

**UNIVERSITET
XABARNOMASI**

ILMIY-ELEKTRON JURNALI
2-SON

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**QO‘QON
UNIVERSITETI
XABARNOMASI
2-SON**

**KOKAND
UNIVERSITY
HERALD
VOLUME 2**

**ВЕСТНИК
КОКАНДСКОГО
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ВЫПУСК 2**

2/2022

QO'QON UNIVERSITETI

XABARNOMASI

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XALQARO ISHCHI KUCHI MIGRATSIYASINING YALPI ICHKI MAHSULOTIGA TA'SIRI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: 08-Noyabr, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: 15-Mart, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 1 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001116 KALIT SO'ZLAR muhojirlar, pul o'tkazmalari, xalqaro migratsiya, panel so'rovlar, yaim ko'rsatkichlari, hayotdan qoniqlik indeksi.	Maqolada halqaro migratsiya sohasining mamlakat taraqqiyotiga qanchalik ta'sir etishi va unga qo'shadigan ijobiy hissasini aholidan so'rovnoma olish yo'llari orqali modellashtirildi. Ushbu maqola «O'zbekiston fuqarolarini tinglaymiz» tadqiqotida olingan ma'muriy yozuvlar va so'rovnoma ko'rinishidagi ma'lumotlar kombinatsiyasidan foydalangan holda so'nggi xalqaro migratsiya tendentsiyalari va uy xo'jaliklari farovonligi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni umumlashtiradi. Maqola mazmunida migrantlar ketishidan oldin va undan keyin farovonlikdagi o'zgarishlar haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Kirish.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining iqtisodiyotini dunyo ko'z-o'ngida yuksak cho'qqilarga ko'tarish, uni yanada tizimlashtirilgan, jozibaliroq va har bir sohalarining keng qamrovli tanlovlarga asoslanishi hamda aholining farovonlik indeksini butun jahon maydonida yuqori darajaga ko'tarish maqsadida xukumat a'zolari, hossatan O'zbekiston Respublikasining prezidenti tomonidan bir qancha qonun va farmoyishlar imzolandi.

2020 yil 13 avgustdagi O'RQ-632-son O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Litsenziyalash va ruxsat berish tartib-taomillarini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» 2020 yil 24 avgustdagi PF-6044-son Farmoni va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «Xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat migratsiyasi tizimini joriy qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» 2020 yil 15 sentyabrdagi PQ-4829-son qaroriga muvofiq Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori bunga misol bo'la oladi. O'zbekiston tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi jarayoni asosan muddatli va

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Halqaro ishchi kuchi migratsiya sohasida mamlakatlar o'rtasida bo'ladigan ko'p turdagi aloqalar va ularda yuzaga keladigan xar xil muammolarni yechimlarini shu sohada professional tarzda faoliyat olib borayotgan xorijiy olimlar va horij tajribasi orqali, ulardan umumli foydalanish hamda to'g'ri tasniflash uchun halqaro ishchi kuchi migratsiyasi mavzusida atroflicha o'rganish ishlarini olib bordik. Bu jarayonda bizga jahon banki va uning hodimlari olib borgan statistik to'plamlar, aholidan olingan so'rovnoma holda statistika qo'mitasi tomonidan ma'lumotlar bilan ta'minlash orqali yaqindan yordam berdi. Ushbu kuzatishlar yakunida jahon miqyosidagi tendentsiyalarga O'zbekiston Respublikasining faoliyatini uyg'unlashtirish bo'yicha o'z fikr mulohaza va xulosalarimizni berishga harakat qildik.

William Seitz (iqtisodchi olim)

Olib borgan izlanishlar aynan O'zbekiston ishchi kuchi migratsiyasining yuzaga kelish sabablari, nega o'zbek halqining aksar qismi oila boqish uchun, uy solish uchun va xattoki biznes qilish uchun o'z vatanlarini tark etayotganlari yuzasidan o'zbek xalqidan so'rovnoma o'tkazish orqali murakkab ishga qo'l urgan. U migratsiya oqibatida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan ijobiy va salbiy ehtimolliklarni xisobga olgan yechimlarini yoritib bergan.

Misol uchun bir migrant o'zga yurtida faoliyat olib borib o'z vataniga pul tranzaksiya qilish yo'li bilan qo'shgan hissasi matematik va statistik ko'rsatkichlari bilan o'z ifodasini topgan. Ya'ni kim bir mahalladan jo'nab ketgan migrantning faoliyati YalMning kishi boshi uchun necha foiz ko'tarilishi va o'z vataniga qaytib keladigan bo'lsa necha foizga kamayishini jadval va suratlar bilan to'liq aks ettirgan. Shuningdek, u olib borgan tadqiqotlar

mavsumiy xarakterga ega va muhojirlarning aksariyati bahor va yoz oylarida chet elda ishlab, qishki mavsumda vatanga qaytadi. Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi masalalari agentligi ma'lumotiga ko'ra, 2019 yil holatida 3 millionga yaqin o'zbekistonlik chet elda mehnat faoliyatini olib boradi va ularning aksariyati Rossiya va Qozog'iston hududida malaka talab qilinmaydigan sohalarda ish bilan band hisoblanadi. Iqtisodiy tadqiqotlar va islohotlar Markazi tomonidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar davomida ushbu davlatlarga asosan kam ta'minlangan oila a'zolarining borishi, daromadi yuqori uy-xo'jaliklari vakillari esa ko'proq Turkiya, Janubiy Koreya va AQShga yo'l olishi aniqlangan.

2020 yilda pandemiya ortidan joriy kilingan karantin cheklavlari natijasida migrantlar ishsiz qolib, vatanlariga qayta boshlashdi. Rossiyada jami 6,5 mln.ga yaqin migrantlar qoldi. Ularning kamida 1,1 mln.dan ziyodi o'zbekistonliklardir. Muhojirlar soni kamaydi, ammo muammolari kamaymadi. 2021 yilga kelib migrantlar soni yana avvalgidek o'sa boshladi.

natijasi migrantlarning yanada intesiv bo'lishiga sabab bo'lmoqda, Shunki uning dalillarga asoslangan tadqiqoti bir muammoni qo'zg'atib yubordiki, o'sha muammo o'z yechimini topa boshladi. Bu muammo migrantlarning chel elga chiqishi uchun normativ hujjatlarining o'ta yuqori talabda ekanligi hamda cheklavlarni ko'pligida edi. Hozirgi vaqtlarda, O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham shunday o'zgarishlar kuzatilmoqda. Migrant va imigrantlar vatanga kirish va chiqish uchun tayyorlashi kerak bo'lgan hujjatlar sonini va ulardagi talablarning darajasini yumshatish kabilar bunga o'rinni misol bo'la oladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ushbu tadqiqot uchun foydalanilgan asosiy ma'lumotlar Jahon banki O'zbekiston Taraqqiyot strategiyasi markazi va boshqa hamkorlar bilan birgalikda o'tkazgan «O'zbekiston fuqarolarini tinglash» tadqiqotidan olingan. «O'zbekiston fuqarolarini tinglash» boshlang'ich tadqiqoti uchun asosiy tanlab olish birliklari O'zbekistondagi eng quyi darajadagi ma'muriy birlik bo'lgan mahallalar edi.

O'zbekiston Milliy mahalla qo'mitasi tomonidan taqdim etilgan mahallalarning to'liq rasmiy ro'yxatidan foydalangan holda Jahon banki xodimlari tomonidan o'lchamiga mutanosib ravishda jami 200 ta asosiy misollar tanlab olindi. Har bir xonadon uchun «hamma narsani biladigan» uy xo'jaligining voyaga yetgan a'zosi, yaxshisi uy xo'jaligi budjeti haqida eng ko'p ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan shaxs bilan suhbat o'tkazildi va agar asosiy respondent boshqa uy xo'jaligi a'zolari haqidagi savollarga javob bermasa, protokol bir necha kishiga hissa qo'shishga ruxsat berdi (masalan, daromadlar yoki ish tartibi haqida).

Milliy namuna mintaqalar va shaharlar bo'yicha tabaqalashtirilgan. Barcha ma'lumotlarni yig'ish harakatlari birinchi bosqichda tasodifiy tanlangan mahallalar doirasida amalga oshirildi. Ko'rib chiqish va tadqiqotni qo'llab-quvvatlash mahalliy tahlil markazlari va hukumat vakillaridan tashkil topgan hay'at tomonidan amalga oshirildi. So'rov ma'lumotlarini to'plash Jahon banki xodimlarining bevosita nazorati ostida xususiy firma tomonidan o'tkazildi.

Tahlil va natijalar

O'zbekistondagi har bir mahalla qonunga ko'ra o'sha joyda yashovchi har bir shaxs va oila uchun shu kabi hisobni yuritishi shart. Bu ma'lumotlar aholining umumiy soni, demografik

ko'rsatkichlari, ijtimoiy himoya dasturlari, mahalliy qulayliklar va migrantlar sonini qamrab oladi.

So'rov ma'lumotlarini yig'ish bo'yicha ish yakunlangandan so'ng, so'rov ma'lumotlari mahallalar ichidagi ma'muriyat yozuvlarida kuzatilgan aholi soniga moslashtirildi. Ushbu hisob-kitoblar aniq degan to'xtamga kelingan, Shunki ular so'rov o'tkazilgandan keyin uch oy ichida yangilangan. Garchi berilgan ma'lumotlar bir xil bo'lmasada, mahalla yozuvlaridan olingan migratsiya tavsiflovchi statistik ma'lumotlari va dastlabki so'rov ma'lumotlarida kuzatilganlar (1-jadvalda keltirilganidek) o'rtasida kuchli bog'liqlik mavjud.

1-jadval

Mahalla namunasi va tavsifiy statistikasi ¹

Viloyatlar kesimi	Umumiy birlamchi namuna olish birliklari	Shaxar joy	Shaxar bo'lmagan joy	Migrant: Almashish	Migrant: Erkaklar almashinuvi
1. Andijon	15	2	13	4.6%	85%
2. Buxoro	18	3	15	4.5%	84%
3. Jizzax	8	1	7	2.8%	80%
4. Qashqadaryo	19	2	17	2.0%	87%
5. Qoraqalpog'iston	22	4	18	2.4%	79%
6. Navoiy	10	2	8	1.7%	79%
7. Namangan	16	3	13	2.8%	85%
8. Samarkand	16	2	14	3.9%	84%
9. Sirdaryo	5	1	4	1.9%	78%
10. Surxandaryo	10	1	9	3.8%	91%
11. Toshkent	15	4	11	1.7%	55%
12. Toshkent shaxri	14	14	0	1.8%	54%
13. Farg'ona	18	4	14	3.0%	86%
14. Xorazm	14	2	12	5.6%	80%
Umumiy:	200	45	155	3.1%	80%

Ikkinchi bosqich tartib-qoidasi tanlangan mahallalar ichida teng ehtimollik bilan oddiy tasodifiy tanlab olish orqali amalga oshirildi. Ijtimoiy yordam oluvchi uy xo'jaliklari uchun alohida tabaqalanish darajasi kiritilgan bo'lib, har bir mahallaga 4 tadan to'g'ri keladi. Yakuniy maqsadli tanlov har bir mahallada 20 ta xonadondan iborat bo'lib, ulardan 800 tasi loyiha bo'yicha ijtimoiy himoya oluvchilardir. Bazaviy so'rov ro'yxatga olish yondashuvidan foydalangan holda to'liq iste'mol va xarajatlar modulini o'z ichiga oldi. Olingan hisob-kitoblar 12 ta viloyat (O'zbekistonda viloyatlar

deb yuritiladi) olib borildi, 1 ta avtonom respublika va 1 ta mustaqil shahar (Toshkent) uchun tegishli bo'lib, ularning shaharlari bilan kesishgan (Toshkent shahridan tashqari, bu butunlay shaharga tegishli). Bazaviy so'rov butunlay planshet qurilmalarida o'tkazildi, bu aniqlikni ta'minlash uchun o'zaro havolalar, geo-koordinatalar yordamida tasdiqlash va boshqa usullardan foydalangan holda tekshirish imkonini beradi. So'rov 2018 yilning may va iyun oylarida 1,5 oylik davr mobaynida o'tkazildi.

2-jadval

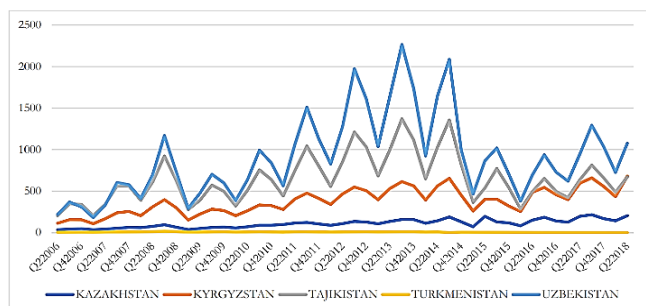
So'rovnomalarni namunasi va uni tavsiflovchi statistika ²

Viloyatlar kesimi	So'rovnomalarni soni	Migrantlar	Migrantlar almashinuvi	So'rovnomalarni soni	Migrantlar almashinuvi	Migrantlar
1. Andijon	304	26%	5.7%	115	23%	4.9%
2. Buxoro	358	32%	6.2%	131	25%	4.1%
3. Jizzax	162	6%	1.5%	59	4%	1.5%
4. Qashqadaryo	384	17%	3.8%	147	15%	2.9%
5. Qoraqalpog'iston	440	31%	6.8%	164	30%	6.4%
6. Navoiy	201	5%	1.1%	77	1%	0.2%
7. Namangan	320	21%	4.7%	122	19%	3.2%
8. Samarkand	321	25%	5.7%	120	24%	5%
9. Sirdaryo	100	9%	2.1%	38	18%	3.6%
10. Surxandaryo	203	13%	2.8%	72	15%	3%
11. Toshkent	300	4%	1.2%	111	6%	1.1%
12. Toshkent shaxri	281	2%	0.5%	106	4%	0.8%
13. Farg'ona	359	21%	4.5%	135	15%	2.6%
14. Xorazm	280	40%	9.5%	106	36%	7.5%
Umumiy:	4013	19%	4.2%	1503	18%	3.5%

¹ Statistik ma'lumotlarga asosida muallif hisob-kitobi

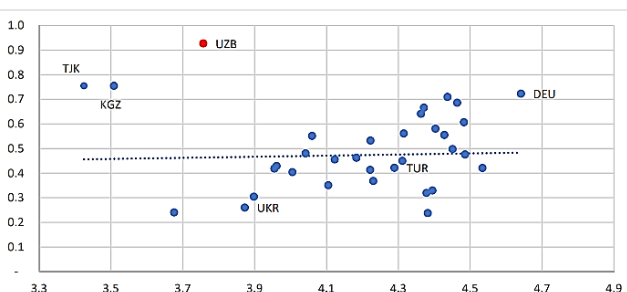
² Statistik ma'lumotlarga asosida muallif hisob-kitobi

Birinchi turda ishtirok etmaslik (keyingi turlarda kamayish) so'rovning vakili bo'lish uchun talab qilinadigan tanlama hajmiga jiddiy ta'sir qilmasligini ta'minlash uchun ishtirok etishdan bosh tortgan uy xo'jaliklari bir xil tanlama klassteridan olingan boshqa uy xo'jaliklari bilan almashtirildi. Biroq, ishtirok etishdan bosh tortganligi sababli uy xo'jaliklari xususiyatlaridagi har qanday tizimli farq, agar almashtirilgan uy xo'jaliklari rad etgan uy xo'jaliklaridan o'rtacha (kuzatish mumkin bo'lgan xususiyatla bo'yicha) farq qilsa, noxolislikka olib kelishi mumkin. Tasodifiy tanlab olingan 1503 ta uy xo'jaliklarining dastlabki bosqichida, taxminan 25% birinchi bosqichda ishtirok etishdan bosh tortdi (ya'ni, birinchi raundidagi dastlabki qabul 1122 ta tasodifiy tanlab olingan uy xo'jaliklarini va 381 ta o'rnini bosuvchi uy xo'jaliklarini tashkil etdi. Rad etgan yoki bog'lana olmaganlar shular jumlasidan. Rozi bo'lganlar va ishtirok etishdan bosh tortganlarni taqqoslash shuni ko'rsatadiki, umuman olganda, uy xo'jaliklarining umumiy iste'moli, migratsiya holati va uy xo'jaliklarining kattaligi kabi tegishli uy xo'jaliklarining xususiyatlari ikki guruh o'rtasida sezilarli darajada farq qilmaydi. Istisno shundaki, qishloq uy xo'jaliklari tanlovdan chiqib ketish ehtimoli kamroq va ularni almashtirishni talab qiladi. Shu bilan birga, bir xil almashtirishlarni tasodifiy tanlash, boshlang'ich umumiy statistika bilan solishtirganda deyarli mukammal muvozanatga olib keladi. O'zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlari vatanlariga jo'natgan pul miqdori bo'yicha Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida eng katta pul o'tkazmalari qiymatini tashkil etadi. Rossiya Federatsiyasi Markaziy bankidan olingan ma'lumotlar (yuqorida qayd etilganidek, O'zbekistondan kelgan migrantlar umumiy sonining qariyb to'rtadan uch qismini tashkil qiladi) 2017 yilda qariyb 2,6 milliard dollarga teng edi. Har qanday oyda migrant jo'natganlarning qariyb 48 foizini tashkil qiladi, xususan, uy xo'jaliklari pul o'tkazmalari bo'yicha daromad olganliklari haqida xabar berishadi. Ushbu o'tkazmalarining deyarli barchasi (98 foizga yaqini) AQSh dollarida bo'lib, har bir o'tkazmaning o'rtacha qiymati taxminan 312 dollarni tashkil qiladi. Oyga qarab pul o'tkazmalarining 20-30 foizi xorijiy banklar, 43-50 foizi O'zbekiston banklari, 20 foizga yaqini esa Western Union kabi rasmiy pul o'tkazmalari xizmati orqali amalga oshiriladi. Pul o'tkazmalarining 5 foizdan kamrog'i pulni jismoniy olib kelish yoki xususiy shaxs bilan pul jo'natish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Ma'muriy ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, 2017 yilda jami migrantlarning 45,2 foizi qurilish sohasida, 12,2 foizi sanoat ishlab chiqarishida, 9,8 foizi xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida, 7,4 foizi qishloq xo'jaligida band bo'lgan.

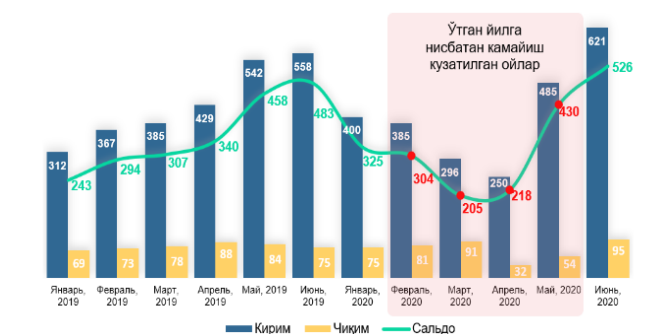


Normativ ma'lumotlar yig'ishning telefonga asoslangan tadqiqot komponenti, shuningdek, migrantlar qachon va qanday sabablarga ko'ra qaytib kelishini kuzatish imkonini beradi. 2018 yil

Markaziy Osiyoning boshqa mamlakatlari kabi O'zbekistonda ham o'zining daromad darajasi bo'yicha o'rtacha hayotdan qoniqish darajasi yuqori. Quyidagi rasmda Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyoning deyarli barcha mamlakatlari bo'ylab o'xshash tarzda o'tkazilgan 2016ta so'rovi bo'yicha hayotdan qoniqishning o'rtacha darajalari keltirilgan. Bu ko'rsatkichga ko'ra, O'zbekiston mintaqadagi barcha mamlakatlar orasida o'rtacha hayotdan



Garchi u boshqa shkala bo'yicha o'lgangan bo'lsa ham (1 baho umuman qoniqtirmaydi, 5 baho to'liq qoniqdim), O'zbekistonda hayotdan qoniqish darajasi nisbatan yuqori ekanligi haqidagi xulosa takrorlanadi. Ushbu so'rovning har qanday bosqichida respondentlarning qariyb 90 foizi o'rtacha darajada qoniqish va to'liq qoniqish hosil qilishgan, atigi 10 foiz respondent esa to'liq qoniqmagan. Biroq, hayotdan qoniqish bo'yicha umumiy statistika milliy darajada barqaror bo'lib qolsada, individual darajada sezilarli o'zgarishlar mavjud. Barqarorlik avvalgi turda umuman qoniqmaganlar uchun 20,5 foizdan ya'ni, ko'pchilik keyingi turlarda yaxshilanadi) oldingi turda «o'rtacha qoniqqan» 86 foizgacha miqdorni tashkil qilgan ya'ni, taxminan 14 foiz yaxshilanadi voki aksincha.



Mehnatlarning yopilishi va qattiq karantin choralarini chet elda mehnat qilayotgan o'zbekistonlik fuqarolarga ham salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatmay qolmadi. Xususan, turli manbalarga ko'ra, qish mavsumi davrida uyiga qaytgan 500 mingga yaqin fuqarolar

ko'zlangan manziliga qaytib keta olmadi. Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston fuqarolarining asosiy manzili hisoblangan Rossiya Federatsiyasida har ikkinchi muhojir ishsiz qoldi. Ijara va oziq-ovqat xarajatlari tufayli muhojirlar ahvoli yanada og'irlashdi. Natijada, iyun oyidagi tiklanishga (o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 9%ga o'sish) qaramay, joriy yilning birinchi yarim yilida O'zbekistonga yuborilgan transchegaraviy pul o'tkazmalarining umumiy hajmi o'tgan yilning mos davriga nisbatan 6%ga kamaydi.

Iqtisodiy tadqiqotlar va islohotlar markazi hamda BMT Taraqqiyot dasturi bilan hamkorlikda mahallalar darajasida o'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, mehnat muhojirlari pandemiyadan eng ko'p jabr ko'rgan aholi qatlamlaridan biri ekanligi aniqlandi. Xususan, 43% mahallalarda respublikaga qaytgan fuqarolarning soni oshgan, eng yuqori o'sish Namangan, Jizzax va Qashqadaryo viloyatlarida kuzatilgan. Qaytgan muhojirlar asosan ish bilan ta'minlash (54%), moliyaviy yordam (27%) va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlariga ehtiyoj sezayotganligi aniqlandi. Pandemiya inqirozi natijasida chet elda qiyinchilikka uchragan va respublikaga qaytgan mehnat muhojirlariga ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy yordam berish maqsadida hukumat tomonidan bir qator ishlar amalga oshirildi. Xususan, iyul oyining oxiriga qadar 200 mingdan ortiq xorijdagi vatandoshlar charter reyslari va chegaralar orqali O'zbekistonga kirib keldi, respublikaning chet eldagi diplomatik vakolatxonalari tomonidan xorijda qiyin ahvolga duch kelgan fuqarolar oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari bilan ta'minlandi.

Shu bilan birga, migratsiya oqimlari yo'nalishlari ma'lum darajada qayta taqsimlanganiga va O'zbekiston fuqarolarining bir qator mamlakatlarda (masalan, Turkiya va Janubiy Koreya) rezidentligi qonunchilikda soddalashtirilganiga qaramay, o'rta muddatli istiqbolda Rossiya qabul qiluvchilar orasida yetakchi bo'lib qolishi mumkin. Horiy mehnat migratsiyasining feminizatsiyasi kuchayib borayotganiga kelsak, uning mikrodarajadagi asosiy sabablari nafaqat ayollarning faolligi, balki oila va jamiyat darajasida ayollarning harakatchanligiga oid patriarxal stereotiplarning bosqichma-bosqich yumshashi, gender rejimlarining yumshatilishiga olib keladi.

Bu migratsiya feminizatsiyasining yanada kengayishiga ham, o'zbek jamiyatida ayol roli ta'sirining kuchayishiga ham olib kelishi mumkin. Nihoyat, migratsiya muvaffaqiyati deb ataladigan narsa alohida qiziqish uyg'otadi. Ko'pincha noaniq sayohat maqsadlari va nisbatan qisqa muddatli migratsiyaga dastlabki e'tibor ish bilan ta'minlangan mamlakatda moslashishga salbiy ta'sir qiladi; ammo, mehnat muhojirlari qaytib kelgandan so'ng, reintegratsiya jarayonida yangi qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishlari mumkin. Bu takroriy yoki davriy migratsiyaning sabablaridan biri bo'lishi mumkin.

Shu bilan birga, migratsiya siklining kelajakdagi yo'nalishi – migrantlarning o'z xatti-harakatlariga va bir qator makro shartlarga (shu jumladan, koronavirus pandemiyasi sabab bo'lgan joriy inqiroz oqibatlari) va mikrodarajadagi ijtimoiy-madaniy omillarga asoslanib – qabul qiluvchi mamlakatda migrantlarning moslashishi va hatto ularning mumkin bo'lgan immigratsiyasiga o'tishi mumkin. Bu jarayonlar ushbu ish doirasidan tashqarida bo'lib, muallifning keyingi tadqiqotlari mavzusidir.

Xulosa va takliflar

O'zbekistonda xalqaro migratsiya kurashning muhim mexanizmi bo'lib, ko'pincha ichki ish haqining pastligi va mehnat bozori istiqbollari javob bo'lib, pul o'tkazmalari orqali O'zbekistonda qashshoqlik darajasini pasaytiradi. Mahalliy

sharoitlar aholi tomonidan kutilayotgan daromadni oshirganda migrantlar chet elga ketishga moyil bo'lishmaydi va shu tariqa migratsiya uchun to'siqlarni kamaytirish migratsiya taqdim etayotgan imkoniyatlardan foydalanishga muhtoj bo'lganlarga foyda keltirishi kutiladi. Ishsiz a'zosi bo'lgan uy xo'jaliklarida, umuman ishsizlik darajasi yuqori bo'lgan hududlarda, mahalliy mehnat bozori istiqboliga ishonchi past bo'lgan uy xo'jaliklarida va ijtimoiy himoya nafaqalari ko'p bo'lgan joylarda tashqi migratsiya eng yuqori ko'rsatkichdir.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, migratsiya cheklovlari davlatga ham, potentsial muhojirlarga ham qimmatga tushadi. Agar muhojirlar qaytib kelsa yoki pul o'tkazmalari daromadlari kamaygan bo'lsa, bu ta'sirni nisbatan kam ta'minlangan uy xo'jaliklari, asosan, qaytib kelgan migrantlar uchun ish bilan ta'minlanish imkoniyati eng kam bo'lgan mahallalarda va davlat eng ko'p moliyaviy ta'minlovchi zaif mahallalarda ko'proq sezilar edi.

Ushbu hujjatning muqaddimasida muhokama qilinganidek, O'zbekiston hukumati xalqaro migratsiyaga to'sqinlik qiluvchi ko'plab me'yoriy hujjatlarni yumshatish niyatida. Kelajakda bu qadamlar potentsial migratsiyaning kengayishiga olib kelishi mumkin va O'zbekiston uchun bozorga yo'naltirilgan kengroq islohotlarni amalga oshirayotgan va iqtisodiy o'sishning yuqori sur'atlarini yaratishga intilayotgani uchun muhim imkoniyatdir. Har bir mamlakatda bo'lgani kabi O'zbekistonda ham migratsiya ishchi kuchiga bo'lgan talab va taklif shakllaridagi mahalliy farqlarni muvozanatlashda, jo'natuvchi va qabul qiluvchi joylarda iqtisodiy natijalarni yaxshilashda asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

O'zbekistonda pul o'tkazmalari bo'lmaganda uy xo'jaliklarining pul farovonligini tasavvur qilish bo'yicha ushbu tadqiqotda olib borilgan oddiy mashq milliy qashshoqlik darajasi 9,6 foizdan 16,8 foizgacha oshishi kutilayotganligini ko'rsatadi. Bu uy xo'jaliklari zarbalari va migratsiya xatti-harakatlari o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatadigan ushbu tadqiqotda batafsilroq topilmalar bilan mos keladi. Bundan tashqari, muhojirlar ko'chib o'tishga qaror qilgandan keyin ham uydagi a'zolarining farovonligini yaxshilashda faol rol o'ynaydi. Hozirgi muhojirlar uy xo'jaligi a'zolari boshdan kechirayotgan iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklarga javob berish uchun pul o'tkazmalari chastotasi va to'lovlarini faol ravishda o'zgartiradilar.

Migratsiya bo'yicha qaror qabul qilishda pul muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan yagona omil emas. Farovonlikning yanada kengroq ta'rifini qamrab oluvchi global chora-tadbirlar hayotdan qoniqishni ham ko'rib chiqishdir. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, uy xo'jaliklari muhojirlarni chet elga jo'natishga tayyorgarlik ko'rayotganda hayotdan qoniqish sezilarli darajada past bo'ladi, buning sababi ham yo'qolishning yaqinlashib qolganligi, ham qaror qabul qilishga turtki bo'lgan iqtisodiy sharoitlar bo'lishi mumkin. Biroq, hayotdan qoniqish tiklanadi va muhojirlar xorijda bo'lganlarida ular bilan tez-tez aloqada bo'lgan uy xo'jaliklarining hayotdan qoniqish darajasi doimiy ravishda yuqori bo'ladi. Garchi migratsiyaning ichki mehnat bozorida ishtirokiga ba'zi potentsial salbiy, ammo kichik ta'sirlari mavjud bo'lsada, migratsiyaning umumiy farovonlik ta'siri kuchli ijobidir. Xalqaro mehnat migratsiyasidan kelib chiqadigan ushbu xarajatlarning mavjudligi farovonlikni oshirish uchun migratsiya salohiyatini yengillashtiradigan va yaxshilaydigan bir-birini to'ldiruvchi siyosat zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

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MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE ENTERPRISE

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the author presents the concept of financial resources of the enterprise. The goals and main tasks in the field of financial resources management are considered. Also, it is discussed that Timely analysis of financial sustainability creates new opportunities for the enterprise to identify reserves in order to enhance its competitive position, increase market share and fulfill other tactical and strategic goals.

Introduction

Financial management of an enterprise is one of the most important tasks facing any business, regardless of its form of ownership, scope and scale of activity. The importance of this direction is due to the special role of finance, which is the only type of resources that can be transformed into any other type of resources - buildings, technologies, raw materials, personnel. The efficiency and rationality of such a transformation largely determine the economic well-being of the enterprise, as well as all subjects interested in its development - owners, managers, creditors, the state, society, etc. Financial resources can also be used as independently operating assets that generate various types of income. Thus, the study of the basics of managing the financial resources of an enterprise in the modern economic situation is necessary for any manager, individual entrepreneur, owner and businessman.

Research Methodology

There are economic and mathematical methods, which can help to study the connections and influences between objects and phenomena, determine the homogeneous features in aggregates of objects and data, create models of behavior of individual enterprises based on the influence of various factors, determine the development trends for the forecasting.

Therefore, the use of economic and mathematical methods is the key to accurate and detailed assessment of financial sustainability of the enterprise, which provides the basis for optimizing managerial decisions and achieving the planned level of financial state. Thus, financial sustainability of the enterprise is a key feature of its financial status, its strategic development. Timely analysis of financial sustainability creates new opportunities for the enterprise to identify reserves in order to enhance its competitive position, increase market share and fulfill other tactical and strategic goals.

Literature review.

In modern conditions of a market economy, there is a fairly high level of competition. Each company strives to gain a foothold in the market, to function stably and efficiently. In our mind, The results of its activities are largely determined by what financial resources this business entity has, how optimal their structure is, how they are expediently transformed into fixed and revolving funds. In this regard, effective management of financial resources is one of the most important functions of financial management, aimed at ensuring the achievement of high final results of the economic activity of the enterprise. Such local scientists as the A.A.Shomirov believe that strategic and tactical planning is important in managing the financial resources of joint-stock companies [1, p.13].

Such foreign scientists as V. V. Bocharov, V. V. Kovalev, M. V. Romanovsky, V. M. Rodionova, V. A. Slepov were engaged in the formation and use of financial resources. Also, I.A.Blank, M.D.Bilyk, A.D.Vasilik, L. A. Ligonenko, V. M. Oparin, G. Donaldson, J. S. worked on the study of the problems of the functioning of financial resources of enterprises. Mill, G. Brayley, Y. Brigham, S. Myers, et al. [2, p.103].

Analysis and results

It should be noted that in recent years and still there is no unified approach to determining the essence of financial resources. This is due to the differences in the views of different scientists on this problem, as well as the complexity of the economic category "financial resources". The financial resources of an enterprise can be characterized from different points of view, for example, as a quantitative characteristic of the financial result of its activities [3, p. 25], the aggregate of funds for financial activities and financial transactions [4, p. 47], a part of the monetary resources owned or at the disposal of the enterprise and used by them for the purpose of expanded reproduction, stimulating employees and other tasks [5, p. 20].

Therefore, an enterprise's financial resources are a set of an organization's own funds and external incomes that can be used for the formation of fixed and current assets required for the business and extended production support. Figure 1 gives a more specific definition of the nature of financial resources in the enterprise by structuring the financial resources in the enterprise. The structure is based on science literature systematization (Figure 1).

As it supports companies in so many ways, this department is a very crucial and critical area. Taking into account the importance of financial management functions in organizations, there is always a steady demand for professionals with these skills. Today, it is possible for even non-finance professionals and businessmen to learn finance concepts through a certified financial analyst course.

What are the major roles of financial management?

- Financial Decisions and control
- Financial planning
- Capital management
- Allocation and utilization of financial resources
- Cash flow management
- Disposal of surplus
- Financial reporting
- Risk Management [7, p.3]

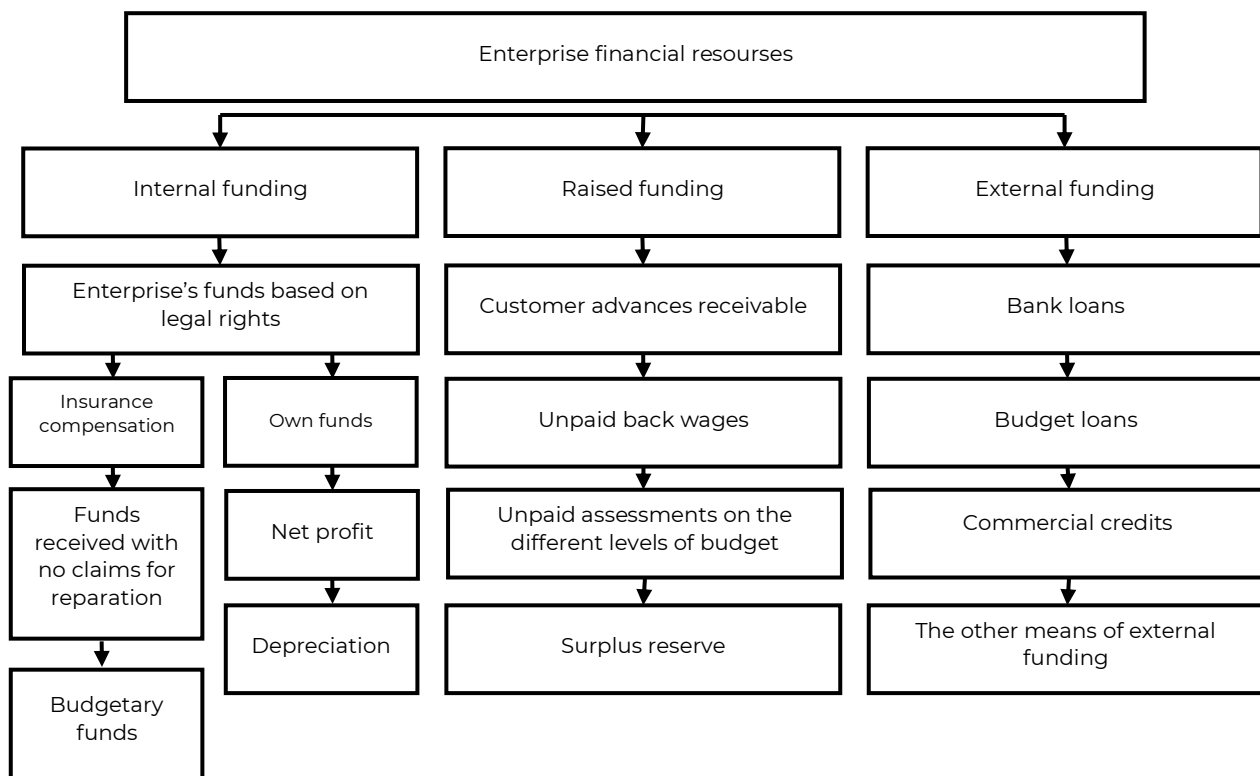


Figure 1. Composition of an enterprise's financial resources [6, p.3]

The management of enterprises, in order to achieve the development tasks set in the business plan of the enterprise for the current, medium-term and long-term prospects, affects the internal and external financial relations of the enterprise and the types of financial resources corresponding to them through special techniques and methods. Financial resources are monetary funds that include the income accumulated by the owners of the enterprise, as well as funds received from the outside in the form of loans" [8, p.96]. Thus, the financial resources of the enterprise consist of its own and attracted (credit) funds. The main purpose of financial resources is to ensure the solvency of the enterprise and its financial stability.

At the same time, the current solvency is an external manifestation of the financial condition. The internal manifestation is financial stability, which can ensure the stability of the enterprise for a long time and the prospect of balancing various cash flows. In order to ensure the stability of the financial condition of an economic entity, it is necessary to properly coordinate the work of all departments and a rational financial resource management system.

Financial management of an enterprise, like any management system, includes an object and a subject, i.e. a managed and managing subsystem (Fig.2).

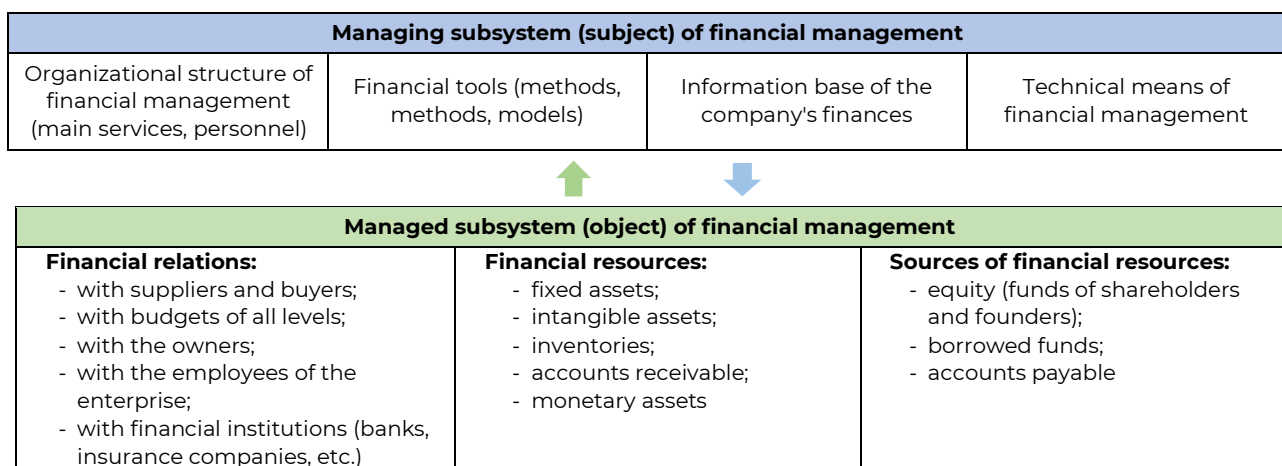


Figure 2. Structure of the financial management system of the enterprise [9, p.10]

Management of financial resources of an enterprise is a system of principles and methods for the development and implementation of management decisions related to ensuring the effectiveness of the processes of formation, distribution and use of financial resources [10, p.45]. The purpose of managing the financial resources of the enterprise is to ensure effective financing of its development, both in the current period and in the future in all areas of activity, including

compliance with financial legislation, maximizing the welfare of the owners of the enterprise, timeliness and completeness of settlements with all parts of the financial system. In accordance with this goal, the following can be distinguished as the main tasks of managing the financial resources of the enterprise:

- ensuring an uninterrupted process of formation of financial resources for solving the tasks of the development of the enterprise of a tactical and strategic nature;

- optimization of the structure of sources of formation of financial resources of the enterprise to minimize the cost of borrowed capital;
- optimal distribution of financial resources in the main areas of the enterprise;
- minimizing the level of risk in the process of managing the financial resources of the enterprise;
- development of a mechanism for rapid changes in the structure of the financial resources of the enterprise and the directions of their use in accordance with changing conditions;
- creation of an effective system of control over the formation and use of financial resources of the enterprise;
- study of foreign experience in managing financial resources of the enterprise;
- introduction of new methods of managing financial resources;
- formation of optimal conditions for attracting foreign capital; - improving the level of training of managerial personnel;
- analysis of the financial and economic indicators of the enterprise and evaluation of the effectiveness of its management personnel based on the results.

There are economic and mathematical methods, which can help to study the connections and influences between objects and phenomena, determine the homogeneous features in aggregates of objects and data, create models of behavior of individual enterprises based on the influence of various factors, determine the development trends for the forecasting. Therefore, the use of economic and mathematical methods is the key to accurate and detailed assessment of financial sustainability of the enterprise, which provides the basis for optimizing managerial decisions and achieving the planned level of financial state. Thus, financial sustainability of the enterprise is a key feature of its financial status, its strategic development. Timely analysis of financial sustainability creates new opportunities for the enterprise to identify reserves in order to enhance its competitive position, increase market share and fulfill other tactical and strategic goals.

For the effective functioning of the financial management system of the enterprise, for the rational impact of the management system on the managed one, it is necessary to use a modern financial management methodology based on certain principles.

The basic general principles of management were developed in the last century by the French scientist Henri Fayol. Financial management, being a part of the general management of the enterprise, on the one hand, is based on universal management principles, the most important of which are:

1. The principle of economic efficiency. In any company, the financial management system assumes expenses (costs), which should always strive to a minimum and be covered by certain revenues (sales revenue).

2. Focus on strategic development goals. If, for example, the company is focused on business growth or diversification, then it would be reasonable to increase the number of borrowed types of funds as part of the sources of funds. A strategy of limited growth or reduction requires reducing risks, and, therefore, it is necessary to focus more on equity and strive to reduce fixed costs.

3. High dynamism of management (flexibility). Any financial manager should react very quickly to changes taking place in the external environment (politics, economy, market conditions) and apply appropriate methods and models of financial management.

4. Alternative. Since financial decisions are often made in conditions of risk and uncertainty, it is very important to use multivariate approaches to assessing the situation (when developing business plans, as well as in operational financial management).

5. Optimization of the main financial indicators. When managing the finances of an enterprise, the adoption of a particular management decision can lead to opposite effects in various fields of activity.

Thus, the implementation of high-yield financial investments can cause a deficit in the financing of production activities, a sharp increase in profitability can lead to a decrease in liquidity indicators, etc.

On the other hand, considering the finances of an enterprise and their management as a special type of activity, A.I.Samylin also identifies a number of important principles:

- publicity, i.e. the availability and openness of information about the company's activities (except for confidential information), the public's interest in the goals, objectives and decisions of the company;
- the scale, significant impact on the geographical market of goods and the versatility of activities;
- consolidation of financial statements, formation of general statements of the enterprise (very often the structure of large companies includes various subsidiaries that conduct independent activities), etc.

Conclusion

Thus, the concept of financial resources is a very important category in the implementation of the activities of any enterprise. Financial resources are constantly in motion, their distinctive features from other resources are: the monetary form of existence, belonging to a specific entity, effective use for profit and economic growth of the organization. Taking care of financial stability and stability, it is especially important for an organization to effectively manage its financial resources, correctly distributing them by type of activity and over time. Effective financial management allows the company to remain stable, solvent, and therefore stable functioning and competitive in the markets. And all this, in turn, makes it possible for an economic entity to outline its economic development for the long term.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE BANKING SERVICES IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the current problems of the organization of remote banking services in a pandemic. The analysis of the current state and prospects of development of remote banking services in the banks of Uzbekistan, as well as practical proposals for the expansion of remote banking services are presented.

Today, the process of providing remote banking services in our country is growing in line with modern requirements. Due to the pandemic, the intensification of competition has led banks to introduce the latest technologies to manage business processes, as well as automated decision-making systems. Among the measures taken by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan to reduce the negative impact of the pandemic on the economy and support economic activity in the banking system, "from the first days of quarantine, all commercial banks focused on expanding the ability to deliver all types of banking services to customers without visiting the building.

However, despite the existing opportunities, the fact that today the share of customers using the remote services of banks is not significant means that there are a number of problems in the development of the industry. In particular, the importance of remote banking services is not fully communicated to customers, underdeveloped infrastructure in areas far from regional and city centers, lack of knowledge of the population in the field of remote banking services have a negative impact on the development of remote banking. Therefore, in the provision of remote banking services, it is important to develop proposals and recommendations on the division of powers and responsibilities of the governing bodies of the banking system and the ability to make management decisions.

Research has shown that for the development of remote banking services in Uzbekistan in accordance with modern innovative trends, the bank offers a variety of services, the customer has access to the bank, regardless of its geographical location and time of day. We can also observe a recent trend in the use of remote services in commercial banks in a positive direction. In our opinion, the provision of remote banking services is a set of services that allow you to perform various banking operations remotely.

It is enough to use a computer or mobile phone without visiting the customer's bank. Remote technologies allow the client to have maximum convenience in using banking services and minimize time and financial costs in working with the bank [9]. Such a positive change can be seen in the following figures: the number of customers using remote services in banks has increased sharply in recent years, for example, in 2018-2019 by 1.9 times compared to previous years, as of January 1, 2019 compared to the same period in 2016 by 4.6 doubled.

The main part of the bank's customers using remote services in the country falls on the clients of JSC "People's Bank", JSCB "Agrobank" and TIF "Milliy".

Modern trends are possible by attracting a new customer base, expanding the range of banking services and operations, further improving modern banking Internet products aimed at electronic document management in the bank-client system,

closing services (deposits, accounts, deposits), as well as expanding the format of banking services.

According to research, modern remote banking products for remote customer service can now include:

- mobile banking programs (payment for mobile phone, transfers, payments by mobile phone number, activation of automatic payment service, etc.);

- Internet banking services (financial transfers between cards, accounts, deposits, credit payments, money transfers to electronic payment methods, etc.);

- Business online services with a set of banking products for various financial transactions via the Internet;

- Bank-client systems. For example, in the product line of PBT Trustbank, this system allows customers to receive and send financial documents on payments, receive timely information about the status of funds and their movement in the banking market, and contact the bank staff with messages.

In addition, an important area of innovative activity of financial institutions in the country is the use of software that allows customers to implement various types of Internet banking services.

At the same time, modern commercial banks, realizing the importance of the impact of the digital economy on the banking sector, are constantly increasing the volume of offers on areas of activity, striving to provide maximum service to customers remotely, usually via telephone or computer networks. In this case, banks provide banking services that include smart computer software technologies.

According to the Central Bank, the number of users of remote banking systems will exceed 10.1 million by 2020 (Figure 1). This growth has accelerated in recent years, indicating that remote services in banking are becoming a way of life for customers. This is especially evident in the growing weight of individuals.

The positive dynamics of the number of users of remote banking services is assessed by the volume of use of banking services by individuals of bank customers.

The main and most important condition for the modern development of the market of remote banking services in foreign countries is the confidence of citizens in the banking system, including the very high level of services and products of remote banking services offered in the market. One of the reasons for the growing confidence among the population is the high level of "penetration" of technology into the daily lives of citizens, their knowledge in this area and the desire of the population to reduce the time and financial costs of accessing banking services. The main driving force in the development of this market segment in the banking market is competition, which forces credit institutions to constantly work to improve

the quality of customers of remote banking services and the introduction of new types of remote banking services.

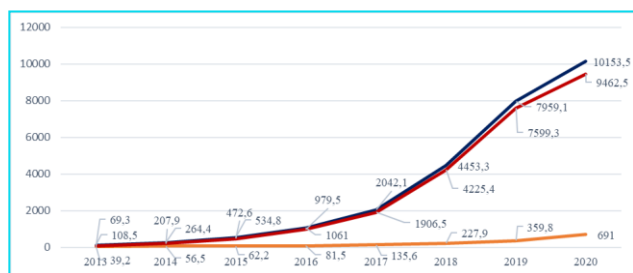


Figure 1. Number of users of remote banking services

According to Forrester Research, an independent analytics company, the number of users of remote banking systems in Europe is 58 million, or 17.0 percent of the adult population. About 60.0 percent of banks provide remote banking services to their customers, and the number of e-banks in Western Europe (Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands) is twice as high as in the United States.

The most active development of remote banking services is in the Northern countries: Finland, Norway, Sweden, where 90.0% of banks and 20.0% of customers use customers. According to the Swedish Banking Association, more than 4 million people in this country use a variety of remote banking services, making Sweden one of the world leaders in the development of remote banking services.

Activities related to the provision of banking services outside the country may be promising areas for improving the innovative activities of commercial banks. In this case, the customer is given the opportunity to perform all the necessary operations through remote access. In our opinion, the increase in the process of long-distance services in our country in line with modern requirements is an important tool for commercial banks to expand new banking products and services and ensure competitiveness. Therefore, research to develop this area remains one of the most pressing issues today method in their educational curricular.

CLT method is designed to develop learners' all four language skills (listening, reading, writing, and speaking) which will allow them to use the language fluently even outside the classroom. CLT method has four components which should be sharpened all together to reach its goal. In this article we will introduce educational drama method as an effective method in developing all 4 skills of learners.

In conclusion, the main processes that determine the current trends in the development of the market of remote banking services can be distinguished as follows:

- the use of modern information technologies, the intensive development of which will allow banks to expand the range of banking products and services provided to customers,

as well as reduce the time, transaction and financial costs of customers and banks;

- introduction of new segments of the online banking market of the banking sector and online banking tools;
- Increasing competition between banks in the online banking market and improving the quality of banking services for customers in the field of online banking.

It is also necessary to pay special attention to the introduction of new innovative services in banks. According to the study, the fact that banks are lagging behind in offering remote banking services to their customers, on the one hand, leads to the fact that bank customers do not have access to such services, on the other hand, limits the scope of work in the bank itself.

Improving the conditions for the use of remote services on the ground is also an important tool in solving the problem. Improving the quality of communication channels can increase consumer access to new innovations, as well as free the population from unnecessary hassles. For example, standing in long queues when paying for utilities, going to a bank or a specialized office to receive such payments, will increase the chances of paying for the service at home rather than spending time and money.

Providing adequate explanations to the population about the provision of banking services, deposits in banks, access to them, as well as promoting the ability of the population to attract free funds to the bank and remotely manage these funds through the media will serve as an important tool to strengthen public confidence in banks.

Thus, the main activities of commercial banks of the country are aimed at the introduction of innovative banking products. Due to the pandemic, the intensification of competition has led banks to introduce the latest technologies to manage business processes, as well as automated decision-making systems. Innovative banking products are an important tool in the management of a commercial bank in a competitive environment, and for commercial banks, innovative banking products and services are an important tool for ensuring economic growth and competitiveness.

In our opinion, the introduction of virtual (digital) banks in the domestic banking system, as observed in foreign experience, will also be an important approach to the development of remote banking. It is advisable to use virtual banks in the field of retail payments. Because if we take into account the participation of individuals in the process of retail payments, the number of customers of virtual banks will be much higher.

Thus, the introduction of new types of banking services is one of the priorities in ensuring the stability of the banking system in Uzbekistan. The fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan also pays great attention to the development of modern banking services, noting that "... there are great untapped opportunities in terms of types and quality of banking services" means that there is much work to be done in this regard (Mirziyoev, 2017).

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TA'LIMNI RAQAMLASHTIRISH: TUCHUNCHALAR VA TEXNOLOGIYALAR

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: December 18, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: March 15, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 4 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001118	Mazkur maqolada hozirgi vaqtda ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish maqsadida olib borilayotgan axborotlashtirish va raqamlashtirish jarayonlarining borishi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, bu jarayonlarni samaradorligini oshirishda ishlatiladigan tuchunchalarning ma'nosi, hamda raqamli texnologiyalarning vazifalari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan
KALIT SO'ZLAR Innovatsiya, axborotlashtirish, raqamlashtirish, raqamli ta'lim, raqamli signal, raqamli texnologiyalar	

Kirish

Inson faoliyatining barcha sohalarida kabi oliy ta'limda zamonaviy mutaxassisni shakllantiradigan, ta'lim tizimiga ham talabning bilimlarini, ko'nikmalarini, kompetensiyalari oshiradigan va iqtisodiyotning hamma tarmoqlarida faoliyatning yangi turlarini o'zlashtiradigan, umuman aytganda inson faoliyatining yangicha rivojlanishiga yo'naltirilgan innovatsiyalar kiritilmoqda. Shunki bugungi tezkor rivojlanish davrida jamiyat uchun faol fikrluvchi, innovatsion goylarni yaratuvchi hamda ularni amaliyotda samarali qo'llovchi malakali mutaxassislar zarur.

Zamonaviy mutaxassislar jamiyatni ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini va inson ehtiyojlarini oshishiga hamda yangi faoliyat turlarini yaratishga yo'naltirilgan raqamli davrga o'tishni ta'minlashi kerak. Buning uchun mutaxassislar etishtiradigan an'anaviy ta'limni rivojlantirishga xizmat qilayotgan axborotlashtirish bosqichidan raqamlashtirish bosqichiga o'tish lozim.

Ta'limni axborotlashtirish, ya'ni ta'limda axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llash ta'limni yangi bosqichga o'tishiga asos bo'lgan bo'lsa, ta'limni raqamlashtirish mobil va Internet texnologiyalarini bemalol ishlatadigan, masofaviy elektron ta'limdan foydalanib uzluksiz ta'lim sifatini oshira oladigan hamda mehnat bozorining talablarini qoniqtiradigan mutaxassislarni tayyorlashga mo'ljallangan.

O'zbekiston hukumati 2020 - yilni "Ilm-ma'rifat va raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish" yili deb atab, raqamlashtirishga bag'ishlangan ko'pgina davlat dasturlarini ishlab chiqdi va ularni amalga oshirish doirasida ta'lim sifatini muntazam yaxshilash uchun sharoitlar yaratib kelmoqda.

Bular qatoriga raqamli ta'lim muhitini yaratish, ya'ni talabani mustaqil ta'lim olish, zamonaviy bilim olish yo'llarini mustaqil izlash, pedagogni esa, yangi bilimlar asosida raqamli texnologiyalar bilan qurollantirib, ular bilim olish yo'llarini o'rgatish, no'an'anaviy ta'limni shakllantirish kabi vazifalarni bajarishni misol qilish mumkin.

Raqamli texnologiyalarini iqtisodiyotning turli sohalarida keng qo'llash faqat iqtisodiy emas, balki ijtimoiy mohiyatga ham ega, Shunki bunda inson mehnatining mazmuni o'zgaradi ya'ni, uning ishi ijodiy tus oladi. Natijada inson qisman jismoniy mehnatdan ozod bo'lib, bo'sh vaqtini o'zining bilim darajasini, ma'naviy va madaniy saviyasini oshishiga sarf qiladi. Raqamli texnologiyalarni ta'limda keng qo'llash uchun ta'lim beruvchi va ta'lim oluvchilar axborotlashtirish va raqamlashtirishdagi tuchunchalar ma'nosi hamda texnologiyalar vazifasini bilishi lozim.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Yuqorida keltirilgan maqsadga erishish uchun informatika va axborot texnologiyalariga oid adabiyotlarni o'rganish, Internet tarmog'idagi kerakli dasturlar bilan tanishish, ularning qanday vazifani bajarishini tahlil qilish hamda to'plangan

ma'lumotlarni tizimlashtirish va umumlashtirish uslublaridan foydalanildi.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

Ta'limda raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash talabalarning mahoratiga qo'yiladigan talablarni o'zgartiradi, Shunki bu nafaqat o'qish, yozish va hisoblash, balki ma'lumotlar manbalarini tartibga solish, ma'lumotlarni to'plash, baholash va ulardan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishni ham talab etadi.

Yaqin vaqtgacha ta'limni axborotlashtirish to'g'risida gapirilar edi, Shunki bu atama ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonida axborot mahsulotlarini, vositalarini hamda texnologiyalarini joriy etish asosida pedagogik jarayonlarni o'zgartirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar majmuasi sifatida tuchunilgan. Rossiya pedagogik entsiklopediyasida ta'limni keng ma'noda axborotlashtirishni ta'lim tizimlarini axborot mahsulotlari, vositalari va texnologiyalari bilan to'ldirishga bog'liq ijtimoiy-pedagogik o'zgarishlarning kompleksi; tor ma'noda esa, ta'lim muassasalarini mikroprotessor texnologiyasiga asoslangan axborot vositalari, shuningdek ushbu vositalarga asoslangan axborot mahsulotlari va pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy etish deb hisoblaydi.

Yuqorida keltirilganlar asosida axborotlashtirish bosqichining tugashi haqida gapirish mumkin, Shunki barcha darajadagi ta'lim muassasalari kompyuter texnologiyalari bilan jihozlangan, pedagoglar o'quv jarayonida axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo'yicha malakasini oshirgan va qayta o'qitilgan.

Ta'limda axborot texnologiyalarini qo'llashning asosiy yo'nalishlari quyidagilar:

- turli maqsadlar uchun pedagogik dasturiy ta'minotni ishlab chiqish;
- ta'lim uchun Web-saytlarni ishlab chiqish;
- uslubiy va didaktik materiallarni ishlab chiqish;
- virtual modellar bilan kompyuter tajribalarini tashkil etish va o'tkazish;
- maqsadli axborot qidirishni amalga oshirish.

Axborotlashtirish jarayonini quyidagi tuchunchalar bilan to'laroq tasavvur qilish mumkin.

Ob'ektlarning holati va joylashishi, jarayon va xodisalarning borishi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar yig'indisiga axborot deyiladi. Ob'ekt va jarayonlar haqidagi ma'lumotlar fizik kattaliklar bilan harakterlanadi, hamda axborotni tashuvchi har qanday fizik kattalik signal deb ataladi. Datchiklar fizik kattaliklarni elektr toki va kuchlanishi ko'rinishidagi elektr signallariga o'zgartirib beradi. Elektr signallari o'z parametrlarini axborotning (informatiyaning) o'zgarishiga mos ravishda o'zgartirib, o'zida axborotni aks ettiradi.

Elektr signallarini qabul qilish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va uzatish uchun xizmat qiladigan hamda diskret elementlarda (rezistorlar, kondensatorlar, diodlar, tranzistorlar va

boshqalarda) yig'ilgan yoki integral mikrosxema ko'rinishida yaratilgan qurilmalar elektron qurilmalar deyiladi.

Elektron qurilmalarda qayta ishanadigan va o'zida qandaydir kerakli axborotni aks ettiradigan elektr signallari uzluksiz va uzlukli (impuls) ko'rinishlarda bo'ladi. Uzluksiz signalning uzlukli signaldan farqi shundaki, uning oniy qiymatlari ma'lum oraliqda (davrda) ixtiyoriy miqdorda bo'lishi mumkin. Uzlukli signallarning oniy qiymatlari esa chegaralangan miqdorlarga ega bo'ladi. Ularning qiymatlari faqat ikki miqdorga ega bo'lgani uchun ular impuls signallar deb ham ataladi.

Elektr signallarni uzatishda vaqt va oniy qiymat bo'yicha bo'laklarga ajratish (diskretlash) va diskret qiymatlarni "0" va "1" raqamlar kombinatsiyasi bilan ifodalash kodlash deyiladi. Ham vaqt, ham qiymat bo'yicha sathlarga ajratilgan (darajalangan) va kodlangan diskret signal raqamli signal deb atadi.

Uzluksiz UA (t) signalni (t – vaqt davomiyligi) raqamli UD (k) signalga (k – butun son) o'zgartirishda diskretlash jarayonini ko'ramiz. Vaqt bo'yicha diskretlashda signal UA (t) bir hil Δt vaqt oralig'ida olingan bo'lakchalarga – diskret (k) qiymatlarga ajratiladi (1a-rasm).

Signalning Δt vaqt oralig'ida diskretlangan qiymatlari turlicha bo'lgani uchun ushbu qiymatlarni signalning oniy qiymati bo'yicha sathlarga ajratib bo'laklash kvantlash deb ataladi. Bunda bir – biridan ajratilgan bo'laklar ($U_1, U_2, U_3, \dots$) kvantlash darajasini (shkalasini) hosil qiladi (1, b – rasm).

Vaqt va sath bo'yicha diskretlangan elektr signalining har bir diskret qiymati ikkilik sanoq sistemasida kodlanadi va raqamli signalga, ya'ni "0" va "1" kombinatsiyasidan iborat kodga aylantiriladi (1, c – rasm). Uzluksiz elektr signalini raqamli signalga o'zgartiradigan qurilmaga analog – raqam o'zgartirgichi (modem) va raqamli signalni (kodni) uzluksiz signalga o'zgartiradigan qurilmaga raqam – analog o'zgartirgichi (demodem) deyiladi.

Uzluksiz yoki raqamli ko'rinishdagi signallarni ishlatisiga qarab qurilmalar analog va raqamli qurilmalarga bo'linadi.

Raqamli ko'rinishdagi axborotni qayta ishlash jarayonini dasturli boshqaruvchi mikroelektron qurilmalar (o'ta katta integral mikrosxemalar) mikroprosessorlar diyiladi va ular raqamli qurilmalarning asosi sifatida qo'llaniladi. Mikroprosessorlarni bir masaladan boshqa bir masalani hal etishga rostdamoq uchun uning dasturi almashtirilishi kifoya. Uning har bir aniq masala uchun sozlanishi sxema tuzilishidan qat'iy nazar, dasturli tarzda amalga oshiriladi. Mikroprosessorlarga xos xususiyat shundaki, bajariladigan ish topshirilgan algoritmgiga ko'ra dasturlanadi va bajariladi.

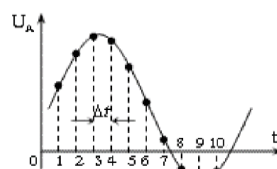
Bugungi kunda jamiyat yangi texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning keyingi bosqichiga o'tdi. Birinchisi, bug' dvigatelini yaratish edi; ikkinchisi - elektrlashtirish; uchinchisi - axborotlashtirish; to'rtinchisi - raqamlashtirish, ya'ni katta ma'lumotlar va unga asoslangan texnologiyalar davri. Raqamli texnologiyalar, bir tomondan, ishlab chiqarish hajmi va samaradorligini yanada oshirishga yordam beradi, boshqa tomondan esa, ular turli sohalarida individual yondashuvni amalga oshirishga imkon beradi.

Masalan, 3D bosib chiqarish yordamida murakkab qurilmalarni bitta nusxada ishlab chiqarish mumkin, an'anaviy ishlab chiqarishda bu imkonsiz edi.

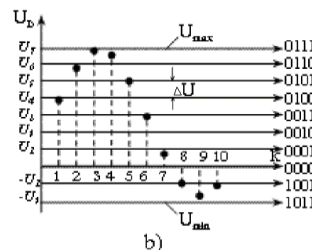
Raqamli texnologiyalarda sayt (Internet tarmog'ida joylashgan va o'zida biror ma'lumotlarni jamlagan sahifa), Veb-sayt (Internet tarmog'idagi bir elektron manzilda joylashgan bir necha saytlar majmuasi), Veb – portal (bir yo'nalishdagi bir necha saytlar jamlanmasidir; masalan, Ziyonet – ta'lim ma'lumotlari kutubxonasi, Google – ma'lumotlarni qidirish va tarjima qilish tizimi va hokazo), platforma (dasturiy ta'minotni ishlab chiqish va qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun xizmat qiladigan hamda hisoblash moslamasida o'rnatilgan apparat va dasturiy ta'minotlar to'plami; masalan, Zoom – audio va video konferensiyalar hamda o'quv mashg'ulotlari o'tkazish uchun ishlatiladigan tizim; Moodle – masoviy ta'lim tizimi) va shu kabi vositalar mavjud.

Hozirgi davrda raqamli texnologiyalar – nafaqat vosita, balki qulay vaqtda egallashi mumkin bo'lgan uzluksiz ta'lim, elektron resurslarni foydalanuvchilaridan yaratuvchigacha bo'lgan individual ta'lim yo'nalishlarini loyihalash kabi yangi

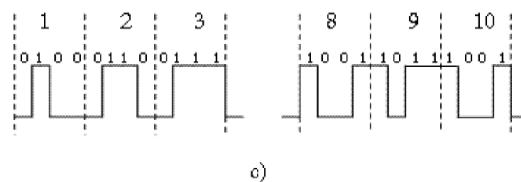
imkoniyatlarni ochadigan tezkor axborotlarning yashash muhitidir.



a)



b)



c)

1-rasm. Raqamli signalni shakllantirishda: signalni vaqt bo'yicha diskretlash (a), signalni sath bo'yicha kvantlash (b), raqamli signal ko'rinishi (c).

Dastlab, raqamlashtirish texnologik jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirilishi, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning keng tarqalishi, Internet, mobil aloqa, smartfonlarning paydo bo'lishi, yangi texnologiyalardan foydalanadigan iste'molchilarning oshishi bilan cheklandi. Biroq, raqamli texnologiyalar tezlikda insonning iqtisodiy, siyosiy va madaniy hayotining bir qismiga aylanib bormoqda va hozirgi vaqtda ta'lim ham raqamlashtirilmoqda.

Raqamlashtirish atamasining o'zi axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq holda paydo bo'ldi. O'tgan asrning 60-yillarida integral mikrosxemalarning yaratilishi va ularni radiotexnika hamda sanoat korxonalarida ishlatiladigan elektron qurilmalarida ishlatilishi "raqamli inqilob"ni boshlanishi bo'ldi.

70-yillarning boshida raqamli boshqariladigan qurilmalarni, jumladan elektron hisoblash mashinalarini yaratishda yangi yo'nalishga o'tildi, ya'ni raqamli usulda boshqariladigan qurilmalarning ishlash algoritmini universal ravishda dastur yordamida o'zgartirish mumkin bo'lgan mikroprosessorlar (katta integral mikrosxemalar) ishlab chiqildi. 80-yillarda mikroprosessorlar asosida yaratilgan shaxsiy kompyuterlarning, 90-yillarda esa Internetning rivojlanishi, ularni iqtisodiyotning barcha sohalariga kirib kelishiga sabab bo'ldi.

Internetning paydo bo'lishi bilan virtual dunyo shakllandi va uni real dunyo bilan bog'laydigan onlayn o'yinlar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar kabi yangi vositalar bilan to'ldirildi. Haqiqiy va virtual olamlar bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lib, ular yordamida shaxsni identifikatsiya qilish mumkin. Ular orqali haqiqiy dunyodagi voqea va hodisalar virtual olamda amalga oshiriladi. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining samaradorligi va raqamli infratuzilmaning mavjudligi bu jarayonning zaruriy sharti hisoblanadi.

Ta'limni raqamlashtirish to'g'risida gapiradigan bo'lsak, ushbu atamani o'quv jarayonining uzluksizligini ilg'or ta'lim texnologiyalari yordamida ta'minlashga qaratilgan chora - tadbirlar majmuasi sifatida qarash mumkin. Hozircha ushbu atamaning aniq ta'rifi mavjud emas, ammo ta'limni raqamlashtirish o'quv jarayonida ko'pgina ma'lumotlardan

foydalanishni, raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida o'quv jarayonini avtomatik ravishda o'zgartirish va moslashtirishni, tajriba darslarini virtual ravishda o'tkazishni, predmetlarni mustaqil o'zlashtirishni, hisoblash va loyihalash vazifalarini bajarish sifatida tushunilgan.

Ta'limning raqamlashtirilishi mehnat bozorida, ta'lim standartlarida o'zgarishlarga olib keladi, insonning yangi kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishdagi ehtiyojlarni aniqlaydi va ta'lim beruvchining rolini qayta ko'rib chiqishga va ta'lim jarayonini qayta tashkil etishga yordam beradi, hamda ta'lim tizimini tubdan, sifatli qayta qurilishiga olib keladi.

Ta'limning raqamlashuvi bevosita ta'lim beruvchining raqamli texnologiyalarini o'zlashtirish darajasiga bog'liq bo'lib, ularni ta'lim jarayonida samarali qo'llash maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Ta'lim beruvchilarda raqamli axborot oqimida faoliyat yuritish, yangi texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirish kabi kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish ta'limni raqamlashtirishdagi zarur vazifalardan biridir.

Shunday qilib, ta'limni raqamlashtirish ta'lim oluvchilar tomonidan mobil va Internet texnologiyalaridan foydalanishni, ularning bilim doirasini kengaytirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek raqamli texnologiyalardan unumli foydalanish, talabalarni mustaqil ishlashga o'rgatish, ma'lumotlarni tanlash, loyiha faoliyatida qatnashish ularning zamonaviy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

So'nggi paytlarda shaxsiy topshiriqlar, test sinovlaridan boshlab, talabalarda zarur kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli onlayn kurslarga qadar ochiq onlayn resurslarni yaratish va ulardan foydalanish jarayoni faol amalga oshirilmoqda. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida onlayn o'qitishning rivojlanish dinamikasi, onlayn kurslarning ko'payib borishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, bugungi kunda Rossiyada onlayn ta'lim bozorining hajmi 2021 yilga kelib 53,3 milliard rublgacha o'sishi kutilmoqda, bu esa, 2016 yilga nisbatan ikki baravar ko'p demakdir.

Globalashuv sharoitida raqamli ta'lim masofa va vaqtga bo'lgan cheklavlarni inobatga olmaydi. Onlayn ta'lim va masofaviy ta'lim borasida biroz farqlash lozim bo'lgan jihatlar mavjud. Bu ikki usul bir hil vazifani bajarsada, ularning asosiy farqi geografik joylashuv hisoblanadi. Onlayn tarzda bir vaqtning o'zida ta'lim oluvchi va ta'lim beruvchi faoliyat olib boradi. Masofaviy ta'limda esa, ma'lumotlar istalgan vaqtda olinadi.

Hozirgi vaqtda ta'limda raqamlashtirishni keng qo'llanishiga misol sifatida "Google" tizimini keltirish mumkin [6]. Ushbu tizim asosan kerakli ma'lumotlarni qidirish, matnlarni tarjima qilish, turli ilovalarni ko'chirib olish kabi ko'pgina imkoniyatlarga egadir.

Ular pedagog va talabalarga quyidagi vazifalarni bajarishga yordam beradi:

- pedagog talabalarining ro'yxatini tayyorlash, vazifani berish, topshiriqning bajarilish muddatini belgilash, baholash, fanga oid qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni berish, turli xil mavzularga doir bahslarni uyushtirish va talabalar fikrini bilish kabi sinfonaning vazifasi;
- talabalarni maqola, kurs ishi, bitiruv-malakaviy ishi, tadqiqot ishi, ilmiy loyihalarni tayyorlashda ko'mak berish kabi yozuv ishlarini bajarishdagi kutubxonaning vazifasi;
- ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va saqlash kabi ma'lumotlarni bazasi vazifasi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan vazifalardan tashqari talabalar laboratoriya tajriba ishlarini bajarishda raqamli

laboratoriyalardan erkin foydalanish imkoniyatiga egadirlar, Shunki bunda laboratoriya jixozlari masalasida muammolar bo'lmaydi. Barchasi platformaga (virtual laboratoriyaga) aylantiriladi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Umuman aytganda, keying yillarda mamlakatimiz ta'lim muassasalaridagi auditoriyalar o'n yil avvalgilaridan juda katta farq qiladi va sinf xonalari kompyuterlar, iPad, planshetlar, smart-doskalar va boshqa turdagi ta'lim texnologiyalari bilan jihozlangan. Dunyoning boshqa joylarida bo'lgani kabi mamlakatimizda ham raqamli avlodning etti ekranli avlodi – televizor, kompyuter, planshet, tablet, fablet, smatfon va smart soatlari paydo bo'lmoqda [2]. Ta'lim tizimida masofaviy, raqamli ta'lim sohasida ko'pgina ishlar bajarildi va bajarilmoqda. Bularga misol qilib Zoom, GoToMeeting, Moodle kabi veb-servis platformalari va boshqa dasturlarni o'quv jarayonida keng qo'llanayotganini keltirish mumkin.

Shu bilan birga, ta'lim jarayonida tadqiqotga asoslangan yondashuvdan faol foydalanish lozim va bu bilan ilmiy tadqiqotda talabalarining ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish va IT-kompetensiyaga asoslangan ijodiy qobiliyatlarini va ijodiy fikrlashlarini shakllantirish mumkin. Axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari – ta'lim tizimidagi barcha muammolarga echim emas, balki raqamli avlod uchun ma'ruzalar va seminarlarni ma'lumotlarga boy va interaktiv qilib amalga oshirish vositasidir.

Hozirgi davrda innovatsiyalar inson faoliyatining turli sohalariga tatbiq etilmoqda. Ular bir tomondan insonlarni doimiy rivojlanishga yo'naltirgan bo'lsa, boshqa tomondan insondan ijod qilishni, dolzarb muammoga yangi echimlarni izlashni, olingan natijalarni tanqidiy baholashni ya'ni insondan kreativ kompetensiyalarga ega bo'lishni talab qiladi.

Iqtisodiyotni, ta'limni va inson hayotining boshqa har qanday sohalarini raqamlashtirish jarayoni insonda raqamli madaniyatni shakllantirishni nazarda tutadi, ya'ni yangi imkoniyatlardan malakali foydalanish va axborotlashgan jamiyat muhitiga qo'shilish imkonini beradi. Raqamlashtirish quyidagi xususiyatlarga ega deb aytish mumkin:

- mamlakatning istalgan joyida va istalgan vaqtda har qanday shaxs, korxona yoki tashkilot hayoti uchun zarur bo'lgan har qanday ma'lumot va bilimlarni ijtimoiy tizimlar yordamida tegishli haq evaziga yoki bepul olishlari mumkin hamda shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega muammolarni hal qilishi mumkin bo'ladi;
- Jamiyatda doimiy ravishda jadallashib borayotgan ilmiy-texnik va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotni ta'minlash uchun zarur bo'lgan hajmda milliy axborot resurslarini yaratishni ta'minlaydigan rivojlangan infratuzilmalar tuzish mumkin bo'ladi;
- Jamiyatda ishlab chiqarish va boshqaruvning barcha sohalarini hamda tarmoqlarini jadal sur'atlarda avtomatlashtirish va robotlashtirishni ta'minlaydi va hokazo.

Shunday qilib, axborotlashtirish va raqamlashtirishga turli xil yondashuvlar sifatida emas, balki jamiyatni o'zgartirishning davomli bo'lgan jarayoni sifatida qarash mumkin. Bularning barchasi rivojlanayotgan texnologiyalarga asoslanadi va ularning avlodlarini o'zgarish insoniyatning uzoq muddatli rivojlanish bosqichlarini belgilaydi; ularning avvalgisi axborotlashtirish bo'lib, bugungi kunda uning o'rnini raqamlashtirish egallamoqda.

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SANOAT – 4.0 DASTURI RIVOJLANISHINING ISTIQBOL VA MUAMMOLARI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: 7-Noyabr, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: 15-Mart, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 5 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001120 KALIT SO'ZLAR Sanoat 4.0, raqqamlashtirish, raqqamli strategiya, sun'iy intellekt.	To'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi ishlab chiqarish korxonalari uchun texnologik, tashkiliy va boshqaruv nuqtai nazaridan dolzarb muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Ushbu maqola yuqori darajali boshqaruvchilarning Sanoat 4.0 kontsepsiyasini, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish uchun harakatlantiruvchi kuchlarni va kompaniyalarning sanoat 4.0 kontsepsiyasini qanday talqin qilishini va sanoat 4.0 ostida yangi, raqqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishning harakatlantiruvchi kuchlari va asosiy to'siqlarini o'rganib chiqib, bartaraf qilishga qaratilgan

Kirish

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev O'zbekiston Mustaqilligining yigirma to'qqiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqida O'zbekistonda yangi bir uy'g'onish – Uchinchi Renessans davriga poydevor yaratilayotgani haqida gapirdi. Hozirgi kunda jahon miqyosida mamlakatimiz haqida so'z ketar ekan, «Yangi O'zbekiston» iborasi bot-bot tilga olinmoqda. Bu keyingi yillarda rivojlanishning mutlaqo yangi bosqichiga qadam qo'yganimiz, erishayotgan ulkan yutuqlarimizning e'tirofidir. Bularning barchasi hozirgi kunda yurtimizda tadbirkorlarga berilayotgan e'tibor, imkoniyatlar, ahborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi va ularning turli sohalarga tadbiriq qilinayotganidan dalolat beradi.

Hozir amalga oshirilayotgan to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi ishlab chiqarish korxonalari uchun texnologik, tashkiliy va boshqaruv nuqtai nazaridan bir qator muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash va jarayonlarning o'zgarishi bilan ish sohasida sezilarli o'zgarishlar kutilmoqda.

Kelajakdagi ishlab chiqarish tizimlari xodimlardan yangi ma'suliyatlarni talab qiladi. Ishni tashkil etish vaqt va hududga yanada moslashuvchan bo'lishni talab qiladi, qolaversa, ish oqimlarini yanada shaffof, markazlashmagan va kam iyerarxik holatga kelishiga sabab bo'ladi. Raqqamlashtirishning aniq xavfini taxmin qilish qiyin, ammo hozirgi kunda ba'zi mamlakatlarda ishchilar boshqalarga qaraganda himoyasizroq ekanligi aniq bo'lib bormoqda. Masalan, ayrim mintaqalarda 25% dan ortiq ish o'rinlarini avtomatlashtirish xavfi yuqori.

Yaqinda MDH mamlakatlarining birida hukumat va biznes vakillari bilan ushbu masalalarga bag'ishlab o'tkazilgan yig'ilishda o'sha davlat rahbari to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi texnologiyalari bilan shug'ullanishga mas'ul idora rahbarlariga qarata shunday degan: "Kelajak texnologiyalari uchun global maydondagi keskin raqobat hozirning o'zida boshlanib ketdi. Bunda bizning asosiy vazifamiz vaqtni yo'qotib qo'ymaslik. Yo'nalishlarga mas'ul qilib belgilangan tashkilot rahbarlari shuni bilsinki, bugun hatto mavzuga, muammoga kirishish, o'rganish uchun ham vaqt qolmagan. Hozirning o'zidayoq maqsadni aniq belgilab, ular yuzasidan ishlarni boshlash zarur, aks holda, kech bo'ladi".

Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, rivojlanishdan ortda qolishni istamagan mamlakatlardan nafaqat o'zgarishlar falsafasini anglash qobiliyati, balki ularning hayotimizga kirib kelish darajalarini hisobga olgan holda mobillik, tezkorlik, keng ko'lamli ishlarni kechiktirmasdan amalga oshirish talab qilinadi.

Klaus Shvab odamni sergaklantiruvchi bir fakti keltiradi: "Hozirda dunyo hududining 17 foiz qismida yashovchi aholi haligacha birinchi sanoat inqilobi davrida hayot kechirmoqda. Shunki 1,3 milliard aholi elektr energiyasidan foydalanish imkoniyatidan, demakki, u bilan bog'liq texnologiyalardan foydalanishdan mosuvo. Dunyo aholisining 50 foizga yaqini,

qariyb 4 milliard kishi esa hali ikkinchi sanoat inqilobi darajasida qolib ketgan davlatlarda istiqomat qiladi.

Zamonaviy raqqamli texnologiyalar, xususan, internet bu mamlakatlar uchun hali ushalmagan orzu". Bu nimani anglatadi, qaysi davlat to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi mohiyatini anglab yetmasa, katta tezlik bilan rivojlanayotgan texnika zamonidan orqada qolsa, rivojlangan mamlakatlar qatoridan pastlab boraveradi. Natijada esa o'sha 17 foiz yoki 50 foiz tarkibiga qo'shilishi ehtimoldan yiroq emas. Ta'kidlash joizki, shu ma'noda texnologik yangilanishlarning asosiy yo'nalishlarini to'g'ri belgilab, qaysi texnologiyalar O'zbekistonning innovatsion taraqqiyotiga mos kelishini aniqlab, ularni rivojlantirish borasida aniq dasturlarni ishlab chiqish zarur.

Adabiyotlar sharhi (uslubiy materiallar sharhi)

Raqqamlashtirishga an'anaviy yondashuv uni "Iqtisodiy samaradorlikni yanada samarali va natijaviy yaratish jarayonida kompyuter va internet texnologiyalaridan foydalanish" deb ta'riflanadi. Raqqamlashtirish barcha sohalarni qamrab oladigan hodisadir, bu yerda an'anaviy mahsulotlar raqqamli analoglar bilan almashtiriladi yoki hech bo'lmaganda yangi raqqamli xususiyatlar bilan jihozlanadi.

Shu bilan birga, raqqamli transformatsiya yoki raqqamlashtirish, biznes modellari, tashkiliy va boshqaruv jihatlarini va butun ta'minot zanjiri jarayonlariga ta'sir qilish uchun mahsulot va jarayonlarni takomillashtirishdan tashqariga chiqib, kompaniyalar uchun katta qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, raqqamli xizmatlar va raqqamlashtirishning o'zi nafaqat jismoniy mahsulotlarga, balki biznesning tabiati va tashkiliy tuzilishi va strategiyasiga ham ta'sir qiladi. Seufert va Meiyer raqqamli transformatsiyani muvaffaqiyatli yakunlash uchun kompaniyalar birinchi navbatda iste'molchilarning ehtiyojlari va afzalliklarini tahlil qilishlari va aniqlashlari kerakligini maslahat berishdi. Keyinchalik esa tashkilot ichidagi iste'molchilarga yo'naltirilgan o'zgarishlar ushbu ehtiyojlarni qondirishi kerak.

Toanca raqqamli strategiyani yaratish, hech bo'lmaganda kichik va o'rta biznes uchun katta bo'lganlar singari muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ta'kidladi. Ammo menejerlar raqqamli transformatsiyaga qanday yondashishi, qanday ishlashi va tegishli strategiyalarni qanday amalga oshirishi kerakligi to'g'risida hali ham adabiyotlar mavjud. Ayniqsa, ushbu tadqiqotda Sanoat 4.0 ishlab chiqarishni raqqamlashtirishga ishora qiladi, shuning uchun raqqamli transformatsiyani asosiy tuchuncha, sanoat 4.0 ni esa kichik kontsepsiya deb hisoblashi mumkin.

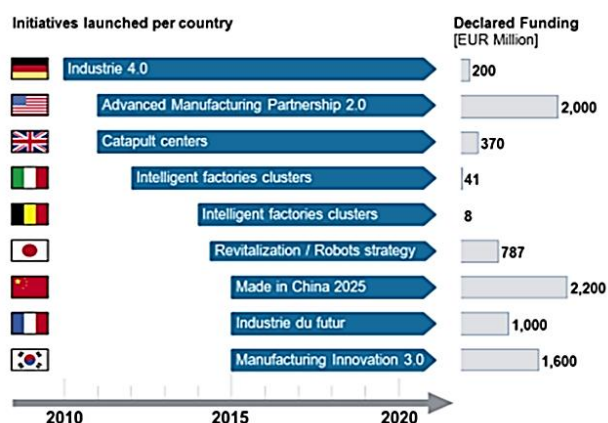
2011 yilda Germaniyada bo'lib o'tgan Sanoat 4.0 muhokamasidan so'ng Koreyadagi aqli fabrikaga katta e'tibor berildi. 2014 yildan beri Koreyada aqli fabrikalar tashkil etildi va kengaytirildi. Biroq, ularning qariyb 80 foizi past darajada tashkil

etilgan. Koreyada aqlli fabrikalarni tashkil etgan 113 ta ishlab chiqaruvchi kompaniyalar bo'yicha empirik tadqiqotlar orqali aqlli zavod holatlarini batafsil tahlil qilindi.

Biz resurslarga asoslangan ko'rinish (RBV) va IT qiymatini yaratish jarayoni yuzasidan asos yaratamiz va ishlab chiqarishning hozirgi holatini olish uchun asosiy statistik metodologiyalar yordamida ishlab chiqarish strategiyasi, tashkil etish, tizim, jarayon va ishlashning beshta konstruksiyasining natijalarini tahlil qilamiz.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, yarim tayyor va tayyor mahsulot sifatini tekshirishni, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini optimallashtirishni va mahsulotga talabni prognozlashni amalga oshiradigan sun'iy intellekt texnologiyasi kabi zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish juda qiyin. Shuningdek, ob'ekt ma'lumotlarini himoya qilish va boshqarish qiyin muammo ekanligini yaxshi bilamiz.

Bundan tashqari, ishlab chiqarish va materiallarni boshqarish yuqori o'rnlarni egallagan bo'lsa-da, aqlli zavod qurishda muhim bo'lgan integratsiya tizimlaridan foydalanish juda past ekanligi hammaga ma'lum. Va nihoyat, ko'rsatkichlar natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, aqlli fabrikalarni kirib kelishi orqali yangi ish o'rinlarini paydo bo'lishi past darajada bo'lganda daromadni boshqarish va nuqson. darajasi eng muhim hisoblanadi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, hukumat samarali aqlli zavod siyosatini aniqlay olishi va ishlab chiqaruvchi kompaniyalarga aqlli fabrika yaratish bo'yicha qo'llanma taqdim etishi mumkin. Quyida rivojlangan dunyo mamlakatlariga tegishli investitsiyalarni ko'rishimiz mumkin.



Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ilmiy maqolada ko'tarilgan masalalarni tadqiq etish, atroflicha o'rganish, raqamlarni tahlil qilish, Sanoat 4.0 talqini, uning harakatlantiruvchi kuchlari va to'siqlarini o'rganish tahlil natijalarini tizimlashtirgan holda taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish, kuzatish, qiyoslash, ekspert baholash, maqsadli rivojlantirish kabi tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi.

Asoslangan nazariya ma'lum bir hodisa to'g'risida har tomonlama tushuntirishlar ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan. Usul odatda muntazam ravishda to'plangan va tahlil qilingan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan nazariyalarni yaratish uchun ishlatiladi. fikriga ko'ra, "Asosli nazariyani o'rganishdagi maqsad hodisalarni tadqiqotning o'zi davomida rivojlanib boradigan nazariy asoslar asosida tushuntirishdir". Tarkibiy nazariya tushunchalarni aniqlash va ma'lumotlarni sifatli yig'ish asosida nazariyani yaratish uchun sistematiq metodlardan foydalanadi. Asoslangan nazariya printsiplariga muvofiq, biz nazariy to'yinanglik darajasiga erishish uchun ma'lumotlarimizni takroriy ravishda to'pladik va tahlil qildik.

Maylz va Xubermanning so'zlariga ko'ra, "Sifatli tadqiqotlar maydon yoki hayotiy vaziyat bilan intensiv, uzoq muddatli aloqa orqali amalga oshiriladi" deyilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

Hozirgi davrga kelib Sanoat 4.0 inqilobida ham texnik, ham ijtimoiy tomondan ba'zi muammolar mavjud.

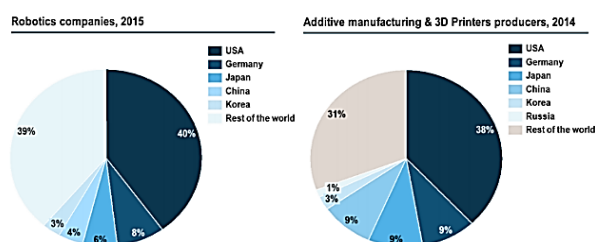
To'rtinchi sanoat inqilobining afzalliklarini maksimal darajada oshirish uchun korporativ chegaralardan tashqariga chiqadigan keng ko'lamli hamkorlik zarur, ayniqsa, barcha mashinalarning bir xil tilda gaplashishiga ishonch hosil

qilinganda. Agar tugallanmagan mahsulot RFID chipini o'qiy olmaydigan mashinaga kelsa, u boshqa chastotada dasturlashtirilgan, ishlab chiqarish jarayonida xatolik bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, turli xil kompaniyalarning mashinalari erkin aloqa qiladigan umumiy platformalar va tillarni aniqlash kiber-fizik tizimlarning tarqalishidagi asosiy vazifalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Boshqa tomondan, haddan tashqari bir xillik ham xavfli bo'lishi mumkin. Google etakchiligidan so'ng, bir nechta kuchli kompaniyalar Sanoat 4.0 da g'ayritabiiy ustunlikka ega bo'lishlari mumkin.

"Sanoat 4.0 talab qiladigan katta ma'lumotlar milliy kompaniyalar tomonidan emas, balki Silikon vodiysining to'rtta firmasi tomonidan to'planadi", dedi o'tgan yili Germaniya iqtisodiyot vaziri Zigmar Gabriyel.

Xavfsizlikning yana bir muhim masalasi: Xavfsiz tarmoqlarni yaratish qiyin va jismoniy tizimlarning Internet bilan birlashtirish ularni kiberhujumlarga nisbatan zaifroq qiladi. Sanoat 4.0 ning rivojlanishi bilan ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari masofadan turib ishlab chiqarish protokolini boshqarish yoki shunchaki jarayonni falaj qilish orqali qo'rqitilishi mumkin. Aqlli fabrikalar tobora keng tarqalib borayotganligi sababli, ularning xavfsizligi tobora dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda. Quyidagi diagramma orqali Sanoat 4.0 ga tegishli texnologik kompaniyalarning mintaqaviy taqsimoti bilan tanishishimiz mumkin.



Sanoat 4.0 ga tegishli texnologik kompaniya-larning mintaqaviy taqsimoti

Xulosa va takliflar

Ushbu maqola kompaniyalarning sanoat 4.0 kontseptsiyasini qanday talqin qilishini va sanoat 4.0 ostida yangi, raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishning harakatlantiruvchi kuchlari va asosiy to'siqlarini o'rganib chiqdi. Kontseptsiya talqinini muhokama qilayotganda, yetkazib beruvchilar asosan texnologiya tomonlarini ta'kidlashlari aniq edi, ammo foydalanuvchilar asosan sanoat 4.0 ning boshqaruv jihatlariga e'tibor qaratishdi. Ikki tomonlama rolga ega kompaniyalar ikkala omilni ham bir xil ta'kidladilar.

Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida yangi raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llashda beshta asosiy harakatlantiruvchi kuch va beshta to'siq aniqlandi. Bizning maqsadimiz avvalgi tadqiqotlarga qaraganda batafsilroq va aniqroq tavsif berish edi. Menejmentning taxminlari sanoat 4.0 ni qabul qilishida muhim harakatlantiruvchi kuch sifatida paydo bo'ldi, ammo bu odatda adabiyotda muhokama qilinmaydi. Boshqaruvni kuchaytirish va real vaqt ko'rsatkichlarini o'lchash imkoniyatini ta'minlashga rahbariyat intilishi Sanoat 4.0 texnologiyalarini joriy etishda muhim harakatlantiruvchi kuch bo'lishi mumkin. Raqamli texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali korporativ menejerlar ham qarorlar qabul qilishni, ham xodimlar va kompaniya faoliyatini baholashni yaxshilashi mumkin.

Adabiyotlar ham, bizning tadqiqot natijalarimiz ham shuni ko'rsatadiki, to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi kompaniyalar uchun bir qator muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Biz avvalgi tadqiqotlarda ko'zda tutilmagan yangi omilni aniqladik: kompaniyalarning rentabellik va savdo tizimidagi noaniqlik haqidagi xavotirlari kompaniyalarga Sanoat 4.0 texnologiyalarini joriy qilishga sezilarli darajada to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Har qanday o'zgarish kabi, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy qilishda ham tashkilotning qarshiligini kutish mumkin.

Bu o'zgarish uchun eng kuchli to'siq bo'lishi mumkin va agar u bilan to'g'ri muomala qilinmasa, yangi texnologiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli joriy etishga to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Tashkiliy qarshilik vaqt o'tishi bilan ish joyini yo'qotishdan qo'rqadigan

yoki yangi texnologiyalar uchun zarur ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lmagan xodimlardan, shuningdek o'rta darajadagi menejerlardan kelib chiqishi mumkin. Xodimlarning yo'qolishi kompaniya ichidagi ijtimoiy muhitni buzadi. Tashkilot xushomadgo'y bo'lib, o'rta menejerlarning roli odamlarni boshqarishdan uzoqlashib, yuqori malakani talab qiladigan ko'proq mutaxassislik ishiga o'zgaradi.

Sanoat 4.0 ning paydo bo'layotgan to'siqlari va muammolari orasida standartlashtirish, boshqarish va etakchilik jihatlari ham muhimdir. Yangi raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish texnologik standartlar va standartlashtirishni talab qiladi.

Shuningdek, biz kompaniyalarga yangi texnologiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli tatbiq etish uchun jarayonga yo'naltirilgan operatsiya kerakligini aniqladik. Shuningdek, ularga rivojlanish jarayonida ham tashkiliy, ham butun tarmoq darajasida fikr yuritadigan, ochiq fikrli, ijodiy rahbarlar kerak. Ushbu tadqiqotda aniqlangan yana bir yangi element shundaki, asosiy elementlardan biri bo'lgan ta'minot zanjiri darajasida hamkorlik qilish va texnologiyalarni birlashtirishga tarmoq darajasida tayyorlikning yo'qligi ushbu texnologiyalarni integratsiyalashuvi va amalga oshirilishiga sezilarli darajada to'sqinlik qilishi mumkin.

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INKLYUZIV IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA KO'ZI OJIZLAR ISHTIROKIDAGI KICHIK BIZNES FAOLIYATI RIVOJLANISHINING XORIJ TAJRIBASI

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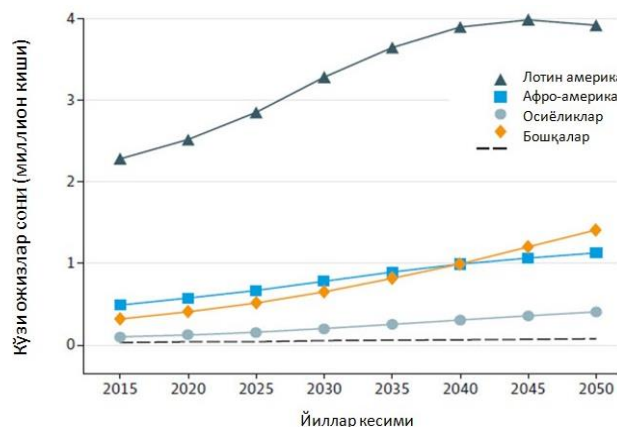
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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada ko'zi ojizlar ishtirokidagi kichik biznes subyektlari faoliyatining asosiy yo'nalishlari, inklyuziv iqtisodiyotning muhim modellari va ko'zi ojizlar ishtirokidagi iqtisodiy faoliyatning rivojlangan mamlakatlardagi tendensiyalari bayon etilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida ko'zi ojizlarning iqtisodiy faolligi va biznesga moslashuvchanligi masalalari rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasi misolida ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek maqolada Buyuk Britaniya, AQSh, Germaniya va Hindiston mamlakatlarida ko'zi ojizlar uchun yaratilgan imkoniyatlar, soliq imtiyozlari, qulay infratuzilma sharoitlari va ko'zi ojizlarning iqtisodiy faolligiga tegishli boshqa indikatorlar mufassil bayon etilgan.

Nogironligi bor hamda imkoniyati cheklangan insonlarning, jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topishida, jamiyatning to'laqonli a'zosi sifatida turmush kechirishida ularning ish bilan bandligi birlamchi ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ko'plab tadqiqotchilar tomonidan ilgari surilmoqda. Jumladan, ko'zi ojiz yoki ko'rish qobiliyati past bo'lgan jamiyat a'zolarining ish bilan ta'minlanishi yoki o'zini-o'zi band qilishi masalalari ko'plab xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalarida o'rganilayotgan va muhokamalarga sabab bo'layotgan mavzulardan biri hisoblanadi.

Ushbu maqolada xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribalari, ularning mazkur masala bo'yicha erishgan natijalari hamda o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar, loyihalar asosida ilmiy tahlillar va xulosalar ishlab chiqildi. Shuningdek, ko'zi ojiz fuqarolarni tadbirkorlikka jalb qilish, buning uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratish, sog'lom odamlar kabi to'liq ishlash imkoniyatlarini hozirlash kabi muhim yo'nalishlar tadqiq qilinadi.



1-rasm. AQShdagi ko'zi ojizlar sonining ortishi dinamikasi va prognozlar (million kishi)

Bugungi kunda ko'zi ojizlar huquqlarini himoya qilish, ularning to'laqonli hayot tarziga ega bo'lishlari uchun sharoitlar yaratish va ko'zi ojizlarning bandlik va kichik tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishi bo'yicha ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilayotgan mamlakatlardan biri bu AQSh hisoblanadi. 2018 yida AQSh Mehnat statistikasi byurosi tomonidan o'tkazilgan so'rovnoma va statistik tahlillarga ko'ra, oxirgi besh yillik muddat davomida 16 yoshdan 64 yoshgacha bo'lgan taxminan 2 million kishi ko'rish qobiliyatini yo'qotganligi aniqlangan. Ularning 61 foizi fuqarolik ishchi kuchi tarkibiga kirmaganlar (ya'ni, hisobot oyida faol ish qidirmayotgan odamlar bo'lib, shu sababli ular ham ish bilan ta'minlanmagan bo'lishiga qaramay, nogironligi bo'lganligi uchun ishsizlar safiga kiritilmagan). Taqqoslash uchun, Qo'shma Shtatlarda ko'rish

qobiliyatini yo'qotmagan mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagi kattalarning atigi 27 foizi ishchi kuchi statistikasiga kiritilmas edi.

Shuningdek, 2018-yil aprel holatiga ko'ra, mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagi ko'rish qobiliyatini yo'qotgan amerikaliklarning 39 foizi ishchi kuchi statistikasida bo'lgan, ularning 10 foizi ishsiz bo'lgan, ko'rish qobiliyatini yo'qotmagan mehnatga layoqatli amerikaliklarning faqat 4 foizi ish kuchi sifatida statistik ma'lumotlarga qo'shilgan bo'lgan.

1-jadval. So'rovnoma ishtirok etgan respondentlar yoshi bo'yicha statistik qiymatlar

Kuzatuvlar soni	Statistik o'rtacha qiymat	Standart og'ishma	Eng kichik va eng katta oraliq qiymatlar
1153	46,6	15,22	18-89

Bundan tashqari, bandlik bo'yicha 2018-2019 yillardagi ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ko'rish qobiliyatini yo'qotgan 2 million mehnatga layoqatli aholining 35 foizi ish bilan ta'minlanmay qolgan. Bu ma'lumotlar so'nggi uch yil ichida deyarli o'zgarmadi;

Bell (2020) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2020 yilga kelib, kasbiy reabilitatsiya (VR) tizimidan qonuniy ravishda ko'r bo'lgan kattalarning atigi 37 foizi raqobatbardosh ishga kirishimkoniga ega bo'lishgan.

2-jadval. So'rovnoma ishtirok etgan respondentlar jinsi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar [11]

Jinslar	Takrorlanishlar	Foizdagi qiymatlar
Erkaklar	665	57,68%
Ayollar	459	39,81%
Javobsiz qoldirganlar soni	29	2,52%

Manba: CDC – Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Vision Health Initiative (VHI) AQShlik tadqiqot institutlari tomonidan ko'zi ojizlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlari va bandligi masalalari bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan so'nggi eng yirik so'rovnoma natijalarini tahlil qilish orqali, ko'zi ojizlarning bandligi va tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishi imkoniyatlarini raqamlarda va tahliliy asosdan ko'rish mumkin. Ushbu so'rovnoma voyaga etgan ko'zi ojizlarning ish bilan ta'minlanishi va tadbirkorlik imkoniyatlari deb nomlanadi. Adult Rehabilitation and Employment Survey (ARES) [1][2][3][4]

3-jadval. Ko'rluk va ko'zi ojizlik bo'yicha belgilangan va kiritilgan omillar [5]

Kiritilgan omillar*	Takrorlanishlar	Foizdagi qiymati
Kiritilgan belgilari: ko'zi ojizlar	865	75.02%
Kiritilgan belgilash: zaif ko'ruvchilar	287	24.98%
Tug'ma ko'zi ojizlar	675	58.54%
Tug'ma bo'lmagan ko'zi ojizlar	478	41.46%
Ma'lum darajada ko'radiganlar	425	36.86%
Umuman ko'rmaydiganlar	707	61.32%

4-jadval. Ko'zi ojiz ishtirokchilarning turar joy sharoitlari haqida ma'lumotlari tahlili

Turar joy sharoitlari	Takrorlanishlar	Foiz qiymatida
O'z uyiga ega	550	47.70%
Ijarada yashaydi	438	37.99%
Ota-onasi yoki qarovchisi bilan yashaydi	122	10.58%
Yotoqxonada yoki maxsus turar-joyda yashaydi	25	2.17%
Birovni uyida mehmonda yashaydi	18	1.56%

(Kiritilgan omillar qiymati to'ldirilgan ma'lumotlar hisobiga farq qilishi mumkin.)

5-jadval. Ko'zi ojizlarning olgan bilim va malakalari bo'yicha manbalar tahlili

Ko'zi ojizlarning olgan bilim va malakalari manbalari	Takrorlanishlar	Foiz qiymatida
Huddiy trening markazida	274	23.76%
Bog'cha va maktabda maxsus darslarda	267	23.16%
Uyida maxsus trenerlar tomonidan	86	7.46%
Qisqa kunlik va oylik kurslarda ishtirok etgan	60	5.20%
Bittadan ortiq markazda qatnashgan	52	4.51%
Maxsus yo'l boshlovchi kushuklar treningida qatnashgan	18	1.56%
Hozirda yashaydigan hududida	18	1.56%
Hozirda trenerlar kelib o'rgatishmoqda	14	1.21%
Hozirda qisqa kurslarda ishtirok etmoqda	8	0.69%
Turli manbalardan foydalanadi	188	16.31%

AQShda ko'zi ojiz yoki ko'rish qobiliyati cheklangan aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlami uchun ularning huquqlarini himoya qilish maqsadida ko'plab qonunlar va me'yoriy hujjatlar ishlab chiqilgan. Ko'zi ojizlar milliy federatsiyasi ko'zi ojiz fuqarolarga oid bir qancha statistika ma'lumotlarini taqdim qiladi. Unga muvofiq, 2018-2019 yillar mobaynida AQShdagi ko'zi ojizlar soni 12 million kishini tashkil qilgan, shundan 1 million inson mutlaqo ko'rmaydigan insonlardir. 18 yoshgacha bo'lgan

yoshlarning 3 foizida ko'zi ojizlik mavjud, 7 foiziga yaqinida esa ko'rish qobiliyati pasayish muammosi kuzatilgan. Shuningdek 18 yoshdan 40 yoshgacha bo'lganlar orasida 93 million odamda ko'rish qobiliyati pasaygan. Ko'rish qobiliyati pasayishi bilan bog'liq salbiy iqtisodiy oqibatlari miqdori 145 milliard dollarni tashkil qilmoqda.[6]

6- jadval. Ko'zi ojizlarning bandligi bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlar tahlili

Ko'zi ojizlarning bandligi holati	Takrorlanishlar	Foiz qiymatida
Hozirda ishsiz va ish qidirmayapti	77	6.69 %
Hozirda ishsiz, ish qidirayapti	18	16.77 %
Volontyor bo'lib ishlaydi	36	3.21%
To'liq bo'lmagan (yarim stavka) ishda ishlaydi	111	9.90 %
O'zini-o'zi band qilgan	114	10.17 %
To'liq band (to'liq stavka)	367	32.74 %
Ota-onasi qaramog'ida	18	1.61%
To'liq kurslarda (kollej, universitet) talaba	69	6.16 %
Nafaqada	100	8.92 %
Boshqalar	43	3.84 %

AQShda bugungi kunda nogironligi bor shaxslarning 12,3 foizi kichik biznes subekti sifatida faoliyat yuritmoqda.[7]

Ko'zi ojiz va ko'rish qobiliyati cheklanganlarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish jarayoni bir nechta yo'nalishlarga ajratilgan. Jumladan:

1. Uy-joy bilan ta'minlanish masalasi. Shtatlar ichki boshqaruvidagi qonun hujjatlari va turli qarorlarda nogironlar, jumladan ko'zi ojizlar uchun, uy-joy bilan ta'minlanish masalasi alohida belgilab o'tilgan. Masalan Kaliforniya shtatining nogironlar ijtimoiy himoyasi bo'yicha maxsus qonun hujjatiga ko'ra, ko'zi ojizlar uchun uy bilan ta'minlanishda yangi imkoniyatlar berilishi, ijara haqlarini to'lash uchun maxsus ijtimoiy nafaqalar berilishi, imtiyozli krdeitlar ajratilishi kabi ko'plab masalalar belgilangan.

Transport va jamoat transportidan foydalanish maslaasi. Transport tizimini ishlab chiqish, transport infarktutrasini yaxshilash, unda nogironligi bor fuqarolar uchun barcha zaruriy sharoitlarni yaratish bo'yicha AQShda doimiy ishlar olib boriladi. Jumladan transport tizimi qonun hujjatlarida, ko'zi ojiz va ko'rish qobiliyati cheklanganlar uchun kutish zallari, bekatlardagi maxsus qurilmalar, chiptalar xarid qilishda imtiyozlar, zarur bo'lganda maxsus texnikalarni jalb qilish, maxsus xizmatchilarni safarbar qilish kabi ishlar belgilab berilgan.

3. Biznes sub'yekti sifatida faoliyat yuritishi yoki yollanib ishlash masalalari.

AQShda ko'zi ojiz fuqarolarning yillik daromadi 38,500 dollarni tashkil qilmoqda. Jami ko'zi ojizlarning 27,7 foizi qashshoqlik chizig'idan pastda joylashgan.

Ko'zi ojizlar tomonidan biznes faoliyatini yuritish uchun teng huquqli sharoitlar yaratishga e'tibor beriladi. Biznes sub'yektini ro'yxatdan o'tkazish notenglikka yo'l qo'ymaslik, shuningdek bunda jinsiy, irqiy, ijtimoiy kelib chiqish, ijtimoiy mavqe bo'yicha munosabat bo'lishini oldini olish qonun bilan tartibga solinadi. 1990 yilda qabul qilingan Imkoniyati cheklangan Amerikaliklar Aktida (The Americans with Disabilities Act -ADA) belgilangan qoidalar majmui, mazkur mavzudagi tartibni belgilaydi. Unga muvofiq, ko'zi ojizlar uchun quyidagi sohalarida biznes faoliyatini yuritish yoki yollanib ishlashda notenglikka yo'l qo'yilmaydi:

- Shaxsiy biznes turi yoki shaxsiy firmaga yollanib ishlashda;
- Hukumat idoralari yoki maxalliy davlat idoralarida ishlash;
- Turli agentliklarda faoliyat yuritish;
- Mehnat tashkilotlarida ishlash;
- Biznes bilan shug'ullanishni istovchi nogiron fuqarolar uchun, jumladan ko'rish qobiliyati cheklanganlar uchun hukumat tomonidan huquqiy va moliyaviy yordamlar berib boradi. Ushbu qo'llab-quvvatlash ishlari quyidagi yo'nalishlarda berilishi mumkin:

- Biznes rejalar ishlab chiqish, biznes takliflar bilan ta'minlash;
- Boshlang'ich moliyaviy ko'mak bilan ta'minlash;
- Treninglar va o'quv mashg'ulotlari orqali malaka oshirish;
- Boshqa zaruriy resurslar bilan ta'minlash.

Yuqoridagi barcha xizmatlar bepul bo'lib, bunda aynan nogironligi bor, ko'zi ojizlar uchun mo'ljallangan hukumat dasturlari asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Mazkur dasturlardan biri sifatida PASS (Plan to Achieve Self-Support) dasturi hisoblanadi. Ushbu dastur to'g'ridan-to'g'ri mablag' berib qo'llashga qaratilmagan, balki kompleks yordam berishga qaratilgan.

1. Biznes reja ishlab chiqish. PASS dasturi aynan to'g'ri va foydali biznes reja bilan boshlanadi. Bunda ko'zi ojiz fuqarolar o'z g'oyalari bilan ushbu dasturga hujjat topshirishlari mumkin, yoki aynan PASS dasturidagi mutaxassislar yangi biznes reja tuzishga ko'maklashishlari mumkin.

2. Moliyaviy ko'mak olishga yordamlashish. AQShda minglab turli moliyaviy ko'mak dasturlari mavjud bo'lib, ular shtatlar, shaharlar va shaharchalarga qarab farqlanadi. Bunda moliyaviy yordam paketlari aynan biznes qilmoqchi bo'lganlar uchun, maqsad va yo'nalishlarga qarab ham farq qiladi. Masalan, nogiron, ko'zi ojiz ayollar, bolali oilalar, veteranlar, ko'p bolali oilalar, nogironligi bor oilalar kabi guruhlariga mo'ljallangan. Moliyaviy ko'mak dastlabki biznes xarajatlari, bino-inshoot sotib olish yoki ijaraga olish, transport vositasini ijaraga olish, ishchilarni yollash, dastlabki xom-ashyo sotib olish, uskuna yoki jihozlar xarid qilishga mo'ljallangan bo'ladi. [8]

3. Trening va o'quv mashg'ulotlari. Ko'zi ojiz yoki boshqa turdagi nogironlar uchun, umumiy biznes bo'yicha treninglar tashkil qilish ham mazkur dastur ichidagi faoliyatdan biridir. Umuman biznes haqida ma'lumoti kam bo'lgan fuqarolar ham ushbu dasturda qatnashib, biznes qilish bo'yicha, faoliyat turlari, o'zlarining qiziqishlari bo'yicha tuchunchalarga ega bo'lishlari imkoniyati mavjud. Treninglar iqtisodiy bilimlar, moliyaviy bilimlar, tashkiliy va huquqiy bilimlar berish, shuningdek tanlangan biznes faoliyati turiga muvofiq ravishda boshqa zaruriy bilim va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan.

4. Boshqa zaruriy resurslar va sharoitlar bilan ta'minlash. Har bir ko'zi ojiz va nogironligi bor fuqarolar uchun ularning har birining imkoniyatlari, qiziqishlari, mavjud bilim va ko'nikmalaridan kelib chiqib qo'shimcha yordamlar berish individual tarzda belgilanishi mumkin. biznesga ko'maklashish, faqat biznes boshlashi bilan tugab qolmaydi. Bunda marketing tadqiqotlari, boshqaruv jarayoni, transport xizmatlari va boshqa ko'plab zaruriy xizmat va faoliyat turlari bo'yicha ko'maklashish belgilanadi [16].

AQShda juda ko'plab nogiron shaxslarni biznes faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yishda, biror kasb hunarga o'rgatish yoki usha kasb hunarni rivojlantirishga ko'maklashish muhimligi ilmiy maqolalarda bildirib o'tiladi. Ularning jismoniy harakatlanishi cheklanganligini inobatga olib, uydan turib ishlash, imkoniyatlariga mos ravishda biznes faoliyatini tanlashga ko'maklashishga e'tibor berish muhimligi doim ta'kidlanadi.

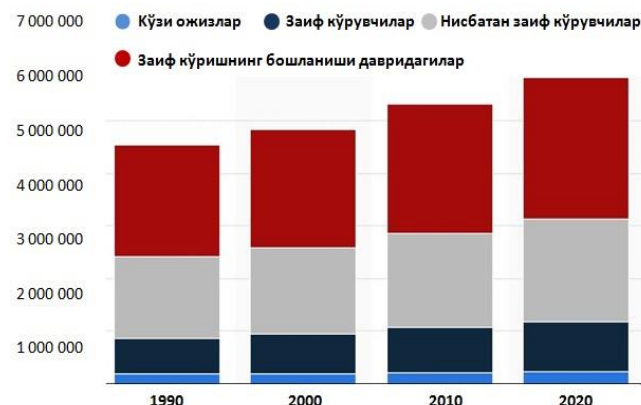
Germaniya tajribasi

Germaniya hukumati aholining ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj qatlamini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha ancha tajribali hukumatlardan hisoblanadi. Germaniyada ko'zi ojizlar va ko'rish qobiliyati cheklangan shaxslarga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi, ularning muammolarini o'rganuvchi asosiy tashkilot bu Ko'zi ojizlar va ko'rish imkoniyati cheklanganlar federal jamiyati (Deutscher Blinden – und Sehbehindertenverband, DBSV) hisoblanadi.

Ushbu jamiyatning 20 dan ortiq hududiy idoralari faoliyat olib boradi. Ushbu idoralar jamiyatda ko'rish qobiliyatidan ayrilgan yoki ko'rishda jiddiy muammolarga uchragan shaxslarni faol qo'llab quvvatlash, hamda jamiyatda ularga nisbatan notenglikni oldini olish va ularning to'laqonli hayot kechirishlariga ko'maklashishni asosiy maqsad qiladi.

DBSV tashkiloti o'z ichki tartib qoidalari va faoliyatining nizomini ishlab chiqishda, BMTning nogironlar bo'yicha inson huquqlari konvensiyasini asos qilib oladi. Xalqaro miqyosda, ushbu tashkilot Evropa ko'zi ojizlar uyushmasi hamda Butunjahon ko'zi ojizlar uyushmasi bilan faol hamkorlik olib boradi. Mazkur jamiyat tomonidan olib boriladigan tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, hozirda ko'zi ojizlar

soni 150000 kishini, ko'rish imkoniyati cheklanganlar soni esa 500000 -600000 ming kishini tashkil qiladi. [9]



2- rasm. Germaniyada ko'zi ojizlar va zaif ko'ruvchilarning soni va guruhlanishi [8]

Tashkilot ko'zi ojizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashda quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlar bo'yicha faoliyat olib boradi:

1. Ko'zi ojiz fuqarolarning siyosiy hayotdagi faoliyatini ta'minlash. Bunda siyosiy bilim berish, partiyalarga a'zoliqini ta'minlash, siyosiy jarayonlarda o'z fikrlari bilan qatnashishiga sharoitlar hozirlash bilan.

2. Ijtimoiy sohada teng huquqli imkoniyatlardan foydalanishlariga ko'maklashish. Jumladan atrof-muhit, tabiat nematlaridan, shuningdek axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish kabi.

3. Ular duch keladigan qiyinchiliklar va ijtimoiy muhtojlikni ta'minlash uchun kompensatsiya to'lovlarini, ijtimoiy nafaqalar ishlab chiqish bilan.

4. Ularga harkatlanish va faol jismoniy harakat uchun zarur bo'ladigan yordamchi jihozlarni yetkazib berish. Masalan elektronika vositalari, turli xildagi hassalar, maxsus kiyimlar, ko'zoynaklar, himoya vositalari va boshq.

5. Zaruriy ta'lim bilan ta'minlash. Barcha turdagi ta'lim darajalariga ega bo'lishlari uchun sharoit yaratish hamda malaka oshirish kurslari, treninglar, o'quv mashg'ulotlarini tashkil qilish.

6. Ko'ngilochar tadbirlar uyushtirish. Ko'zi ojizlar jamiyati a'zolari orasida do'stlik, hamkorlik aloqalarini mustahkamlash, ularni to'laqonli teng huquqli ekanliklarini his qildirishga erishish.

7. Tibbiyot xizmatlari bilan ta'minlash. Sifatli vat eng huquqli tibbiyot xizmatlaridan foydalanishlari uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish, oftalmolog ko'riklaridan o'tkazish, optika sohasi mutaxassirlari bilan ularni doimiy hamkorligini yo'lga qo'yish.

8. Biznes faoliyatini yurg'izish yoki yollanib ishlash uchun sharoitlarni hozirlash, bunda ular uchun zarur bo'ladigan ehtiyojlarni o'rganib chiqishni yo'lga qo'yish. Ish beruvchilar tomonidan ularni huquqlari ta'minlanishini nazorat qilish, ish joylarida ko'zi ojizlar uchun alohida engilliklar tayyorlash va oylik maoshlaridagi notenglikni oldini olish jamiyat tomonidan asosiy vazialardan hisoblanadi.

Quyidagi jadvalda Germaniyada ko'zi ojizlarning qaysi faoliyat turlari bilan bandligi keltirilgan, foizlarda.

Biznes faoliyati bilan shug'ullanmoqchi bo'lgan ko'zi ojiz yoki ko'rish imkoniyati cheklangan shaxslar uchun, xususiy sektorda hamda hukumat idoralari tomonidan hech qanday huquqlari buzilish holatlari sodir bo'lmasligini ta'minlash jamiyatning muhim vazifalaridir.

Ko'zi ojizlarga mavjud imtiyozlar sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:

Ko'zi ojiz fuqaro barcha ommaviy transport turlaridan foydalanishi bepuldir. Ko'zi ojiz odamga ergashuvchi hayvon masalan kuShuk yoki yordamchi shaxs ham bepul foydalanishi mumkin. Bu imtiyoz shaharlararo transport vositalari uchun ham amal qiladi. Shuningdek, ko'zi ojiz shaxs nomiga rasmiylashtirilgan avtomobil uchun sug'urta to'lovlari hamda avtomobil solig'idan ozod qilinadi.

7-jadval. Ko'zi ojiz va zaif ko'ruvchilarning band bo'lgan faoliyat turlari [10]

Band bo'lgan faoliyat turi	Foizda
O'qish mashg'ulotlari bilan band	9
Yollanib ishllovchilar	28
Ishsizlar	8
Nafaqadagilar	36
Kasallanganlar	7
Uy ishlari bilan band bo'lganlar	12

Shuningdek, ishlayotgan ko'zi ojiz shaxslar alohida soliq to'lovchilar guruhiga mansub bo'lib, ulardan daromad solig'i olinmaydi yoki juda kam miqdorda olinadi. Bu holat ko'zi ojizlik darajasi va ish lavozimiga qarab farqlanadi. Bundan tashqari ko'zi ojiz ishchi uchun yil davomida qo'shimcha 5 kunlik ta'til olish imtiyoz mavjud.[11]

Biznes qilishlari uchun ham ko'pgina imtiyozlar ishlab chiqilgan. Jumladan biznes faoliyati turiga qarab ko'pgina soliq imtiyozlari mavjud. Tekin o'quv mashg'ulotlari, bepul zaruriy jihozlarga ega bo'lish, krediti mablag'laridan foydalanishda imtiyozlar va boshq. Shuningdek, ko'zi ojizlar uchun tijorat maqsadida kreditlar ajratishda tengsizlikka yo'l qo'yilmaydi hamda amal qilyotgan federal yer viloyatidagi barcha qoidalarga amal qilish nazoratga olingan. Ko'zi ojizlar huquqlari buziladigan har qanday holatda qonuniy va intizomiy chora tadbirlar belgilangan. Huquq buzilishi holatlarida kompensatsiya to'lab berish amaliyoti yo'lga qo'yilgan.

Hindiston tajribasi

Bugungi kunda Hindiston eng ko'p ko'zi ojiz insonlar istiqomat qiladigan mamlakat hisoblanadi. Hindistonda 15 million odamda ko'zi ojizlik va ko'rish qobiliyati buzilishi holatlari mavjud [12] Xalqaro hisobotlarda aytilishicha ilmiy tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra aksariyat 75 foiz ko'zi ojizlarda bu hastalikning oldini olish imkonini mavjud bo'lgan. Bugungi kunda 8 mingdan 12 mingta ko'z shifokorlari faoliyat yuritishmoqda, ularga bo'lgan talab esa 40mingta shifokorni tashkil qiladi. Butunjahon Sog'liqni Saqlash Tashkiloti hisobotlarida, Hindistonda nogiron shaxslar dunyodagi eng murakkab sharoitlarda yashab kelyotganligi aytiladi. Jumladan ko'zi ojizlarning qishloqlarda yashaydigan qismida eng zaruriy resurslarga ham imkoniyati yo'qligi, ular bilan tadqiqot olib borish ishlari amalga oshmayotganligini keltirish mumkin.[13] Eng ko'p uchraydigan va birlamchi hisoblangan resus bu ko'zoynaklarning yetishmasligi. Aniqroq qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, ko'zi ojizlar uchun sifatli tibbiyot ko'zoynaklarining yetib bormaganligi. Bundan tashqari boshqa ko'plab mavjud muammolar o'z yechimini topishi lozimligi ta'kidlanadi. Hindistonda har yuz ming kishiga bitta ko'z kasalliklari bo'yicha jarrox mutaxassis to'g'ri kelyapti.

Ko'zi ojizlar va ko'rish qobiliyati pasaygan bemorlar bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilishi eng dolzarb masalalardan. Tadqiqotga sarflanadigan mablag'lar kelajakdagi ko'zi ojizlar ijtimoiy himoyasiga sarflanadigan mablag'lardan ancha kam. Tadqiqotlar olib borilmasa, ko'zi ojizlar soni ortishi hisobiga iqtisodga yetadigan zararlari yuqoriligi aytiladi.[14]

Bugungi kunda Hindistonda ko'zi ojizlar bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etish quyidagi yo'nalishlarda amalga oshirilishi belgilab berilgan:

1. Zaruriy moddiy-texnika bazasini shakllantirish. Hindiston iqtisodiyoti dunyodagi eng tez o'sayotgan iqtisodlardan biri hisoblansada, bugungi kunda mamlakatda demografik muammolar talaygina. Dunyoda qashshoqlar soni va boshpanasiz insonlar soni bo'yicha Hindiston yuqori o'rinlarda turadi. Bu masala bevosita nogironlar hamda jumladan ko'zi ojizlar taqdiriga ham ta'sir qilmay qolmaydi. Hindiston ko'zi ojizlar himoyasi uchun, ularning to'laqonli hayot kechirishlari uchun minimum 10-15 mlrd. dollar atrofida mablag' zarurligi aytiladi. Mamlakatning ko'plab qishloqlarida e'tiborsiz qolayotgan ko'zi ojizlar bir nech million kishidan oshadi. Ularda yashash uchun, harakatlanish uchun, xatto eng zaruriy vositalar yetishmasligi jiddiy muammo hisoblanadi.

Osiyo va Tinch okeani mintaqasi optometristlar tashkiloti tomonidan qilingan tadqiqotlarga ko'ra 153 millionga yaqin odamda normal ko'rish va o'qish uchun zaruriy ko'zoynaklar yetishmaydi. Shuningdek, tekshirib, ko'zoynak tavsiya qiladigan optometrist mutaxassislar taqchilligi mavjud.[15]

2. Infrastrukturaning rivojlantirish masalalari. Ko'zi ojizlarning to'laqonli faoliyat kechirishlari uchun dunyo tajribasi ko'pgina jihatlarga e'tibor beriladi. Infrastruktura va qurilish masalalari shular jumlasidandir. Bular asosan tashqarida harakatlanish uchun imkoniyat yaratish hisoblanadi. Alohida yo'laklar maxsus ushlagichlar bilan jihozlanishi hamda yo'lak usti bo'rtib turuvchi qoplamalar bilan qoplanishi amalga oshiriladi. Shuningdek ko'zi ojiz insonda harakatlanish uchun maxsus hassalar samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Oldinda turgan to'siqlarni sezish va shunga muvofiq harakatlanishda hassaning funksiyasidan foydalanish mumkin.

Mazkur masalalar yuzasidan bugungi kunda Hindistonda jiddiy muammolar mavjudligi aniqlangan. Mamlakatning ko'pgina yirik shaharlarining o'zida hali bu borada qilinishi kerak bo'lgan ishlar talaygina. Ammo qishloqlarda yashaydigan ko'zi ojizlar uchun bugungi kunda boshqacha yondashuv lozimligi tashabbusi olimlar tomonidan ilgari suriladi. Hali sifatli va to'g'ri belgilangan ko'zoynakka ega bo'lamy turib, tekshirish uchun tibbiyot maskanlari yetishmasligi masalasi turganda, ko'zi ojizlar uchun alohida maxsus yo'laklar qurish masalasi qishloq joylarda ikkilamchi o'ringa tushadi. Ammo tadqiqotlar orqali mavjud vaziyat uchun optimal yechimlarni topish imkonini doim mavjuddir.

Masalan hassalardan foydalanish, yordamchi itlardan foydalanish, bundan tashqari yordamchi volontyorlardan foydalanish masalalarini ko'rib chiqish mumkin. Bugungi kunda har qanday kam chiqimli, innovatsion yechim ko'zi ojizlar uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.

3. Ishlash va tadbirkorlik qilish imkoniyatlarini yaratish. Hindistonda ko'zi ojizlar orasida ishsizlik juda yuqori, hamda aksariyat ko'zi ojizlar qashshoqlik chizig'idan pastda turadi. Ushbu yo'nalishdagi ishlarni bir qancha guruhga ajratish mumkin:

- Yollanib ishlash;
- O'z-o'zini band qilish;
- Tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanish.

Yollanib ishlash masalalari doim murakkab hisoblangan. Ish beruvchilar ko'zi ojizlar uchun sharoitlar yaratishi, ularga bir qancha imtiyozlar berishi talab qilinadi. Bu esa ish beruvchilarning ko'zi ojizlarni ishga olishni istamasligiga va turli yo'llar bilan bundan qochishi holatlari ko'p uchraydi. Jumladan Hindistonda ko'zi ojiz holda yollanib ishlayotganlar juda ozchilikni tashkil qiladi. Ularga yaratilgan sharoitlar esa tashkilotlarda turlicha darajada. [16]

o'tkazilgan so'rovnoma bugungi kunda Hindistonda ko'zi ojizlar qaysi ishlar bilan bandligi, qayso sohalarda ko'proq ishlashi, qanday to'siqlarga uchrayotganligi haqida ko'plab fikrlar jamlangan. So'rovnoma mavzusi quyidagicha: "Hindistonda qaysi sohalarda ko'zi ojizlar ish faoliyati olib borishadi?"

So'rovnoma qatnashgan ishtirokchi aytadi: "Mening yaqin qarindoshim ko'zi ojiz bo'lib, ko'p sohalarda ishlashga muammolarga uchradi. Uning intiluvchanligi va ishlashga bo'lgan ishtiyoqi baland bo'lgan doim. Yaqinda u shahardagi kasalxonaga telefon operatori lavozimiga ishga qabul qilindi. U ishini sidqi dildan bajaryapti hamda kompaniya tomonidan uning ishi yaxshi baholandi. Bu ishning unga qulayligi shundaki, u bir joyda o'tiradi va asosan telefon qo'ng'iroqlariga javob beradi. Undan talab qilinadigan ish qo'ng'iroqlarga hushmuomalalik bilan javob berish. U buni yaxshi uddalayapti".

Boshqa bir ishtirokchi: "Men dasturchiman, men bilan birga o'qigan bir nechta do'stlarim ko'rish qobiliyati pasaygan talabalar edi. Ular o'qish mobaynida qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, ularning ishtiyoqi va intiluvchanligiga doim qoyil qolganman. Ko'zi ojizlar uchun dasturlash kasbi mos kelishi mumkin, ammo bunda ular uchun dasturiy ta'minot masalasini hal qilish lozim. Ya'ni ko'zi ojizlarni dasturlash bilan bog'liq kasblarni egallashlari uchun maxsus texnologiyalarni yaratish muhimdir".

Keyingi ishtirokchi: "Ba'zi odamlarda ko'rish qobiliyati pasayishi ish jarayonida sodir bo'ladi. Uzoq vaqt ishlashi natijasida ko'rish susayishi mumkin. Nima uchun biror tashkilot ischisining ko'zi ojizlashganligi uchun uni ijtimoiy jihatdan himoya qilmasligi lozim? Aksincha qo'llab-quvvatlashi kerak".

Keying ishtirokchi: "Universitetda o'qiganimda bir nechta ko'zi ojiz ustozlar bizga dars berishgan. Ajablanarli tomoni, ular boshqalardan ajralib turishar edi. Ya'ni kasbiga sodiq, mehnatkash va bilimli. Balki ko'p o'qib, o'z ustida ishlaganlari uchun ham ko'rish bilan muammolarga uchrashgandir. Nima bo'lganda ham, ko'zi ojizlik yaxshi o'qituvchi bo'lishdan to'smaydi deb ishonaman".

A.Vasishtva va E. Shutrell olib borgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, bugungi kunda bir qancha sohalarida ko'zi ojizlar uchun ko'proq imkoniyatlar mavjud. Hindiston mehnat bozorida ushbu yo'nalishlarda ko'zi ojizlar ish faoliyati bilan shug'ullanishlari nisbatan ko'proq kuzatiladi:

1. Texnik va muloqot operatorlari. Ushbu kasb egalari telefon muloqoti orqali mijozlar bilan muloqot qilishadi, kerakli ma'lumotni taqdim qilishadi.

2. Moliyaviy hisobotchilar va buxgalterlar. Bu kasbda ko'zi ojizlar doimiy ravishda ishlamay balki hisobot davridagina ishlashlari mumkin bo'ladi. Ma'lum hisobot shakllarini tez va oson o'rganish mumkin bo'ladi.

3. O'qituvchilik kasbi. Bugungi kunda ko'plab ko'zi ojiz yetakchi mutaxassislar o'qituvchilik bilan shug'ullanishlari mumkin. Bu ayniqsa tajribali kasb egalari uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi mavjud audioresurslar, texnik resurslar malaka oshirish imkonini bermoqda. Boshlang'ich, o'rta va oliy ta'limda faoliyat yuritish.

4. Tarjimonlar va tilshunoslar, jurnalistlar. Ma'lum sohada tajribaga ega mutaxassislar tarjimonlik yoki jurnalistik faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishlari mumkin. Mazkur sohalarini har bir shaxs qiziqishlari, qobiliyatlari asosida tanlashi hamda qo'shimcha malaka oshirish evaziga amalga oshirish mumkin. [17]

5. Tadbirkorlik faoliyati. Ko'zi ojizlar uchun biznes qilish murakkab jarayon hisoblanadi. Yosh tashabbuskorlar butunjahon forumi har yili dunyoning turli davlatlarida konferensiyalar, ilmiy majlislar va hamkorlik yig'ilishlari tashkil qilib keladi. Hindistonlik tadqiqotchilar ham ushbu forumda faol ishtirok etmoqda. Forum ishtirokchilari ko'zi ojizlar orasida, jumladan yoshlar va yoshi kattalar, ayollar jamoalarining tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishlari bo'yicha ko'plab loyihalarni taqdim qilib kelishmoqda. Hindiston Standart Chartered Banki tomonidan, Milliy ko'zi ojizlar tashkiloti bilan hamkorlikda, ko'zi ojizlar, jumladan ko'zi ojiz ayollar uchun yangi tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash loyihasini boshlagan. Bugungi kunda mingga yaqin ko'zi ojizlar va nogironlar treninglarda ishtirok etishdi. Ular orasida tadbirkorlikni boshlaganlar bor. Oshxona, umumiy ovqatlanish joylari, qo'l mehnatiga asoslangan hunarmandchilik, sovun va boshqa kosmetika mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish loyihalari samarali amalga oshirildi. Loyihaning muhim jihatlardan biri, uning qishloq joylaridagi ko'zi ojizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilganligidir. [18]

Kanada tajribasi

Kanada Milliy Ko'zi ojizlar Instituti (Canadian National Institute for the Blind - CNIB) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Kanadada ko'zi ojizlar soni bugungi kunda 1.5 million odamni tashkil qiladi. SHuningdek, 5.5 million odam ko'rish bilan bog'liq muammolarga ega bo'lib, bu bo'yicha shifokor ko'rigiga murojaat qilgan hamda davolash uchun muolajaga muhtoj hisoblanadi.

Nogironlarning ishlashi, faoliyat olib borishi bo'yicha Tadqiqot Markazi hisob-kitoblariga binoan, 2019-2020 yillarga kelib, ko'zi ojizlar sonining o'rta o'rti hamda ularni ijtimoiy himoya qilish masalalari bo'yicha Kanada hukumatining tibbiyot uchun yillik harajatlari miqdori 30 milliard Kanada dollariga oshishiga olib kelmoqda [20].

Ko'zi ojizlar sonining o'zgarib borishi mamlakat ma'muriy hududlari bo'yicha turlichani tashkil qiladi.

Quyidagi 1-jadvalda ko'zi ojizlar sonining viloyatlar bo'yicha sonini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Ko'zi ojizlar sonining viloyat jami aholisi soniga mutanosib ravishda joylashganligini kuzatish mumkin. Mos ravishda aholisi nisbatan ko'proq hamda yirik shaharlarda yashovchilar orasida ko'zi ojizlar soni ko'pchilikni tashkil qilmoqda. Ko'zi ojizlikni keltirib chiqarayotgan asosiy sabablar, ya'ni ko'z kasalliklari mazkur 2-jadvalda keltirilgan. Ko'zi ojizlikni oldini olish va unga qarshi kurashishda ushbu sababarga ko'ra harakat qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ijtimoiy dasturlar ushbu yo'nalishlarni belgilash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Bugungi kunda 5 milliondan ortiq Kanadaliklar ko'rish bilan bog'liq turli muammolar bilan shifokorlarga murojaat qilishi aniqlangan. Ammo ularni orasida doimiy davolash uchun shifokor nazoratida turmaydiganlar ham ko'p. Tibbiyot mutaxassislari fikriga ko'ra, ko'rish darajasini pasayishini qancha erta davolash va profilaktika ishlarini boshlansa, ko'rish qobiliyatini saqlash va uzoq muddat uchun ko'rlilikni oldini olish imkonini mavjud bo'ladi.

8-jadval. Kanadada ko'zi ojizlar sonining viloyatlar bo'yicha soni 2019 yil holatida (million kishi) [19]

Маъмурий вилоятлар номи	Кўзи ожизлар сони
British Columbia	252,000
Alberta	160,000
Saskatchewan	43,000
Manitoba	57,000
Ontario	681,000
Quebec	205,900
New Brunswick	37,750
Nova Scotia	49,500
Prince Edward Island	6,250
Newfoundland and Labrador	21,700
Yukon	1,400
North West Territories	1,220
Nunavut	1,280

9-jadval. Kanadada ko'zi ojizlikka sabab bo'layotgan asosiy ko'z kasalliklari ro'yhati va bemorlar soni

Ko'z kasalliklari	Bemorlar soni
Katarakta	3,541,000
Yoshga bog'liq makulyar yemirilish	1,574,000
Glaukoma	294,600
Diabetli ratinopatiya	749,800

Shu sababdan, bugungi kunda Kanada fuqarolari va Kanadada yashab ishlovchilar uchun maxsus ijtimoiy paket sertifikat taqdim qilinadi. Mazkur sertifikat ko'zi ojizlar uchun beriladigan ijtimoiy imtiyozlarni ta'minlash va qo'llab-quvvatlashga xizmat qiladi. Bu uchun har bir ko'rishda muammolarga uchrayotgan kishilarning o'z hududida mavjud shifoxona shifokori, ya'ni oftalmolog shifokor ko'rigidan o'tishi va o'z shikoyatlarini yetkazishi lozim bo'ladi. Tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkach, muntazam davolash ishlari olib borish amaliyoti taqdim qilinadi, shuningdek, oftalmolog shifokor xulosasiga muvofiq ijtimoiy sertifikat olish imkonini paydo bo'ladi.

Kanadada ko'zi ojizlar va zaif ko'ruvchilar ishtirokida 2017-2018 yillarda o'tkazilgan so'rovnoma natijalari, mamlakatdagi ko'zi ojizlar bilan bog'liq vaziyatni tahlil qilish va ular duch keladigan muammolarni o'rganishda muhim qadamlardan biri bo'ldi. Unda mehnat yoshidagi, mehnatga yaroqli ko'zi ojiz zaif ko'ruvchilardan 25 va 64 yosh orasidagi 885 800 nafar inson ishtirok etdi. Unga ko'ra quyidagi jadvalda, ko'zi ojizlarning ishlashi va tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishidagi asosiy to'siqlar va sabablar sifatida quyidagilar aniqlandi.

Ko'zi ojizlik boshlangan yoki ko'zi ojiz bo'lib qolgan nogiron shaxslar uchun bir qancha yo'nalishda ijtimoiy himoya qilish tadbirlari hamda reabilitatsiya qilish amaliyoti taqdim qilinadi. Jumladan quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha ijtimoiy yordam ko'rsatib boriladi:

1. Zaruriy tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish. Bunda bemorlarni reabilitatsiya tadbirlariga jalb qilish orqali muolajalar belgilash, zaruriy dori vositalari bilan ta'minlash ishlari amalga oshirilishi nazarda tutilgan. Qancha erta kasallik aniqlanib, davolash ishlari yo'lga qo'yilsa, uning asoratlari va sarflanadigan xarajatlar miqdori qisqarishi ilmiy jihatdan to'g'ri ekanligi aytiladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan ko'rish qobiliyatida muammoga uchrayotgan insonlarni ijtimoiy himoyasiga e'tibor yuqori bo'lishiga intilish tendensiyasi kuzatiladi. Tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish quyidagi yo'nalishlarda olib boriladi:

- Muddatli davolash muolajalari;
- Tekshiruv-dagnostika ishlari;
- Jarroxlik amaliyotlari;
- Dori-darmon bilan ta'minlash.

1. Uy sharoitlarini yaxshilash va yashash uchun zaruriy sharoitlarni tayyorlab berish. Ushbu yo'nalishdagi ijtimoiy ko'mak tadbirlariga asosan jiddiy ko'rish qobiliyati pasaygan insonlarga nisbatan amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu yo'nalishda ham talay muammolar mavjud bo'lib, har bir bemor bilan individual ish olib borish talab etiladi. Uy jihozlari joylashuvi, ulardan foydalanish,

xonalar sig'imi, devorlar rangi, zinalar va koridorlar hajmi va joylashuvi, oshxona va yotoqxonalar uchun alohida konstruksiya ishlari olib borish lozim bo'ladi. [22]

2. Ta'lim olish va malaka oshirish masalasi. Ko'zi ojizlarning to'laqonli hayot tarziga ega bo'lishi, huquqlari ta'minlanishi, jumladan ma'lumot olishi, ta'lim olish imkoniyati, malaka oshirish imkoniyati kabi masalalarga Kanada ijtimoiy himoya doirasida alohida e'tibor beriladi. Ta'lim olish imkoniyatini ta'minlash asosan o'quv resurslari hamda o'qish jarayonidagi zaruriy jihozlar va resurslarni ta'minlash bilan asosan amalga oshiriladi. Quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash mavjud:

- Kasb-hunar bo'yicha malaka oshirish ishlari;
- San'at yo'nalishidagi qiziqishlari bo'yicha o'qish;
- O'rta va Oliy ta'limga ega bo'lish masalasi;
- Ko'zi ojizlar uchun alohida yashash sharoitlariga moslashish bo'yicha o'quv treninglar.

4. Ishlash va kasb-hunarga ega bo'lish, tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanish masalalari. Aksariyat ko'rish qobiliyati pasaygan nogiron shaxslar ishlash jarayonida ushbu muammoga duch kelishi aniqlangan. Jismoniy ish bilan band ishchi hodimlar orasida ishdagi turli zararlardan tufayli, shuningdek ko'proq aqliy mehnat bilan shug'ullanadiganlar kompyuter texnologiyalari ta'sirida ko'z nuri pasayishi holatlari eng ko'p kuzatiladi. Kanada hukumati ish beruvchilarning nogiron shaxslar, jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan ishchilarga nisbatan diskriminatsiya holatlari ustidan nazorat o'rnatgan. Ish beruvchilar tomonidan nogironlar, jumladan ko'zi ojizlar uchun alohida zaruriy sharoitlarni hozirlash talab etiladi. 2018-2019 yillar orasida ko'rish qobiliyati cheklanganlar orasida ishlash jarayonidagi bir necha o'n mingdan ortiq holatlarda huquqlarini ta'minlash va sharoitlar hozirlash masalasida ijtimoiy, huquqiy ko'mak berib kelinadi. Kanadada ko'zi ojiz fuqarolar orasida tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanuvchilar kamchilikni tashkil qiladi. Ular orasida ko'pchilik o'z-o'zini ish bilan ta'minlagan shaxslar asosan statistikasi hosil qiladi. Ushbu holat, ya'ni imkoniyati cheklanganlar, jumladan ko'zi ojizlarning shaxsiy biznes yoki o'zini band qiluvchi faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishi uchun yangi sharoitlar yaratish va mavjud muammolarni hal etish yangi tadqiqotlarni olib borishni taqozo etmoqda.[23]

5. Axborot kommunikatsiya vositalari bilan ta'minlash. Ko'zi ojizlar orasida zamonaviy bilim yo'nalishlarini o'qitish, ularning zamonaviy kasblarni egallashi borasida axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining o'rni muhimdir. Kanada ko'zi ojizlar jamiyati tomonidan ilgari surilayotgan muhim tashabbuslardan biri internet tarmog'idan foydalanishda web saytlar dizayni, mobil ilovalarning ko'zi ojizlar uchun muvofiqligini ta'minlash masalasi hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari internet tarmog'i, dasturlash jarayoni bilan bog'liq ko'plab zamonaviy kasblarni o'zlashtirish borasida ko'plab ishlar qilinishi lozimligi ta'kidlanadi.

Ko'zi ojizlar orasida iqtidorli, tashabbuskor, bilimga chanqoq, to'laqonli hayot kechirishga tayyor shaxslarning ko'pligi, bugungi texnologik o'zgarishlarga nisbatan ularning orqada qolib ketishini oldini olishni taqozo etadi.

CNIB tomonidan ilgari suriladigan ko'plab tashabbuslar asosida, ilmiy izlanishlar va tadqiqotlarning yetishmasligi masalasi yotadi. Jamiyat tadqiqotchilari fikriga ko'ra, zamonaviy texnologiyalar bugungi kunda nogironlar, jumladan ko'zi ojizlarning jamiyatning to'laqonli a'zosi sifatida faoliyat olib borishi, hamma qatori imkoniyatlardan foydalanishi uchun oldingi davrdan ko'ra mutlaqo ko'proq imkoniyat beradi. Undan foydalanish va amalga oshirish uchun birinchi navbatda, ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish va ko'paytirish bilan erishish mumkin [33]

Kanadaning Toronto shahrida 2018 yil bo'lib o'tgan xalqaro konferensiya ko'zi ojizlar jamiyatlari faoliyati va dunyo bo'ylab ko'zi ojizlarni qo'llab quvvatlashga bag'ishlangan edi. Unda ilmiy tadqiqot natijalari bilan ko'plab tadqiqotchilar ishtirok etishdi. Ko'zi ojizlarni ish bilan ta'minlash masalasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijalari ko'rib chiqildi. O'tkazilgan so'rovnoma asosidagi tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, Kanadada 28% foiz ko'zi ojizlar ishsiz bo'lib, 30 foizga yaqini kambag'allik chegarasida yashashadi. Shuningdek, 5,5 foiz ko'zi ojizlar orasida oliy ta'limga ega bo'lmay to'liq ish kuniga ega. To'liq ish kunida ishlayotganlar orasida o'rta maxsus ta'limga ega bo'lganlar 35 foizni tashkil qilgan. 58 foiz ishlovchi ko'zi ojizlar, ish joylarida doimiy baryerlarga uchrashini ta'kidlashgan. [24]

10-jadval. Ishga joylashish, o'zini band qilish va tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishdagi asosiy to'siqlar va murakkabliklar tahlili [21]

Asosiy to'siqlar	Javoblar soni	Foiz qiymatida
Ko'zi ojizlar uchun ish o'rinlarining kam ajratilishi	68050	19.81 %
Malaka oshirish va bilim olish kurslarining kamligi	64900	18.89 %
Maxsus yordamchi jihozlarning yetishmasligi	64810	18.86 %
Maxsus ish sharoitlarning yetishmasligi	53490	15.57 %
To'lanadigan maoshlarning nisbatan kamligi	49740	14.48 %
Tajriba oshirish imkonining cheklanganligi	40690	11.84 %
Oilaviy shart-sharoitlar	39370	11.46 %
Atrofdegilarning ishlashga nisbatan salbiy munosabati	32870	9.57 %
Mavjud stereotiplar va diskriminatsiya holatlari	29700	8.64 %
Boshqa to'siqlar	18370	5.34 %

Kanada ko'zi ojizlar milliy institutining, yordamchi itlarni parvarishlash va yetkazib berish bo'limi rahbari Diane Bergeron aytishicha ko'zi ojizlarning ishdagi, biznes qilishda, qolaversa oddiy hayotiy ehtiyojlarda doimiy qiyinchiliklar ichida qolayotganligi jiddiy muammoligicha qolmoqda. "Tasavvur qiling, siz yo'lda taksiga o'tirolmay qiynalasiz, sababi birorta taksi sizni olib ketishni xohlamaydi, mehmonxonadan xona buyurtma bersangiz, buyurtma bekor bo'ladi, restoranga kirsangiz sizni iliq kutib olishmaydi va ba'zan tamaddi qilmay chiqib ketasiz. Ushbu holatlar mening 30 yillik tajribamda juda ko'p marta sodir bo'lgan, bugungi kunda ham ko'p uchrataman va men uchun xatto odatiy narsaga aylangan. Bu holatlar boshqa ko'plab odamlar boshidan kechmoqda, buni esa tizimli hal qilish lozim" deydi Bergeron honim.

CHNIB hisobotiga ko'ra COVID-19 kasalligi tufayli pandemiya davrida tashkilot ko'zi ojizlar bilan ishlashda yangi virtual yo'nalishda ish olib bormoqda. Virtual ishlash avvalida qiyinchiliklar tug'dirgan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda ko'pgina yangi imkoniyatlar taqdim qildi. Transport xarajatlar qisqardi, ko'proq hududlarni qamrab olish, har bir ko'zi ojizlar bilan individual shug'ullanish imkoni paydo bo'ldi [25]

Britaniya tajribasi

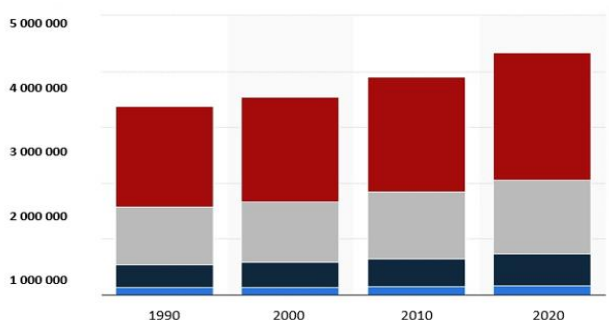
Britaniyada ko'zi ojizlar soni oshib borish tendensiyasi kuzatilayotganligini ko'plab ilmiy 'isobotlarda va tadqiqot natijalarida orqali ko'rish mumkin. Milliy ko'zi ojizlar instituti ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, bugungi kunda Britaniyada 2 millionta shaxs ko'zi ojiz va ko'rish qobiliyati cheklanganlar 'isoblanadi, shundan 360 mingta shaxs jiddiy ko'zi ojizlar sifatida ro'yxatdan o'tgan. Ushbu raqamlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, Britaniyada ko'zi ojizlar tashkil qiladigan raqam jiddiy 'isoblanib, ularning xaq-xuquqlari.

Britaniyada tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanishni istagan shaxslar ijtimoiy ji'atdan qo'llab-quvvatlanadi. Ko'zi ojizlar tomonidan tashkil qilinadigan tadbirkorlik asosan kichik tadbirkorlik faoliyati 'isoblanadi. Ko'p 'ollarda uyda turib biror kichik biznes bilan shug'ullanish orqali daromad topish yoki bir nechta kishidan iborat kichik tadbirkorlik faoliyati nisbatan keng tarqalgan.

Masalan, musiqiy guru'lar tuzish, kitob yozish va uning savdosi bilan shug'ullanish, fond birjasida faoliyat yuritish kabi ko'plar ishlar. Umuman olganda, ko'zi ojizlar orasida tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanishni istovchilar soni ko'pchilikni tashkil qiladi, bu esa ularning sog'lom odamlar kabi imkoniyatlarga va 'uquqlarga ega bo'lishi, va ushbu 'uquqlarning ta'minlanishi naqadar mu'im ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Ammo 'ar doim 'am ko'zi ojiz insonlar amalda tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanish va unda yetarlicha muvaffaqiyatga erishishi kuzatilmaydi. Bu esa 'ukumat tomonidan ijtimoiy ji'atdan shart-sharoitlar yaratish va e'tiborni kuchaytirish lozimligini bildiradi.

Ko'zi ojizlarning aksariyat qismi juda qobiliyatli va intiluvchan insonlar 'isoblanadi. Tadqiqotlarga ko'ra ko'zi ojizlar

orasida ijod qilishga, jamoaviy 'arakatlar, 'amkorlik aloqalari tuzishga qiziqish yuqori. Bu esa o'z navbatida Britaniya 'ukumatining, ko'zi ojizlarga nisbatan mavjud muammolarni Shuquqr o'rganib chiqishi va doimiy ta'lil qilib borishi lozimligini ko'rsatmoqda. Jumladan biznes bilan shug'ullanishni istovchilar uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish mu'im 'isoblanadi. Sababi nogironlar, ko'zi ojizlar orasida o'zini-o'zi band qilishga (self-employment) intilish mavjud.



3-rasm. Britaniya ko'zi ojizlar sonining o'zgarishi dinamikasi (million kishi)

Bugungi kunda Britaniyada ko'zi ojizlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun tashkil qilingan fondler, xayriya fondlari mavjud: Eng katta fond bu – Ko'zi Ojizlar Milliy Qirollik Instituti – Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB). Ushbu fond ko'zi ojizlarni ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularga turli xizmatlarni yetkazib berishni maqsad qiladi. Masalan, tibbiyot xizmati, zaruriy operatsiyalar uchun mablag'lar bilan ta'minlash. Ko'zi ojizlarni kundalik 'ayotidagi zaruriy ji'ozlar bilan ta'minlash, uy ji'ozlari, 'arkatlanish ji'ozlari, kiyim-kechak, boshpana, qo'shimcha o'quv mashg'ulotlari, oziq-ovqat ma'sulotlari kabilar.

Bundan tashqari ushbu fond tomonidan, uyida ishlashni xohlovchi yoki kichik guruh tarzida tadbirkorlikni yo'lga qo'ymoqchi bo'lganlar uchun zaruriy ko'mak olish imkoni mavjud. Bunda birinchi navbatda o'quv mashg'ulotlari va moliyaviy mablag'lar bilan ta'minlash. Moliyaviy mablag' hajmi biznes reja va faoliyat turiga qarab belgilanadi. Bugungi kunda ushbu mablag'lardan foydalanib tadbirkorlik boshlaganlar soni bir mingtadan oshgan.

Boshqa imtiyozlarga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, tadbirkorlik yoki ijodiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishni istovchilar uchun zaruriy jihozlarni sotib olish va yetkazib berish ishlari. Masalan, musiqa yoki jurnalistik faoliyat bilan shug'ullanishni istovchilar uchun ovoz yozish va saqlash jihozlari. Video lavhalar yozish uchun videokamera, kompyuter texnikalari kabilar bilan ta'minlanish mumkin.

Odatda, ko'zi ojizlar yirik bizneslar bilan shug'ullanishi kam uchraydigan holat, ammo kichik biznes subyektlari ichida qiziquvchilar ko'pchilikni tashkil qiladi.

Makular jamiyati – **T'e Macular Society** – ushbu tashkilot imkoniyati cheklangan nogironlarga yordam ko'rsatish uchun tashkil qilingan. Jumladan ko'zi ojizlar uchun ijtimoiy nafaqalar va jihozlarni sotib olishga e'tibor beradi.

Retina UK tashkiloti. Ushbu tashkilot ham faol xayriya tashkilotlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Blind Veterans UK – ushbu tashkilot asosan veterinarlar, yoshi katta nafaqaxo'r ko'zi ojiz fuqarolar muammolari bilan

ishlaydi. Qariyalarning davolanishi uchun, operatsiya muolajalari, dori-darmon uchun mablag'lar ajratadi.

Royal Society for Blind Children – Ko'zi ojiz bolalarning Qirollik jamiyati. Bu asosan yosh bolalar orasidagi ko'zi ojiz tug'ilganlar yoki kasallik orqali ko'rish qobiliyati pasayganlarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan.

Ko'rish qobiliyati pasayganlar, ko'rishda muammolarga uchragan fuqarolar mamlakatdagi shifoxonalarda oftalmolog ko'rigidan o'tishi lozim. Oftalmolog mutaxassis ushbu shaxsga tibbiy tekshiruv natijasiga muvofiq tashxis qo'yadi, agar ko'rishda jiddiy pasayish kuzatilsa maxsus sertifikat olishga tavsiya yozib beradi. Ba'zi shifoxonalar tog-ridan-to'g'ri ushbu sertifikatni taqdim qilishi mumkin. Bu sertifikat **CVI – Certificate of Vision Impairment** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu sertifikat egasi mavjud barcha imtiyozlardan foydalanish huquqiga ega bo'ladi. Ushbu sertifikatni olish majburiy emas, ammo bu orqali bemorlar ko'plab imtiyozlarga ega bo'lishadi, jumladan:

1. Imkoniyati cheklanganlar uchun yashash xarajatlari – **Disability Living Allowance (DLA)**. Davolanish va kundalik oziq-ovqat uchun zaruriy xarajatlar uchun to'lov. Ushbu to'lov soliqlardan to'la ozod qilingan daromad hisoblanadi.

2. Televidenie, radio va internet xizmatlari uchun chegirmalarga ega bo'lish imkonini beradi.

3. Soliq imtiyozlari. Bunda yer va mol-mulk uchun to'lanadigan soliqlar, shuningdek, yollanib ishlovchilar uchun daromar solig'ini to'lamaslik va oylik maoshni to'liq olish imkonini beradi.

4. Jamoa transportidan bepul yoki chegirma bilan foydalanish imkoniyati.

5. Bepul zaruriy jihozlarga ega bo'lish. O'zini band qiluvchilar yoki uyda tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanuvchi ko'zi ojiz shaxslar uchun quyidagi jihozlarni bepul yoki chegirma bilan ega bo'lish imkoni mavjud:

- Masus telefon jihozlari. Ofis telefoni yoki mobil telefon qurilmalarining maxsus tayyorlangan shaklini olishlari mumkin.
- Kompyuter jihozlari. Maxsus mo'ljallangan klaviatura, maxsus ekranli monitorlar, yozish va o'qish uchun qo'shimcha qurilmalar. Shuningdek dasturiy ta'minot.
- Maxsus habar jo'natish qurilmasi va tarmog'i. Biror favqulotda holat yuz berganda, tez yordam xizmatlariga ulanish uchun zaruriy maxsus aloqa qurilmasi bilan ta'minlash.
- Yoritish uskunolari. Uyda koridorlar, zinalar, xojatxona va oshxona uchun maxsus yoritish lampalari va jihozlarini yetkazib berish.
- Uyni bo'yash va maxsus ranglar bilan bo'yash ishlari.
- Yo'lboshlovchi kuShuklar xizmati.

O'zini –o'zi ish bilan ta'minlagan ko'zi ojiz fuqarolar daromadiga qarab soliq to'lashi yoki to'lamasligi belgilanadi. Agar avvalgi ishidan ketishi natijasida ishsiz qolgan bo'lsa, oylik maoshi hajmiga qarab 10 ming funtgacha kompensatsiya puli olishi mumkin. Uyida tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslar o'rtacha oylik miqdoridan yuqori daromad ko'rgan taqdirda, belgilangan soliq tizimiga muvofiq soliq to'lashlari lozim bo'ladi. Buni belgilashda har bir fuqaroning oylik xarajatlari, yashash sharoiti, shug'ullanadigan faoliyat turi, va oylik daromadi inobatga olinadi. Soliq to'lagan taqdirda ham, imtiyozli soliq to'lovchilar guruhida belgilangan stavkaa bo'yicha soliq olinadi.

Ular nisbatan har qanda ko'rinishdagi diskriminatsiya holatlari kuzatilgan taqdirda, ularning huquqlari 2010-yilda yangidan qabul qilingan **Tenglik Akti- Equality Act** bilan ta'minlangan.

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COVID-19 NING TURIZMGA TA'SIRI VA O'ZBEKISTONDA PANDEMIYA DAVRIYA TURIZM SANOATINI SAQLAB QOLISH VA QAYTA TIKLASH DOIRASIDA KO'RILGAN CHORA TADBIRLAR

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: 8-Noyabr, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: 15-Mart, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 7 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001121	2020-yil barchani nomida qoladigan yil bo'ldi desak mubolag'a qilmagan bo'lamiz. Afsuslanadigan tomoni shundaki biz bu yilni asosan salbiy xotiralar bilan yodga olamiz. Ushbu yilda yuzaga kelgan vaziyat ya'ni Korona nomi bilan nomlangan virusning butun dunyoga keng yoyilishi, uning insonlar salomatligiga va mamlakatlarning iqtisodiga bo'lgan salbiy ta'siri bunga sabab bo'ladi. Mamlakatlar iqtisodiga bo'lgan ta'sir albatta ko'pkina mamlakatlar uchun muhim bo'lgan, ba'zi mamlakatlarning asosiy tayanchi bo'lgan turizm sanoatini ham chetlab o'tmadi. Ushbu maqolamda mehmondo'stlik sanoatining mutaxasisi sifatida COVID-19 sababli butun dunyoda e'lon qilingan pandemiyaning turizm sohasiga qay darajada ta'sir qilganini statistik ma'lumotlar orqali yoritishga harakat qilaman.
KALIT SO'ZLAR	
COVID-19, koronavirus, turizm, sayoxat, pandemiya, JSST, sayoxatchi, ichki turizm, tashqi turizm, turizm sanoati, daromad, global iqtisod	

Kirish

XXI asrda biz global iqtisodiyot va insoniyat hayotiga tahdid soladigan bir nechta yuqimli kasalliklarga guvoh bo'ldik. Afsuski shu yillarda yana bir pandemiya sabab bo'luvchi kasallik paydo bo'ldi va bu barcha soxalar singari jahon sayyohlik sanoatiga ham misli ko'rilmagan ta'sir ko'rsatdi. 2019-yilning so'ngi kunlarida Hubey viloyatining Uxan shahrida shu vaqtgacha insoniyatga noma'lum bo'lgan pnevmaniya keltirib chiqaruvchi virus haqida Jahon Sog'likni Saqlash Tashkilotining (JSST) Xitoydagi ofisiga xabar berildi.

Bu xabarlarida insonlar koronavirusning ilgari kuzatilmagan turi (COVID-19) bilan kasallanganliklari haqida xabarlar tarqaldi. 2020-yil 25-fevral holatiga ko'ra, COVID-19 77 779 tasdiqlangan va 2824 gumon qilingan bemorlardan 2666 kishining o'limiga sabab bo'ldi (China National Health Commission, 2020).

Ushbu virusning tarqalishini nazorat qilish uchun Xitoy va ko'plab boshqa mamlakatlar o'z hududlarida aholining harakatlarini cheklash maqsadida karantin ("karantin - bu qo'rqinchli va havfli biologik ifloslantiruvchi moddadan saqlanish va uning sog'lom aholi qismiga kirib olishini oldini olish maqsadida ma'lum bir chegaralanishdir", Musto, 1986) e'lon qilish va niqob taqishni majburiy qilish kabi misli ko'rilmagan harakatlar qilishdi va bunday holat ba'zi mamlakatlarda haligacha davom etmoqda.

Masalan O'zbekiston ham barcha viloyatlarda jamoat transportlarini to'xtatish, maktab, universitet kabi o'quv dargohlarini baqtinchalik yopish va ko'plab ommaviy yig'ilishlarni bekor qilish orqali "Favqulodda vaziyatlar bo'yicha birinchi darajadagi choralar" ni qabul qildi. 2020-yilning Fevral oyida 80 dan ortiq mamlakatlar ko'plab mamlakatlar bilan o'z hududlari bo'ylab kirish va chiqishni taqiqlab, viza cheklovlari va parvozni to'xtatish kabi cheklovlar qo'yishdi (Kiernan & DeVita, 2020). Hozirda ham ko'plab

mamlakatlarda koronavirus bilan kasallanganlar qayd etilmoqda. Mart oyining boshida COVID-19 butun dunyo bo'ylab pandemiya kasalligi deb e'lon qilingan edi (World Health Organization, 2020). Kasallik va o'lim sonining ko'payishi insonlar orasida misli ko'rilmagan tashvish, qo'rquv va vahimaga sabab bo'ldi, ko'plab odamlar bir birlari bilan aloqa qilishdan qochishdi. COVID-19 ning boshqa kasalliklardan farqi shu bo'ldiki u juda tez yuqadi, yaqin aloqada bo'lgan odamlar orasida yutal yoki aksirish orqali bu kasallik bir insondan ikkinchisiga osongina o'tishi mumkin.

Ushbu pandemiya hukumatlar, global iqtisodiyot, sog'liqni saqlash tizimi va mehmondo'stlik sanoatlarida judayam ko'p o'zgarishlarga olib keldi.

Avvalgi tadqiqotlardan shuni anglashimiz mumkinki har qanday pandemiya epedemiyasi turizmga keskin ta'sir qilishi mumkin va tiklanish ham ancha sekin bo'ladi. 2003-yilda SARS kasalligidan keyin 3 millionga turizm sohasidagi hodimlar ishlaridan ayrilishdi, Sharqiy Osiyo 20 milliard dollardan ziyod iqtisodiy zarar ko'rdi (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2003). Sars qo'rquvi tufaylik xorij mamlakatlariga sayoxat qiluvchilar soni 2002 yilda 702,6 milliondan 2003 yilda 694 millionga kamaygan (World Tourism Organization, 2004). 2014-yilda Sharqiy Afrikada sodir bo'lgan Ebola virusi sayoxatchilarning qo'rquvini yana bir bor qo'zg'atti.

Ebola bilan kasallanganlarning 99% Sir Leon, Gvineya va Liberiya bo'lsada, sayyohlar butun Afrikani havfli joy sifatida ko'rdilar, natijada boshqa Ebola mavjud bo'lmagan mamlakatlarga keladigan turislar soni 7.7% ga kamaygan. Ebola paydo bo'lganidan ancha vaqt o'tkan bo'lsada G'arbiy Afrikaga tashrif buyuruvchilar soni oldingi holat bilan taqqoslaganda 50% ni tashkil qilmoqda (World Travel & Tourism Council, 2018).

Metodologiya

Mehmondo'stlik "mezbon va mehmon", "birlashish", "moddiy va nomoddiy" va "xavfsizlik, psixologik va fiziologik qulaylikni ta'minlash" bilan bog'liq. COVID-19 pandemiyasi mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga misli ko'rilmagan darajada zarar yetkazdi. COVID-19 pandemiyasining mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga mumkin bo'lgan salbiy ta'sirini samarali boshqarish bilan minimallashtirish mumkin.

Adabiyotda cheklangan tadqiqotlar mavjud bo'lsada, ular pandemiyaning boshqarish uchun rahbarlik qilmoqdalar. Ispaniyaning Tenerife shahridagi mehmonxonada COVID-19 epidemiyasini boshqarish bilan bog'liq sakkizta holat haqida xabar berildi. Ular sog'liqni saqlashni boshqarish organlari va mehmonxonalar ma'muriyati o'rtasidagi hamkorlik va aloqa COVID-19 pandemiyasini nazorat qilish uchun juda muhim ekanligini ta'kidladilar.

Italiyalik turizm va mehmondo'stlik sanoati mutahassisi Duarte Alonso va uning sheriklari 45 ta mehmondo'stlik firmalaridan iborat tajriba tadqiqotlarini o'tkazdi va ularning 60 foizi o'zgaruvchan biznes va huquqiy muhitni kutib, dastlabki ta'sirlarga javob berish yoki ish vaqtiga javob berish uchun biznesning kundalik faoliyatiga o'zgartirish kiritganligini ma'lum bo'ldi. Boshqa bir ishda Ispaniyalik Filimonau Ispaniya mehmonxonalarida yuqori darajadagi menejerlar namunasi bo'yicha onlayn so'rov o'tkazdi.

Ular tashkilotning barqarorligi, COVID-19 ga bo'lgan munosabati, ishning xavfsizligi va tashkiliy majburiyat

o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni baholash uchun tarkibiy tenglamalarni modellashtirishdan foydalanilgan. Xitoyliklik mutahassis Huang esa COVID-19 tomonidan talab qilingan intervensiya siyosatining AQSh iqtisodiyotidagi kichik biznesdagi mehmondo'stlik mehnat bozoriga ta'sirini tahlil qilish uchun regressiya modellaridan foydalanilgan.

Bundan tashqari, Gong Konglik Xu va uning sheriklari tashkilotlar mehmondo'stlik sanoatida COVID-19 xavfsizlik choralariga qanday qilib Shuqur mos kelishiga erishish mumkinligiga e'tibor qaratdilar.

Ular to'rt bosqichli psixologik rivojlanishni ta'kidladilar, shu jumladan:

1. Yuqori darajadagi xavf va sog'liqni saqlash to'g'risida xabardorlik,
2. Qabul qilingan foyda,
3. Xulq-atvorga moslashish va
4. COVID-19 ga integratsiya.

Shin va Kang kutilgan o'zaro ta'sir va kutilayotgan tozalikning salomatlik xavfi va mehmonxonalarni bron qilish niyatiga ta'sirini o'rganish uchun onlayn so'rovnomalar namunalari yordamida uchta eksperimental tadqiqot o'tkazdilar. Shuningdek, COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini onlayn etkazib berishni sotib olish va xaridorlarning oziq-ovqat yetkazib berish dasturlaridan foydalanish tajribasini belgilovchi omillar ham tahlil qilindi.

Sayyohlarning pandemiya kasalliklaridan qo'rqishi.

Pandemiya mamlakat va qit'a chegaralarini kesib o'tadigan yuqumli kasallikning keng tarqalishini anglatadi, epidemiya esa asosan ma'lum bir davrda jamoada mavjud bo'lgan epidemiya. Odamlar orasida tez tarqalishi mumkin bo'lgan yuqumli kasallik sifatida pandemiya kasalligi jamoatchilik orasida qo'rquv va vahima kuchayishiga olib keladi. Yangi virusning noaniqligi va o'limga olib keladigan natijalarni hisobga olgan holda, pandemiya qo'rquvi barcha populyatsiyalar bo'ylab tarqalishi mumkin.

Pandemiya epidemiyasi paytida hukumatlar odatda sayohatlarni cheklash, ommaviy tadbirlarni taqiqlash, maktablarni yopish, karantin va infeksiyani nazorat qilish uchun izolyatsiya choralari kabi majburiy choralarni amalga oshiradilar, bularning barchasi jamoatchilikning pandemiya qo'rquvini yanada kuchaytiradi.

So'nggi o'n yillikda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning keng tarqalganligini hisobga olgan holda, tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, internetda pandemiya nisbatan boshqalarning reaksiyalari va tajribalarini kuzatish orqali qo'rquv sezilarli darajada ko'payishi mumkin. Yuqumli kasallik qo'rquvi uzoq vaqt davomida mavjud bo'lishi mumkin, bu esa qo'rquvni keltirib chiqaradigan iste'molni va pandemiya epidemiyasi paytida va undan keyin o'zaro munosabatlarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Pandemiya epidemiyasi paytida sayyohlar yuqori xavf-xatarlarga duch kelishlari va mavjud choralar va tibbiy yordamga ega bo'lmashliklari sababli, ularning yuqish va o'lim qo'rquvi darmonsizlik hissi va sayohat qilishdan uzoq muddatli xavotirga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Biroq, sayyohlarning tabiiy ofatlarga bo'lgan munosabati to'g'risida mavjud bo'lgan adabiyotlar, asosan, ularning xavf-xatarlarini inqirozi va inqirozdan keyingi sayohat motivlariga qaratilgan bo'lib, sog'liq bilan bog'liq inqirozlar oqibatida yuzaga kelgan hissiy oqibatlarni inobatga olmagan. Garchi ba'zi tadqiqotlar pandemiya keyin turizm talabining qisqa vaqt ichida "portlashi" bo'lishini ta'kidlagan bo'lsada, sayyohlarning pandemiya qo'rquvidan psixologik jihatdan qanday tiklanishlarini o'rganadigan deyarli hech qanday tadqiqot mavjud emas.

Himoyalash motivatsiyasi nazariyasi. Himoyalash motivatsiyasi nazariyasi odamlarning ma'lum bir tahdidni qanday kognitiv ravishda baholashi va himoya xatti-harakatlarini qanday bajarishini tushuntiradi. Kognitiv vositachilik jarayoni odamlarning qabul qilingan tahdidlari va kurashishdagi samaradorligi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu ularni himoya qilish motivlarini va turli xil muomalalarni (ya'ni, moslashuvchan yoki moslashuvchan bo'lmagan xatti-harakatlarni) keltirib chiqaradi.

Adaptiv xatti-harakatlar tahdiddan himoya qilishga qaratilgan shaxslarning harakatlarini anglatadi, yomon

moslashuvchan xatti-harakatlar odamlarning tegishli himoya qilishdan qochishini o'z ichiga oladi. Sog'liqni saqlash sharoitida himoya motivatsiyasi odamlarning o'zlarini sog'liqqa tahdid qilishdan himoya qilish uchun tavsiya etilgan xatti-harakatlarni qabul qilish niyatini anglatadi. Himoyalash motivatsiyasi modeli sog'lom turmush tarzi, emlashni qabul qilish va kasalliklarning oldini olish kabi odamlarning sog'lig'i bilan bog'liq xatti-harakatlarini tekshirishda keng qo'llanilgan.

Turizm tadqiqotlari, asosan, turistlarning tuchunchalarini o'rganish va ularni xavfli joylar va faoliyatga qarshi himoya qilish uchun himoya motivatsiyasi nazariyasini qo'llagan. Epidemik tahdid va bu ularning sayohatlaridagi himoya harakatlariga qanday ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Aniqlangan tahdid ikki o'lchovni o'z ichiga oladi: tahlikaga sezgirlik va tahlikaning jiddiyligi, bu shaxslarning ma'lum bir xavfni sub'ektiv idrok etishidir.

Tahdidga sezgirlik - bu odamlarning ma'lum bir tahdidga nisbatan zaiflik hissi, tahdidning jiddiyligi esa shaxsning tahdidning jiddiyligini anglash tushiniladi. Garchi an'anaviy himoya motivatsiyasi modeli tahdid qanday qilib himoya xatti-harakatlariga olib kelishini ta'minlasa-da, u kognitiv baholash jarayonida hissiy oqibatlarni e'tiborsiz qoldiradi. Qo'rquv - bu odamlarni ma'lum bir tahdiddan qochishga undaydigan asosiy tuyg'u.

Tahdidning zo'ravonligi va sezgirlikni baholash bilan birga, qo'rquv tahdidga qarshi mudofaa javobi va ta'sirchan moslashish sifatida boshlanishi mumkin. Tadqiqotlar shuni tasdiqladiki, qo'rquv tahdidni oldini olish uchun odamlarning munosabati va himoya xatti-harakatlariga ta'sir qiluvchi intervensiya o'zgaruvchisi bo'lishi mumkin. Xususan, qo'rquv odamlarni tahdidga jiddiyoq munosabatda bo'lishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa o'zlarini himoya qilish motivlarini oshiradi.

Pandemiya sodir bo'lganda, odamlarning sayohat qilish tahdidi ularning pandemik "sayohat qo'rquvi"ni sezilarli darajada qo'g'atishi mumkin. Binobarin, odamlar pandemiya avj olgandan keyin sayohat qilishda o'zlarini himoya qilishga undaydilar. Shunday qilib, biz quyidagi farazlarni taklif qildik:

- **Gipoteza: 1.** Jismoniy shaxslar tomonidan qabul qilingan tahlikaning jiddiyligi ularning pandemik "sayohat qo'rquvi" ni sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

- **G2.** Shaxslarning tahlikaga sezgirlikni ularning pandemiya "sayohat qo'rquvi" ni sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

- **G3.** Shaxsiy odamlarning pandemik "sayohat qo'rquvi" ularning tarqalishidan keyin sayohat qilishda himoya qilish motivlarini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Pandemiya tahdidiga qarshi harakat samaradorligini ko'rib chiqish turistlarning epidemiya keyin himoya qilish motivatsiyasiga ham ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, biz quyidagi farazlarni ham taklif qildik:

- **G4.** Shaxslarning reaksiyasi samaradorligi ularning pandemiya epidemiyasidan keyin sayohat qilish motivatsiyasini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

- **G5.** Shaxslarning o'z-o'zini samaradorligi ularning pandemiya epidemiyasidan keyin sayohat qilishda himoya qilish motivlarini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Pandemiyaning O'zbekiston turizmiga tasiri va hukumat tomonidan ko'rilgan chora tadbirlar

O'zbekiston iqtisodiga va turizmiga COVID-19 ning ta'siri haqida gapiradigan bo'lsak, O'zbekistonda iqtisodiy faollikning eng katta pasayishi Aprel oyining birinchi o'n kunligida sodir bo'ldi, masalan tovar birjasida savdo hajmi o'rtacha 30% ga pasaygan. Koronavirusning birinchi xolati O'zbekistonda 15-mart kuni aniqlandi va rahbariyat shu zahoti virus tarqalishini oldini olish chora tadbirlarini qo'lladi. Avvalombor, Inqirozga Qarshi Komissiya tashkil etildi va bosh vazir Abdulla Aripov unga bosh boshqaruvchi etib tayinlandi. Komissiya shoshilinch ravishda mamlakatning deyarli butun hududida qat'iy karantin rejimini e'lon qildi. Aholi salomatligini muhofaza qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar virusning aholi orasida tarqalishini nazorat qilish uchun birinchi qadam bo'ldi. Iqtisodiy chora-tadbirlar milliy ishbiarmonlik faoliyatini saqlab qolish uchun ikkinchi qadam bo'ldi. Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiyot sohalarni iqtisodiy qo'llab-quvvatlashning dastlabki va ikkinchi to'plamlari, uy xo'jaliklari va tadbirkorlik sub'ektlarini hisobga olgan holda 32,3 trln so'mni tashkil qildi.

Pandemiya sharoitida Uzbekistonda turizm faoliyatini qayta tiklash maqsadida O'zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2020-yil, 28-May kuni "Koronavirus pandemiyasining salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish uchun turizm sohasini qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir kechiktirib bo'lmaydigan chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi farmonni imzoladi.

Bosh vazir o'rinbosari, Turizmni rivojlantirish davlat qo'mitasi raisi Aziz Abduhakimov O'zbekiston Respublikasi tashabbusi hamda Butunjahon turizm tashkiloti shafeligida o'tgan "Tiklanish yo'li" xalqaro onlayn turizm konferensiyasi doirasida mazkur farmonga izoh berdi: "28 may kuni O'zbekiston Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan imzolangan yangi Farmon turizm bozori ishtirokchilarini qo'llab quvvatlashga yo'naltirilgan muhim imtiyoz va choralarni amalga oshirishni ko'zda tutadi". Farmon uch qismdan iborat bo'lib unda quyidagi imtiyoz va choralarni amalga oshirish takidlandi:

Farmonning birinchi qismi quyidagi choralarni o'z ichiga olgan:

- Foyda solig'i stavkasini 1-iyundan to joriy yilning oxiriga qadar 50 foizga kamaytirish;
- 2020-2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha zararlarni cheklamagan tarzda o'tkazish huquqini berish;
- Dezinfektsiya vositalari va turistik infratuzilmaga mo'ljallangan aloqasiz jihozlar uchun bojxona imtiyozlarini taqdim etish;
- 2021-yilning 1-yanvariga qadar turistik yig'imlarni hisoblash va to'lashni to'xtatish.

Ikkinchi qism quyidagilardan iborat:

- Joylashtirish vositalari qurilishi uchun berilgan kreditlarning asosiy qarz to'lovini 18 oydan 24 oygacha uzaytirish;
- 12 oy muddatga bir martalik maqsadli foizsiz ssudalar ajratish:
- turoperatorlarga 2019-yildagi o'rtacha oylik ish haqi fondining uch baravaridan oshmaydigan miqdorda;
- joylashtirish vositalariga har bir yotoq o'rnini uchun bazaviy hisoblashning besh baravari (110 AQSH dollari) miqdorida.
- Tadbirkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirishni qo'llab-quvvatlash davlat jamg'armasi mablag'lari hisobidan quyidagilarni subsidiyalash:
- joylashtirish vositalarini qurish uchun tijorat banklari tomonidan avval berilgan kreditlar bo'yicha 2020-yilning 1-martidan 1-iyunigacha bo'lgan davrda turizm sohasi subyektlarining foiz xarajatlari;
- joylashtirish vositalarini qurish uchun turizm sohasi subyektlariga avval berilgan kreditlar bo'yicha 2020-yil 1-iyundan 2022-yil 1-yanvargacha bo'lgan davrda foiz xarajatlarning Markaziy bank asosiy stavkasidan oshgan, biroq 10 foizlik punktdan ortiq bo'lmagan qismi;
- yangi sanitariya-gigiyena talablariga muvofiqlashtirish uchun turizm sohasi subyektlariga beriladigan kreditlar bo'yicha foiz xarajatlarning Markaziy bank asosiy stavkasidan oshgan, biroq 10 foizlik punktdan ortiq bo'lmagan qismi;
- aylanma mablag'larni to'ldirish uchun turizm sohasi subyektlariga beriladigan 1 milliard so'mgacha miqdordagi kreditlar bo'yicha 2020-yil 1-iyundan 31-dekabr qadar bo'lgan davrda foiz xarajatlarning Markaziy bank asosiy stavkasidan oshgan, biroq 10 foizlik punktdan ortiq bo'lmagan qismi.

Uchinchi qism Turizm sohasini qo'llab-quvvatlash jamg'armasi hisobidan subsidiya va grant ajratishni ko'zda tutadi:

- turizm sohasidagi startap loyihalar va innovatsion biznes g'oyalarni amalga oshirish uchun subsidiyalar (1,5 mlrd so'm) taqdim etiladi;

Milliy turoperatorlarga taqdim etiladi:

- har bir xorijiy sayyoh uchun 15 dollar miqdorida subsidiya;
- turoperatorlarning avia va temir yo'l chiptalari bo'yicha xarajatlari 30 foizini qaytarish.
- mehmonxonalarga renovatsiya, rekonstruksiya hamda moddiy-texnik bazasini mustahkamlash bo'yicha xarajatlarni qoplash:
- 3 yulduzli toifadagi mehmonxonalarning har bir xonasi uchun - 5 million so'm;
- 4 yulduzli toifadagi mehmonxonalarning har bir xonasi uchun - 10 million so'm;
- 5 yulduzli toifadagi mehmonxonalarning har bir xonasi uchun - 15 million so'm.
- 2022-yilga qadar joylashtirish vositalarini joylashtirish xizmatlari (mehmonxona xizmatlari) qiymatining 10 foizi miqdorida subsidiyalash;
- tematik ovqatlanish shoxobchalari, ovqat va suvenir mahsulotlarini yetkazib berish xizmatlari uchun loyiha qiymatining 30 foizi miqdorida grant berish;
- yangi turistik mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqish va targ'ib qilish uchun gidlarga - 5 million so'm, turoperatorlarga 10 million so'm taqdim etiladi.

Xulosa

Karantin qarorlari pandemiya davrida mehmondo'stlik sanoatiga ta'sir qiluvchi eng muhim qarorlardir. Karantinni qanday hududlarga kiritish to'g'risidagi qaror mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Bu savdo-sotiqning barcha sohalariga, ayniqsa turizm va ta'minot zanjiriga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Karantin ostidagi hududlarni mintaqalar o'rtasidagi qo'zg'atuvchi munosabatlarni hisobga olgan holda aniqlash, COVID-19 pandemiyasining mehmondo'stlik sohasidagi salbiy oqibatlarini kamaytirishi mumkin. Shu sababli, COVID-19 pandemiyasi paytida karantin ostidagi hududni aniqlash uchun tizimli yondashuv qo'llanilishi kerak.

Turistik firmalar yanada tezkor, moslashuvchan va ma'lumotlarga ochiq bo'lishi kerak. Biroq, turizm firmalarining COVID-19 singari falokatga qanday munosabatda bo'lishlari kerakligi haqida hali ham kam narsa ma'lum. Ayniqsa, inqiroz sharoitida, mehmondo'stlik sanoati yangi muhitga moslashishi kerak.

Shuning uchun ofat cheklovleri va oqibatlarini tuchunish xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi uchun tuchunarli bo'lishi mumkin. Karantin ostidagi hududlarni to'g'ri va o'z vaqtida aniqlash, COVID-19 tarqalishini ko'rib chiqishda mehmondo'stlik sanoati uchun muhim bo'lishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, turizm firmalarida COVID-19 ning salbiy iqtisodiy samarasini kamaytirish uchun karantin ostida bo'lmagan hududlarda yangi investitsiyalar yoki qo'shma korxonalar ochish imkoniyatlari bo'lishi mumkin.

Ishonchimiz komilki turizmni tezkor tiklashga qaratilgan chora tadbirlar tez orada o'z natijasini beradi va nafaqat O'zbekistonda balki butun dunyoda turizm qayta tiklanadi. Shu bilan birga xulosa sifatida shuni takidlab o'tishim joizki, COVID-19 pandemiyasi sabab yangi voqelik hamda turizm va dam olishni tashkillashtirish jarayonlariga bo'lgan talablarni e'tiborga olib, O'zbekistonda «Uzbekistan. Safe travel GUARANTEED» (O'zbekiston. Xavfsiz sayohat kafolatlangan) loyihasi ishlab chiqildi. Loyiha jahon standartlari asosida sayyohlar uchun sanitar-epidemiologik xavfsizlikning yangi tizimini namoyish etadi.

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MAMLAKATIMIZDA ISHCHI KUCHI MIGRATSIYASINI TARTIBGA SOLISHNING USTIVOR YO'NALISHLARI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: 27-Noyabr, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: 15-Mart, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 8 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001122 KALIT SO'ZLAR ishchi kuchi migratsiyasi, ishsizlik, ishchi kuchi, migrant, migratsiya, bandlik, ko'chib kelganlar, ko'chib ketganlar	Ushbu maqolada mamlakatimizda amalga oshayotgan migratsiya jarayonlari jadalligini baholash va aholining mehnatda bandligini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mohiyati yoritilgani holda, dunyo miqyosidagi ba'zi mamlakatlarda bandlikni ta'minlashdagi yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar, respublikamizda mehnat resurslari bandligini ta'minlash borasida davlat tomonidan olib borilayotgan chora-tadbirlar bayon etilgan. Xulosa o'rinda aholining bandligi masalasida kelib chiqadigan oqibatlarini tartibga solishda milliy va xalqaro huquqiy asoslar, tashkiliy va sotsiologik dastaklar keng qo'llanilishi o'rganilgan.

Kirish

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan Shuqur ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar mamlakatimizning har bir hududida o'zining ko'zga ko'rinarli ijobiy samarasini berayotgani sir emas. Ammo shuni ham aytish lozimki, mamlakatda aholi bandligini ta'minlash, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni vujudga keltirish bu yo'ldagi asosiy masaladir. Shuningdek, jahonda davlatlararo integratsiyaning kengayib borayotgani, bozor iqtisodiyotining global ta'siri, migratsiya jarayonlarining ijtimoiy iqtisodiy sohaning eng muhim yo'nalishiga aylanayotgani insoniyat hayotida jiddiy o'zgarishlar ro'y berayotganini yana bir bor isbotlamoqda. Bugungi tezkor zamonda migratsion jarayonlarning global ahamiyati jadal sur'atlarda oshib bormoqda. BMT, Yevropa ittifoqi kabi bir qator nufuzli tashkilotlarning ta'kidlashicha, bugun dunyoda har yili, ichki migratsiyani hisobga olmaganda, bir necha yuz milliondan ziyod insonlar tashqi migratsiya jarayonlari ishtirokchisiga aylanib bormoqda, kelgusida bu ko'rsatkich uch martaga oshishi bashorat qilinmoqda.

Dunyoning yetakchi ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari, markazlari va o'quv yurtlari, tashkilotlari migratsiya jarayonlarini o'rganish borasida izlanishlar olib borishmoqda. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda migratsiya jarayonlarini o'rganishga, migratsiya ta'siriga tushib qolganlarning huquq va burchlarini tartibga solish borasida katta ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarining vaqtinchalik mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun respublika tashqarisiga transportda chiqish vaqtida havfsizligini ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi huzuridagi Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi agentligining vakolatxonalarini ochish to'g'risida"gi, "O'zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi tizimini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi, "Xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat migratsiyasi tizimini joriy qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"[4]gi qarorlarining, 2017–2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasining[5] va sohaga oid boshqa qonun hujjatlarining ijrosini muayyan darajada amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ilmiy tadqiqot keng qamrovli bo'lib, iqtisodiy-statistik tahlillar asosida ijtimoiy sohaga oid xulosalar chiqarilgan.

Jumladan, tashqi migratsiya ijtimoiy barqarorlikka qaratilgan qiyinchiliklardan biri sifatida baholanishi mumkin. Masalan, tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi ijtimoiy munosabatlar, identiklikning shakllanishi, yoshlarning ijtimoiylashuvi, iqtisodiy farovonlik, millatlararo munosabatlar, davlatning tashqi siyosati va boshqa mehnat migratsiyasi kabi sohalariga ta'sir qiladi. Turli mutaxassislarning baholariga ko'ra mehnat migratsiyasi O'zbekistonda ommaviy xarakterga ega bo'lgan jarayon sifatida e'tirof etiladi.

Bularning barchasi O'zbekistonning jahon migratsion jarayonlariga faol jalb etilishi, migratsiya omilining ijtimoiy munosabatlarga ta'sirini baholash orqali uning asosiy qonunlarini o'rganib, mamlakatdagi migratsiya roli va ahamiyatini aniqlash sharoitida dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shuningdek, migratsiya aniq tarixiy va geografik sharoitlarda ishlaydigan ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy jarayonlar kesishmasida shakllanadi. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, migratsiya juda selektiv va notekis jarayon bo'lib, ba'zi ijtimoiy guruhlariga va ayrim joylarga boshqalarga qaraganda ko'proq ta'sir ko'rsatadi[15].

Mavzuning o'rganilganlik darajasi

Tadqiqotchilar «migratsiya» atamasining ilk nazariy asoslarini ingliz geografi Rovensteyn nomi bilan bog'laydilar.

19-asr oxirida Rovensteyn tomonidan asoslangan «Migratsiya qonunlari» nazariyasiga ko'ra, migrantlar potentsiali cheklangan hududni tark qilib, muvaffaqiyatlarga erishish darajasi yuqori bo'lgan mintaqalarga o'rtnashadilar. Yangi makonni tanlashda masofa muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Migrantlar asosan, o'z uylariga yaqinroq masofaga joylashishni xohlaydilar.

Rovensteyn ta'kidlaganidek, shahar aholisi qishloq aholisiga nisbatan kam harakatlidir. Shuningdek, infratuzilmalar taraqqiyoti, texnikani taraqqiy etishi, savdo sohasini rivojlanishi ham migratsiyani kuchaytiradi.

Ishchi kuchi migratsiyasini ijtimoiy jihatdan olib qaraydigan bo'lsak, mamlakat mehnat resurslarining bir hududdan boshqa bir hududga ko'chib yurishi tuchunilsa, iqtisodiy nuqtai-nazardan esa, ijtimoiy mazmuni bilan bog'langan holda, iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida ish bilan band aholining mintaqa va hududlararo ko'chib yurishi tuchuniladi.

Ijtimoiy mehnat migratsiyasi davlat qonunchiligi va xalqaro aktlar yordamida tartibga solinadi. Milliy qonunchilikda 2 xil tendentsiya yonma-yon yuradi:

- ochiq iqtisodiyot sharoitida ya'ni mehnat resurslarining erkin harakati;
- proeksionizm sharoitida ya'ni migratsiya jarayonining cheklanganligi.

Davlat migratsiya siyosati – bu, ishchi kuchi eksporti va importini tartibga solib turuvchi davlatning maqsadli faoliyati. Ishchi kuchi migratsiyasining davlat tomonidan tartibga solinishi bevosita mehnat migrantlarining manfaatlarini hamda ishchi kuchini eksport va import qiluvchi mamlakatlarning manfaatlarini himoya qilinishini ta'minlash bilan bog'liq.

«Davlat migratsiya siyosatini tartibga solishning turli maqsad va usullaridan kelib chiqib emigratsiya va immigratsiya siyosatiga ajraladi»[11].

Davlatning emigratsiya siyosati – bu, bilvosita tartibga solish ya'ni ma'qul bo'lgan emigratsiya iqlimini yaratish va bevosita tartibga solish ya'ni emigratsiya oqimlarining hajmini va

tarkibini maqsadli ravishda tartibga solishni ko'zlaydigan sayosat.

Shuningdek, migrantlar quyidagi 3 ta toifa bo'yicha tasniflanadilar:

1. oilaviy emigratsiya, bunda oila a'zolarining ayrimlari xorijda yurganligi bois qolganlari ham ko'chib borishga to'g'ri keladi;

2. iqtisodiy emigratsiya, katta mahorat va mehnatga layoqatlilik, xususiy tadbirkorlik faoliyati bo'yicha malaka talab qiladigan va iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga xissa qo'shadigan migratsiya yo'nalishidir. Bu turdagi iqtisodiy emigratsiya ham 4 xil ko'rinishga ega:

1. Shaxsiy tadbirkorlik emigratsiyasi (o'z tajribasi va kapitali orqali borgan joyida ish boshlaydi);

2. Yoshi kichikroq bo'lgan, lekin yaxshi malakali bo'lgan shaxslarning emigratsiyasi;

3. Ish beruvchi taklifiga binoan emigratsiya;

4. Xalqaro ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan ya'ni ijod va sport kabilar tufayli emigratsiya;

3. Gumanitar emigratsiya, qochoqlarning harakati sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Davlatning immigratsiya siyosati quyidagilardan tashkil topadi:

- chet el ishchi kuchlarining sifatiga bo'lgan talab (ma'lumoti to'g'risidagi sertifikatning borligi va mutaxassisligi bo'yicha stajga egaligi), yoki boshqacha aytak oliy ma'lumotlimi o'rta ma'lumotlimi va boshqa. Masalan, Avstraliyada mutaxassisligi bo'yicha kamida 3 yil, Ummon, Birlashgan Arab Amirli, katar kabi davlatlarda xatto oshpazlikka ham kamida 5 yil stajga ega bo'lganlar qabul qilinadi;

- yosh bo'yicha tanlanishi. Buning mazmuni shundaki, import qilayotgan davlat, mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagilarning ayniqsa 20 yoshdan to 40 yoshgacha bo'lganlarini qabul qilishni xohlaydi;

- salomatligi bo'yicha. Chet ellik ishchilarning ko'rikdan o'tkazilishi bilan izohlanadi. Masalan Shvetsiya va Norvegiyada yollovchi firmalar kirib kelayotgan ishlovchi nomzodlarni tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkazishadi;

- shaxs xarakterining cheklanganligi. Ijtimoiy «tozalik» ya'ni qabul qiluvchi davlatga ijtimoiy va siyosiy jihatdan salbiy ta'siri bo'lmasligi lozim. Masalan AQShda totalitar ko'rinishdagi partiya a'zo bo'lganlarning kirib kelishiga cheklovlar qo'yilgan;

- ishchi kuchi importiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri kvota qo'yish. Misol uchun Gretsiyada 5 tadan kam bo'lgan grek millatiga mansub bo'lgan xodimlari bor korxonaga chet el ishchi kuchini yollash taqiqlangan;

- moliyaviy cheklovlar. Slovakiyada oddiy ishlashni xoxlovchi migrantlar mehnat faoliyatini boshlashi uchun mablag' kiritishlari lozim. Irlandiyada 4 oy davomida ishlaganligi uchun 100 irland funti to'lashi shart.

- vaqtning cheklanganligi. Immigrantlar uchun qabul qilib oluvchi davlat uning faoliyat yurgizishi uchun ma'lum bir muddatni beradi. Bu muddat bir yil bo'lishi yoki 2 yil bo'lishi mumkin.

- ayrim faoliyatda turi bilan shug'ullanish umuman taqiqlanganligi. Turkiyada shunday qonun borki, unda chet elliklar kelib shug'ullanishi mumkin bo'lmagan mutaxassisliklar nomlari keltirilgan. Ularga: shifokorlar, advokatlar, uShuvchilar, konchilar, haydovchilar, baliqchilar, ofitsiantlar, brokerlar, qo'riqchilar kiradi.

- milliy va geografik mavqe'iga qarab. Ko'p davlatlar immigrantlarning etnik tarkibiga qabar imtiyozlar qo'yadilar. AQSh Yevropalik immigrantlarni afzal bilsa, Germaniya esa Qozog'iston va markaziy Osiyolik nemetslarni afzal ko'radi.

- mehnat migrantlarning chiqib ketishini rag'batlantiruvchi dasturlar. Ushbu dasturlarning 3 xil turi mavjud:

- a) immigrantlarning kompensatsiya bilan siylanishi. Mehnat faoliyatini muddatdan ilgari tugallab ketishlari uchun turli ko'rinishdagi to'lovlarni amalga oshirish;

- b) immigrantlarni o'z vataniga qaytishini osonlashtirish maqsadida kasbiy tayyorgarlik dasturlari;

- v) ommaviy emigratsiya regionlariga iqtisodiy yordam dasturlari.

Shuni ham alohida ta'kidlash kerakki, har bir mamlakat o'zining ichki shart-sharoitlaridan kelib chiqib ishchi kuchining kirib kelishi va chiqib ketishini tartibga solib, nazorat qilib turadi.

Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti eksport qiluvchi davlatlarning emigratsiya siyosatini quyidagicha izohlab beradi:

1. Mehnat resurslarining emigratsiyasi ishsizlikni kamaytirish va tashqi savdo balansi taqchilligini qoplash lozim.

2. Emigrantlar chet elning yashash shart-sharoitlariga rozi bo'lishlari lozim.

3. O'z vataniga qaytayotgan emigrantlardan chet el tajribasini o'rganishi talab qilinadi. Hozirgi kunda mehnat migratsiyasining xarakterli tomoni shundaki, ishchi kuchini eksport qiluvchi davlatlar turli xil usul va uslublardan foydalanadilar.

Ular qatoriga quydagilarni kiritish mumkin:

- mamlakat manfaatlarini himoya qilish metod va metodologiyalari – bu, emigratsiya maktabi, emigrantlarning tarkibi sifatiga va davlat doirasida jo'nab ketishini eksport qiluvchi davlat tomonidan tartibga solib turilishini yo'llaridir. Ko'pchilik davlatlar erkin ko'chishini ko'zlab, fuqarolar huquqini inobatga olgan holda emigratsiya siyosatini ishlab chiqaradilar. Ba'zi bir davlatlar esa yuqori malakali mutaxassislar va malakali ishchi kuchlari yetishmasligi tufayli emigratsiyani ushlab turish siyosatini amalga oshiradilar;

- migrantlarning valyutalaridan iqtisodiyotni resurslar bilan ta'minlash maqsadida emigratsiyadan foydalanish metodi ishlatiladi. Ya'ni bunda milliy bankda emigrantlar uchun alohida valyuta schyoti ochiladi va ularga boshqalarga qaraganda yuqori foiz stavkalari belgilanadi. Bundan tashqari yana bir qancha imtiyozlar ham beriladi. Ayrim davlatlar mehnat migrantlarining chet eldagi oladigan maoshini kafolatini o'z zimmasiga olsa, boshqa bir davlatlar ularning sug'urtalanishini vositachi korxonalar orqali ta'minlaydi;

- mehnat emigrantlarini huquqini himoya qilish maqsadida, ikki tomonlama shartnoma va bitimlar tuziladi. Bu bitim va shartnomalarda quyidagilar aniq kelishilib olingan bo'lishi kerak:

- a) ish haqisini olishi uchun ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy kafolatlar

- bo'lishi kerak;

- b) borib-kelishi uchun to'lovlar;

- v) yashash sharoitining ta'minlanishi;

- g) tibbiy xizmatning davomiy tarzda ko'rsatilishi;

- d) har qanday muammoli vaziyatlar bo'lganda fuqaroning (emigrantning) huquqini inobatga olgan holda hal etilishini ko'zlash va boshqalar.

Shuning uchun ham mehnat migrantlarining huquqini himoya qilish bo'yicha elchixona va ayrim muassasalarda atteliyalar (shu soha bo'yicha mutaxassis) faoliyat yurgizadi.

Mehnati va uning oilasini himoya qilish uchun fond tuziladi. Bu fondning ishlatilishi odatda ularning tibbiy xizmatga, yashash tarzini yaxshilashga va uyga qaytish jhtiyoji paydo bo'lganda ko'zga ko'rinadi.

Har bir davlat odatda migratsiyani tartibga solish mexanizimini ishlab chiqarayotganda bir vaqtning o'zida ham davlat manfaatlari ham migrant va immigrant manfaatlarining ko'zlanishini inobatga oladi. Shunday jarayonni amalga oshiruvchi vositalardan biri bu, chet elda yollab ishlatuvchi korxonalarning (vasitachi korxonalar) faoliyatini litsenziyalash. Litsenziyalashda avvalambor shu korxonaning qanaqa faoliyat ko'rsatib kelayotganligi, yetarli darajada tajribaliligi va xalqaro miqyosda nufuzga egaligiga qarab unga ishonch dalolatnomasini berish lozim.

Import qiluvchi davlat birinchi navbatda mehnat migrantlarining sifatini ta'minlash uchun turli metodlar ishlab chiqadi (immigrantlarning guruhini aniqlashda birinchi navbatda kirib kelish vizalarini nazorat qiladi).

Shuni ham alohida ta'kidlash kerakki har doim ham importer davlat sifat bo'yicha saralab olavermaydi. Shunki qancha malakali bo'lsa shuncha ko'p maosh oladi va boshqa ko'rsatkichlar ham xuddi shunday.

Migratsiyaning tanlab olish siyosati borki, unga ko'ra import qiluvchi davlatlar ayrim toifadagi migrantlarning kirib kelishi uchun turli imtiyozlar joriy qiladilar.

Shuningdek, immigratsiyani amalga oshirayotganda quyidagi migrantlarning 5 ta guruhi inobatga olinadi:

ishchilar – kam ish haqi olish bo'yicha va qiyin hamda xavfli ishni bajarish bo'yicha raqobatlashadiganlar;
mutaxassislar – xalq xo'jaligining tezda rivojlanadigan va yuqori darajada texnologiya bilan ta'minlangan sohada ishlovchilar;

noyob kasb egalari (olmosga ishlov beruvchilar, hatolar, shifokorlar va boshqalar);

ta'lim, sa'nat, tadbirkorlik, sport kabi sohadagi yuqori toifali mutaxassislar;

xalqaro tashkilotdagi ishlovchilar va qabul qilib oluvchi davlatda ishini davom ettirmoqchi bo'lgan tadbirkorlar.

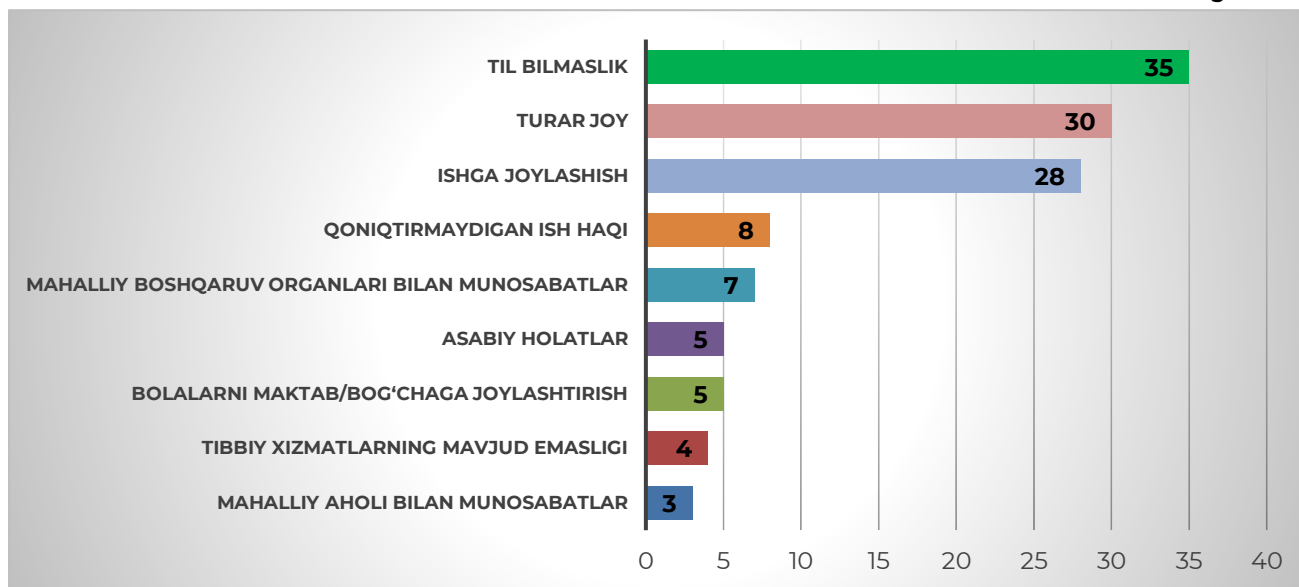
Immigratsiya siyosatining maqsadlaridan biri bu, ichki mehnat bozorini chet el ishchi kuchlarining kirib kelishi bilan sodir bo'ladigan turli-tuman muammolardan himoya qilishdir.

Tahlil va natijalar

Rasmiy ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, hozirgi vaqtda 2,5 million kishi (iqtisodiy faol aholining 20 foizi), qariyb 34 million aholisi bo'lgan mamlakatdan tashqarida ishlaydi, ulardan ikki millionga yaqini Rossiyada.[16]

O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududlarining aholisidan olib borilgan tadqiqot davomida o'tkazilgan so'rovnoma natijalariga ko'ra, respondentlarning xorijga chiqqan migranlar orasida eng dolzarb muammolar ham o'rganilgan.

1-diagramma



So'rov natijalariga ko'ra, migrantlar orasida eng dolzarb muammo birinchi navbatda til bilan bog'liq muammo, to'g'rirog'i tilni bilmaslik (35%). Ikkinchi o'rindagi muammo sifatida yashash joyi (30%) va keyingi o'rinda ish bilan (28%) ta'minlash borasidagi muammolar ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasida mehnat migratsiyasi jarayonlarini tartibga solishda milliy huquqiy asoslar va O'zbekistonning xalqaro tashkilotlar hamda xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan imzolagan shartnomalari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Jumladan, quyidagi huquqiy asoslar:

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xususiy bandlik agentliklari to'g'risida"gi Qonuni; [6]

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yilda qabul qilingan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarining vaqtinchalik mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun respublika tashqarisiga transportda chiqish vaqtida havfsizligini ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligi huzuridagi Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi agentligining vakolatxonalarini ochish to'g'risida"gi, "O'zbekiston Respublikasining tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi tizimini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarorlari;

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat migratsiyasi tizimini joriy qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori; [7]

2017–2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Xususiy bandlik agentliklari to'g'risida"gi Qonuniga muvofiq, xususiy bandlik agentligi ish qidirayotgan shaxslarga ish tanlash va ishga joylashish bo'yicha, ish beruvchilar uchun kadrlar tanlash bo'yicha xizmatlar ko'rsatuvchi, shuningdek ishga joylashtirish sohasida axborot va maslahat xizmatlari ko'rsatuvchi tijorat tashkilotidir.

Xususiy bandlik agentligi oliy ma'lumotli rahbari qo'shib hisoblaganda kamida ikki nafar xodimga ega bo'lishi kerak[8].

- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat migratsiyasi tizimini joriy qilish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qaroriga muvofiq, Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligiga Jamg'arma mablag'lari hisobidan mehnat migrantlari uchun qisqa muddatli o'qitish dasturlarini ishlab chiqish, metodik ta'minotni yaratish, xorijdagi yirik korxonalarning malakali mutaxassislarini va yetakchi ta'lim muassasalarining pedagog kadrlarini jalb qilish, o'qituvchilar va ishlab chiqarish ta'lim ustalarining pedagogik mahoratini oshirish huquqi berilgan bo'lib, Bandlik va mehnat munosabatlari vazirligiga Jamg'arma mablag'lari hisobidan 2021 yilgi xolat bo'yicha:

Toshkent shahar hokimligi Yaponiya ish beruvchilari bilan hamkorlikda Toshkent shahridagi «Ishga marhamat» monomarkazida «Yapon tili va kasbiy malaka» test markazini;

Farg'ona viloyati hokimligi Rossiya Federatsiyasining Payvandchilik nazorati milliy agentligi bilan hamkorlikda Farg'ona shahridagi «Ishga marhamat» monomarkazida payvandchilar maktabini;

Sirdaryo viloyati hokimligi Birlashgan Arab Amirliklarining «Tadbeer» rekrutning markazlari bilan hamkorlikda Guliston shahridagi «Ishga marhamat» monomarkazida xizmat sohasida faoliyat ko'rsatadigan ishchilarni tayyorlash o'quv markazini;

Namangan viloyati hokimligi viloyatdagi professional ta'lim muassasalarida davlat-xususiy sheriklik asosida «IT School» o'quv markazlarini, Yaponiya va Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari bilan hamkorlikda chet tillariga o'qitish va xizmat sohasi bo'yicha kasblarga tayyorlash o'quv markazlarini tashkil qilish vazifasi yuklatilgan[9].

Qaror ushbu bandi, yuqoridagi bob tahlillari natijasida shakllangan xulosalarning hamda muammolarning yechimini topishda muhim asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmonida[10] ham ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan aholi bandligi va real daromadlarini izchil oshirib borish, ijtimoiy himoyasi va sog'lig'ini saqlash tizimini takomillashtirish, xotin-qizlarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy

faolligini oshirish, arzon uy-joylar barpo etish, yo'l-transport, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya va ijtimoiy infratuzilmalarni rivojlantirish hamda modernizatsiya qilish bo'yicha maqsadli dasturlarni amalga oshirish, ta'lim, madaniyat, ilm-fan, adabiyot, san'at va sport sohalarini rivojlantirish, yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini takomillashtirishga oid masalalar ham mamlakatni rivojlantirishning 5 ustuvor yo'nalishining biri bo'lib hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarining vaqtinchalik mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun respublika tashqarisiga transportda chiqish vaqtida xavfsizligini ta'minlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qaroriga asosan, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, viloyatlar va Toshkent shahrida xorijga ishga chiqayotgan fuqarolarga imtiyozlar berilgani, maslahat markazlari tashkil etilgan.

Shuningdek, chet elda ishlayotgan fuqarolarimiz manfaatlarini himoya qilish, zarur hollarda ularga amaliy yordam ko'rsatish maqsadida Koreya Respublikasida Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi agentligining vakolatxonasi ochilgan. Rossiya Federatsiyasi va yana bir nechta davlatda vakolatxonalarni ochish yuzasidan barcha tashkiliy ishlar yakuniga yetkazilgan[12].

Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasining 2018 yil 12 dekabrda "Xalqaro migratsiya tashkiloti Konstitutsiyasini ratifikatsiya qilish to'g'risida"gi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonuni qabul qilindi.

"Yo'l xaritasi"ga muvofiq 2018-2019 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Xalqaro migratsiya tashkiloti o'rtasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar rejasini ishlab chiqilgan.

Ushbu tashkilotga Hindiston, Xitoy, Filippin, Turkiya, Ukraina kabi 173 ta davlat Xalqaro migratsiya tashkiloti a'zosi hisoblanadi, 8 ta mamlakat esa kuzatuvchi maqomiga ega.

Xalqaro migratsiya tashkiloti Konstitutsiyasida uning faoliyatining asosiy tamoyillari, tuzilishi va huquqiy sohalarini belgilab berilgan bo'lib, unda migrantlarning tashkiliy harakatlanishi, migratsion xizmatlar ko'rsatishni ta'minlash (yig'im, tanlov, migratsiyaga tayyorlash, til o'rgatish, migrantlarga axborot berish, tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkazish va

boshqalar), migrantlar huquqini samarali ta'minlash, xalqaro davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilishda ko'maklashishning asosiy maqsad-vazifalari ko'rsatilgan.

Ushbu tashkilotning asosiy vazifalaridan biri migrantlarni, xususan, mehnat migrantlarining harakatlanishini tashkillashtirish bo'yicha choralarni amalga oshirish bo'lgani bois, mamlakatimizning Koreya Respublikasi, Yaponiya, Polsha, Turkiya davlatlari bilan hamkorlikni yanada rivojlantirish imkonini oshadi. Shuningdek, Germaniya, Kanada va Avstraliya davlatlari bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarini tashkiliy asosda ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha hamkorlikni yo'lga qo'yish mumkin bo'ladi [14].

Xulosa

O'rganilganlar asosida muallif tomonidan quyidagi xulosalarga kelingan:

- -mamlakatda mehnat migratsiyasi yo'nalishida mamlakatimizda o'tkazilayotgan barcha islohotlarning pirovard maqsadi – inson hayoti va faoliyati uchun munosib shart-sharoit yaratish maqsadi bilan bog'langan bo'lib, shuningdek milliy va xalqaro darajada chora-tadbirlar aholining bandlik darajasini oshirish imkonini berishga qaratilgan.
- -mamlakat hududlaridagi ishsizlik darajasi mehnat migratsiyasiga bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan ko'rsatkich bo'lib, Andijon, Samarqand, Surxondaryo singari ishsizlik darajasi yuqori bo'lgan viloyatlarida xorijdagi mehnat migrantlari soni va ularning O'zbekistonga pul o'tkazmalari soni yuqori bo'lgan;
- Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqqan holda tadqiqotchi tomonidan quyidagi takliflar shakllantirildi:
- -mamlakatda oliy ma'lumotli shifokor, dasturchi, muhandis singari mutaxassislarni va olimlarni saqlab qolishning eng muhim usuli, ularning maoshlarini oshirish va xorijga ketmay turib, xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan hamkorlikda ishlashga imkoniyat yaratish.
- -tashqi mehnat migratsiya bosimi yuqori bo'lgan Xorazm, Surxandaryo hamda Farg'ona viloyatlarida ishsizlik darajasini qisqartirish maqsadida ishlab chiqarish korxonalari sonini oshirish, tadbirkorlikning rivojlanishi uchun imkoniyat yaratish maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "CHARISMA" AND "LEADERSHIP" IN PSYCHOLOGY

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
Received: November 04, 2021 Accepted: March 15, 2022 Volume: 2 Issue: 9 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001123	Many branches of psychology are developing in our country. In particular, a lot is being done to develop management and leadership psychology. One of the key issues is the training of leaders who will serve the country with loyalty and justice. "Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader, whether he is the Prime Minister or his deputies, a member of the government or a regional governor." Indeed, now the leader, the issue of training them is becoming one of the most pressing issues. In this article, we have tried to raise the issue of charisma and leadership, which are the characteristics of a leader. We have tried to explain what charismatic traits are, what a person should do to have these traits, as well as the necessary psychological advice.
KEYWORDS charisma, leadership, management, loyalty	

The study of the phenomena of leadership and charismatic goes back a long way. Among the philosophers, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Nietzsche, and Confucius were the first researchers.

A person is a social being. It grows and develops in close connection with society. Society is made up of individuals. It is in this society that the study of the charismatic features of all individuals, of leadership issues, especially the religious factor, requires a great deal of attention and effort. Each person is given a gift from God that is superior to others.

The ability to develop and be able to develop charisma depends on the individual, first of all, on others and society. Charismatic features play a very important role in personal development. Man's greatest need by nature is to feel important in his being and to be motivated by his strengths.

A person with charismatic features has a good appearance, facial expressions, gestures, gait, intonation.

What factors influence the formation of leadership in a person? According to Avolio, this is experience and skill. The leader usually appears in the group's informal communication system.

Leadership is a vital management function that helps to direct an organization's resources for improved efficiency and the achievement of goals. Effective leaders provide clarity of purpose, motivate and guide the organization to realize its mission. Regardless of your position, understanding the role of leaders can help you contribute more meaningfully to the accomplishment of your company's objectives.

Leadership serves several functions crucial to the success of an organization. One of the most important functions of a leader is to provide a vision for the company.

The leader explains the vision and what members of the organization must do to achieve it.

While an organization may have people with various talents and capabilities, it is leadership that harnesses individual efforts towards the collective goal. By inspiring and motivating teams and coordinating personal actions for the advancement of a common goal, leaders help their companies achieve excellence people have a natural disposition to follow a leader. Regardless of your level of knowledge and experience in a particular field, you can achieve more if there is a higher authority you report to.

This is because a leader provides guidance and helps you minimize potential threats that can affect your productivity. A leader doesn't have to be a senior colleague, but they can still improve your chances of success through effective mentorship, accountability and delegation of duties.

Leaders have a clearer understanding of the team's purpose and what it must do to make it a reality. Effective leadership not only guides but identifies, understands and communicate the organization's vision to motivate others to

support them to achieve objectives. During the designing and implementation of a project, it is the leader who ensures every team member understands their roles and provide an enabling environment to help them perform at their best.

Team leaders can encourage others to take up essential values vital for the organization's success. If you are upright, honest, punctual and serve as a good role model to your team members, they will emulate your behavior. Values such as accountability and taking responsibility when things go wrong can also make the organization a better place for employees and clients.

Team leaders can also foster an atmosphere of creativity in an organization. While leaders help others see the vision of the business, they can also provide more flexibility on how employees do their work. This can help produce new insights on how to perform tasks, make decisions and deliver on projects, improving efficiency and productivity.

Leadership is important for the success of an organization because it provides guidance, purpose and helps others understand the long-term strategies and goals of a business.

Here are 11 reasons to value effective leadership:

1. Vision

Successful leadership creates a clear vision of what the organization can achieve. Leaders provide a roadmap outlining the steps and resources their company needs to arrive at the preferred destination.

2. Communication

Leaders help to communicate the vision and mission of the firm to employees. This provides direction and helps everybody identify the roles that best fit skills and experiences. Through clear communication, leaders encourage their subordinates to act for the actualization of objectives.

3. Decision Making

Decision making is one of the top leadership skills. Successful leadership takes the best decision for the organization in all situations. Leaders are experts at taking the right decisions based on the prevailing circumstances. They weigh their organization's strengths and weaknesses to ensure that their choices put them at an advantage now and in the future.

4. Passion

Leaders are passionate about their vision and infect others with their energy to achieve it. Effective leadership inspires others to buy into the company's objectives and provide a powerful reason for everybody to remain dedicated to their duties.

5. Guidance

Once employees know what to do to deliver on projects, effective leaders oversee their work to ensure they perform

their roles effectively. Leaders make sure employee efforts align with organizational goals for improved efficiency.

6. Commitment

Effective leaders are committed to the success of their organization and its employees. They remain focused on the company's long-term goals and do not allow temporary setbacks to dampen their spirits. When they face a setback, good leaders motivate their teams and help them see beyond the problems preventing them from reaching the common goal.

7. Integrity

Successful leadership teaches the organization ethical values. Regardless of their problems, successful leaders do the right things to achieve their goals. For them, integrity, truthfulness and fairness are core attributes they want to see in their company and its relations with contractors and clients.

8. Confidence

Leaders help subordinates to excel at their work and every aspect of life by expressing confidence in their abilities. They listen to employees' worries about their work, provide positive feedback and ensure the office environment brings out the best in them.

9. Morale

Leadership boosts staff morale by winning their trust. It assures employees of the leader's confidence in their abilities to deliver on the vision and mission of the organization. High morale among employees reduces distraction and motivates them to devote their energies to achieve organizational goals.

10. Growth

The best leaders create an environment where others can grow. They are open to new ideas and methods of achieving

results and are flexible enough to admit their mistakes. Successful leaders encourage subordinates to provide inputs on how to improve work processes and reward excellence to increase creativity and loyalty.

11. Coordination

Effective leadership balances personal interests with organizational objectives. Leaders know that employees have personal reasons for working with their company. They create an environment where the organization can achieve its goals without sacrificing employee satisfaction

First of all, one of the main concepts of social psychology is charisma and leadership, their interrelationships and differences. The word "charisma" itself means "gift of God." In fact, these qualities are a real gift to us. Charisma is a God-given phenomenon with supernatural powers and characteristics that is not found in other people.

A charismatic person is a person with unique talents and abilities. Charisma is the ability to attract others. In this sense, it is closely related to leadership. But it would be wrong to take them for granted. Leadership is a broader concept.

There are so many concepts of leadership that it is said that not all leaders are charismatic.

For instance the famous politician, the national heroes, they had both a charismatic character and a unique leadership ability at the same time. Examples of such people are Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Najmiddin Kubro, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, as well as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirzeyoyev.

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NASCENCY, NEGATIVE IMPACT AND DEVOLEPMENT OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR ON THE CHILD IN THE PSYCHE UNDER THE INFLUENCE IN THE FAMILY

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
Received: November 08, 2021 Accepted: March 15, 2022 Volume: 2 Issue: 10 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001124 KEYWORDS Family, family disputes, marriage, divorce, antisocial behavior, deviant behavior.	The article discusses the emergence of deviant behavior among school-age students and their negative impact on the psyche. family-marriage relations, preparation of young people for family life, national identity of Uzbek families, their conflicts and significant causes, divorces and their negative consequences.

*The family is a small homeland, if the family is peaceful and happy,
the homeland is peaceful*

Sh.M. Mirziyoev

Relevance of the topic

Parents are the first and most important teachers in every child's life. Also family is the most important and valuable surprise that God has given us. It's the first lessons in romantic relationships with others. Family is very an important expression. This means to feel secure, to possess somebody who you can depend on, whom you can share your issues with. But it additionally means to have respect for the other person and responsibility.

A family group is the first college when a child receives the essential prices of life. He learns good manners in the family. The morals and prices learnt in family become our guiding push. They make our persona. They lay the foundation of our pondering. Personally, I think fortunate to be blessed in a family group where worth are inculcated in early on childhood. Family can be an important and strongest unit of population. It retains great importance in communal life.

A culture comprises of families. Our family has been known for self-discipline and worth. We give great importance to worth and morals in life. Since our early on childhood were taught to respect the elders and love the kids. So, it is the upbringing of adults that will ensure the eternity of family life, the continuity of generations, the preservation of our incarnate traditions, as well as the preservation of what kind of person the next generation will be.

Uzbek psychologists have conducted a number of successful scientific studies on the problems of Uzbek families. In these scientific works, a number of issues such as family and marriage relations, preparation of young people for family life, national identity in Uzbek families, conflicts in them and the important causes, divorces and their negative consequences are studied and analyzed. In the personal life of a teenager who has witnessed a participant in a family conflict, various negative emotions, deviant behaviors appear and have a great serious impact on its formation:

1. There is dissatisfaction with life, even a sense of dissatisfaction from family;
2. Leads to fears;
3. In the course of the lesson, outside the lesson, indifference begins to appear;
4. causes the disappearance of desires, goals, dreams, hopes;
5. There are signs of dissatisfaction with the parents, complaints;
6. Surprised, surprised by his parents' quarrels;

7. Awakens hatred for the father or mother;
8. Hesitation,
9. Laziness
10. Disappointment
11. Feelings of guilt
12. Anxiety
13. Staying alone;
14. Constant fatigue;
15. Irritability
16. Regret
17. Depression;
18. Anxiety;
19. Pain, sadness, discomfort, anguish
20. Sorrow, resentment

The constant recurrence, persistence, escalation, and escalation of family conflicts in a couple's family relationships can lead to behavioral changes in the adolescent's character and negatively affect his or her personal development. It is advisable to carry out psychoprophylactic work with them, otherwise there are deviations in the character accentuation of the adolescent, leading to passivity and indifference to the choice of profession.

The characteristics that characterize the relationship of a juvenile who has witnessed family conflicts can be legally divided into four systems:

1. Attributes that characterize the attitude towards the community and some people: kindness, kindness, assertiveness, arrogance, and so on.
2. Characteristics of labor relations: diligence, laziness, conscientiousness, responsibility, irresponsibility, etc.
3. Features that reflect the attitude to things: cleanliness, filth, modesty, impatience, and so on.
4. Qualities that characterize a person's attitude to himself: honor, ambition, pride, arrogance, conceit, humility, sincerity, and so on.

As a result of my family conflicts, a teenager develops deviant behavior and a number of behavioral symptoms.

These are:

- Wrong thinking
- Ethical change
- Self-blame
- Ignore appearance
- Stay away from hobbies
- Inaction passivity

- Sleep changes
 - Depressed mood and so on.
- Behavioral symptoms through open verbal signals
- "It was good that I died"
 - "I want to put an end to everything"
 - Through closed verbal signals
 - "It would be better for my family without you"
 - "You'll get rid of me soon"
 - "I can't take it anymore" will appear.

It is necessary to organize the healthy growth of the adolescent in the family, to organize participation in sports, music and other clubs, to create opportunities for independent work on the basis of the teacher's assignments and to create conditions for a meaningful day.

Frequent conversations of parents, grandparents in the family with teenagers, exhortation, telling them various fairy tales, legends and stories have an effective effect on the spiritual formation of the teenager. It is also important to protect adolescents from the negative effects of the environment.

The introduction of information technology in our country, the ability of teenagers to work comfortably on computers, working on the Internet, of course, has a positive impact on the growth of their intellectual potential. But it is no secret today that information technology allows for the dissemination of destructive ideas.

It is an important task for educators and parents today to ensure that adolescents are aware of the various destructive ideas on the Internet, to be aware of their connections, and to explain to adolescents their harmful effects on humanity.

There are also various negative consequences due to the proliferation of various disks and mobile phones. While mobile phones, firstly, have a negative impact on the health of adolescents, secondly, they can lead to a weakening of their spiritual qualities.

Factors influencing the formation of spirituality in the family are:

- culture of interaction between adults in the family, ie a healthy family environment;
- mutual respect in the relationship between the couple in the family;
- participation of elderly grandparents in the upbringing of adolescents;

- mental relationship of the family with the neighborhood and neighbors;
- Attitudes in the family to science, books, the study of our spiritual heritage;
- high responsibility for the upbringing of adolescents; fostering high spirituality and a broad outlook, a strong ideological faith in adolescents;
- consideration of specificity in the upbringing of boys and girls (gender approach)
- cooperation of family, community, educational institutions in education;

Family and family relationships, especially parent-child relationships, have been one of the most important issues since the early days of society.

In the family, it is a very difficult issue for parents to gain prestige in front of teenagers. In a family, parents must be right, honest, and fair. The ability of parents to convince their adolescents with their actions, opinions, and even positive habits plays a key role in boosting their self-esteem. Parents should keep their promises when it comes to their teen's education, work, behavior, or some achievement.

In our opinion, parents should set an example for their children with the following qualities:

1. Ethical personal example of parents (elimination of family conflicts)
2. To carry out the work assigned to them responsibly;
3. A sense of responsibility and duty in the upbringing of adolescents;
4. Personal example at work;
5. To treat all children equally;
6. Good knowledge of the character traits of their children;
7. Be familiar with the variety, methods and means of educational influence on adolescents and be able to use them wisely;

In order to entrust the future, it is necessary to ensure the spiritual maturity of the younger generation, to bring them up in a healthy way. If a teenager grows up in a comprehensively healthy family, in a healthy social environment and is not brought up in the hands of a healthy caregiver, he will grow up to be a worthy child of his people. given the great contribution of the family in the upbringing of the younger generation today, it can be said without hesitation that the presence of values in families is also of great importance.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA FOLKLOR SAN'ATINING SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJI

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KALIT SO'ZLAR

el adabiyoti, folklor, hunarmandchilik, amaliy san'at, musiqa folklori, xalq raqs san'ati, xoreografiya.

ANNOTATSIYA

Folklor xalq ommasining maishiy hayoti, ijtimoiy-siyosiy turmushi, kundalik faoliyati bilan mahkam bog'langan, o'ziga xos g'oyaviy-estetik sistemaga ega bo'lgan ijod sifatida shakllandi va rivojlandi. "Folklor" termini inglizcha (folk) - xalq va (lore) - donolik so'zlaridan yasalgan bo'lib, "xalq donoligi", "xalq donishmandligi" ma'nolarini anglatadi. U birinchi marta 1846-yil Vilyam Toms tomonidan ilgari surilgan. Shundan boshlab bu termin xalqaro miqyosda ilmiy tuchuncha, atama sifatida fanda o'zlashib ketdi.

Bugungi kunda Angliya, Amerika va boshqa Yevropa mamlakatlarida "Folklor" atamasi keng ma'noda xalq ijodiyotining barcha sohalarida xalq poeziyasi, nasri, musiqasi, raqs, rassomlik, o'ymakorlik, diniy e'tiqod va urf-odatlarini ifodalaydi. O'zbek folklorshunosligida "Folklor" atamasi nisbatan keyinroq iste'molga kirdi. U dastlab "el adabiyoti", "og'zaki adabiyot", "og'zaki ijod" so'zlari tarzida qo'llanildi. Shu jihatdan olganda "sobiq sho'ro" davri ilmiy adabiyotlarida, asosan, so'z san'ati xalq og'zaki ijodi (maqol, topishmoq, ertak, doston va boshqalar) tomonidan yaratilgan ijodiy mulkka nisbatan ishlatildi.

Xususan, 1935-yilda H.Zarif va SH. Rajabiylarning "O'zbek folklori" (1939-1941) xrestomatiyasi nashr qilingach, u yanada barqarorlashdi. Folklorini fan sifatida o'rganish harakati dastlab Angliya universitetlarida XVII asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlangan, Rossiyada esa F.N.Buslaev va uning shogirdlari A.N.Veselovskiy, N.I.Storjenkolar tashabbusi bilan 1863 yili Moskva va Peterburg universitetlarida rus folklorini o'qitish yo'lga qo'yildi. O'zbek Folklorini o'qitish tashabbusi esa 30 yillarning o'rtalaridan amalga oshdi.

Mustaqillikdan keyin "Folklor" atamasi mazmuni yanada boyib bormoqda. Shunonchi, xalq musiqasi tuchunchasi "musiqi Folklori", xalq san'atining boshqa turlari, xususan, o'ymakorlik (yog'och, mis o'ymakorligi), kulolchilik, zardo'zlik, kashtado'zlik singarilar "xalq amaliy san'ati" atamalarini bilan xalq raqs san'ati xalq xoreografiyasi (grekcha chorepo - xor jo'rligida raqsga tushmoq va drapho-raqs harakatlarini maxsus belgilarda yozib olmoq), xalq kuylari "Shashmaqom", "Buzruk", "Rost", "Navo", "Dugoh", "Segoh" va "Iroq" maqomlari, "Andijon polka", "Tanovor" va boshqa xalq tomonidan qo'l mehnati bilan yaratilgan moddiy va nomoddiy boyliklarga "Folklor" atamasi qo'llanilmoqda.

Ayniqsa, 1997-yildan buyon o'tkazib kelinayotgan "Sharq taronalari" an'anaviy xalqaro festivali, Marg'ilonda o'tkazilayotgan "Xalq folklor qo'shiqlari" festivali, Qo'qon shahrida o'tkaziladigan "Xalqaro hunarmandchilik" (2019) festivallari buning yorqin namunasidir. Bu festivallar millati, tili, dini, irqidan qat'iy nazar, butun dunyoning taniqli folklorshunoslari bilan ijodiy suhbat qurish, shu bilan turli mamlakatlar xalqlarining Folklor san'ati noyob namunalarini keng targ'ib qilish, an'analarni asrash va rivojlantirish, yosh avlod qalbida mehr-muhabbat tuyg'ularini uyg'otishga xizmat qiladi.

Hunarmandchilik har xil oddiy mehnat qurollari yordamida xom ashyodan turli mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, shunday mahsulotlar tayyorlanadigan kasblarning umumiy nomidir. Xalq hunarmandchiligi naqqoshlik, ganchkorlik, zargarlik, yog'och o'ymakorligi, metall o'ymakorligi, kashtachilik, ko'ncilik, pazandachilik, yog'ochlarni kuydirib ishlash, kulolchilik, kosibchilik, mahsodo'zlik, sangtaroshlik, temirchilik, pichoqchilik, anjomsozlik, qulfsozlik, misgarlik, ignasozlik kabi 150 dan ziyod

sohaga ega. Hunarmandchilik dehqonchilik va chorvachilik kabi qadimiy tarixga ega emas. Shunki u ibtidoiy jamoa tuzumining yemirilish davrida yuzaga keldi.

Darhaqiqat, bu davrda ovchilik hamda boshqa mehnat qurollarini yasashga moslashgan ayrim shaxslar bevosita hunarmandchilikning paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'ldilar. Keyinchalik shahar hayotining taraqqiy etishi hunarmandchilik mahsulotini sotish bilan aloqador boshqa bir mehnat turi - savdo-sotiqni keltirib chiqardi, lekin mehnatning bu turi bilan aloqador qo'shiqlar yozib olinmagan.

O'zbek xalq hunarmandchilik qo'shiqlari orasida urShuq, charx, o'rmak, kashta, to'n tikish, gilam to'qish, bo'z tikish bilan bog'liq qo'shiqlar asosiy o'rin egallaydi. Shunki har bir hunarmand o'z mahsulotlarini yaratish jarayonida qo'shiqlar yaratdi. Mazkur qo'shiqlarda ijodkor hunari bilan bog'liq so'zlar, o'zining ichki kechinmalari, his-tuyg'ulari, quvonch va tashvishlari to'la aks etadi. Xalq hunarmandlari tomonidan yaratilgan bunday qo'shiqlarni to'plab yozish va ilmiy tadqiq etish kelgusidagi asosiy vazifamizdir.

O'zbekistonda hunarmandchilik va xalq amaliy san'ati tarixi uzoq o'tmishga borib taqaladi. Bu san'at turlari qadimiy sulola davomchilari va eng yaxshi hunarmand maktabi ustalari tomonidan avlodlar-avlodga o'tib kelyapti. Ayniqsa, keyingi yillarda davlatimiz tomonidan hunarmandchilikka e'tibor va chiqarilayotgan Farmon va qarorlar qadimiy san'at turlarining rivojiga katta imkoniyatlar eshigini ochib beryapti.

Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 1-noyabrdagi "Xalqaro hunarmandchilik festivalini o'tkazish to'g'risida"gi PQ-3991 sonli qaroriga binoan qadimiy Qo'qon shahrida YUNESKO homiyligida o'tkazilgan birinchi Xalqaro hunarmandchilik festivali (2019-yil, 10-15-sentyabr) ham hunarmandchilik maktablarini qayta tiklash yo'lidagi katta imkoniyatdir.

Festivalning ikki ming yillik tarixga ega bo'lgan, O'rta Osiyoning Buyuk Ipak yo'lida joylashgan va Qo'qon xonligi poytaxti bo'lgan Qo'qon shahrida o'tkazilishi e'tiborga loyiqdir. O'sha davrda, yani XIX asrning birinchi yarmida Qo'qon xonligi hududiy jihatdan O'rta Osiyodagi yirik davlat bo'lib, xonlik sharqda Sharqiy Turkiston, g'arbda Buxoro Amirli va Xiva xonligi bilan chegaradosh edi, xonlik hududi uchala Qozoq juzlarini to'liq o'ziga bo'ysindirgan.

Rossiya bilan chegaradosh bo'lgan. Tarixiy hujjatlarda yozilishicha, Qo'qon xonligining janubiy chegaralari Qorategin, Ko'lob, Darboz, Sho'g'non singari tog'li hududlarni o'z ichiga olgan (bu hududlar uchun Buxoro amirligi bilan tez-tez to'qnashuvlar bo'lib turgan).

O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida hunarmandchilik atamasiga izoh quyidagicha beriladi: "Hunar so'zi fors tilidan kirgan bo'lib, kishining muayyan talab qiladigan, tirikchilikning asosiy manbayi hisoblangan mashg'uloti, kasb. Ustalik, san'at, mahorat. Uyida

yoki o'z do'konida biror mahsulot ishlab chiqarish bilan shug'ullanuvchi kasb".

Shunday ekan, Qo'qon qadimdan hunarmandlar shahri bo'lgan. Jumladan, 1897-yilgi statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, Qo'qon shahar aholisining 52 % qismi hunarmandlar tabaqasini tashkil etgan. Ayniqsa, misgarlik, aravaso'zlik, beshikdo'z, zargarlik, o'yakorlik, harbiy qurol ishlab chiqarish, sopol va ko'zagarlik, badiiy to'qimachilik, do'ppichilik, kashtachilik, temirchilik, devorzan, misgar va boshqalar.

Tadqiqotchi H.Bobobekov Qo'qon xonligi davrida quyidagi hunarmandchilik nomlari saqlanib qolganligini yozadi, "Obkash, novvoy, aravaso'z, ohangar, bahmalbop, bo'yoqchi, pillakash, po'stindo'z, chakmonsoz, choychi, chitgar va boshqalar". Hamda mahsulotlardan yuzdan ortiq buyumlar ishlab chiqarilgan. Qo'qon shahrida tayyorlangan qurollar: pushka, miltiq, qilich, pichoq, xanjar, qalqon, nayza va boshqa harbiy anjomlar ishlab chiqarish sohasi mamlakatning obro'li tarmoqlaridan hisoblangan.

Mehnat qurollari temirchi ustalar tomonidan tayyorlangan, jumladan, ketmon, bolta, tessa, o'roq, poytesha, panshaxalar talabgir mahsulotlar hisoblangan. Qo'qonda pillachilik va undan tayyorlangan shoyi mahsulotlari Rossiya va Yevropada mashhur bo'lgan. Bu haqida mashhur taniqli rus tadqiqotchisi A.P Fedchenko shunday yozadi: "Pillachilikka qiziqish shunchalik ortib ketgan edi-ki, bir necha ovro'paliklarning Qo'qonga kelishiga sabab bo'ldi. Ulardan ikkisi Drudskoy va janob Adamoli o'zlarining Qo'qon shahar va uning atrofiga tashrif etganliklarini yozma ravishda qoldirganlar".

Ma'lumki, ta'lim tizimida hunarmandchilik bilan bog'liq san'at turlarini o'rgatish asosan mehnat va tasviriy san'at darslari orqali amalga oshadi. Lekin ko'p yillar davomida fan dasturlariga milliy hunarmandchilik bilan bog'liq mavzular kiritilmadi. Shuning uchun bugungi kunda umumta'lim va oliy ta'lim maktablarida o'qitish jarayonida hunarmandchilik tarixi, san'at asarlarini yoshlarga o'qitish, o'rgatish jarayonida ba'zi muammolar mavjud. Hunarmandchilik haqida ma'lumotlarni o'quvchi ko'proq tarix, adabiyot darslari orqali oladi.

Bu esa xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalari va badiiy adabiyot asarlarida aks etadi. O'qituvchi esa asar qahramonlari, ularning xatti-harakatlariga tavsif beradi-yu, asarda tasvirlangan hunarmandchilik bilan bog'liq o'rinlarga e'tibor qaratmaydi.

Vaholanki, asarda aks etgan davr sharoitini, ijtimoiy muhitni tushintirishda o'sha qahramon yashagan sharoitda hunarmandchilik turlarini kitobxonga tushintirish va sharhlab o'qish jarayonida unga e'tibor qaratish o'qituvchidan katta mahoratni talab qiladi. O'qituvchi o'tmish tarixi va san'ati asari bilan o'quvchini mukammal tanishtiradi.

Qo'qon tarixiga nazar tashlasak, ko'plab shoirlar, san'atkorlar, allomalarning ham hunarmandchilik bilan shug'ullanganliklari yoki hunarmand oilasida tug'ilib voyaga

yetganliklari, kasblari ularning tirikchilik manbai bo'lganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Masalan, Solihjon Mahmud Nailriy – pichoqsoz, Solihjon Mahmud Yunus xalifa o'g'li – do'ppifurush mahallasida tug'ilgan, shoir Berdiyov – kosib bo'lgan. O'zbekiston xalq shoiri Charxiy domla (Asqarali Hamroaliyev) beqasam kiyimlar to'quvchi kosib oilasida tug'ilgan. Valiy tahallusli shoir esa ota kasbi qaychiso'zlik bilan shug'ullangan va boshqalar.

Qo'qonlik olim Po'latjon Qayumov "Uch og'ayni botirlar" ertagini xalq og'zidan yozib olganlar. Ertakda aks yetgan "Xayoliy va hayotiy uydirmalar asosida yaratilgan kichik hikoya"da Qo'qon xonlik davri hunarmandchilik san'ati ifodalanadi. "Kenja botir O'rdaga yetib kelib birinchi eshikdan katta bir uyga kiribdi.

Uning devorlariga rang-barang gilamlar qoqilgan, tilla qoziqlarga atlas, shohi kimxob kiyimlar, pistapo'choq, qarg'ashohi ro'mollar osilgan emish. Pardalar atlasdan ekan. Yerga pat gilamlar to'shalgan, qandil shamdonlarda yuzlab shamlar yonar ekan. O'rtadagi kumush so'rida parivash bir qiz atlas ko'rpaga o'ralib, o'zday nozanin lip-lip yonib turgan shamga qarab uxlar, so'ri atrofiga esa gul yuzli kanizaklar yotishar ekan.

Kenja botir: "Sen akamning baxt qushisan", - deb qorday oppoq, momiqday yumshoq qo'ldan uzugini chiqarib olibdi. Keyin o'rta saroyga kirib 18 yoshdagi uxlab yotgan qizning bilaguzugini olibdi. Qizil ipak gilam ustiga qizil ko'rpachalar solingan ekan. "Sen mening baxt qushimsan" - deb o'ng qulog'idagi tilla sirg'asini chiqarib olibdi. Bular podshohning qizlari ekan.

Bir qaraganda xalq og'zaki ijodidan olinib, talqin etilgan bu qadimiy ertakda tilla qoziq, kumush so'ri, qandil, shamdon, pat gilam, atlas parda kabi uy jihozlari, ayollarning atlas, shohi kimxob kiyimlari, pistapo'choq, qarg'ashohi ro'mollari nomi, uzuk, bilaguzug, sirg'a kabi zargarlik bezaklari tasvirlanar ekan, aslida unda XVII-XIX asr Qo'qon xonligi davriga oid ijtimoiy hayotdagi turmush tarzi ham o'z ifodasini topgan.

O'qituvchi oddiygina hayotiy suhbat asnosida soddadil xalqimizning turmush tarzi, kasb-kori, urf-odatiga xos terminlarning o'z davridagi shakli, mazmuni, funksiyasi haqida ham muayyan ma'lumotlarni berib ketadi.

Xullas, mahoratli yozuvchi yoki shoir asaridagi obrazlilik asosida yaratgan hunarmandchilik bilan bog'liq tasvir vositalarini darslar jarayonida o'quvchini o'tmish boyligimizda bo'lgan hunarmandchilik turlari bilan tanishtiradi hamda adabiyot darsining tarix darsi bilan integratsiyasini ta'minlaydi.

Bugun – fan va texnika rivojlangan asrda hunarmandchilik mashaqqatli mehnati kamaydi. Qo'l mashinasi, dastgohlar bilan ko'pgina hunarmandchilik turlari, sohalar yaratilyapti. Ammo qo'l mehnati bilan yaratilgan do'ppi, to'n, belbog', gilam va boshqa hunarmandchilik mahsulotlarining xaridorlari ko'p. Shunki bu mahsulotlarda inson qalbi va mehri o'z aksini topgan.

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SOME EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING CHILDREN IN PRE-SCHOOL PERIOD

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
Received: November 04, 2021 Accepted: March 15, 2022 Volume: 2 Issue: 12 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001126	The article illustrates some different types of teaching tips in pre-school education. Moreover, it is discussed in the article that various types of effective methods of teaching kids.
KEYWORDS communication skills, teaching kids in kindergartens, labeling, matching and sound recognition	

Introduction

Teaching is one of the most important parts of people's life as everybody begins learning at their early age. The educational system of the republic of Uzbekistan is getting also advanced at a high speed as other spheres of life. The need for good communication skills in English has created a huge request for English teaching around the country. Not only the Uzbekistan or Central Asia but also the whole world. Millions of people today want to develop their command of English or to ensure that their children achieve a good command of English as well as opportunities to learn English are provided in many different ways such as through formal instruction, travel, and study abroad, as well as through the media and the Internet. The worldwide demand for English has created an enormous demand for quality language teaching and language teaching materials and resources. Learners set themselves demanding goals. They want to be able to master English at a high level of accuracy and fluency.

The demand for an appropriate teaching methodology is therefore as strong as ever. So, if we begin teaching young generation at their early age, it would be extremely useful for the education. Moreover, children can learn at these (5-6) ages very well. Pre-school education has been increased for several years and has been playing a great role in life.

Methodology

Teaching requires substantial amount of the knowledge, skills and competencies pertaining to content, classroom management, teaching approaches and practices utilized during the teaching in their educational settings. As children experience schooling more often through guidance from teachers, the biggest role in children's academic and social success empowered by teachers, particularly in early childhood. We can give some teaching strategies for pre-school learners as the followings:

1. Logo or symbol labeling - One way to promote everyday vocabulary is by having students verbally label common brands and symbols.
2. It can be explained that translating from picture to word helps in language development. Scientists suggest making this activity more interactive by having the students and their parents take pictures of logos or symbols found around their neighborhood, such as street signs, car logos or clothing brands.
3. Then children can bring the photos to the classroom where students can label them as a group. This labeling practice can add layers of complexity as kids learn colors and numbers can easily be added into the mix.
4. Sound recognition and matching - This activity will require a few large letters cut out of cardboard and several small but not too small objects nearby that begin with those letters. For example, if your letters are "B" and "F," you might

have a pile of buttons and feathers. Start by having the child say the sound that the letter makes. Then, encourage the child to find an object beginning with the same sound and paste it to the letter.

5. Switch out activities - Children tend to have short attention spans, so scheduling long lessons is out of the question. To help children stay focused, try changing out activities.

6. Teachers can suggest beginning with a sedentary activity such as listening or reading and then following up with a more lively activity such as a music lesson or art project. It may also help to have a few quick "go to" activities that will help kids release a little energy if you find they're too wound up.

7. Start a garden - Whether teachers have an expansive outdoor space or just a nice ledge by a window, a garden can be an excellent way to teach kids about the natural world. Growing a plant from seed to maturity can teach children about their own growth, kindness for the nature.

8. Establish rules - While this may seem like common sense to any teacher, establishing rules at the beginning of the school year is a great strategy for keeping a calm classroom.

Analysis and results

According to Manak and Svec, a teaching method represents "a dynamic element" in teaching, which compared with the content and organisational forms changes relatively rapidly as well as adapts to new circumstances and objectives.

However, the teaching methods are not the decisive determinant of teaching, but only one of the elements of the educational system; therefore it cannot replace the missing content and compensate the indistinct target. On the other hand, they are tied to the overall concept of teaching and only within it are they fully functional and effective. As a preschool teacher knows, the first years of schooling set the tone for the rest of a child's educational path.

Children who are enrolled in preschool programs are more prepared for kindergarten and have already begun learning the habits that they will need for the rest of their lives. Preschool curriculum should include math, science, literature and arts as these subjects can be fun to learn and they attract child's attention easily. Furthermore, currently these subjects are the most burning issues of the whole world to improve the country.

Motivation is also main part of teaching strategy. Through motivating young souls, a teacher can lead young generation to the best position in life.

As mentioned above, one of the best teaching methods is to motivate children by modeling enthusiasm and curiosity. Motivation comes from within (intrinsic) and from outside (extrinsic).

Discussion

Model curiosity and asking questions about the topics studied. Young children are motivated naturally to learn about everything. Unless they have often been made fun of when investigating or presenting their knowledge, they usually have a strong desire to find out and share information. Making too much fuss of any one child can result in a competitive attitude in the class.

Competing with each other gives better result among people, not only young people, but also elder people too. In this case, a teacher must remember that children must be active during the lesson in order not to be bored. If kindergarten pupils have been sitting still too long, they will quickly let you know when it's time to move and they want to quit the lesson as fast as possible. Even sometimes they don't ask any permission and tend to get out. Well-planned, interesting learning plans fail if the children need a break. To avoid this failure, teachers must let the children go for walks around the

Conclusion

In conclusion, using different types of methods and activities must be chosen according to the children's age, interest, and living place. In this case, teachers and trainers play a great role how to choose correct teaching tips, as the teachers can lead kids for a better life position. Moreover, children can remember all things when they learn well and it would be really perspective for the whole humanity. Currently many educational systems around the world are undergoing transformation.

In addition to finding the optimal way to an efficient educational process based on curriculum innovation at all levels, one of the main features is also a transformation of the real educational process. One of the main principles is the implementation of constructivist elements into teaching, which gradually replace the traditional transmissive approach to education.

This is mainly reflected in the transformation of teaching school or kindergarten, jump up and down, act out a story, do anything that gets the blood pumping around. It results in good circulation and more alert the young learners. Scheduling lots of movement breaks throughout the day is an invaluable best teaching practice.

Using fairy tales and stories is also very effective way in teaching at the early age, because fairies are fun and easy. On the next step children can act out or play roles when they learn a story. The stories can be traditional or world literature stories. When a teacher uses traditional stories, he or she can teach not only for the language but also for the didactics and being patriotic. With the help of fairy tales, children never get bored at the lessons. Going together on, kids can be motivated to learn about other spheres of life which are shown in the stories used during the lesson methods utilisation in education, which in lay far more emphasis on the co-operative elements in education and preference of a pupil's individuality. All in all, teacher plays an essential role in a child's life to improve all skills whether life skills or subjective.

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MUSTAQIL TA'LIM JARAYONIDA TALABALARNING TASHKILOTCHILIK QOBILIYATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK IMKONIYATLARI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: 10-Noyabr, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: 15-Mart, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 13 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001127	Ushbu maqolada muallif tomonidan bugungi kunda oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabalarining mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar, mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatini rivojlantirish uchun nimalarga e'tibor qaratish lozimligi, talabalarining mustaqil faoliyatini tashkil etishning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari, o'quv jarayonida o'tiladigan fanlar doirasidagi mustaqil ish orqali qamrab olinadigan vazifalar haqida fikr yuritilgan.
KALIT SO'ZLAR mustaqil ta'lim, tashkilotchilik qobiliyati, ta'lim, faollik, mustaqil fikr	

Kirish

Barchamizga ma'lumki, har bir jamiyatning kelajagi uning ajralmas qismi bo'lgan ta'lim tizimining qay darajada rivojlanganligi bilan belgilanadi. Mamlakatimizning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy qiyinchiliklarni bosib o'tib, taraqqiyot yo'lga kirishi ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish bilan bog'liq. Shu jihatdan bugungi kunda kadrlar tayyorlash masalasiga eng muhim vazifa sifatida qaralib, ta'lim tizimida islohotlarni amalga oshirishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu borada pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlashda ularni bilimlar bilan qurollantirish, ayniqsa o'tiladigan fanlar samaradorligini oshirish va ularga ajratilgan mustaqil ta'lim soatlarini samarali tashkil qilish g'oyatda muhimdir.

Mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning pedagogik imkoniyatlarini tahlil etar ekanmiz, O'zbekiston Respublikasi ta'lim tizimida olib borilayotgan islohotlarni tahlil qilish, zamonaviy bilimlarga ega, mustaqil fikrlaydigan yuqori malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash jarayonini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 8 oktyabrdagi PF-5847-sonli Farmoni asosida "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish kontseptsiyasi" qabul qilinganligi ayni mazkur muammolarni bartaraf etishga qaratilganligini e'tirof etish mumkin.

Shu bilan birga, mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning pedagogik imkoniyatlari talqin etilganligi bois, 2020 yil 23 sentyabrda tasdiqlangan yangi tahrirdagi O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi Qonunida ham mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning pedagogik imkoniyatlariga e'tibor qaratilganligi o'ta muhimdir.

Mazkur Qonunida mustaqil ta'lim olish yakka tartibda amalga oshirilishi hamda ta'lim oluvchilarni kasbiy, intellektual, ma'naviy va madaniy rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi, oilada mustaqil ravishda ta'lim olgan shaxslarga davlat tomonidan tasdiqlangan namunadagi ta'lim to'g'risidagi hujjatni berilishi davlat ta'lim muassasalarining tasdiqlangan o'quv dasturiga muvofiq eksternat tartibida amalga oshirilishi ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili

Bugungi kunda mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning pedagogik imkoniyatlarini o'rganish va bu sohada uchrayotgan muammolar ustida izlanishlar olib borish borasidagi muammolarni hal etish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Shu bois, "Ta'lim to'g'risida" gi Qonunda mustaqil fikrlaydigan, yuqori malakali mutaxassis kadrlar tayyorlash tizimi aks ettirilgan. Shuningdek, mazkur muammolarni tizimli hal qilish borasida Respublikada huquqiy me'yoriy asoslar yaratildi. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 8 oktyabrdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha

rivojlantirish kontseptsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5847-sonli Farmoni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-4947-sonli Farmoni, 2018 yil 5 iyundagi "Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi PQ-3775-sonli qarori, shuningdek, mustaqil ish talqiniga oid bo'lgan yondashuvlarni tahlil qila turib, shuni aytish mumkinki, bugungi kunda o'quv jarayonida mustaqil ta'limning ahamiyati muhim hisoblanadi.

N.A.Muslimov mustaqil ta'limga ta'rif keltirib: "Mustaqil ta'lim-bilimlarni o'zlashtirish, tasavvurlarini rivojlantirish tuchunchalari, ko'nikma va malakalarini hosil qilish bo'yicha o'quv jarayonining sub'ektiv maqsadga muvofiq, muntazam, mustaqil hamda avtonom faoliyatni tashkil etish demakdir" deb fikr bildirgan.

M.F.Hakimova talabalarining mustaqil faoliyatini tashkil etishga ta'rif keltirib: "Mustaqil ta'lim talabalarda ijodkorlikni, mustaqillikni rivojlantiradi. Talabalarining mustaqil ishlarini tashkil etishda ma'lum fanning xususiyatidan kelib chiqib mustaqil ishning mazmuni, shakli va vazifalari tanlab olinadi. Topshirilgan mustaqil ishni bajarish uchun pedagog kerakli adabiyotlar va yo'l-yo'riqlarni ko'rsatishi, qisqacha tushuntirish berishi lozim. Talaba bajarishi kerak bo'lgan mustaqil ish ko'p vaqt egallamasligi va shu bilan bir qatorda talabaga rivojlantiruvchi sifatida ta'sir ko'rsatishi kerak" deb fikr bildirgan.

R.X.Djuraev va S.T. Turg'unovlarning qayd etishicha, "Mustaqil ta'lim - bu insonning o'zi tanlagan vositalar va adabiyotlar yordamida ajdodlar tajribasini, fan va texnika yutuqlarini o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan shaxsiy harakatlar jarayoni. Bunda insonning ichki dunyosi, his-tuyg'ulari, mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyati asosiy rol o'ynaydi",- deb fikr bildirganlar.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Mazkur ishda oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalarining mustaqil ishlash faoliyatini rivojlantirish omillaridan foydalanishning mazmuni maqsadi, vazifalari va tamoyillari o'rganildi. Tadqiqot davomida tizimli yondashuv va tahlil qilish usullaridan foydalanildi.

Ushbu maqolaning nazariy va uslubiy asosi sifatida talabalarining mustaqil ishlash faoliyatini rivojlantirishga oid adabiyotlar hamda ilmiy maqolalar, pedagog olimlarning mustaqil ta'limni rivojlantirish borasida olib borgan izlanishlari, olimlar va soha vakillarining yozma va og'zaki fikr-mulohazalarini tahlil qilish, jarayonlarni kuzatish amalga oshirildi. Mavzuni o'rganish jarayonida mustaqil ta'lim orqali talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning pedagogik imkoniyatlarini o'rganishda taqqoslash, nazariy va amaliy

materiallarni jamlash hamda tizimli tahlil qilish kabi usullar qo'llanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar

Ma'lumki, talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlari o'zlashtirayotgan fanlari asosida mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida ma'lum bilim, ko'nikma va malakalar hamda tajribalar zahirasi asosida rivojlanadi. O'quv fanlarini Shuqur va puxta o'zlashtirish, ta'lim va innovatsion yondashuvlar asosida axborotlarni mustaqil izlab topish, uni atroflicha tahlil eta olish, ilmiy va ijodiy tafakkurini boyitish, o'quv-biluv jarayonidagi savol-javob va bahs-munozaralarda faol qatnashish, o'z fikr-mulohazasini asosli dalillar bilan bayon qilish hamda uni himoya eta olish qobiliyati har bir talaba – bo'lajak mutaxassisni oldida turgan dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi.

Pedagogik tadqiqotlarda ta'lim oluvchilarning mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishni quyidagi ko'rinishlarda bo'lishi keltirilgan:

Axborotni tuchuntira olish qobiliyati. Tashkilotchilik faoliyati rivojlangan talabalar mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida ma'lumotni tuchunarli tilda tuchuntira olish, boshqa talabalar ham uni to'g'ri tuchunganligi va o'zlashtirganligiga ishonch hosil qilishi muhim hisoblanadi.

Qaytar aloqa o'rnatish olish qobiliyati. Tashkilotchilik qobiliyati bor talabalar guruhdagi talabalar bilan qaytar aloqa o'rnatish olishi va o'zi nimanidir ishonib topshirgan talabaning o'ziga ajratilgan vazifa natijasi va ish jarayoniga shaxsan qarashi kerak.

Mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida tashkilotchilik qobiliyati shakllangan talabalar vaziyatni to'g'ri baholagan holda o'z vaqtida tegishli konstruktiv tanqid va shu bilan birga alternativ takliflarni kiritishi zarur hisoblanadi.

Tashkilotchilik qobiliyati rivojlangan talabalarining o'zini-o'zi boshqarish qobiliyati yuqori darajada rivojlangan bo'lishi zarur. Hatto tashkilotchi jamoani tanbeh berishi kerak bo'lsa ham, bu ishni xotirjamlik bilan va munosib tarzda bajarish kerak.

Tashkilotchi talaba u bilan birga izlanishlar olib borayotgan talabalarni nimani kutayotgani va nimani talab qilayotganini (shakli, muddati, natijasi, usullari) aniq bilishi va tuchunishi kerak, boshqarish, guruh ichida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan nizolarning oldini olish va hal qilish, guruhdoshlari bilan muloqot qilish qobiliyati rivojlangan bo'lishi zarur.

Bundan tashqari, tashkilotchi vakolatlarga ega bo'lishi, qat'iy, ammo adolatli, baholashda to'g'ri bo'lishi, o'zi zimmasida nima borligini yaxshi tuchunishi, yuqori malakaga ega bo'lishi talab etiladi. Qobiliyati asosan, tug'ma xususiyatlar bilan belgilanadigan yetakchi talabadan farqli o'laroq, deyarli hamma tashkilotchi bo'lishi mumkin. Biroq, talabalarda ruhiy reaksiyalarning tezligi, temperamenti va boshqa xususiyatlar kabi tarzida o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi.

Mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda quyidagilarga e'tibor qaratish lozim:

1. Faollik va mustaqillikning dastlabki darajasida o'qituvchi ta'lim oluvchilarga ilgari o'zlashtirilgan tayanch bilim, ko'nikma va shaxsiy fazilatlarini eslatadi. Yangi o'quv materialini tuchuntiradi. Bu jarayonda ta'lim oluvchilarning o'rganishga xohishi, qiziqishi emas, balki unga o'quv jarayonini tashkil etish shakllari, xonalar jihozlanishi, nazariya bilan amaliyotning ta'minlanishi kabilari o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

2. Kommunikativ faollik va mustaqillik darajasida ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoni ishtirokchilarining o'zaro fikr va tajriba almashishlari talab darajasida yo'lga qo'yilgan bo'ladi. Bunda o'quv materiallarini barcha ta'lim oluvchilar deyarli bir xil darajada o'zlashtiradilar, ularning fanga bo'lgan qiziqishi doimiy va barqaror ijodiy emotsiyalar bilan mustahkamlanadi. Ta'lim oluvchilar mustaqil holda o'zlashtirilgan o'quv materialiga izohlar beradilar, amaliy harakat metodlarini bajarib ko'rsatadilar.

Mustaqil fikr yuritishga, aqliy va ijodiy faollikka erishishga qaratilgan mashg'ulot turi mustaqil ta'lim bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Mustaqil ta'limning asosiy masalasi ham aynan talabaning dars va darsdan tashqari faoliyati va faolligini ta'min etishga yo'naltirilgan shart-sharoit, erkin fikr va kasbiy mas'uliyatni his qilishni ta'min etishga qaratilgan ijodiy jarayondan iborat.

Talabalarining mustaqil faoliyatini bir nechta inkor etilmaydigan afzalliklari bor, ular quyidagilar:

- dolzarb bilimlar; eng so'nggi g'oyalar va tendentsiyalar bilan tanishish; shaxsiy ta'lim dasturlari; dasturdagi faqat qiziqarli mavzular; vaqtini tejash; yuqori motivatsiya; samaradorlik; muloqot doirasini kengaytirish; eng yaxshi o'qituvchilardan o'rganish; bepul ta'lim olish.

Bugungi kunda ijtimoiy taraqqiyotning talablariga muvofiq mustaqil ta'lim texnologiyasi asosida talabalarining erkin ijodiy tafakkuri va shunga qaratilgan pedagogik g'oyalar samaradorligini kafolatlovchi ta'lim mazmunini takomillashtirishga erishish asosiy maqsad hisoblanadi.

• Mustaqil ta'lim jarayonini oddiy tashkil etish yo'lga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

- motivatsiyani uyg'otish; maqsadni to'g'ri qo'yish;
- mustaqil ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etuvchi resurslar ro'yxatini tuzish;

- kundalik ish tartibini rejalashtirish;
- ayni kundagi taraqqiyot, rivojlanishni kuzatib borish.

Bizga ma'lumki, globallashuv davrida har kuni millionlab voqealar yuz bermoqda, ulkan miqdordagi yangi ma'lumotlar paydo bo'lmoqda, eskisi dolzarb bo'lmay qolmoqda, shular tufayli turli sohalaridagi tendentsiyalar o'zgaradi.

Talabalarining mustaqil ta'lim faoliyatini tashkil etishning ijodiy va salbiy tomonlari mavjud:

Ijodiy tomonlari:

1. mustaqil ta'lim talabalar uchun deyarli har doim bepul va hamma uchun qulay;
2. talabalar xohlagan vaqtlarida, xohlagancha va istalgan joyda mashq qilishlari mumkin;
3. talabalar faqat kerakli, dolzarb, foydali bilimlarni olishlari mumkin;
4. talabalar agar xohlasalar bilim, tajriba va fikr almashish uchun o'zlarini guruhlarini tuzishlari mumkin;
5. mustaqil ta'limga sarflangan vaqt, qoida tariqasida, universitetda to'liq o'qish uchun sarflangan vaqtdan kamligini bilish;

6. talabalar mustaqil ta'limni o'zlarining sevimli mashg'ulotlari, ishlari bilan birlashtirishlari imkoniyatining mavjudligi.

Salbiy tomonlari:

8. talabalar tomonidan mustaqil olingan bilimlarning hujjatli dalillari yo'qligi (diplom yo'q).
9. talabalar mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida o'zlariga maslahat beradigan, yo'l ko'rsatadigan, tuchuntirib beradigan pedagoglar bilan ishlashda muammolarga uchrashlari (pedagoglarni bo'sh vaqtlarini topishlari).

10. mustaqil ta'lim talabalardan katta iroda va sabr-toqatni talab qiladi. Mustaqil biron bir narsani bajarish har doim ham qiyin.

Universitetda o'quv jarayonida o'tiladigan fan doirasidagi mustaqil ish quyidagi vazifalarni hal qiladi:

• talabalarining auditoriyadan tashqari mashg'ulotlar davomida olgan bilim, ko'nikmalarini mustahkamlash va kengaytirish;

• o'quv dasturidagi mavzular bo'yicha qo'shimcha bilim va ko'nikmalarni egallash;

• tadqiqot faoliyati bilan bog'liq bilim va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish;

• ta'lim sifatini rivojlantirishga yo'nalish va munosabatni rivojlantirish

• mustaqil ta'limni sifatli tashkil etishga munosabatni takomillashtirish;

• o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish;

• fikr mustaqilligini, takomillashtirish va o'zini-o'zi anglash qobiliyatini shakllantirish;

• mustaqil nazariy, amaliy va o'quv-tadqiqot faoliyati uchun ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish.

• Bizningcha, talabalarining mustaqil ishlarini bajarish va uni amalga oshirish uchun universitet tomonidan bir qator shartlar talab qilinadi:

• moddiy-texnik bazaning mavjudligi;

• talabalarining mustaqil ishi uchun zarur bo'lgan ma'lumotlar fondining mavjudligi va u bilan auditoriyada va auditoriyadan tashqari vaqtda ishlash imkoniyati;

- talabalarning mustaqil ishiga kiritilgan aniq vazifalarni bajarish uchun binolarning mavjudligi;
- talabalarning mustaqil ishlariga kiritilgan topshiriqlar mazmunining asosiligi;
- mustaqil ishlarni fanlarning namunaviy va ishchi dasturlari bilan aloqadorligini ta'minlagan holda mustaqil ishni tashkil qilish yo'llarini ishlab chiqish;
- talabalarning mustaqil ishlarining barcha bosqichlarini professor -o'qituvchilar tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash, uning natijalarini joriy va yakuniy nazorat qilish.

Zamonaviy o'quv jarayoni doirasida mustaqil ishlashning o'ziga xos printsiplari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. -professor-o'qituvchining interaktivligi printsiplari (talabalarning harakatlarini boshqarish va tuzatish imkonini beradigan interaktiv dialog va mulohazalarni ta'minlash).

Xorijiy tajribalarga asoslanib shuni aytish mumkinki, talabalarning tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda o'quv loyiha va keys – stadi metodlaridan foydalanish yuqori samara beradi.

Loyiha ta'limining ilmiy asoslari bunan 300 yil avval asoslana boshlangan. Nemis pedagogi M.Knollning tadqiqotlarida ko'rsatilishicha, "loyiha" tuchunchasi XVI asrda italiyalik me'morlar tomonidan arxitektura sohasining ilmiy asoslarini tizimlashtirgan holda uni fan sifatida e'tirof etilgan vaqtda shakllangan. XVIII asrning oxirida muhandislik sohasining tezkor rivojlanishi dastlab Frantsiya, so'ngra Germaniya, Avstriya, Shveytsariyadagi, XIX asr o'rtalarida esa AQShdagi o'quv loyihalarining texnika va sanoat oliy maktablarida keng qo'llanilishi uchun imkoniyat yaratdi.

Ye.S.Polat loyiha metodi yordamida ishni tashkil qilishning ma'ruza, seminar mashg'uloti, laboratoriya va amaliy mashg'ulotlar, loyihani himoyalash, kurs ishi loyihalari kabi shakllarini alohida ajratib ko'rsatadi. Vaqt o'tishi bilan loyiha metodi ta'limni baholash, shakllarini belgilash va mazmunini tashkil qilishda yangi yo'nalishlarga ega bo'lib bormoqda. O'qitish tizimini faollashtirish maqsadida pedagogika amaliyotida jamoaviy loyiha metodidan foydalanish mumkin. Ushbu masalalar Ch.Mayers va T.V.Jonsning ilmiy izlanishlarida ham o'z aksini topgan.

Loyiha – aniq reja, maqsad asosida uning natijalanishini kafolatlagan holda pedagogik faoliyat mazmunini ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan harakat mahsuli.

Loyiha dastur, model, texnologik xarita va boshqa ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi. Loyihaning asosini ilmiy yoki ijodiy xarakterga ega g'oya tashkil etadi.

Loyihalash – boshlang'ich ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, kutiladigan natijani taxmin qilish, bashoratlash, rejalashtirish orqali faoliyat yoki jarayon mazmunini ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan amaliy harakat.

Mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarning tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda loyiha ta'lim metodidan foydalanish quyidagi natijalarni ko'rsatadi:

- ushbu metod talabalarda ijodkorlik xislatlarini shakllantirish imkonini yaratadi;
- talabalarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlash va malaka-ko'nikmalarni hosil qilishga zamin bo'ladi;
- ushbu metod orqali talabalarda axborotlarni mustaqil qidirib topish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- talabalarda ilmiy adabiyotlarni o'qish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- talabalarda yozma shaklda yetkaziladigan axborotni izlash ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- talabalarda og'zaki shakldagi axborotni yetkazish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- talabalarda tahliliy axborotlarni ko'rgazmali taqdim etish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- hamkorlikda ishlash ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- muammoli va amaliy vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish, o'quv topshiriqlarini no'anaviy yechish yo'llarini topish, g'oyalarni ishlash va xulosalar qabul qilish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- talabalarda qaror qabul qilish, vaziyatni to'g'ri baholay olish, bir – birlarini tuchuna olish ko'nikmalari shakllanadi;
- loyiha metodi talabalarni mehnat faoliyatiga tayyorlashning bir shakli hisoblanadi.

Xorijiy davlatlar ta'lim tizimida loyiha usuli bugungi kunla ham faol va juda muvaffaqiyatli qo'llanib kelinmoqda.

Coalition of Essential Schools yoki qisqacha CES - bu AQSh ta'lim tizimining muqobil yo'nalishiga tegishli maktablar tarmog'i hisoblanadi.

Bu maktablar oldiga aniq vazifa qo'yiladi, ya'ni: ta'lim oluvchilar tashabbusini psixologik va pedagogik qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun sharoit yaratish.

Bu maktablarda ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etish tamoyillari tizimi ishlab chiqilgan, ularga:

1. amaliy faoliyat asosida ta'lim jarayoni tashkil etish;
2. ta'lim jarayonini amaliy muammolarni hal qilish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan haqiqiy amaliyotga yo'naltirish;
3. ta'lim jarayonini – bu o'quv faoliyati emas, balki, o'rgatuvchi faoliyat sifatida tashkil etish;
4. ta'lim shakli-o'quv loyiha - ta'lim faoliyatining tarkibiy qismini tashkil etuvchi elementlardan iborat ekanligi;
5. o'ylab topilgan, modellashirilgan, eskirgan muammolar ustida emas, balki bugungi kunda mavjud bo'lgan haqiqiy muammolar ustida izlanishlar olib borish;
6. ta'limning ajralmas qismi - bu refleksiya. Ta'lim oluvchilarning o'quv loyihalar ustida izlanishlarining ijtimoiy, amaliy va ta'lim tajribalarini guruhda va individual ravishda o'qituvchi bilan muhokama qilish;
7. ta'lim beruvchi-fan o'qituvchisi emas, balki talaba uchun maslahatchi murabbiydir. Uning vazifasi mashq qildirish, amaliy muammolarni hal qilishga deyarli tayyorlash, faoliyatni tashkil etish usul va vositalariga o'rgatish.

Bizningcha, bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimida olib borilayotgan islohotlar davrida yuqorida keltirilgan fikrlarni uzluksiz ta'lim tizimiga tadbiiq etilishi mustaqil ta'lim va unda talabalarning tashkilotchilik qobiliyatini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarning tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiluvchi usul va vositalardan yana biri keys – stadi texnologiyasi haqida to'xtalib o'tamiz.

Bizningcha, mustaqil ijodiy faoliyatning ajralmas tarkibiy qismi hisoblangan keys – stadi talabalarning mustaqil o'quv tadqiqot ishi hisoblanadi. Keys – stadi talabalarning o'z yo'nalishlarida olgan nazariy va amaliy bilimlarining yakuniy natijasi hisoblanadi. Keys ishini tayyorlash jarayonida talabaning mustaqil tarzda nazariy va amaliy ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirish hamda tahlil etish, zarur xulosalar chiqarish va shu asosda tanlangan muammoli mavzu bo'yicha o'zining tavsiya va takliflarini ishlab chiqish bilan ularni asoslash bo'yicha qobiliyati ochiladi.

Mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarning tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda keys - stadi ta'lim metodidan foydalanish quyidagi natijalarni ko'rsatadi:

- keysning ta'limiy maqsadi talabaga nafakat nazariyani bilishni, balki kasbiy vazifalarni hal etish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- guruh a'zolarini faoliyatini tashkil etish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- axborot ta'minotini tashkil etish, yangi axborotlarni mustaqil izlashga o'rganish ko'nikmasi shakllanadi;
- guruh a'zolaridan keysda bayon etilgan muammoni kelib chiqishi va uni bartaraf etish yo'llari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni qabul qilishni tashkil etish shakllanadi;
- guruh a'zolari tomonidan taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlarni taxlil etish shakllanadi;
- tuchuntira olish qobiliyati (muammolarni taxlil qilish jarayonida yuzaga kelgan fikrlarni yetkaza bera olish, muammoning asosiy jihatlariga e'tibor qaratish) shakllanadi;
- kuzatuvchanlik qobiliyati (sinchkovlik, vaziyatni baholay olish) shakllanadi;
- nutq qobiliyati (keys vaziyatida aks etgan muammoni taxlil etganda talabalarda nutq gramatikasi shakllanadi, shu bilan birga talaba nutqi matnning mazmuniga e'tibor qaratadi, talaba nutqi aniq, imloviy jihatdan to'g'ri, tuchunarli va ifodali bo'lishiga, hamma savollarga ishonch bilan, ilmiy dalillar asosida javob berishi, erkin nutq qoidalariga amal qilishini shakllantirish qobiliyati) shakllanadi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Bizga ma'lumki, oliy ta'lim muassasalari mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarning tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishning pedagogik asoslari bugungi kunda asosiy dolzarb masalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu borada quyidagi yo'nalishlar bo'yicha tizimli ishlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz.

Birinchidan, bugungi kun talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, ilg'or xorijiy davlatlar mustaqil ta'lim tizimidagi yangiliklarni tadbiq etish, nazariy bilimlarini amalda qo'llashga tayyorlik va bunga qobiliylikni rivojlantirish, bo'lg'usi mutaxassislarda mustaqillik va tashabbuskorlik, iqtisodiyotdagi tadqiqotlarning turli jihatlari bilan bog'liq keng doiradagi muammolarini idrok etish hamda uni yechimini topish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish;

Ikkinchidan, talabalarining bajargan mustaqil ishlarini o'z vaqtida rag'batlantirish, kreativ holda yondashgan talabalarining ishlarini ommalashtirish;

Uchinchidan, professor-o'qituvchilar tomonidan talabalarga mustaqil ishini bajarish uchun zarur ko'rsatmalarni tizimli berib borish;

To'rtinchidan, mustaqil ta'lim jarayonida talabalarining tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda xorij tajribasidan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini yo'lga qo'yish.

Beshinchidan, o'quv loyiha va keys – stadi metodlari orqali talabalarda nostandart vaziyatlarda bir tizimli asosda va samarali harakat qilish, oqilona va qiyosiy yechimlarni qabul qilish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish;

Oltinchidan, o'quv loyiha va keys – stadi metodlari orqali talabalar kasbiy faoliyat davrida korxona va tashkilotlarda vujudga keladigan turli xil muammoli vaziyatlarni tahlil etish malakalari va ko'nikmalarini egallashi, tahlil qila bilish qobiliyatini o'stirishi bilan ahamiyatli.

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan fikrlarga asoslangan holda aytish mumkin, mustaqil ta'lim jarayonini faqat ma'lum bir tarzda tashkil etilganida ijobiy natijani beradi, ya'ni unga tizimli yondashuvni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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EDUCATION IN INDONESIA: FINANCING, CHALLENGES OF QUALITY AND ACADEMIC RESULTS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
Received: November 08, 2021 Accepted: March 15, 2022 Volume: 2 Issue: 14 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001128 KEYWORDS primary education; teaching-learning process; academic results, schools; Indonesia	Indonesia, home to 273 million people, is the fourth most populous country in the world. It is also the largest archipelago on the globe. Its territory spans more than 17,000 islands that stretch for 3,181 miles along the equator between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. About 87 percent of Indonesia's population is Sunni Muslim, making Indonesia the largest majority Muslim country in the world. Compulsory education in Indonesia faces various major educational issues such as financing, poor academic results, shortage of teachers both in rural and urban areas. These obstacles put Indonesia far from being excellent academically even with a bigger expenditure on education in the state. Throughout the research, the author tried widely draw a picture of the education system of the Republic of Indonesia as it is a part of the dissertation.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is viewed as having a promising economic future; it's bound to become a country of global importance in the 21st century. The island nation is currently transitioning from an agricultural economy driven by commodity exports to an economy based on industrial manufacturing and services. The professional services firm Price water house Coopers projects that Indonesia will grow into the world's fourth-largest economy by 2050. This astonishing economic rise is partially based on demographic trends that will increase the country's population to about 321 million.

It is estimated that 70 percent of the population will be working-age adults by 2030, a circumstance that will supply the nation with a beneficial demographic structure and a voluminous labor pool. Underscoring Indonesia's tremendous economic potential, the country's middle class is expected to double between 2013 and 2020 (Shaturaev 2014). Meanwhile, urbanization is accelerating rapidly, and internet penetration rates have increased by more than 20 percent between 2013 and 2016 alone. The percentage of people who have access to electricity has jumped from 55 percent in 1993 to 98 percent in 2016.

The government needs to support the growth of this group on all fronts. This includes support to improve quality of education and skills of the population and promoting job-creating growth and ample access to social protection". As of now, Indonesia struggles to provide inclusive, high-quality education to its citizens.

The country has a much lower literacy level than those of other Southeast Asian nations. An analysis by the World Bank showed that 55 percent of Indonesians who complete school are functionally illiterate compared with only 14 percent in Vietnam and 20 percent in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Tertiary attainment levels, likewise, are very low: The percentage of Indonesians over the age of 25 that had attained at least a bachelor's degree in 2016 was just under 9 percent, the lowest of all the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

There may not be much incentive to obtain a tertiary degree - unemployment rates are highest among university-educated Indonesians. The research output of Indonesian universities is growing rapidly, but it's still low compared with that of other emerging economies.

On the plus side, mean years of schooling among the population above the age of 25 have doubled since the 1980s to eight years in 2016. The pupil-to-teacher ratio has dropped from 20 to 1 to 16 to 1 in elementary education between 2004 and 2017, even though this ratio has remained flat if not

decreased at higher levels of schooling (as per data from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics - UIS).

2. Method and Instrument

Through the research, the author picked two methods of data collection: field observation and analysis of available data. The first phase consists of observation right in the field, interviews with school staff, as the purpose of the paper to define the current obstacles in primary education, core reasons for those issues, and exact solutions for those problems.

As the Covid-19 pandemic is still challenging face-to-face communication, but the author tried to watch out for it with naked eyes, hence, visited possible schools in the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent city. Administrators from each participating school informed teachers, students, and parents about the study, including the benefits and potential risks to the children. All participants were informed of their right to leave the study at any time. Data were securely stored and maintained to protect children's anonymity. The four key aims of the research were to:

- assess learning levels (both in terms of content knowledge and performance by cognitive domain) among children at the end of primary school
- understand background factors that may influence learning levels
- provide a starting point to demonstrate the use of national assessments (and their analysis) to systematically track effective learning and quality improvement
- provide recommendations for policymaking to improve the quality of education.

3. Analysis and discussion

Before the colonial reforms of the Dutch in the early nineteenth century, education in Indonesia was either informal or religious-based. A tradition of Islamic schooling was focused largely on the island of Java. Students, known as santri, were given religious instruction by clerics, known as kiai. With no central coordination, teaching approaches varied between institutions, relying heavily on the personality and authority of the kiai.

Generally, the approach was 'classic', involving didactic instruction and rote learning. The curriculum followed Islamic traditions and covered the Qur'an (theology), syariah (law), ibadah (religious practice), and Arabic language. Religious boarding houses, or pesantren, and Islamic schools known as madrasah still exist throughout Indonesia today, although they were modernized in the 1970s. A small number of regular schools were also established by the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC) in the early 1600s in Batavia (Jakarta) and Ambon (Nasution, 2008).

In the nineteenth century, the number of schools grew. Although established by Dutch Protestant and Catholic missionaries, they were generally aligned to the Dutch colonial administration. Some Indonesian Chinese communities also ran their schools in this period.

At this time the numbers were still too few to constitute an 'education system'. Stemming from the Dutch 'Ethical Policy' (Ethische Politiek), in 1901 the colonial government began to introduce a centralized schooling system, based on the European model.

Primary schools, middle schools, and colleges were established. Access to these schools was limited both geographically and according to 'race' and social status. The Europeesche Lagere Scholen provided schooling for European children, and the Hollandsch Chineesche Scholen for Chinese. Indigenous Indonesians from the aristocracy were schooled in the Hollandsch Inlandsche Scholen and commoners attended Standaardschool.

Most schools were private and run by missionaries, though subsidized by the government. In 1906 a new policy (Staatsblad, 1906, no. 241 and 242, cited in Aritanong, 2000: 38) promoted the establishment of village schools known as sekolah raakjat, mainly in Java.

Under this policy, the village was responsible for constructing and furnishing the school building, while the government-funded teacher salaries. In this way, from the beginning of a formal education system in Indonesia, a policy of community participation was adopted. However, the approach was criticized as unsustainable due to the poverty of villages, and inequitable, entrenching ethnic divisions and a traditional class system.

The curriculum, funding, and structure of schooling were differentiated between these various types of schools, with village schools aiming to provide only the basics of literacy and numeracy. In a three-year program, while, at the other end of the scale, the Hollandsch Inlandsche Scholen provided seven years of basic education in a full range of subjects. Instruction in the village schools was generally in Javanese, and the higher standard schools in Dutch (Shaturaev 2014).

The first, Raden Ajeng Kartini, was a Javanese princess who founded a small school for village girls in 1903. Kartini is honored each year as a pioneer of the women's movement in Indonesia.

The second, Ahmad Dahlan, 1912 founded the Islamic reformist Muhammadiyah organization, which now runs over 7300 schools and 168 universities.

The third, Ki Hajar Dewantara, founded the Taman Siswa school movement in 1922. Each of these movements represented a reaction against the Eurocentric and colonial flavor of the Dutch schools and arose due to the limited access available for indigenous Indonesians to attend the Dutch schools. In this way, they were aligned with the nationalist movement.

Notwithstanding this, the form, pedagogical approach, and system of education which survive to this day in Indonesia very much reflect European traditions. While the curriculum has adopted nationalist content in subjects such as language, social studies, civics, and religion, most schools in Indonesia still look and operate much like Western schools from the early to mid-twentieth century.

By 1995 the system was dismantled and all teachers were trained in state Teacher Training Institutes (Institut Ilmu Keguruan dan Pendidikan or IKIP), which have now been upgraded to become universities. Levels of basic literacy increased dramatically in this period. Gross enrolment in primary schools increased from 62 percent in 1973 to near-universal enrolment in the mid-1980s.

In 1984 the policy of six-year compulsory universal education was reaffirmed, to ensure that all students attended elementary school. This was followed in 1994 by a policy of nine years' compulsory education, covering the six years of primary schooling and three years of junior secondary school. The number of higher education institutions increased from ten in 1950 to 317 in 1974. At the same time, the role of higher education was redefined in the national and regional

development context; universities and higher education institutes were tasked to produce skilled workers and to respond to the labor market. This expansion was impressive, but there was a downside.

The rapid growth resulted in serious problems of quality at all levels of education, and the highly centralized system led to inefficiencies and problems of curriculum relevance locally. Teachers were underpaid and underqualified. The system operated based on control and compliance. Under the New Order government, schools became tools of the state; principals and teachers began to see their role as instilling national discipline rather than opening the minds of the young, and communities lost control of their schools.

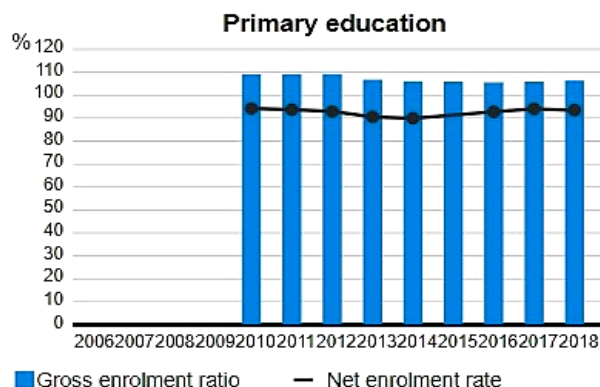
Parents and communities began to see the management and governance of schooling as something which did not concern them. And when one is no longer concerned about schooling, one ceases to notice if the quality is poor, if the curriculum is irrelevant or if the buildings are collapsing. Over the decade since the reform period commenced, a raft of new policies has reshaped the regulatory framework for education:

- MM Laws on regional autonomy (1999, 2004).
- MM Regulation on school committees and district school boards (2002).
- MM The National Education System Act (2003).
- MM National Education Standards, which include standards for curriculum process and outcomes, management, teacher qualifications, and infrastructure (2005, 2006, 2007).
- MM School-based curriculum regulation (2006), based on a proposed national 'competency-based curriculum' (2004) which was piloted but never adopted in its entirety.
- MM Law on teachers and university lecturers (2005), which sets standards for teachers and academics.
- MM Minimum Service Standards, which include standards for district-level management and school level delivery of education (2010)

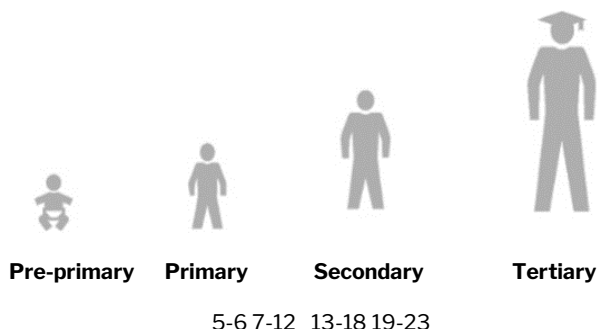
Taken together, the various reform policies give greater autonomy to districts to manage education systems within a national policy framework, increase the autonomy of universities, and give far greater autonomy to schools to develop 'school-based curricula' within the context of 'school-based management'.

Communities are given greater authority in the governance of education through district education boards and school committees. Besides, the reforms mandate improved conditions and increased qualifications for teachers along with an active learning approach and a competency-based curriculum framework for schools at all levels in the system. Implementation of these policies is a work-in-progress as described in the final section of this chapter.

A typical rural elementary school before the introduction of BOS had an annual budget of less than Rp2 million (US\$200), enough to buy a few stationery items. Textbooks and other requirements were supplied centrally. Since 2005 the same school has had a budget of over Rp25 million (US\$2500) and, since 2009, Rp40 million (US\$4000). Most teachers are still provided by the district. The grants were further increased in 2012. Parent and community contributions along with funding from other sources such as the district government can further increase this amount.



The BOS policy, however, has caused some confusion. When it was first introduced some district heads were elected based on 'free schooling policies, promising to do away with fees previously levied by many state schools. In many areas, this resulted in a decline in community participation in local schools. Moreover, the BOS funds were insufficient to enable schools to meet the newly mandated minimum service standards. Consequently, some provinces and districts have begun to top up the BOS funds with local per-capita grants.



More substantial efforts will be required to overcome structural weaknesses in Indonesia's system and bring it up to the standards of other fast-developing countries in the dynamic ASEAN region. Outbound student flows from Indonesia are growing, but they are still relatively modest. Despite being the world's fourth-largest country in terms of population, Indonesia was only the 22-largest sender of international students worldwide in 2017, making up less than 1 percent of the more than 5 million students studying abroad that year.

According to UIS data, the number of Indonesian degree-seeking students enrolled overseas has grown by nearly 62 percent since 1998, reaching a high of 47,317 in 2016. However, Indonesian growth rates are dwarfed by those of smaller regional neighbors like Vietnam, where outbound student numbers mushroomed by nearly 960 percent between 1998 and 2017. Indonesia's outbound mobility ratio is small—only a tiny fraction of the country's students are currently heading

Pre-primary	9,658,094
Primary	27,739,788
Secondary	28,008,819
Tertiary	22,134,366

overseas.

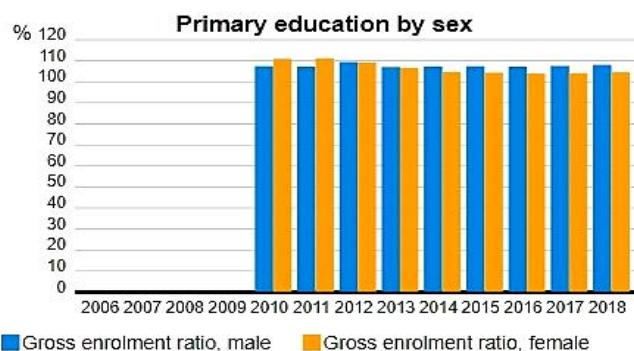
Outbound mobility is also bound to be boosted by growing intraregional initiatives and scholarship programs designed to facilitate academic exchange and labor mobility, such as the ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework (AQR) or the ASEAN International Mobility for Students (AIMS) program. AIMS supports study abroad for one semester at participating institutions within the ASEAN. While the program is still small, with fewer than 1,000 students participating in 2016, numbers have increased steadily since its launch in 2010. Meanwhile, funding for the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education, a governmental scholarship program for graduate students studying both domestically and abroad, has more than doubled between 2016 and 2017, from USD 105 million to USD\$225 million.

Given the high costs of studying abroad, such scholarship funding, if sustained, will play a vital role in boosting mobility. Nearly half of Indonesian students surveyed in 2017 indicated that they would require financial assistance to study abroad.

- Compulsory education lasts 9 years from age 7 to age 15

- For primary to post-secondary education, the academic year begins in July and ends in June

Schooling in Indonesia is administered and delivered through two parallel systems: the National Ministry for Education administers regular state and private schools; the



School-age population by education level

Ministry for Religious Affairs administers state and private Islamic schools, known as madrasah. The term 'regular schools' as used herein refers to the term 'secular schools', which is sometimes used, as these schools, administered under the Ministry for National Education, include private schools run by religious foundations. All schools in Indonesia, state and private, provide religious instruction within the national curriculum framework.

Approximately 20 per cent of Indonesian children are educated in the Islamic system. To the casual observer there is little to differentiate state and private schools or regular and Islamic schools in Indonesia. Notwithstanding policies aimed at decentralizing curriculum, schools and madrasah teach a standardized national curriculum, and all students are assessed in the same standardized national examination system. The government, through both ministries, funds the majority of teachers in all schools and madrasah, state and private – although this varies considerably with many private madrasah underserved.

The formal schooling system in Indonesia is structured in three levels, spanning 12 years. In addition, early childhood centres and kindergartens provide pre-schooling. Although outside the formal system, education for many, particularly in the better served urban communities, commences at four years of age with kindergarten, known as taman kanak-kanak or TK (RA or BA in the Islamic system), or earlier still with playgroup. Over 99 percent of Indonesia's 49,000 kindergartens are private.

Subject	Number of weekly periods in each grade					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Religious education				3	3	3
Civics				2	2	2
Bahasa Indonesia				5	5	5
Mathematics				5	5	5
Natural sciences				4	4	4
Social sciences				3	3	3
Arts, culture and skills				4	4	4
Physical education, sports and health				4	4	4
Local content				2	2	2
Total weekly periods	26	27	28	32	32	32
Personal development (two periods in each grade, grades 4-6)						

The government has since 2011 begun to prioritize early childhood education with the establishment of a directorate within the National Ministry for Education responsible for what has become known as Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini or PAUD (Early Childhood Education) delivered by community-based playgroups, kindergartens, and integrated health-education service centres known as posyandu. In 2003 the gross enrolment rates for five–six year olds in kindergarten were 45 percent in urban and 24 per cent in rural areas. While gender disparities are negligible, the differences in access for children in rural and urban areas are significant.

Although the expansion of access to all of these programs has been significant during the last decade, participation remains relatively low at approximately 50

percent (gross) overall. Only around 15 percent of early childhood teachers have the required four-year qualification, and the range and quality of delivery vary (Education Sector Analytical and Capacity Development Partnership, 2011). Students progress through the formal education system based on annual assessments.

National examinations are held at the end of primary school (Sekolah dasar or SD; madrasah ibtdaiyah or MI), junior-secondary school (sekolah menengah pertama or SMP; madrasah tsanawiyah or MTs), and senior-secondary school (sekolah menengah atas or SMA; madrasah aliyah or MA) respectively. The primary curriculum is structured along standard lines, divided into subjects: Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia), mathematics, science, social science, arts, physical education, and religion. Also, schools teach 'local content' subjects; frequently this includes the English language although it may also encompass local languages and cultures. The secondary school curriculum becomes progressively more specialized, with science divided into the traditional fields of chemistry, physics, and biology, for example.

Country	Government Spending on Education as a % of GDP				GDP Per capita (US\$)
	2000	2005	2010	2013	
Singapore	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	64,582
Japan	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	39,290
Rep. of Korea	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.6	31,363
China		2.8	3.6	3.9	9,771
Vietnam			5.1	5.7	2,567
Thailand	5.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	7,274
Malaysia	6.0		5.0	5.5	11,373
Indonesia		2.9	2.8	3.4	3,894
Philippines	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2,730
Mongolia	5.6		4.6	4.9	4,122
PNG	3.3	2.4		4.8	3,103
Lao PDR	1.5	2.4	1.7	3.2	2,542
Timor-Leste			2.4	1.4	2,036
Myanmar			0.7	2.0	1,326
Cambodia	1.7		1.5	2.1	1,510

Madrasah at all levels also teaches traditional Islamic subjects. While the curriculum reforms of the last decade suggest that schools should now be preparing and teaching a school-based curriculum, using a competency-based framework and active learning pedagogies, the reality is quite different. The high-stakes examination system means that students, teachers, schools, and districts are all judged on the outcomes of nationally mandated annual tests. As a result, teachers 'teach to the test' and efforts to implement more progressive approaches to curriculum and pedagogy have met with limited success.

Moreover, the examination system has in recent years come under criticism due to problems of quality in the examination papers and allegations of widespread cheating and corruption in the administration. Over 90 percent of regular primary schools and around 70 percent of secondary school schools are state-owned (Ministry of National Education, 2006). In the Islamic system, the pattern is reversed: 90 percent of madrasah are private (Ministry of Religious Affairs, 2006).

Private schools in Indonesia fall into two categories: (a) private fee-paying schools generally regarded as high standard; and (b) private madrasah and regular schools serving poor communities, generally regarded as low standard. In all but a few cases, private schools and madrasah are run by religious foundations, the majority Catholic, Protestant, or Islamic.

In some areas such as the predominately Catholic island of Flores in Eastern Indonesia, private schools outnumber state schools. While state-run madrasah is generally better resourced and is regarded as a higher standard than private, the reverse is true for most private fee-paying Catholic and Protestant schools which traditionally serve the elite and are better resourced than regular state schools.

Over the last 15 years, a small but influential group of bilingual schools has grown, teaching an integrated national and international curriculum to fee-paying students. Previously known as 'national plus schools' and operating to some extent outside the regulations, these schools have now been absorbed

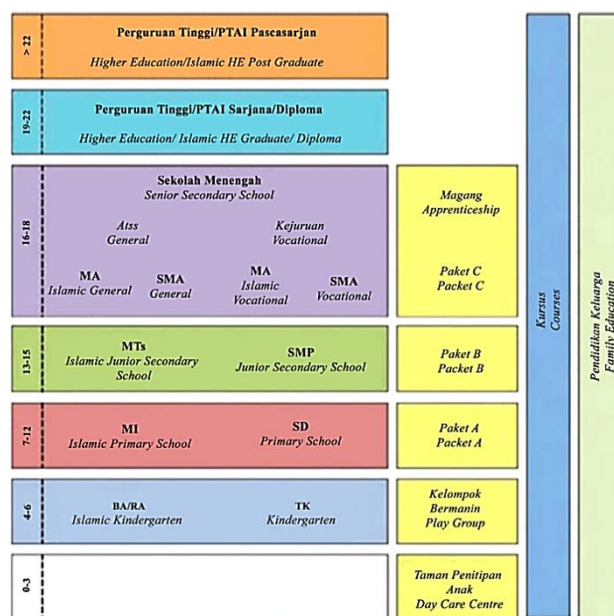
into the national system. In 2005 the Ministry of Education established a National Education Standards Board, which set standards for national and international standard schools. Subsequent regulations require every district to establish at least one state school at each level designated as 'international standard' as defined by the government (Peraturan Pemerintah 19, 2005).

Primary education										
Gross intake ratio into the first grade of primary (%)										
Total	113.4	114.7	104.8	105.4	107.5	109.1	104.6	104	102.5	...
Female	115.2	117.4	107	107	110.2	111.1	103	102.2	100.5	...
Male	111.8	112.2	102.8	103.9	105.1	107.1	106.1	105.7	104.4	...
Survival to the last grade of primary (%)										
Total	...	88.98	81.8	81.94	...	...	97.58	98.23	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.96	99.23	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.33	97.32	...	...
Gross intake ratio into the last grade of primary (%)										
Total	100.6	...	103.1	101.1	103.5	...	...	100.8	102.3	...
Female	...	...	104.6	102.7	100.5	...	...	100.2	101.6	...
Male	...	...	101.7	99.7	106.2	...	...	101.4	103	...
Number of pupils per teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pupil/teacher ratio	19	19	18.6	16.1	16.6	...	14	16.1	17	...

The policy, however, has been heavily criticized due to its elitist implications, questions about quality and the reality of so-called 'international standards', and allegations of corruption in implementation. Higher over the same period (Table 1).

Conclusion

Education has and will continue to play a significant role in development. First, it increases an individual's internal potential, self-respect, and self-esteem. Second, it makes an individual a better prospect for employment. Third and most importantly, an educated individual gives more back to society. Unfortunately, the results of education and training are less directly connected to revenue for immediate business growth, which is why the government tends to cut educational budgets.



By the end of primary school, students in Indonesia were able to identify or recall simple and more obvious information and complete set-out uncomplicated tasks. However, students struggled to identify, interpret and evaluate more complicated information, solve complex mathematical problems and respond to questions that required reasoning and application. Girls performed better than boys in reading comprehension but similarly in mathematics and science. Children in urban areas performed better than those in rural areas in mathematics and science but not in reading comprehension. Children who had access to books and were immersed in a culture of reading and learning at home performed better on every test compared with children lacking access to reading aids.

Having the physical infrastructure at home to enable study (e.g., a desk) also enhanced learning. Better test scores were achieved by those students whose families had provided

them with early learning and literacy experiences, for example, by reading books, telling stories, and singing lullabies to them.

Children who felt supported by their family, and who were either rewarded or reprimanded for their school performance, also achieved higher scores.

Children who had attended a preschool before starting primary school performed better than those who had not.

Furthermore, those children who were educated in the same language as spoken at home performed much better than children whose school and home languages differed.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF DRAMA ACTIVITIES FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING CLASSROOMS

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communicative approach, educational drama, role-playing, simulation, script, pantomime, improvisation.

ABSTRACT

The article concentrates on educational drama method as an effective approach in foreign language teaching classroom. Certain elements of drama in the classroom have been mentioned with sample activities.

Introduction

Learning English as a foreign language in Uzbekistan has become a priority for everyone today. Since the establishment of a Presidential decree-1875 in 2012 pupils have started to learn the language from the 1-grade. A new Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach has been implemented to the State Educational Standard (SES) curricular.

CLT method has been proven to be more effective than traditional Grammar Translation Method (GTM) by many methodologists and scholars of the field and almost all developed countries use this method in their educational curricular. CLT method is designed to develop learners' all four language skills (listening, reading, writing, and speaking) which will allow them to use the language fluently even outside the classroom. CLT method has four components which should be sharpened all together to reach its goal. In this article we will introduce educational drama method as an effective method in developing all 4 skills of learners.

Methods

Before giving information about educational drama, we should define the lexical meaning of the word "drama". According to Merriam Webster dictionary drama is a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance:

Play

From a pedagogical point of view, drama ensures that the process of language teaching is interesting and memorable. Teachers inspire students to their emotional and physical activity by engaging them in drama classes. Drama develops self-confidence, creativity and imagination in students and ensures that information is stored in memory for a long time. Gestures and facial expressions, which are kinetic features of interpersonal communication, are also developed through drama images.

According to the methodological principles, the drama technique is based on a communicative approach. As Larsen Freeman points out, the main goal of such an approach is not to improve linguistic accuracy, but to encourage students to speak fluently in the language being studied.

In this approach, students are involved in pair or group sessions, through which they interact with each other and develop mutual understanding skills, they also increase self-confidence when sharing roles. Through role-playing, students are given the opportunity to express their feelings, and grammatical errors are ignored in the process, as the main focus is on fluent use of language.

The teacher can correct mistakes at the end of the performance so as not to confuse the student during the performance.

Educational drama is a method which has its roots in education in Great Britain. Harriett Finlay-Johnson with the book "The Dramatic Method of Teaching" (1911) and Henry Caldwell Cook (1917) first introduced educational drama to the public.

The former used dramatic games in order to help students to learn basic subjects (i.e. reading, writing, counting) and to help the personal growth of the child inside the classroom (i.e. taking decisions, organizing games with other children). The latter introduced the active method for the study of dramatic literature: improvisation and acting in the classroom was not only thought to help children to remember works, but also to be beneficial to the social and emotional development of the child.

Later at the beginning of 1950s drama became famous with the influence of Dorothy Heathcote. Her interest in the art of drama led her to bring drama into the field of education. Heathcote's famous roles have led to much research in this area. She encouraged teachers to use drama in lessons. From the beginning, research in the field has been about the effectiveness of drama in education. Later, drama and education were synchronized. Eventually drama entered the language system.

In the early 1973s, Hymes said, drama was "recognized as a valuable and reliable means of language acquisition." Teachers such as Via (1976), Maley and Duff (1982), and Smith (1984) have also published books based on their experiences. In their books, they made recommendations about drama performances and rehearsals.

Since then, the number of those who have continued in this field has increased. Among them is Wessel's book Drama, which includes drama lessons used in language teaching. From 1999 to date, several books have been written on drama techniques and language learning. Byrne and Fleming devoted themselves to describing how teachers can develop students' understanding of language through drama. While Kao and O'Neill (1998) explained role-playing in the classroom, Brauer emphasized the connection between language and drama. So there are a number of books for teachers that provide dramatic lessons that can be used in the classroom.

Following forms of educational drama are widely implemented in the foreign language teaching classrooms:

1. pantomime
2. role play
3. simulation
4. improvisation

5. script

Pantomime is one of the most effective ways to strengthen memory through the medium of visual connection and by recalling language unity, Rose says. In support of this idea, let us take the example of the method taught by an American expert at the Andijan Development Center in English. An English teacher named Mark Pedrin used many types of drama in his English lessons, including pantomime. It was mainly aimed at checking the level of memorization of lexical units memorized by language learners, as well as increasing the duration of memorization of these words through play. This kind of play-style training has served as both a fun and effective type of training for language learners of all ages. In a pantomime-type play activity, the class is divided into two groups, and participants from the groups are expected to explain the words on the cards prepared by the teacher to the group members within a specified time by gesturing. The more words a participant can explain in a given period of time, the more points the group will receive. Thus, the next group will continue to play. The team with the most points wins. As mentioned, pantomime-style games are not only fun, but also motivate students to memorize words better. Students become creative thinkers and they start thinking fast. Most importantly, words are stored in memory for a long time because they are expressed in actions. There are many other pantomime-style activities, and the teacher can come up with more ideas based on his or her creativity.

According to Livingston, role-playing is “a classroom activity that allows the student to practice language, role-playing, and roles that may be needed outside the classroom.” According to Blatner, role-plays increase students’ interest and relevance by considering problem-solving options and coming to a conclusion.

Role-playing not only develops students’ language communication, but also prepares them for use in other cultural and social contexts. According to Byron, role-playing is the performance of imaginary people by students. That is, the student is expected to perform during the performance by imagining the person in the image he or she is performing and the situation he or she is in.

Role play should be done through clear, planned, and targeted instructions from the teacher throughout the lesson. Typically, an image and process expected to be performed by the teacher for role-playing is given to the students in the form of a card, and the student must perform the role according to the instructions on the card. Below is an example given by Byron.

A	B
1) Invite B to go out with you	1) Decline
2) Suggest another possibility	2) Accept
3) Confirm arrangements	3) Agree

In this example, A and B have to perform a dialogue on the given roles. Student A should invite B to walk around the street with him. B must reject A’s offer. Then A makes another offer and this time B accepts the offer. A approves the agreement and B agrees. This is an example of role-playing in the form of dialogue. The role play can also be organized by the teacher in collaboration with 4-5 or more students. The key is to give clear and accurate instructions to students.

The word simulation is defined in Savodhon electronic dictionary as follows:

1. To deceive oneself; deception; ♦ Memory loss simulation.
2. Artificial creation of a real event or situation (usually for the purpose of study).

♦ Flight simulation.

From the descriptions given to the simulation, it is clear that in this type of drama, students are expected to act out the role they are given in a certain situation or how they behave. Sometimes role play and simulation are confused or interpreted differently by different scholars. Livingston distinguishes them as follows: “The role of simulation is not so close to real life as it is to performance.

For example, it could cause a shipwreck in the desert. The main thing is that students express their personality, experience and opinion on the given task.” In the simulation, the student is given a problem situation and he has to demonstrate ways out of this situation using the learned language units.

Dugil defines improvisation as “the ability to improvise is a key product of language use”. This type of drama is absolutely based on the creativity of the students because no one knows what will happen. The language used during improvisation can be analyzed at the end of the performance and discussed with ideas and recommendations.

According to Trivedi, improvisation not only allows students to develop their linguistic communication skills, but also their self-confidence. Since improvisation does not depend on rehearsal and script, students can perform the performance on their own. They can create their own personal character in any way they want and speak as they wish.

The main advantage of improvisation, therefore, is that the freedom given to students during performance is not restricted.

The script is mainly used for performance by the theater team. However, it is used for a number of purposes before the script is played. At first it is read at home in a group or in partnership. It is then analyzed and discussed. After working specifically on one or two specific pieces, students can focus on an entire performance.

They then need to memorize the script and understand it according to the director’s instructions. Eventually, the script turned into a dramatic performance. Students improve their ability to work in a group through this type of drama.

And most importantly, the script should be chosen based on the age characteristics of the students, their level of knowledge, acting skills and interests. Choosing long scripts is not recommended because students are not real actors or actresses.

Drama activities enable students to develop their all 4 language skills. Performers develop their speaking skills, observers develop listening skills, in the preparation time they all practice writing and reading skills.

Results and analyses

We conducted a survey among secondary school pupils of 3 regions of Uzbekistan: Andijan, Namangan and Fergana to analyse the attitude of learners toward drama activities. 155 pupils participated in the survey among 5-9 grades. The results showed that 83% of those who participated responded positively for acting out on the stage. 11% of the pupils admitted that they are shy to perform in front of their classmates. The other 6% replied being neutral.

When we gave a lesson implementing drama activities the whole class was involved and they had fun acting roles. At the end they left their comments in a written form. We generalized the comments and came to conclusion that drama activities motivate learners to be active, they get involved in the task all together working in collaboration, they pick up the new words more easily and most importantly develop their fluency and self-confidence while speaking to the public.

We will introduce you several tasks for simulation base activities:

Speaking Activity 1.

In the restaurant

Level: pre-intermediate

Number of pupils: 3

Needed materials: cards with instructions.

Students are given different instructions written in the cards. Students should follow them and act.

Card 1

You are a customer 1 at Green Leaf restaurant. You go there with your friend. You order meals drinks and sweets. You have wonderful time there. Then you see the bill and realize that you don’t have enough money to pay. Tell your case to your friend and solve the problem

Card 2

You are customer 2 at Green Leaf restaurant. You go there with your friend customer1. You have lunch together. You receive the bill. Suddenly your friend says that he/she doesn’t

have enough money to pay. You don't have extra cash with you. How do you handle the problem?

Card 3

You are a waitress at the Green Leaf restaurant. You receive orders and bring bills to the customers. Serve customer 1 and customer 2 today.

Sample activity for learning speaking with a ready script:

Dialogue: Shopping list

Mum: Hello?

Amy: Hi, Mum. It's Amy. Dad and I are here at the supermarket. We've got your list, and we're doing the shopping, but we've got some questions.

Mum: No problem, Amy. What do you want to know?

Amy: We've got the crisps and biscuits for my school snacks, but Dad and I don't know what type of oil to buy.

Mum: Get olive oil. I always cook with olive oil because it's the healthiest type of oil.

Amy: Right, olive oil. Now, should we get orange juice or fizzy drinks?

Mum: Get both. We'll have orange juice for breakfast and fizzy drinks with dinner tonight.

Amy: Speaking of dinner ... you're making beef with baked beans, right?

Mum: Yes, that's right. Beef with baked beans is your dad's favorite meal. It will be ready in half an hour, so please hurry. And don't forget the carrots. I want carrots for the salad. In fact, get about half a kilo of carrots.

Amy: Right, carrots and peppers are on the list and Dad's getting them right now. What about dessert? What's for dessert?

Mum: Would you like fruit salad or watermelon?

Amy: Watermelon is a great idea! Uh, Mum, I love watermelon but I don't know how to choose a good one.

Mum: Ask your dad to show you. He knows how to choose a perfect watermelon.

Amy: Dad, can you help me choose a watermelon? Mum, we're getting the watermelon. We'll just pay and come right home.

Mum: Get some popcorn, too, so we can have popcorn and watch a film on TV after dinner.

Amy: OK. See you soon.

Mum: Bye!

Dialogue: AT A CLOTHES SHOP

SA – shop-assistant, C – customer

SA: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

C: Good afternoon. Yes, please. I'm looking for an elegant dress for a party.

SA: What colour would you like?

C: I don't know. What colours have you got?

SA: We have got all colours. What do you think of blue? I think it matches your eyes and your blonde hair!

C: OK. Have you got it medium size?

SA: Yes, here you are.

C: Can I try it on?

SA: Of course.

The changing room is there. Does it fit?

C: Well, it is a little small. Have you got a bigger one?

SA: Only in red. Would you like to try it on?

C: Yes, thank you. ... It fits perfectly.

SA: Yes, and it suits you well.

C: How much is it?

SA: It's 55 Euros.

C: I take it. Can I pay by card or in cash only?

SA: You can pay in cash and by card, too.

C: Here is my card.

SA: Thank you, Please sign here. Good bye. Thanks for shopping here.

C: Thank you, good bye.

Using script students learn language patterns and while acting the dialogue out they remember them and later in their daily life will be able to use them in their speech.

Conclusion.

Considering views of methodologists and our own investigation results we may conclude that using drama activities in English language classrooms will bring positive outcomes, which are building a collaboration work among students, creating live English atmosphere, involving students in real communication and getting enjoyment from what they do in the classroom.

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O'ZBEKCHA-INGLIZCHA-RUSCHA LINGVISTIK ATAMALARNING ELEKTRON LUG'ATIDA TERMINLARNI TAVSIFLASHNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK ASOSLARI: SO'ZLIK VA EKVIVALENT MUAMMOSI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: 10-Noyabr, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: 15-Mart, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 16 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001130	Istiqlol yillarida turli sohalarga oid bir/ko'p tilli lug'atlar yaratish borasida salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirildi, lug'atlarning elektron varinti, onlayn izohli va tarjima lug'atlar ishlab chiqildi, terminologik leksikografiya jadal rivojlandi. O'zbek tilining zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari vositalarida ishlov berilishiga erishish, buning uchun turli elektron mahsulotlar: elektron lug'at, elektron tarjimon, elektron platforma, til korpusi, tezaurus hamda ularning lingvistik ta'minotini yaratish singari masalalarni zamonaviy ilmiy tamoyillar asosida tadqiq etish ijtimoiy ehtiyoji ishning dolzarbligi hamda muhimligini dalillaydi. Ushbu maqola ham aynan shu mavzuga qaratilgan bo'lib zamonaviy terminografiya oldida turgan dolzarb masalalar muhokamasiga qaratilgan
KALIT SO'ZLAR Jahon terminografiyasi, terminologiya, lingvistik terminlar, elektron lug'at, elektron tarjimon	

Kirish

Jahon terminografiyasi hamda leksikografiyasida lingvistik atamalar, bir tilli va ko'p tilli lug'atlarni tuzishning nazariy asoslarini tadqiq etish, terminologik lug'atlar tuzish samarali davom etmoqda. XXI asrda sohaviy terminografiya ham jadal rivojlandi: turli sohaga oid bir tilli, ko'p tilli terminologik lug'atlar nashr etildi. Elektron lug'at tuzish tajribasining kengayishi turli sohaga oid terminlarning sayt/mobil ilova ko'rinishidagi elektron lug'atlarning ishlab chiqilishini tezlashtirdi.

Shunonchi, tezaurus, elektron lug'atlardan foydalanish imkoniyati kengayib, elektron terminologik lug'atlar yaratishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari yaratildi, amaliyotda qo'llana boshlandi, sohasiga ko'ra farq qiluvchi ko'plab turlari paydo bo'ldi. Bu yangilanishlar axborot texnologiyalarini tilshunoslikka tatbiq etish bilan bog'liq istiqbolli ilmiy yo'nalishlar paydo bo'lishiga yo'l ochdi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida XXI asrga kelib, kompyuter leksikografiyasi muammolarini ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan o'rganish harakati kuchaydi. Jadal rivojlanayotgan kompyuter lingvistikasida mashina tarjimasi, tezaurus, onlayn lug'at tuzish masalalari dolzarb muammoga aylandi. Shuning barobarida, tilshunoslik terminlari lug'atlarining turli nashrlari amalga oshirildi. Tilshunoslikda, xususan, kompyuter lingvistikasida turli sohaga oid lug'atlarning elektron varianti, bir/ko'p tilli terminlarning elektron platformasini yaratish, mazkur lug'atlarning lingvistik baza yaratish yechimini kutayotgan muhim masalalardan biri bo'lib turibdi.

O'zbek tilshunosligi turli tipdagi terminologik lug'atlar yaratish bo'yicha katta tajribaga ega. Soha terminlarini izohlashning leksikografik masalalari [1;25], ma'lum sohaga oid terminning lug'atda berilishi masalasi, lingvistik atamalarni tavsiflashning terminografik muammolari [2;47] tahliliga

bag'ishlangan maqolalarda qator masalalar o'z yechimini topgan. Shunga qaramay, o'zbek leksikografiyasida ko'p tilli terminlar lug'atini yaratish masalasiga bag'ishlangan monografik ish bizga ma'lum emas. Ushbu bobda o'zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha lingvistik terminlar lug'atini tuzish masalalarini tahlil qilamiz.

Ko'p tilli elektron lug'at so'zligini shakllantirish uchun an'anaviy tayanch lug'atlar, ya'ni axborot banki tanlanishi zarur. Loyihalayotgan elektron lug'atning o'zbek tilidagi so'zligi A.Hojiyev muallifligida nashr etilgan "Lingvistik terminlar lug'ati" [2;31] asosida shakllantirilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Rus tilidagi so'zlik, ya'ni o'zbek tilidagi atamalarning rus tilidagi ekvivalenti O.S.Axmanovning tilshunoslik terminlari lug'ati asosida tuzilishi mumkin. O.Axmanovning tilshunoslik terminlari lug'atini aniq, to'liq talqinli izohga ega lingvistik atamalarning namunali lug'ati deyish mumkin.

Unda tilshunoslikning barcha sohalar – fonetika, fonologiya, so'z yasalihi, morfemika, morfologiya, sintaksis, uslubiyaatga oid 7 mingga yaqin atamalar berilgan. Lug'at maqolasida bosh so'z (tavsiflanayotgan birlik)ning ingliz tiliga, zarur hollarda fransuz, nemis va ispan tillariga tarjimasi mavjud. Lug'at maqolasida atamaning ta'rif(lar)i, ulardan foydalanishning odatiy kontekstlari va illyustrativ misollar mavjud. Lug'at oxirida atamalarning ingliz tiliga tarjimasi indeksi berilgan.

Loyihalayotgan elektron lug'atning ingliz tilidagi so'zligi(o'zbek tilidagi atamaning ingliz tilidagi ekvivalenti)ni shu ko'rsatkichdan foydalangan holda shakllantirish mumkin. Shunday qilib, elektron baza ma'lumotlarining manbalari shakllantirilishi, zarur hollarda bu manbalar ro'yxati davom ettirilishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Zamonaviy lingvistik adabiyotlarda uchraydigan tilshunoslik va semiotikaning asosiy terminologiyasi "Tilshunoslik va semiotika inglizcha-ruscha lug'ati" da (1996-2001) aks ettirilgan. Bu manbaning lug'at maqolasida grammatik ma'lumot, rus tiliga tarjima ekvivalenti, sharh va illyustrativ misollar bilan bir qatorda, atama muallifi, atama doirasi haqida ma'lumot, shuningdek, (kvazi)sinonim, (kvaz)antonim, giponim va/yoki giperonimlarga havola mavjud.

Demak, lug'at muayyan terminologik sohada atamalarning tizimli munosabatini o'rnatish imkonini beradi. Ruscha-inglizcha va inglizcha tematik ko'rsatkichning mavjudligi inglizcha atamaning ruscha ekvivalenti bo'yicha, shuningdek, ularning tarkibiy qismlari bo'yicha murakkab atamalarni topishga yordam beradi. Shu xususiyati bilan bu manbadan ham rus tilidagi asosiy birliklar, ularning izohini to'ldirishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tavsiflangan tillar soniga ko'ra, bir tilli va tarjima lug'atlari ajratiladi. Ko'p tilli leksikografiyaning asosiy maqsadi bir tilga oid lisoniy birlikni boshqa til yordamida tavsiflashdan iborat. Ko'p tilli leksikografiya turli tillarning birliklari o'rtasida ekvivalent munosabatni o'rnatishga mo'ljallangan.

V.Dubichinskiy o'rinli ta'kidlaganidek, falsafiy nuqtai nazardan, har qanday ob'ektning ekvivalentligi ularning har qanday jihatdan tengligini anglatadi. Biroq doim ham ob'ektlarning to'liq tengligiga erishib bo'lmaydi. Bu ekvivalentlikning dialektik nisbiyligini ta'kidlaydi: umuman olganda, voqelikning har bir ob'ekti noyob, individual [3;24].

Har qanday ekvivalentning nisbiy bo'lishi aksioma. Tadqiqotchi yoki lug'at tuzuvchining vazifasi har bir ekvivalentning (iloji boricha ko'proq) xususiyatlarni topishi/ochishi, birlikning ma'lum bir vaziyatda (tarjima, til o'rganish) muloqotni murakkablashtirishini nazarda tutishdan iborat.

V.Dubichinskiy lingvodidaktik nuqtai nazardan tarjima lug'atlarining ikki turini ajratib ko'rsatadi: lug'at bir til birligini boshqa tillar yordamida tavsiflash uchun yaratilgan bo'lsa, monofunksional; agar tadqiq ob'ekti barcha tillarning birliklari bo'lsa, ikki, uch va ko'p funksiyali bo'ladi.

Masalan, inglizcha-ruscha lug'at rus tilida so'zlashuvchi o'quvchilar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganishga yo'naltirilgan holda tuzilishi mumkin: tarjima ekvivalentlari, pometa, izoh, tavsiflar shu maqsadga qaratiladi.

Lug'at rusiyabon o'quvchilarga mo'ljallansa, lug'at so'zligi (sarlavha birligi) rus tilida tayyorlanadi. Bunday lug'at monofunksional. Ikki/ko'p funksiyali lug'atda ingliz tili birliklarining rus tiliga va teskari tarjimoni, ikki tilda tavsif va sharh, inglizcha-ruscha va ruscha-inglizcha alifbo indekslarini topish mumkin.

Masalaga shu nuqtai nazardan qaraydigan bo'lsak, yuqoridagi talabning an'anaviy lug'atlarga qo'yilganligiga ham alohida e'tibor berish zarur. Lug'at so'zligining tili nuqtai nazaridan elektron lug'atning imkoniyati kengroq.

Elektron lug'atda nechta til mavjud bo'lsa, uning shuncha tildagi so'zligini shakllantirish imkonini mavjud: lug'atning elektron bazasiga ma'lum chegara qo'yilmagan. O'zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha atamalar elektron lug'atini tuzishda lug'at so'zligi(lingvistik atamalar ro'yxati)ni o'zbek tili birliklariga tayangan holda shakllantirish maqsadga muvofiq.

Demak, dastlab o'zbek tilida lingvistik terminlar ro'yxati shakllantiriladi. Keyingi bosqichda shu so'zlikka ekvivalent holda ingliz va rus tilidagi ekvivalentlar (ingliz va rus tilidagi so'zlik) shakllantiriladi. Bu holat lingvistik ma'lumotlar bazasida quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

TERMINOLOGIK LUG'AT SO'ZLIGI	O'ZBEKCHA ATAMA VA UNING IZOHI	INGLIZCHA ATAMA VA UNING IZOHI	RUSCHA ATAMA VA UNING IZOHI
ABBREVIATURA	ABBREVIATURA	ABBREVIATION	АББРЕВИАТУРА
ABZAS	ABZAS	PARAGRAPH	АБЗАЦ
AGGLUTINASIYA	AGGLUTINASIYA	AGGLUTINATION	АГГЛЮТИНАЦИЯ
OMONIM	OMONIM	HOMONYM	ОМОНИМ
ASOS	ASOS	STEM OF A WORD	ОСНОВА СЛОВА
ASSONANS	ASSONANS	ASSONANCE	АССОНАНС
ARTIKULYASIYA	ARTIKULYASIYA	ARTICULATION	АРТИКУЛЯЦИЯ

Boshqa tomondan qaraganda, tarjima birligini berishda tarjima qilinmaydigan birlik(lakuna)ni aniqlash talabi ham kun tartibiga chiqadi. Shundagina o'zga xalq va madaniyatni to'la o'rganish/bilish imkonini tug'iladi. Bu esa til birliklarining milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosligi, tarjimaning madaniyatlararo muloqotdagi ahamiyati katta ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Bunda tarjimon bizga nafaqat tillar va kontekst, balki madaniyatlar o'rtasida ham vositachi bo'ladi.

Ko'p tili lug'atning asosiy maqsadi madaniyatlar, tillararo muloqotni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan bo'lsa-da, bu masala, asosan, leksemalar tarjimasiga talluqli; terminografiyada esa umumlisoniylik, umummadaniylik tamoyillari yetakchilik qiladi. To'g'ri, faqat ma'lum tilshunoslikka xos bo'lgan atamalar ham uchraydi, ammo ular juda kamchilikni tashkil etadi. Lingvistik terminlarda umumiy tilshunoslikka oidlik xususiyati yetakchilik qiladi.

Lingvokulturemalar, asosan, umumiste'mol so'zlar orasida uchraydi, chegaralangan leksikada ularning miqdori nihoyatda kam. Bu holat o'zbek, ingliz, rus tilida lingvistik atamalar so'zligini shakllantirishga kengroq imkoniyat tug'diradi.[4;52] Zero, V.Dubichinskiy so'zi bilan aytganda, til

bilish boshqa xalq madaniyatini tadqiq etuvchi har qanday mutaxassis uchun zarur.

Bunda tilshunoslik, madaniyatshunoslik uchun til va madaniyat bir butun sifatida amal qiladi: tarixiy, iqtisodiy, adabiy va boshqa soha tadqiqi uchun til faqat maqsad emas, balki madaniy muhit, u yoki bu tilda so'zlashuvchi madaniyat shaxsini anglash vositasidir.

Natijalar

Ekvivalentlik masalasiga qaytamiz. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, mantiq va falsafada ma'lum bo'lgan ekvivalent munosabatlarining uch varianti – to'liq, qisman va nol ekvivalentlikdan kelib chiqadigan bo'lsak, lingvistik nuqtai nazaridan, solishtiriladigan tillardagi birliklar ekvivalentligining uch turi ajratilganligiga guvoh bo'lamiz:[5;86]

- to'liq ekvivalentlik;
- qisman ekvivalentlik;
- v) noto'g'ri ekvivalentlik (ekvivalentsizlik).

Agar qiyoslanayotgan tillar leksemalari shakli bilan semantik jihatdan to'liq mos tushsa, bunday leksik parallellar to'liq ekvivalent deb ataladi. Ekvivalentlikning ushbu ko'rinishi atamalarga ham tegishli. Buni lingvistik ma'lumotlar bazasidagi quyidagi atamalar misolida kuzatish mumkin (**Qarang: 1-jadval**).

Terminologik lug'at so'zligi	O'zbekcha atama va uning izohi	Inglizcha atama va uning izohi	Ruscha atama va uning izohi
ABBREVIATURA	ABBREVIATURA	ABBREVIATION	АББРЕВИАТУРА
	(ital. – qisqartaman) – Qisqartma so'zlar.	a shortened form of a written word or phrase used in place of the whole word or phrase	сложносокращенное слово, составленное из начальных элементов: универмаг, вуз, ООН.
ABZAS	ABZAS	PARAGRAPH	АБЗАЦ
	(nem. – surmoq, nari surmoq). 1. ayn. Xat boshi.	a part of a piece of writing that usually deals with one subject, that begins on a new line, and that is made up of one or more sentences	1) Отступ вправо в начале первой строки какой-л. части печатного или рукописного текста; красная строка. 2) Часть текста между двумя такими отступами, характеризующаяся единством и относительной законченностью содержания.
OMONIM	OMONIM	HOMONYM	ОМОНИМ
	Talaffuzi va yozilishi bir xil birdan ortiq so'zlar: bog' (turli meva, gul va b. dan iborat maydon) – bog' (bog'laydigan narsa); ot (ism) – ot (ish hayvoni) kabi.	a word that sounds the same or is spelled the same as another word but has a different meaning: "No" and "know" are homonyms."Bow" (= bend at the waist) and "bow" (= weapon) are also homonyms	звуковое совпадение различных по значению единств: ключ «родник» и ключ «инструмент», брак «изян» и брак «женимба».
ASOS	ASOS	STEM OF A WORD	ОСНОВА СЛОВА
	So'z yasash asosi	the part of a word that is left after you take off the ending: From the stem "sav-" you get "saves", "saved", "saving", and "saver".	часть словоформы, которая остается, если отнять от нее окончание и формообразующий аффикс, и с которой связывается лексическое значение этого слова: коров-а, молок-о.

O'zbek tilidagi atamada bitta ma'no keltirilgan. Ingliz tilidagi atamalar bazasi Webster onlayn lug'ati asosida shakllantirilganligi sababli, bu so'zga bir izoh keltirilgan: izoh ushbu so'zning lingvistik atama ekanligini e'tirof etdi, lingvistik bazaga shu izoh kiritildi. Masalan:

Paragraph: a part of a piece of writing that usually deals with one subject, that begins on a new line, and that is made up of one or more sentences.

Rus tilidagi izoh esa ikki qismdan iborat. Izoh tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, berilgan semantik tavsifning ikkalasi ham ushbu birlikni atama sifatida ta'riflaydi. Shu sababli ushbu ekvivalentlar qatorini to'liq ekvivalent deb atay olamiz.

Loyihalashtirilgan ko'p tilli lingvistik terminlar lug'atining rus tilidagi atamalarga "Lingvistik terminlar lug'ati"ning (A.Axmanova) onlayn varianti asos qilib olindi. Qiyoslanayotgan terminlardagi ekvivalentlik turini aniqlashda ham aynan shu lug'atlardagi ta'riflarga asoslanildi.

Qiyoslanayotgan tillarda ayni bir so'zni ifodalashi bilan o'xshash ko'ringan so'zlarning semantik tuzilishida ba'zilar mos kelishi, boshqa ma'nolari mos kelmasligi holatlari ham uchraydi, bunday ekvivalentlik qisman ekvivalentlik deb yuritiladi. Ammo atamalar orasida bunday holat kam uchraydi: agar bir atama 3 tildagi lug'atda mavjud bo'lsa, ma'nolari to'liq mos kelishi kuzatildi (istisnalar bo'lishini rad etmaymiz).

Faqat o'zbek tilidagi atamalar lug'atida berilgan lingvistik terminlarning barchasi rus yoki ingliz tilidagi bazada uchramasligi yoki aksincha, rus va ingliz tilidagi manbada mavjud atama o'zbek tilidagi atamalar lug'atida mavjud emasligi holatlari kuzatildi. Ammo biz tahlil etayotgan masala so'zlik miqdori va tengligi emas, balki atamalarning mazmuniy ekvivalentligidir. Bundan xulosa qilish mumkinki, ekvivalentlikning bu ko'rinishi atamalar lug'atiga tegishli emas. Buni bir necha ekvivalentlar misolida kuzatamiz.

To'liq bo'lmagan leksik parallellarning mos keladigan qiymatlari interlekslar – leksemalarning xalqaro leksik-semantik

variantlari deb ataladi. Ular orasida interlekslar quyidagicha ajratiladi:

1) leksik-semantik variantlarning turli ma'no ottenkalarida ma'noning torayishi kengayishi bilan; masalan, fr. avtobus – bu faqat shahar ichida foydalaniladigan avtobus; shaharlararo avtobus autocar deb ataladi;

2) turli stilistik bo'yogga egalik bilan; masalan, rus tilidagi metro umumiste'mol so'z bo'lsa, ispan tilida metro so'zi faqat so'zlashuv nutqida qo'llaniladi.

Xulosa

Xulosa sifatida shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, agar so'z boshqa tillarning leksik parallel(ekvivalent)lari bilan solishtirganda uning semantik tarkibida kamida bitta interleks mavjud bo'lsa, u internatsional so'z hisoblanadi. Shunga asoslangan holda, V.Dubichinskiy to'liq va to'liq bo'lmagan leksik parallel(ekvivalent)larni ham internatsional so'zga kiritadi.

Lingvistik atamalar xususida ham xuddi shu xulosaga kelish mumkin. Semantik izohida interleks mavjud bo'lgan atamalarni to'liq ekvivalent deb qabul qilish mumkin. Shundan kelib chiqib, izohlari (tabiiyki, bir necha til lug'atlarida berilgan atamalarning izohi to'liq bir-birining tarjimai bo'lolmaydi) tarkibida interleks mavjud bo'lgan atamalarni ishonch bilan o'zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha lingvistik terminlar lug'atiga kiritish mumkin.

O'rganilgan lug'atlar orasida tavsiflangan barcha parametrlarga to'liq mos keladigan aynan bir xil lug'at mavjud emasligi aniqlandi: tahlil qilingan lug'atlarning makrostrukturasi, lug'atning kirish qismi hamda atamani leksikografik tavsiflashning usullari har xil. Bundan ko'rinadiki, lingvistikaga oid atamalar lug'ati yoki umumfilologik terminlarni tavsiflashning barqaror terminografik an'anasi mavjud emas.

Lingvistik atamalar lug'atlari kirish va asosiy qismlar (lug'at maqolalari)ning mavjudligi bilan mushtaraklik kasb etsa, lug'atlarning metodologik asosi, lug'at maqolasidagi tavsifi, uslubi, tavsifning oddiy/murakkablik darajasi farqli.

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O'ZBEKISTONNING TA'LIM TIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA – JAHON TAJIRIBASI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA	ANNOTATSIYA
Qabul qilindi: 27-Noyabr, 2021 Tasdiqlandi: 15-Mart, 2022 Jurnal soni: 2 Maqola raqami: 17 DOI: https://doi.org/10.54613/001131 KALIT SO'ZLAR Jahon tajribalari, islohot, variativ yondashuv, innovatsion texnologiya, eksperimental, integratsiya, ta'lim texnologiyalari.	Maqolada maktabgacha ta'limda olib borilayotgan bugungi kundagi islohotlarni yoritishga harakat kilingan. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimiga ilg'or xorijiy tajriba joriy etilishini ta'minlash, maktabgacha ta'lim sohasida eng yangi metodikalarni moslashtirish va ulardan samarali foydalanish, sog'lom va har tomonlama kamol topgan bolani voyaga yetkazish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etishning ilg'or xorijiy metodikalarini keng qo'llash asosida ta'lim faoliyatini amalga oshirish, maxsus treninglar va mavzuli seminarlarni tashkil etish va respublikaning davlat maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyachilari va metodistlarini faol jalb etgan holda ta'lim berish va tajriba almashishni tizimli asosda tashkil etish o'rganilgan.

Kirish.

Jahondagi ilg'or tajribalar asosida respublikamizda maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini yangi sifat bosqichiga ko'tarish ehtiyojining mavjudligi tufayli bu sohada muayyan islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu borada maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tarbiyachilarning kasbiy mahoratini oshirish, davlat va nodavlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tizimini rivojlantirish, bolalarni maktab ta'limiga sifatli tayyorlash, ota-onalar bilan tarbiyachilarning o'zaro hamkorlik ko'lamini kengaytirish, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari uchun variativ dasturlarni qo'llash, innovatsion pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarni joriy etish, bolalarni har tomonlama uyg'un rivojlantirish uchun qulay pedagogik shart-sharoitlar yaratish bilan bog'liq ilmiy-metodik tadqiqotlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi

Farmoni, 2016 yil 29 dekabrda PQ-2707-son "2017-2021 yillarda maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2017 yil 9 sentyabrda PQ-3261-son "Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2019 yil 8 maydagi PQ-4312-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish kontseptsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 13 maydagi 391-son "Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarorlari hamda mazkur sohaga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda xizmat qiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining Qarori «Maktabgacha ta'lim sohasiga innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etish loyihalarini amalga oshirish uchun eksperimental maydonchalarni tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari» to'g'risida qabul qilindi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.

"Maktabgacha ta'limda zamonaviy yondashuvlar" modulining ishchi o'quv dasturi ishlab chiqilgan va maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyachilari malakasini oshirish kursining o'quv dasturi asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, u maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyachilariga ta'limda zamonaviy yondashuvlar va innovatsiya, integrat siyalarning mazmun va mohiyatini ochib beradi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimiga ilg'or xorijiy tajriba joriy etilishini ta'minlash, maktabgacha ta'lim sohasida eng yangi metodikalarni moslashtirish va ulardan samarali foydalanish, sog'lom va har tomonlama kamol topgan bolani voyaga

yetkazish, ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonini tashkil etishning ilg'or xorijiy metodikalarini keng qo'llash asosida ta'lim faoliyatini amalga oshirish, maxsus treninglar va mavzuli seminarlarni tashkil etish va respublikaning davlat maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyachilari va metodistlarini faol jalb etgan holda ta'lim berish va tajriba almashishni tizimli asosda tashkil etish hamda amalga oshirish uchun tayanch maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari sifatida faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda.

Eksperimental maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ishlash uchun jalb etiladigan xorijiy mutaxassislarning ish haqi miqdorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta'lim vaziri tomonidan Maktabgacha ta'limni rivojlantirish jamg'arma mablag'lari va qonun hujjatlarida taqiqlanmagan boshqa manbalar hisobiga belgilanmokda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi maktabgacha ta'lim vaziriga eksperimental maydonchalar sifatida tanlab olingan davlat maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari tuzilmasiga, zarurat bo'lganda, xodimlarning belgilangan umumiy soni doirasida o'zgartirishlar kiritish huquqi berilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

"Maktabgacha ta'limda zamonaviy yondashuvlar" [7] modulining ishchi o'quv dasturi maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyachilari malakasini oshirish kursining o'quv dasturi asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, u maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalari tarbiyachilariga ta'limda zamonaviy yondashuvlar va innovatsiya, integratsiyalarning mazmun va mohiyatini ochib beradi. O'zbekistonda bir qator chet el mamlakatlari tajribalaridan foydalanilmokda.

Misol uchun Janubiy Koreya Respublikasi ko'plab tadqiqotchilarning diqqatini o'ziga tortmoqda, sababi bu davlat postindustrial tsivilizatsiya yutuqlarini egallagan Osiyo – Tinch okeani regionining noyob davlatlaridan biridir. Koreyaliklar bajarilishi shart bo'lgan asosiy vazifa - o'z an'anaviy madaniyatini saqlash, siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlarni o'z madaniy-siyosiy identivlik, Sharqning an'anaviy qadriyatlarini va oriyentirlari bilan bog'lashga intilish deb hisoblaydilar.

Bu davlatning ta'lim tizimi YuNISEF ekspertlari xulosasiga ko'ra sanoati rivojlangan davlatlar ichida "eng samaralisi" deb tan olingan. Janubiy Koreyada bolalar bog'chasi umumta'lim turiga kirmaydi. Ota-onalar farzandlarini xususiy maktabgacha muassasalarga beradilar.

Bu muassasalarda mashg'ulotlar koreys tilida, ingliz tilida, ba'zilarida faqat ingliz tilida olib boriladi. Bolalar bog'chasiga 3 yoshdan 5 yoshgacha qabul qilinadi. Bolalar bog'chasining asosiy vazifasi oilalarni har tomonlama rivojlanishi uchun sharoit yaratishdan iborat. Bog'chalarda asosan musiqa, rasm, hisoblash darslari o'tiladi. Koreys bog'chalarida bolalarda

mustaqillikni shakllantirishga katta e'tibor beriladi. Bolalar yoshi orasidagi farq 3 yilgacha bo'lishi mumkin.

Janubiy Korea mamlakatining milliyligi, urf-odati, qadriyatlari o'zbek madaniyatiga ancha yaqin bo'lganligi sababli, O'zbekiston ta'limini rivojlantirishda ularning ta'lim sifatidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Shunisi qiziqki, Yevropada deyarli hech qanday davlat bog'chasi mavjud emas, asosiy qismi – xususiy va oilaviy bog'chalardir. Ushbu mamlakatlarda bolalarni maktabgacha tarbiyalashni tashkil etish biznesga aylangan.

Maktabgacha ta'lim AQShda keng miqyosda ishlaydigan daromadli ish bo'lib, xususiy bog'chalar o'z xizmatlari bilan biri-biri bilan raqobatlashadi. O'rta darajadagi xususiy bog'chalar uchun har oylik to'lov 1200 dollar turadi. Faqat kambag'al oilalarning bolalari bepul bolalar bog'chalariga borishadi.

Ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni tahlil qilish orqali maktabgacha ta'lim sifatini oshirish, metodikalarni takomillashtirish va maktabgacha ta'lim jarayoniga zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy etishdan iborat.

Xulosa va takliflar.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish kerakki bu kabi chora tadbirlarni barchasi O'zbekistonda maktabgacha ta'limni rivoji uchun xizmat qiladi va kelajakda xorijiy mamlakatlar ta'lim tizimi bilan raqobatlasha oladigan tizim bo'lishiga umid bog'laymiz.

MTT pedagog xodimlarining kasbiy bilim, ko'nikma va mahoratini uzluksiz yangilab borish, zamonaviy talablarga muvofiq maktabgacha ta'lim sifatini ta'minlash uchun kerakli darajada kasbiy tayyorgarlikni oshirib borish zarur.

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FORECASTING THE DEVELOPMENT TREND OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

This article depicts the development trend of the food industry. First of all, the article describes the methods of analysis and forecasting of trends in the food industry. Models were created using the Cobb-Douglas production function and several of its improved functions. Predictive values were also obtained using AR models. As a result of the study, the value of investments in food production and the increase in the volume of food production by increasing the number of employees in legal entities engaged in the activity "Food Production" is expressed.

Introduction

The task of the food industry is to provide the population with sufficient, quality, safe and varied food to form a proper and balanced diet.

According to experts, 70% of a person's health and life expectancy depends on his diet and lifestyle, 20% on the state of medical care and 10% on his vital signs. These data provide a clear picture of the role of food and the food industry in prolonging human life and improving health.

According to foreign scientists, the problem of food shortages may become a global problem in the near future. The United Nations forecasts that, in addition to hunger, a steady increase in population is leading to a decline in the quantity and quality of food consumption. 2 billion people, or 25.9 percent of the world's population, have experienced hunger or will not have access to nutritious and adequate food in 2019. If we do not act promptly and courageously, the situation will become deteriorate and this will lead to enlargement of shortages in the future³.

Economic forecasting methodology is a set of theoretical approaches and methodological methods used in the process of developing economic forecasts. The equilibrium of the national economy serves as a methodological and informational basis for predicting the dynamics of the physical dimensions of macroeconomic variables. The System of National Accounts serves as a methodological and information basis for forecasting the dynamics of financial indicators.

The method of economic forecasting consists of a set of working techniques that form the forecasting technology, which is used by the forecast developers. Currently, the methodological approaches used in the development of forecast indicators are mainly based on a system of direct calculations and expert evaluation. Only for individual blocks of indicators, model calculations are performed using production functions of different and complexity, as well as a system of small-scale econometric models.

Literature review

There are at least fundamental differences in the forecasting of economic objects: genetic and teleological.

It comes from analyzing the history of a genetic object. It allows you to clarify the most important thing in a timely manner and, on this basis, to directly determine the condition of the projected object. The workshop is considered more typical for "external observers" of ongoing processes. Socio-economic assistance with the enterprise does not play a special role and

neither even financial. Bush's spokesman, N.D. Kondratyev, is known for his theory of "big waves." Although he did not specify the role of the technical wave in the formation of large waves, he did believe that inventions that could not materialize in the formation of large waves would find expression in practice.

As a result of his research, N.D. Kondratyev identified the following key facts:

- Determines the periodicity of the sequence of phases of exchange in industrial production;
- Evidence for the existence of multiple periods;
- Developed a model of periods.

The teleological approach ("teleo" - the goal) is more typical of active participants in economic events. It is based on setting goals for the development of a particular object and its approach to the identified tasks. The most prominent representative and founder of this approach in forecasting the economy is S.G. Strumilin.

In order to make long-term estimates, it is necessary to take into account the country's production potential and possible indicators of its usage.

Methodology

The function of the Cobb-Douglas production is one of the simplest functions used in economic forecasting. This function represents the relationship between the volume of practical factors of production (labor and capital) and the volume of output. In this case, the production volume (Y) is determined by the available reserves of production factors and the efficiency of their use. Factors of production are determined by labor L and capital K. Efficiency of use of factors of production Marginal productivity with capital - m and with labor - (1 - m):

$$Y = A \times K^m \times L^{(1-m)} \quad (1)$$

Where A is the coefficient reflecting the effect of production on the product.

From the point of view of relative growth rates, the relationship between macroeconomic indicators is very simple:

$$y = k \times m + l \times (1 - m) \quad (2)$$

Where k is the average annual growth rate of capital; m is the coefficient of elasticity of capital production; l is the average annual growth rate of labor; (1 - m) is the coefficient of elasticity of production volume for labor.

This type of production function implies a strong correlation between production results and the efficiency of factors of production, that is, one of the indicators of efficiency for labor and capital. This condition significantly reduces the ability to use the

³ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2020. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9692en>

function in describing the relationship in the economy. This is because y implies an increase in output in line with an increase in the cost of factors of production.

To overcome this limitation, scientists have proposed a change in Cobb-Douglas's production function and an amendment that would remove the constraint on the neutral impact of scientific and technological progress on economic growth.

One of them, R. Solow, removed the equality limit on the size of indicators in which the factors of production were one. He improved the production function in the form $(a + b) = 1$ and expressed it as follows:

$$Y = A \times K^a \times L^b \quad (3)$$

When $(a + b) = 1$, this function becomes a Cobb-Douglas production function with all its shortcomings. If $(a + b) > 1$, then the production function sufficiently describes the relationship between factors and output in the context of economic development, in which output grows faster than the growth of factors of production. If $(a + b) < 1$, then the production function sufficiently describes the relationship between factors and output, as production results grow more slowly than output growth under economic regression.

Growth rates - the relationship between macroeconomic indicators is expressed as follows:

$$y = k \times a + l \times b \quad (4)$$

where k is the average annual growth rate of capital; a - coefficient of elasticity of capital production; l is the average annual growth rate of labor; b is the coefficient of elasticity of labor-intensive production.

Another improved Cobb-Douglas production function is J. Tinbergen, who proposed to take into account the effect of scientific and technological progress on economic change as an independent variable. To this end, he supplemented the number of factors in the original Cobb-Douglas formula with an additional factor to the power of g , the natural logarithmic basis of e .

In this case, the form of the production function is as follows:

$$Y = A \times K^m \times L^{(1-m)} \times e^g \quad (5)$$

The value of level g indicates the impact of scientific and technological progress on economic growth.

Growth rates - the relationship between macroeconomic indicators is expressed as follows:

$$y = k \times m + l \times (1 - m) + g \quad (6)$$

Where k is the average annual growth rate of capital; m is the coefficient of elasticity of capital production; l is the average annual growth rate of labor; $(1 - m)$ is the coefficient of elasticity of production volume for labor; g is the coefficient reflecting the growth of production results under the influence of scientific and technological progress.

Where k is the average annual growth rate of capital; m is the coefficient of elasticity of capital production; l is the average annual growth rate of labor; $(1 - m)$ is the coefficient of elasticity of production volume for labor; g is the coefficient reflecting the growth of production results under the influence of scientific and technological progress⁴.

Evaluation of production function parameters can be done in two ways: distribution and production.

The nature and distribution of the distribution of products by consumption corresponds to the contribution of human labor and capital to increase production results, that is, there is a general economic equilibrium in the economic system.

The method of production is based on a direct assessment of the contribution of each limited productive resource (labor and capital) to the growth of output. The calculation of factor efficiency is based on the processing of their own data on the macroeconomic values available in the desired function.

By comparing the dynamics of factors and the elasticity coefficients and relative indicators of production results, it is

possible to make a spectral analysis of the growth rate of production results for various reasons.

One of the most widely used methods for forecasting economic and social indicators is the ARIMA model. ARIMA The word ARIMA is an abbreviation of the English word "Autoregressive integrated moving average" and consists of three different components.

"Autoregressive" - the function of the autoregressive part is to reflect the current effect of the values of this quantity in the previous period. This is due to the nature of the time series data, which are often auto-correlated with their past value.

The second component is represented by the word "integrated". Integration is the conversion of a time series of non-stationary data into statistical data. If the time series data is stationary, then there is no need for an integration section. ARIMA models that do not feel the need to find first- or higher-level differences are also called ARMAs.

The third part, the Moving Average, reflects the effect of the average slip on the time series data. ARIMA models are an important econometric instrument in the implementation of short-term forecasts. Therefore, in this part of the study, food production using the ARIMA model was forecasted in the short term.

Analysis and results

t, years	K_t	K_{t-1}
2006	91.0348	59.2975 ⁵
2007	121.4421	91.0348
2008	210.0054	121.4421
2009	188.0638	210.0054
2010	295.8777	188.0638
2011	398.7749	295.8777
2012	475.5175	398.7749
2013	597.1975	475.5175
2014	854.8230	597.1975
2015	810.9969	854.8230
2016	919.9506	810.9969
2017	1615.7791	919.9506
2018	3117.0044	1615.7791
2019	4504.2924	3117.0044

Production of food, beverages and tobacco products of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2004 to 2019 billion soums (Y), the number of employees in legal entities engaged in the activity "Food production", person (L) and food production Investments in production, billion soums (K) were used in the study. In doing so, we used an improved form of the Cobb-Douglas production function by J. Tinbergen based on the data for 2005-2019 based on the relative growth values for the base year of 2004. We have taken the effect of t -periods on the effect of g -level scientific and technological progress on economic growth and expressed it as follows.

$$Y = A \times K^\alpha \times L^\beta \times e^{g \cdot t} \quad (7)$$

From this equation, it can be seen that the relationship between production, two costs, and scientific and technological progress is nonlinear. However, this model can be modified linearly by natural logarithm:

$$\ln Y = \ln A + \alpha \cdot \ln K + \beta \cdot \ln L + g \cdot t \quad (8)$$

$$\ln e = B + \alpha \ln K + \beta \ln L + \omega \cdot t, \quad \text{bunda } B = \ln A \text{ va } g = \omega$$

Thus, the written model is a linear regression model with parameters B , α , β and ω and therefore a y linear regression model.

It should be noted that Y and K , L were nonlinear in the variables, but after natural logarithmization, these variables became linear. In short, Equation (9) is a log-log, double-sided log, or log-line model.

⁴https://studref.com/628885/ekonomika/modifikatsiya_proizvodstven_noy_funktsii_tinbergenom

⁵ The number of observations in the Lagli variable decreases by one. As there is data for 2005, the value for 2006 is the same.

Table 1

Regression analysis

Dependent Variable: LNB_Y_

Method: Least Squares

Date: 02/01/21 Time: 11:36

Sample: 2005 2019

Included observations: 15

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LNB_L_	0.496243	0.722205	0.687122	0.5062
LNB_K_	-0.355759	0.149570	-2.378543	0.0366
T	0.261719	0.068119	3.842063	0.0027
C	-0.160853	0.081833	-1.965621	0.0751
R-squared	0.986331	Mean dependent var		1.560762
Adjusted R-squared	0.982603	S.D. dependent var		1.017689
S.E. of regression	0.134232	Akaike info criterion		-0.955313
Sum squared resid	0.198201	Schwarz criterion		-0.766500
Log likelihood	11.16485	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.957325
F-statistic	264.5733	Durbin-Watson stat		1.464638
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Based on the data, regression analysis is performed based on the EViews 9 application package. From Table 1, increasing the value of the constant C to the level e is 0.8514, and the following model is based on Equation (9):

$$Y = 0,8514 \times K^{-0,3557} \times L^{0,4962} \times e^{0,2617 \cdot t} \quad (10)$$

Analyzing the structured production model, $\alpha + \beta = 0,14$ and the approximation coefficient was 9%. In this case, the economic regression explains the fact that in the economic context, production results grow more slowly than the growth of factors of production, and production efficiency is low. Equation 3.3.10 $\alpha = -0,3557 < \beta = 0,4962$, which means that the number of workers is higher than the input capital, and the equipment used in production is obsolete.

To make predictions, we forecast the variables of capital (K) and labor (L) in the medium term based on the $AR(1)$ and $AR(2)$ models. In dynamic series, the source K_t taken at time t of the variable K is the number of expectations T , that is, $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$. In the sample, the time t and the time $t + 1$ indicate the time interval of the observations.

In dynamic series, special terms are used to use the previous values of a variable. Although K_{t-1} is the past tense value of the variable K , it is called the first lag or first lag of the variable K , and K_{t-j} is called the j or lag of the variable K . The change in the variable K between t and $t-1$ is called its first difference $K_t - K_{t-1}$ and is denoted by $\Delta K_t = K_t - K_{t-1}$. Table 2 shows the value of the K variable's investment in food production and its lag value.

In dynamic series, economic analysis is often performed by calculating their logarithms. There are several reasons for this. First, many economic indicators, including investment in food production, have almost exponential growth rates, meaning that growth rates are very close over time. The logarithms of such series show approximately linear growth rates, while the linear functions have favorable mathematical properties. Second, the standard error of the logarithms of many economic indicators is proportional to the accepted value and therefore does not change over time.

Table 3

Regression analysis

Dependent Variable: K_T_

Method: Least Squares

Date: 02/03/21 Time: 08:55

Sample: 2006 2019

Included observations: 14

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
K_T_1_	1.534267	0.092939	16.50836	0.0000
C	-54.79938	97.78015	-0.560435	0.5855
R-squared	0.957825	Mean dependent var		1014.340
Adjusted R-squared	0.954310	S.D. dependent var		1282.344
S.E. of regression	274.1040	Akaike info criterion		14.19646
Sum squared resid	901596.3	Schwarz criterion		14.28775
Log likelihood	-97.37519	Hannan-Quinn criter.		14.18801
F-statistic	272.5259	Durbin-Watson stat		1.766833
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The autoregression model can be in several orders, depending on the number of lags used. The first-order autoregression or $AR(1)$ model looks like this:

$$K_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 K_{t-1} + u_t \quad (11)$$

Based on the data in Table 2, we express the model $AR(1)$ of the variable K using the values of Table 3 as follows:

$$K_t = -54.79938 + 1.534267 \cdot K_{t-1} \quad (11)$$

According to the $AR(1)$ model, the forecast value of the variable K in 2020 is 6846,297. (11) equals RMSE = 253.77 and MAPE = 26.48. We use the $AR(2)$ model to forecast the value of

investment in food production in 2021. If we calculate it using the ECC method, we get the result shown in Table 4. The result of this regression is that while the value of the variable K is affected by the previous year's value, the value of the previous two years is negatively affected, but this effect is not statistically significant. If we calculate his forecast,

$$K_t = -27.11953 + 1.662644 \cdot K_{t-1} - 0.245489 \quad (12)$$

In other words, we forecast 5155.104 billion soums in 2020 and 7461.67 billion soums in 2021. In the $AR(2)$ model, RMSE = 251.93 and MAPE = 20.98. These values do not differ much from the $AR(1)$ model.

Table 4

Regression analysis

Dependent Variable: K_T_

Method: Least Squares

Date: 02/05/21 Time: 09:12

Sample: 2006 2019

Included observations: 14

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
K_T_1_	1.662644	0.333809	4.980822	0.0004
K_T_2_	-0.245489	0.611150	-0.401683	0.6956
C	-27.11953	122.5883	-0.221224	0.8290
R-squared	0.958434	Mean dependent var		1014.340
Adjusted R-squared	0.950877	S.D. dependent var		1282.344
S.E. of regression	284.2155	Akaike info criterion		14.32475
Sum squared resid	888562.8	Schwarz criterion		14.46169
Log likelihood	-97.27326	Hannan-Quinn criter.		14.31208
F-statistic	126.8205	Durbin-Watson stat		1.800948
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Like the K variable, we constructed and predicted the variable L $AR(1)$ and $AR(2)$ based on the above sequence. Then the $AR(2)$ model is as follows:

$$L_t = 20.9977 + 1.30405L_{t-1} - 0.17919 \quad (13)$$

According to the model, we forecast the number of employees in the "Food Production" legal entities to increase to 20714 in 2020 and 27033 by 2021. We find the medium-term forecast value for the production of food, beverages and tobacco products based on Equation (10).

Using the number of employees in the above-mentioned "Food Production" legal entities and the forecast values of investments in food production, the values of the main factor are reflected in the figure above.

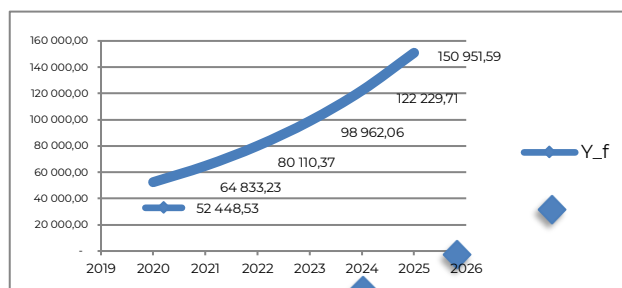
Conclusion

The results of Cobb-Douglas 'production model rejected the conclusion that the introduction of new technology in the food industry was not feasible. We also used an improved form of the Cobb-Douglas production function by J. Tinbergen and modeled the data for 2005-2019 based on the relative growth values for the base year of 2004. We constructed $AR(1)$ and $AR(2)$ models of K and L influencing factors in the model and obtained their forecast values. According to the model, the number of employees in the "Food Production" legal entities is likely to

increase to 20,714 in 2020 and 27,033 by 2021. The value of investments in food production of the variable K amounted to 5155.104 billion soums in 2020 and 7461.67 billion soums in 2021.

Using the above-mentioned number of influencing factors L and the forecast values of the variable K , the value of production of food, beverages and tobacco products is projected to increase by 80,110.37 billion soums in 2022 and 98,962.06 billion soums in 2023.

Figure 1. Volume of production of food, beverages and tobacco products, bln soums



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⁶ The tables are listed in the appendices.



ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРО-КЛАСТЕРОВ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О СТАТЬЕ

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агломерация, ресурсы, производство, территориальный потенциал, модернизация, воспроизводство.

Аннотация

Под руководством Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёева подписан ряд указов по развитию сельского хозяйства. Наглядным примером тому является Указ президента, подписанный 23 октября 2019 года (ПФ-5853). Этим указом внесены ряд изменений, новых подходов, стратегий и инновационных решений во всех сферах и направлениях, затрагивающих сельское хозяйство. Возникновение таких изменений направлено на максимальное использование в будущем сельского хозяйства, импорта и экспорта, а также прямое положительное влияние на другие отрасли. В данной статье анализируется важность кластеризации в некоторых секторах Узбекистана и влияние на развитие.

Введение

Макроэкономическая стабильность Республики Узбекистан и ее экономический рост наряду с модернизацией, укрупнением всех ведущих отраслей экономики, широким внедрением новой техники и рентабельных технологий требует коренного изменения структуры сельскохозяйственного производства. Не секрет, что кластеризация сельскохозяйственных предприятий обеспечивает необходимость устойчивого роста производства в сельском хозяйстве в условиях ограниченности земельных и водных ресурсов, обеспечения продовольственной безопасности страны за счет полного и эффективного использования агрохозяйственных ресурсов, сырья для других отраслей - расширяет возможности привлечения рабочей силы в другие отрасли и дальнейшего повышения уровня жизни и благосостояния населения за счет обеспечения сырьем, рациональной занятости в сельском хозяйстве.

Актуальность темы

Агро-кластер - это территориально локализованная, инновационно направленная интегрированная структура, организованная на базе промышленного и сельскохозяйственного производства, целью которой является создание индустриальной основы для повышения конкурентоспособности и производительности продовольственной сферы региона, перераспределения добавленной стоимости и комплексного использования социально-экономического потенциала территории.

В результате проводимых экономических реформ ежегодно достигаются положительные результаты в сельском хозяйстве. В связи с этим увеличение объемов и укрупнение производства сельскохозяйственной продукции, повышение ее качества, повышение ее конкурентоспособности на внешнем и внутреннем рынках, решение экономических и социальных проблем, а также обеспечение устойчивого роста производства во всех отраслях экономики. В результате увеличения мощностей сельскохозяйственных предприятий, обеспечения их финансово-экономической устойчивости растут их возможности по повышению урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур, повышению продуктивности животноводства, улучшению качества продукции и расширению ассортимента.

В частности, внедрение фермерскими хозяйствами интенсивных технологий в области плодовоовощеводства и виноградарства, а также животноводства еще больше расширяет их возможности.

В последние годы в результате укрупнения и диверсификации сельскохозяйственных предприятий коренным образом изменились материальные интересы. Программные меры по модернизации и кластеризации в агропромышленном комплексе позволяют увеличить производство сельскохозяйственной продукции на 6,6%, в

том числе плодовоовощной продукции - на 11,2%, картофеля - на 9,7%, овощеводства - на 10,4%.

Однако существующие возможности по переработке, хранению и экспорту продукции используются не в полной мере.

Как отметил Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёев:

“Сегодня только 15 процентов фруктов и овощей, выращенных в нашей стране, перерабатываются, а 8 процентов идут на экспорт. Особенно в Сырдарьинской, Джизакской, Хорезмской, Кашкадарьинской и Ташкентской областях эти показатели остаются низкими. Соответствует ли экспорт фруктов и овощей в размере 860 000 тонн или 620 миллионов долларов в этом году нашим возможностям и потенциалу? Нет, конечно нет! По опыту развитых стран отсутствуют приемы возделывания садов и виноградников, посева и уборки семян овощей и картофеля. Снабжение хозяйств горюче-смазочными материалами, минеральными удобрениями, семенами, болезнями и вредителями не организовано на должном уровне”.

Переработка фруктов и овощей без их уничтожения и продления их сезонности также является одной из неиспользованных возможностей. Обилие свежеексервированных свежих фруктов предотвращает искусственное увеличение стоимости такой продукции на рынках каждый год в зимне-весенний период, положительно влияет на социальную защиту населения, исключая необходимость ввоза сопутствующих товаров в зимний период.

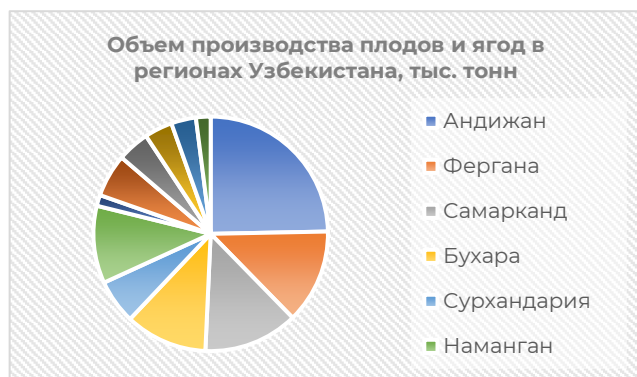
Диаграмма №1

Картошка	Овощи	Бахчевые культуры	Фрукты и ягоды	Узун
2,950.5 тыс.тонн	9,945.5 тыс.тонн	1,992.2 тыс.тонн	2,739.6 тыс.тонн	1,595.2 тыс.тонн
Скорость роста 101.3%	Скорость роста 102%	Скорость роста 104.6%	Скорость роста 101.2%	Скорость роста 100.3%

По результатам анализа ежегодное увеличение объемов производства плодовоовощной продукции за счет кластеризации требует кардинального пересмотра ряда проблем и недостатков отрасли хранения и переработки, широкого применения современных инновационных, ресурсосберегающих цифровых технологий.

Еще одним важным вопросом является отсутствие информационно-консультационных центров и цифровых технологий, обеспечивающих потребителей необходимой информацией о продукции, выращенной в регионах. Кроме того, нерешенными проблемами в сфере транспорта и логистики в стране остаются проблемы сортировки, обработки, упаковки и доставки продукции покупателям.

Диаграмма №2



Сегодня с технической и технологической точки зрения агросервисные предприятия оказывают быстрые и своевременные услуги фермерским и дехканским хозяйствам в сельском хозяйстве. К числу таких предприятий в Республике Узбекистан относятся МТП, банки, семеноводческие предприятия, поставщики сельскохозяйственной техники, предприятия по хранению культивируемой продукции, перерабатывающие предприятия, предприятия торговли и другие.

Диаграмма №3, Принцип работы системы кластеризации



Для совершенствования их деятельности и внедрения их как единого механизма необходимо использовать кластерные методы с учетом возможностей в разных регионах страны. Поэтому формирование рынка аграрных услуг, особенно в агропромышленном комплексе, является одной из важнейших задач, стоящих сегодня перед аграрным сектором страны.

Организация кластеров в агросервисе повысит конкурентоспособность товаров, то есть наряду с организацией гармонизации производителей с поставщиками услуг позволит еще больше повысить качество продукции и снизить ее себестоимость. В связи с этим считаем целесообразным внедрение в сельском хозяйстве агросервисного кластера, включающего, в частности, основные виды агросервисных услуг, оказываемых агропромышленному комплексу. Известно, что одной из особенностей аграрного сектора является то, что работники, занятые в фермерских и дехканских хозяйствах, много времени уделяют уходу за урожаем.

Об этом они, в свою очередь, узнают спустя какое-то время после внедрения новой техники и технологий на своих мировых рынках. Поэтому целесообразно создание в нашей стране дилерских компаний ведущих мировых агропромышленных предприятий, открытие их филиалов на территории Республики Узбекистан. Самое главное, включение этих дилерских компаний в предлагаемый нами агросервисный кластер дает положительный экономический результат. Такие дилерские центры позволяют фермерам и дехканским хозяйствам быстро узнавать о том, что происходит в инфраструктурном секторе, который их обслуживает, благодаря рекламным акциям дилеров. Кроме того, товары или услуги,

поставляемые через дилерские компании, должны быть доступными в зависимости от условий республики.

Организовав деятельность агросервисных предприятий на основе нового подхода, можно будет снизить себестоимость сельскохозяйственной продукции и вырастить их продукцию как конкурентоспособный товар на мировых рынках.

Выводы и предложения

Создание кластеров в агросервисе откроет перед фермерами и дехканскими хозяйствами Узбекистана новые возможности использования элементов цифровых технологий. То есть экономит время, которое фермеры и дехканские хозяйства тратят в процессе выращивания сельскохозяйственных культур на поиск необходимых им услуг. Он позволяет четко определить задачи организаций и предприятий, оказывающих услуги, как, когда, как, по какой технологии заготавливать, хранить и реализовывать продукцию. Хорошо известно, что руководители предприятий тратят большую часть своего времени на сбор информации об общем объеме производства. Использование элементов цифровых технологий в предлагаемых агросервисных кластерах позволит устранить эту проблему и добиться желаемого результата.

В частности, в результате деятельности информационных или консультационных центров агросервисные предприятия, фермерские и дехканские хозяйства смогут своевременно получить интересующие их вопросы или информацию. Исходя из мирового опыта, работа агросервисов в сельском хозяйстве на кластерной основе обеспечивает работу предприятий, работающих в этой сфере, как единого механизма (организма).

Кроме того, предприятия смогут заранее знать точного поставщика услуг и потребителя, производители будут тратить свое время на исследования, чтобы использовать услуги, и смогут производить дешевые и качественные продукты, имея регулярных и точных поставщиков услуг. При этом все предприятия ориентируются на изучение потребностей и желаний потребителей, чтобы производить продукт как единый механизм. Это позволит еще больше повысить качество услуг и продукции, предоставляемой предприятиями сети агросервисного кластера. Консультационные услуги имеют особое значение в предлагаемом агросервисном кластере.

Консалтинговые службы изучают деятельность сельскохозяйственных предприятий в нашей стране, предлагают им дешевые и качественные услуги, необходимые и приемлемые, когда и где продавать их товары с использованием элементов цифровых технологий. Так же они предоставляют качественные консультационные услуги, предлагая услуги инфраструктурных предприятий фермерским и дехканским хозяйствам, которые являются их клиентами.

В целом, исходя из вышеизложенного, агросервисный кластер решает следующие задачи дальнейшего развития аграрного сектора:

1. Предоставляет возможности для сотрудничества с предприятиями, государственными органами и различными государственными предприятиями и организациями, работающими в аграрной сфере;
2. Позволяет привлекать научно-исследовательские институты, университеты и другие здоровые научные идеи в сельскохозяйственном секторе;
3. Возможность решения любых задач, связанных с аграрным сектором в той или иной местности;
4. Можно будет системно работать в аграрном секторе, производстве, науке и образовании;
5. В результате использования всех ресурсов и потенциала региона появится возможность планомерно поддерживать производственную, экономическую и социальную эффективность аграрного сектора;

На основе внутреннего потенциала региона появится возможность использования инновационных технологий и элементов цифровой экономики во всех секторах и отраслях агропромышленного комплекса.

Повышение конкурентоспособности мировой экономики за последнее десятилетие одним из наиболее распространенных методов является кластерный метод. Кластерная стратегия это широко продвигается Европейским союзом. Европейская комиссия представляет собой кластер внутри союза ещё больше поддерживает развитие по мнению экспертов, формирование кластеров

представляет собой производственную цепочку разработки глубокая переработка сырья.

Рынок - этот анализ деятельности в контексте отношений, в свою очередь, работал снижение себестоимости выпускаемой продукции, повышение ее качества, промышленность позволяет еще больше повысить вашу конкурентоспособность. Эта структура изначально рассматривалась как уникальный инновационный подход к производству внедряется в хлопчатобумажную и текстильную промышленность нашей страны. Почему именно это поле? Для этого есть веские причины.

Ежегодно большие площади засеиваются хлопком, а за сезон собирают более 3 миллионов тонн хлопка сырье собирается. Солнечная часть страны возделывается гарантирует, что волокно имеет отличные свойства, является прочным и эластичным во всех отношениях, текстильные и швейные изделия из него чрезвычайно популярны на мировом рынке.

Необходимо полностью перерабатывать этот продукт внутри компании, не экспортируя его на внешние рынки и высокая экономическая эффективность. Меры, принятые на местах и максимально использовать эту возможность. С другой стороны, кластеры эффективны в этом отношении может быть решением.

В этом современном комплексе выращивают хлопок-сырец и другие виды сельского хозяйства производство сельскохозяйственной продукции, ее глубокая переработка пойманный.

Главное – организовать производство на основе современных технологий уделяется внимание. По мнению экспертов, существует несколько предприятий на базе кластеров сливаются в единую технологическую цепочку. Это включает в себя науку, образование и промышленность который наблюдается в интеграция.

Чем больше фермер соответствует этому требованию и чем больше он растет, тем больше он зарабатывает. Проще говоря, фермер поверхностен, то есть не просто выиграть контракт, работает с интересом. Перерабатывающий завод теперь является сырьем, которое он получает право запросить удовлетворительный уровень.

Хлопок-сырец в кластере со всех стадий после этого он станет качественным, конкурентоспособным, экспортоориентированным продуктом.

Короче говоря, кластеры являются важным инструментом для инноваций в этой области увеличить количество современных объектов, повысить конкурентоспособность регионов, создает условия для экономического роста. В результате реализации таких проектов также ускорится доставка продукции клиентам, повысится производительность производства, сотрудничество между заинтересованными сторонами будет укрепляться.

Предприятия текстильной промышленности передают семена хлопчатника нефтеперерабатывающим и нефтяным предприятиям, другим предприятиям товары торгуются на бирже. В 2021 году 2,9 млн тонн в Узбекистане был собран лишний хлопок.

Опыт зарубежных стран наиболее эффективен в развитии текстильной отрасли. Одной из форм является создание кластеров. В этой модели используется хлопок-сырец выращивание, первичная переработка, переработка на хлопкоочистительных заводах и высокая производство конечной текстильной продукции с добавленной стоимостью предполагает организацию единого производственного цикла.

К 2021 году производство текстиля, одежды и трикотажа производства в 2,2 раза по сравнению с 2017 годом, в том числе готовых тканей – в 2,7 раза, трикотаж - 3,4 раза, трикотажные изделия - 3,4 раза, носки - 3,7 раза. Планируется удвоить объем экспорта. Будучи пятым по величине экспортером хлопка в мире, Узбекистан является приоритетом политики одним из направлений является дальнейшее развитие текстильной промышленности. 3,5 миллиона ежегодно тонн хлопка-сырца и 1,1 млн тонн хлопкового волокна.

Технические и технологические реформы в системе, реализация в результате проводимых инноваций кардинально улучшается качество отечественного волокна.

Этот который, в свою очередь, занимает постоянное место на мировом рынке хлопка в современных высококонкурентных условиях играет важную роль в приобретении.

В заключение следует отметить, что все работы ведутся все делается на благо людей. Теперь для дальнейшего развития этого направления нам нужно учиться на опыте развитых стран мира. Не только этот метод его целесообразно внедрять не только в хлопководстве, но и в других сферах. давайте возьмем это в образовании или других секторах сельского хозяйства.

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