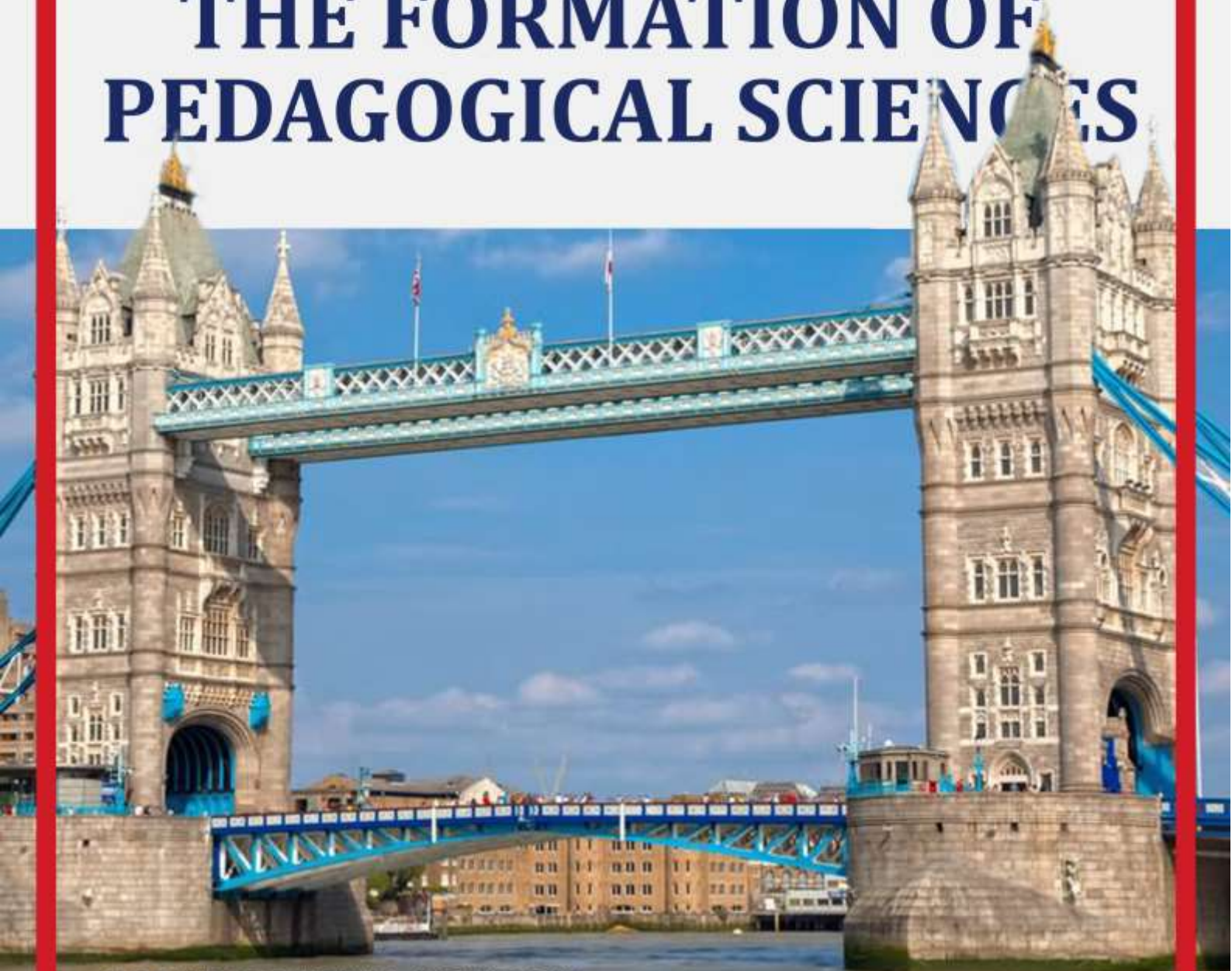


GREAT BRITAIN

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
ONLINE CONFERENCE**

THEORETICAL ASPECTS IN THE FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES



GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON



WOC
WORLD
ONLINE
CONFERENCES



eConferences
Scientific conferences platform



BRITISH International Scientific Online
Conference:

**«THEORETICAL ASPECTS IN THE
FORMATION OF PEDAGOGICAL
SCIENCES»**

A collection of articles by Central Asian scholars
Issue 1, Part 1

Indexed databases:



Google
Scholar



OpenAIRE



August 31, 2022
woconf.com





SOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMY: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference (31 d August, 2022) – London, Great Britain «AID», 2022. Issue Part 1.

Languages of publication: Italian, Russian, English, Maldaski, Kazaqsha, o'zbek, limba rombnă, Kyrgyz tili, Հայերէն

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**SOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMY**». Which took place in London on August 31, 2022.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.

© «AID», 2022

© Authors, 2022



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. ARTICLES FROM CENTRAL ASIA		
1.	THE VALUE OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY THE VALUE OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY Ozatbekova Ozodakhon, Ozatbekov Yusupkhon	4
2.	UZBEKISTAN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUBJECTS OF EXPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPETENCE Jumaniyazova Dilnoza Umarbekovna	8
3.	O'ZBEKISTON RIVOJLANISH TARIXI VA YOSHLARGA BERILAYOTGAN IMKONYATLAR Shukurova Farangiz Elmurod qizi	10
4.	GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITY Jabbarova Sevara Shukhratovna	14
5.	САМАРҚАНД СУНЬИЙ СУВ ҲАВЗАЛАРИДА ЯШОВЧИ КАРПСИМОН БАЛИҚЛАРНИНГ ГЕЛЬМИНТОФАУНАСИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ЭКОЛОГИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ Z.N.Muhammadiyev, F.I.Qurbonov	18
6.	METHODICAL PREPARATION OF STUDENTS FOR SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY USING THE RICH SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF OUR ANCESTORS NABIYEVA DILFUZA TEMIROVNA	23
7.	SELECTION OF PRODUCTIVE LINES OF WINTER CHICKPEA FOR DRYLAND AREAS Dilmurodov Sherzod Dilmurodovich, Kayumov Norboy Shakirjonovich	27
8.	CULTIVATION OF LENTILS IN CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN Dilmurodov Sherzod Dilmurodovich, Ismailov Abbos Akmal ogli	32
9.	TRANSLATION OF SONNETS BY SHAKESPEARE INTO UZBEK Rakhmonova Sayyora Rajabovna	36
10.	DAVLAT ORGANLARI QARORLARI IJROSINI JAMOATCHILIK TOMONIDAN NAZORAT QILISH TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH Meliyeva Nargiza Eshboyevna	40
11.	TIBBIYOT SOHASIDA FIZIKA VA ASTRONOMIYANING O'RNI Najmiddinova Guzalxon Tuxtash qizi	43
12.	ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD CONTRACT IN THE SPHERE OF LAW. (THESIS) Jamshid Abdullaev	47
13.	ПОЛЬЗА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ Хидоятова Гульноза Умедуллаевна	52
14.	FAMILY-MARRIAGE RELATIONS, PERIODS OF CRISIS IN THE FAMILY Avezov Olmos Ravshanovich, Shavkatova Shakhnoza Pulot qizi	58
15.	ISSUANCE OF ADS ON SITES Dadakhan Raimbayev	61
16.	АРИТМИИ У ДЕТЕИ Азимова Азиза Азимовна, Юсупов Шахзол Сайфидин угли	63
17.	TO'G'RI OVQATLANMASLIK SABABLI ORGANIZMDA SODIR BO'LADIGAN O'ZGARISHLAR BOBOMURODOVA DILBAR BOBOMUROD QIZI	65
18.	IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION QUALITY MANAGEMENT Fayzullaeva Madina Abdumumin kizi	68



**THE VALUE OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY THE VALUE
OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY**

Ozatbekova Ozodakhon¹

Student of the faculty of economics,
e-mail: ozoda.ozatbekova@mail.ru

Ozatbekov Yusupkhon²

Assistant of the department of transport economics
e-mail: yusuf.ozodbekov@mail.ru

¹⁻²Tashkent state university of transport,
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7010126>

Abstract: The article discusses the importance of innovation and the relevance of its development.

Keywords: innovation, the main characteristics of innovation and the stages of the innovation process.

At the present stage of development of independent Uzbekistan, innovations are becoming the main factor of human development and economic growth. The constant development of the innovation process has a significant impact on the change of human and social life. Innovation has a great impact on the modernization of economic entities. Effective innovation activity determines not only the production strategy, but also the strengthening of the country's economic potential.

Innovation is understood as the final result of innovative activity, which consists in creating or improving a product (product, work, service) in a new guise, introducing a new look of the production process or improving this process, introducing new marketing or organizational methods of doing business, creating jobs or establishing external relations.

Innovation acts as a necessary tool that constantly ensures economic growth and competitiveness in industries with high throughput of both traditional and new science. The main characteristics of innovation:

- Scientific and technical innovations;
- Practical application;
- Commercial realization, that is, the ability to meet consumer demand in the market to a certain extent.

In general, the innovation process is the process of formation and distribution in the market from innovation to product.

Stages of the innovation process:

Stage 1 is a new idea and knowledge;

Stage 2-introduction of innovations (innovations) into practical activity, i.e. innovation;

Stage 3-diffusion of innovations. That is, the use of innovative products, services and technologies in new spaces and conditions.





Thus, the concept of "innovation" as a set of developments, innovations and improved tools in all industries (manufacturing, research, etc.), providing or, if possible, creating conditions for their provision.

The ultimate goal of innovation activity is to increase the competitiveness of the product (product), expand its market, increase the size and rate of profit (income) on the basis of ensuring the sustainability of the functioning of the firm (enterprise).

According to the subject and areas of application, innovations are divided into:

- grocery (new products or services);
- marketability (the formation of new areas of use of goods or the introduction of services in a new market);
- innovative processes (technologies, processes of organization and management of production)

The listed criteria for dividing innovations into types make it possible to determine the strategy of a firm (enterprise), develop forms of sale of goods (services) and forms of economic management based on the types of innovations. Any innovation, that is, innovation, finds its expression in specific projects, focuses on specific goals and, based on deep calculations, analysis and expertise, determines the prospect of future results.

Innovation is the application of innovation in any field, it is a continuous process, indicates systematic activity, a clear strategy for its implementation.

The desire for innovation, creativity, discoveries and developments that will be obtained on their basis are resource-intensive in any field.

Due to the fact that production is the main link of any economy, it requires its systematic rise, renewal, the use of advanced methods and technologies, the use of progressive management methods, the attraction of effective economic and financial resources in various directions, i.e. investments.

At the macroeconomic level, investments aimed at innovation are aimed at improving the socio-economic system and improve the general conditions of economic development and ensure the improvement of economic mechanisms. In a market economy, production must have perfect factors and requires the necessary economic resources, that is, investments. At the same time, investments aimed at innovation are mobilized to improve the material, socio-economic and ideological-political features of the socio-economic system. Such investments are focused on ensuring the priority of resources, products, services, forms of ownership, economic mechanism, ideas and policies to which they aspire.

The current state of the economy of our country requires an acceleration of the pace of implementation of innovative transformations in the national economy. The experience of countries with developed economies shows that active, effective innovation and marketing strategies can be implemented only with the rational use of economic and natural factors of the country. The innovative formation of the economy in a market economy is primarily due to industries





that ensure economic growth, which, in turn, leads to the development of the country's economy for processing raw materials while reducing its exports, saving foreign exchange, and increasing employment. These factors, in turn, lead to the strengthening of the country's place in the world community.

Innovation is a tangible and intangible product of human activity resulting from the use of intellectual property achievements to improve efficiency in a particular field of activity, which is accordingly divided into technological, economic, environmental, managerial, military, political, socio-cultural, legal and other types.

At the last stages of economic development in our country, much attention is paid to accelerating the innovation process. In order to radically improve the institutional and organizational and legal foundations for supporting innovation, stimulating the introduction of innovative developments and technologies, scientific achievements, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decree "on the establishment of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The decree defines the main directions of the country's innovative development, such as the creation of a strategic planning system, the introduction of innovative forms of public administration, the formation of a modern infrastructure for the development of science and innovation, broad attraction of investments, improvement of the legal framework, support and stimulation of research and innovation activities, active introduction of advanced technologies in relevant areas of social and economic life. the directions are defined.

The decree established the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and defined the main directions of its activities in the fields of state and public construction, economy, agriculture, social development, introduction of advanced technologies, as well as environmental protection and environmental management.

Based on this, the Ministry of Innovative Development is defined as the body implementing the unified state policy in the field of innovative and scientific and technical development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Ministry is the sole customer of state scientific and technical programs and projects, coordinates the activities of public administration bodies, research, information and analytical institutions and other organizations for the introduction of innovative developments and technologies.

This decree can be considered as an important step in the practical implementation of the Concept of Administrative Reform for the widespread introduction of innovative developments and technologies.

The creation of the Ministry of Innovative Development is aimed at ensuring the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of innovation and scientific and technological development. The new department ensures the mobilization of available resources and funds with the rational use of budget funds for the implementation of innovative developments and technologies.





Ultimately, the innovative development path of Uzbekistan should become a driving force of economic growth, a factor in ensuring the stability of the country and the well-being of the population.

References:

1. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approval of the strategy for the innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021. PF-5544 21.09.2018.
2. Management of innovative activities. Salikhanov S.A. Textbook. Tashkent 2013.
3. Innovation strategy. Abdusattarova X.M. Tutorial. Tashkent 2011





**UZBEKISTAN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP
SUBJECTS OF EXPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPETENCE**

Jumaniyazova Dilnoza Umarbekovna

Economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and
under the ministry of poverty alleviation

Student of "Business and Entrepreneurship" Higher School

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7013583>

Abstract: In this article, an attempt is made to highlight the reasons and new aspects of the growing importance of improving the system of supporting the positive impact of exports on economic growth in our country.

Key words: foreign economic activity, market conditions, export, export capacity, economic growth, systematic problems of export share growth.

In the development of the country's foreign trade relations, further increasing the export potential of small business and private entrepreneurship entities, and sharply increasing the share of this sector in the foreign trade turnover play an important role. In order to achieve this goal, small business and private business entities should increase the production of modern, competitive products in foreign markets and create the necessary conditions for their export, provide legal, financial and organizational assistance, protect the exporting entrepreneurs of our country from the risks of changes in the foreign market. It is necessary to increase attention to the issues of ensuring reliable protection. In recent years, constant attention has been paid to the state's support and encouragement of export activities of business entities.

In particular, the Export Promotion Agency was established under the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and mechanisms for providing financial assistance to exporting enterprises were created to increase the volume of exports. In the conditions of intensifying competition in world markets, it is necessary to expand the state support to exporters in order to enter new markets and strengthen their position in traditional markets by increasing the volume of product exports. In the socio-economic development prospects of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, the directions for supporting the positive effect of effective export on economic growth have been established.

In recent years, it is appropriate to develop a new system aimed at encouraging small businesses to make innovations, to fully use their opportunities in the development of small businesses in our country. Focusing on stability in this type of reform programs lays the ground for achieving macroeconomic stability through the development of small innovative business in our country.





It is worth noting that there are a number of systemic and private problems faced by local enterprises in the process of export. The problems are mainly related to exporters' difficulties in obtaining credit resources, lack of appropriate engineering infrastructure in places, obtaining necessary export permits, solving issues in the tax field, returning previously paid value added tax amounts, finding foreign clients and other aspects.

The main task of today is to further increase the country's export potential, to change the composition of the country's exports in terms of quality and quantity through the development of small business enterprises that produce products that meet the requirements of the world market, and to encourage the production and sale of products with high added value abroad. we consider that

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that in order to improve the conditions for the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship, it is necessary to implement the following:

- to further simplify and expand the mechanism of allocating preferential loans to small business and private entrepreneurial enterprises. As a result, it will be possible to attract funds for the development of production;
- further reduction of the tax burden of small business and private business enterprises. As a result, conditions will be created to direct the funds that are saved and remain at the company's disposal to new technologies.

References:

1. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kichik-biznes-va-hususiy-tadbirkorlik-subektlarining-eksport-salo-iyatini-rivozhlantirish-istibollari>
2. Social and economic development of Uzbekistan until 2030
Concept.- www.lex.uz
3. <http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.uz>
4. <https://www.pv.uz/uz/news/budet-vnedrena-novaja-sistema-razvitija-malogo-biznesa-i-predprinimatelstva>





**O'ZBEKISTON RIVOJLANISH TARIXI VA YOSHLARGA
BERILAYOTGAN IMKONYATLAR**

Shukurova Farangiz Elmurod qizi

Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika Instituti

3-kurs 9F-2020 guruh Fizika yo'nalishi talabasi

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7013589>

Annotatsiya: Maqolada O'zbekistonda demokratik yo'lida ilmiy ishlar qanday olib borilayotgani, yoshlarning fikr va mulohazalari ilmiy nutqda tutgan o'rni va bugungi kunda yoshlar uchun qanday imkoniyatlar yaratilayotgani haqida to'xtalamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Ilmiy uslub, fikr mulohaza aniqlik, ishlarni dolzarbligi, ta'lim tarbiyaning muhimligi, keng imkoniyatlardan foydalanish usullari.

Abstract: In the article we will consider how scientific works are being carried out for democratic changes in Uzbekistan the role of young people their opinions and opinions in scientific discourse and what opportunities are currently people.

Key words: Scientific method, reasoning, accuracy, relevance of work, importance of education and training, methods of using wide opportunities.

O'zbek millati haqli ravishda sayyoramizdagi eng qadimgilardan biri hisoblanadi. O'zbekistonning o'ziga xos madaniyati sivilizatsiyalari avvalida shakllana boshlagan va ming yillar davomida jiddiy o'zgarishlarga duch kelgan.

O'zbekiston hududi O'rta Osiyoning qoq markazida, Sirdaryo va Amudaryoning markazida Sirdaryo va Amudaryoning o'rtasida joylashgan. XIX asrning 60-yillarida hududga chor Rossiyain bostirib kirishi natijasida Turkiston generalgubernatorligi tuzuldi. 1917-yilda O'zbekiston Sovet Respublikasiga aylandi. Shu davirda ko'plab respublikalardan turli millatlarning ommaviy ravishda ko'chishi ro'y berdi. 1991-yil 31-avgustda O'zbekiston BMTga a'zo bo'ldi, demokratik boshqaruv shakli va bozor iqtisodiyoti rivojlana boshladi. O'zining boy tarixi, ko'p sonli turli millat va ellatlarning ushbu hudud orqali o'tishi tufayli, O'zbekiston o'zida Sharq va G'arb sivilizatsiyasilarini jamladi, boy madaniyat va millatlararo totuvlikka ega mamalakatga aylanadi.

Hech shubhasiz, istiqlol yillarida yurtimizda yangi davlat va jamiyat qurish yo'lida tarixiy ishlar amalga ashirildi, mard va olijanob xalqimizning bukilmas irodasi va ulkan salohiyati bilan katta marralar zabt etildi. Tarixan qisqa muddatda mamlakatimiz Konstitutsiyasi- Asosiy qonunimiz ishlab chiqildi va qabul qilindi. Vatanimiz suverern davlat sifatida jahon hamjamiyatidan munosib o'rin egalladi. O'zbekiston zamonaviy davlatchilik





asaslari yaratilib konstitutsiyaviy tuzumga asas solindi. Davlat hokimyatining ushta mustaqil tarmog'i -qonun chiqaruvchi, ijro etuvchi va sud hokimiyatlari qaror topdi. Tom ma'nodagi konstitutsiyaviy davlat barpo etildi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining suvereniteti va davlat mustaqilligini, sarhadlarimiz daxlsizligi, xalqimizning tinch-osoyishta hayoti hamda milliy manfaatlarimizni ishonchli himoya qilish qodir bo'lgan Qurolli Kuchlar tashkil etildi. Milliy valyutamiz –so'm joriy etildi va oltin-valyuta zaxiralarimiz shakllantirildi.

Mustabit tuzumdan voz kechib, demokratik jamiyat barpo etishga qaratilgan jarayonlar, murakkab va tahlikali davirning o'zi turli mummo va vazifalarni oldimizga ko'ndalang qo'ydi. Ularni muvaffaqiyatli hal etish uchun bilim va tajribamiz, iroda va qatiyatimiz ba'zan yetsa bazida yetmagan holatlari ham bo'ldi.

SHu bois mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotini yangi yuksak bosqichga ko'tarish, buning uchun yangi islohatlarni amalga oshirish obyektiv zarurat „ eng muhim strategik vazifaga aylandi. Darvoqey „yangi“ degan so'zning biz uchun alohida ahamiyati bor. Masalan eng ko'hna bayramlarimizdan biri Navruz – yangi kun yangicha to'g'ilish deb atalishini bir esga olaylik. Ushbu qadimiy bayramlarimizda milliycha uruf odatlarimiz ota bobolarimizdan qolgan udumlarimiz milliycha taomlar va ko'plab suzanayu doiralarni yangrashi shu kabi qadriyatlarimiz hayotimizga shu qadar singib ketganki, xalqimiz asrlar davomida, buyuk shoir va mutaffakir Aleshir Navoiy bobomiz aytganlaridek, „Har tuning qadr o'lubon, har kuning bo'lsin Navruz!“ degan ezgu tilaklari pok niyatlar bilan yashab keladi. Qolaversa bag'ri keng O'zbekistona yoshlarga judda katta emkonyatlar eshigi ochilgan desam mubolag'a bo'lmayman hozirgi Kelajak yoshlarning qo'lida shiyori ostida muhtaram Prezidentimiz SHavkat Mirziyoyevning qilayotgan ishlari va biz yoshlarni bilimga bo'lgan salohiyati yanada ko'chli bo'lsin diya takitlagan so'zlari biz uchun juda katta matevatsiya bo'ldi. Bugungi kunda Konstitutsiyani isloh qilish jarayoni ketmoqda. Davlatimiz rahbari bu boradagi taklif va tashabbuslarining 70 foizdan ortig'ini yoshlar ilgari surganiga urg'u berdi.

Albatta, yangilanayotgan Konstitutsiya bu sizlarning Konstitutsiyangiz,- diya ta'kidladi Prezident. Men shuni aytib utishim kerakiy Oliy o'quv yurtida o'qir ekanman bugungi yaratilayotgan shart-sharoitlar, imkonyatlarni ko'rib rostini aytsam juda xursandaman. Men talaba sifatida ushbu maqolani yozoyotganimdan maqsad shuki, har bir amalga oshirilayotgan islohatlarda yoshlar huhuqi kafolatlanganligidir. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasining





„Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining asaslari to'g'risida"gi Qonunda yoshlarni huquqiy va Ijtimoiy muhofaza qilish, iste'dodini qo'llab-quvvatlash masalalari qamrab olingan bo'lsa, „Bola huquqlarining kafolatlari to'g'risidagi Qonunda hokimiyat va boshqaruv organlarining bu boradagi vakolatlari hamda sahaga doir boshqa ijtimoiy munosabatlar huquqiy tartibga solingan.

Shuningdek, Konstitutsiyamizning 41-moddasida bepul umumiy ta'lim olish huquqining yoshlar uchun kafolatlanganligi ham e'tiborga molikdir. Shaxsning bilim olishga bo'lgan huquqi asosiy Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonun va Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturida ham mustahkamlab qo'yilgan va iste'dodlarini to'la namayon etishga haqlidir. Shu uchun ham bu borada qator me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar ishlab chiqildiki, ular yoshlar intilishi va iqtidorlarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, rag'batlantirishga oid rahbar kadrlarning boshqaruv salohiyatini yuksaltirish yangi qadam va yangi tizimni shakillantiradi. Quvonarli tomoni shundaki, zamon talablari va ijtimoiy iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar sharoitida bugungi yoshlar talab va ehtiyojlarini o'rganib, yangidan yangi imtiyozlar va imkoniyatlar eshigi ochib berilmoqda. Yangi yoshlar siyosatini qurishda mamlakat Prezidentining shaxsan ishtirokini alohida ta'kidlash kerak. Davlat rahbari tomonidan yosh avlodni shakillantirishning dastlabki pallasida tarbiya masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Xorijiy ta'lim muassasalaridan o'zimizdagi oliy ta'lim o'quv yurtlariga o'qishni ko'chirish, test jarayonlari, bir vaqtning o'zida 5 ta OTMda bilimni sinab ko'rish masalalari buning yorqin misolidir.

Yoshlar -har qanday jamiyatning ertasi. Ular tom manada, O'zbekistonning eng katta boyligi, bebaho xazinasi hisoblanadi. Zero, yangi O'zbekiston yoshlari - kelajagimiz va istiqbolimiz poydevoridir. Prezidentimiz Oliy Majlisga Murojatnomasida „Yangi O'zbekiston –maktab ostonasidan, ta'lim tarbiya tizmidan boshlanadi“, degan g'oyani ilgari surgan bejis emas. „Agar katta avladning bilimi va tajribasini, uzoqni ko'ra olish fazilatlarini yoshlarimizdagi g'ayrat –shijoat, mardlik va fidoyilik bilan birlashtira olsak ko'zlangan marralarga albatta yetamiz”.

Shu nuqtayi nazardan bugun Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi deputatlari Murojaatnomada bayon etilgan ustuvor vazifalarning ijrosini ta'minlash uchun faol ish olib bormoqda. Xususan, ushbu tarixiy nutqdan so'ng parlament quyi palatasida Murojaatnoma mazmun-mohiyatiga va ahamiyatga bag'ishlangan bir qator tadbirlar utkazildi. So'nggi bir necha yil davomida yoshlarga berilayotgan e'tibor tubdan o'zgaradi. Jumladan 2016-yilda



yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining huquqiy asalarini mustahkamlash maqsadida „Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni qabul qilindi.Yurtimizda 30-iyun- „Yoshlar kuni“ deb e'lon qilindi.Bundan tashqari yoshlarni himoya qilish va qo'llab-quvvatlash maqsadida bugungi kunga qadar parlament tomonidan yoshlarga oid 40 dan ziyod qonun hujjatlar qabul qilindi, 30 dan ortiq xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlar ratifikatsiya qilindi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tashabbusi bilan mamalkatimizda yosh avlodni barkamol etib tarbiyalash, ularni hayotga mustaqil qadam qo'yishlari uchun zarur sharoitlarni yaratish uchun Yoshlar ishlari agentligi tashkil etildi. 2020-yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi palatalari huzurida Yoshlar parametirlari faoliyati yo'lga qo'yildi. Hozirda Oliy Majlis Senati huzuridagi Yoshlar parlamentida 100 nafar, Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi huzuridagi Yoshlar parlamentida esa, 250 nafar yoshlar faoliyat yuritmoqdalar. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Innovatsiya rivojlanish vazirligin huzurida Yoshlar akademiyasi tashkil etildi

Xulosa qilib aytganda men shu O'zbekiston farzandi bo'lib tog'ilganimdan juda ham shukronalar aytaman.Muhtaram Prezintimiz SHavkat Mirziyoyev biz yoshlarga ko'pdan ko'p imkonyatlar, eshigini ochib bermoqda. Yoshlar bizning kelajagimiz , ertangi kunimizning yetakchilari deya bizga jon ko'ydirib qilayotgan mehnatlarini samarasini ko'rasatishimiz va berilayotgan imkoniyatlardan oqilona foydalana olishimiz kerak. Men ham hozirda talaba sifatida shuni aytishim mumkunki O'zbekistonga Prezintimga Xalqimga munosib farzan bo'la olishim kerak.Biz yangi O'zbekiston kelajagi va istiqbolning poydevorimiz, shu sababli keling ey birodar qo'lni qo'lga beraylikda, yurt ravnaqi uchun birgalikda harakat qilaylik.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

- 1.O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi- Toshkent O'zbekiston 2017
- 2.Mirziyoyev SH. Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz. –Toshkend O'zbekiston 2017.
3. SHavkat Mirziyoyev Yangi O'zbekiston strategyasi Toshkend "O'zbekiston" 2021
4. www.strategy.uz

GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITY

Jabbarova Sevara Shukhratovna

Student of the Department of Political Science
of the Uzbek University of Journalism and Mass Communications
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7016335>

Abstract: Progress moves humanity forward, but it also has a downside-global problems. In this article, we will analyze in detail the topic of global threats: their causes, types and solutions.

Key words: Global problems, human life, water, ecological balance of nature, democracy, principles of development, social problems.

What are the global problems of humanity?

The global problems of our time are those that concern the vital interests of all people on the planet and cover many areas. If all countries unite for this, they can be solved only by common efforts. Let's see what problems relate to global ones.

Signs of global problems of society. Affects the life of all mankind. They appear objectively due to the development of society. The fate of human civilization depends on whether we can solve them. All world threats are related to each other. To solve them, countries require that they work together. These problems Technological progress is not only profit, but also responsibility. Society is not always well organized and consciously responsible for planning and the results of its activities

What global problems threaten the world right now?

Today, humanity faces threats that hang like the sword of Damocles for the future of the planet. Let's talk about what global problems of our time are, let's take a closer look at the examples.

3 types of global problems:

Intersocial problems	Problems in the relationship "man-nature"	The problem in the relationship "man-society"
the problem of war and peace; relations between nations, ethnicities, races; economic, social and cultural backwardness; exploration of the World Ocean and space; terrorism, etc.	environmental, energy, climate, raw materials, food problems, etc.	negative consequences of scientific and technological progress;



The threat of Fusion war is an example of one of humanity's greatest global problems to date. Its essence is simple: the third world nuclear war can destroy humanity. The total power of all nuclear weapons on the planet is 18 billion tons of TNT. This means that for each inhabitant of the Earth there are 3.6 tons of explosives. If at least 1% of ground nuclear weapons work, this is known as "nuclear winter". This phenomenon destroys not only people, but also the entire biosphere.

Environmental problems

All environmental problems of the world have one root-human life, which harms the environment. In the second half of the last century, several environmental disasters began to develop at once:

1. the world ecosystem is breaking;
2. more and more species of flora and fauna are disappearing from the face of the Earth;
3. global climate change is taking place because the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere is increasing;
4. ecological balance of nature

Pollution of the soil, ocean and near-Earth space is disastrous. It affects human health and the quality of his life, endangers all living beings of the planet. The affected territories become uninhabitable, and the sources of this lesion prevent the biosphere from recovering and will eventually destroy it.

Demographic problem

This global problem affects the number of the world's population. Two opposite trends are relevant in the world today. Other problems of the XXI century - This was not a complete list of threats that are relevant to the planet. There are other equally frightening problems of modern society. Among them: dangerous and often incurable diseases that spread rapidly (AIDS, SARS, COVID-19, etc.); lack of fresh water; the problem of space exploration and the oceans; depletion of natural resources; loss of monuments of the cultural heritage of mankind and others.

How to solve the global problems of humanity

Society has already taken the first step towards coping with threats. Scientists and politicians have assessed the scale of the disaster and proposed measures that will help us in the fight for the future. Let's look at the list of global problems of humanity and ways to solve them in the table.

The problem of preventing a new world war that could lead to the destruction of humanity. To solve this problem, it is necessary:

- complete destruction of nuclear, chemical, biological and other types of weapons; cessation of their testing;





- the cessation of military confrontations in various regions of the world, the resolution of all disputes peacefully.
- reduction of the armed forces, reduction of the size of the army.

Environmental problem - the world must move to a new model of development, sustainable development is based on such principles:

- everyone has the right to live in a favorable environment for him;
- socio-economic development should be aimed at strengthening health
- development should be such that the satisfaction of a person's vital needs will continue to protect the environment;
- reduction and destruction of environmentally hazardous production;
- the transition to the reduction of non-renewable useful resources and access to the use of secondary resources, waste disposal, disposal, development of high technologies necessary for these purposes;
- strengthening relations between the economy and ecology;
- development of international cooperation in order to preserve, protect the integrity of the Earth's ecosystem.

The demographic problem is associated with the natural movement and migration of the population. We are talking about the regulation of the population, migration processes. It is important to achieve a decrease in the mortality of children, an increase in life expectancy, a decrease in illiteracy. Mitigation of migration requirements, allowing immigrants from developing countries to replenish the population and support a developed economy.

There are general rules that will help solve global problems in the future.

Change the minds of people: to educate humanism in the population, to discuss global problems in society.

The study of causes and contradictions that exacerbate Global problems and create new ones.

Combining the efforts of all countries: the creation of technologies together, the use of a single resource fund, the joint study of threats, the exchange of information.

Remember that problems arise before humanity.

References:

1. <https://skysmart.ru/articles/obshestvoznaniye/globalnye-problemy-chelovechestva>
2. Филатова, Н. И. Современные глобальные проблемы человечества / Н. И. Филатова, С. И. Усова. — Текст : непосредственный // Проблемы современной экономики : материалы IV Междунар. науч. конф. (г.





Челябинск, февраль 2015 г.). — Челябинск : Два комсомольца, 2015. — С. 37-39. — URL: <https://moluch.ru/conf/econ/archive/132/6909/>



**САМАРҚАНД СУНЬИЙ СУВ ҲАВЗАЛАРИДА ЯШОВЧИ КАРПСИМОН
БАЛИҚЛАРНИНГ ГЕЛЬМИНТОФАУНАСИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ЭКОЛОГИК
ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ**

¹Z.N.Muhammadiyev

²F.I.Qurbonov

¹tayanch doktorant, (PhD), ²assistent, (PhD)

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7016343>

Annotatsiya. Samarqand viloyatida joylashgan turli tipdagi sun'iy suv havzalaridagi baliqlarini gelmintlar bilan zararlanishiga oid ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Tajriba jarayonida sun'iy tipdagi havzalarda boqilayotgan karpsimon baliqlarda uchraydigan gelmentlarni faunasi haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Аннотация. Представлены сведения о заражении рыб гельминтами в различных типах искусственных водоемов, расположенных в Самаркандской области. В ходе эксперимента дается полная информация о фауне гельминтов, обнаруженных у карповых рыб, содержащихся в искусственных прудах.

Annotation. Information on helminth infection of fish in different types of artificial water reservoirs located in Samarkand region is given. In the course of the experiment, complete information about the fauna of helminths found in carp fish kept in artificial ponds is given.

Kalit so'zlar: Sestoda, trematoda, nematoda, akantotsefela, invaziya ekstensivligi, invaziya intensivligi, oraliq hamda definitiv xo'jayin.

Ихтиофаунада турлар таркиби сув ҳавзалари экологик шароитлар хилма-хиллиги билан ифодаланади. Сув биоресурслар миқдори ва биоценозлар маҳсулдорлигига таъсир этувчи муҳим омиллардан бири паразитлар ҳисобланишини тажрибаларимиз давомида кузатдик. Сув ҳавзалари экотизимларида паразитлар фаунаси шаклланиш хусусиятлари уларга гидрологик режимларнинг (сув сатҳининг ўзгариши, сув миқдорининг ҳажми, сув ҳарорати ва ҳ.) кучли таъсир этиши билан боғлиқлиги текширилди. Бундай таъсирлар оқибатида биоценозлар трансформацияси ва паразитар гуруҳлари популяцион структурасининг ўзгариб бориши (Романова ва б., 2021) бизнинг тажрибаларимизда ҳам ўз ифодасини топди.

Олиб борилган тадқиқотлар натижасида Самарқанд вилояти сунъий сув ҳавзаларида 9 тур цестодалар қайд этилган ва улар Cestoda синфига мансублиги аниқланилди. (4.1.1- жадвалга қаранг). Карпсимон балиқлар цестодалар фаунасида доминант турларга 3 турни (*Ligula intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae, *Ligula colymbi* Zeder, 1803, *Dilepis unilateralis* Rudolphi,



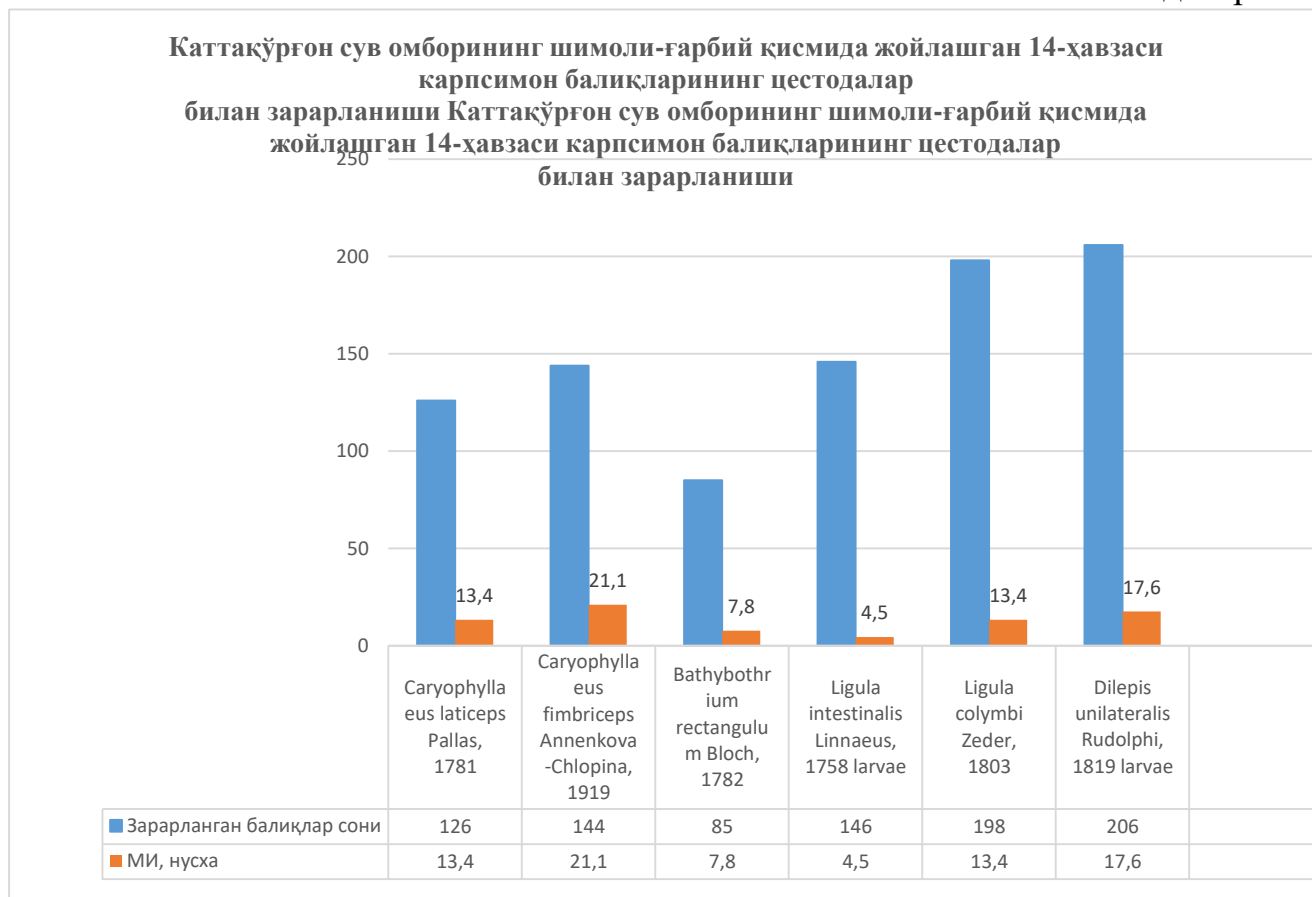
1819 larvae) киритиш мумкин, улар бизлар тажриба ўтказган барча сув ҳавзаларида дярли қайд этилди. Доминант турларнинг 2 таси личинкалик босқичда учраб, улар учун карпсимон балиқлар иккинчи ёки қўшимча хўжайин вазифасини бажаради. Бу цестода турлари карпсимон балиқларнинг ҳамма ёш гуруҳларида, иккала жинс вакилларида ва ҳамма мавсумда қайд этилди. Карпсимон балиқлар ичида цестодалар билан зарарланиши интенсивлигининг энг юқори кўрсаткичи кумуш товон балиғида кузатилди. Ундан кейинги ўринда оддий қизил кўз балиғида қайд этилиб, энг кам инвазия интенсивлиги оқ амур балиғи ҳисобига тўғри келади. Тадқиқот олиб борилган карп балиқлар цестодалари фаунасида 2 та эпизоотик аҳамиятга эга турлар (*Ligula intestinalis* larvae ва *Dilepis unilateralis* Rudolphi, 1819 larvae) қайд этилган бўлиб, улар экологик шароитлар ўзгариши натижасида касалликларнинг кенг тарқалишига олиб келиши кузатилди.

I гуруҳ тажрибада. Каттақўрғон сув омборининг шимоли-ғарбий қисмида жойлашган 14-ҳавзаси. Зоғора балиқ, оддий қизил кўз, карп, қизил қанотли балиқ, оқ дўнгпешона, оқ амур ва кумуш товон балиқларида паразитологик таҳлил ўтказилган. Карпсимон балиқлар цестода фаунаси *Caryophyllaeus laticeps* Pallas, 1781, *Caryophyllaeus fimbriceps* Annenkova-Chlopina, 1919, *Bathybothrium rectangulum* Bloch, 1782, *Ligula intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae, *Ligula colymbi* Zeder, 1803 ва *Dilepis unilateralis* Rudolphi, 1819 larvae каби турлардан иборат эканлиги аниқланди. Тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилган сув ҳавзаларида Каттақўрғон сув омборининг шимоли-ғарбий қисмида жойлашган 14-ҳавзаси карпсимон балиқлар цестодалар сони бўйича иккинчи ўринни эгаллайди. Қайд этилган турларнинг 4 таси вояга етган шаклда, 2 таси эса личинкалик шаклда учраши маълум бўлди (**4.1.1 – жадвалга қаранг**).





4.1.1-диаграмма



Каттақўрғон сув омборининг шимоли-ғарбий қисмида жойлашган 14-ҳавзаси карпсимон балиқлари паразитофаунасининг ядросини *Ligula intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae, *Ligula colymbi* Zeder, 1803 цестодалари ташкил этади.

Карпсимон балиқлар цестодалари ичида *Caryophyllaeus laticeps* Pallas, 1781, *Ligula intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae, *Dilepis unilateralis* Rudolphi, 1819 larvae юқори инвазия экстенсивлигини (9,4% дан 22,8% гача) барча тур цестодалар учради. Бинобарин, Каттақўрғон сув омборининг шимоли-ғарбий қисмида жойлашган 14-ҳавзасида қайд этилган цестодаларнинг карпсимон балиқларни юқори даражада зарарлайди.

Демак, тадқиқот олиб борилган ҳудудда цестодаларнинг ривожланиши учун қулай шароит мавжуд деган хулоса қилиш мумкин. Цестодалар ичида *Ligula intestinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 larvae (25,8%) балиқларни зарарлаши юқори эканлиги аниқланди. Зоғора балиқ, оддий қизил кўз, оқча балиқларининг 126 донаси текширувдан ўтказилганда *Caryophyllaeus laticeps* Pallasнинг ИЭ 13,9 % ни ИИ эса (МИ 13,4±0,6) 2-26 нусхани ташкил этди. Зоғора балиқ, карп ва баъзан оқча балиқ текширилганда *Caryophyllaeus fimbriceps* Annenkova-Chlopina цестодаси ИЭ



15,9 % ни, ИЭ 1-42 нусхани ташкил этган бўлса, 85 дона қора балиқ, орол мўйловдор балиғи (*laqqa*), ялонғоч осман балиғи текширилганда *Bathybthrium rectangulum Bloch* цестодаси билан зарарланган балиқларнинг ИИ лиги 9,4 % ни ИЭ лиги эса 2-14 нусхани ташкил этди.

Қизил қанотли балиқ, оддий қизил кўз, кумуш товон балиқ, қора балиқ, дўнгпешона балиқ, оқ амур балиқларининг 146 донасидан *Ligula intestinalis Linnaeus* цестодаси билан зарарланган балиқлар ИИ 16,1 %, ИЭ 1-8 нусхани ташкил этди.

Қизил қанотли балиқ, оддий қизил кўз, кумуш товон балиқ, қора балиқ, дўнгпешона балиқ, орол мўйлов балиғининг 198 донасидан (ёшлари) *Ligula colymbi Zeder* цестодаси билан зарарланган балиқлар ИИ 21,9 %, ИЭ 2-26 нусхани ташкил этди. Оддий қизил кўз, қизил қанот балиқ, оққайроқ, кумуш товон балиқ, зоғора балиқ, оқ дўнгпешона балиғининг 206 донасидан *Dilepis unilateralis Rudolphi* цестодаси билан зарарланган балиқларнинг зарарланиш даражаси юқори бўлиб ИИ 22,8 %, ИЭ 2-31 нусхани ташкил этди.

Хулосалар

1. Каттақўрғон сув омборининг шимолий шарқий қисмида жойлашган 14-ҳавзаси карпсимон балиқларининг цестодалар билан зарарланиши *Caryophyllaeus latictps*, *Ligula intistinalis*, *Dileps unilateralis* ларнинг инвазия экстинсивлиги 9,4 % дан 22,8 % ни ташкил этди. Инвазия интинсивлиги 1-42 нусхани ташкил этди.

2. Карпсимон балиқлар цестодаларининг шакилланиши “паразит-оралиқ хўжайин”, “паразит-асосий пойклотерм хўжайин”, “паразит-асосий гомойотерм хўжайин” тизимларида амалга ошириш таҳлил қилинди.

ҲОЙДАЛАНИЛГАН АДАБИЁТЛАР РЎЙХАТИ:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар маҳкамасининг 2017 йил 18 октябрдаги 845-сон “Чорвачилик ва балиқчилик тармоқларининг озуқа базасини мустаҳкамлаш чора-тадбирларида тўғрисида” ги қарори

2. Абдиева Е.В. , Головина Н.А. / Ветеринарно-санитарная экспертиза рыб и других гидробионтов. Лабораторный практикум. - СПб: Проспект Науки, 2011. – 208с.,

3. Акрамова Ф.Д. ва бошқалар. Балиқлар паразитар касалликларини аниқлаш буйича методик қўлланма. Тошкент, 2019. 3-13 б.

4. Бауер О.Н. Регуляция численности паразитов в пресноводных экосистемах / О.Н. Бауер // Гельминты в пресноводных биоценозах. - М.: Наука, 1982. - 4-16 с.



5. Богуцкой.М.Г. и А.Ф. Алимова Биологические инвазии в водных и наземных, экосистемах/ под ред. академика РАН - М.-СПБ.; Товарищество научных изданий КМК, 2004. -436с.
6. Бреев К.А. Применение негативного биномиального распределения для изучения популяционной экологии паразитов. – Л.: Наука, 1972.-72 с
7. Бурдуковская Т.Г. Ракообразные (Crustacea) – паразиты рыб озера Байкал: Гостально-пространственное распределение и экология.: Автореф. дис. ... канд. биол. наук. – Улан-Удэ, 2006. - 24 с.
8. Васильков, Г.В. Гельминтозы рыб / Г.В. Васильков. - М.: Изд-во «Колос», 1983.-208 с.





METHODICAL PREPARATION OF STUDENTS FOR SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY USING THE RICH SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF OUR ANCESTORS

NABIYEVA DILFUZA TEMIROVNA

Teacher of the Department of Pedagogy, Samarkand state University named
after SH. Rashidov Samarkand city. Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7016353>

Abstract: In the this article our ancestors left a rich scientific from the inheritance using students spiritual to the activity Methodical preparation with depends time demand issues discussion done.

Key words: Spirituality, education work, spiritual formation, our ancestors left a rich spiritual heritage.

INTRODUCTION:

Strengthening and developing the spiritual spirit of the people is the most important task of the state and society in Uzbekistan. Spirituality is instilled in a person with mother's milk, father's example, and ancestors' education. The great importance of mother tongue is that it binds people together as a symbol of spirituality. Proximity to nature, enjoying the beauty of the beloved country nourishes and strengthens spirituality. Spirituality becomes a powerful force only when it is based on a deep knowledge and understanding of the history, culture and tasks of its people. [5,18 b].

Education is of crucial importance in building a free civil, legal democratic society. Another important vital factor that directly affects the formation of spirituality is closely related to the education system . It is known that our forefathers considered knowledge, education and upbringing as priceless wealth as the most important condition and guarantee of human maturity and development of the nation. Of course, education is a product of consciousness, but at the same time it is the most important factor that determines the level of consciousness and its development, that is, it forms and enriches the spirituality of the people. We should not forget that the foundation of our future is created in the fields of knowledge, in other words, the future of our nation depends on the education and upbringing of our children today. For this, every parent, teacher, and coach needs to see a person first in the person of each child. Based on this simple requirement, we should accept that the main goal and task of the education field should be to raise our children to be perfect people who have the ability to think independently and broadly. This requires that education and training work be carried out harmoniously. Therefore, the destiny of a perfect person lies in the education of the young generation.

When we talk about the perfect generation of today, we can certainly say that the young people who are armed with new knowledge, have a rich spiritual world, recognize their identity, and respect our national values and traditions





are perfect individuals. It is not enough for students to be educated, they should also have humanity, patriotism, kindness, hard work, sincerity, nobility, and many other most beautiful human qualities. . If we look at our glorious history, we still need the rich spiritual and cultural heritage left by our ancestors. Without studying our past, we cannot understand who we are. Among our ancestors are Imam Al-Bukhari, Imam At-Tirmizi, Khwaja Bahavuddin Naqshband, Khwaja Ahmed Yassavi, Al-Farabi, Abu Raikhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, Al-Khorazimi, Mirza Ulugbek, Alisher Nawai, Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur and many of our scholars. We cannot promote the spiritual maturity of today's youth without introducing the rich heritage left by them. In this sense, it is permissible to quote the following words of our First President Islam Karimov: "The memory of history, the restoration of the objective and true history of the people, the beloved country, the territory of our country, the realization of national identity, so to speak, the restoration of national pride and occupies a very important place in the growing process [6, 2 b].

The concept of spirituality is very broad. Spirituality is not a material need for a person, nor is it a political necessity. Spirituality is a product of man before his essence. Here, First President IA Karimov explains the concept of spirituality as follows. "Spirituality is an incomparable force that calls a person to spiritual purification and spiritual growth, strengthens the inner world of a person, strengthens his will, completes his faith, awakens his conscience, is the criterion of all his views...", "The society we build It should guarantee the decent life and freedom of the people of Uzbekistan, restore our national values and culture, and ensure the spiritual and moral integrity of a person" [5,64 b].

In the system of higher education, the normative basis for systematizing the possibilities of educational materials for methodical preparation of students for spiritual activity in this field, improving the mechanisms of pedagogical development of their spiritual knowledge, skills and qualifications has been developed, and its material and technical base is expanding.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. In Mirziyoyev's decree "On the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" "On ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new stage, goal 71: Based on the principle of goodness and humanity - Actions to turn a healthy worldview and creativity into a national movement in the society by widely promoting the idea of "from strategy to development strategy". Development of scientifically based indicators for evaluation of spiritual education. About the use of interactive methods of education to turn schools into centers of true spirituality and enlightenment, culture" [1].

Today, as a result of the efforts of our President Sh. Miirziyoyev, great opportunities have been created to further improve the methodical preparation





of students for spiritual activities and prepare competitive personnel. In order to develop education, effective and high-quality pedagogical education technologies and tools are being developed and introduced. In the implementation of this mission of national importance, it is very important to reflect it in the "Pedagogy" programs provided for in the curriculum of higher education. Accordingly, by analyzing the curricula of the subjects of the pedagogical sciences included in the curriculum of the above-mentioned field of education, in the process of studying the majority of their departments, topics, questions, students will be taught to the younger generation. the possibilities of introducing ideas, trainings, and masterpieces of folk pedagogy related to ensuring spiritual and moral healthy growth, protecting the country, and the country were demonstrated. In particular, "Education and its types", "Ethical and mental education, formation and development of thinking", "Physical education", "Ecological, economic education", "Aesthetic education", "Ethical education in Eastern pedagogical education" of the "General pedagogy" in the course of studying topics such as "views", it was found that there are ample opportunities to introduce students to materials that encourage young people to strive for spirituality in all aspects of personal history [2].

In fact, in the process of studying the topic "Ethical views in Eastern pedagogical teaching", the analysis of the rich spirituality of our ancestors in the process of educating young people to be spiritually, morally and physically perfect is reflected in the masterpieces of folk art. they are sure that they have found it.

As mentioned above, spiritual education is one of the most important tasks for the society. As professors and teachers perform the main task of laying the foundations of education in the future, they should have deep knowledge and skills about our rich spiritual heritage. In educational sessions, students are taught to connect each lesson to the topic of the subject using the rich heritage left by our great-grandfathers, so that they deeply understand the incomparable contribution of our great-grandfathers in the development of today's sciences, and have a sense of pride in their hearts. they should create the ground for us to be excited. For this purpose, higher education institutions, in order for students to acquire spiritual knowledge in depth and thoroughly, based on the integration of science topics in educational subjects, in order to make the topic broader and more interesting, along with modern knowledge, our ancestors they should also deeply know our rich scientific heritage. It is then that students have greater opportunities to absorb spiritual knowledge.





References:

1. Uzbekistan Republic President Sh. Mirziyoyev 's " Designed for 2022-2026 new Uzbekistan development strategy ". PF-60 dated January 29, 2022. <https://www.lex.uz> .
2. General pedagogy . (Pedagogy history) Education manual I book . - Tashkent-2012-12 p
3. Uzbekistan Republic President Sh. Mirziyoyev August 24, 2019 Education to the system dedicated video selector meeting
4. Uzbekistan Republic President Sh. Mirziyoyev January 19, 2021. President country ideology main idea of what consists of known did _ gazeta.uz
5. Karimov I.A „ High spirituality is invincible power ".-T.: " Spirituality ", 2008, -p. 40, 41.
6. Karimov I.A "To the strong will of our wise people." I believe ". People-"word " newspaper , June 10 , 2000 .





SELECTION OF PRODUCTIVE LINES OF WINTER CHICKPEA FOR DRYLAND AREAS

¹Dilmurodov Sherzod Dilmurodovich

²Kayumov Norboy Shakirjonovich

¹Doctor of philosophy on Agricultural Science, Senior researcher
Southern Agricultural Research Institute, 180100, Karshi city, Kashkadarya
region, Uzbekistan

²Doctoral student, Junior researcher,
Southern Agricultural Research Institute, 180100, Karshi city, Kashkadarya
region, Uzbekistan.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7021137>

Abstract

One of the main factors that increase the productivity of dry lands is the rotation of grain crops with legumes. The pods and grains in one plant of winter Chickpea cultivars and cultivars planted in irrigated fields were analyzed, 12 cultivars were selected from 36 cultivars and selected cultivars were recommended for breeding.

Key words: winter chickpea, plant, variety, line, pods, seeds.

The main criterion of the State program of agricultural development is to increase the productivity of crops, agricultural culture and soil fertility by introducing the most modern intensive technologies of production, and applying modern agrotechnical rules and requirements to farming.

Special attention is being paid to the development of the agriculture of our country, the widespread introduction of scientific approaches and advanced modern technologies in this sector, ensuring food safety, increasing the production of fruits and vegetables, rice, grains and grain products, import-export issues. In this regard, unproductive cotton areas are reduced, vines and orchards are expanded, and grain leguminous areas are expanded, and high and quality products are obtained. In the 2017-2021 action strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "... consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening of the country's food security, intensive methods in the field of agricultural production, first of all, modern agro-technologies that save water and other resources implementation..." and other tasks are defined.

In 2018, 6.2 thousand tons of Chickpea grain were exported in our republic, and by 2021, the indicator is planned to increase by 19.2 thousand tons or by 310.2% compared to 2018.



Based on these tasks, it is important to choose Chickpea varieties suitable for different environmental conditions and to coordinate their cultivation technology based on variety characteristics in order to satisfy the population's demand for grains and grain products. Increasing the plant's winter resistance and achieving a high and high-quality grain yield by choosing the right planting time and depth, especially in autumn, are urgent problems [2].

One of such leguminous crops is Chickpeas. Because it has been proven in experiments that planting spiked grain crops after Chickpeas increases the amount of yield per hectare by 40-60% and accumulates biological nitrogen in the soil by 50 ha/kg on average, which is equivalent to applying 6-8 ha/t of rotted manure [1, 3].

Chickpeas are more nutritious than most other legumes, containing 20.1-32.4% protein. Amino acids contained in Chickpeas are unique and distinguished by their ability to eliminate various harmful and pathological factors in the human body. Chickpeas contain a lot of phosphorus, potassium, magnesium elements, lecithin, riboflavin (vitamin B2), nicotinic and panthenic acid, choline, and vitamin C. Being rich in amino acids asparagine and glutamine, Chickpea grain replaces meat in the human diet. For this reason, two-thirds of the Chickpeas grown in the world are consumed as food [4].

Chickpea is a valuable leguminous plant used in the national economy for various purposes. Chickpeas are mainly used as a food product. Light-colored varieties of Chickpeas are grown for food, and dark-grained varieties are grown for livestock [5].

Chickpea seeds are rich in protein, unlike other legumes. According to data, the grain of leguminous crops (dry matter) contains the following amount of protein: 27-28% in sorghum, 28-30% in chechevitsa, 24-25% in beans, 38-41% in soybeans, and 18-32% in Chickpeas. reported to be at most 32% protein and 8% fat [6, 7].

Chickpea grain is distinguished by its delicacy. Chickpea protein contains unique amino acids such as lysine, arginine, histidine, tyrazine, cysteine, etc., which are essential for the body of humans and livestock. These amino acids cannot be synthesized by the body itself, so it is obtained through food.

Chickpeas belong to the genus *Cicer*. There are 27 species in this category. 4 of them are annuals, and one of the 4 is a cultural species - *Cicer arietinum*. In addition to the cultivated species, there are 6 wild species in the CIS: 4 in Central Asia (*C. flexuosum* Lipsky, *C. macrocanthim* M. Pop, *C. songoricum* Steph, *C. pungens* Boiss), two in the Caucasus (*C. ervoides* (Silb) Fenzl and *C. anatolicum*



Aleph) occurs. These species are distributed in mountainous dry stony slopes and produce large vegetative masses and pods that burst when ripe. The use of these species as starting material has not been determined due to the cracking of the pods. All local and selective varieties of Chickpeas are divided into the following ecological groups.

The variety and its characteristics are of great importance in obtaining a high yield from agricultural crops. The introduction of high-yielding varieties of Chickpeas into production led to a several-fold increase in productivity in the following years.

Productivity of plants is the main criterion in the evaluation of selective varieties. The grain yield of Chickpeas is formed depending on several environmental conditions that affect its quantity and quality.

Chickpeas are more nutritious than most legumes and contain 20.1-32.4% protein. The amino acids contained in Chickpeas are unique and stand out for eliminating various harmful and pathological factors in the human body. Chickpeas are rich in phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, lecithin, riboflavin (vitamin B₂), nicotine and panthate, choline, and vitamin C. Chickpeas are rich in aparagine and glutamine amino acids, replacing meat in the diet. Therefore, two-thirds of the Chickpeas grown in the world are consumed as food.

The difference between varieties in terms of productivity is an important indicator, and their research should be carried out depending on the external environmental conditions. The main requirement for the variety is high productivity in growing conditions.

Table 1

Yield structure of winter chickpea varieties and lines, against 2022.

No	Plots	Name	Number of pods of per plant				Number of grains of per plant
			1 seed	2 seed	3 seed	Total pods	
1	12	X04TH146/FLIP00-16XFLIP98-229	23	3	1	27	32
2	15	X04TH151/S01020XFLIP95-68	19	4	1	24	30
3	20	X04TH63/X03TH-131XFLIP99-34	17	2		19	21
4	21	X04TH147/FLIP00-17XFLIP98-230	22	3	1	26	31



5	35	X04TH164/FLIP 87-59CXFLIP99-34	24	2	1	27	31
6	45	X04TH138/FLIP98-22XFLIP95-51	24	3	2	29	32
7	63	X04TH172/ICCV-2XS01098	21	2	1	24	28
8	64	X04TH164/FLIP 87-59CXFLIP99-34	23	2	1	26	30
9	93	X05TH192/ICCV03108XFLIP00-06	19	2		21	23
10	94	X04TH136/FLIP97-229XFLIP97-126	20	2	1	23	27
11	117	X04TH57/X03TH-57XFLIP97-116	20	3	1	24	29
12	118	X04TH178/FLIP97-91XFLIP98-137	22	3	1	26	31

When the number of pods in one type of plant was calculated, 2-grain pods were 4 per pod, 3-grain pods were 1, and 1-grain pods were 17-24. The total number of pods in one plant was found to be from 19 pods to 27 pods.

According to the results of the analysis, it was calculated that the number of grains in one plant in the nursery is from 21 to 32. The yield indicators of samples that produced high grain were analyzed.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the pods and grains of one plant of winter pea varieties and ridges planted in dry areas were analyzed, and 12 lines were selected from 36 varieties and lines and recommended for selection work.

References:

1. Singh K. B. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) //Field crops research. – 1997. – T. 53. – №. 1-3. – C. 161-170.
2. Kayumov N. S., Dilmurodov S. D. Selection of heat and drought tolerant varieties and lines of chickpea for rainfed areas //Высокие технологии, наука и образование: актуальные вопросы, достижения и инновации. – 2020. – С. 129-131.
3. Shakirjanovich K. N., Dilmurodovich D. S. Analysis of yield and protein content of drought-resistant chickpea lines for rainfed areas //International journal of discourse on innovation, integration and education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 1. – С. 108-111.





4. Файзуллаева Д., Каюмов Н. Ш., Дилмуродов Ш. Д. Лалмикор майдонлар учун нўхатнинг эртапишар тизмалари селекцияси //Молодой ученый. – 2020. – №. 34. – С. 161-163.
5. Abdimajidov J. et al. SELECTION OF DROUGHT-RESISTANT LINES OF LENTILS IN RAINFED AREAS //British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development. – 2022. – Т. 2. – С. 74-79.
6. Jukanti A. K. et al. Nutritional quality and health benefits of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.): a review //British Journal of Nutrition. – 2012. – Т. 108. – №. S1. – С. S11-S26.
7. Ahmad F., Gaur P. M., Croser J. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* l.) //Genetic resources, chromosome engineering, and crop improvement-grain legumes. – 2005. – Т. 1. – С. 187-217.





CULTIVATION OF LENTILS IN CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

¹**Dilmurodov Sherzod Dilmurodovich**

Doctor of philosophy on Agricultural Science, Senior researcher,

²**Ismailov Abbos Akmal ogli**

Doctoral student, Junior researcher,

¹⁻²Southern Agricultural Research Institute, 180100, Karshi city, Kashkadarya region, Uzbekistan.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7021161>

Abstract

The lentil plant is grown for food purposes; it is superior to leguminous crops due to its quick-dissolving protein content, high palatability, and ease of digestion. Cereals and flour are used in the preparation of various cuisines.

Key words: lentil, plant, variety, line, pods, seeds.

Lentils are also used as fodder crops. For feed, its grain, straw, waste - pulp is used. Lentils, like other leguminous crops, enrich the soil with nitrogen and are considered a good successor crop. Lentils contain 21.3-36.0 percent protein, 0.7-1.4 percent fat, 2.5-3.6 percent ash, 43.8-53.9 percent starch, 2.7-4.5 percent cell phone is available.

According to Academician N.I. Vavilov, the center of primary origin of lentil crop is South-West Asia. Its large-seeded forms emerged later as a result of hybridization, selection, and favorable Mediterranean conditions. The Mediterranean Sea is the primary origin of large-seeded lentils. Lentils are very old cultivated plants. Lentil is considered a cultural plant of the East, and it has been cultivated as a crop since ancient times in India, Greece, and Egypt.

Biological properties of lentils. Common lentil - *Lens esculenta* Moench (synonym: *Lens culmen* Mdc, *vm lens* L) is an annual plant with a height of 25-50 cm. Its stem is thin, 4-sided, mostly upright, sometimes prostrate, finely hairy, reddish in color, and the root is an arrowroot with little branching. The leaves are complex, double-winged, lower 2-3, upper 4-8 pairs. The leaves are oval in shape [1, 2].

Lentil is a self-pollinating plant, but hybrids are also found in natural conditions. This condition can be observed mainly during periods of drought. The calyx consists of 5 butterfly-shaped petals: an axillary, 2 wings arising from 2 petals and a boat. Changchilari 10 pieces, one free, mother from the beginning to the end in the form of a leaf, bent and hairy. The muzzle is small [3, 4].





The growth cycle of the lentil crop can be divided into 4 stages: seed germination and germination, tillering, flowering and ripening. The period of development of lentils, like most legumes, is divided into 3 stages: 1- from planting to germination, 2- from emergence to flowering, 3- from flowering to ripening. The duration of these developmental stages varies mainly depending on the external environment. Their speed mainly depends on the coefficient of useful heat, which varies depending on the duration of planting.

Preparation for growing lentils in dry areas begins in the winter months with the clearing of the remnants of previous and wild plants. The area where the product is grown and the field waste are cleared of previous and wild plant residues and are collected and burned. When these prophylactic works are carried out on time, the overwintering mushrooms of insects are reduced by 10-11%, and the seeds of weeds are reduced by 20-22%. Due to limited irrigation possibilities in hilly areas, winter plowing is carried out to accumulate moisture reserves. Before winter plowing, 100 percent of the annual rate of mineral fertilizers (in the amount of 80-100 kg/ha of nitrogen, 90 kg of phosphorus and 60 kg of potassium-acting substance) is sprinkled with phosphorus and potassium fertilizers using the NRU-05 mechanism and plowed at a depth of 25-30 cm.

Before planting, it is necessary to level the field to make it high-quality. The formation of depressions in the lentil field where rainwater collects causes the plants to suffer from diseases and wither. It is recommended to plant winter lentils until the second decade of November.

The seeds can be sown in several different ways, using pneumatic seed drills on leveled fields or ditches. In pneumatic seeders, the seeds are sown in a row in 60 cm wide rows. When the planting pattern is 60x2-3 cm, 833,300 seedlings are left on each hectare. Sowing rate is 55-90 kg/ha for small-seeded and large-seeded varieties respectively. 70-120 kg/ha of seed is used for sowing by hand.

The use of high-yielding and high-quality seeds for planting winter lentil seeds, as well as treating the seeds against fungal diseases and insects before planting, are one of the main factors for obtaining a high yield.

The growth and development of winter lentil sprouts is slow in the initial stages. Its development accelerates as it transitions from weeding to weeding. In early spring, in order to soften the soil, heat it, keep it moist and clean it from weeds, it is necessary to work between the rows of crops with a cultivator KRX-4. In this case, the working organs of the cultivator KRX-4 should be placed at





least 10-12 cm deep, and 8-10 cm away from the plant. As a result of cultivation between the rows, the surface of the soil is softened and broken, air exchange of the soil is improved, weed lawns are destroyed.

During the growing period of winter lentils, the rows are softened 2-3 times, and the plants should be hoed 2-3 times by hand to remove the weeds around them. Inter-row tillage can be stopped only when it is not possible to insert equipment between the plant rows.

In early spring, the first feeding of winter lentils with nitrogen fertilizers is carried out during the grassing stage of the plants. It is required to give 30-40% of the annual rate of nitrogen fertilizer. When feeding plants with nitrogen fertilizer for the second time, the remainder of the annual norm is applied to a depth of at least 14-18 cm with a cultivator during the flowering stage.

Winter lentils are resistant to diseases and pests. Depending on the development of the plant, the suspension is given twice during the growing season. The suspension satisfies the plant's need for water for 10-15 days along with additional nutrition. The lentil fields are controlled every two days with the help of pheromone traps for the spread of diseases and insects. If 3 or more butterflies have fallen on the pheromone traps, the specified order and quantity of bracon, trichogram and golden eye are placed on each hectare.

75-85% ripened winter lentil plants are harvested by hand, collected in a row for 1-2 days, and then the grains are separated in a combine harvester. The harvest from the combine is cleaned of plant residues and dead seeds, the grain is dried to 14.0-15.0 percent moisture, packed in 25 or 50 kg bags and placed in storage warehouses.

References:

1. Abraham, R. (1981). The relationship of cognitive style to the use of grammatical rates by Spanish-speaking ESL students in editing written English. Unpublished dissertation, University of Illinois.
2. Abraham, K. (1985) Field independence-dependence and the leaching of grammar TESOL Quarterly, 19, 689-702.
3. Abrans, '/.. (2002) Surfing to cross-cultural awareness' Using Internet-mediated projects to explore cultural stereotypes. Foreign Language Annals, 35. 141-160. Acton, W, (1979). Second language learning and perception of difference in attitude Unpublished doctoral dissertation. University of Michigan.
4. Brown, H. Douglas (2000). Principles of language Learning Englewood cliffs, Prentice Hall.





5. Brown. Douglas (2001). Teaching by Principle (2 Edition) White Plains, Addison Wesley Longman Inc.
 6. Foley, Joseph and Thompson, Linda (2003). Language learning: A lifelong Process, London Arnold.
 7. Social and humanitarian sciences in education system.
 8. Turaeva Sh, Sahaldarova (2020) "Effective Methods of didactic".
 9. Turaeva Sh, Yaxshibaeva N (2020)"THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING".
 10. Turaeva Sh, Hakimova M, Mamatqulova M (2020) "THE IMPORTANCE OF DIDACTICS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN TEXTBOOKS"
 11. Turaeva Sh, Isroilova Z (2021) "COGNITIVE FACTORS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING:TRANSFER,INTERFERENCE, OVERGENERALIZATION"
 12. Turaeva Sh, Hakimova M, Mamatqulova M (2021) "Uzbekistan Plans to Promote Social Work for the Welfare of Vulnerable Children and Families".
- ISSN:(E)2792-1883

<https://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/article/view/167>





TRANSLATION OF SONNETS BY SHAKESPEARE INTO UZBEK

Rakhmonova Sayyora Rajabovna

PhD in philology, Uzbek national institute of musical art named after Yunus Rajabi, Lecturer at Department of "Uzbek literature, languages and humanities"
Jaloliddin7@bk.ru

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7026784>

Annotation. This article is dedicated to the work of William Shakespeare, the most famous representative of world literature, and it is of great importance to study his work. William Shakespeare's Uzbekized sonnets have been translated by Maqsud Shaykhzoda, Yusuf Shomansur, Jamal Kamal in a unique tone and style.

This article provides solutions to the translation problems we face and compares sonnets translated by translators and discusses similarities and differences.

Keywords: Sonnet, ghazal, rubai, tertset, William Shakespeare, Yusuf Shomansur, Maqsud Shaykhzoda, Jamal Kamal.

William Shakespeare is the most famous representative of world literature. His name has been staying next to such the great thinkers as Homer, Firdawsi, Dante, Nizami, Hafiz She'razi, Sa'di, A. Nawai, F. Dostoevsky, L. Tolstoy and R. Tagore because in such his plays as Hamlet, Othello, King Lear complexities of human beings' psychology, interpersonal relations are depicted without bias. The truth embodied in these plays still engrosses the minds of people and makes them feel empathy. For this reason the works by W. Shakespeare have been arousing interest as usual all over the world. Theatres begin their seasons with his plays and producers consider it an honor to stage such plays as Othello and Hamlet. Actors dream of playing title roles in these plays.

The truth about the nature of human beings is depicted in the plays by W. Shakespeare. Everyone perceives them and falls under their impression in his own way and it is one of the main reasons why translators tackle his works. An interest to the works of the English playwright arouse in Uzbekistan at the beginning of the 20th century. Great Uzbek poet and novelist Abdulhamid Cholpon was among the first who started translating the works by W. Shakespeare. The generation of the Uzbek writers which Gafur Gulom and Maqsud Shaykhzoda belonged to translated a number of his plays and sonnets into Uzbek.

The genre of sonnet has a high position in Western literature as ghazal and rubai have in Islamic one. Sonnet has a strict form like ghazal and rubai. It is a fourteen-line verse and its first two strophes consist of four-line ones and other





two – three-line ones. Its four-line strophes are called quatrains and three-line ones – tercets. Sonnet has a peculiar rhyming scheme and its four-line strophes have two sonorous rhymes and three-line ones – two or three. The rhymes in tercets are different from those ones in quatrains. In sonnet each strophe has to be a complete verse. The first quatrain is considered as an exposition i.e. a prologue. Sonnets by W. Shakespeare have been translated into Uzbek by famous Uzbek poets Maqsdud Shayhzoda and Yuysuf Shomansur. He wrote 154 sonnets. In 1965-1966 Maqsdud Shayhzoda translated a few of them into Uzbek but it was Yuysuf Shomansur who translated all sonnets and it was published as a separate book in 1978. They translated sonnets through Russian.

After 30 years a new book of translation of sonnets by the great poet has come out. The translation was made the People Poet of Uzbekistan Jamol Kamol who translated them directly from English into Uzbek. One can compare his translation with old ones and see a serious difference between them. They are evident almost in all lines and in their meanings too. I think one should think of a big problem of adequacy while reading or researching translations of works by non-Russian authors made through Russian into Uzbek. Most works of authors of English, German, French, Spanish, Japanese literature etc. have been translated into Uzbek through Russian.

The translation of sonnets by W. Shakespeare shows their translators' ability and talent. It is fair to say that both Maqsdud Shayhzoda and Yuysuf Shomansur translated sonnets with a proper intonation and style. If to compare the two poets' and J.Kamol's translations one can see how M. Shayhzoda and Y. Shomansur were constrained to feel free because of not speaking English and they totally depend on their Russian translation. Both M. Shayhzoda and Y. Shomansur reached some positive results in conveying the idea of sonnets and they did their best to keep in the process of translation both the form and content of sonnets' text in Russian. While reading the translations made by J. Kamol one can make sure that the previous translators lost sight of some facets of meanings of Shakespeare's sonnets.

It should be noted that in poetry a translator cannot follow the author all the time. In particular it is uneasy to overcome all obstacles arising in the process of translation when original and target languages belong to remote families of languages. The process turns more difficult because the translator must convey in the target language not only the idea and spirit of sonnets but their poetics as measures, syllables, refrains and rhymes too.





As an example, we can compare the translations of the first two lines of the first quatrain. First we give here the original:

From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauty's rose might never die...

The J. Kamol's translation is more appropriate:

Истаймиз, гўзаллар бўлсин зиёда,
Гўзаллик барқ уриб, яшнасин абад.
(We want the beauties to get more beautiful,
Let the rose flourish and never die).

But the Y. Shomansur's translation diverges from the original:

Гўзаллик барқ урсин, сўлмасин, дея,
Аъло новдалардан кутамиз ҳосил.
(While awaiting the sprouts to yield fruits
We want the beauty to get flourished).

One needs to say that this carelessness has caused another problem and introduced a little change into the conclusion:

Етилажак ҳосил бўлмасин хазон!
(Do not allow the harvest to perish!)

To tell the truth not all lines of the translation by J. Kamol are adequate but they sound similar as the original does and convey their meanings in a correct way.

There is a few phrases like "beauty's rose" in the original which were not translated by an adequate phrase into Uzbek and "gaudy spring" has been translated merely "bahor" without any epithets whereas Uzbek is rich of such ones.

But J. Kamol has managed to translate these following lines in an adequate way:

Within thine own bud buriest thy content
And, tender churl, makest waste in niggarding...

Хасислик айлабон этасан исроф,
Куртакни маҳв айлаб ботининг аро...
(You are wasting while being greedy
And burying the bud in your heart...)

There is the same meaning in the translation by Y. Shomansur too but it is difficult to say they are adequate. Comparing to the original one can see that they had been translated into Uzbek another language.

Барг ёзмай жувонмарг сенга истиқбол,
Исроф ва зикналик сенда ялакат...
(Before you are in leaf you are doomed to falling,





Both waste and greediness are embodied in you...)

There are a few inconsistencies between the original and the translation. The same could be said about the rhymes in the translations. Though W. Shakespeare had not been consistent with the classic forms of sonnet the rhymes in the original are very sonorous: increase, decease, eyes, lies etc. which cannot be said about the rhymes in the both translations. Nevertheless they are important as primary attempts.

Eventually the works in particular the sonnets by W. Shakespeare get more and more attractive for Uzbek poets and translators with their topicality and artistic sophistication. No doubt that fresh and more adequate translations will appear in future.

References:

1. Western European sonnet XII-XVII centuries. - Leningrad: LGU, 1988. - 405 p.
2. Foreign literature. Renaissance. Comp. B.Pureskiev. - Moscow: Education, 1976. -385 p.
3. Sonnets. William Shakespeare. Jamal Kamal. Tashkent: Vector press, 2009.
4. Mizrabova J.I. "Macbeth" translated by Jamal Kamal // Philology issues I. -Tashkent, 2016.
5. Mizrabova J.I. Uzbek translations of "Hamlet" // Uzbek problems of textual studies and source studies in philology. - Namangan, 2016





**DAVLAT ORGANLARI QARORLARI IJROSINI JAMOATCHILIK
TOMONIDAN NAZORAT QILISH TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH**

Meliyeva Nargiza Eshboyevna

DTPI o'qituvchi

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7026790>

Bilamizki davlat organlari samarali faoliyat yuritishida jamoatchilik nazorati muhim o'rin tutadi. Mazkur nazoratning davlat organlari xodimlari qonunga rioya etib, vazifa va majburiyatlarini mas'uliyat bilan ado etishida ta'sir doirasi yuqori. Xalq hokimiyatchiligi prinsipi Konstitutsiyamizning asosiy prinsiplaridan biridir. Jumladan, fuqarolar jamiyat va davlat ishlarini boshqarishda ishtirok etish huquqiga ega. Bu kabi ishtirok etish yo'llaridan biri – davlat organlari faoliyati ustidan jamoatchilik nazoratini amalga oshirishdir. Bu jihatlar 2018 yil 13 aprelda kuchga kirgan “Jamoatchilik nazorati to'g'risida”gi qonunda to'liq ochib berildi. Qonunning maqsadi davlat organlari va muassasalari faoliyati ustidan jamoatchilik nazoratini tashkil etish hamda amalga oshirish sohasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga solishdan iborat. Qonunni ishlab chiqish jarayonida milliy qonunchilik, huquqshunos olimlar hamda ekspertlarning fikrlari va xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi o'rganildi, jamoatchilik nazorati sohasidagi huquqni qo'llash amaliyoti tahlil qilindi. Jumladan, AQSh, Belgiya, Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya, Fransiya, Rossiya va Qozog'iston kabi mamlakatlarning jamoatchilik nazorati sohasidagi qonun hujjatlari to'liq o'rganilgan.

Dolzarbli: “Jamoatchilik nazorati to'g'risida”gi Qonun yurtdoshlarimizning mamlakatda kechayotgan islohotlarga daxldorlik hissini oshiradi. Jamoatchilik nazorati demokratiya va xalq hokimiyatchiligining muhim instituti hisoblanib, u davlat organlari faoliyati ustidan nazoratni amalga oshirish orqali fuqarolarning huquqlari hamda qonuniy manfaatlari muhofazasini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. U fuqarolarning huquqlari, erkinliklari va qonuniy manfaatlari muhofaza etilishini hamda qonun hujjatlari talablariga davlat organlari hamda ularning mansabdor shaxslari tomonidan og'ishmay rioya qilinishini, ular oldida turgan vazifalarning samarali bajarilishini ta'minlashga qaratilgani bilan ahamiyatlidir. Avvalambor, jamoatchilik nazorati faqatgina jamiyat uchun emas, balki davlat hokimiyati hamda boshqaruvi organlari faoliyatini samarali tashkil etishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Zero, jamoatchilik nazorati qonunlarning samarali ishlashini ta'minlashga, inson huquq va erkinliklarini hurmat qilish bilan birga, uni muhofaza etishga da'vat qiladi, davlat tuzilmalarining takomillashuvini ta'minlaydi. Bu esa pirovardida jamoatchilik nazorati orqali bugungi kunda o'ta



dolzarb hisoblanib kelinayotgan davlat organlari mansabdor shaxslarining javobgarligi hamda mas’uliyatini oshirishga zamin yaratadi.

Shuning uchun ham Harakatlar strategiyasini Faol tadbirkorlik, innovatsion g’oyalar va texnologiyalarni qo’llab-quvvatlash yilida amalga oshirishga oid Davlat dasturi asosida “Jamoatchilik nazorati to’g’risida”gi Qonun parlamentimiz quyi palatasi deputatlari tomonidan ishlab chiqilib, keng muhokamalardan so’ng qabul qilindi, Senat tomonidan ma’qullandi hamda Prezidentimiz imzolaganidan so’ng kecha matbuotda e’lon qilindi.

“Jamoatchilik nazorati to’g’risida”gi qonunda yana bir muhim qoida mustahkamlandiki, uni to’g’ri va samarali qo’llanishi kelgusida davlat va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari hamkorligini yanada rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Aynan siz aytgan jihatlarni nazarda tutmoqdaman. Agar, mazkur norma amalda to’g’ri va maqsadli qo’llansa, muayyan davlat organi rahbari o’z faoliyatini yaxshilash, unga chetdan baho berish maqsadida fuqarolik jamiyati institutlariga jamoatchilik nazoratini amalga oshirish yuzasidan tashabbus bilan chiqadi. Natijada o’z ishidagi ayrim kamchiliklar, qonuniy faoliyati davomida e’tibor qaratilishi lozim bo’lgan masalalar hamda foydalanilmagan imkoniyatlari haqida qo’shimcha ma’lumotlar olib, o’z faoliyatini yaxshilashga erishadi. Bu huquqiy norma o’z ahamiyatiga ko’ra, muayyan davlat organlari faoliyatini qonuniy asosda tashkil etishga, o’z vakolatlaridan samarali foydalanish va majburiyatlarni to’liq bajarish yo’lida yangi imkoniyatdir. Shu bilan birga, mohiyatan davlat organlari va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining o’zaro hamkorligini yanada kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Maqsadi: a)Jamoatchilik nazorati davlat nazoratidan farqli ravishda asosiy maqsadi, kimnidir jazolash emas, balki qabul qilinayotgan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda, dasturlarda jamoatchilik manfaatlari, fikrini hisobga oldirish, fuqarolarning huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlari, jamiyat manfaatlarining himoyasini, ijtimoiy va jamoatchilik manfaatlariga daxldor bo’lgan vazifalar va funksiyalarni, davlat xizmatlarini samarali ko’rsatilishini ta’minlash hisoblanadi.

b) Jamoatchilik nazorati natijalarini e’lon qilish chorasi ham rivojlangan demokratik davlatlar tajribasida qo’llaniladigan ijtimoiy-siyosiy ta’sir vositasi hisoblanib, tegishli mansabdor shaxslar faoliyati jamoatchilik orasida keng muhokamalarga, tanbehlarga sabab bo’ladi.

c) Huquq bo’lgan joyda majburiyat ham bo’ladi. Shu ma’noda jamoatchilik nazorati subyektlarining qonun hujjatlari talablariga, qonunda belgilangan, davlat organlarining faoliyati bilan bog’liq bo’lgan cheklovlariga rioya etish, davlat organlarining, ular mansabdor shaxslarining o’z vakolatlari doirasida



amalba oshiradigan faoliyatiga aralashmaslik, davlat organlarining faoliyat ko'rsatishi, shuningdek, mansabdor shaxslarning faoliyati uchun to'siqlar yaratmaslik, fuqarolarning sha'ni va qadr-qimmatini kamsitilishiga, ularning shaxsiy hayotiga aralashishga yo'l qo'ymaslik kabi majburiyatlari o'z ifodasini topgan. Qonunni qabul qilish ishning bir qismi, qolgani uning ijrosini ta'minlashdir. Qonunda ko'rsatib o'tilgan jamoatchilik nazorati shakllari, tomonlarning huquq va majburiyatlarini amalga oshirishning tashkiliy-huquqiy mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish zarur. Shu ma'noda, jamoatchilik nazorati samarali faoliyat ko'rsatishi uchun fuqarolik jamiyatining asosi bo'lgan o'rta sinf – mulkdorlar qatlami uyushishi, davlat hokimiyati organlari faoliyatida ochiqlik va shaffoflik keng ta'minlanishi, fuqarolar va davlat xizmatchilarida siyosiy-huquqiy ong va madaniyati talab darajasida bo'lmog'i zarur. Ayni paytda jamoatchilik nazorati orqali fuqarolar fikr-mulohazalarining ijtimoiy hayotdagi ta'sirchanligi ortadi, davlat kelajagiga befarq bo'lmagan va ijtimoiy faol aholi qatlami shakllanib boradi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, mamlakatda islohotlarning yanada samarali olib borilishini ta'minlaydi. Davlat hokimiyati hamda boshqaruvi organlari jamoatchilikning ishonchi va ko'magida o'z faoliyatini yanada samarali tashkil etish imkoniga ham ega bo'ladi.

Xulosa o'rnida ta'kidlash joizki, mazkur Qonun davlat organlari hamda mansabdor shaxslari faoliyati samaradorligini yanada oshirishga, eng muhimi, bevosita fuqarolar huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlarini muhofaza etish mexanizmining yanada takomillashuviga xizmat qiladi. Bu esa "Kuchli davlatdan — kuchli fuqarolik jamiyati sari" tamoyilining amalda qaror topishini ta'minlaydi. Jamoatchilik nazorati odatda professional, tizimli, maxsus malaka talab qiladigan, ixtisoslashgan nazorat hisoblanmaydi. Mazkur nazorat ijtimoiy-siyosiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jamoatchilik nazorati boshqa nazorat turlaridan o'zining subyektlari bilan farqlanadi. Jamoatchilik nazoratining qonuniy asoslari yaratilgan jamiyatning davlat bilan o'zaro samarali aloqasini ta'minlashda muhim asos bo'ldi. Bu odamlarning kayfiyati, mamlakatda kechayotgan o'zgarishlarga munosabatini aniqlash, jamiyatda manfaatlar muvozanatini ta'minlash g'oyasini izchil amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi.



TIBBIYOT SOHASIDA FIZIKA VA ASTRONOMIYANING O'RNI

Najmiddinova Guzalxon Tuxtash qizi

Jizzax viloyati Zafarobod tumani 1-IDUMning fizika

va astronomiya fani o'qituvchisi

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7026796>

Anotatsiya: Mazkur maqola mamlakatimiz va jahon tibbiyotida fizika va astronomiyaning taraqqiyo, zamon talabiga mos yangi modellari yaratilishi va amaliyotga tadbiq etish choralari xususida so'z yuritiladi. Ushbu yo'nalishlarning qisqacha tarixi va bugungi kundagi bu sohalarga berilayotgan imkoniyatlar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: model, fizika, tibbiyot, kimyo, sun'iy intellekt (SI), optimallashtirish, modellashtirish, axborot, kommunikasiya, Avitsenna, Astronomik jadval.

Barchamiz bilamizki, fan — dunyo xaqidagi bilimlar sistemasi, ijtimoiy ong shakllaridan biri. Fanda yangi bilimlarni egallash bilan bog'liq faoliyatni ham, bu faoliyatning mahsuli — olamning ilmiy, manzarasi asosini tashkil etuvchi bilimlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi, inson bilimlarining ayrim sohalarni ifodalaydi.

O'zbekiston hududida qadim zamonlardan beri fan va madaniyat rivojlanib kelayotgan davlatdir. Xususan, astronomiya, matematika, fizika, tibbiyot, kimyo, tarix, falsafa, tilshunoslik, adabiyotshunoslik kabi fanlar va haykaltaroshlik, to'qimachilik, kulolchilik, shishasozlik va boshqa kasblar keng rivojlangan. Hozir O'zbekiston olimlari uzoq o'tmish mutafakkirlari qoldirgan ilmiy merosni faol o'rganib, o'zlarining yangi kashfiyotlari bilan fanni boyitgan holda jahon fani rivojiga munosib hissa qo'shmoqdalar.

IX-X asrlarda O'rta Osiyo (butun Markaziy Osiyo) zamonaviy akademiyalarga o'xshash ilk ilmiy muassasa va jamiyatlar tashkil etila boshlagan Sharqdagi yirik ilmiy va madaniy markazlardan biriga aylandi.

XI asrda Urganch Xorazm poytaxti, obod, yuksak madaniyatga ega shahar bo'lgan. Xorazmshoh Abul Abbos ibn Ma'mun madaniyat va ilmga qiziquvchan hukmdor bo'lgani uchun olimlar, shoirlar, musiqachilar, xattotlar, arxitektor va rassomlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlagan. Urganchdagi Xorazmshohlar saroyida tibbiyot xodimi Abu Ali ibn Sino (Avitsenna), aniq fanlar vakili Abu Rayhon Beruniy, tarixchi ibn Miskavayx, matematik Abu Nasr ibn Iroq, faylasuf Abu Saxl Masixiy, tabib ibn Xammar va boshqa Sharq mutafakkirlari, qomusiy olimlar xizmat qilishgan. Musulmon Sharqdagi birinchi akademiya – “Baytul Hikmat”ni yer meridiani uzunligi darajasini o'lchashda qatnashgan mashhur matematik al-Xorazmiy (783-850) boshqargan. Astrolyabiya (usturlob) qurish haqidagi asar, “Kitob aljabr val muqobala”, dunyodagi ilk “Astronomik jadval”lardan biri hamda qator ilmiy risolalar – “Hind hisobi haqida risola”,





“Quyosh soatlari haqida risola”, “Musiqqa haqida risola” va boshqa ilmiy ishlar uning qalamiga mansub. Al-Xorazmiy birinchi bo‘lib qator algebraik tenglamalarni yechdi, birinchi bo‘lib sonlar qatoriga yangi “nol” sonini kiritdi, bu sonlar nazariyasini kengaytirdi va manfiy sonlarga o‘tish imkonini berdi. Shu muvaffaqiyatlari uchun matematikaning yangi bo‘limi al-Xorazmiy sharafiga “algebra” deb atalgan. Al-Xorazmiyning mashhur “Kitob al-jabr van-muqobala” (Tiklash va qarama-qarshi qo‘yish haqidagi kitobi) da algebra ilk bor matematikaning mustaqil sohasi sifatida qaraladi. Zamonaviy kibernetikaning asosiy tushunchasi, uning zaruriy asoslaridan biri “algoritm” etimologik jihatdan al-Xorazmiyning ismi bilan bog‘liq. Urganchda o‘ziga xos akademiya – “Bilimdonlar uyi” tashkil qilingan edi, unda astronomiya, falsafa, matematika, tibbiyot bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazilgan. Lekin bu holat Urganchda 1017-yilda Mahmud G‘aznaviy Xorazmni istilo qilgunicha saqlanib qoldi.

Shunday qilib Sharqda, xususan, O‘rta Osiyoda, ilmiy faoliyatni akademiya shaklida tashkil qilish an‘anaga aylandi va Urganchdagi akademiya o‘xshash muassasalar keyingi asrlarda ham yaratilgan (tuzilgan). Samarqandda akademiya Mirzo Muhammad Tarag‘ay Ulug‘bek tomonidan XV asrda tashkil etilgan. Akademiya qoshida observatoriya, o‘sha davrning boy kutubxonasi va oliy o‘quv yurti – madrasa bo‘lgan. Madrasada diniy fanlar bilan bir qatorda matematika, geometriya, astronomiya, tibbiyot, geografiya va boshqa dunyoviy ilmlar o‘qitilgan. Ulug‘bekning akademiyasida mashhur olimlar – Qozizoda Rumiy, G‘iyosiddin Jamshid al-Koshiy va Ali Qushchi dars bergan, o‘tkaziladigan tadqiqot sohalari ham ularning yo‘nalishlariga mos bo‘lgan. Samarqanddagi Ulug‘bek akademiyasi matematika, astronomiya va geografiya fanlarining yuksalishiga salmoqli hissa qo‘shdi.

IX-XV asrlarda aniq va tabiiy fanlar (matematika, astronomiya, geodeziya, mineralogiya, tibbiyot, dorishunoslik va boshqa) tez sur‘atlarda rivojlana boshladi. Platon, Aristotel, Gippokrat, Galen, Arximed, Ptolomey, Yevklid va boshqa buyuk mutafakkirlarning asarlari arab tiliga tarjima qilindi. Muhammad al-Xorazmiy, Ahmad al-Farg‘oniy, Abu Nasr Farobiy, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Mahmud Koshg‘ariy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Nasriddin Tusiy, Qozizoda Rumiy, Jamshid Koshiy, Mirzo Ulug‘bek, Ali Qushchi va Sharqning boshqa olimlarining ilmiy tadqiqotlari darajasi ba‘zi sohalarda boshqa mamlakatlarning mutafakkirlari ancha keyin o‘tkazgan izlanishlar natijalaridan yuqori edi. Abu Rayxon Beruniy tarix, xronologiya, farmakologiya, mineralogiya, astronomiya, matematika bo‘yicha asarlar yozdi, Yerda yangi qit‘a borligini nazariy jihatdan asoslab, hisoblab chiqdi va jahon tan olgan ko‘plab masalalarni yechdi. Ko‘plab



tadqiqotchilar Urganchdagi akademiyaning tashkil qilinishini shaharga Abu Rayhon Beruniyning tashrifi va uzoq vaqt ishlagani bilan bog'lashadi.

Xuddi shu paytda bu yerda O'rta Osiyoning buyuk olimi – Abu Ali ibn Sino ishlagan. Ibn Sino haqiqatdan qomusiy olim – tabiatshunos, tibbiyot xodimi, astronom, matematik, musiqashunos, yozuvchi va shoirdir. U Avitsenna nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan. Ibn Sino faoliyatini anglatuvchi ibora – “Madadi Sino” - Yevropa tillariga moslashtirilib, fandagi yo'nalishni bildiruvchi “Meditcina” sifatida o'zlashtirilgan. XVIII asrning mashhur tabiatshunos olimi Karl Linkey ibn Sinoning botanikadagi xizmatlarini yuksak baholab doim yashil nodir o'simliklardan biriga uning ismini berdi. Ibn Sino 400 dan ortiq asar yozgan, shulardan 240 tasi bizning kunlarimizgacha yetib kelgan. Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Sharqshunoslik institutida olimning 50 dan ortiq asarlari va bir qator ularga yozilgan sharhlar saqlanadi. Bu asarlar orasida olim ijodining toji hisoblanmish besh jildlik “Al qonun fit tib” (“Tib ilmi qonunlari”) ham bor. Bu asar o'z davrida tibbiyot fani darajasini juda yuqori ko'tardi, ibn Sino vafotidan yuz yil o'tgach G'arbiy Yevropa mamlakatlarida keng tan olindi. XII asrda “Tib ilmi qonunlari” lotin tiliga tarjima qilindi va qo'lyozmadayoq tarqalib ketdi. Bu asar 1493-yilda Venetsiyada lotincha tarjimada nashr qilindi va yuz yil mobaynida 16 marta chop etildi. Osiyo va Yevropaning barcha mashhur o'quv yurtlarida 500 yil tibbiyot mana shu asar asosida o'qitildi. Ushbu bebaho tib qonunlari hozirgi kunda ham o'z ilmiy ahamiyatini yo'qotmagan.

Buyuk ajdodlarimizning ilmiy an'alarini munosib davom ettirgan holda, XX asrning 40-yillaridan boshlab O'zbekistonda fizika fanini rivojlantirish jarayonida nufuzli ilmiy maktablar tashkil etildi, ularning vakillari xalqaro mukofotlarga sazovor bo'ldi va xorijiy akademiyalar a'zolari bo'lib saylandi. Eng muhim ilmiy yo'nalishlarni shakllantirishda Fanlar akademiyasining taniqli ilmiy maktablar yaratgan atoqli fiziklari muhim o'rin tutdi. Mamlakatimiz fizika maktabi qattiq jismlar fizikasi, atom yadrosi fizikasi, yarim o'tkazgichlar fizikasi, lazer fizikasi va issiqlik fizikasi sohalarida jahon ilm-faniga ulkan hissa qo'shdi.

Bugungi kunda ta'lim muassasalarida fizika fanini o'qitish sifatini oshirish, ta'lim jarayoniga zamonaviy o'qitish uslublarini joriy qilish, iqtidorli o'quvchilarni saralash, mehnat bozoriga raqobatbardosh mutaxassislarni tayyorlash, ilmiy tadqiqot va innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirish hamda amaliy natijadorlikka yo'naltirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

“Fizika va astronomiyaning tadqiqot yo'nalishlari” fanini o'qitishdan maqsad – talabalarda, bo'lajak fizika o'qituvchisiga zarur bo'lgan darajada: makro va Mikro dunyo hodisalarini nazariy jihatdan asoslash, ular orasidagi farqni bilish,





mikro. Dunyo jarayonlarini chuqur tasavvur qila olish, mikro dunyodagi hodisalarni yaxshi tasavvur qila olish orqali dunyoqarashini kengaytirish va fan bo'yicha nazariy bilim, ko'nikma va malaka shakllantirishdir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Mirziyoyev Shavkat Miromonovich. Erkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti lavozimiga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag'ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatalarining qo'shma majlisidagi nutq / Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2016. - 56 b.
2. Umumiy fizika kursidan masalalar to'plami. M.S.Sedrik tahriri ostida Toshkent.: O'qituvchi. 1992 y.
3. Sattorov A. Ma'lumotlar bazasini boshqarish tizimsi. T.:Fan va texnologiya,2006





ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD CONTRACT IN THE SPHERE OF LAW. (THESIS)

Jamshid Abdullaev

Independent doctoral candidate
of the University of Public Security,
“Excellent employee of justice” of
Republic of Uzbekistan.

Email:jamshidb003fb@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7026860>

Today although laws related to the field of family law have been adopted in most of the countries of the world, because of the lack of regulation of surrogate motherhood, we are facing problematic social and legal relations.

The most important issue of society's life is the well-being of the family. The legality of surrogate motherhood contracts is one of the most topical and complex issues in family and civil law. The practice of surrogate motherhood contract is gradually becoming acceptable both theoretically and practically in the USA, Russia, Central Asia and other countries of the world.

Nowadays, as can be seen from the above source, it is becoming urgent to give legal solutions to the issue of surrogate motherhood contract in the legal society of the theoretical and practical aspects. After all, there are enough problematic social and legal relations related to unregulated surrogate motherhood in everyday life.

We know that in the current national legislation, the contract is a legal form that allows for the regulation of various social relations between the parties. The limits of the actions that can be performed, as well as the consequences of non-fulfillment by the parties to the contract, should be indicated in the contract. In practice, today the contract is considered one of the most convenient forms of regulating the behavior of the parties. The main reason for this is that in the legal field, parties can agree on any terms and demand a specially agreed upon result. The legal regulation of contracts manifest in the order of their conclusion and the fulfillment of their obligations by the parties, as well as in the responsibility for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of such obligations. Therefore, the legal drafting of the contract to express the rights and obligations of the parties to the surrogate motherhood contract serves as a guarantee of the rights of the parties. To date, the surrogate motherhood contract between a surrogate mother and genetic parents for the birth of a child has not been directly and fully established in civil law. In this regard, the question arises as to which type of civil contract the contract on surrogate motherhood belongs. In





most countries of the world, due to the adoption of laws related to the field of family law, such problematic socio-legal relations are not encountered.

In some foreign countries, based on these features of the contract, a surrogate motherhood contract is concluded.

However, the recognition of the practice of surrogacy and the intense global debate about its ethical, social and economic aspects highlight the legal silence on this issue in most jurisdictions. But the legal silence on this issue does not prevent the implementation of the surrogate motherhood program in practice. On the contrary, surrogate motherhood creates a number of problematic socio-legal relations.

Today, relying on the opinions of foreign scientists, it should be emphasized that the above-mentioned legal silence is a source of uncertainty in some countries, and the practice of surrogate motherhood is one of the last options for becoming parents. There are many moral and legal difficulties that prevent people from living as a healthy family.

As a result, disputes related to these legal difficulties are repeatedly referred to the courts of these countries. However, unfortunately, the courts are not provided with consistent and comprehensive legal documents and measures to successfully resolve conflict situations related to the practice of surrogate motherhood. The process of analysis of existing general jurisdiction laws in foreign experience shows that the most common attitude is a policy of complete disregard for the practice of surrogacy.

With the emergence of a conflicting situation during the surrogacy program, the parties turn to the court authorities in each individual case to ensure the legality of the surrogacy contract and the fulfillment of the terms of the contract by the parties. As a result, the resolution of these disputes is left to the discretion of the judicial authorities.

In our opinion, the main goal of our research on surrogate motherhood is to convey to the scientific community the importance of full recognition of the surrogate motherhood contract, which is currently an urgent social and legal need and has not yet been considered in our legislation.

It should be noted that in order to determine the applicable legal norms, it is necessary to classify the nature of the relations that arise.

A surrogate motherhood contract includes terms that can be regulated by family and civil law. It can be noted that the contract of surrogate motherhood, although it is close to the contract of service in its essence, but due to its nature,





it is independent and is not included in the norms of the Civil Code of Uzbekistan which is an unnamed (untypical) type of contract with character.

In many countries where there is a surrogacy contract, its form is not indicated, because the surrogate motherhood contract is not classified as a separate, independent type of contract. In practice, in our opinion, the conclusion of a surrogate motherhood contract in written form certified by a notary is a reasonable and acceptable solution.

The need to legalize the mandatory written form of the surrogate motherhood contract is evidenced by the fact that the contract acquires both personal and confidential significance. In addition, the surrogate motherhood contract creates additional obligations of the parties within the contract. In our opinion, if the terms of the contract are not confirmed in writing, it is very likely that the parties will face a problem situation due to the lack of agreement on any of the terms orally.

In addition, if the parties do not conclude a notarized written agreement, there is a risk that the parties will not have sufficient information about the scope of the services to be received, their content, etc. In practice, the absence of a written contract on surrogate motherhood affects the scope of services to the parties, their rights and obligations to each other, the terms of termination of the contract, as well as many conditions related to the implementation of various procedures and does not allow the factors to be specified in detail. At this point, in our opinion, the need to present the notarized form of the surrogacy contract to the parties as a solution to the problem is absolutely justified. Another aspect, in our opinion, is that the notarial confirmation of the surrogate motherhood contract provides an opportunity to determine the true will of the parties and increase the strength of the family institution in society.

Thus, identifying the parties to this agreement is a key step in the surrogate motherhood contract. First of all, it should be noted that there are two views on this matter.

According to the first theory, two parties participate in the surrogate motherhood contract. Since the surrogate motherhood contract is similar to the fee-for-service contract in many respects, the surrogate mother is appointed as the executor of the contract, and the genetic parent is the customer or customer of the services. According to another theory, in addition to the surrogate mother and genetic parents, the surrogate motherhood contract also includes a third party - a medical organization. According to experts, without the participation of the medical organization, the obligations of the parties under the contract on





surrogate motherhood cannot be properly fulfilled. Because, within the framework of the surrogate motherhood program, the need and obligation to conduct a medical examination of the parties, as well as the fact that the introduction of assisted reproductive technologies should be carried out and legally strengthened in a specialized medical organization.

Many experts in this field strongly recommend concluding a bilateral surrogate motherhood contract between the surrogate mother and the genetic parents. They believe that a successful surrogacy course, the outcome of the surrogacy program depends mainly on a quality and qualified surrogate motherhood contract. In this matter, in our opinion, the more complete all the details of the contract are, the less likely the parties will abuse their rights. In addition, the procedure for the use of assisted reproductive technologies, the prohibition of their use and the limitation of their use, spouses and surrogate mothers have been informed in writing, and their acceptance of these conditions means their consent to participate in the surrogacy program.

From this we can conclude that the first step in concluding a surrogate motherhood contract is to inform the parties of their full rights and obligations in the appropriate manner. In the next stages, the parties will sign the various protocols provided by the legal documents and provided by the above-mentioned medical organization, undergo medical examination by surrogate mothers and future parents, and give consent to the next stage. After that, as with the conclusion of any other civil legal contract, the parties must agree and sign the terms of the surrogate motherhood contract, as well as fulfill all their obligations under this contract in the appropriate manner.

Today there is no consensus on the legal formalization of relations for the implementation of the program. Some believe that it is necessary to conclude a tripartite agreement between genetic parents, a surrogate mother and a medical institution and it is advisable to develop standard forms.

In conclusion, the following arguments should be noted:

First, because there are no legal requirements for surrogate motherhood contracts, many abuses are committed by both surrogate mothers and genetic parents. In this regard, it is important to clearly regulate the rights and obligations of the parties to the surrogacy contract, as well as issues of liability for non-compliance.

Secondly, since the surrogacy program is associated with many natural risks, it is necessary to protect the legally guaranteed rights of the contract parties in the surrogate motherhood contract.





Thirdly, in our opinion, the surrogate motherhood contract is aimed at legal protection of the unborn child, which is the most important condition and product of the implementation of the surrogate motherhood program.

References:

- 1.Jill Mequin. Problems of the legal status of subjects of relations in the field of surrogate motherhood // Modern law. 2008. No. 1.
- 2.Sarah Mortazavi, It Takes a Village to Make a Child: Creating Guidelines for International Surrogacy, 100 GEO. L.J. 2249, 2250 (2012).
- 3.Waltz, J.R. Thigpen, C.R., Genetic Screening and Counseling: The Legal and Ethical Issues, Northwestern University Law Review
- 4.A Aivar L.K. Legal protection of surrogate motherhood // Lawyer. 2006. No. 3.
- 5.Mayfat A.V. "Surrogate motherhood" and other forms of reproductive activity// Legal World. 2000. No. 2.





ПОЛЬЗА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ

Хидоятова Гульноза Умедуллаевна

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7026876>

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы пользы экологической одежды.

Ключевые слова: Экологическая одежда, пошив, экологическая ткань, дизайнер, мир моды, гармония, фэшн-индустрия.



Экомода — не просто модный тренд. Волна популярности экологической моды захлестнула весь мир. Я попыталась разобраться, что же такое «экомода» и чем отличается мода для зеленых и от остальной фэшн-индустрии. Экологическая мода способствует более здоровому образу жизни, гармонии с окружающей средой и миром. Вещи, произведенные из экологически чистых материалов и субстанций, должны соответствовать принципам «Гринписа». Например. Изделия, которые были сделаны без использования кожи или тканей животного происхождения. Например, обувь и сумки из растительной кожи, которая производится из резины или искусственных материалов, вместо шкур животных или древесного происхождения.

Вот несколько примеров натуральных материалов: био-хлопок — его собирают вручную, не подвергая химической обработке; лен — его считают благородным материалом; натуральный шелк — его считают благородным материалом; чистая шерсть — при сборке экологически чистым путем, отлично удерживает тепло и обогревает в холода; джут — его выращивают без удобрений и производят прекрасную ткань, приятную на ощупь; бамбук — его перерабатывают в волокна натуральным путем, он способен поглощать запах и влагу.

Более подробно о материалах, о веществах, употребляемых при замене красителей, о стандартах экологически чистого производства одежды, я расскажу вам в следующих статьях. Натуральная одежда набирает популярность. «Спрос будет!» — убеждают эксперты. «Сырье для





тканей выращено в экологических биохозяйствах, во время производства не использовались генетически модифицированные продукты и химикаты для борьбы с насекомыми», — вместо того, чтобы размещать на этикетке похожую информацию, ставится соответствующий значок «биотовар». Ведь все большее количество людей теперь читают не только состав продуктов питания, но одежды и обуви. Натуральная ткань, убеждают экологи, не препятствует дыханию кожи, защищая ее от вреда, который могут причинить синтетические материалы или пестициды. Однако и стоимость товаров с гарантией «без ГМО» выше традиционной.

Частица «био» означает, что ткань не просто натуральная, но и сырье, из которого она произведена, выращено без использования химикатов. Последующая обработка также должна быть безвредной для окружающей среды. Поэтому цена исходного продукта более высокая. Отметка «эко» свидетельствует о том, что товары произведены исключительно из натуральных материалов. Лозунг — «Не вредить себе и окружающей среде!» — стал общеевропейским. Натуральную обувь, одежду и аксессуары известных домов моды теперь можно приобрести даже в частных магазинчиках. Это воззвание активно поддерживают медиа, которые постоянно информируют население о том, какие последствия могут нанести окружающей среде вредные товары. Мировые медиагиганты охотно размещают на собственных сайтах каталоги экологически безопасной продукции.

Экологическую моду еще называют этической, так как она производится в согласии с природой — с этическим отношением к людям и окружающей среде. Сразу появились новые термины, которые плотно вошли в нашу эпоху. Рассмотрим каждый в отдельности. Organic. Органические, натуральные волокна, выращенные без пестицидов и других токсичных материалов, сохраняя здоровье людей и окружающую среду. Без химии. При производстве экологической одежды не должны использоваться химические красители и отбеливатели. Hand Made — творческая реализация посредством ручной работы. Это вязание, вышивание, шитье... и многое другое. Recycled. Все, что было сделано из уже существующих или переработанных материалов, ткани, металла или волокна. Старые изделия могут быть перешиты, переделаны на новые.

Vintage/Second- Hand. Винтаж — это общий термин для одежды, созданной в период с 1920 по 1975 год, которая может быть актуальна и в настоящее время. Тем не менее, этот термин часто используют и для





поддержанной одежды или для одежды секонд-хенд. Мода — (фр. mode, от лат. modus — мера, образ, способ, правило, предписание) — временное господство определённого стиля в какой-либо сфере жизни или культуры. Определяет стиль или тип одежды, идей, поведения, этикета, образа жизни, искусств, литературы, кухни, архитектуры, развлечений и т. д., который популярен в обществе в определённый период времени. Понятие моды часто обозначает самую непрочную и быстро проходящую популярность. Неотъемлемый атрибут моды — погоня за новизной, часто иллюзорной. Если явление или предмет, будучи модным какой-либо отрезок времени, теряет новизну в глазах окружающих, то становится старомодным.

На нынешнем этапе жизни, мы все больше загрязняем окружающую среду и мир вокруг нас, и нано технологии поглощают мир нам все более и более. И придумывать уже особо нечего, поэтому дизайнеры начинают прибегать к забытому старому ... «40 году, 60 году» В эти хорошо зарождались и развивались мода и рукоделие. Открывались частные ателье и т.д. Hand-made стал современен. Изделия, сделанные своими руками, например вышивка, которые сохраняют исконные традиции. Так же, одежда, сшитая на заказ. Таким образом, вы получаете качественное изделие и будете носить его долго, в отличие от массовой моды, которая часто оказывается одноразовой, дешево выглядящей и качеством не оправдывающей цены.

«Био», что же это значит?

Сначала появились био-продукты (то есть органическая, чистая еда), потом — био-косметика, содержащая только натуральные ингредиенты. Настала очередь био-моды. Ее появление было неизбежным. И теперь, когда био-мода заявила о себе, интерес к ней постоянно растет. Так что же означает био? Самое главное — это отсутствие в продуктах каких бы то ни было химических добавок, красителей, либо генетически модифицированных веществ. Кроме того, если речь идет о животноводческой продукции, то правила «экологической чистоты» автоматически переносятся на корма домашних животных и условия их содержания. Допустим, яйца или мясо кур, выращенных в промышленных инкубаторах, никогда не смогут получить био-сертификации.

Выбирайте био-одежду. Еще совсем недавно одежда из био-материалов была интересна ограниченному кругу людей. Ее не задумываясь называли устаревшей, ведь зачастую модели были далеки от





современных тенденций. Однако произошло изменение сознания. И теперь натуральная одежда стала модной, эстетичной и современной. Носят натуральную одежду осмысленно, то есть, будучи убежденным, что одежда не содержит никаких опасных для человека и природы веществ, так как она сделаны из 100% натурального материала.

Культ натуральности не признает никаких химических добавок, био-одежда абсолютно не загрязняет окружающую среду, в отличие от вещей из синтетических тканей, которая наносит вред природе и здоровью человека.

К тому же, одежда из натуральных тканей позволяет коже легче дышать. Абсолютное отсутствие вредных веществ позволяет носить натуральную одежду, не опасаясь аллергии. Одежда — это наша вторая кожа, соответственно выбор надо делать разумно. Материал должен быть натуральным и благородным, он защитит нашу кожу от вреда, который могут причинить синтетические материалы и пестициды.

Также сейчас дизайнеры и фирмы, производящие экологическую одежду стали производить одежду с лечебным эффектом.

К примеру: платье, сотканное из волокон морских водорослей. Женское бельё с ионами серебра и многое другое.

Водоросли, как известно, богаты минералами, микроэлементами, полезными жирами и витаминами. Поэтому подобный материал, говорят производители, сродни лекарству для кожи: он может защищать ее от вредных внешних воздействий, а также снимать воспаления. Кроме того, нередко ткань SeaCell обогащают серебром: к антимикробному действию добавляется еще и потрясающая фактура.

При контакте этого материала с кожей активизируются кровообращение и регенерация клеток.. Чаще всего из этого уникального материала производят нижнее белье. Платье ганноверских дизайнеров произвело на «Зеленой недели» настоящий фурор.

«Ткань из волокон морских водорослей очень приятна на ощупь. Носить ее тоже одно удовольствие. » Биологическая и этническая одежда — не одно и тоже !!!!! Био-одежда делается только из натуральных волокон, которые выращиваются, обрабатываются и красятся без применения химических продуктов, вредных для окружающей среды. При выращивании растений, из которых потом будут делать био-материал, используются только натуральные удобрения, и не применяются генетически модифицированные продукты. Собираются эти растения только ручным





способом без сельскохозяйственной техники. Такое обращение безопасно и для природы и для здоровья работников.

Для того чтобы человек мог удостовериться в экологической чистоте покупаемой им одежды, были созданы несколько маркировок, например Биологический контроль Текстиля ЭкоСер (EcoCert). Ярлык с такой маркировкой крепится к одежде.

Название «этническая одежда» означает, что одежда была сделана с уважением природы и прав человека. Когда говорят об этнических тканях, имеют в виду ткани, созданные работниками, чья заработная плата, расписание и условия работы соответствует нормам. Этническая торговля следует декларации Международной организации труда. Этническая одежда бережно относится к природе, используемые в ней сырье и вещества уменьшают вредное воздействие на природу. Такая одежда пропагандирует социальные и природоохранные ценности.

Экологическая(био) одежда и здоровый образ жизни- как это? Сейчас всё больше людей, видя, что леса вырубают, машин становится всё больше, воздух становится всё грязнее, начинают задумываться о «правильном образе жизни». Они начинают следить за своим питанием, не употребляя пищу, в состав которой входят вредные красители и консерванты. Они чаще пытаются выехать за город, в горы, на рыбалку, чтобы хоть как-то давать своему организму отдохнуть,но почему никто не задумывается о том, что одежда, которую они носят, тоже не должна наносить вред их организму. Экологически чистая одежда — это не просто дань моде, но еще и слагаемое, без которого здоровый образ жизни не мыслим! Мы спросили об этом одну из участниц "Зелёной недели"(это самая известная международная агропромышленная выставка, о ней будет одна из следующих статей), и вот что она ответила нам, примеряя костюм:

«Когда я первый раз померила этот костюм, чтобы посмотреть, подходит ли мне и хорошо ли он на мне сидит, я сразу почувствовала большую разницу в качестве ткани. Одежду мы носим на теле и наша кожа всегда замечает, натуральные это ткани или искусственные. Но в эпоху массовой продукции, как мне кажется, мы разучились ценить качество. Сейчас так много продается одежды, выполненной из искусственных материалов. Поэтому, это ужасно. Мы должны возвращаться к природе, к тому, что она нам предлагает. И здесь я имею в виду не только растительное сырье, но и





цвета, формы одежды. Растительное сырье — сейчас это очень актуально. Нужно стремиться избегать „химию“. Ведь это сказывается на качестве жизни».

Список литературы:

1. MacFarquhar, Neil Oscar night dress put Elie Saab on the map (англ.). SFGATE (5 мая 2002). Дата обращения: 15 декабря 2020.
2. Putz, Ulrik Libanons Designer Elie Saab: Mission Mode (нем.) (недоступная ссылка). Spiegel Online (2 ноября 2007). Дата обращения: 24 февраля 2013. Архивировано 14 октября 2008 года.
3. MacFarquhar, Neil. An unlikely couturier from an unlikely 'Paris' (27 апреля 2002). Архивировано 21 июля 2019 года. Дата обращения 3 апреля 2021.
4. Elie Saab (недоступная ссылка). The Fashion Model Directory. Дата обращения: 24 февраля 2013. Архивировано 22 апреля 2016 года.
5. Elie Saab (недоступная ссылка). Vogue Australia. Дата обращения: 24 февраля 2013. Архивировано 19 февраля 2017 года.





FAMILY-MARRIAGE RELATIONS, PERIODS OF CRISIS IN THE FAMILY

Avezov Olmos Ravshanovich¹

Associate Professor of
olmosavezov85@gmail.com

Shavkatova Shakhnoza Pulot qizi²

Student of the Faculty of Pedagogy
shahnozashavkatova20@gmail.com

¹Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

²Bukhara State University

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7030488>

ANNOTATION

The article contains information about the family and the relationship between husband and wife in the family. Information about the stages of crisis in the family, the causes of crises is given. The importance of the couple's relationship in the strength of the family is highlighted.

Key words: Family, crisis, marriage, homeostasis, destructive system, constructive system.

Introduction:

Family is a unique social unit, based on the union of husband and wife, kinship relations, unity of domestic life, moral and legal responsibility and upbringing of children by parents established by society, and children's own parents. has certain obligations. The basis of this relationship is the husband-wife relationship. Therefore, in all the developed countries of the world, special attention is paid to studying the characteristics and condition of husband-wife relations, which are the main link of the system of marriage-family relations, in the work related to solving and researching marriage-family problems. Because the correct organization of the relationship between these two members of the family is the basis for good interpersonal relations between other members of the family, for a positive psychological environment to prevail in the family, and for the successful performance of the family's social functions in front of society. and vice versa, deterioration of relations between husband and wife can lead to deterioration of interpersonal relations between other members of the family

The main part

Marriage - in the development of family relations, the mutual relations of husband and wife, the positivity of these relations, mutual understanding of the spouses, emotional aspirations for each other, respect for each other, their satisfaction with their marriage, and the strength of the family, etc. are important psychological factors.





Crisis (Greek krisis - a place where a solution is returned) is a crisis, a breakdown of discipline in a quiet place, a difficult transition period, a sudden strong excitement in something, a strong difficulty in something. A crisis situation is a situation of both emotional and mental stress, a situation that requires a big change from a person and others in a short period of time.

A family crisis is a situation in the family environment, characterized by a disciplinary disruption in the homeostatic process, and disappointment in managing the family. It becomes impossible to solve a new difficult situation with the old used methods. During the family crisis, two potential systems can be developed for the future development of the family:

1. Destructive - leading to disciplinary breakdown in family relations and endangering its existence;
2. It includes the use of potential opportunities in the transition of the constructive (constructive) family to a new level;

The period of family crisis is the most difficult moment that happens between every husband and wife. During this period, it is the main task for the husband and wife not to forget that there will always be resentment, unrest, tears, nervousness and reconciliation with everyone and that this is transitory. It is necessary for both husband and wife to remember that everyone has this period and should not forget its transience, the main task should be to get out of the mill of the crisis safely and whole. But this is not a simple task and not everyone can do it. Whoever succeeds in this will start a long and happy career as in fairy tales

Results and discussion

As a result of the observed experiences and studies, several stages of the family crisis were studied. These are the following:

1. The first crisis - pregnancy and childbirth;
2. The second crisis - the child's speech;
3. The third crisis - when the child begins to communicate with others and establish a relationship, that is, he goes to school and kindergarten.
4. The fourth crisis - the child reaches adolescence;
5. The fifth crisis - when the child grows up and leaves the family;
6. The sixth crisis - the child's marriage (appearance of the bride or groom in the house);
7. The seventh crisis - . the beginning of the period of climax (menstruation) in a woman's life;
8. Eighth crisis - decline of sexual activity in men;





9. The ninth crisis - turning parents into grandparents;

10. The tenth crisis is the death of one of the spouses.

According to statistics, marriage breakdowns occur a lot after 1 year of marriage.

CONCLUSION:

It should be noted that family crises, like the crises of youth, are repeated in everyone. But getting out of this crisis and going through it is manifested in different ways for everyone. The positive impact of the crisis depends on the strength of the couple's relationship and their will power. The family is the foundation of the society, it is in the hands of the members of this family to make it beautiful and meaningful.

References:

- 1.G.Corey. Theory and Practice of Group Counseling. Brooks/Cole Publishing Company 2005
- 2.K.Nelson-Jones. The theory and practice of counseling. Cassell, 1995
- 3.U.M. Roziyev "Psychological consultation and psychocorrection"
- 4.G'.Shoumarov "Family Psychology"
- 5.Z.Ibodullayev "Medical psychology"
- 6.Vasila Karimova "Family Psychology"
- 7.<http://www.ziyo.net>
- 8.<http://www.koob.ru/news>
- 9.www.academic.ru
- 10.<http://www.bookap.by.ru>
- 11.<http://psylib.org.ua/index.html>





ISSUANCE OF ADS ON SITES

Dadakhan Raimbayev

Karakalpak State University

Karakalpak philology and journalism

student of the 4th stage of the faculty

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7030956>

Annotation: this article is written about marketing in online journalism, about business planning using advertising policies.

Keywords: online, advertising, marketing, internet, business:

One of the main components of editorial management and the conditions for its success is marketing. Marketing is understood as the study of the market for online publications and the determination of the place of their publication in it, the study of the opinions of the audience of readers and the activities of competitors. Special specialists marketers are engaged in Marketing activities. They are led by a marketing manager whose activities are journalism aware must be a professional who understands the demands of a market economy well. The first and most important task of a marketer is to research the audience in which he operates. They also include information such as publication users. The second important task is to study the audience of users. Another competitor from Marketing goals is to research the activities of internet publications. For this, sometimes, having studied each issue of a competitive internet publication, the topic and content of its materials design information about ads is summarized and presented to the management of editorial representatives. They use this information to develop a competitive strategy. In the Marketing process, the publication ordered the use of its trademark also plays an important role. Recommendation marketing is a continuous process. As long as the Internet is blessed, marketing becomes available financial manager regularly oversees the marketing effect of marketing work. Mobodo will take organizational and economic measures to understand the situation if it gives an unexpected result. The editorial office's advertising policy provides for certain discounts and allowances from the placement of advertising on the web page. Additional tools left when printing an ad at the discretion of the master advertiser including color form to get a special number should be given in a form that differs from other ads. For additional services will be charged discount for long-term maturity of advertising can be issued for large amounts of annual conclusion of the contract to a large amount. Prices for advertising are determined by editorial managers who specify the allowance and discounts to keep them changing. The editorial staff of advertisers will determine how the





financial policy for the New Year of Finance is planned. To do this, the expected income of the editorial office is first calculated after all expenses. If the expenses exceed the income manashu compensate for the difference it can be changed to the cost of advertising. At the same time, when the pricing policy for advertising is being carried out, the price of advertising in competitive things the situation in the advertising market is also referred to as the solvency of advertisers. After that, the area that will be allocated for placing ads from the page will be marked. According to the advertising law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in a media without an advertising publication, products of an advertising nature should not exceed 40% of the total volume of the page. The area reserved for advertising is measured in Rex profitability to achieve and generate more revenue, the cost of advertising can be hidden in such a way that both the editorial and the advertiser are equally satisfied. The editorial office is considered to be the basis for planning the entire financial activities of the editorial board of the business planning business. It is the responsibility of the financial manager of the editorial office to prepare it so that it is also long-term and the general manager and editor-in-chief participate in its discussion and approval. The financial results of the activities of the editorial office of the business plan of all expenditure income are reflected in the market requirements. A business plan is developed in an elementary manner to certain established norms, the degree of which from the type of its basis will be unchanged. It is clear that the work of editorial creative units and their employees is difficult for business planning of a person in relation to commercial departments in order to achieve this, it will be necessary to introduce business planning into the activities of economic thinking skills in journalists and form a culture of understanding that its implementation is in their interests.

References:

- 1.Modern internet journalism” Turayev Nurbek
- 2.Social Institute of journalism “ Fayzulla Muminov
- 3.Online Journalism and media” Nargiz Kasimova
- 4.Audiojournalism” Amirullo Karimov





АРИТМИИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Азимова Азиза Азимовна¹

Юсупов Шахзол Сайфидин угли²

¹⁻²Самаркандский Государственный

Медицинский Университет

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7033623>

Цель. Анализ распространенности аритмий в различные возрастные периоды детской популяции.

Материал и методы. Проходили обследование дети без органической патологии сердца (81 человек, 42 мальчиков и 39 девочек), в возрасте от 4 до 16 лет, средний возраст $10,8 \pm 1,0$ лет, в детской городской поликлинике No 2 г. Карши. Обследование включало изучение анамнеза и клинических проявлений возможных аритмий, проведение инструментальных исследований, а именно электрокардиографии (ЭКГ) в 12 общепринятых отведениях, традиционной эхокардиографии с применением двухмерного, одномерного, доплеровского режима с использованием цветового доплеровского картирования, суточного мониторирования ЭКГ по Холтеру.

Результаты. При выполнении стандартной ЭКГ и суточного мониторирования ЭКГ по Холтеру данной категории пациентам были выявлены: синусовая брадикардия у 31 (38,3%) ребенка, синусовая тахикардия - у 13 (16,0%), желудочковая экстрасистолия - у 38 (46,9%), феномен укороченного PQ интервала - у 17 (20,9%), феномен предвозбуждения желудочков - у 3 (3,7%), суправентрикулярная тахикардия у 12 (14,8%) детей. Синусовая брадикардия чаще регистрировалась в возрасте 11-16 лет (53,1%), в 2 случаях (12,5%) явилась проявлением синдрома слабости синусового узла. У детей с синусовой брадикардией зарегистрировано снижение вариабельности сердечного ритма с преобладанием брадиаритмии в ночные часы, снижением циркадного индекса до $1,15 \pm 0,03$ ($p < 0,05$) в соответствии с возрастной нормой. По данным ЭхоКГ увеличение глобальной сократительной способности и ударного объема ($p < 0,05$) без изменения размеров камер сердца наблюдались у детей с синусовой брадикардией. Желудочковая экстрасистолия аблюдалась чаще у детей 11-16 лет без указаний на органическую патологию сердца по данным ЭхоКГ и анамнеза, была отнесена к «идиопатической». У 3 (7,9%) детей





регистрировалась частая за сутки (более 20% от общего числа комплексов), что потребовало назначения антиаритмической терапии с целью предупреждения аритмогенной кардиомиопатии. Атриовентрикулярная ортодромная реципрокная тахикардия наблюдалась у 5 (41,6% от числа лиц с суправентрикулярной тахикардией) пациентов, из них у 4 с укороченным PQ интервалом и 1 с феноменом предвозбуждения желудочков. Следует отметить, что описанные нарушения ритма наблюдались чаще в старшей возрастной категории детей (с 11 до 16 лет).

Заключение. Нарушения ритма встречаются в различных возрастных периодах детства, чаще в пре-, и пубертатном периоде, что возможно является проявлением иммуно-биологических перемен взрослеющего организма и требуют динамического наблюдения.





**TO'G'RI OVQATLANMASLIK SABABLI ORGANIZMDA SODIR
BO'LADIGAN O'ZGARISHLAR**

BOBOMURODOVA DILBAR BOBOMUROD QIZI

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7038384>

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda to'g'ri ovqatlanishni yo'lga qo'yish qaysi kasalliklarni oldini olishi, oziq ratsionining noto'g'ri tuzilishi qaysi kasalliklarga sabab bo'lishi haqida fikrlar bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ovqat ratsioni, serotonin gormoni, proteinlar, sog'lom mahsulotlar, xolesterin, gemolitek zahar, kortikosteroidlar biosintezini, anemiya. Har bir inson o'zining kunlik oziq ratsionini to'g'ri tashkil qilishi kerak. Bu orqali u bir qancha kasalliklarni oldini olishi mumkin. Shu bilan bir qatorda ovqatlanish jadvaliga ham rioya qilish kerak. Har bir ovqatlanish oralig'ida kamida 3 soat vaqt bo'lishi lozim. Bu norma hisoblanadi. Misol uchun ovqat jadvalini quyidagicha tuzib olish maqsadga muvofiq:

- nonushta
- yengil ovqatlanish
- tushlik
- tushdan keying ovqatlanish
- kechki ovqat

Iste'mol qilayotgan mahsulotlarning energiya qiymati ovqatlanish jadvaliga mutanosib bo'lishi kerak. Ovqatlanishda har kuni alohida menyu tuzib olish maqsadga muvofiq. Rossiyalik shifokorlarning fikricha har kun uchun tuzilgan menyuda sutli mahsulotlar, urug'lar va yong'oqlar, mevalar, baliq va dengiz mahsulotlari, sabzavotlar, parranda va mol go'shti, bug'doy noni bo'lishi kerak ekan. Shu bilan bir qatorda tez tayyorlanadigan ovqatlar, chiplar, krakerlar, kolbasa, sosiska, karbonadlar, yarim tayyor go'sht mahsulotlari, qandolatchilik mahsulotlari, margarin va spreadlar, yog'li go'shtlar bo'lmasligi bir qancha kasalliklardan saqlanish imkonini berar ekan.

Kunlik ratsionda yuqori proteinli moddalarning bo'lmasligi natijasida organizmdagi gormonlar faoliyati sustlashishi mumkin. Banan, shirinliklar (tarkibida kakao bo'lgan), tuxum, sut mahsulotlari va pishloqning ratsiondan chiqarilishi oqibatida organizmga triptofan aminokislota kelmay qoladi. Bu esa o'z navbatida serotonin gormoni sintezini sustlashtiradi. Serotonin konsentratsiyasi o'zgarishi bir qator jiddiy kasalliklarga sabab bo'ladi. Masalan:

- qo'zg'alish va tashvish;





- yurakning tez urishi (taxikardiya), qon bosimining oshishi;
- ko'z qorachig'ining kengayishi, diareya, bosh og'rig'i;
- mushaklarning titrashi va qattiqligi, ko'p terlash;

Og'ir holatlarda esa gipertermiya, yurak urishidagi tartibsizlik, konvulsiya va ongni yo'qotishgacha olib kelishi mumkin. Tanadagi serotonin darajasini oshirishning usullari ovqat tarkibida yuqori proteinli va triptofanga boy mahsulotlarni me'yorlashtirish, stresdan saqlanish, quyosh nuri, jismoniy mashqlar bilan muntazam shug'ullanish kerak.

Hammaga tanish bo'lgan moddalardan yana biri bu xolesterin. Bizda shunaqa noto'g'ri tushuncha shakklanganki ovqat tarkibida xolesterinli mahsulotlar bo'lsa bu sog'lik uchun zararlidir. Aslida bu xato fikr. Xolesterin bu hujayra membranasining asosiy qismi. Ikki qavatli modifikator, fosfolipid molekulalarining zichligini oshirish orqali unga qattqlik beradi. Plazma membranasining stabilizatoridir. Bundan tashqari xolesterin steroid jinsiy gormonlar va kortikosteroidlarning biosintez zanjirini ochadi, o't kislotasi, D vitamini hosil bo'ishi uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi, hujayra o'tkazuvchanligini tartibga solishda ishtirok etadi va qizil qon hujayralarini ta'siridan himoya qiladi ya'ni gemolitik zahar vazifasini o'taydi. Endi o'ylab ko'rsak xolesterin hayot uchun xavfli deb ovqat ratsionimizdan tarkibida xolesterin bo'lgan moddalarni chiqarib tashlasak qancha kasalliklarga sabab bo'ladi. Ortiqcha vaznni yo'qotish maqsadida tarkibida xolesterin mavjud bo'lgan mahsulotlar oziq ratsionidan chiqariladi. Agar me'yorga amal qilinmasa bu holatda dastlab qizil qon hujayralari (eritrositlar)ning kamayishi kuzatiladi. Bu esa kamqonlik- anemiyanı keltirib chiqaradi.

Xolesterinning qonda „yomon darajasi” bor, ya'ni me'yordan oshib ketishi. Yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari xavfi yuqori bo'lgan kishilar uchun xolesterinning qondagi miqdori 1,81 mmol/l ni tashkil qiladi. Bu ko'rsatkich ortsa ateroskleroz kasalligi yuzaga chiqadi. Shunday ekan ovqat ratsionimizda

Tuxum, sut mahsulotlari, chorva va parranda go'shtlari va organ go'shtlari (jigar, buyrak) ning me'yorda bo'lishini ta'minlashimiz kerak.

XULOSA. To'g'ri ovqatlanish bu salomatlikni ta'minlovchi asosiy qoida. Yuqorida ko'rib o'tganimizdek sog'lom ovqat ratsionini, ovqatlanish jadvalini to'g'ri tuzib olish bir qancha kasalliklarni oldini olish bilan bir qatorda organizmni jismoniy va aqliy faoliyatini normada bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Bolalar va o'smirlar ratsionida proteinga, vitamin va aminokislotalarga boy bo'lgan mahsulotlarni me'yorini bilgan holda muvofiqlashtirsak ular





organizmining sog'lomligi va turli kasalliklarga chidamliligini oshirgan bo'lamiz. Yana bir narsani ta'kidlab o'tishimiz kerakki, ratsionni tuzishda e'tibor qaratadigan ko'rsatkichlardan biri bu me'yordir. Organizmga ovqat orqali kirayotgan aminokislotalarning ko'ochiligi gormonlar sintezida asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Gormonlar esa deyarli barcha hayotiy jarayonlarda ishtirok etadi. Ular miqdorining oz darajada o'zgarishi bir qator fiziologik jarayonlarning o'zgarishiga olib keladi. Bundan tashqari bu gormonlar bir-biriga uzviy bog'liq bo'ladi. Shuning uchun me'yorga alohida e'tibor berish kerak! Yana muhim ko'rsatkichlardan biri bu rejalashgan to'g'ri ovqatlanish, ya'ni ritmni ta'minlash. Ya'ni yengil va tez-tez ovqatlanish. Bu qiyin hazm bo'ladigan taomlar yeb bir necha soat ovqatlanmay yurishdan ko'ra yaxshi natija beradi. Demak, sog'lom ovqatlanish mevalar, sabzavotlar, tabiiy mahsulotlarni yetarli darajada iste'mol qilish organizmni faolligi va chidamliligini oshiradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Xoliqov P.X va boshqalar . "Biologiya" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent. 2005 583 bet . Darslik
2. O.T.Alaviya, Sh.Q.Qodirov, E.H.Aliqulov „Normal fiziologiya". Toshkent „Yangi asr avlodi" 2006 468 bet Darslik
3. Бочков Н П Клиническая генетика Москва – 2004 г Учебник для вузов 180 стр
4. Manual of Laboratory Diagnostic Tests Lippincott. Philadelphia. New York . 1996. 1104 s
5. <http://www.medline.ru>
6. <http://www.rhazesglobal.com>
7. <http://www.news-medical.net>
8. <http://www.medpagetoday.com>





IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Fayzullaeva Madina Abdumumin kizi

1st year master's student in the field of "Management
of educational institutions"

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7042387>

Annotation: In this article, the reform of the education system in Uzbekistan at a new stage of development, the creation of a high-quality structure of education, the transformation of continuous education into a new effective process, as well as the use of advanced world experience, the application of the methodology of improving the quality of education in developed countries achievement, the role and importance of the system are thoroughly analyzed.

Keywords: Quality management, legalization of additional education, nostrification, efficiency, international conventions.

Modern education requires strict control and fair management. Ensuring the harmony of control and management in education is the key to quality and efficiency. If the quality of education is not systematically controlled in the educational system of Uzbekistan, certain problems arise in the educational process. Therefore, educational management should take into account the educational process, the type of education, its capabilities, and thereby ensure the effective operation of quality management. The change in the effectiveness and quality of management in education is related to the correctly selected management model and the practice of its consistent application in the continuous education system. After all, "The success of reforms, our country's taking a worthy place among the developed and modern countries of the world is inextricably linked with the development of science and education, and our ability to compete in this regard on a global scale [1; 446]. It also shows the impact of education on social development.

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, the issues of reforming the education system, creating a quality education structure, and turning continuous education into a new effective process are becoming more and more urgent. These tasks require the development of a fair management and universal control system over education and the improvement of existing forms. Therefore, today there is a growing need for additional research and new approaches to improve the quality of continuous education, expand its capabilities, and improve the effectiveness of the control and management process. Ensuring the quality of education remains a priority in all countries of the world.

Quality management of an educational institution is a complex system that includes the process of organization, provision and management of education





and is mainly related to the educational process. According to our researchers who conducted research on the quality of education, "The goal of management in education is to increase the level of knowledge of students in general management theory, to form their ability to apply this knowledge in practice" [2.]. In other words, the main attention should be focused on increasing the knowledge of students and developing their ability to apply the knowledge they have acquired in practice.

It is important that the control and management system in education is organized in a professional, open, transparent and fair manner, with logical consistency. Therefore, how well the work is carried out in the educational institution, the correct choice of the management model, and the fair organization of educational quality control have a strong impact on educational efficiency. [5.4]. At the same time, external control mechanisms have been developed for the state education system, through which certification and monitoring of educational institutions is carried out. Procedures for learning, controlling and influencing management through certification are being improved every year and adjusted to international standards. Such work in educational institutions encourages internal control departments to work honestly and legally, teachers to work more carefully, to identify shortcomings and eliminate them.

According to another researcher, "it is necessary to manage all factors together using a systematic approach in solving the problems of educational quality. The loss of any factor from this chain leads to the violation of the educational quality management system. Based on the obtained data, the analysis of the quality of education and effective management requires the identification of a number of quality characteristics of education" [3, 19]. Consequently, the quality of education has a positive effect on increasing the effectiveness of its analysis and control, on the organization of management based on its results. Indeed, a systematic approach and accurate analysis are the basis for the development of management weaknesses and control mechanisms.

The State Inspection of Education Quality Control under the Cabinet of Ministers is the body that controls and coordinates the education system in Uzbekistan. Its activity is regulated by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the activities of the State Inspectorate for Quality Control of Education under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In addition, each educational institution is controlled and regulated by the Law on Education and other regulations, as well as by its governing board [1; 446].





In developed countries, the control of the quality of education is also entrusted to the state, and continuous education is consistently and systematically managed on the basis of standards set by the state at all stages and in the educational process.

It is important to create a bank of uniform requirements for the quality of education in the world, to ensure control over general requirements and thereby develop mechanisms for monitoring the quality of education. Significant work is being done by UNESCO to organize education on the basis of uniform requirements for the whole world, to implement control and management on the basis of uniform documents, to unify or recognize, legalize and nostrify documents issued for the completion of education. At the same time, international conventions were adopted. In general, the work in this regard has made significant progress, and the whole world supports this process.

The reforms carried out in Uzbekistan in recent years have created a significant legal basis for the modernization of the education system, the introduction of control and management procedures in accordance with international standards, and the creation of cooperation mechanisms in the field of continuing education. In particular, in 2017, the State Inspectorate for Quality Control of Education was established under the Cabinet of Ministers in order to control the quality of education and regulate the impartial assessment of the quality of personnel training [4]. At the same time, problems, centralized and bureaucratic obstacles remain in the work of modernizing the control and management system, creating an effective educational environment that affects the quality of education through the established legal framework.

It is important to adjust the education of students to state standards by monitoring the quality of education, analyzing the criteria for the formation of basic competencies and the dynamics of the growth of skills in natural sciences. At the same time, it is important to identify and eliminate deficiencies in the field of education and uncoordinated aspects of cooperation, as well as the factors that cause them. However, this is not a solution to the problem, but a way to correct the situation. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of education, modernize continuous education, and solve its problems, it is necessary to change management principles, criteria and approaches, and to carry out control work. For example, tests, questionnaires, or other forms of test materials used in international assessment programs encourage students to think freely, reason logically, and analyze. Our tests are aimed at developing students' memory of the content and are developed within the framework of the current curriculum and





textbooks. The main reason for this is that we have not yet introduced the science of testology, and the issue of teaching the rules of test design has not been resolved.

Therefore, in Uzbekistan, the use of advanced foreign experience, the adoption of the methodology of developed countries to improve the quality of education, the liberalization of control over the quality of education, the abolition of centralized management, the elimination of bureaucratic obstacles, tasks in this regard Creating a simple and fair system is a priority. For example, foreign experience is being used to improve the quality and efficiency of education by updating the methods of evaluating and monitoring the development of science and education.

In conclusion, it can be said that today, based on the priority directions of the socio-economic development of our country, the fundamental improvement of the education system, the fundamental revision of the personnel training system, and the creation of educational opportunities at the level of international standards the necessary work is being done. Therefore, in order to ensure the quality of education and introduce it into the national education system, it is one of the urgent tasks to study the organizational and pedagogical features of improving the control and management structures of advanced foreign countries.

References:

1. Shamuratov R. Oliy ta'lim tizimi faoliyatini tashkil etish va boshqaruv jarayoni texnologiyalarini takomillashtirish, Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy xabarnomasi: 8-son, 70.2019-yil. <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/namdu/vol1/iss8/70>.
2. Qambarov J.X., Turdalieva M.M. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini nazorat qilishni takomillashtirish masalalari. Zamonaviy ta'lim jurnali. 2014 yil. 7-son. -B. 19.
3. "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Ta'lim sifatini nazorat qilish davlat inspeksiyasi faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017 yil 18 iyuldagi 515-son qarori.

