      | -<br>-     | 0.5<br>0.7 |
| 5. | Impurity after the CCC (cotton cleaner combined) cleaning line, %<br>Of these, small<br>large | 0.5<br>0.3 | 0.3<br>0.2 |
| 6. | Impurity on the groove of the gin equipment, %<br>Of these, small<br>large                    | 0.4<br>0.2 | 0.2<br>0.1 |

Analyzing the results of the study presented in the table, the initial impurities of cotton were 4.0% for fines and 1.3% for coarse, while the impurities after passing through the existing 6A-12M fines cleaning equipment are 1.6% for fines and 1.1% for coarse. A reduction of fines and coarse by 2.4% and 0.2% respectively is achieved.

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## QUALITY OF LIFE AND SURGICAL TREATMENT IN WOMEN WITH GENITAL PROLAPSE

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**Summary.** The use of an ultra-light polypropylene implant according to the developed method of its installation reliably improves the quality of life of patients in comparison with preoperative indicators and with the use of a lightweight implant and their own tissues. The use of an ultra-light implant increases the physical component of health by 32.0%, and the psychological component by 40.7%, which is significantly greater when using a lightweight (26.1% and 29.4%) and own tissues (14.4% and 19.3%) ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Key words:** pelvic organ prolapse, failure of the pelvic floor muscles.

**Relevance.** The problem of surgical treatment of genital prolapse (GP) remains very relevant. The prevalence of prolapse in women is 11.4-41%, with a leHAeHnnee increasing with age and the risk of surgery for this disease (2.7-11%) (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9). The only effective method of treating GP and pelvic floor failure is surgery. Currently, more than 300 methods of surgical correction of GP are known (1,10,11,12). The goals of surgical treatment of GP are getting rid of symptoms, one-stage restoration of the normal anatomical position of the organs involved in prolapse, elimination of all disorders in the structure of the pelvic floor, restoration of the function of the pelvic organs. It is fundamentally important to use minimally invasive surgical interventions that give a minimal number of relapses (2,13,14,15,16). As a rule, surgical correction of PG using own tissues is associated with a risk of relapse of up to 40% due to the failure of own tissues (4,17,18,19,20). Currently, many options for surgical correction of pelvic girdle syndrome using mesh implants have been proposed, which are conventionally divided by the type of access used (vaginal, abdominal, or a combination of vaginal and abdominal) and by the method of biomechanical fixation model - rigid fixation to the pelvic walls or restoration of the supporting structures of the pelvic floor (1,21,22,23,24). The modern surgical concept of pelvic floor plastic surgery is based on the "replacement" of damaged and defective pelvic fascia with a "new" one (creation of neofascia), which is pathogenetically justified and provides a reliable framework for the pelvic organs (1,25,26,27,28,29). The conducted studies have shown the advantages of using synthetic polypropylene meshes, the efficiency of which reaches 81-95.8% (1,30). However, the advantages and disadvantages of vaginal surgeries using synthetic implants remain a subject of discussion (1). In 2011, the FDA decided to ban the introduction of new mesh implants for the surgical treatment of PG due to the development of frequent complications when they are used without preliminary multicenter clinical trials. At the same time, in 2012, the FDA presented a report noting that the use of mesh implants in the surgical treatment of PG in the world is still not decreasing. On the contrary, there is a tendency towards an increase in the use of synthetic materials with a simultaneous decrease in the number of operations without the use of implants.

Thus, the relevance of this study is due to the significant prevalence of PG, conflicting data on the occurrence of prolapse and its recurrence, insufficient effectiveness of various methods of

surgical treatment, high frequency of relapses, dissatisfaction with the quality of life of patients after surgical treatment.

**The purpose** is to increase the effectiveness of surgical treatment and improve the quality of life of women with genital prolapse.

**Material and methods.** The study was carried out on the basis of the gynecology department of the perinatal center and in the Carmen and Lorastom clinics of the Bukhara region from September 2017 to July 2023. According to the purpose of the study, 66 patients from 25 to 82 years old with a history of 1 to 7 births suffering from various forms of prolapse. There were no isolated forms of anterior PTO in the studied cohort. All patients were examined by general clinical methods, with special attention paid to studying the condition of the pelvic floor. All patients were assessed for general and gynecological status using bimanual, manometric (perineometry), sonographic examination and vaginal palpation with determination of perineal muscle strength according to the Oxford scale.

**Results.** Taking into account the proven causes of complications during vaginal correction of PG using polypropylene meshes, in order to reduce intra- and postoperative complications and decrease the frequency of PG recurrence, we have developed and introduced into practice a new method of vaginal extraperitoneal colpopexy with a perforated polypropylene implant. The main surgical techniques of the proposed method of PG correction are as follows: 1) wide allocation of the paravaginal space with mandatory manual identification of the necessary anatomical landmarks; 2) use of two sleeves perforating the obturator openings; 3) preparation of an implant from a lightweight polypropylene mesh in the shape of an isosceles trapezoid with perforation holes to reduce the weight of the mesh and the area of contact of the implant with the tissues; 4) preparation of an implant of individual sizes in order to cover fascial defects; 5) subfascial placement of the implant and its careful straightening without tension, with fixation of the posterior edge of the mesh to the paracervical tissues when preserving the uterus or to the McCall mesh when performing hysterectomy, and the anterior edge to the pubocervical fascia at the anterior vaginal incision; 6) suturing the vaginal wound without excision of the mucosa. The study found that the average age of patients ranged from 46 to 72 years and was  $58 \pm 11.7$  years in Group I,  $59.5 \pm 8.7$  years in Group II, and  $60.8 \pm 8.3$  years in Group I ( $p > 0.05$ ), respectively. The average duration of the disease in the groups was  $7.7 \pm 5.5$ ,  $7.5 \pm 6.0$  and  $5.9 \pm 4.2$  years, respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ), and the age of onset of the first symptoms of PG was  $50.6 \pm 6.5$ ,  $51.1 \pm 5.4$  and  $50.9 \pm 8.8$  years, respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ). Analysis of social status revealed that most patients worked - 53.5% in group I, 52.0% in group II and 51.2% in group III. At the same time, heavy physical labor in the anamnesis was noted in 27.9% of patients in group I, 30.0% in group II and 30.2% in group III ( $p > 0.05$ ). Housewives made up 14.0% in group I, 16.0% in group II and 16.3% in group III, respectively. The remaining patients were pensioners.

Analysis of complaints in patients with PG showed that the most common were sensations of a foreign body and discomfort in the vagina (94.1%), a feeling of incomplete emptying of the bladder (55.1%), Pollakiuria was noted in 39.0% of patients, urinary incontinence - 38.2%, constipation - in 22.8% of patients. Among extragenital diseases, cardiovascular diseases prevailed in 3 groups. The frequency of diseases accompanied by increased intra-abdominal pressure (COPD, constipation) was 30.2% in group I, 30.0% in group II and 30.1% in group III, respectively. We did not note any peculiarities in the development of menstrual function in the studied groups. Postmenopause was observed in 90.7% of patients in group 1, 90.0% in group 11, and 86.0% in group 111 ( $p > 0.05$ ). The average age of menopause onset was  $49.4 \pm 3.4$  in group

1,  $50 \pm 3.3$  in group 2, and  $50 \pm 3.7$  in group 3 ( $p > 0.05$ ), and the average duration of postmenopause was  $10.9 \pm 8.4$ ,  $10.2 \pm 8.6$ , and  $10.6 \pm 9.4$  years, respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ). In almost every fifth patient in all groups, the cause of menopause was a previous hysterectomy. The proportion of patients who were sexually active was: 62.8% in group 1, 64.0% in group 11, and 65.1% in group 3 ( $p > 0.05$ ). According to the study design, patients with PH underwent corrective surgeries using polypropylene implants and their own tissues. During surgical treatment of PH, one-stage correction of all identified anatomical and functional disorders of the pelvic floor was performed with restoration of the normal anatomical position of the pelvic organs and their functions. The main indication for hysterectomy with and without ovariectomy in all groups was the presence of concomitant diseases of the uterus and appendages: recurrent endometrial hyperplasia, uterine myoma for more than 12 weeks, uterine myoma combined with adenomyosis, benign ovarian neoplasms, atypical endometrial hyperplasia. The average duration of surgery depended on the scope of the operation and was  $50.9 \pm 20.9$ ,  $55.7 \pm 19.7$  and  $57.6 \pm 21.9$  min in groups I, II and III, respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion.** Vaginal surgeries for genital prolapse using polypropylene meshes and without them improve sexual function. The overall score of the sexual function index significantly increases in patients who underwent genital prolapse correction with ultra-light and light implants from  $15.8 \pm 5.3$  to  $25.2 \pm 4.2$  and from  $15.5 \pm 5$  to  $21.4 \pm 6$ , respectively, and in patients using their own tissues - from  $16.1 \pm 6.7$  to  $21.7 \pm 8.5$ .

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**Annotasiya:** So'ngi 10 yillikda xorijiy tillarni o'rganishga bo'lgan ehtiyoj sezilarli darajada oshdi va bu jarayonda sun'iy intellektning o'rni juda katta. Hozirgi kunda sun'iy intellekt ko'plab sohalarda jumladan, transport, bank, ishlab chiqarish, sog'liqni saqlash va ta'limda o'zining hissasini qo'shmoqda. Sun'iy intellekt chet tillari va ingliz tilini o'zlashtirishni yanada tezroq va qulayroq bo'lishini isbotladi.

Bugungi kunda SI vositalari, jumladan, ovozni tanish, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash, mashinaviy tarjima va adaptiv o'quv dasturlari chet tillarini o'rganish jarayonida o'qituvchi va o'rganuvchi o'rtasidagi interaktivlikni oshirmoqda. Bundan tashqari, mobil ilovalar, virtual yordamchilar va chatbotlar yordamida o'quvchilar o'zlariga mos sur'atda o'rganish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmoqda. Bunday vositalar nafaqat boshlang'ich, balki ilg'or darajadagi til o'rganuvchilar uchun ham qator afzalliklarni taqdim etmoqda. Ushbu maqolada dunyo tillarini o'rganish jarayonida sun'iy intellektning hissasi, uning o'rni va yaratayotgan imkoniyatlari haqida so'z boradi. Ta'lim sohasiga, xususan til o'rganishga sun'iy intellekt qo'shilgandan keyingi davrdagi o'zgarishlar ham muhokama qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sun'iy intellekt, AI, individual, til o'rganish platformalari.

**Kirish** Sun'iy intellekt ( inglizcha; Artificial Intelligence ) o'z nomidan bilish mumkinki, inson qo'li bilan yaratilgan, inson aql-idrokiga taqlid qilishga qaratilgan mashinalar yaratuvchi fan tarmog'i. Sun'iy intellekt atamasini ilk bor 1956-yilda konferensiyada Jon Makkarti tomonidan foydalanilgan.[1]. Bugungi kunda sun'iy intellekt atamasi AI ( Artificial Intelligence ) o'zining inglizcha nomining bosh harflari bilan butun dunyo ahliga keng tarqalgan. AI turli texnologik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, ularga ko'rish, ovozni tanish, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash, bir tildagi ma'lumotlarni boshqa tilga avtomatik tarzda tarjima qilish, ma'lumotlarni chuqur tahlil qilish va tavsiyalar berish kiradi. AI nafaqat texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishda, balki kundalik hayotimizni o'zgartirishda ham katta rol o'ynamoqda. XXI asrda sun'iy intellektning qo'llanishi sezilarli darajada kengaydi: aqlli uylar boshqaruvi, haydovchisiz avtomobillar, sanoat robotlari, virtual yordamchilar va hattoki restoranlarda ishlatilayotgan robot-ofitsiantlar bu texnologiyaning eng mashhur namunalari hisoblanadi.

Ushbu maqolada sun'iy intellektning til o'rganish jarayonidagi o'rni, uning ta'lim sohasiga kiritayotgan yangiliklari va kelajakdagi istiqbollari keng tahlil qilinadi.

Shu jumladan ta'lim sohasida ham AI ning o'ziga xos o'rni mavjud. Ayniqsa til o'rganuvchilari va o'rgatuvchilari sun'iy intellektidan foydalanishni boshlashgandan so'ng bu jarayon yana ham qulaylashdi va jadallashdi. Hozirgi kunga kelib, dunyoning ba'zi rivojlangan davlatlarida robot o'qituvchilarni va aqlli doskalarni ko'rish mumkin va bu yo'l bilan inson resurslaridan kamroq foydalangan holda, sun'iy intellekt bilan o'quvchilarga dars o'tishmoqda. AI insonlar hayotiga

shunday ta'sir qildiki, ular kam mehnat qilishadi, biroq ko'p ish bajarishadi.

So'nggi yillarda xorijiy tillarni o'rganish jamiyatda "urf" bo'lib qoldi va bu jarayon sun'iy intellektsiz tasavvur qilib bo'lmaydi. AI chet tilini o'rganishda ko'plab afzalliklarni taklif etmoqda. Misol uchun, inson resurslari cheklangan va vaqt o'tishi bilan tugaydi. Insonning hayoti davrlarga bo'lingan: yoshlik, yetuklik va keksalik. Shu davrlar davomida inson pul, vaqt va kuch kabi resurslarga ehtiyoj sezadi, bu esa til o'rganish ishtiyoqini cheklashi mumkin. Ammo AI yordamida bu cheklovlarni yengish imkoni mavjud.

Ba'zi insonlar omma oldida gapirishda noqulaylik sezib, yolg'iz o'rganishni afzal ko'rishadi. AI ularga maxsus sharoit yaratadi va virtual yordamchilar orqali suhbat qurish, talaffuzdagi xatoliklarni tuzatish, qiziqarli topshiriqlarni bajarish va o'zlarini erkin his qilish imkoniyatini beradi. Shu bilan birga, bunday yondashuv motivatsiyani oshiradi va jarayonni yanada samarali qiladi (Vesselinov & Grego, 2012).

Sun'iy intellektga asoslangan ilovalar va platformalar bugungi kunda juda mashhur. Mobil ilovalar orasida, masalan, **Memrise** – kartochkalar asosida o'quv platformasi bo'lib, chet tilini o'rganishga ixtisoslashgan. Memrise'da 25 tilda 150 dan ortiq kurslar mavjud bo'lib, platformada 20 milliondan ortiq foydalanuvchi ro'yxatdan o'tgan. Bu platforma 2017-yilda Google Play mukofotini qo'lga kiritgan va bugungi kungacha juda samarali hisoblanadi (Memrise, 2017). Memrise'dan tashqari, **Duolingo**, **Babbel**, **Talkpal** kabi ilovalar ham keng qo'llanilmoqda. Ushbu ilovalar foydalanuvchilarga bir vaqtning o'zida bir necha tillarni o'rganish imkoniyatini beradi. Shuningdek, ular individual til o'rganuvchilarning ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda maxsus mashqlar va tahlillarni taklif qiladi.

Luckin va boshqalar (2016) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotda AI texnologiyalari ta'lim jarayonlarini shaxsiylashtirishdagi ahamiyati ta'kidlangan. Tadqiqotda aytilishicha, sun'iy intellekt yordamida o'quvchilar o'z ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda o'qish jarayonini tashkil qila oladi. Masalan, til o'rganishda Duolingo va Memrise kabi platformalar foydalanuvchilarga shaxsiylashtirilgan mashqlarni taklif qilib, ularning bilim darajasini hisobga oladi. Ushbu platformalarning foydasi shundaki, ular o'quvchilarning qaysi mavzuda yoki qaysi ko'nikmada qiynalayotganini aniqlab, shu yo'nalishda ko'proq amaliy mashqlar taqdim etadi. Bu yondashuv nafaqat o'quvchining bilim olish tezligini oshiradi, balki uning mustaqil ta'lim olishiga imkon beradi. Holms va boshqalar (2018) shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'limning afzalliklarini tadqiq qilib, sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari yordamida an'anaviy sinf xonalaridagi barcha o'quvchilarga bitta uslubda dars o'tishdan farqli ravishda har bir o'quvchiga alohida yondashish imkoniyati paydo bo'lganini ta'kidlagan.

Oldingi tadqiqotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, sun'iy intellekt til o'rganishda beqiyos imkoniyatlar yaratadi. AI texnologiyalari shaxsiylashtirilgan yondashuvni ta'minlab, o'quvchilarning ehtiyojlariga moslashadi va ularning motivatsiyasini oshiradi. Shu bilan birga, talaffuzni rivojlantirish, shaxsiy xatolarni tahlil qilish va ularni tuzatish imkoniyati til o'rganishni yanada samarali qiladi. Biroq, AI texnologiyalarining faqatgina qo'shimcha vosita sifatida qaralishi, an'anaviy ta'lim usullari bilan birgalikda ishlashi muhimdir.

**Xulosa** Umumiy qilib aytganda, sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi ta'lim sohasida, xususan, chet tillarini o'rganishda inqilobiy o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Sun'iy intellektning kundan-kunga takomillashib borayotgani nafaqat o'qituvchilar va o'quvchilar uchun qulayliklar yaratmoqda, balki ta'lim jarayonini samarali va shaxsiylashtirilgan qilish imkonini bermokda. Misol uchun, til o'rganishda AI texnologiyalari foydalanuvchilarga ularning

darajasiga mos mashqlar, talaffuzni tuzatish imkoniyati va gamifikatsiya orqali motivatsiyani oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Bu esa ta'lim jarayonining sifatini yangi bosqichga olib chiqmoqda. Xulosa qilib aytganda, sun'iy intellektning bugungi kunda ta'lim va til o'rganishdagi ahamiyati juda yuqori. Biroq, texnologiyadan oqilona foydalanish juda muhim. Yosh avlodni ushbu texnologiyalardan to'g'ri yo'nalishda foydalanishga o'rgatish orqali kelajakda bilimdon va zamonaviy jamiyatni shakllantirish mumkin. Sun'iy intellektning yutuqlari ta'limda yangi ufqlar ochib, chet tillarini o'rganishda insoniyatning ishonchli ko'makchisiga aylanayotgani shubhasizdir.

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**O‘ZBEK MAKTABLARIDA INGLIZ TILINI ERTA YOSHDA O‘QITISHNING  
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Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek maktablarida ingliz tilini erta yoshda o‘qitishning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari o‘rganiladi. Keyingi yillarda O‘zbekistonda xorijiy tillarni, ayniqsa, ingliz tilini o‘rganishning ahamiyati sezilarli darajada oshdi. Ingliz tilini ta’lim tizimiga dastlabki bosqichda joriy etish kognitiv rivojlanishni kuchaytirish, tilni bilish darajasini oshirish va talabalarni jahon mehnat bozoriga tayyorlash kabi ko‘plab afzalliklarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, potentsial muammolar, jumladan, kognitiv yuklanish xavfi, malakali o‘qituvchilardan foydalanish imkoniyati cheklanganligi va tegishli o‘quv materiallari va usullariga ehtiyoj bor. Maqolada ushbu jihatlar batafsil ko‘rib chiqilib, erta til o‘rganishni O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimiga qanchalik samarali integratsiyalash mumkinligi haqida tushunchalar berilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** tilni erta o‘rganish, kognitiv rivojlanish, tilni bilish, o‘qitishdagi qiyinchiliklar, ta’lim tizimi, chet tilini o‘rgatish, erta bolalik davridagi ta’lim.

**Kirish**

Hozirgi globallashtirish dunyoda chet tillarini, xususan, ingliz tilini bilish shaxsiy va kasbiy rivojlanish uchun zaruriy mahoratga aylandi. Buni e’tirof etgan holda, ko‘plab davlatlar, jumladan, O‘zbekistonda ham o‘quvchilarni bir-biriga bog‘langan dunyoda rivojlanish uchun zarur bo‘lgan vositalar bilan qurollantirish maqsadida erta yoshda ingliz tilini o‘qitish yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. O‘zbek maktablarida ingliz tilini erta o‘rgatish xalqaro bozorlarda harakatlana oladigan, madaniyatlararo muloqotda bo‘ladigan hamda kengroq ta’lim va martaba imkoniyatlaridan foydalana oladigan avlodni tarbiyalash strategiyasi sifatida qaraladi.

Biroq, ingliz tilini erta o‘zlashtirishning afzalliklari keng e’tirof etilgan bo‘lsa-da, hal qilinishi kerak bo‘lgan muammolar ham mavjud. Bunday yondashuvning samaradorligi turli omillarga, jumladan, ta’lim tizimining tayyorgarligi, o‘qituvchilarning sifati va tegishli resurslarning mavjudligiga bog‘liq. Bundan tashqari, erta til o‘rganishning kognitiv rivojlanish va akademik yutuqlarga ta’siri munozara mavzusi bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Ushbu maqola o‘zbek maktablarida erta yoshda ingliz tilini o‘rgatishning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Tilni erta o‘rganishning kognitiv, ijtimoiy va akademik ta’sirini o‘rganib, tadqiqot O‘zbekiston ta’lim tizimi kontekstida ingliz tili ta’limini qanday muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish mumkinligini har tomonlama tushunishga intiladi. Oxir oqibat, maqsad mamlakatda ingliz tilini erta o‘qitish sifati va samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berishdir.

**Asosiy qism**

Ingliz tilini ertangi yoshda o'qitishning afzalliklari:

**1. Kognitiv rivojlanish** Ingliz tilini erta yoshdan o'qitishning birinchi afzali — bu bolaning kognitiv rivojlanishiga ta'siridir. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bolalar bir nechta tilni o'rganish jarayonida miyadagi neyron aloqalarini kuchaytirib, mantiqiy fikrlash, xotira va muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantiradilar. Erta yoshda til o'rganish nafaqat yangi tilni o'zlashtirishda, balki o'z ona tilini ham chuqurroq o'rganishga yordam beradi.

**2. Akademik muvaffaqiyat**

Ingliz tilini erta yoshda o'rganish, bolalar uchun akademik muvaffaqiyatga ham ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bir nechta tilni bilish, o'quvchilarning umumiy o'qish, yozish va mantiqiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini oshiradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, akademik fanlarda yuqori natijalarni erishishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida o'qish, ilmiy ma'lumotlarga kirish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi, chunki ko'plab ilmiy resurslar ingliz tilida mavjuddir.

**3. Ijtimoiy va madaniy foyda**

Ingliz tilini erta o'rganish bolalarni global miqyosda ijtimoiy aloqalar o'rnatish va boshqa madaniyatlar bilan tanishishga yordam beradi. Hozirgi kunda ingliz tili jahonning ko'plab mamlakatlarida muloqot va savdo uchun asosiy til hisoblanadi. Erta yoshda ingliz tilini o'rganish, bolalarga dunyo bo'ylab turli millat va madaniyatlarga oid bilimlarni olish imkonini beradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, bolalarning empatiya va madaniy ongini rivojlantiradi.

**Ingliz tilini ertangi yoshda o'qitishning kamchiliklari:****1. Aqliy ortiqcha yuk**

Ingliz tilini erta yoshda o'rganishning salbiy tomonlaridan biri — bu bolalarga kognitiv ortiqcha yukni keltirib chiqarishi mumkinligi. Ba'zi tadqiqotlar, agar bolalar bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita yoki undan ortiq tilni o'rganishga majbur bo'lsa, ularning ona tili yoki boshqa fanlar bo'yicha muvaffaqiyatlari pasayishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

**2. O'qituvchilar sifati**

O'zbekistonda ingliz tilini erta yoshdan o'qitishda duch kelinadigan asosiy muammolardan biri — malakali o'qituvchilarning yetishmasligidir. Ingliz tilini o'rganish uchun zarur bo'lgan yuqori malakali o'qituvchilar soni juda cheklangan. Ko'plab o'qituvchilar o'zgaruvchan o'quv metodologiyalariga moslashgan holda, yangi yondoshuvlarni qo'llashda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladilar.

**3. Darsliklar va resurslarning yetishmasligi**

Ingliz tilini erta yoshdan o'qitish uchun zarur bo'lgan darsliklar va o'quv resurslari ham muhim masala hisoblanadi. Ko'plab maktablarda ingliz tilini o'rgatish uchun zamonaviy va interaktiv darsliklar mavjud emas. Shu bilan birga, ingliz tilini o'rganishga oid multimedia va boshqa qo'shimcha resurslarning yetishmasligi ham darslarning samaradorligini pasaytiradi.

**Muammolar va Takliflar**

Muammolar

1.1. O'qituvchilar malakasi va tayyorligi

Ingliz tilini erta yoshda o'qitishda eng katta muammo o'qituvchilar malakasi va tayyorlanishining yetarli bo'lmashligidir. Hozirgi kunda O'zbekistondagi ko'plab maktablarda ingliz tilini o'qitish uchun kerakli bilim va ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lgan o'qituvchilar yetishmaydi. Bu, o'z navbatida, o'quvchilarning ingliz tilini samarali o'rganishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. O'qituvchilarni yangi o'quv metodlari, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va interaktiv uslublarga o'rgatish juda muhimdir.

#### 1.2. Darsliklar va o'quv resurslarining sifati

Erta ingliz tili ta'limida foydalaniladigan darsliklar va o'quv materiallarining sifati hali ham muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Ko'plab maktablarda mavjud bo'lgan darsliklar zamon talablariga javob bermaydi, ular interaktiv va bolalar uchun qiziqarli bo'lmaydi. Shuningdek, o'quv resurslarining yetishmasligi, jumladan, raqamli o'quv materiallarining kamligi, o'quvchilarning ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayonini qiyinlashtiradi.

#### 2. Takliflar

##### 2.1. O'qituvchilarni malakasini oshirish

Ingliz tilini erta yoshdan o'qitishda o'qituvchilarni malakasini oshirishga katta e'tibor qaratish lozim. Maxsus treninglar, malaka oshirish kurslari va yangi metodologiyalarni o'rgatish orqali o'qituvchilarning ko'nikmalarini yaxshilash kerak. O'qituvchilarni muntazam ravishda professional rivojlantirish kurslaridan o'tkazish, ingliz tilini samarali o'qitish uchun kerakli bilimlarni va pedagogik yondashuvlarni o'rgatadi.

##### 2.2. Yangi darsliklar va o'quv materiallari ishlab chiqish

Erta yoshdagi ingliz tili ta'limi uchun zamonaviy, interaktiv darsliklar va o'quv materiallarini ishlab chiqish zarur. Darsliklar bolalar uchun qiziqarli va amaliy bo'lishi kerak. Shuningdek, raqamli resurslar va onlayn platformalar yordamida o'quvchilarga qo'shimcha o'quv materiallari taqdim etish, ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayonini yanada samarali va qiziqarli qilishga yordam beradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, tilni o'rganish jarayonini yanada mustahkamlaydi.

#### Xulosa

Ingliz tilini erta yoshdan o'qitish O'zbekistonda global miqyosda raqobatbardosh avlodni tarbiyalashga yordam beradi. Biroq, o'qituvchilar malakasi, darsliklar sifati, kognitiv yuk va oila hamkorligi kabi muammolarni hal qilish uchun jiddiy chora-tadbirlar ko'rish zarur. Taklif etilgan usullar va resurslar orqali ingliz tilini samarali o'rganish tizimi yaratish mumkin. Bu, o'z navbatida, o'quvchilarning ingliz tiliga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirib, ularni xalqaro miqyosda muvaffaqiyatli va mustahkam bilimlarga ega bo'lishlariga yordam beradi.

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## OCH TUSLI BO'Z TUPROQLAR SHAROITDA KUZGI BUDOY YETISHTIRISHDA FOSFORLI O'G'ITLAR SAMARADORLIGI

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**Annotasiya.** Samarqand viloyati fosfat ta'minoti turlicha bo'lgan och tusli bo'z tuproqlar sharoitida kuzgi bug'doyning Bezostaya 100 navini yetishtirishda fosforli o'g'itlar samaradorligi o'rganilgan. Fosfat ta'minoti, mineral o'g'it me'yori va nisbatlari oshib borishi bilan foydalanish koeffitsiyenti kamayib borgan. Ular orasidagi bog'liqlik to'g'ri chiziqli  $y=ax+b$  regressiya tenglamasiga bo'ysinib, bog'liqlik tig'iz ekanligi keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Fosfat ta'minoti, och tusli bo'z tuproq, kuzgi bug'doy, fosforli o'g'itlar, samaradorlik, olib chiqish, foydalanish koeffitsiyenti.

**Kirish.** 2022 yil dunyo bo'yicha jami 780,5 mln tonna don etishtirilgan. G'alla etishtirishda Xitoy, Hindiston, Rossiya, AQSh va Avstraliya etakchi davlatlar hisoblanadi [4]. Respublikamizda 2022 yil jami 1 mln. 33 ming 104 gektar maydonga boshqoli don ekinlari ekilgan bo'lib, 7 million 800 ming tonna hosil olingan bo'lsa, 2023 yilda Respublika bo'yicha 8,1 million tonna don hosil olinib, o'rtacha hosildorlik 70,5 s/ga tashkil etgan [5].

O'g'itlarni qo'llash tizimi umuman har qanday qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari uchun emas, balki turli tuproq-iqlim sharoitlarida ma'lum bir navning xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Bu mineral o'g'itlardan yanada oqilona foydalanish imkonini beradi va navning hosildorligi va sifati imkoniyatlarini aniqroq ochib beradi [3].

Qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlariga o'g'it bermasdan uzoq muddat yetishtirish tuproqda harakatchan fosfor miqdorining keskin kamayib ketishiga olib keladi. Bu fosforning olib chiqilishi va faqat qisman tuproqqa o'simlik qoldiqlari va qo'llanilgan o'g'itlarning bir qismi sifatida qaytishi bilan bog'liq. Shu bilan birga, kiritilgan fosforning o'simliklar tomonidan o'zlashtirishi kam bo'ladi. Kuzgi bug'doyning fosfordan foydalanish koeffitsiyenti mineral o'g'itlardan 25% ni tashkil qiladi. Almashlab ekish tizimi uchun mos ravishda 40 % gacha bo'ladi. Boshqa tomondan, fosforli o'g'itlar bilan o'g'itlangan tuproqda harakatchan fosfor miqdori ortishi haqida juda ko'p ma'lumotlar mavjud [1, 2].

Hozirgi kundagi asosiy masalalardan biri, qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari, jumladan kuzgi bug'doydan yuqori va sifatli hosil yetishtirish va tuproq unumdorligini oshirish hisoblanadi. Samarqand viloyati och tusli bo'z tuproqlar fosfor bilan turlicha ta'minlangan bo'lib, bu sharoitda kuzgi bug'doy yetishtirishda mineral, ayniqsa fosforli o'g'itlar samaradorligini o'rganish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

**Material va metodlar.** Dala va laboratoriya tadqiqotlari agrokimyoda qabul qilingan standart uslublarda olib borildi. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida harakatchan fosfor bilan turli ta'minlangan och tusli bo'z tuproq, kuzgi bug'doyning "Bezostaya 100" navi, mineral o'g'itlardan: ammiakli selitra -  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  (N – 34,5), oddiy superfosfat –  $\text{CaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CaSO}_4$  (19 - 20 %  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ), kaliy xlorid – KCl ( $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  - 56 %) tanlab olingan.

Dala tajribalari tuproqning harakatchan fosfor bilan ta'minlanishiga ko'ra 3 ta fonda, 4 ta variant va 4 qaytariqdan iborat, [har bir paykalchani umumiy](#) maydoni -100,8 m<sup>2</sup> va [hisobga olinadigan](#) maydoni 50,4 m<sup>2</sup> [ga teng](#).

### Natijalar va ularning tahlili.

Nurobod tumani fosfat ta'minoti turlicha bo'lgan och tuproqlar sharoitida kuzgi bug'doyning Bezostaya 100 navi bo'yicha olingan ma'lumotlar 1- jadvalda keltirilgan. Jadval ma'lumotlaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, fosfat ta'minoti juda kam bo'lgan fonda mineral o'g'it me'yori N150P120 K90 kg/ga qo'llanilganda azotli o'g'itning foydalanish koeffisienti 42,9, fosforli o'g'itda 14,4 va

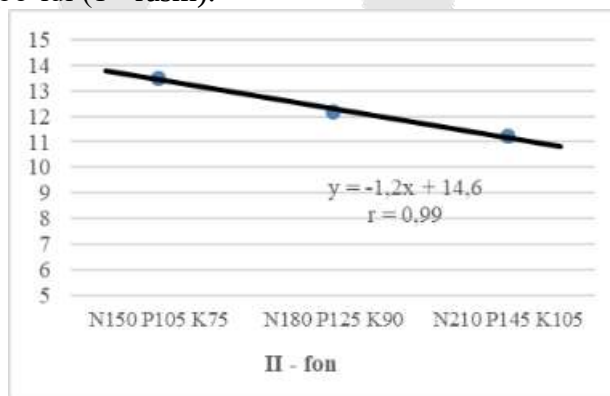
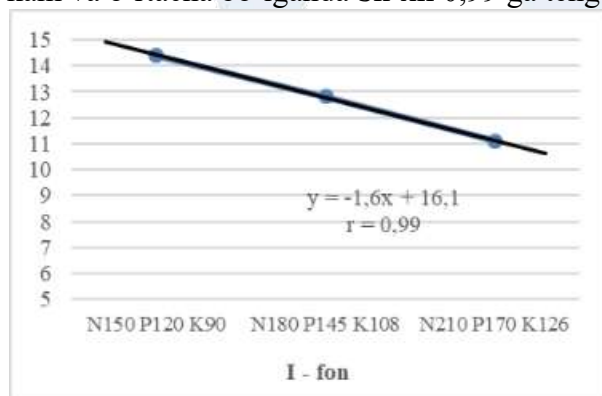
kaliyli o'g'itda 50,7 %ni tashkil etgan bo'lsa, fosfor ta'minoti kam mineral o'g'it N150 P105 K75 kg/ga ko'llanilganda 45,8; 13,5 va 58,1 %, fosfor ta'minoti o'rtacha mineral o'g'it me'yori N150P90K60 bo'lgan variantda esa mos ravishda 48,3; 13,2 va 63,0 % bo'lganligi aniqlandi (1 - jadval).

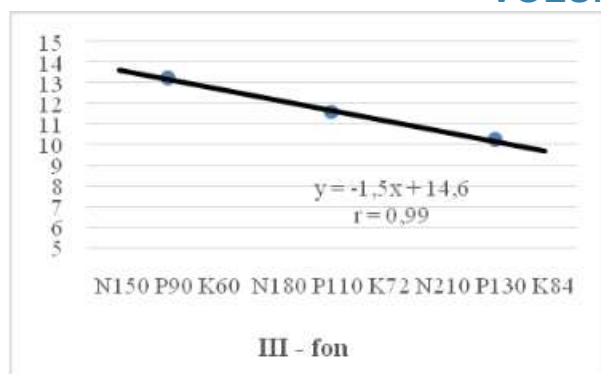
1 - jadval

**Turli fosfat ta'minotida qo'llanilgan mineral o'g'itlar hisobidan olib chiqish va foydalanish koeffisienti** (Nurobod tumani, Bezostaya 100 navi 2020 y.)

| Fon      | Variantlar          | Hosildorlik, s/ga | Nazoratga nisbatan qo'shimcha hosil, s/ga | Mineral o'g'itlar hisobiga olib chiqish, kg |      |      | Foydalanish koeffitsiyenti, % |      |      |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|
|          |                     |                   |                                           | N                                           | P    | K    | N                             | P    | K    |
| I- fon   | Nazorat (o'g'itsiz) | 46,40             | 0                                         |                                             |      |      |                               |      |      |
|          | N150 P120 K90       | 74,80             | 28,40                                     | 64,3                                        | 17,3 | 45,6 | 42,9                          | 14,4 | 50,7 |
|          | N180 P145 K108      | 79,30             | 32,90                                     | 75,4                                        | 18,5 | 52,6 | 41,9                          | 12,8 | 48,7 |
|          | N210 P170 K126      | 86,00             | 39,60                                     | 86,1                                        | 18,9 | 59,2 | 41,0                          | 11,1 | 47,0 |
| II- fon  | Nazorat (o'g'itsiz) | 49,00             | 0                                         |                                             |      |      |                               |      |      |
|          | N150 P105 K75       | 77,60             | 28,60                                     | 68,7                                        | 14,2 | 43,6 | 45,8                          | 13,5 | 58,1 |
|          | N180 P125 K90       | 84,00             | 35,00                                     | 80,2                                        | 15,3 | 49,5 | 44,6                          | 12,2 | 55,0 |
|          | N210 P145 K105      | 88,30             | 39,30                                     | 91,4                                        | 16,3 | 54,7 | 43,5                          | 11,2 | 52,1 |
| III- fon | Nazorat (o'g'itsiz) | 51,50             | 0                                         |                                             |      |      |                               |      |      |
|          | N150 P90 K60        | 82,20             | 30,70                                     | 72,5                                        | 11,9 | 37,8 | 48,3                          | 13,2 | 63,0 |
|          | N180 P110 K72       | 84,70             | 33,20                                     | 83,2                                        | 12,7 | 42,5 | 46,2                          | 11,6 | 59,0 |
|          | N210 P130 K84       | 87,20             | 35,70                                     | 92,2                                        | 13,2 | 46,3 | 43,9                          | 10,2 | 55,2 |

Nurobod tumani fosfat ta'minoti turlicha bo'lgan och tusli bo'z tuproqlar sharoitida mineral o'g'it me'yori va nisbatlarini kuzgi bug'doyning Bezostaya 100 navlari fosforni foydalanish koeffisienti orasidagi bog'liqlik to'g'ri chiziqli  $y=ax+b$  regressiya tenglamasiga bo'ysinib, ular orasidagi bog'liqlik tig'iz bo'lganligi aniqlandi, jumladan, Bezostaya 100 navida fosfat ta'minoti juda kam, kam va o'rtacha bo'lganda bir xil 0,99 ga teng bo'ldi (1 - rasm).





**1 – rasm. Mineral o‘g‘it me‘yori va nisbatlarini fosforni foydalanish koeffitsiyenti orasidagi bog‘liqlik**

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Samarqand viloyatining och tusli bo‘z tuproqlar sharoitida fosfat ta‘minoti turlicha, mineral o‘g‘it me‘yorlari oshib borishi bilan kuzgi bug‘doyning Bezostaya 100 navida ham oziq moddalarni olib chiqish oshgan bo‘lsa, qo‘llanilgan mineral o‘g‘itlarning ayniqsa fosforli o‘g‘itlarni foydalanish koeffitsientlari kamayib bordi. Och tusli bo‘z fosfat ta‘minot juda kam bo‘lganda eng yuqori foydalanish koeffitsienti N150P120K90 kg/ga qo‘llanilgan variantda 14,4 %, tashkil etdi. Fosfat ta‘minoti va mineral o‘g‘itlar me‘yorlarini oshib borishi bilan foydalanish koeffitsienti kamayib bordi. Fosfat ta‘minoti kam fonda mineral o‘g‘itlar N150P105K75 kg/ga qo‘llanilganda eng yuqori natija 13,5% va fosfat ta‘minoti o‘rtacha bo‘lganda esa mineral o‘g‘itlar N150P90K60 kg/ga qo‘llanilgan variantda 13,2 % bo‘lganligi aniqlandi. Har uchala fonda ham mineral o‘g‘it me‘yor va nisbatlarini oshishi bilan foydalanish koeffitsienti kamayib bordi.

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## ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT FOR COTTON DRYING

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**Abstract:** Drying at the beginning of the continuous process of processing cotton raw materials is designed to reduce the moisture content of cotton raw materials to the values recommended in the technological regulations, thereby ensuring reliable and efficient operation of subsequent cleaning equipment. Therefore, drying of cotton raw materials is one of the main and necessary processes of the technological process. The article discusses these processes.

**Keywords:** cotton, drying agent, dirt, heat consumption, humidity, temperature, purity.

One of the main activities in the primary processing of cotton in cotton ginning plants is drying wet cotton. Preparing wet cotton for long-term storage in cotton ginning plants begins with the drying process.

A very popular foreign drying and cleaning equipment complex consists of two continuous systems operating in parallel, each of which includes two groups of equipment located in series [1] (Figure 1).

The first group includes a pneumatic transport with a stone grab and a MZF-10 cotton separator, an MKX-10 bunker straightener of an automated feeder, an MGZ-10 rack dryer, an MQZX-10 inclined separator-cleaner of small impurities and an MQZT-10 large impurities cleaner, while the second group consists of an MGZ-10 rack dryer, an MQZX-10 elongated inclined separator-cleaner of impurities with a regeneration section and an MY-171 cleaner-feeder located under the distributing auger. In each foreign system introduced into the process, after each of the two dryers, cleaners are installed one above the other: after the first dryer, a large two-section dirt cleaner is installed under the separator-cleaner, after the second dryer, a dirt cleaner with a regeneration section is installed under the separator-cleaner, and below it, a distributing screw and a gin cleaner-distributor are installed. [2]

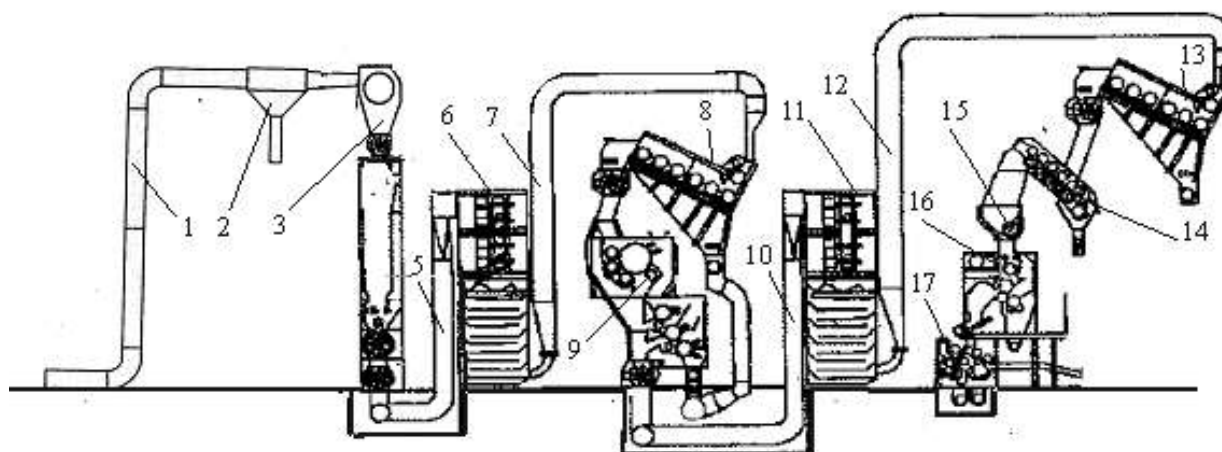


**Figure 1. - Schematic of the installation of a complex of foreign drying and cleaning equipment into a continuous system**

1-pipe with automatic cover, 2-stone holder, 3-separator, 4-bunker-straightener of the automated feeder. 5,7,10,11-supply and discharge pipes, 6,11-rack dryers, 8,13-inclined separator-cleaner of

small impurities, 9-two-section large impurities cleaner, 14-oblong impurities cleaner 15-distributing screw, 16-cleaner-feeder of the gin, 17-gin.

The MGZ-10 dryer (Fig. 1, pos. 6, 11) in the continuous system of the foreign drying and cleaning equipment complex consists of two interconnected sections. Each of them has 8 shelves arranged obliquely to the horizon. The scheme of the shelf dryer is shown in Fig. 2. As shown, the shelves do not touch the side walls of the dryer from right to left, and thus the raw material being moved by the drying agent forms a channel. The edges of the shelves are bent upwards, which allows the moving raw material to smoothly rise to the next shelf and prevent dirt from clogging.

When using a rack dryer, the drying of cotton begins in the initial horizontal section of the pipe 1 from the bunker-rack, where the drying agent is pumped. It then continues between the racks, in the transport pipe 3 and in the hopper of the separator-cleaner, where impurities are collected. [3]

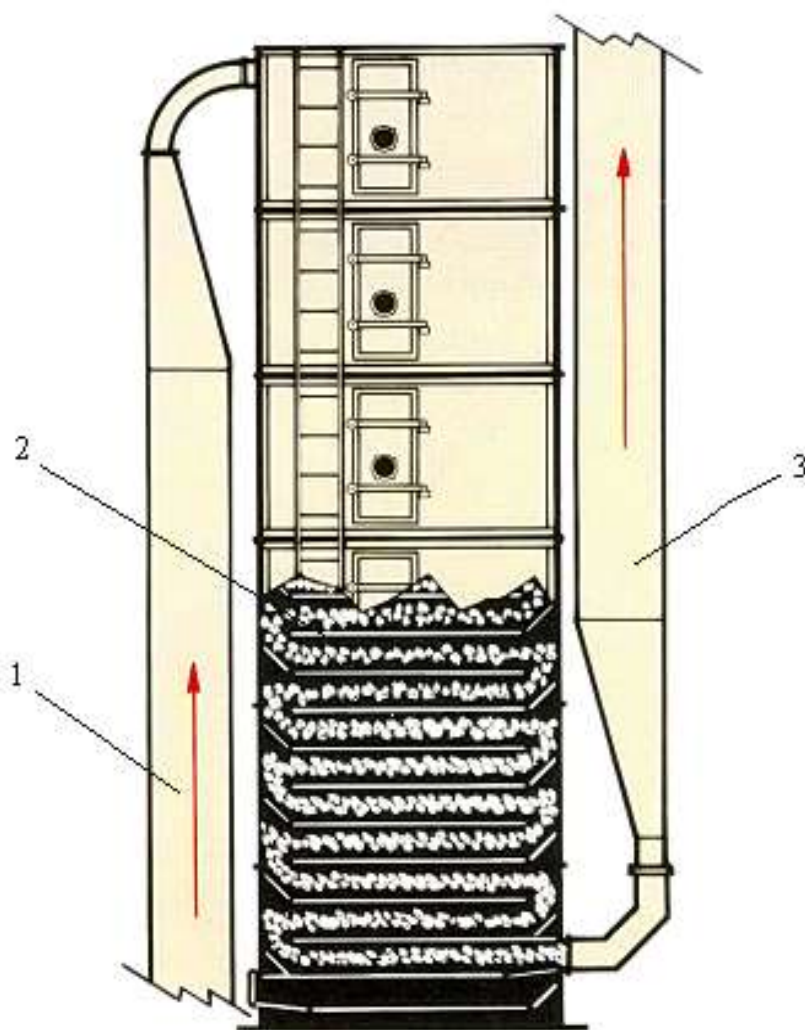


**Figure 2. Diagram of a cotton rack dryer**

1,3 – pipes for transferring and removing the drying agent and transporting cotton, 2- racks.

The flow rate of the drying agent driving fan should be up to 6 m/sec., and its losses in the ejection funnel and pipes should not exceed 20%.

The main disadvantage of the foreign drying and cleaning equipment complex is its lack of energy efficiency, with a total installed capacity of 662 kW for 40 electric drives in the complex, and 446 kW for 12 electric drives for fans [4]. In addition, it was found that the consumption of drying agent for each kg of moisture removal from cotton is higher than that of domestic cotton dryers.

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**Пробуждение интереса учащихся к изобразительному искусству****Миршод Махмудов**

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**Аннотация**

В данной статье подробно описаны методы использования современных педагогических технологий в организации занятий по изобразительному искусству, применение процессов педагогического обновления в образовательной практике, а также вопросы педагогических технологий в преподавании изобразительного искусства в школе.

**Ключевые слова:** изобразительное искусство, педагогические технологии, обновление, тематическая композиция.

**Основной текст**

Известно, что движущей силой человека и его общества является человеческое мышление. Мышление — это совокупность интеллекта и жизненных знаний.

На всех этапах обучения необходимо учитывать множество задач, таких как умение правильно понимать и объяснять взаимодействие образовательного процесса с изобразительным искусством, декоративно-прикладным искусством, архитектурой, скульптурой.

Быстрое проникновение зарубежного опыта в образовательную систему нашей страны, появление новых образовательных концепций (глобальное образование, дружелюбное отношение к ребенку, эксклюзивные педагогические технологии и др.) вызвало значительный интерес у педагогов, методистов, специалистов по педагогике и психологии образования. Однако нововведения в области образования не всегда воспринимаются одинаково всеми педагогами. Наши наблюдения показывают, что молодые учителя обеспокоены своим профессиональным будущим, тогда как некоторые пожилые преподаватели (приближающиеся к пенсионному возрасту) проявляют безразличие.

Внедрение процессов обновления в педагогике в образовательную практику — это одна из сложных и многогранных проблем, имеющая свои особенности. Образование является социальной системой, охватывающей все компоненты образовательного процесса. На него оказывают влияние деятельность учащихся и преподавателей, цель, содержание, методы, формы, результаты, условия, технологии и управление процессом.

Многочисленные проблемы, возникающие в образовательной практике, затрагивают педагогические навыки преподавателей, дидактические средства, образовательные технологии. Внедрение компьютерных и информационно-коммуникационных технологий, овладение всеми учителями компьютерной грамотностью и навыками работы с ИКТ играет важную роль. Помимо укрепления профессиональных навыков, для повышения эффективности уроков изобразительного искусства и увеличения интереса учащихся к предмету необходимо обратить внимание на следующие аспекты.

Выбор интересных и значимых тем в преподавании изобразительного искусства повышает интерес учащихся к этому предмету. В настоящее время школьники не ограничиваются использованием альбомов, красок, карандашей и ластиков. Современные технологии позволяют применять различные виды красок, цветных карандашей и различных инструментов для рисования, что делает декоративные работы более яркими и

привлекательными. Это активизирует художественную деятельность учащихся и пробуждает интерес к искусству.

В сфере образования необходимо изучение специфических дидактических процессов для использования педагогических технологий в преподавании изобразительного искусства и повышения их эффективности. До настоящего времени не было опубликовано ни одного систематического научного труда или методического пособия, посвященного вопросам педагогических технологий в преподавании изобразительного искусства в школе. Поэтому, рассматривая данный вопрос, мы сочли необходимым изучить его более широко, проанализировать понятия «технология», «педагогическая технология» и затем их применение в преподавании изобразительного искусства.

Известно, что уроки изобразительного искусства проводятся в пяти основных направлениях:

1. Рисование с натуры.
2. Работа над тематической композицией.
3. Декоративно-прикладное искусство.
4. Скульптурные работы.
5. Изучение истории искусства.

Несмотря на схожесть содержания, технологии преподавания в этих направлениях различны. Например, на уроках «рисование с натуры» учащиеся изображают предметы, наблюдая их в реальности.

При работе над тематической композицией учащиеся размышляют, представляют образы и создают рисунки на основе воспоминаний или воображения.

В скульптурных работах акцент делается на физический труд, где используются не карандаши и краски, а пластилин и глина. Поэтому важно правильно определять педагогические технологии в уроках изобразительного искусства и классифицировать их по видам.

Педагогическая технология в изобразительном искусстве — это педагогический процесс, гарантирующий достижение заранее намеченной цели, в котором преподаватель использует различные инструменты и методы для передачи знаний и формирования умений учащихся в определенный период и в конкретных условиях. Это процесс, обеспечивающий гарантированный результат на основе комплекса дидактических, методических и методологических приемов, применяемых в течение 45 минут урока.

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**Annotation.** This article examines the issues of preserving historical city centers and developing them in accordance with modern urban planning principles. The key principles of maintaining the architectural identity of historical areas and their functional renewal are highlighted. The article analyzes advanced approaches to the reconstruction of historical quarters, streets, and squares in city centers and their impact on the urban environment. Additionally, recommendations are provided for adapting new buildings to historical surroundings and ensuring landscape and architectural harmony.

**Keywords.** urban planning, historical centers, reconstruction, architectural heritage, urban environment, quarters, squares, modern construction.

**Introduction.** The historical centers of cities are an integral part of urban development, reflecting their cultural heritage, architectural traditions, and urban structure. These historical centers are not only aesthetically and architecturally significant but also play a crucial role in social and economic aspects. Therefore, their preservation and development are among the most pressing issues in modern urban planning [1].

In contemporary cities, the processes of reconstruction and renovation of historical centers must be carried out in accordance with the overall urban structure. Such an approach not only ensures the preservation of historical monuments but also helps maintain the integrity of the urban environment [2]. Particularly, the quarters, streets, and squares of historical city centers must be developed based on the harmonious integration of traditional architecture with modern construction requirements [3].

**Main Part.** Preserving the historical centers of cities and developing them in accordance with modern urban planning principles is of great importance. Along with maintaining the architectural and urban identity of historical areas, their functional renewal is also required. Therefore, when reconstructing historical quarters, it is necessary to preserve their traditional structure, design new buildings in harmony with the existing environment, and maintain urban balance.

Key aspects of historical center preservation and development include:

- Preserving and restoring the ancient core of settlements;
- Restoring and reconstructing historically structured main squares, streets, and waterfronts;
- Developing project documentation for increasing the density of residential and communal facilities while preserving the architectural characteristics of historical buildings, as well as implementing comprehensive reconstruction of existing building quarters;
- Repurposing historical buildings that are no longer used for industrial purposes, such as abandoned factories and plants, by converting their functions through reconstruction (conversion).

The continuity of historical urban planning traditions is a crucial principle for the successful reconstruction of any city's historical center. New buildings and structures in historical centers should be designed based on tradition and harmoniously integrated into the surrounding

architectural environment [4]. The role of historical centers in shaping the city should be reinforced by enhancing the city's overall functionality and restoring lost architectural height dominants.

Key compositional techniques that help maintain the individuality of a building's architectural and artistic appearance include:

- Arranging ensemble groups in a panoramic layout;
- Constructing areas in the enfilade style and developing them in depth;
- Integrating ensembles and neutral buildings along the main planning axis;
- Achieving contrast between open and closed spaces;
- Combining regular planning techniques with picturesque natural landscapes;
- Aligning the construction line with architectural dominants, considering their distant spatial relationships;
- Closing street perspectives with prominent buildings and structures located in visually significant parts of the city.

*Special Considerations in the Reconstruction Process.* During the reconstruction process, special attention should be paid to the following aspects:

- The current architectural and planning condition, the volumetric and spatial organization of buildings, and the analysis of the main elements of historical composition: street perspectives, the system of vertical accents, the nature of ordinary building construction, the number of floors in buildings, and other related factors.
- The **\*\*individual characteristics of the terrain\*\***, including the shape of the analyzed site, the architectural style of buildings and structures, and ensuring large-scale compatibility in both the overall composition and details—such as roof shapes, the proportions of window openings, and the placement of buildings within the site.

A thorough consideration of all these aspects in the reconstruction of historical areas allows for better preservation of the overall architectural and historical environment. This approach helps maintain the city's historically predetermined organic and consistent development [5].

*Reconstruction of Historical Quarters.* The concept of reconstruction measures should focus on preserving historical quarters by maintaining the perimeter of historical buildings. At the same time, open spaces within courtyards may be modified as needed. It is advisable to preserve historically valuable outbuildings in the courtyards of the quarters and repurpose them according to the needs of the property owners.

These outbuildings can be functionally adapted for offices, commercial spaces, or small-scale production facilities.

New construction within a quarter is usually determined by the absence of buildings along the street-facing perimeter or the necessity of demolition. Additionally, new buildings are introduced due to the natural processes of decay, deterioration, and obsolescence of existing structures, as well as their inability to meet modern engineering and technological requirements. In such cases, newly constructed buildings must be carefully designed to align with the overall architectural and urban planning vision, ensuring continuity with the existing structures. The level of detailing and facade ornamentation should match the nearby historical buildings.

To achieve this, preliminary analyses should be conducted on historical composition elements, the number of floors, dominant structures, and architectural accents. Special attention should be given to buildings located at the corners of the quarter. Developing specialized types of residential buildings within these quarters is also advisable [1].

In new construction, the number of floors must be regulated, and the degree of spatial reorganization within the quarter should be justified. The most successful examples of reconstruction confirm the necessity of adapting new buildings to the existing architectural environment. While consciously preserving existing accents and high-rise dominants, new emphasis can be introduced through the plasticity of facades, sculptures, and decorative elements. Lighter and smaller structures should be placed near large, massive buildings. This principle helps establish spatial relationships between old and new buildings of different scales. It is not recommended to place two or more modern architectural objects side by side [6].

*Reconstruction of Historical Streets.* Old city streets often serve as examples of uniform proportional relationships among historical buildings. Before undertaking the reconstruction of an entire street, a thorough analysis must be conducted. This analysis should determine the feasibility of new construction within the existing architectural and urban planning context, assess the appropriate dimensions, volumes, and silhouettes of new buildings, and ensure their harmony with the surrounding architectural and aesthetic environment. Additionally, the essential functions of newly constructed buildings should be carefully selected.

Whenever possible, the entire historical street should be reconstructed simultaneously. This approach is historically, urbanistically, architecturally, and aesthetically justified. A comprehensive and synchronized reconstruction ensures the restoration of the street's unique historical identity, regardless of the period in which individual buildings were constructed.

A complex reconstruction of a street allows for rational decision-making regarding the demolition of buildings, extensions, superstructures, balconies, and any other elements that disrupt the street's overall appearance and aesthetic integrity.

Traditional Uzbek streets follow well-established principles for shaping building facades, which have stood the test of time and remain relevant today. Each building may have its own architectural identity, but collectively, they contribute to a unified typological series that defines the historical environment.

The volumetric-spatial relationship between historical surroundings and new buildings is a key factor in justifying the placement of new structures. New buildings should integrate seamlessly with adjacent structures and be designed based on fundamental principles of traditional architecture. Proportional harmony, alignment of building heights, silhouette consistency, architectural expressiveness of facades, and the coordination of decorative and structural solutions all play a crucial role.

Special attention should be given to maintaining the balanced and calm rhythm of historical construction. Any alterations that could disrupt the silhouette of the street—such as excessively monumental or decorative new elements that overshadow existing social, ideological, or commercial landmarks—should be avoided.

One of the primary principles of historical street reconstruction is the preservation of facade appearances. Interruptions in the continuity of street-facing buildings, particularly at intersections, should be avoided. As pedestrians approach a corner, they simultaneously perceive both the street they are walking on and the deeper perspective of the intersecting street. Therefore, opening up inner-quarter spaces near intersections is inappropriate, as it is not characteristic of historical Uzbek city streets. If a building is absent at a street corner, the area should be landscaped and greened to maintain visual cohesion.

A certain pattern emerges in the height of the floors of facades on historical streets: they are usually uniform or slightly varied. In historical streets, there are mandatory proportional ratios

between the width of the street and the height of the buildings, which play a significant role in the construction scheme. This proportionality factor provides comfort, harmony, balance, and expressiveness to the living environment.

As a rule, the architectural and urban planning ideas for constructing historical streets include the following parameters: direction, length, street proportions, street silhouette, proportionality and completeness of development, orientation, and the completion of the street with vertical volumes. Even in modern conditions, it is necessary to adhere to these parameters when reconstructing streets [2].

The silhouette of a street's construction is perceived through the height variations of building floors in the perspective of the street. Observations have shown that height differences exceeding one or two floors disrupt the compositional direction of streets and bring instability to the street perspective. Therefore, constructing high-rise buildings in a historical environment is not recommended. If the reconstruction process of historical buildings involves demolishing old structures, it is advisable to replace them with low-rise buildings that externally maintain the architectural and decorative appearance of historical, architectural, or memorial sites.

Thus, new construction projects should not exceed the height of existing historical buildings. Furthermore, the construction of new high-rise buildings outside the historical zone also negatively affects the historical environment. For this reason, transitioning to a regulated buffer zone between the historical zone and new developments is a necessary solution, considering scale and compositional spatiality.

The architect's goal should be to find the correct architectural module and harmonious relationships in the distribution of facades. This is particularly challenging in modern conditions since contemporary buildings typically have wider wall spans, and their floor heights are generally lower than those of historical buildings. Historical buildings usually feature small windows, which, unlike modern ones, are distinguished by their wooden shutters.

When constructing modern buildings within historical rows, achieving architectural and artistic harmony requires creative exploration and skill. The expressive plasticity of the facade must be compatible. However, it is crucial not to overlook the recommended number of floors, the primary divisions of new buildings in relation to neighboring houses, and the overall silhouette of the entire street.

A new building next to an old one may imitate past styles and reflect history in a worthy yet extravagant manner. At the same time, it may function in ways that are not technologically suitable for the traditional functions of the old street.

The urban planning task of linking the areas of historical buildings with public construction sites in historic cities should be carried out through the following methods and measures:

- Enhancing the landscaping and improvement of modern public construction districts;
- Creating compositional and visual connections between new districts and the historical part of the city;
- Modifying modern quarters visually linked to the historical center to reduce architectural dissonance;
- Regulating the use of industrial zones, communal warehouses, and other non-residential areas;
- Repurposing vacated industrial sites and structures for new functions;
- Implementing engineering preparation and land reclamation for new residential, communal service, and industrial construction areas;

- Increasing the level of comfort, service provision, and technological innovation in the historical streets of the city.

Special attention should be given to the reconstruction of central squares as the historical core of the city. At the same time, a comprehensive approach to reconstruction is crucial, considering not only the square itself but also the adjacent buildings and architectural ensembles to optimally organize the existing environment.

In many cases, the main square of a historic city is dominated by a social, cultural, or religious center that stands out with its size, architectural image, and monumental presence, subordinating neighboring buildings and the surrounding urban space. During the reconstruction process, it is advisable to preserve the existing architectural dominance, restore any lost elements, or fill empty spaces with new buildings that play a spatially dominant role, maintaining expressive architecture and appropriate height [6].

In many historical zones of old cities, buildings adjacent to monumental structures have been demolished, replaced by squares or urban parks. Over time, these parks have expanded significantly, dividing the historical square into separate street sections. This method of urban landscaping is not acceptable, as it negatively affects the historical appearance of the city.

In situations where parks have replaced historical squares, it is necessary to undertake comprehensive reconstruction of these parks, improve landscaping, ensure sanitary conditions, and enhance the overall urban environment. The goal should be to visually restore the spatial integrity of the historical square while improving the aesthetic and functional quality of the area. The following best practices are recommended for the reconstruction of square environments:

- 1) Orienting buildings in relation to the square;
- 2) Achieving a harmonious and proportional balance between open and built-up spaces;
- 3) Skillfully implementing greenery and landscaping;
- 4) Conducting comprehensive urban beautification.

The key aspect of this process is ensuring that the architectural and spatial environment in the reconstructed part of the city is perceived as a visually cohesive whole.

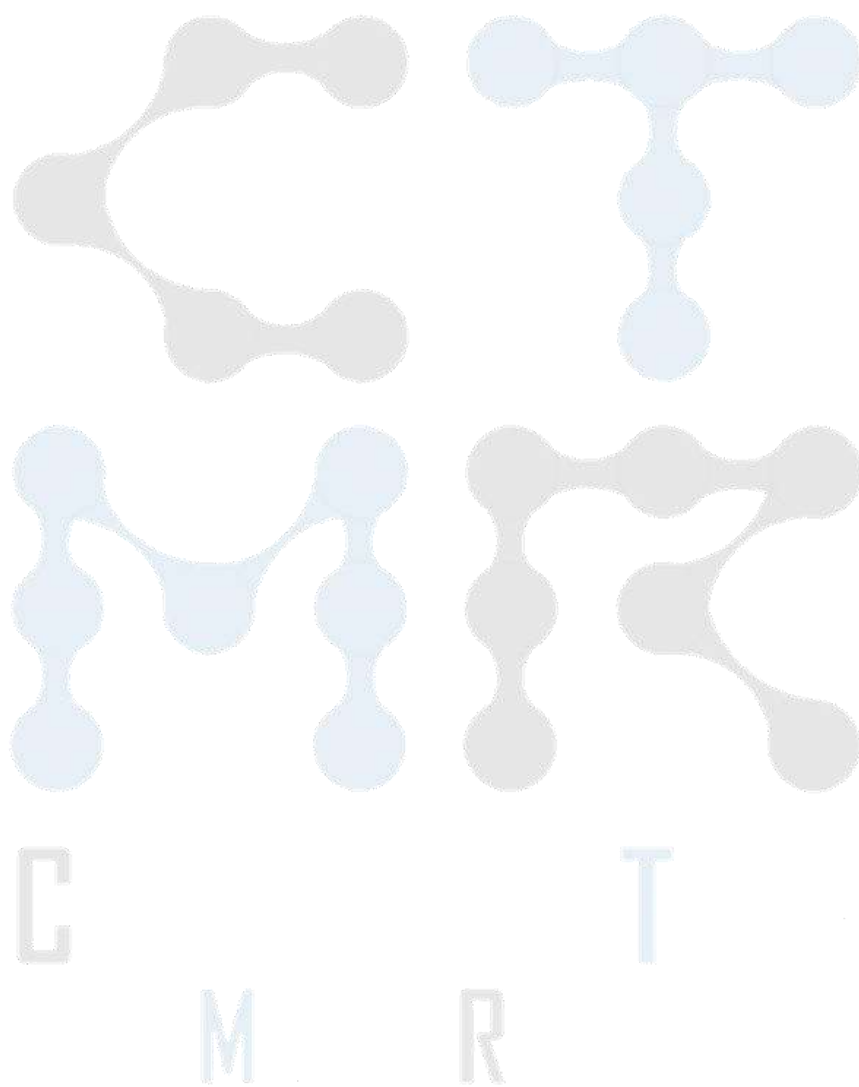
**Conclusion.** The historical centers of cities represent a crucial part of urban development, and their preservation and renewal remain pressing issues in urban planning. The reconstruction of these centers must ensure the retention of their architectural traditions and urban structure. Historical quarters and squares should be restored in accordance with modern construction principles while expanding their functional capacities.

Moreover, to maintain the architectural harmony and visual integrity of historical centers, new buildings should be designed in alignment with traditional structures. The reconstruction process must consider the area's natural topography, the historical significance of buildings, and the overall architectural environment. Such an approach not only preserves the historical and cultural heritage of cities but also ensures their adaptation to contemporary needs.

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**Annotatsiya.** Nukus shahrini yashillashtirish nafaqat ekologik muammolarni hal qilishda, balki iqlim sharoitlarini yaxshilash va aholi hayot sifatini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Maqolada shaharning iqlim va tuproq sharoitlari tahlil qilinib, yashil maydonlarni shakllantirishning innovatsion usullari va mahalliy o'simliklardan foydalanishning ahamiyati o'rganiladi. Yashil hududlarni rivojlantirish uchun suv tejash texnologiyalari va resurslardan optimal foydalanish yo'nalishlari bo'yicha tavsiyalar keltirilgan.

**Аннотация.** Озеленение города Нукус играет важную роль в решении экологических проблем, улучшении климатических условий и повышении качества жизни населения. В статье анализируются климатические и почвенные условия города, рассматриваются инновационные подходы к созданию зелёных ландшафтов с акцентом на использование местных растений. Представлены рекомендации по внедрению технологий экономии воды и оптимизации использования ресурсов для устойчивого развития.

**Annotation.** Greening the city of Nukus is crucial for addressing ecological challenges, improving climate conditions, and enhancing the quality of life for residents. This article analyzes the climatic and soil conditions of the city and explores innovative approaches to forming green landscapes, emphasizing the use of local plant species. Recommendations are provided for implementing water-saving technologies and optimizing resource use for sustainable urban development.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Nukus shahrini yashillashtirish, yashil landshaftlar, suv tejash texnologiyalari, ekologik barqarorlik, mahalliy o'simliklar.

**Ключевые слова:** озеленение Нукуса, зелёные ландшафты, технологии экономии воды, экологическая устойчивость, местные растения.

**Keywords:** Nukus city greening, green landscapes, water-saving technologies, ecological sustainability, local plants.

**Kirish.** Hozirgi davrda ekologik muammolar dunyo miqyosida dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Shahar hududlarining kengayishi va aholi sonining ko'payishi natijasida urbanizatsiya jarayonlari tezlashmoqda. Bu holat ekologik muvozanatni buzib, shaharlar havo sifati, tuproq va suv resurslarining yomonlashishiga olib kelmoqda. Xususan, qurg'oqchil hududlarda joylashgan shaharlarda ekologik muvozanatni saqlash yanada murakkab vazifa hisoblanadi. Nukus shahri ham ana shunday qiyin iqlim sharoitlariga ega bo'lib, shahar ekologik muhitining yaxshilanishiga oid muammolarni hal qilishni talab qiladi [1].

Nukus shahrini yashillashtirish masalasi nafaqat estetik ko'rinishni yaxshilash, balki ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash, aholi sog'lig'ini saqlash va shaharning iqlim sharoitlarini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yashil makonlarning mavjudligi issiqlik orollari effektini kamaytirish, karbonat angidrid miqdorini pasaytirish va bioxilma-xillikni saqlashga yordam beradi. Bu dolzarb masalalar Nukus shahrida yashil landshaftlarni rejalashtirish va rivojlantirish zaruratini keltirib chiqarmoqda.

Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi — Nukus shahrida yashil landshaftlarni shakllantirish orqali ekologik va ijtimoiy muhitni yaxshilash, iqlim sharoitlariga moslashgan innovatsion usullarni aniqlashdir. Shu maqsadga erishish uchun quyidagi vazifalar belgilangan:

Nukus shahrining tabiiy va iqlim sharoitlarini o'rganish;

Shahar ekologiyasida yashil makonlarning o'rnini ilmiy asoslash;

Nukus shahrini yashillashtirishning zamonaviy texnologiyalarini aniqlash va tahlil qilish;

**Metodologiya.** Tadqiqot davomida kompleks yondashuv qo'llanildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi: adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish: Mahalliy monitoring.

Taqqosiy usul: Dunyodagi qurg'oqchil hududlarda yashil landshaftlarni shakllantirish bo'yicha ilg'or tajribalar Nukus shahriga moslashtirildi.

Innovatsion texnologiyalar tahlili: Suvni tejash texnologiyalari va mahalliy sharoitlarga mos keladigan landshaft dizayn usullari o'rganildi.

**Asosiy qism.** Nukus shahri Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasining ma'muriy markazi hisoblanib, Amudaryo deltasi hududida joylashgan. Shahar geografik jihatdan qurg'oqchil hududga mansub bo'lib, yillik yog'in miqdori juda kam — o'rtacha 100-150 mm atrofida. Nukus hududi qumli va sho'rlangan tuproqlarga ega bo'lib, tabiiy vegetatsiya qatlami juda kam rivojlangan. Shahar atrofidagi cho'l zonasi va Amudaryo suvi bu hududning asosiy tabiiy xususiyatlari hisoblanadi. Amudaryo daryosi Nukus uchun suv resurslarining asosiy manbai bo'lib, shaharni suv bilan ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bilan birga, tuproqning sho'rlanishi va iqlimning keskin qurg'oqchil bo'lishi qishloq xo'jaligi va yashil landshaftlarni rivojlantirish uchun jiddiy to'siq bo'lib kelmoqda. Nukusning strategik geografik joylashuvi hududda yashil makonlarni yaratishda tabiiy resurslardan maksimal foydalanishni talab etadi.

Nukus shahri iqlimi kontinental qurg'oqchil bo'lib, yozning issiq va qishning sovuq bo'lishi bilan ajralib turadi. Iyul oyida o'rtacha harorat 35-40°C ga yetadi, qishda esa -15°C gacha tushadi. Shahar hududida issiqlik orollari effekti sezilarli bo'lib, bu yashil landshaftlarning yetishmasligi va ko'cha harorati keskin oshishi bilan bog'liq. Qurg'oqchilik sharoitlari tuproqni sug'orish va vegetatsiyani rivojlantirishda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi.

Ekologik muammolardan yana biri havo sifati pasayishi va havodagi chang miqdorining ortishi hisoblanadi. Shamol eroziyasi natijasida havoda chang konsentratsiyasi ortib, aholi salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Nukusning tabiiy sharoitlari va inson faoliyatidan kelib chiqqan ekologik muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun qator chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur.

Nukus shahri hududidagi yashil zonalar cheklangan miqdorda saqlanib qolgan. Shahar markazida bir nechta bog' va xiyobonlar mavjud bo'lsa-da, ular aholining ehtiyojini to'liq qondira olmaydi. Shahar atrofidagi yer maydonlarining ko'pchiligi melioratsiya talab qiladi, bu esa yangi yashil zonalar yaratishda qiyinchilik tug'diradi.

Yashil zonalarining eskirgan infratuzilmasi ularning samaradorligini pasaytiradi. Shahar ekologiyasini yaxshilash va yashil makonlarni rivojlantirish uchun mahalliy o'simlik turlarini kengroq qo'llash va innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish zarur. Yangi daraxtzorlar va o'simlik

qoplamlarini yaratish orqali chang miqdorini kamaytirish va shahar mikroiklimini yaxshilash imkoniyatlari mavjud.

Yashil landshaftlar shahar ekologiyasida o'ta muhim rol o'ynaydi [2]. Daraxtlar va o'simliklar havoni tozalash, karbonat angidridni yutish, kislorod ishlab chiqarish va changni yutish orqali shahar havosining sifatini oshiradi. Shuningdek, yashil zonalar issiqlik orollari effektini kamaytirish, quyosh nurlanishining intensivligini pasaytirish va mikroiklimni tartibga solishda ahamiyatlidir. Nukusning qurg'oqchil iqlimi sharoitida yashil landshaftlar ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashning asosiy vositasidir [3].

Yashil makonlar shahar aholisining jismoniy va ruhiy salomatligini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bog'lar va xiyobonlar dam olish joylari sifatida xizmat qilib, aholi uchun ijtimoiy muloqot maydonini yaratadi. Bundan tashqari, yashil hududlar shaharning turistik qadrini oshiradi, bu esa iqtisodiy rivojlanish uchun qo'shimcha imkoniyatlarni ochadi. Energiya samaradorligini oshirish va shaharni sovitish tizimlarini optimallashtirishda yashil landshaftlarning o'rni kata [4].

Nukus shahrida yashil landshaftlarni kengaytirish uchun quyidagi amaliy qadamlarni ko'rib chiqish mumkin:

Sho'rlangan tuproqlarni melioratsiya qilish va suv tejash texnologiyalarini joriy etish.

Mahalliy iqlimga moslashgan, suvni kam talab qiladigan o'simlik turlarini keng joriy qilish.

Shahar chekka hududlarida yangi yashil makonlarni barpo etish va bu jarayonga jamoatchilikni jalb qilish.

Nukus shahrining iqlim sharoitlariga mos keladigan landshaft dizaynini ishlab chiqishda resurslardan optimal foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu yo'nalishda xerofit o'simliklar bilan ishlash va tomchilatib sug'orish tizimlarini keng joriy etish zarur.

Qurg'oqchil sharoitda suv tejash texnologiyalari muhim. Sug'orish tizimlarini avtomatlashtirish va tomchilatib sug'orish usullarini keng joriy etish orqali suv resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish mumkin.

Mahalliy flora vakillaridan foydalanish, ularning ekologik va estetik afzalliklari tufayli, yashil landshaftlarni rivojlantirish uchun asosiy strategiya sifatida qaralishi kerak.

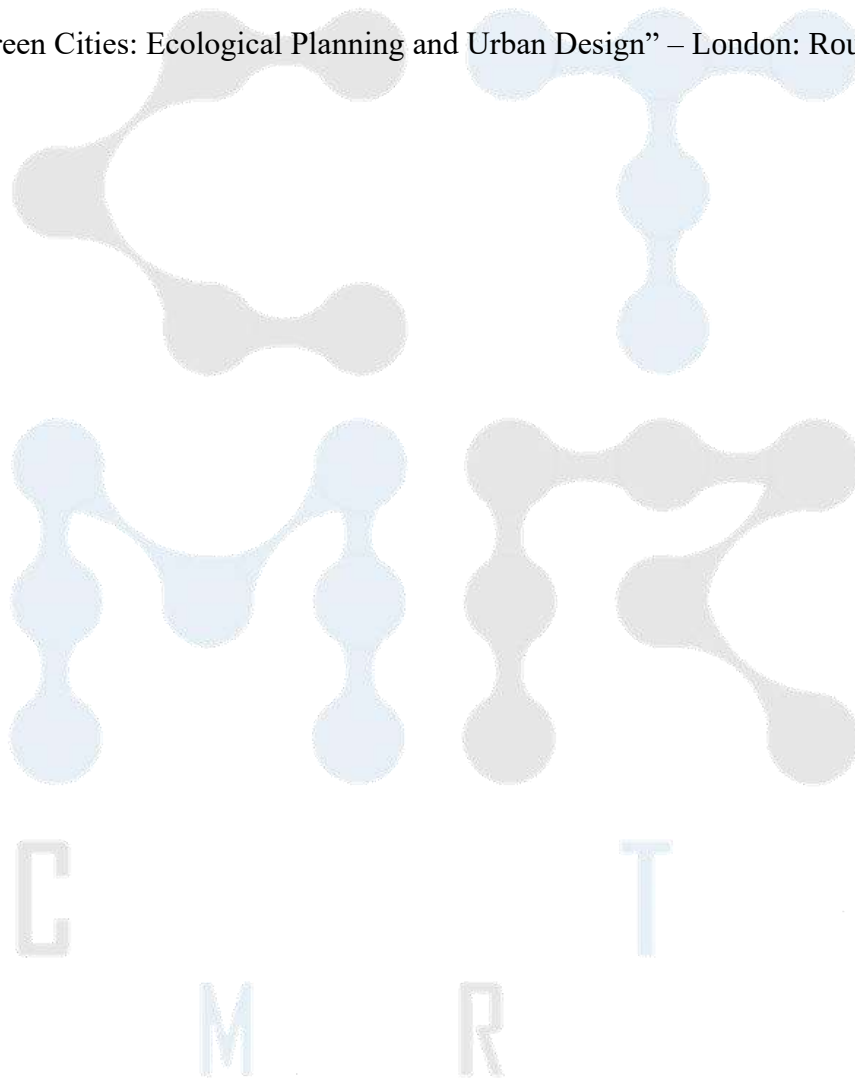
Shaharni yashillashtirish doirasida quyidagilar amalga oshirilishi tavsiya etiladi: shahar markazida va uning atroflarida yangi yashil hududlar yaratish, suv tejovchi texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, aholini loyihaga jalb qilish orqali yashil hududlarni samarali boshqarish. Mahalliy o'simlik turlarini ko'paytirish va ular bilan ishlash ekologik va iqtisodiy foydalar keltiradi [5].

**Xulosa.** Nukus shahrida yashil hududlarni rivojlantirish ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash va aholi hayot sifatini yaxshilash uchun muhim hisoblanadi. Shaharning qurg'oqchil iqlimi va sho'rlangan tuproq sharoitlarini inobatga olgan holda, suvni tejovchi texnologiyalar va mahalliy o'simliklardan foydalanish zarur. Innovatsion yondashuvlar, jumladan, tomchilatib sug'orish tizimlari va xerofit o'simliklardan foydalanish yashil hududlarning samaradorligini oshiradi.

Yashil hududlarning kengayishi shahar mikroiklimini yaxshilash, chang miqdorini kamaytirish va issiqlik orollari effektini pasaytirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, yashil landshaftlar shaharning estetik qiyofasini oshirib, turizm va iqtisodiy rivojlanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi. Kelgusida Nukus shahrida yashil makonlarni rivojlantirish uchun innovatsion texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish va jamoatchilikni ushbu loyihalarga jalb qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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**O'ZBEKISTON TARIXIY SHAHAR MARKAZLARI DIZAYNI STRATEGIYALARI  
VA SHAHARNI QAYTA TIKLASH USULLARI****Reyimbaev Shuhrat Sa'dullaevich**

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning tarixiy shahar markazlarini qayta tiklash va dizayn strategiyalarini shakllantirish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Shaharlarning madaniy merosini saqlash va zamonaviy talablar bilan uyg'unlashtirish muhim vazifa hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot davomida shahar regeneratsiyasi bo'yicha xalqaro tajribalar o'rganilib, O'zbekiston shaharlarini qayta tiklashga oid samarali yondashuvlar ishlab chiqildi. Asosiy e'tibor shahar arxitektura muhitini modernizatsiya qilish, ekologik muvozanatni saqlash, raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash hamda jamoatchilik ishtirokini oshirishga qaratilgan. Ushbu yondashuvlar shaharlarni barqaror rivojlantirishga xizmat qilib, ularning tarixiy qiyofasini saqlab qolishga imkon beradi. Tadqiqot natijalari shaharsozlik siyosatini takomillashtirish va kelajakdagi loyihalarni shakllantirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы восстановления и формирования стратегий дизайна исторических городских центров Узбекистана. Сохранение культурного наследия городов и его гармонизация с современными требованиями является важной задачей. В ходе исследования изучен международный опыт градостроительной регенерации и разработаны эффективные подходы к восстановлению городов Узбекистана. Основное внимание уделено модернизации архитектурной среды, сохранению экологического баланса, применению цифровых технологий и повышению участия общественности. Эти подходы способствуют устойчивому развитию городов, позволяя сохранить их исторический облик. Результаты исследования имеют важное значение для совершенствования градостроительной политики и формирования будущих проектов.

**Annotation.** This article examines the issues of restoring and developing design strategies for the historical city centers of Uzbekistan. Preserving the cultural heritage of cities and harmonizing it with modern requirements is a crucial task. The study explores international experiences in urban regeneration and proposes effective approaches to the redevelopment of Uzbekistan's cities. The focus is on modernizing the architectural environment, maintaining ecological balance, implementing digital technologies, and increasing public participation. These approaches contribute to the sustainable development of cities while preserving their historical identity. The research findings are significant for improving urban planning policies and shaping future projects.

**Kalit so'zlar.** tarixiy shahar markazlari, dizayn strategiyalari, urbanizatsiya, madaniy meros, ekologik barqarorlik, shahar muhitini modernizatsiya qilish, raqamli texnologiyalar.

**Ключевые слова.** исторические городские центры, стратегии дизайна, урбанизация, культурное наследие, экологическая устойчивость, модернизация городской среды, цифровые технологии.

**Keywords.** *historical city centers, design strategies, urbanization, cultural heritage, ecological sustainability, modernization of urban environment, digital technologies.*

**Kirish.** O'zbekistonning tarixiy shahar markazlarini saqlash va qayta tiklash bugungi urbanizatsiya jarayonida dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda respublikada shaharlarni modernizatsiya qilish va ularning tarixiy merosini asrab-avaylash borasida keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqot O'zbekiston tarixiy shaharlarida dizayn strategiyalarini shakllantirish va shaharni qayta tiklash usullarini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Urbanistik muhitning doimiy o'zgarishi va aholining shahar makoniga bo'lgan talablarining o'zgarishi natijasida, tarixiy shahar markazlarini zamonaviy talablarga mos ravishda rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [1]. Tadqiqot davomida xalqaro tajriba va O'zbekiston shaharlarini qayta tiklash bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan loyihalar tahlil qilinib, samarali strategiyalar ishlab chiqish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Asosiy qism.** Shaharni qayta tiklash ishlari - ko'plab rivojlangan davlatlarda keng qo'llaniladigan, shaharni o'zgartirish strategiyasiga aylandi. 2017-yildan boshlab qayta tiklash ishlari shahar siyosati kun tartibida jamoatchilik e'tiborini kuchaytirdi. Yangi O'zbekistonning jamoatchilik qiziqishi va muhokamasiga sabab bo'ldi. Qayta tiklanib borayotgan shahar markazlari, eski sanoat ob'ektlari, turar-joylar va shaharlarning tarixiy madaniy merosiga putur etkazgan mahallalarni jonlantirish maqsadida shahar regeneratsiyasi loyihalari amalga oshirildi. Shahar unda yashovchi insonlarning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy hayotining ko'zgusidir. Asrlar davomida shaharlarning jismoniy va fazoviy tuzilmalarida sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlar ijtimoiy hayotning o'zgarishi natijasida kelib chiqadigan ularning qiymati va mazmunidagi o'zgarishlariga to'g'ri keladi. Ko'plab mamlakatlar shaharni qayta qurishda strategiya sifatida barqaror shaharni saqlashda foydalanish uchun turli usullarni sinab ko'rди va bulardan biri regeneratsiyadir. Shaharlarni qayta tiklash demografik, jismoniy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'lchovlarni o'z ichiga olgan murakkab jarayon sifatida tushuniladi.

O'zbekiston tarixiy shaharlaridagi shahar madaniy merosi doimiy ravishda vayron qilinmoqda va tarixiy hududlarni qayta tiklash va shahar merosini saqlash milliy rejalashtirish siyosati, strategiyalarni amalga oshirishni tartibga solish va ijtimoiy-siyosiy choralarning yo'qligi sababli ko'plab jiddiy muammolarga duch kelmoqda [2]. So'nggi yillarda Respublikamizning barcha shaharlarida, xususan, tarixiy shahar markazlarida shaharni qayta qurish loyihalarining tezlik bilan amalga oshirilishi ushbu loyihalarining muvaffaqiyat darajasi va loyihalar jismoniy, ekologik, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy muammolarni bartaraf etish nuqtai nazaridan qanchalik samarali ekanligi haqidagi savollarni tug'dirmoqda. Tanazzulga yuz tutayotgan va eskirgan shaharlar ehtiyojlariga javob berish va bu hududlarning muammolariga kompleks yechim toppish ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadidir. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi mahalliy darajada shaharni qayta tiklashda baholashni ishlab chiqish hamda mavjud ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarni ko'rib chiqish orqali ushbu yondashuvlarni kengroq jismoniy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy kontekstlarga joylashtirish va mavjud muammoarga yangi yondoshuvlarni kiritishdir [3].

Tadqiqot natijasi O'zbekistonning tarixiy shahar markazlarida barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan shaharni qayta tiklash loyihalarini baholash strategiyasini, shuningdek, kontseptual asosni amalga oshirishga imkon beruvchi umumiy tavsiyalarni taklif qilishga qaratilgan bo'lib me'moriy yodgorlik muhitlari qulaylik jihatlarini, estetik barqarorligini ta'minlashda shahar hududlarini me'moriy dizaynini tartibga solish vositalaridan foydalanish usullari takomillashdagi

ishlab chiqilgan me'yoriy taklifi loyihalari Qurilishda texnik meyorlash va standartlashtirish ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining kelgusi faoliyatida quyidagilar zarur manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tarixiy-madaniy meros hududlarini obodonlashtirish:

Madaniy meros obektlarida amalga oshirilgan barcha obodonlashtirish ishlarini yagona birlikka kiritilishi kerak.

texnologik jarayon quydagicha belgilanadi:

- loyihadan oldingi tadqiqotlar;
- landshaft memorchiligi va landshaft bog'dorchilik sanati asarlarini saqlash bo'yicha ishlarni bajarish uchun ilmiy va loyiha hujjatlarini ishlab chiqish.

Landshaft arxitekturasini va bog'dorchilik sanati asarlarini saqlash, tamirlash, restavratsiya qilish, zamonaviy foydalanishga moslashtirish bo'yicha ishlarni bajarish uchun ilmiy va loyiha hujjatlarini ishlab chiqish tarkibi va tartibi GOST 55935 – 2013 ga muvofiq belgilanadi.

Landshaft memorchiligi va bog'dorchilik sanati obektini zamonaviy foydalanishga moslashtirish - obodonlashtirish, muhandislik-texnik taminot tizimlarini tartibga solish, to'siqlarni o'rnatish, kichik memoriy shakllarni (dekorativ va kommunal) qurish - panduslar, zinapoyalar, tayanch devorlari, ko'priklar, skameykalar, obektlarning yong'in xavfsizligi, sanitariya, ekologik va estetik holatini va mazmunini yaxshilash, shuningdek, barcha toifadagi aholi uchun ulardan foydalanish imkoniyatini yaxshilash uchun pavilyonlar, chiroqlar, favvoralar, chiqindi qutilari, yo'llar tarmog'ini yotqizish va boshqalar. obektning tarixiy, badiiy va estetik ko'rinishini saqlashi kerak.

turli maqsadlardagi shahar ichki muhiti, binolar va inshootlar, ko'kalamzor hududlar, yo'l-bo'yi hududlari, reklama konstruksiyalari uchun arxitektura-dizayn yechimlari ishchi loyihalarini tuzish hamda ularni tartibga solish tarkibi va qoidalarini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 27 noyabr kunidagi PF-6119-sonli Farmonining 7-bandida belgilangan:

2022 yil 1 iyulgacha shahar muhiti elementlarining maqsadi, an'anaviy arxitektura va madaniyati, shuningdek, joyning tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlarini hisobga olgan holda hududiy "dizayn-kod"ning ishlab chiqilishi va joriy etilishi orqali O'zbekiston shaharlari hududlarini o'ziga jalb etuvchi estetik ko'rinishga ega bo'lgan arxitektura muhiti dizaynini yaratish, kichik me'moriy qurilmalar tizimini har bir hududning an'anaviy arxitektura, madaniyati va madaniy meros elementlar asosida ishlab chiqish nazarda tutilgan.

Prezident farmoni bilan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi qurilish tarmog'ini modernizatsiya qilish, jadal va innovatsion rivojlantirishning 2021–2025 yillarga mo'ljallangan strategiyasi taqdim etildi.

Strategiyaga asosan, 2025 yilga borib O'zbekiston shaharlarining barchasini bosh rejalar bilan qamrab olish belgilandi va bosh rejalarni tasdiqlashda jamoatchilik fikri inobatga olinishi belgilab qo'yildi.

O'zbekistonda dizayn kodi odatda belgilarni joylashtirish qoidalari sifatida tushuniladi, ammo dizayn kodi shaharning umuman qanday ko'rinishini aniqlashi mumkin ya'ni tashqi reklama qanday bo'lishi, binolarning fasadlarini qanday saqlash kerak, ko'chalar va jamoat joylarining ko'rinishini qanday rivojlantirish, qanday tashqi mebellarni o'rnatish va kichik me'moriy shakllar, shahar navigatsiyasi qanday ko'rinishga ega, ramzlar va ularni qanday qo'llash kerakligi to'g'risida o'rganadi. Shahar qanday qurilishini belgilaydigan shaharsozlik hujjatlaridan farqli ravishda dizayn kodi shahar qanday ko'rinishi kerakligini takidlaydi.

Dizayn kodidan foydalanish atrof-muhitning barqarorligini saqlab qolish bilan shahar muhitini rivojlantirishga imkon beradi.

Ushbu tadqiqotda Dizayn kodlarni ishlab chiqishda quyidagilarni kirirish taklif etiladi.

Mahalliy rejalashtirish organlari dizayn kodning aniq maqsadlarini belgilaydigan xulosalarni yaratadi. Ushbu qarashlar kodni ishlab chiqish uchun quyidagi mezonlar belgilanishi kerak:

mavjud hudud yoki joyni, uning tabiiy, topografik, tarixiy va madaniy meros xususiyatlarini baholash;

mavjud hudud o'ziga xosligi va ko'rinishi;

mavjud hududdan foydalanish va qurilmalar aralashmasi;

yashil maydonning miqdori va o'ziga xosligi;

hududning yo'l harakati, to'xtash joyi, piyoda va velosipedda harakatlanish bilan bog'liqligi;

hududning barqarorligi va energiya samaradorligi.

Hudud turlari - joyning mavjud xarakteriga, mahalliy hokimiyat va jamoatchilik kelajakda ushbu hudud qanday rivojlanishi bo'yicha fikrlariga xam asoslanadi.

**Xulosa va tavsiyalar.** O'zbekistonning tarixiy shahar markazlarida shaharni qayta tiklash va dizayn strategiyalarini shakllantirish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, urbanizatsiya jarayonida tarixiy merosni asrab-avaylash va zamonaviy talablarni hisobga olish muhimdir. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, shaharlarni qayta tiklash jarayonida quyidagi asosiy omillar e'tiborga olinishi lozim:

1. Shahar madaniy merosini asrab-avaylash – tarixiy obidalar va shahar muhitining o'ziga xosligini saqlab qolish, ularni zamonaviy talablar bilan uyg'unlashtirish.
2. Barqaror shahar dizayni – ekologik muvozanatni saqlash, yashil hududlarni kengaytirish va innovatsion landshaft dizayn elementlaridan foydalanish.
3. Jamoatchilik ishtiroki – shaharni qayta tiklash jarayonida mahalliy aholi va mutaxassislarning fikrlarini hisobga olish.
4. Texnologik yondashuvlar – raqamli texnologiyalar, sun'iy intellekt va geografik axborot tizimlaridan (GIS) foydalanib, shaharni qayta rejalashtirishni ilmiy asosda olib borish.

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#### **Annotatsiya.**

O‘zbek adabiyoti uzoq tarixga ega bo‘lib, uning shakllanishida ko‘plab ijodkorlar katta rol o‘ynagan. XX asr o‘zbek badiiy tafakkurining eng yorqin namoyandalaridan biri – Maqsud Shayxzodadir. U nafaqat shoir, balki dramaturg, tarjimon va adabiyotshunos sifatida ham katta iz qoldirgan. Uning ijodida milliy va tarixiy mavzular, insonparvarlik va vatanparvarlik g‘oyalari o‘z ifodasini topgan.

#### **Kirish**

Maqsud Shayxzodaning asarlari o‘zbek badiiy adabiyotida alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Uning “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” va “Mirzo Ulug‘bek” kabi tarixiy dramalari milliy o‘zlikni, vatanparvarlik ruhini tarannum etadi. Shuningdek, u tarjimon sifatida ham jahon adabiyotining mashhur asarlarini o‘zbek tiliga o‘giran.

#### **Asosiy qism.**

Maqsud Shayxzoda 1908-yilda Turkmaniston hududida tug‘ilgan. Uning hayoti, ayniqsa, bolalik va yoshlik yillari murakkab sharoitlarda kechgan. O‘sha davrdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy vaziyat butun mintaqada hayotiga ta’sir qilgan bo‘lsa-da, Shayxzodaning ilmga va adabiyotga bo‘lgan qiziqishi uni doim oldinga undab kelgan. U yoshligidanoq kitob mutolaasiga katta qiziqish bilan yondashgan va dastlab xalq og‘zaki ijodi namunalaridan, keyin esa mumtoz adabiyot namunalaridan ilhomlangan. O‘zbek, turkman va rus tillarida tahsil olib, turli adabiy maktablarga qiziqib kelgan. Uning ilk she’rlari yoshligida yozilgan bo‘lib, o‘sha davr matbuotida bosilib chiqqan.

Maktab ta’limidan so‘ng Shayxzoda oliy o‘quv yurtlarida tahsil oldi va o‘zining adabiy qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishda davom etdi. Ilk she’rlarida lirik yo‘nalish sezilarli bo‘lsa-da, keyinchalik u dramaturgiya va tarjimachilik sohalariga ham qadam qo‘ydi. Uning ijodiy shakllanishida zamonaviy adabiy jarayonlar va tarixiy o‘zgarishlar muhim rol o‘ynagan. Shayxzodaning ijodida milliy o‘zlikni anglash, tarixiy voqealarga yangicha nazar bilan qarash, adolat va haqiqatni izlash asosiy o‘rin egallaydi. U nafaqat shoir, balki dramaturg sifatida ham xalq orasida mashhurlikka erishgan. Uning dramalari nafaqat badiiy jihatdan, balki ma’naviy-ma’rifiy nuqtayi nazardan ham qimmatli asarlardir.

Maqsud Shayxzodaning adabiy ijodi nihoyatda serqirra bo‘lib, u o‘zining ijodiy faoliyatida turli janrlarda qalam tebratgan. Shayxzodaning she’riy asarlari o‘zbek adabiyotining eng yorqin namunalaridan biri hisoblanadi. U inson taqdiri, hayotiy sinovlar, vatanparvarlik, mehr-oqibat va adolat kabi mavzularga chuqur kirib borib, ularga o‘ziga xos badiiy yondashuv bilan munosabat bildirgan. Uning she’rlarida falsafiy mushohada, ichki kechinmalar, insoniy tuyg‘ularni nozik his etish va ularga badiiy ifoda berish ustunlik qiladi. Shayxzodaning she’riyati realistik va lirik ohangda bo‘lib, unda hayot haqiqatlari, insoniy munosabatlar, sevgi va sadoqat, ozodlik va

haqiqatga intilish kabi mavzular o'z aksini topgan. Uning she'rlarida xalqona ohang bilan birga zamonaviy she'riyatga xos badiiy tafakkur ham yaqqol seziladi.

Shayxzodaning eng mashhur sahna asarlari – tarixiy dramalari bo'lib, ular o'zbek dramaturgiyasi rivojida muhim o'rin egallaydi. Uning dramatik asarlari milliy tarix, vatanparvarlik, yurtga sadoqat va jasorat kabi g'oyalarni o'z ichiga olgan. “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” va “Mirzo Ulug'bek” dramalari Shayxzodaning eng mashhur sahna asarlaridan hisoblanadi. Bu asarlarda tarixiy shaxslarning hayoti, ularning qaror va qahramonliklari dramatik tasvirlarda ochib berilgan. Uning sahna asarlari tarixiy asoslarga tayangan holda yozilgan bo'lib, ular orqali o'zbek xalqining buyuk ajdodlari va ularning millat taqdiri uchun ko'rsatgan fidokorligi aks ettiriladi.

Maqsud Shayxzoda o'zbek tiliga jahon adabiyotining eng muhim asarlarini tarjima qilgan. Uning tarjimalari faqatgina so'zma-so'z tarjima bo'lib qolmay, balki asarlarning ma'naviy-estetik mohiyatini saqlab qolgan holda, milliy tafakkur va ruhiyatga moslashtirgan. Uning tarjimalari yuqori badiiy saviyaga ega bo'lib, bugungi kunda ham o'z qadrini yo'qotmagan.

Shayxzodaning eng mashhur tarixiy dramalaridan biri – “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” bo'lib, bu sahna asari xalq o'tmishidagi muhim voqealarni badiiy shaklda aks ettirgan. Drama XIII asrda yashab o'tgan buyuk sarkarda Jaloliddin Manguberding hayoti va mo'g'ullarga qarshi kurashlariga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu davr O'rta Osiyo xalqlari uchun og'ir sinov bo'lib, mo'g'ullarning hujumi natijasida Ko'rxoniylar va Xorazmshohlar davlatlari tanazzulga yuz tutgan edi. Jaloliddin Manguberdi esa xalqni bosqinchilarga qarshi safarbar etgan jasur sarkarda bo'lib, uning qahramonligi Shayxzodaning dramatik asarida yuksak badiiy obraz orqali talqin qilingan.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi jasoratli, dono va fidoyi hukmdor sifatida tasvirlangan. Uning xarakteri tarixiy manbalar asosida tiklangan bo'lib, asarda uning qat'iyati, mardligi va vatanparvarligi yorqin badiiy vositalar bilan yoritilgan. Drama uslubi nihoyatda kuchli dramatik tasvirga ega bo'lib, unda tarixiy voqealar, obrazlarning ichki dunyosi va ruhiy kechinmalari chuqur ochib berilgan. Shayxzoda dramatik effektlarni kuchaytirish uchun realistik va poetik tasvir uslublaridan foydalangan. Shayxzodaning ijodi faqatgina “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” bilan cheklanmaydi. Uning boshqa tarixiy dramalari ham o'zbek adabiyoti rivojida muhim o'rin tutadi. “Mirzo Ulug'bek” dramasi

Bu sahna asari buyuk astronom va hukmdor Mirzo Ulug'bek hayotiga bag'ishlangan. Unda ilmfan va siyosatning o'zaro to'qnashuvi, bilimga bo'lgan ehtiyoj va unga qarshi kurashlar badiiy jihatdan aks ettirilgan. Mirzo Ulug'bekning ilmiy faoliyati va uning siyosiy qarashlari o'rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar dramaturgik yo'sinda yoritilgan. Bu asar o'z davrida ham, bugungi kunda ham katta qiziqish bilan o'rganilmoqda. Shayxzodaning she'rlari insoniy tuyg'ular, adolat va haqiqat mavzulariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, ular bugungi kunda ham dolzarbligini saqlab qolgan.

Maqsud Shayxzoda jahon adabiyotini o'zbek kitobxonlariga tanitgan tarjimonlardan biri hisoblanadi. U rus va jahon adabiyotining mashhur asarlarini o'zbek tiliga o'g'irgan.

#### 1. Aleksandr Pushkin – “Bronza chavandoz”

Shayxzoda rus adabiyotining buyuk shoirlaridan biri Aleksandr Pushkinning mashhur "Bronza chavandoz" dostonini o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilgan. Tarjimada asarning badiiy uslubi va hissiyotlari aniq saqlanib qolgan:

Pushkin (asl matn):

"Na beregu pustynnix voln"

"Stoyal on, dum velikix poln."

Shayxzodaning tarjimasi:

"Bo'm-bo'sh qirg'oqda u turardi,"

"Buyuk o'ylar og'ushida!"

Shayxzoda bu tarjimada asl asarning poetik tuzilishini saqlab qolgan holda, o'zbek tiliga xos ohang va mazmunni saqlagan.

2. Mixail Lermontov – "Men chiqaman yolg'iz yo'lga"

Shayxzoda rus romantik shoirlaridan biri Mixail Lermontovning "Men chiqaman yolg'iz yo'lga" she'rini tarjima qilgan.

Lermontov (asl matn):

"Vixozhu odin ya na dorogu,"

"Skvoz' tuman kremlistiy put' blestit."

Shayxzodaning tarjimasi:

"Men chiqaman yolg'iz yo'lga,"

"Tumanlar orasida yaltiraydi yo'l."

Bu misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, Shayxzodaning tarjimalari yuqori badiiy saviyaga ega bo'lib, u asarning ruhini, hissiyotini va poetik uslubini saqlagan holda o'zbek tiliga mohirlik bilan o'g'irgan.

Uning tarjima asarlari bugungi kunda ham katta qimmatga ega bo'lib, o'zbek kitobxonlariga jahon adabiyotining eng yaxshi namunalarini taqdim etishda muhim o'rin tutgan.

#### **Xulosa**

Maqsud Shayxzoda o'zbek adabiyotining yirik namoyandalaridan biri bo'lib, uning asarlari hanuzgacha dolzarbligini yo'qotmagan. Uning tarixiy dramalari va she'rlari o'zbek xalqining milliy g'ururi va tarixi bilan bog'liq. Shayxzodaning ijodi nafaqat o'zbek adabiyoti, balki jahon adabiy merosining muhim qismi sifatida qadrlanadi.

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## HARBIY TA'LIMDA SOFT KO'NIKMALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOIIY-PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada oliy harbiy ta'lim bilim yurtlarida kursantlar bilan harbiy-pedagogik ta'lim jarayonini olib borishda "Soft Skills" (yumshoq) ko'nikmalarning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari, shuningdek kursantlarda ushbu ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishning ahamiyatli tomonlari yoritib berilgan.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** psixologik xususiyat, bilim, qobiliyat, ko'nikma, "Soft Skills", ta'lim, tarbiya, jarayon, natija, rivojlanish, psixik holat, analiz, sintez.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье освещены социально-психологические особенности "Soft Skills" в процессе военно-педагогической подготовки курсантов высших военных учебных заведений, а также важные аспекты развития этих навыков у курсантов.

**Ключевые слова:** психологическая характеристика, знание, способность, навык, "Soft Skills", образование, обучение, процесс, результат, развитие, психическое состояние, анализ, синтез.

**Annotation:** In this article, the socio-psychological features of "Soft Skills" during the military-pedagogical training process with cadets at higher military educational institutions, as well as the important aspects of the development of these skills in cadets, are highlighted.

**Keywords:** psychological characteristic, knowledge, ability, skill, "Soft Skills", education, training, process, result, development, mental state, analysis, synthesis.

## KIRISH

Dunyoda oliy harbiy ta'lim mazmunini takomillashtirish, bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarni tayyorlashda ularda mavjud bo'lgan "Hard Skills" qattiq ko'nikmalarni, "Soft Skills" yumshoq ko'nikmalari uyg'unlikda rivojlantirish va ularga ijtimoiy-psixologik yordam ko'rsatish. Harbiy-pedagogik ta'lim jarayonini integrativ mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishning metodik tizimini ishlab chiqish, vatanparvarlik tarbiyasi asosida kursantlarga yumshoq ko'nikmalarni harbiy kompetentlikdagi ahamiyatini ochib berish, hozirgi rivojlanish davri qurol-yaroq texnikasining eng takomillashgan jabhalariga bu ko'nikmalarni yutuqlarini tatbiq etish, shuningdek, umum-kasbiy, ixtisoslik hamda maxsus-harbiy tayyorgarlik fanlariga bog'lab o'qitish orqali harbiy sohaga keng joriy qilishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Jumladan, harbiy-pedagogik ta'lim jarayonida kursantlarda "Soft Skills" yumshoq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, harbiy-pedagogik ta'lim jarayonida interaktiv dasturiy vositalardan foydalanish yo'llarini ishlab chiqish, o'qitishning integrativ metodik ta'minotini rivojlantirish oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida yumshoq ko'nikmalarni mazmunini takomillashtirish orqali yuqori malakali harbiy mutaxassislarni tayyorlash borasidagi amaliy ishlar harbiy ta'lim sohasining jadal integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlamoqda<sup>1</sup>.

Jahonda harbiy ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini zamon talablari asosida rivojlantirish, jumladan oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarda ularning individual psixologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olib, aynan ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonida kursantlarning harbiy

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonuni. (23.09.2020) Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 24.09.2020., 03/20/637/1313-son.

va fuqarolik fanlarni o'zlashtirishi davomida "Soft Skills" yumshoq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarini kamol toptirish zarurati tan olinmoqda. Qurolli Kuchlarni modernizatsiya qilish jarayonida bo'lajak mutaxassislarning yuksak yetakchilik boshqaruvchanlik darajasini yanada o'stirish, harbiy-kasbiy kompetentligini, axborot-kommunikativ va texnik layoqatini rivojlantirishda shuningdek "Soft Skills" yumshoq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish masalasiga Yevropa davlatlari, AQSH va Rossiya kabi rivojlangan xorijiy mamlakatlarda alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida harbiy-pedagogik ta'lim jarayonida kursantlarning harbiy kompetentligini yumshoq ko'nikmalar mazmunidagi, nazariy va amaliy masalalarini yechish, kasbiy, mantiqiy va Fedbeck (teskari aloqa), keng fikrlash qobiliyatlarini o'stirish usullarini ishlab chiqish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Maqolaning dolzarb masalalaridan biri shuki, Respublikamizdagi mavjud oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan harbiy kadrlarni kelajakda yetuk ofitser qilib tayyorlashda, ularning individual-psixologik holatini hisobga olib, harbiy ta'lim va tarbiya berishda "Soft Skills" yumshoq ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, bu esa ularda kelajakdagi harbiy faoliyatida ulkan yutuq va marralarga erishishda asosiy omil bo'lishi nazarda tutilgan.

Hozirgi vaqtda Jahon tendentsiyalari bilan bog'liq holda, har qanday kasbiy sohada ham turli o'zgarishlar yuz bermoqda. Oliy harbiy bilim yurtining harbiy pedagoglari tomonidan kursantlarga tez o'zgaruvchan murakkab sharoitlarga moslashishga va professional faoliyatni samarali amalga oshirishga yordam beradigan yaxshi rivojlangan yumshoq ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lishni uchun bir qator say-harakatlar olib borilmoqda. Asosan, ko'plab tadqiqotlar qattiq qobiliyatlarni yoki kasbiy jihatdan muhim fazilatlarni o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'lsa, yumshoq ko'nikmalar ko'pincha muammoli o'rganish sohasidan tashqarida qoladi. Natijada "yumshoq malaka" tushunchasining psixologik mazmuni fanda yetarlicha ochib berilmagan. Biroq, ko'pchilik hali ham muvaffaqiyat kasbdagi professionallik darajasiga bog'liq deb o'ylaydi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, kursant tomonidan boshqalarni ishonтира olmaslik, o'z fikrini ifoda eta olmaslik, o'z fikrlarini boshqalarga oshkora yetkaza olish kabi kasblar aro fazilatlar yo'qligi juda dolzarb ko'rinadi, kursant esa o'z sohasining eng zo'r mutaxassisdir. Ehtimol, boshqalar uni muvaffaqiyatli deb bilishlari mumkin emas. Shunday qilib, harbiy faoliyatda o'zini anglashni xohlaydigan kursantlarda professionallik emas, balki boshqalarga nisbatan ham - yetakchilik qilishda ham, o'zlariga nisbatan ham - o'zini tutish va samaradorligini boshqarishda samarali yetakchi bo'lish qobiliyati yo'q. Yetakchilik masalasini har tomonlama o'rganish shuni ko'rsatadiki, haqiqiy liderlar yuqori darajadagi hissiy intellektga ega.

#### **Harbiy ta'limda kursantning shaxsiy psixologik xususiyati**

Prezidentimiz, Qurolli Kuchlar Bosh Qo'mondoni Sh.M. Mirziyoyev "Armiyada ofitserlar, serjantlar va oddiy askarlarda yuksak ma'naviy fazilatlar, mustahkam iroda, Vatan taqdiri uchun mas'uliyat hisini kamol toptirish, harbiy jamoalarda sog'lom axloqiy-ruhiy muhitni shakllantirishga qaratilgan tarbiyaviy ishlar tizimini tubdan yaxshilash Qurolli Kuchlarimiz barcha bo'g'inlari komandirlarining alohida muhim vazifasidir" deb ta'kidlaganlaridek, bugun nafaqat jismonan baquvvat, balki ma'nan yetuk harbiy xizmatchilarni boshqarish uchun avvalo ofitser kadrlar yuksak saviyali bo'lishi talab etilmoqda. Yangi davr yoshlarini boshqarish uchun

esa birinchi navbatda yumshoq ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishda kursantning individual-psixologik holati va uning bilimlari asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi<sup>2</sup>.

Davlatimiz mudofaasini himoya qilishga qodir bo'lgan armiyani yetuk ofitser-qo'mondonlarsiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Kursantlarni har tomonlama yetuk shaxslar qilib tarbiyalashda ularning "Soft" ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishda harbiy psixologiya fanining o'rni beqiyosdir. Harbiy psixologiyaga oid bilimlar va qonuniyatlarni o'zlashtirish ofitserlar faoliyatining muvaffaqiyatini ta'minlovchi mezonlardan biridir.

Oliy harbiy ta'limda soft ko'nikmalarni o'rgatish asrlar davomida muhim ahamiyatga ega edi. Bo'lajak yosh ofitserlar faqatgina jangovar tayyorgarlik bilan emas, balki samarali harbiy jamoa sifatida ishlash, muloqot qilish va qarorlar qabul qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan ijtimoiy va psixologik ko'nikmalarni ham o'zlashtirishlari kerak. Ushbu ko'nikmalarni oliy harbiy ta'limda kiritishning ijtimoiy psixologik jihatlarini chuqur tahlil qilish bilan boshlanadi.

Soft (yumshoq) ko'nikmalar, muloqot, jamoaviy ishlash, muammolarni hal qilish, yetakchilik va stressni boshqarish kabi shaxsiy va ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlarni yaxshilashga yordam beradigan ko'nikmalardir. Harbiy muhitda soft ko'nikmalar jangovar samaradorlikni, jamoaviy ruhiy holatni va umuman harbiy xizmatning muvaffaqiyatini oshiradi.

Ijtimoiy-psixologik o'zaro bog'liqlik:

Harbiy ta'limning ijtimoiy psixologik tomonlari soft ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

1-rasm. Psixologik munosabat

**Harbiy jamoaviy dinamika:** harbiy birliklar jamoaviy dinamikaga asoslangan, shuning uchun muloqot, ishonch va bir-birini qo'llab-quvvatlash kabi soft ko'nikmalar g'alaba qozonish uchun muhimdir.

**Yetakchilik va izchillik:** yetakchilikni rivojlantirish, qaror qabul qilish, motiv berish va jamoani ilhomlantirish soft ko'nikmalarni talab qiladi.

**stressni boshqarish:** harbiy muhit stressli bo'lishi mumkin, shuning uchun stressni boshqarish, o'zini nazorat qilish va boshqalarga yordam berish muhim soft ko'nikmalardir.

**Soft (yumshoq) ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish usullari:**

**amaliy mashg'ulotlar:** harbiy-o'yin, modulyatsiya va simulyatsiya vositalaridan foydalangan holda olib boriladigan mashg'ulotlar soft ko'nikmalarni haqiqiy hayot vaziyatlarida amaliy ravishda o'rganish imkonini beradi.

**kursant ko'nikmalari:** kursantlar nazariy va amaliy mashg'ulotlar davomida soft ko'nikmalarni o'rgatish bo'yicha o'zlarini o'qitish orqali samarali muloqot, yetakchilik va motivatsiya texnikalarini qo'llashi mumkin.

**psixologik yordam:** psixologik yordam soft ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Stressni boshqarish, o'zini tutish va jamoada muammolarni hal qilishga yordam beradi.

**Kursantning muhim psixologik sifatleri:**

1. Ma'lum jamiyat a'zosi:
2. Ma'lum jamoaga mansub:
3. Muayyan bir faoliyat turi bilan shug'ullanadi.



<sup>2</sup> Mirziyoyev, Sh.M. Tanqidiy tahlil, qat'iy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik faoliyati bo'lishi kerak. - T. "O'zbekiston", 2017. - 102 b.

4. Atrof-muhit va voqelikka nisbatan o'z munosabatiga ega.
5. O'ziga xos individual xususiyatlariga ega.
6. O'zini anglab yetganligi.
7. Individuallik.
8. Faollik.
9. Ijtimoiy aloqa tizimiga qo'shilganlik.

Individuallik deganda, insonning (kursant)ning shaxsiy psixologik xususiyatlarining betakror birikmasi tushuniladi. Individuallik tarkibiga xarakter, temperament, psixik jarayonlar, holatlar, hodisalar, hukmron xususiyatlar yig'indisi, iroda, faoliyatlar motivlari, inson maslagi, dunyoqarashi, iqtidori, har xil shakldagi reaksiyalar, qobiliyatlari va shu kabilar kiradi. Psixik xususiyatlarning birikmasini aynan o'xshash tarzda aks ettiruvchi inson mavjud emas. Odam jamiyatda turli guruhlar faoliyatida qatnashar ekan, ko'pincha, ularda har xil vazifalarni (funktsiyalarni) bajaradi, o'zaro hech bir o'xshamagan rollarni ijro etadi<sup>3</sup>.

2-rasm. Psixologik o'rganish

#### **O'zbek harbiy va haqiqiy ofitser shaxsiyatining asosiy xususiyatlari :**

- o'z xalqiga sodiqligi;
- vatanga muhabbat va uning oldidagi burchini chuqur his etishi;
- qo'lda qurol bilan Vatan va xalqni himoyasiga hamisha shay turishi;
- yuksak bilim va harbiy ko'nikma malakasining shakllanganligi;
- ma'naviy –ruhiy barkamollik.
- qo'l ostidagi shaxsiy tarkibni har qanday vaziyatda mohirona boshqara oladigan yetuk ofitser.



Ofitserlar(komandir, tarbiyachi) Vatanimizning haqiqiy himoyachilari bilan ishlaydilar. Hozirgi yosh kursantlardan ofitserga xos bo'lgan shiddatkorlik, faollik, harbiy jonbozlik, qahramonlik ko'rsatishga intilish, hamisha yangilikka intilish, orzuga intilish, hamisha yaxshi tomonlarni ko'ra bilish, yaxshi taassurot qoldirish, doimo nohaqlikka qarshi kurashish kabi xususiyatlar talab etiladi. Shunday ekan, kursant o'quv-tarbiya jarayonida qo'l ostidagilarni shaxsiy jihatlarini ham mukammal o'rganishi va shu nuqtai nazardan ularga yondashishi uning faoliyatini yengillashtiradi.



#### **Bo'lajak ofitser shaxsining psixik xususiyatlari:**

Bunga harbiy xizmatchining faqat o'ziga-gina xos bo'lgan individual xususiyatlari kiradi. Bularga ularning temperamenti, xarakteri, qobiliyati kiradi. Ofitserning psixik holatlari: Bularga vaqtinchalik tez o'tadigan harbiyda kechadigan psixik holatlar kiradi. Bunday holatlar ofitserning shaxsiy hayoti, ish jarayonidagi voqea-hodisalar natijasida yuzaga keladi.

<sup>3</sup> Поваренков Ю. П. Shaxsning kasbiy rivojlanishi psixologiyasi muammolari/ Yu. P. Povarenkov.

Psixik holatlar 2 guruhga ajratiladi:

Yaxshi (o'ziga ishonch, sergak, ko'tarinki, tayyorlik, faol va boshq)

3-rasm. Psixologik holat guruhlanishi

Yomon (o'ziga ishonmaslik, ikkilanish, qahr, nafrat)

Kursant shaxsiyatining psixologik tuzilmasi tarkibi bir-biri bilan uzviy bog'liq, birini ikkinchisidan ajratib bo'lmaydi. Ammo, ularning har biri kursantning individual shaxsiyatidan kelib chiqadi.

Shu ma'noda, bo'ysunuvchilarning ruhiyatini o'rganish va bilish ofitser faoliyati uchun juda muhim hisoblanadi. Chunki har bir harbiy xizmatchining individual psixikasi uning qanday faoliyat ko'rsatishini belgilaydi. Jang sharoitida, harbiy tayyorgarlikda ularning tabiatidan kelib chiqib vazifalar berishga qo'l keladi. Shunga ko'ra ularga vazifalar berilsa, natijasi ancha ijobiy bo'ladi<sup>4</sup>.

Demak, shaxsiy tarkib va harbiy jamoalar haqida psixologik bilimlarga ega ofitser bo'ysinuvchilarga siyosiy, jangovar va ruhiy jihatlarni o'rgatishi oson bo'ladi. Bu esa ofitser faoliyatida "Soft" ko'nikmaning rivojlanganlik darajasini anglatadi. Bu ko'nikmalar ofitser faoliyatida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bunga psixologik yondashish aynan asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**Ofitser o'zining harbiy faoliyatida quyidagi xususiyatlarni o'zida mujassam etsa u albatta yumshoq ko'nikmalarning asosiy mezonlari bilan faoliyat olib borgan bo'ladi.**

Bunda "Soft" ko'nikmalarning individual-psixologik xususiyatlari quyidagilar:

- analiz
- sintez
- taqqoslash
- abstraksiya(mavhumlashtirish)
- umumlashtirish
- konkretlashtirish.

**Analiz** shunday aqliy jarayonki, bunda butun bir predmet yoki voqelik fikran tarkibiy qismlarga ajratilib, uning xususiyatlari, tuzilishi, sifati va o'ziga xos jihatlari tahlil etiladi. Bunga misol qilib komandir o'z faoliyatida dala o'quv mashg'ulotini rejalashtirishda uni turli bosqichlarga ajratishni aytish mumkin.

**Sintez** esa analizga teskari operatsiya bo'lib, uning vositasida analiz jarayonida aniqlangan predmet va hodisalar o'rtasidagi aloqadorliklar asosida alohida qismlar bir butun qilib birlashtiriladi. Ular orasida qanday aloqadorlik bor, nima ularni birlashtirib turadi, birining ikkinchisidan afzal tomonlari aniqlanadi. Analiz va sintez biri ikkinchisi bilan chambarchas bog'lik jarayon. Ofitser o'z faoliyat jarayonida analizdan sintezga sintezdan analizga o'tib turadi. Bu obyektini alohida qismlarini ham, ularni birgalikdagi holatini ham mukammal bilishga imkon beradi.

**Qiyoslash** ma'lum narsalarni o'xshash va farqli jihatlarni aniqlash maqsadida noma'lumlari bilan taqqoslashdir. Aynan taqqoslash yordamida subyekt o'rganayotgan obyektini yaxshiroq

4 Герман Греф Г., Гришаков М., Мацоцкий С. "Soft Skills: гибкость, а не мягкость".<https://www.newtonew.com.> (2017).

tasavvur qiladi. Harbiy jamoada o'qish, xizmat va harbiy intizomni mustahkamlash yakunlarini sarhisob qilishda ushbu operatsiyadan foydalaniladi. Ushbu usul orqali qaysi guruh yoki kursant ilg'or yoki aksincha, qoloq ekanligi aniqlanadi.

**Abstraksiyalash(mavhumlashtirish)** narsa va hodisalarning umumiy bor belgilarini, xususiyat yoki sifatlarini fikran ajratib olish xususiyatidir. Bunda ajratib olingan asosiy jihatlar tahlil etiladi.

**Umumlashtirish** bu ma'lum sinfga xos obyektlarning umumiy belgilari asosida o'rganish imkonidir. Umumlashtirish noma'lum obyektni ma'lum obyekt bilan o'xshash jihatlari orqali o'rganish xususiyatidir. Masalan, avtomat, to'pponcha, pulemyot kabilarga xos belgilar "qurol" tushunchasi bilan umumlashtiriladi.

**Konkretlashtirish(muayyanlashtirish)** umumiy, mavhum belgi yoki xususiyatlarni yakka obyektlarga tatbiq qilish bilan ifodalanadigan aqliy operatsiya. Bunda umumiy belgi aniq predmet asosida konkretlashtiriladi<sup>5</sup>.

Rivojlanishning muayyan yo'nalishlarini ongli ravishda tanlab, kursant o'zi tanlagan rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishish bilan bog'liq vaziyatlar va harakatlarga ko'proq e'tibor bera boshlaydi. Kursant maqsadli ravishda o'ziga kerak bo'lgan yo'nalishda rivojlanish uchun zarur bo'lgan tajribani olishga harakat qiladi. Shunday qilib, u hayot oqimi bilan bormaydi, balki rejalashtirilgan qadamlardan ham, kasbiy faoliyatida paydo bo'ladigan yangi imkoniyatlardan ham foydalanib, xohlagan joyga harakat qiladi.

Bo'lajak ofitserning rivojlanishiga nima to'sqinlik qiladi:

harbiy ma'lumotlarni qayerda, nima uchun va qanday ishlab chiqishni bilmaslik:

noaniq va real bo'lmagan rejalar;

hozirgi ishda va umuman hayotda biror narsani o'zgartirishga tayyor emasligi; o'z harakatlaringiz va ularning natijalari haqida o'ylash uchun izlanish va vaqt topish istagi yo'qligi;

o'z harakatlarining muvaffaqiyati haqida fikr bildirishga qiziqishning yo'qligi.

Ushbu asosiy vazifalarga javob berish maqsadida siz bilan biz quyidagi ko'nikmalarni asosiy mohiyatini tushunib olishimiz zarur, zero bu ko'nikmalar orqali harbiy kadrlarni tayyorlashda va ularning kelajakdagi harbiy faoliyatiga ijobiy ta'sir qilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, ko'nikmalarning ikki turi mavjud:

"Soft Skills" yumshoq ko'nikmalar;

"Hard Skills" qattiq ko'nikmalar.

Birinchisi, ko'pgina hayotiy vaziyatlarda sizga foydali bo'lgan ijtimoiy-psixologik ko'nikmalar: muloqot, yetakchilik, jamoa, jamoatchilik, "fikrlash" va boshqalar.

Ikkinchisi - kasbiy bilim va ko'nikmalar: ular sizga harbiy faoliyatda va ish jarayonlarini amalga oshirishda kerak bo'ladi. Ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish uchun siz to'g'ri vositalarni tanlashingiz kerak (va bitta emas, balki ikkita yoki uchta). Masalaning uchinchi tomoni ham bor - shaxs. Bunda biz o'zimizni o'rab turgan dunyoga, odamlarga, muvaffaqiyatga, mag'lubiyatga, maqsadlarga va hokazolarga nisbatan shaxsiy xususiyatlar va munosabatlar to'plamini tushunamiz. Agar biror kishi tayyor bo'lmagan shaxsiyatga ega bo'lsa, hech qanday qobiliyat sizni qutqara olmaydi.

Ayni paytda xalqaro nufuzli eksportlar tomonidan harbiy-ta'lim pedagogik jarayoniga ikki xil ko'nikmalarni uyg'un joriy etish taklif etilmoqda. Bular "Hard skills"-(ingliz. "qattiq" malaka)

<sup>5</sup> Поваренков Ю. П. Shaxsning kasbiy vazifalarini identifikatsiyalash va tasniflashda tizimogenetik yondashuv 2016.

kasbiy malakalar hamda “Soft Skills”-(ingliz. “Yumshoq moslashuvchan” malaka) universal kompetensiyalar<sup>6</sup>.

“Hard Skills”- malaka darajasini aniqlash va o‘lchash mumkin bo‘lgan bilimlar majmui sifatida (matnni kompyuterda terish malakasi, avtomobilni boshqarish ko‘nikmasi, ingliz tilida gapirish, matematik bilim, kompyuter dasturlaridan foydalanish ko‘nikmasi), “Soft Skills” aniq va umumiy o‘lchov birligiga ega bo‘lmagan moslashuvchan, egiluvchan malakalar (kreativlik, jamoada ishlash ko‘nikmasi, hissiy barqarorlik va hokazo) sifatida qayd etilmoqda.

“Hard Skills”- “qattiq” malakaga ega bo‘lish uchun muayyan kasb bo‘yicha aniq bilim zarur bo‘ladi va bu ko‘nikmalarning mavjudligi imtihon o‘tkazish orqali aniqlanadi.

“Soft Skills”- “yumshoq” kompetensiyalar (ijodkorlik, muloqotga kirishishi layoqati, tanqidiy fikrlash va hokazo) esa ko‘p hollarda inson xarakteri hayotiy tajribasi bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lganligi sababli shaxsiy fazilat, qobiliyat va ko‘nikmalar majmuasi sifatida talqin etiladi.

“Soft Skills”- tushunchasi tadqiqot predmeti (ob‘ekti) sifatida ilmiy muomilaga kirishi ilk marta 1959-1972 yillarda AQSh armiyasi shaxsiy tarkibini tayyorlash jarayonidagi islohotlar bilan bog‘liq. Harbiylarning shaxsiy va jangovar kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish bo‘yicha tadqiqotlarga rahbarlik qilgan psixolog, ehtiyojlar nazariyasi muallifi, mavzular bo‘yicha apperseptiv testlarni baholashning yangi metodikasini ishlab chiqqan professor Devid Makkleland AQSh davlat departamenti xizmatiga xodimlarni tanlash jarayonida ilk marta “yumshoq” (Soft) kompetensiyalar va ularni baholash tushunchasini qo‘llaydi<sup>7</sup>.

Maqolaning qaymoq joyi shuki oliy harbiy ta‘lim bilim yurtlarida tahsil olayotgan bo‘lajak yosh ofitserlarda “Soft Skills”- “yumshoq” ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishning individual-psixologik xususiyatlarini quyidagilarni asosiy mezonlarni misol keltira olsak bo‘ladi, bular:

**Komunikativ qobiliyat:** bo‘lajak ofitserlarning o‘z qo‘l ostidagi shaxsiy tarkib bilan samarali aloqa o‘rnatish qobiliyati, harbiy jamoa bilan ishlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunda komandir o‘z fikrlarini aniq va ravshan ifodalash, shaxsiy tarkibni tinglash va konstruktiv muloqot olib borishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

**Liderlik:** harbiy-pedagogik ta‘lim jarayonida liderlik qobiliyatlari rivojlantiriladi. Liderlik, harbiy jamoa a‘zolarini rag‘batlantirish, ularni maqsadlarga yo‘naltirish va yuzaga kelgan muammolarni hal qilishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

**Emotsional intellekt:** emotsional intellekt, bo‘lajak ofitser avvalo o‘zi, shaxsiy tarkibini his-tuyg‘ularini tushunish va ularga mos ravishda javob berish qobiliyatini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bunda ofitser stressli vaziyatlarda samarali ishlashi uchun yordam beradi.

**Shaxsiy ma’suliyat va etika:** harbiy-pedagogik ta‘lim jarayonida bo‘lajak ofitserlarni yetuk harbiy kadr qilib tayyorlashda o‘z kasbiga ma’suliyatli bo‘lish, o‘zining funksional vazifalarini bajarishda etik prinsiplarga rioya qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu harbiy jamoaga bo‘lgan munosabatini belgilaydi.

**Maslahat berish va muammoni hal qilish:** bo‘lajak ofitserlarda yumshoq ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish jarayonida ularning faoliyatida yuzaga kelgan muammolarni aniqlash va ularni hal

<sup>6</sup> Daniel Goleman. “Emotsional intellekt: nima uchun u hayotimizdagi eng muhim ko‘nikma”. Emotsional intellekt haqidagi klassik asar.

<sup>7</sup> Daniel Goleman. “Emotsional intellekt: nima uchun u hayotimizdagi eng muhim ko‘nikma”. Emotsional intellekt haqidagi klassik asar.

qilishda samarali yondashuvlarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Bu harbiy jamoa a'zolari bilan o'zaro hamkorlikda ishlashni talab etadi.

**Kritik fikrlash:** kritik fikrlash qobiliyati, bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarda, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va muammolarni hal qilishda muhimdir. Bu esa bo'lajak ofitserlarning strategik fikrlashini rivojlantiradi.

Umumiy qilib aytganda "Soft Skills"- "yumshoq" ko'nikmalar bo'lajak ofitserlarning professional rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi va ularning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatini shakllantiradi.

### **XULOSA**

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish joizki bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarni harbiy faoliyatga tayyorlashda va ularda "Soft Skills"- "yumshoq" ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishda ularning individual-psixologik xususiyatlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki bu ko'nikmalarining asosiy negizida bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarning ijtimoiy, emotsional, va kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini o'z ichiga qamrab oladi. Shu asosda individual-psixologik xususiyatlari haqida quyidagi xulosalarni keltirish mumkin:

**Birinchidan:** bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarni yetuk harbiy kadr bo'lib rivojlanishida eng avvalo psixologik nuqtai nazarda olsak, emotsional intellekt asosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi, zero bunda komandir o'zi va qo'l ostidagi shaxsiy tarkibni his-tuyg'ularini tushunish, ularga munosabat bildirish va turli xildagi vaziyatlarga moslashuvchan qobiliyatiga ega bo'lishi kerak.

**Ikkinchidan:** bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarda kommunikativ qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish muhim o'rin tutadi, chunki bu ko'nikmalar orqali kursant turdi xil mavzularda ma'ruzalar, muloqot va fikr almashishda samarali bo'lishi uchun aniq kommunikativ qobiliyatlari talab etiladi. Bu o'z navbatida, kursantning barcha o'z fikrlarini yetkaza olish qobiliyatini mustahkamlaydi.

**Uchinchidan:** kursantlarda harbiy jamoa bilan ishlash "Soft Skills"- "yumshoq" ko'nikmalar harbiy jamoa bilan ishlash qobiliyatini o'z ichiga oladi. Qo'l ostidagi shaxsiy tarkib bilan va ular o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni mustahkamlash, hamkorlik qilish va umumiy maqsadlarga erishish uchun harbiy jamoa bilan ishlash muhim.

**To'rtinchidan:** bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarda o'zaro ma'suliyat va ishonch tuyg'ularini shakllantirish orqali "Soft Skills"- "yumshoq" ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishda ma'suliyatli bo'lish va boshqalarga ishonch bildirish muhim. Bu esa harbiy jamoa o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni mustahkamlashga yordam beradi.

**Beshinchidan:** kursantlarda mavjud muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyati, bu esa kursantlar tomonidan yuzaga kelgan muammolarni aniqlash, uni tahlil qilish va samarali yechimlar topish qobiliyati ham yumshoq ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga asosiy poydevor hisoblanadi.

**Oltinchidan:** bo'lajak ofitserlarimizda harbiy-pedagogik ta'lim jarayonida ularda Fedbeck (teskari aloqa) ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki bu ko'nikmalar orqali kursant o'z-o'zini tanqid qilish, nazorat qilish, o'z qo'l ostidagi shaxsiy tarkibi orasidan, o'zini xati-harakatlarini o'rganish imkonini beradi. Bu esa bevosita kursant faoliyatida yuqoriga o'sish suratlari sezilib boradi.

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**Интеграция научных и педагогических подходов в бизнес-планировании и прогнозировании коммерческого банка****Афенов Нурсултан Нугматиллаевич***Ташкентский государственный экономический университет студент магистратуры***Integration of scientific and pedagogical approaches in business planning and forecasting of a commercial bank****Afenov Nursultan Nugmatillaevich***Tashkent State University of Economics Master's Student***Аннотация**

Современные вызовы в банковской сфере требуют комплексного подхода к прогнозированию и бизнес-планированию, который объединяет научное исследование и педагогические методы обучения. В данной работе рассматривается роль научного анализа в совершенствовании прогнозных моделей, а также педагогические стратегии для подготовки будущих специалистов банковской отрасли. Представлены инновационные подходы к обучению прогнозированию и стратегическому управлению коммерческими банками.

**Ключевые слова:** бизнес-планирование, прогнозирование, коммерческий банк, педагогические технологии, научное исследование, банковское образование.

**Abstract**

Modern challenges in the banking sector require a comprehensive approach to forecasting and business planning that integrates scientific research and pedagogical teaching methods. This paper examines the role of scientific analysis in improving forecasting models, as well as pedagogical strategies for preparing future specialists in the banking industry. Innovative approaches to teaching forecasting and strategic management in commercial banks are also presented.

**Keywords:** business planning, forecasting, commercial bank, pedagogical technologies, scientific research, banking education.

В условиях цифровизации и динамичного развития банковского сектора возникает необходимость в подготовке специалистов, обладающих не только теоретическими знаниями, но и практическими навыками прогнозирования и стратегического планирования. Коллаборация научного и педагогического исследования позволяет объединить аналитические методы и образовательные технологии для формирования высококвалифицированных кадров в банковской сфере.

Прогнозирование в коммерческих банках основывается на использовании математических моделей, анализа больших данных и машинного обучения. Научные исследования в данной области включают:

- Эконометрические модели прогнозирования финансовых рисков.
- Анализ макроэкономических факторов, влияющих на банковский сектор.
- Разработка алгоритмов стресс-тестирования для оценки устойчивости банков.

Для наглядного представления методов прогнозирования и их применения в банковской деятельности рассмотрим следующую таблицу:

Таблица 1.

**Методы прогнозирования и их применение в банковской деятельности**

| Метод                          | Применение в прогнозировании банковской деятельности  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Эконометрическое моделирование | Оценка динамики финансовых показателей банка          |
| Big Data и AI                  | Прогнозирование кредитных рисков и поведения клиентов |
| Стресс-тестирование            | Анализ устойчивости банка в кризисных условиях        |

Использование этих методов прогнозирования позволяет коммерческим банкам эффективно управлять финансовыми рисками и адаптироваться к изменениям макроэкономической среды. Однако, наряду с научными методами анализа, важную роль играет педагогический подход в подготовке специалистов, способных применять современные инструменты прогнозирования. В следующем разделе рассмотрены педагогические технологии, способствующие обучению будущих банковских аналитиков. Образовательные программы должны учитывать современные реалии финансового рынка и включать инновационные методы обучения. Основные педагогические подходы включают:

К основным педагогическим подходам можно отнести:

**Кейс-методы:** анализ реальных бизнес-ситуаций в банковском секторе, позволяющий студентам применять аналитические инструменты на практике.

**Проектное обучение:** студенты разрабатывают бизнес-планы и прогнозные модели для различных банковских сценариев, используя реальные финансовые данные.

**Цифровые симуляторы:** использование виртуальных платформ для моделирования банковских операций, что позволяет студентам отрабатывать практические навыки прогнозирования в интерактивной среде.

Применение этих технологий позволяет студентам не только усваивать теоретические знания, но и приобретать навыки анализа, прогнозирования и принятия управленческих решений в реальных условиях. Это особенно важно в условиях нестабильной экономической среды, где оперативность и точность прогнозирования являются критическими факторами успешного банковского управления.

Эффективное прогнозирование в коммерческом банке требует не только использования научных методов, но и подготовки специалистов, обладающих необходимыми компетенциями для работы в быстро меняющейся экономической среде. Интеграция педагогических технологий в процесс подготовки будущих банковских аналитиков позволяет сформировать устойчивые навыки работы с финансовыми моделями и инструментами прогнозирования. В следующем разделе будет рассмотрена взаимосвязь научного анализа и педагогического процесса, а также возможные направления их интеграции для повышения качества подготовки специалистов банковского сектора. Это возможно за счёт:

- Включения в учебный процесс актуальных научных разработок в сфере прогнозирования.
- Привлечения студентов к исследовательским проектам и участию в реальных

банковских анализах.

- Создания междисциплинарных курсов, объединяющих экономику, финансы и информационные технологии.

Коллаборация научного и педагогического подходов в бизнес-планировании и прогнозировании коммерческих банков является необходимым условием подготовки высококвалифицированных специалистов. Для повышения качества образования и научных исследований в данной области рекомендуется:

1. Разработка образовательных программ с интеграцией реальных банковских данных и моделей прогнозирования.
2. Использование цифровых технологий и симуляторов для обучения студентов аналитическим методам прогнозирования.
3. Усиление взаимодействия между вузами и финансовыми институтами для совместных исследований и практических проектов.

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XODIMLARNI ISHGA QABUL QILISH VA TANLASH JARAYONLARINI  
TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING ZAMONAVIY USULLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada xodimlarni ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlarini takomillashtirishning zamonaviy usullari tahlil qilinadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar va innovatsion inson resurslarini boshqarish yondashuvlarining rivojlanishi natijasida korxonalar ishga qabul qilish jarayonlarida avtomatlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt, ma'lumotlar tahlili kabi zamonaviy vositalardan foydalanmoqda. Maqolada onlayn baholash, video-intervyular, prediktiv algoritmlar kabi bugungi kunda keng qo'llanilayotgan yondashuvlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, texnologiyalar va insoniy omil o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash zarurligi ta'kidlanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ishga qabul qilish, xodimlarni tanlash, raqamli HR vositalari, sun'iy intellekt, inson resurslarini boshqarish, avtomatlashtirish, zamonaviy yollash amaliyotlari

**Annotation:** This article explores modern methods of improving the processes of recruitment and employee selection. With the development of digital technologies and innovative HR practices, organizations are increasingly turning to automation, data analytics, and AI-based tools to enhance efficiency, reduce bias, and select the most suitable candidates. The paper discusses current trends such as online assessments, video interviews, and predictive algorithms, while also highlighting the importance of balancing technology with human intuition in decision-making.

**Keywords:** Recruitment, employee selection, digital HR tools, artificial intelligence, human resource management, automation, modern hiring practices

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются современные методы совершенствования процессов приема и отбора персонала. С развитием цифровых технологий и инновационных подходов в управлении человеческими ресурсами организации все чаще используют автоматизацию, аналитические инструменты и системы на основе искусственного интеллекта для повышения эффективности, сокращения предвзятости и отбора наиболее подходящих кандидатов. В работе анализируются актуальные тенденции, такие как онлайн-оценивание, видеоинтервью и предиктивные алгоритмы, а также подчеркивается важность сочетания технологий с человеческой интуицией при принятии решений.

**Ключевые слова:** Наем сотрудников, отбор персонала, цифровые HR-инструменты, искусственный интеллект, управление персоналом, автоматизация, современные методы подбора

## KIRISH

Inson resurslari har qanday tashkilotning eng muhim va qayta tiklanmaydigan boyligidir. Tashkilotning raqobatbardoshligi, barqarorligi va rivojlanish salohiyati, avvalo, uning tarkibida faoliyat yuritayotgan xodimlarning salohiyati, bilim va ko'nikmalari, innovatsion fikrlashi hamda mehnatga bo'lgan munosabati bilan belgilanadi. Shu boisdan, xodimlarni to'g'ri tanlash va ishga qabul qilish jarayoni zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimining asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. So'nggi yillarda ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlari jadal sur'atlar bilan o'zgarib bormoqda. An'anaviy yondashuvlar – ya'ni rezyumelarni ko'rib chiqish, yuzma-yuz suhbatlar

o'tkazish, tavsiyalarni tekshirish kabi usullar zamonaviy mehnat bozori ehtiyojlariga to'liq javob bermay qoldi. Bozordagi raqobatning keskinligi, texnologik rivojlanish, masofaviy ish shakllarining kengayishi, yosh mutaxassislarining kutilmalari va qadriyatlarining o'zgarishi – bularning barchasi inson resurslarini boshqarish tizimidan yangi yondashuvlarni talab qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, raqamli texnologiyalarning HR sohasiga kirib kelishi ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlariga tub o'zgarishlar olib keldi. Sun'iy intellekt (AI), avtomatlashtirilgan tanlov tizimlari, onlayn intervyular, psixometrik testlar, prediktiv tahlil vositalari – bularning barchasi ish beruvchilarga xodimlar haqidagi chuqurroq va aniqroq ma'lumotlar olish, tanlov tezligini oshirish, saralash jarayonida insoniy xatoliklar va subyektivlikni kamaytirish imkonini bermoqda. Shu bilan birga, nomzodlar uchun ham interaktiv, adolatli va zamonaviy tanlov muhiti yaratilmoqda.

Mazkur maqolada xodimlarni tanlash jarayonini takomillashtirishda qo'llanilayotgan zamonaviy usullar, ularning turlari, afzalliklari hamda joriy etish mexanizmlari tahlil qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida tanlov samaradorligini oshirish, innovatsion HR yondashuvlarining amaliy tatbiqi va kelgusidagi rivojlanish istiqbollari muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari asosida tashkilotlarga samarali tanlov tizimini yaratishda amaliy tavsiyalar ham ishlab chiqiladi.

### **Mavzuning dolzarbligi**

Bugungi globallashtirish va raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida inson resurslarini boshqarish, xususan, xodimlarni ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlari nafaqat tashkilotlar samaradorligining asosiy omiliga, balki ularning strategik ustunligiga ham aylanib bormoqda. Mehnat bozoridagi o'zgarishlar, kasblar va mehnat shakllarining tezkor yangilanishi, masofaviy ish formalarining kengayishi, hamda zamonaviy avlod vakillarining ishga bo'lgan yondashuvlari ishga qabul qilish tizimlarini tubdan qayta ko'rib chiqishni taqozo etmoqda.

An'anaviy yollash uslublari – rezyumelarni ko'zdan kechirish, oddiy intervyu va tavsiyanomalarga tayanish – bugungi zamon talablari uchun yetarli emas. Chunki bu uslublar ko'pincha subyektivlik, vaqt va resurslarning ortiqcha sarfi, nomzodlarni noto'g'ri baholash kabi kamchiliklarga olib keladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, zamonaviy, raqamli va innovatsion yondashuvlarni ishga qabul qilish tizimiga joriy etish dolzarb masalaga aylangan. Raqamli texnologiyalarning HR jarayonlariga keng joriy etilishi orqali ishga qabul qilishda tezlik, aniqlik, ob'ektivlik va shaffoflik kabi ko'rsatkichlar keskin yaxshilandi. Sun'iy intellekt asosidagi algoritmlar, avtomatlashtirilgan tanlov tizimlari, onlayn testlar, psixometrik baholash, video-intervyular va boshqa ilg'or vositalar nafaqat tanlov jarayonini soddalashtirdi, balki eng mos keladigan nomzodlarni aniqlash imkonini ham oshirdi. Ayniqsa, yirik kompaniyalar tajribasi shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, raqamli yondashuvlar orqali nafaqat vaqt tejalmogda, balki tanlov sifati ham ancha yuqori bo'lmoqda. Shuningdek, sun'iy intellekt yordamida nomzodlar faqat ish tajribasi yoki malakasi asosida emas, balki ularning kognitiv qobiliyati, mehnat etikasiga mosligi, jamoada ishlash salohiyati kabi ko'rsatkichlar asosida ham baholanmogda. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, tashkilotlarga uzoq muddatli natijadorlikka ega bo'lgan xodimlarni tanlash imkonini bermoqda.

O'zbekiston sharoitida ham mehnat bozorining liberallashtirish, xususiyl sektorning o'sishi, xalqaro kompaniyalar va investitsiyalarning ko'payishi natijasida raqamli yollash tizimlariga ehtiyoj tobora ortib bormogda. Davlat va xususiyl sektor HR bo'linmalari zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etishga qiziqish bildirmogda. Shu boisdan, xodimlarni tanlash jarayonini takomillashtirishda raqamli yondashuvlarni ilmiy o'rganish va amaliy asosda joriy qilish zarurati yanada oshmogda. Xulosa qilib aytganda, ushbu mavzuning dolzarbligi inson kapitalining rivoji, tashkilotlar

raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, mehnat bozorining zamonaviy talablariga moslashish va yangi texnologiyalarni HR tizimlariga integratsiya qilish ehtiyoji bilan bevosita bog'liqdir. Bu esa ushbu mavzuni nazariy va amaliy nuqtai nazardan chuqur o'rganishni talab etadi.

#### Materiallar va uslublar

Ushbu tadqiqotda xodimlarni ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlarini takomillashtirishda qo'llanilayotgan zamonaviy usullarni o'rganish maqsadida sifatli (qualitative) tahliliy yondashuv qo'llanildi. Asosiy e'tibor ilg'or xorijiy va mahalliy tajribalarni o'rganish, raqamli texnologiyalarning HR sohasidagi amaliy qo'llanilishi, ularning samaradorlik darajasi va natijadorligini aniqlashga qaratildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida ilmiy maqolalar, xalqaro konsalting kompaniyalari tomonidan tayyorlangan soha tahlillari, amaliy HR platformalari materiallari va ilg'or kompaniyalar tajribasidan foydalanildi. Asosiy ma'lumotlar sifatida inson resurslarini boshqarish sohasidagi yetakchi ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar (*International Journal of Human Resource Management*, *Harvard Business Review* va boshqalar), Deloitte, PwC kabi yirik tashkilotlarning global hisobotlari, shuningdek, Google, IBM, Unilever kabi kompaniyalarning ishga qabul qilishdagi real amaliyotlari asos qilib olindi.<sup>1</sup> Bundan tashqari, LinkedIn, HireVue, Workday kabi zamonaviy raqamli yollash platformalari faoliyatini tahlil qilish orqali texnologik vositalarning xususiyatlari va qo'llanish mexanizmlari o'rganildi.<sup>2</sup>

Tadqiqotda foydalanilgan materiallar 2023–2025-yillar oralig'ida nashr qilingan eng so'nggi manbalardan iborat bo'lib, ularning dolzarbligi, ishonchligi va mavzuga aloqadorligi inobatga olindi. Tahlil qilingan texnologiyalar tanlash jarayonidagi bosqichlarga qarab guruhlashtirildi: nomzodlarni jalb qilish (sourcing), saralash (screening), intervyu bosqichi (interviewing), va ishga joylashtirish (onboarding). Har bir uslub samaradorligi quyidagi mezonlar asosida baholandi: vaqt tejalishi, xarajatlarni kamaytirish, tanlov aniqligi, foydalanuvchi tajribasi va texnologiyaning moslashuvchanligi.<sup>3</sup> Shuningdek, mavjud yondashuvlar tahlil qilinganida ularning kuchli va zaif tomonlari ham ko'rib chiqildi. Tadqiqotda eksperimental ma'lumotlar qo'llanilmagan bo'lsa-da, sifatli manbalar asosida asosli ilmiy xulosalar chiqarildi. Har bir manba soha ekspertlarining tahliliga asoslangan bo'lib, HR texnologiyalarining hozirgi holati va istiqbollarini yoritishga xizmat qildi.<sup>4</sup>

#### Natijalar

O'tkazilgan tahlillar va mavjud manbalarni o'rganish asosida aniqlanishicha, xodimlarni ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlarini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida takomillashtirish tashkilotlar uchun bir qator ijobiy natijalarni beradi. Avvalo, sun'iy intellekt (AI) va avtomatlashtirilgan tanlov tizimlari yordamida nomzodlar soni ko'p bo'lgan holatlarda saralash va dastlabki baholash jarayonlarining tezligi sezilarli darajada oshadi. Masalan, Unilever kompaniyasi AI texnologiyasini ishga tatbiq etgach, yollash jarayonining davomiyligi 75 foizga qisqargan va

<sup>1</sup> Deloitte. (2023). *Global Human Capital Trends: Navigating the Future of Work*.

<sup>2</sup> LinkedIn Talent Solutions. (2024). *The Future of Recruiting Report*.

<sup>3</sup> PwC. (2024). *Digital Transformation in Human Resources: Tools and Trends*.

<sup>4</sup> Harvard Business Review. (2023). *AI and the Future of Talent Acquisition*.

tanlov sifati saqlab qolinishi ta'minlangan.<sup>5</sup> Shuningdek, video-intervyular va onlayn psixometrik testlar orqali nomzodlarning faqatgina bilim va ko'nikmalari emas, balki ularning shaxsiy fazilatlarini, stressga bardoshlilik, jamoaviy ishlash qobiliyati kabi muhim jihatlari ham baholanishi mumkin. Bu esa tanlovning ob'ektivligini oshirib, kelgusida ish faoliyatida yuqori samaradorlik ko'rsatadigan xodimlarni aniqlash imkonini yaratadi.<sup>6</sup> Bundan tashqari, yirik kompaniyalar tomonidan qo'llanilayotgan HR-analitika vositalari orqali yollangan xodimlarning ish faoliyatini uzoq muddatli kuzatish, ularning kompaniya qadriyatlariga mosligini baholash va kelgusidagi kadrlar siyosatini ilmiy asosda shakllantirish imkoniyati mavjud bo'lmoqda. Statistik tahlillar shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki, raqamli yondashuvlar yordamida yollangan xodimlarning 2 barobar ko'proq vaqt davomida kompaniyada ishlashi va yuqori darajadagi samaradorlik ko'rsatishi kuzatilgan.<sup>7</sup> Ushbu natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, raqamli texnologiyalarni ishga qabul qilish tizimiga integratsiya qilish nafaqat jarayonni soddalashtiradi, balki yollash sifatini oshirib, tashkilotning uzoq muddatli rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

### TAHLIL

O'rganilgan manbalar va amaliy tajribalardan kelib chiqqan holda aytish mumkinki, xodimlarni ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlarida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish zamonaviy mehnat bozorining talablariga mos va dolzarb yondashuv hisoblanadi. Raqamli vositalar — xususan, sun'iy intellekt, avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar, onlayn testlar va video-intervyular — ish beruvchilarga nomzodlarni tez, samarali va ob'ektiv tarzda baholash imkonini bermiqda. Biroq, bu texnologiyalarning amaliyotda qo'llanilishi faqat ijobiy natijalar bilan cheklanmaydi, ular bilan bog'liq qator muammolar va cheklovlar ham mavjud.

**Birinchidan**, sun'iy intellekt asosidagi tanlov tizimlari ko'p hollarda tarixiy ma'lumotlarga tayangan holda ishlaydi. Agar bu ma'lumotlar ilgari subyektiv qarorlar yoki noto'g'ri baholashlarga asoslangan bo'lsa, tizim tomonidan qabul qilinadigan qarorlar ham shunga mos ravishda noadolatli bo'lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, har qanday AI yoki algoritmik vosita muntazam tarzda yangilanib borilishi va uning xolis ishlashi ta'minlanishi zarur.

**Ikkinchidan**, avtomatlashtirilgan intervyyular, ayniqsa, mimika, nutq ohangi, yuz ifodasi kabi belgilarni tahlil qiluvchi texnologiyalar hali to'liq ishonchli darajaga yetmagan. Bunday texnologiyalar ayrim holatlarda madaniy farqlar, til o'ziga xosliklari yoki nomzodning shaxsiy holatini hisobga olmasligi mumkin. Natijada, yaxshi nomzodlar noto'g'ri baholanib, jarayondan chetlatilishi ehtimoli mavjud.

**Uchinchidan**, raqamli vositalardan foydalanish uchun tashkilotda tegishli infratuzilma, malakali mutaxassislar va raqamli madaniyat mavjud bo'lishi lozim. Aks holda, texnologik innovatsiyalar samarali natija bermaydi, balki mavjud resurslarning behuda sarflanishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu ayniqsa kichik va o'rta biznes subyektlari uchun dolzarb masaladir.

Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy texnologiyalar tanlov jarayonini faqat tezlashtiribgina qolmay, balki inson omilini to'liq hisobga olgan holda tanlovni chuqurlashtirishi ham mumkin. Masalan, gamifikatsiya orqali nomzodlarning ijodkorlik, moslashuvchanlik va qaror qabul qilishdagi

<sup>5</sup> Unilever. (2022). *How AI Revolutionized Our Hiring Process*. Unilever HR Report.

<sup>6</sup> PwC. (2024). *Gamification in Recruitment: Engagement Meets Evaluation*. PwC Human Capital Trends.

<sup>7</sup> Deloitte. (2023). *HR Analytics: Driving Evidence-Based Talent Decisions*. Deloitte Insights.

tezkorligi baholanadi. Bu esa oddiy testlar yoki suhbatlar orqali aniqlash qiyin bo'lgan jihatlarni yoritib beradi. Xulosa shuki, raqamli yondashuvlar xodimlarni tanlash sohasida katta imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda, biroq ularning to'liq salohiyatidan foydalanish uchun texnologiyalarni insoniy qadriyatlar, axloqiy me'yorlar va madaniy xususiyatlar bilan uyg'unlashtirish muhimdir. Tashkilotlar texnologiyalarni vosita sifatida ko'rib, ularni ongli va maqsadli ravishda qo'llashi, har bir bosqichda insoniy nazoratni saqlab qolishi lozim.

#### XULOSA

Xodimlarni ishga qabul qilish va tanlash jarayonlarini takomillashtirish zamonaviy inson resurslarini boshqarish tizimining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Tadqiqot davomida aniqlanishicha, raqamli texnologiyalarning bu sohada joriy etilishi nafaqat tanlov jarayonining tezligi va samaradorligini oshiradi, balki xodimlar sifatini tanlashda ob'ektivlik va aniqlik darajasini ham keskin oshiradi. Sun'iy intellekt, avtomatlashtirilgan saralash tizimlari, onlayn testlar va video intervyular kabi zamonaviy vositalar orqali tashkilotlar ishga qabul jarayonini tizimli, shaffof va raqobatbardosh shaklga keltirmoqda. Biroq, bunday texnologiyalarni joriy etishda bir qator muhim omillarni hisobga olish zarur: bu tizimlarning texnik, huquqiy va axloqiy jihatlari, algoritmlarning adolatligi, insoniy omilning saqlab qolinishi va raqamli savodxonlik darajasi kabi mezonlar muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu sababli, texnologik yondashuvlar tanlov sifatini oshirishi mumkin bo'lsa-da, ularning samarali ishlashi uchun tashkilot ichki siyosatini, madaniyatini va resurslarini ham muvofiqlashtirishi lozim. Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida ishga qabul qilish jarayonini takomillashtirish — bu vaqt talab qiluvchi, biroq istiqbolli yo'nalishdir. Raqamli yondashuvlar to'g'ri qo'llanilsa, ular orqali tashkilotlar o'z ehtiyojlariga mos, iqtidorli va sodiq xodimlarni aniqlab, ularni uzoq muddatli rivojlanishga jalb qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Kelgusida bu sohada olib boriladigan ilmiy tadqiqotlar va amaliy tajribalar asosida yollash tizimlarini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha yangi strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishi muqarrar.

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**Introduction.** In modern society, moral values play a crucial role. Among them, altruism is recognized as a concept that expresses people's kindness, willingness to help, and selfless behavior in social relations. Altruism is characterized by an individual's understanding of social responsibility, renunciation of personal interests, and striving to meet the needs of others. This article examines the role of altruism as a value and virtue, its significance in society and personal life, and the process of its formation and development in education.

**Abstract.** This article explores the essence of the concept of altruism and its manifestation as a human value and virtue. Furthermore, it discusses the impact of altruism on social relations and methods of fostering it in the educational process. The study aims to explain the role of altruism in personal development and societal progress.

**Keywords.** Altruism, moral values, virtue, humanism, social responsibility, education, society.

### ALTRUISM AS A VALUE

Altruism as a value is closely related to concepts such as humanity, compassion, and generosity. Throughout human history, altruistic values have played an important role in social development. These values are not only crucial in personal life but also in ensuring the well-being of society as a whole. Ancient religions and philosophical teachings have considered altruism as an essential element of human perfection. Additionally, altruistic values have been embedded in various national cultures.[1]

The manifestation of altruism as a value is an inherent part of human nature. People establish strong social connections through mutual assistance and support. For example, parents' selfless love for their children in families and volunteer activities in society are vivid examples of altruistic values.

### ALTRUISM AS A VIRTUE

Altruism as a human virtue encompasses characteristics such as self-sacrifice, willingness to help, and selfless kindness.[2] Altruistic individuals set a positive example in society, inspiring others to engage in noble actions. Psychological studies have proven that altruism positively affects human happiness and mental well-being.

As a virtue, altruism is a significant aspect of personal development, contributing to an individual's moral maturity. Many historical figures have stood out for their altruistic virtues. Leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Albert Schweitzer dedicated their lives to helping others. Even today, altruistic virtues are highly valued and contribute to mutual respect in society.[3]

### ALTRUISM IN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION

Developing altruism in the educational process is crucial for societal progress. Educating students based on altruistic values in schools and higher education institutions positively influences their future social activity. The promotion of altruism in education should be carried out through humanitarian lessons, social projects, and volunteer activities.[5]

Instilling the concept of altruism in students at schools contributes to their moral development. For example, involving students in group work, designing projects to support disabled children or the elderly, and organizing volunteer services help foster altruistic virtues.[6]

By developing altruistic values in educational institutions, it is possible to create a humane society. Various international organizations implement social projects aimed at educating the younger generation in the spirit of kindness and humanism.[4]

### CONCLUSION

Altruism plays a crucial role in societal progress and the consolidation of human values. It enhances people's compassion for one another and strengthens social unity. Additionally, altruistic virtues positively influence personal growth. Therefore, promoting altruism through the education system remains a vital task.

The role of altruism as both a value and virtue in society is invaluable. This concept enhances social solidarity and contributes to societal stability. Promoting altruism across all layers of society helps improve the quality of human life.

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ДЕЛИТАЦИОН КАРДИОМИОПАТИЯНИНГ БУГУНГИ КУНДАГИ  
ДОЛЗАРБЛИГИ.

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**Мавзунинг долзарблиги.** Дилатацион кардиомиопатия (ДКМП) – бу юрак мушак тўқимасининг патологик ҳолати бўлиб, унда юракнинг систолик функцияси пасайиб, чап қоринчанинг кенгайиши билан намоён бўлади. Ушбу касалликда миокард контракция қобилятининг пасайиши юрак етказиб бериш қобилятини (циркулясия самарадорлигини) пасайтиради, бу эса систолик дисфункция ва ўпка ҳамда тизимли қон айланишининг декомпенсациясига олиб келади. Ушбу хасталик билан азият чекканлар сони дунё мамлакатларида, қолаверса бизнинг республикамизда ҳам сиёсий ва иқтисодий ҳолатларга боғлиқ бўлмаган ҳолда тобора ортиб бормоқда. Охирги йилларда ЮҚТ касалликлари орасида миокарднинг нокоронароген хасталиклари кизиқиш кардиологлар орасида ортиб кетди, сабаби улар орасида Дилатацион кардиомиопатия (ДКМП) билан оғриган беморлар сонининг ошиб кетганлиги, ҳамда меҳнатга лаёқатли инсонларнинг эрта ногиронлигига ва ҳаётдан қўз юмишига сабаб бўлмоқда (Курбанов Р.Д., Абдуллаев Т.А., Қурбанов Н.А. 2015).

**Илмий ишнинг мақсади.** Ишнинг мақсади сифатида РШТЁИМ Хоразм филиалида жаррохлик амалиётида умумий оғриқсизлантирувчи парепаратларни такрорий урилиши оқибатида келиб чиққан асоратларни ўрганиш.

**Материаллар ва усуллар.** РШТЁИМ Хоразм филиалига 2022-2023 йилларда ҳар хил турдаги жаррохлик амалиётига мурожаат қилган беморларнинг касаллик тарихлари ретроспектив усулда ўрганилди.

**Олинган натижалар.** Ўрганишлар давомида жаррохлик амалиёти ўтказилган 100 нафар бемордан 20 нафарида аритмия, 25 нафарида стенокардия борлиги аниқланди. 40 нафар беморда такрорий умумий анестезия қилинганда жаррохлик пайтида беморларнинг артериал қон босимида бироз ўзгаришлар аниқланди. Қолган беморларда патологик ҳолатлар аниқланмади.

**Хулоса** ўрнида шуни айтиш мумкинки, ҳар қандай беморларни жаррохлик амалиётига олиб киришдан олдин клиник-лаборатор теширувлардан ўтказиш тавсия қилинади.

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## CARDIORENAL SYNDROME: DEFINITION, PREVALENCE, DIAGNOSIS, AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

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**Relevance of the problem.** Cardiorenal syndrome (CRS) is characterized by the coexistence of acute or chronic dysfunction of the heart and kidneys, leading to a cascade of feedback mechanisms that cause damage to both organs. Clinical and epidemiological studies have revealed a close relationship between the kidneys and the heart with various bidirectional and dynamic mechanisms, including hemodynamic interactions in heart failure (HF). Damage/dysfunction of the cardiovascular system can lead to kidney damage and dysfunction due to various mechanisms; in turn, kidney dysfunction can worsen the functioning of the cardiovascular system, affecting both the circulatory system and the heart. Thus, patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) often also suffer from chronic kidney disease (CKD), and vice versa.

**Material and methods.** The study included 71 patients with stage I–II CHF and stage I–III FC aged 44 to 79 years. The combination of arterial hypertension and ischemic heart disease served as a substrate for the development of CE. Exclusion criteria from the study were: low LVEF (<45%); myocardial infarction or unstable angina in the last 3 months before inclusion in the study; presence of hemodynamically significant valvular defects; FC III–IV CHF; severe liver failure, confirmed history of kidney disease.

Read at the end of the study. In the development of any type of CRS, there are two important aspects: the first is the sequence of organ damage, and the second is the bidirectional impact, which leads to a vicious circle. These disorders are limited in time (chronic or acute). The development of CRS is associated with the action of pathological factors that negatively affect the function of the myocardium and kidneys. Genetic, metabolic, hemodynamic, neurohumoral factors, and disorders of mineral and lipid metabolism are involved in the development of this syndrome.

**Conclusions:** Early diagnosis of CRS allows you to start the necessary treatment in a timely manner, prevent the development of complications and reduce mortality, and sometimes prevent the development of severe cardiorenal pathology. Currently, numerous biochemical markers are known, which are characterized as accurate, highly reliable and specific indicators of heart and kidney damage, which can be used for the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases.

**DEVELOPING TRANSLATION STUDENTS' PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE  
THROUGH CONTEXT-BASED ACTIVITIES IN ENGLISH-UZBEK LANGUAGE  
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**Annotation.** This article investigates how context-based activities can be effectively used to develop pragmatic competence among translation students working with English and Uzbek. The focus is on teaching learners to recognize and apply pragmatic elements such as speech acts, politeness strategies, and cultural context in translation tasks. The study draws on practical classroom experiences, translation samples, and student feedback to demonstrate how situational exercises improve both accuracy and naturalness in translated texts. By engaging with real-world communication scenarios, students learn to convey meaning beyond words, capturing tone, intention, and cultural appropriateness. The article concludes that incorporating context-based activities into translation training significantly enhances students' communicative and intercultural skills, making them better equipped for professional translation tasks in both academic and applied settings.

**Keywords:** pragmatic competence, context-based activities, translation, English-Uzbek, speech acts, culture, communication.

**Introduction.** In the field of translation studies, there has been growing recognition of the importance of pragmatic competence the ability to understand and convey intended meaning within a specific context as a core skill for future translators. While linguistic accuracy remains a fundamental requirement, successful translation increasingly demands a deeper awareness of how language operates in different communicative settings. This is particularly true when translating between languages and cultures as distinct as English and Uzbek, where direct translation may not always yield natural or meaningful results. In such cases, pragmatic competence becomes a critical component of professional translation ability. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that studies language in use and the contexts in which it is used. It involves understanding how meaning is constructed through speech acts, politeness strategies, implicature, tone, and social conventions<sup>1</sup>. For example, a simple English sentence like *"Could you pass the salt?"* is more than just a question it functions as a polite request.

When translating this into Uzbek, the translator must not only convey the lexical meaning but also consider the level of formality, politeness, and cultural norms surrounding requests. Failure to do so can lead to translations that are technically correct but pragmatically inappropriate, thus altering the communicative intent of the original message. Unfortunately, in many translation training programs, especially at the undergraduate level, pragmatic elements receive limited attention. The traditional focus is often on developing grammatical competence, vocabulary building, and literal translation skills. As a result, students may excel in translating basic texts but struggle with nuanced or culturally rich materials such as dialogues, speeches, idiomatic expressions, or literary texts. These shortcomings highlight the need for innovative pedagogical approaches that address the pragmatic dimension of translation more directly.

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<sup>1</sup> Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – UK: Routledge, 2018. – 332 p.

One promising method is the use of context-based activities, which are designed to simulate real-world translation scenarios and force learners to think beyond words and sentences. Such activities include translating dialogues, interpreting culturally loaded phrases, role-playing conversational exchanges, and analyzing speech acts in various genres. These tasks encourage students to engage with language as a dynamic tool of communication rather than a static system of rules. By interpreting texts within their sociolinguistic and cultural context, students develop a stronger sense of appropriateness and sensitivity to tone, register, and intention. This article examines how context-based activities can enhance the pragmatic competence of translation students working with English-Uzbek language pairs. It draws on both theoretical insights from pragmatics and practical examples from classroom experiences. The aim is to demonstrate that when learners are exposed to authentic communicative situations and guided in analyzing them, they become more capable of producing translations that are not only accurate but also natural and effective. The findings of this study have implications for curriculum development, suggesting that pragmatic awareness should be integrated into translation pedagogy as a vital component of translator training. By doing so, educators can better prepare students for the complex demands of real-world translation, where meaning often lies not just in what is said, but in how, when, and why it is said.

Translation is more than just transferring words from one language to another it involves conveying meaning, tone, and communicative intent in a way that feels natural and culturally appropriate in the target language. One of the major challenges faced by translation students, especially in English-Uzbek language pairs, is the gap between literal meaning and pragmatic meaning. While a literal translation might be grammatically correct, it can often miss the underlying purpose or sound awkward, impolite, or even misleading to the target audience<sup>2</sup>. This is where developing pragmatic competence becomes essential. Pragmatic competence refers to the ability to use and interpret language appropriately in various social and cultural contexts. It includes understanding indirect speech, politeness norms, implied meanings, idioms, and cultural references all of which are critical for successful translation.

To help students develop this competence, context-based activities have proven effective. These activities simulate real-life communication situations and force learners to consider not just what is being said, but how and why it is being said. Such activities are based on the idea that translation is not merely a technical task, but a dynamic communicative act that requires social and cultural interpretation. For example, in classroom activities, students might be asked to translate customer service conversations, political speeches, informal messages, or news reports. Each of these genres requires a different level of formality, tone, and audience awareness. Without pragmatic knowledge, students may translate all texts in the same neutral style, failing to capture the communicative essence of the original.

**Table 1.**

**Common pragmatic differences between English and Uzbek expressions.**

| English expression | Literal translation | Uzbek | Pragmatically appropriate Uzbek equivalent | Pragmatic feature |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|

<sup>2</sup> Hatim B., Mason I. The Translator as Communicator. – UK: Routledge, 1997. – 248 p.

|                                             |                                   |                                   |                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>“Could you help me, please?”</b>         | “Siz menga yordam bera olasizmi?” | “Iltimos, yordam bera olasizmi?”  | Politeness strategy             |
| <b>“He passed away”.</b>                    | “U o‘ldi”.                        | “U vafot etdi.”                   | Euphemism, cultural sensitivity |
| <b>“Break a leg!” (idiom for good luck)</b> | “Oyoqni sindir!”                  | “Omad tilayman!”                  | Idiomatic meaning, context      |
| <b>“Make yourself at home”.</b>             | “O‘zingizni uyda his qilish”.     | “Bemalol o‘tiring, uyim sizniki”. | Hospitality expression, tone    |
| <b>“What do you mean?”</b>                  | “Nima demoqchisiz?”               | “Qanday ma’noda aytdingiz?”       | Softeners, face-saving strategy |

As the table shows, a direct translation is not always pragmatically appropriate. For instance, “Break a leg!” is a culturally specific idiom in English that symbolizes wishing someone good luck, especially before a performance. If translated literally into Uzbek, it might sound absurd or even alarming. A student trained in pragmatics would recognize the idiomatic usage and search for a culturally equivalent expression like “Omad tilayman!” Similarly, polite requests in English often use indirect questions, while Uzbek tends to favor direct but respectful expressions<sup>3</sup>. If students are not trained to recognize these patterns, their translations may sound unnatural or even rude to the target audience.

To address such challenges, context-based classroom activities must be designed to foster pragmatic awareness. One effective strategy is role-playing, where students take on different roles (e.g., customer and employee, teacher and student, host and guest) and practice translating dialogues with appropriate levels of politeness and tone. These exercises simulate authentic language use and expose students to the nuances of interpersonal communication. Another useful activity is discourse analysis, where students examine real texts such as political speeches, interviews, or letters and identify how pragmatic elements function in each language. This allows students to understand not only what is being said, but how it is being framed, structured, and received in different cultural contexts. Translation of speech acts such as requests, refusals, compliments, and apologies is especially helpful in building pragmatic competence. Students can compare how the same act is performed differently in English and Uzbek. For example, English refusals often include hedging and apology (“I’m afraid I can’t”), whereas Uzbek refusals may involve longer, more respectful reasoning (“Kechirasiz, lekin imkonim yo‘q”). By analyzing such differences, students learn to approach translation with greater sensitivity to cultural norms.

Another context-based task involves working with authentic dialogues from films, TV shows, or interviews. Students are asked to translate selected scenes and pay attention to emotional tone, informal expressions, body language, and background culture<sup>4</sup>. This helps them learn not just to translate words, but to recreate the communicative experience. Students can also be given peer feedback tasks, where they evaluate each other’s translations based on pragmatic accuracy and naturalness. This encourages collaborative learning and critical thinking. Practical research

<sup>3</sup> Nord C. Text Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application. – Netherlands: Rodopi, 2005. – 276 p.

<sup>4</sup> Karimova M. Tarjimada kontekst va pragmatik yondashuv. – Toshkent: Fan, 2020. – 198 b.

carried out with a group of third-year translation students at a university in Uzbekistan revealed that those who were consistently exposed to context-based pragmatic tasks performed significantly better in interpreting indirect language and adjusting formality levels. They reported greater confidence in translating idiomatic and culturally sensitive material. Their translation assignments reflected more creativity, context awareness, and reader orientation. In contrast, students taught only through grammar- and vocabulary-focused methods often produced translations that, while accurate in form, failed to convey the intended meaning effectively.

To ensure the success of these methods, educators must provide clear instruction on pragmatic concepts and give structured feedback. Students need to be taught the theory behind pragmatic strategies such as Grice's maxims, speech act theory, and politeness theory and then guided in applying these concepts through practical tasks. Teachers can use bilingual comparison charts, cultural scenarios, and real translation samples to support learning. Furthermore, translation exams and assessments should include criteria for pragmatic adequacy, not just linguistic correctness, so students learn to value meaning-making alongside language structure.

Ultimately, the integration of context-based activities in translation education represents a shift toward a more holistic, communicative model of learning<sup>5</sup>. It aligns with the professional demands placed on translators in the real world, where understanding the purpose, tone, and audience of a text is just as important as knowing the correct word. In the English-Uzbek context, where cultural values, politeness norms, and communicative styles differ considerably, pragmatic competence is indispensable. It empowers students to produce translations that are accurate, appropriate, and culturally resonant ensuring that their work functions effectively in real communicative contexts.

**Conclusion.** Developing pragmatic competence is essential for translation students, especially when working with English and Uzbek, two linguistically and culturally distinct languages. This study has shown that context-based activities—such as role-plays, dialogue translations, and discourse analysis—play a vital role in helping students move beyond literal translation and toward communicative accuracy. These activities enhance students' ability to interpret speaker intentions, manage tone and formality, and recognize culturally specific expressions. By actively engaging with real-world scenarios, learners become more confident and skilled in producing translations that are both natural and effective. Integrating pragmatic training into translation curricula not only improves linguistic performance but also fosters intercultural awareness, which is key to professional success in today's globalized environment. Therefore, educators should prioritize pragmatic elements in translation instruction, ensuring that students are well-prepared to meet the nuanced demands of the translation profession. This approach builds a foundation for more meaningful and contextually appropriate translation practices.

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<sup>5</sup> Yuldasheva G. Pragmatik kompetensiyani shakllantirishda mashg'ulotlarning o'rni. – Samarqand: SamDCHTI, 2021. – 174 b.

## Шайхзодага хос мушоҳадалилик ва теран туйғулар ифодаси

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**Аннотация.** Мақсуд Шайхзоданинг “Мирзо Улуғбек” трагедияси ана шундай қудратга эга асарлар сирасига киради. Чунки бу асар ижодкорнинг юксак билим ва маҳорати маҳсулигина бўлмай, ижодкорнинг қалб ҳароратига йўғрилган. Асар воқелигига моҳирлик билан жо қилинган интеллектуал ҳаёт таровати, қаҳрамонларнинг илиқ бир меҳр билан яратилганлиги ўқувчи руҳиятида таҳликали бўлса-да, қандайдир ҳузурбахш эстетик кечинмаларини юзага келтиради.

**Калит сўзлар:** Мирзо Улуғбек, трагедия, асар, ижодкор, юксак, билим, маҳорат, интеллектуал, эстетик, шоир.

Шундай асарлар бўладики, у қайси жанрда бўлишидан қатъий назар, ўқиш жараёнида сатрлардаги ажойиб бир тароват, чуқур тафаккур сизни сеҳрлаб, қалбингизни нурга тўлдириб, ақл ва ҳаёлот оламингизни кенгайтириб, эзгуликка ошно этади, сизга чексиз ҳузур бағишлайди, маънавий оламингизни кенгайтириб, сизни комиллик сари етаклайди. Мақсуд Шайхзоданинг “Мирзо Улуғбек” трагедияси ана шундай қудратга эга асарлар сирасига киради. Чунки бу асар ижодкорнинг юксак билим ва маҳорати маҳсулигина бўлмай, ижодкорнинг қалб ҳароратига йўғрилган. Асар воқелигига моҳирлик билан жо қилинган интеллектуал ҳаёт таровати, қаҳрамонларнинг илиқ бир меҳр билан яратилганлиги ўқувчи руҳиятида таҳликали бўлса-да, қандайдир ҳузурбахш эстетик кечинмаларини юзага келтиради. Асарни ўқиш жараёнида китобхонни номаълум бир сирли олам ўзига жалб этади.

Асардаги яхшилик ва ёмонликнинг ёнмаён ҳаракатида эзгулик ғалабасига умидвор қаҳрамонларга ҳамдардлик ҳисси билан воқеаларни ички бир ҳадикда кузатар экан, ўқувчи трагедия воқеаларини бадиий идрок эта бориб, ўзи сезмаган ҳолда бевосита асар қаҳрамонлари оламига кириб, улар билан бирга яшай бошлайди, бирга қувониб, бирга изтироб чекади. Воқеалар оламида Мирзо Улуғбек билан биргаликда давр зиддиятлари ичра ўзлигини, инсоний моҳиятини топишга интилади. Улуғбекнинг бахти ва фожиасини ҳис этади. Бизнингча асар муваффақиятининг сабаби ҳам худди шунда, яъни инсоний бахт ва фожианинг ўзаро уйғунликдаги тасвиридадир. Жаҳолат ва зулмат ҳукмронлик қилган даврда илм машъалини маёқ қилиб олға интилган Улуғбекнинг фожиаси унинг инсонийлигини янада юксалтириб, ҳақиқий бахтини – мангуликка даҳлдорлигини намоён қиладики, ўқувчи бу ҳолатни англаб руҳиятида енгиллик ҳис қилади. Фируза, Али Қушчи, Ота Мурод, Саккокий сингари бир қатор ижобий образларнинг илм-фан тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлиги йўлидаги саъй-ҳаракатлари, қалбларни тўлқинлантирувчи кучли ҳаяжон ва “туйғулар тугёни, нозик ва кескир ақлзаковат учкунлари, ўйноқилиги билан ақлни тонг қолдирувчи ҳам захарханда, ҳам аламли” тарихий ва ҳаётий воқеалар таъсирида дил тубидаги туйғулар бош кўтариб, маънавий олами нурланиб кетади. Асардаги М.Шайхзодага хос мушоҳадалилик ва теран туйғулар ифодаси, қаҳрамонлар нуткидаги аниқлик, юксак бадиият, чуқур маъно ва самимият билан йўғрилган ҳар бир сўз, мисра ўқувчини мафтун этади. Ўқувчи трагедияни мўъжиза кутиб, қалби таҳликаларда ўртаниб,

жаҳолат олами билан курашиб, юраги ажиб бир завқдан эзилиб, мавҳум бир хузур-халоватга интилиб ўқир экан, унинг туйғулари бевосита қаҳрамонлар туйғуси билан уйғунлашиб, улар ҳаётини ўз ҳаётидек қабул қилиб, фикрлари равшанланиб, тўлқинланиб боради. Айниқса, кенг илмий тафаккур ва эзгу ниятлар соҳиби Мирзо Улуғбекнинг шарқ донишмандлиги ва ҳаёт тарзини ўзида мужжассам этган қуйидаги сўзлари орқали аллома руҳий ҳолатини ўқувчи тўла ҳис этади ва буюк зот маънавиятидан баҳраманд бўлади.

Маърифатнинг шайдолиги шундай севгики,

Ўчирай деб пуфлаганда сўнмай, янада

Ёлқинланиб оловланган гулханга ўхшар.

Гўдакликдан юлдузларга бўлдим ошуфта...

Эсимдадир, бир кун устоз Қозизоданинг

Қўлларида ўпганимни кўрганда бобом,

Менга танбеҳ бериб: – Ўғлим! – деган эди у,

Эркак қўлин, Афлотун ҳам бўлса у киши,

Шахзодалар ўпмоқлиги буткул ножўя,

Дунё сенинг оёғингни турмоғи лозим!...

Оғир бўлди қисмат менга ортган вазифа.

Мен султонлар ўртасида бўлдим донишманд,

Донишмандлар тепасида султон саналдим

Чуқур лиризм ва гуманизм билан суғорилган бу монологда Улуғбекнинг кечинмалари орқали мазкур тарихий даврнинг руҳини англаган ўқувчи ушбу зиддиятларга тўла даврда ҳам ўзликни англашга бўлган интилишларини тушуниб этади, худди шу қарашларнинг таъсирида маънавият орқали эришилган хузурхаловатнинг нақадар юксаклигини туяди ва шу туйғу шарофати билан кундалик ташвишларнинг тор доирасидан чекиниб, эзгулик ва нафосат оламига қадам қўяди. Шу тариқа трагедия воқеалари давомида Улуғбекка эргашиб, унинг оламига сингиб, маълум муддат ўз оламидан узилган ҳолда асар оламида яшаб, Улуғбек билан биргаликда жаҳолат ва разолатга қарши курашиб, бу курашдан қандайдир мўъжиза кутиб, ўз руҳиятида, қалбида мавҳум бир таҳликаларни сезса-да, қандайдир умидбахш завққа ошно бўлганча эзгулик ғалабасига умид боғлаб, асарни ички бир энтиқиш билан ўқишда давом этади. Асардаги ҳаяжонли воқеалар, бир-бирига боғланган эпизодлар ўқувчида яхлит бир эстетик туйғуни юзага келтиради. Худди ана шудай туйғулар оғушидаги ўқувчининг юраги покиза муҳаббати туфайли ғийбат ва туҳматлар гирдобидида қолган соф қалбли Фирузанинг:

... Ёлғон, туҳмат! Бағри тошлар уйдирган иснод.

Билинг, сизга айтганлари фитна-ю, фасод!

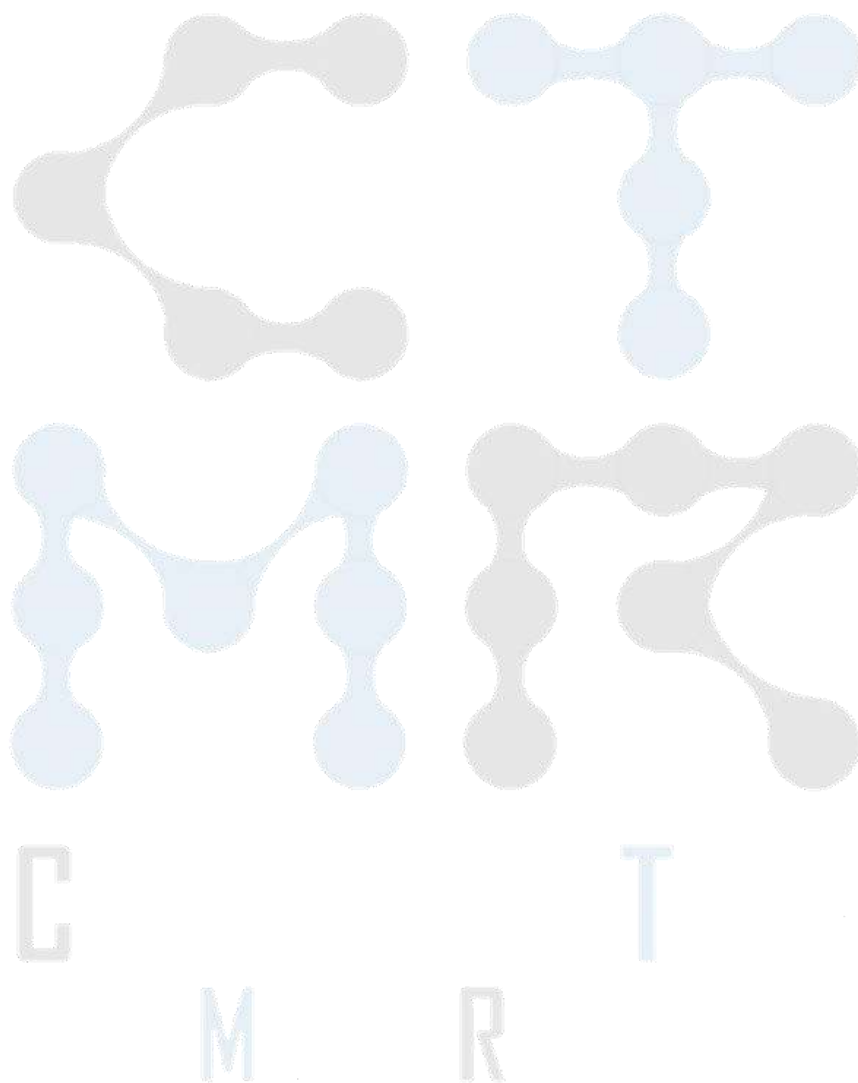
Тошбўрондан, сиртмоқлардан кўркмайман асти,

Ишончингиз йўқотмоғим ўлимдан баттар!..

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