

ZAMONAVIY DUNYODA

ILM-FAN VA TEXNOLOGIYA

ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA

QABUL
YO'NALISHLARI

TABIY FANLAR

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MATEMATIKA
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**«ZAMONAVIY DUNYODA ILM-FAN VA TEXNOLOGIYA» NOMLI № 1-SONLI
ILMIY, MASOFAVIY, ONLAYN KONFERENSIYASI**

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTINING 2020 YIL 2-MART KUNGI «ILM, MA'RIFAT VA RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTNI RIVOJLANTIRISH YILI»DA AMALGA OSHIRISHGA OID DAVLAT DASTURI TO'G'RISIDA»GI FARMONIDA KO'ZDA TUTILGAN VAZIFALARNI IJROSINI TA'MINLASH MAQSADIDA «INNOVATIVE ACADEMY RSC» MCHJ TOMONIDAN TA'SIS ETILGAN «EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH (EJAR)» ILMIY-USLUBIY JURNALINING (O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTI ADMINISTRATSIYASI HUZURIDAGI AXBOROT VA OMMAVIY KOMMUNIKASIYALARNI RIVOJLANTIRISH AGENTLIGINING 1415-SONLI GUVOHNOMA HAMDA ISSN 2181-2020, WWW.IN-ACADEMY.UZ VEB SAYTI) «ZAMONAVIY DUNYODA INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR: NAZARIYA VA AMALIYOT» NOMLI ILMIY, MASOFAVIY, ONLAYN KONFERENSIYASI E'LON QILINADI.

KONFERENSIYA TO'PLAMI ZENODO, OPEN AIRE, OPEN ACCESS VA INTERNET ARCHIVE BAZALARIDA INDEKSLANADI. KONFERENSIYA TO'PLAMIGA DOI RAQAMI BERILADI. KONFERENSIYA TO'PLAMIGA QUYIDAGI YO'NALISHLAR BO'YICHA MAQOLALAR QABUL QILADI:

1. ANIQ FANLAR
2. TABIIY FANLAR
3. TEXNIKA FANLARI
4. PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI
5. IJTIMOYIY-GUMANITAR FANLAR
6. TIBBIYOT FANLARI
7. IQTISOD FANLARI

ESLATMA! KONFERENSIYA MATERIALLARI TO'PLAMIGA KIRITILGAN MAQOLALARDAGI RAQAMLAR, MA'LUMOTLAR HAQQONIYLIGIGA VA KELTIRILGAN IQTIBOSLAR TO'G'RILIGIGA MUALLIFLAR SHAXSAN JAVOBGARDIRLAR.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL MARKETS IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATSIYA

Until now, when the question of the role of the financial sector in the development of the country's economy was put forward by Josef Schumpeter in 1911, it has been recognized by all scientists that the development of this industry is necessary for the development of the economy. Financial sector, on the other hand, is a set of financial institutions, instruments and markets. Taking into account the fact that today the highest share in the gross domestic product of the developed countries of the world belongs precisely to the sphere of financial services, relying on their experience, the development of the sphere of financial services in the economy of Uzbekistan, especially financial markets, is one of the most important issues facing our country.

Key words: financial sector, financial market, investment, financial services.

The financial system stimulates economic growth by increasing the volume of savings, attracting and consolidating savings, producing information about investments, facilitating the inflow of foreign capital, as well as optimizing the allocation of capital. In countries with a well-developed financial system, economic development will also be high. In addition, it reduces poverty and inequality by expanding financing opportunities for poor and disadvantaged groups, increasing investment and productivity, which leads to increased income.

Since the development of the financial system occupies an important place in the development of the country's economy, it is of great importance for each country to assess the development of its own financial sphere. In world practice, several tools are used for this. For example, the ratio of assets of financial institutions to GDP, the ratio of liquid liabilities to GDP and the ratio of deposits to GDP. However, since the financial system consists of various institutions and markets, they do not fully reflect financial development. For this reason, the World Bank

has developed a methodology for assessing financial development, which defines four indicators representing a well-functioning financial system: financial scale, accessibility, efficiency and stability. We can illustrate this in more detail in table 1 below:

table 1¹

	Financial institutions:	Financial markets:
By application area:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector loan against GDP • Assets of financial institutions in relation to GDP • M2 in relation to Gross Domestic Product • Deposits in relation to GDP • Share of financial sector in GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalization of the securities market in relation to vayaim, special debt obligations • Private debt to GDP • Public debt to GDP • International debt to GDP • Capitalization of securities market in relation to GDP • Shares sold in relation to GDP
The possibility of using: The possibility of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts per person of Harming (commercial banks) • Branches per hundred people (commercial banks) • Percentage of people with bank accounts (by survey) • Percentage of enterprises with credit lines (all enterprises) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market capitalization rate outside the 10 largest companies • Profitability of government bonds (3 months, and 10 years) • Ratio of internal debt to total supply • The ratio of the issuance of new corporate bonds to GDP
Efficiency:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account Flyers per thousand people (commercial banks) • Branches per hundred thousand people (commercial banks) • Percentage of people with bank accounts (questionnaire) • Percentage of enterprises with credit lines (Hammers) • Suffoizmargisi • Savings-deposits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock market turnover ratio • Price synchronicity (add-on) • Private information trading • Influence of prices • Liquidity / transactional costs • Quotation on government bonds • Turnover of bonds (private, public) on the stock exchange • Accountability

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest-free • Additive properties (jamiaktivlorganisbatanfoizda) • Profitability (return on assets, capitalization) • Boon indicator (oriherfindahlyoki H-statistics) 	
Stability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Z-points • Investment adequacy ratios • Asset quality ratios • Liquidity ratios • Others (net currency status in relation to capital, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volatility of the stock price index(standard yield / average), index of independent bonds • Index uncertainty (stock price, independent bond) • Weakness in revenue management • Price / income ratio • Duration • Ratio to the total amount of short-term bonds (internal) • Relationship with the main yield of bonds

When we talk about financial markets, they include banks, pension, insurance, foreign exchange funds and many other economic institutions that help distribute and redistribute money.

Financial markets differ depending on the type of assets, delivery dates, and form of organization. Together , financial markets can be divided into the following types:

1-drawing.



Financial markets vary greatly in size, liquidity, and technology adoption. As a

rule, financial markets have trading hours and deadlines during which transactions must be concluded. Auctions are organized by the market itself or according to its rules.

The financial market performs several functions, and they are as follows:

- Price determination: Supply and demand in the financial market help determine the price. An investor is someone who provides funds, and industries and businesses need such funds. Thus, as a result of the interaction of these two participants and other market forces, the market price is formed.
- Mobilization of savings: for the success of the economy, it is important that money is in constant motion. The financial market, however, helps to connect the owners of money with those who need money, and ensures the efficient movement of money.
- Provides liquidity: buyers and sellers receive high liquidity in the financial market. This means that investors can easily sell assets and convert them into cash whenever they want. Liquidity is an important factor of investors' participation in trading.
- Saving time and money: Financial markets serve as a platform where buyers and sellers can easily find each other without much effort and without wasting time. In addition, since a large number of transactions are made in these markets, scaling them helps to save money. This leads to lower transaction costs and costs for investors.

The role of investments in the economies of countries around the world is invaluable. Since investments allow for structural transformations in the economy, further strengthening of the country's export potential, the creation of high-tech competitive industries, the introduction of advanced foreign technologies, know-how and management experience.

The share of investments attracted in 2019 in the gross domestic product amounted to 37.1%, and further increase of this indicator is one of the main tasks facing the country's economy. Financial markets are of great importance in attracting investments. Considering this, the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays great attention to the development of financial markets in our country. In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 14, 2019 No. UP-5630 "on measures to radically improve the system of state assets management, antimonopoly regulation and capital market" Agency for State assets Management, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2019 No. PP-4127 "On measures to radically improve the system" On the organization of the activities of the Agency for the Development of the

Capital Market of the Republic of Uzbekistan " Agency for the development of the capital market , On August 5, 2019, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to reform and ensure the accelerated development of the insurance market of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Insurance Market Development Agency under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the State Insurance Supervision Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In addition, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Regulations on the Capital Market Development Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Capital Market Development Assistance Fund under the Capital Market Development Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated August 7, 2019 also provides for the development of financial markets in our country.

However, as the President of our country noted at a meeting dedicated to the development of the stock market on October 7, 2019, the total value of shares on the stock market is 25 trillion soums, which is 6 percent of our gross domestic product. For comparison, in Singapore this figure is 188, in Malaysia-112, in Russia-34 percent. In addition, the total number of professional stock market participants is less than 100 people. This indicates that there is still a lot of work to be done in our country to develop the financial market. In this regard, our country plans to develop a stock market development strategy for 2020-2025, which provides for bringing the ratio of the total value of freely traded securities to GDP to at least 10-15 percent by the end of 2025.

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СУЩНОСТЬ ПРОФЕССИИ ПОЛИТОЛОГА

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Annotatsiya: Siyosat-bu jamiyatni va umuman mamlakatni boshqarishning haqiqiy san'ati. Shuning uchun bu sohada dunyoda sodir bo'layotgan siyosiy voqealarni yaxshi biladigan haqiqiy mutaxassislar talab qilinadi. Siyosatchilarning fikri har doim hukumat tomonidan hisobga olinadi. Ushbu maqola siyosatchi va siyosatshunosning farqlari, kasbning mohiyatini, afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini yoritishga bag'ishlangan.

Аннотация: Политика-это настоящее искусство управления обществом и страной в целом. Поэтому в этой области требуются настоящие специалисты, хорошо разбирающиеся в политических событиях, происходящих в мире. Мнение политиков всегда учитывается правительством. Данная статья посвящена различиям политика и политолога, освещению сути профессии, преимуществ и недостатков.

Annotation: Politics is a real art of managing society and the country as a whole. Therefore, this area requires real professionals who are well versed in the political events taking place in the world. The opinion of political scientists is constantly taken into account by the government. This article is devoted to highlighting the differences between a politician and a political scientist, the essence of the profession, advantages and disadvantages.

Kalit so'zlar: Siyosatchi, siyosatshunos, hokimiyat, muholifat, intellectual faoliyat, davlat, yuqori qatlam.

Ключевые слова: Политик, политолог, власть, оппозиция, интеллектуальная деятельность, государство, высший слой.

Keywords: Politician, political scientist, authority, oppositionist, intellectual activity, state, top layer.

В современном мире существует множество профессий. Все чаще школьники выбирают для себя необычные специальности, считая, что они избавят от скучной однообразной работы взрослых. Девочки и мальчики, интересующиеся событиями, происходящими в стране и за рубежом, часто выбирают профессию политолога. Однако, как показывает практика, далеко не каждый человек способен понять политические явления, процессы, экономические отношения и социальную структуру общества. Поэтому прежде о специальности, связанной с политикой, необходимо узнать следующее: политолог - Это кто такой и каковы его функции. А

дальше нужно подумать, подходит ли вам эта профессия. Политолог-это специалист, который хорошо разбирается в политических событиях как своего государства, так и других государств. Это человек, который умеет решать управленческие и лидерские задачи в крупной компании. Поэтому такой специалист находится в большой разработке.

Нужны ли государству политологи?

Конечно, не только для государства, но и для его жителей. Политика-это настоящее искусство управления обществом и страной в целом. Поэтому в этой области требуются настоящие специалисты, хорошо разбирающиеся в политических событиях, происходящих в мире. Мнение политиков всегда учитывается правительством. Ведь одна ошибка может дорого обойтись государству. Исправить ошибочные действия правительства еще сложнее. Поэтому деятельность политологов крайне необходима стране. Эта специальность не только престижна, но и востребована. Интеллектуальная деятельность профессионального политолога всегда высоко оценивается. Вообще с политикой мы сталкиваемся на каждом шагу. Например, директор проводит политику в отношении своих подчиненных, в то время как его сотрудники подчиняются ему или могут также противостоять ему, что связано с осознанием его прав. Как и в государственной политике, население неосознанно играет лишь подчиненную роль.

Как готовятся политологи?

Профессия политолога существует в 3-х аспектах: общественный деятель, политолог-ученый, специалист по практике политической жизни общества. В первом случае политолог-это общественный специалист в политической, экономической, социальной сферах жизни общества. Политолог-ученый-сертифицированный специалист в области политологии; он является экспертом, способным правильно интерпретировать политическую жизнь общества. В третьем варианте политолог выполняет функции политического аналитика, консультанта, политического журналиста и преподавателя политологии. Именно эти люди организуют выборы, создают имидж политиков и политических партий.

Университетское образование предполагает изучение студентами определенных аспектов политической науки. Конкретные политологии изучаются на разных факультетах. С историей политических учений, конфликтологией, этикой, риторикой студенты.

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определенных аспектов политической науки. Конкретные политологии изучаются на разных факультетах. С историей политических учений, конфликтологией, этикой, риторикой студенты знакомятся только на факультете политических наук. Вот и все эти дисциплины

Политик	Политолог
Очень любит власть	скептически относится к власти
Стремятся к популярности	они ищут ясности
Практическое мышление	мыслит абстрактно
Твердо стоит на своем	абстрактный вывод, который ищет множество причин
Предоставляет единственную причину	видит долгую прибыль
Видит близкую прибыль	создает план для следующей статьи
Создает план для следующих выборов	ищет что-то хорошее на сегодня
Отвечает группам	стремится к профессиональной репутации
Стремится к узнаваемости имени	

Там нет участия в политике, когда реальная жизнь не учитывается. Должны быть соотечественники, которые привязываются к реальной жизни. Главным признаком соотечественника будет то, что он не оторван от реальной жизни. Настоящий соотечественник не допустит никакой лжи. Соотечественник не любит докторскую диссертацию, он не дает интервью, чтобы прославиться. Настоящий соотечественник внутренне соперничает проблемам в обществе и может пожертвовать собой ради этих вещей. Вот что связывает авторитет с реальной жизнью. На самом деле власть хочет убежать от народа. Это то, что есть в его природе. Гражданское общество, оказывающее на него влияние.

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PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALAR-O'QUVCHILARNING QIZIQISHINI VA IJODIY QOBILIYATLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH OMILLARI SIFATIDA

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Navoiy viloyat

**pedagoglarni yangi metodikalarga o'rgatish
milliy markazi o'qituvchisi**

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Ta'lim jarayoni nihoyatda murakkab jarayon bo'lganligi uchun ta'lim samaradorligi pedagog va o'quvchi faolliligiga, ta'lim vositalarining mavjudligiga, ta'lim jarayonining tashkiliy, ilmiy, metodik mukammalligiga bog'liq.

O'zbekistonda bozor munosabatlariga asoslangan iqtisodiy tuzilmalar yaratilayotgan hozirgi kunda keng, chuqur bilimli va bilimlarni amalda qo'llay oladigan shaxslarga talab kuchayib bormoqda. Bilimdon va tadbirkor, ijtimoiy faol shaxs jamiyat hayotida, mehnatda o'zining o'rnini topadi. Bunday faollik vujudga kelishi uchun bilimdon va harakatchan, milliy istiqloq g'oyasiga sodiq bo'lgan shaxsni shakllantirish kerak va avvalo har tomonlama rivojlangan, sog'lom fikr yuritadigan, jahon yoshlari bilan har sohada raqobatbardosh, ma'naviy barkamol yoshlarni tarbiyalamoq zarur. Intellektual salohiyatli barkamol yoshlarni tarbiyalashda esa yurtimiz har bir pedagogining o'z kasbiga bo'lgan ma'suliyati va bilimlari zarur bo'ladi.

Bugun ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga alohida maqsad qo'yilgan. Bu o'quvchilarga ijodiy jihatdan o'z-o'zlarini namayon qilishlari uchun imkoniyat yaratish va ularda ijobiy-shaxsiy sifatlarning shakllanishiga ko'maklashishdan iborat. Shu boisdan ham, bugungi kunda o'quvchilarning faolligini oshirish, bilimlarini yaxshilash maqsadida ta'lim samaradorligini oshiruvchi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Milliy ta'lim ravnaqini ta'lim tarbiya amaliyotida samarali va tejamli, yangi shakl, vositalarni qo'llash, izlanish orqali yuqori natijalarga erishishni ko'zlovchi pedagogik texnologiyalar ta'minlaydi.

Pedagogik texnologiyalar ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini ilg'or vositalari, metodlar, texnik vositalar, usullariga tayanib takomillashtirish tizimi hisoblanadi. Bu tizim o'qituvchi tomonidan yaratiladi, ta'lim-tarbiya bosqichlarini o'zaro bog'lashga xizmat qiladi. Uning mazmuni va vazifalarini, maqsadini oldindan belgilash, ta'lim-tarbiyaning shakllari va vositalarini tayyorlash, o'quvchida shakllantirish ko'zda tutilgan ma'naviy sifatlarni o'zlashtirishga yo'naltirilgan darslarni rejalashtirish kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Ta'limning barcha bo'g'inlarini shunday tashkil etish kerakki, u yoshlarga chuqur va asosli bilim berish bilan birga keng qamrovli fikrlashga o'rgatsin. Pedagogik texnologiyaning asosiy mohiyati o'quvchilarni qiziqtirib o'qitish va bilimlarni to'liq o'zlashtirishga erishishdir. Ta'limda berilayotgan bilimlarni o'quvchilarning ko'pchilik qismi puxta o'zlashtirishi pedagogik texnologiya joriy etilishining asosiy maqsadi hisoblanadi.

Pedagogik texnologiya ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining mavjud qonuniyatlariga, mamlakatimiz rivojlanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga, tarixiy taraqqiyot tajribalariga asoslanadi. Pedagogik texnologiyani yaratish milliylik va muminsoniylik tamoyillariga, insonparvarlik va demokratiya prinsiplariga, ijodkorlik va tashabbuskorlikka tayanadi

Bugungi kunda fan-texnikaning rivojlanishi bilan inson faoliyati nihoyatda kengayib, yangi texnologiyalar kirib kelmoqda. Sifat o'zgarishlari shundan dalolat beradiki, endilikda yangi metodikalarni talab etadigan va ta'lim jarayonining ajralmas qismiga aylanib borayotgan, unga o'zining ma'lum xususiyatlarini joriy etadigan yangi texnikaviy, axborotli, audiovizualli, vositalar ham mavjud bo'lib, ular zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni aniq voqelikka aylantirdi.

Pedagogik texnologiya mohiyat-e'tibori jihatidan boshqa texnologiyalar bilan bir safda turadi, chunki ular ham boshqalari qatori o'z xususiy sohasiga, metodlari va vositalariga egadir. Biroq pedagogik texnologiya inson ongi bilan bog'liq bilimlar sohasi sifatida murakkab va hammaga ham tushunarli bo'lmagan pedagogik jarayonni ifoda etishi bilan ishlab chiqarish va axborotli texnologiyalardan ajralib turadi. Uning o'ziga xos xususiyati – tarbiya komponentlarini mujassamlashtirganidir.

Pedagogik texnologiya boshqa sohalardagi texnologik jarayonlar bilan uzluksiz boyib boradi va an'anaviy o'quv jarayoniga, uning samarasini oshirishga ta'sir ko'rsatishning yangi imkoniyatlarini egallab oladi.

Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash avvalo, pedagogik munosabatlarni rivojlantirish va demokratlashtirishni talab etadi, chunki ularni amalga oshirmay turib qo'llangan har qanday pedagogik texnologiya kutilgan samarani bermaydi.

Pedagogik munosabatlarni rivojlantirish va demokratlashtirish asosidagi pedagogik texnologiya avtoritar texnologiyaga qarama-qarshi bo'lib, pedagogik jarayonda hamkorlik, g'amxo'rlik, ta'lim oluvchilar shaxsini hurmat qilish va e'zozlash orqali shaxsning tahsil olishi, ijod bilan shug'ullanishi va o'zini o'zi rivojlantirishiga qulay ijtimoiy va psixologik muhit yaratadi. Mazkur jarayonda

o'quvchi o'z o'quv faoliyatining subyeksi sanaladi va pedagog bilan hamkorlikda yagona ta'lim jarayonining subyeksi - ta'lim-tarbiya vazifalarini hal etadi.

Pedagogik texnologiyalar ta'lim jarayonining unumdorligini oshiradi, o'quvchilarni mustaqil fikrlash jarayonini shakllantiradi, o'quvchilarda bilimga ishtiyoq va qiziqishni oshiradi, bilimlarni mustahkam o'zlashtirish, ulardan amaliyotda erkin foydalanish ko'nikma va malakalarini shakllantiradi.

SHIZOFRENIYANING FIKRLASH, IDROK ETISH, HIS QILISH VA XULQ-ATVOR SHAKLLARIGA TA'SIRI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada shizofreniyaning fikrlash, idrok etish, his qilish va xulq-atvor shakllariga ta'siri haqida ma'lumotlar yaratilgan. Shizofreniyaning kelib chiqish sabablari, oqibatlar va nazariyalari haqida fikrlar yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Shizofreniya, ipoxondriakal alomatlar, senestopatiya, aqldan ozish, psevdogallyutsinator, gallyutsinator buzulishlar, maniakal, depressiya, oneyroid-katatonik, neyrotransmitterlar, noadrenalin, serotonin.

Kirish: Shizofreniya — bu progressiv ruhiy kasallik bo'lib, ruhiy vazifalar birligining yo'qotilishi, emotsional sferaning tubanlashuvi, fikrlashning buzilishi va aqliy faoliyatning ilg'or zaiflashishi bilan ifodalanadi. Shizofreniyaning qo'shimcha alomatlari: hayolga o'z-o'zidan keladigan fikrlar, jazavali va ipoxondriakal alomatlar, senestopatiya, aqldan ozish, psevdogallyutsinator, gallyutsinator buzulishlar, maniakal, depressiv, oneyroid-katatonik, katatonik alomatlar. Shizofreniyada aql-zakovat jabrlanmaydi — kasallikning boshlanishidan oldingi xotira va olingan bilimlar saqlanib qoladi.

Asosiy qism:

Taxminan 100 kishidan 1 nafarida shizofreniya rivojlanadi, bu butun dunyo bo'ylab insoniyatning eng dahshatli kasalliklaridan biri bo'lgan taxminan 24 millionga qo'shiladi. So'zma-so'z tarjima qilingan shizofreniya "aqlni ajratish" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu ko'p shaxsning bo'linishini emas, balki tartibsiz fikrlash, buzilgan hislar va nomaqbul his-tuyg'ular va harakatlarda namoyon bo'ladigan voqelikdan ajralishni anglatadi.

Shizofreniya, odatda, yoshlar balog'at yoshiga yetganida namoyon bo'ladi. U milliy chegaralarni bilmaydi va u erkaklarga ham, ayollarga ham ta'sir qiladi. Ammo erkaklarda odatda ertaroq, jiddiyroq va biroz tezroq rivojlanadi. Shvetsiya va Danichmale populyatsiyalarini o'rganish shuni ko'rsatadiki, ozg'in yigitlar va ko'krak suti bilan oziqlanmaganlar ko'proq himoyasiz bo'lishadi. Ba'zilar uchun shizofreniya to'satdan paydo bo'ladi, bu stressga reaksiya sifatida

ko'rinadi.

Natijalar va muhokamalar:

Shizofreniya rivojlanishining aniq sabablari noma'lum. Hozirgi kunda ushbu patologiya rivojlanishining bir necha nazariyalari mavjud bo'lib, ulardan eng mashhurlari quyidagilardir:

Neyrotransmitterlar nazariyasi. Ushbu nazariyaning yana bir nomi — dofaminli. Ushbu gipotezaga ko'ra, shizofreniya asab tizimining faolligini rag'batlantiradigan dofamin ko'p ishlab chiqarilishi natijasida rivojlanadi. Neyronlar shizofreniyaning o'ziga xos alomatlari paydo bo'lishiga olib keladigan ko'plab nerv impulslarini ishlab chiqarishni boshlaydilar. Aynan ushbu nazariyaga asoslanib, dofamin ta'siri uchun mas'ul retseptorlarni bloklash shizofreniyani davolashning bir qismi sifatida qaraladi. Shuningdek alohida noradrenergik nazariyani ajratishadi, unga ko'ra kasallik rivojlanishida dofamin, adrenalin va noradrenalin ishtirok etadi.

Serotonin retseptorlari nazariyasi. Serotonin retseptorlari juda faol bo'lsa, shizofreniya belgilari qayd etilishi mumkin. Serotonin retseptorlari faoliyatiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan dorilar ham shizofreniyani davolashda ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Shizofreniya rivojlanishining dizontogenetik nazariyasi. Ushbu gipotezada kasallik miyada mavjud strukturaviy buzilishlar fonida rivojlanadi. Ba'zi omillar vaziyatni og'irlashtirishi (yoki rivojlanishiga turtki bo'lishi) mumkin, shu jumladan virusli va bakterial infeksiyalar va genetik kasalliklar.

Shizofreniya rivojlanishining psixoanalitik nazariyasi. Shizofreniya rivojlanishining psixoanalitik nazariyasiga ko'ra, kasallik, shaxsning «bo'linishidan» kelib chiqadi. Bemorga uning atrofidagi barcha narsa uning sog'lig'iga jiddiy tahdid solayotganiga o'xshaydi. Bunday holatda, bemorning «men» i boshqa tashqi vaziyatlar ustidan hukmronlik qila boshlaydi.

Shizofreniya rivojlanishidagi irsiy moyillikning roli. Hozirgacha ham olimlar shizofreniya geni deb atalmish genni aniqlay olmadilar. Shu bilan birga, statistik tadqiqotlarga shizofreniya rivojlanishida irsiy omillar ham ishtirok etishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Misol uchun, so'nggi tadqiqotlar bir tuxum hujayradan rivojlangan egizaklarda kasallik 80% hollarda, turli tuxum hujayralardan rivojlangan egizaklarda esa — 20% hollarda bir xil kechishini ko'rsatdi. Ota-onalaridan birida shizofreniya mavjudligi bolada patologiya rivojlanish ehtimolini 5-12% ga oshiradi.

Toksik moddalarning roli. Hozirgi kunda ba'zi olimlar autointoksikatsiya nazariyasini ko'rib chiqishmoqda. Ushbu gipotezaga ko'ra, shizofreniya ba'zi zaharli moddalar ta'siri tufayli rivojlanishi mumkin. Xususan, shizofreniya rivojlanishida ammiak, feni birikmalari, fenokrezol va boshqa zaharli moddalar

salbiy rol o'ynashi mumkin. Jiddiy omilga miyaga kislorod yetishmasligi ham kiradi, buning natijasida nerv hujayralarida progressiv patologik jarayonlar rivojlanadi.

Shizofreniya rivojlanishining kognitiv nazariyasi. Bu nazariya shizofreniya bemor o'zi bilan o'zi bo'lib qolganda, mavjud bo'lmagan muammolar tufayli zix bo'lishi yoki shunchaki tashqi dunyo bilan aloqa qilmasligi kabi o'zini tutishi natijasida rivojlanadi deydi.

Xulosa: Shizofreniya nafaqat eng qo'rqqinchli psixologik kasallik, balki eng ko'p o'rganilgan kasalliklardan biridir. Ko'pgina yangi tadqiqot tadqiqotlari buni miya anomaliyalari va genetik moyillik bilan bog'laydi. Shizofreniya - bu ongning alomatlarida namoyon bo'ladigan miya kasalligi.

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