



INTELLEKT



2021-yil – Yoshlarni
qo'llab-quvvatlash va aholi
salomatligini mustahkamlash
yili

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“YANGI O'ZBEKISTON STRATEGIYASI” — KELAJAK XARITASI

Muhtaram Yurtboshimizning «Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi» nomli kitobi yaqinda nashrdan chiqdi. Kitobning kirish qismida Yangi O'zbekistonni va Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini barpo etish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan tub o'zgarishlar va islohotlarning maqsadi, mazmun-mohiyati hamda ustuvor yo'nalishlari, milliy taraqqiyot istiqbollari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Vaholanki, insoniyat ongli hayot kechira boshlagan davrdan buyon ta'lim va tarbiya masalasi doimo dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etib kelmoqda. Prezidentimizning «Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi» kitobida ta'lim va tarbiya mavzulariga alohida to'xtalib o'tilgan. Jumladan, yurtimizni har tomonlama taraqqiy ettirish, Yangi O'zbekistonni yaratish maqsadida barcha sohalar qatori ta'lim tizimida ham tub islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Bu borada o'nlab muhim qaror, farmon, konsepsiyalar va dasturlar qabul qilindi.

Yaqinda qabul qilingan «Ta'lim to'g'risida»gi qonun ushbu soha taraqqiyotida, hech shubhasiz, yangi ufqlarni ochib berishi, keng ko'lami demokratik o'zgarishlar, jumladan, ta'lim islohotlari orqali O'zbekistonda yangi Uyg'onish davri, ya'ni Uchinchi Renessans poydevorini yaratish bizga asosiy maqsad qilib belgilab berildi.

Yurtimiz yoshlarining tarbiyasida eng asosiy bo'lg'in hisoblangan maktabgacha ta'lim tizimining jamiyatimiz hayotidagi o'rni va ahamiyatini hech narsa bilan o'lchab bo'lmaydi. Mazkur yo'nalishni tizimli rivojlantirish bo'yicha davlat dasturlarining qabul qilinishi, bolalarni maktabgacha ta'lim bilan qamrab olish darajasi 2 barobarga oshirilib, 100 foizga yetkazish, shuningdek, xususiy maktablar tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, bitiruvchilarni oliy ta'lim bilan qamrab olish darajasini 2030-yilgacha 60-70 foizgacha yetkazish oldimizda turgan muhim vazifalardan ekanligi kitobda alohida ta'kidlab o'tildi.

«Biz maktab muammosiga birinchi darajali masala deb qarashni davom ettirish, maktab faqat ta'lim beradigan maskan emas, balki barchamiz uchun yuksak ma'naviyat beshigiga, farzandlarimizni bolalikdan boshlab kasbga o'rgatuvchi dargohga aylanishi zarur» deya bejiz ta'kidlamagan muhtaram Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Bugungi kunda yurtimizda oliy ta'lim tizimini yangi sifat bosqichiga olib chiqish, oliy o'quv yurtlari tizimini yanada rivojlantirish, sohadagi mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish, pirovardida ilm-fanning yirik o'choqlariga aylantirishga alohida ahamiyat berilmoqda. Shuningdek, aholining oliy ta'lim bilan qamrab olinish darajasi oshirib borilmoqda.

Shu nuqtayi nazardan kelib chiqib, Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida amalga oshirilgan islohotlarga ham to'xtalib o'tsak maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Chet tillar bo'yicha malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlashda Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining ham o'ziga

xos o'rni bor. Bugungi kunda oliy ta'lim muassasamizda o'n ikkita til bo'yicha bakalavr hamda magistr mutaxassislari tayyorlanmoqda. Xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan aloqalarimiz mustahkamlangan sayin institutimizga o'qishga kirish uchun hujjat topshiruvchilar hamda

Samarqand viloyatning Narpay hamda Payariq tumanlarida «Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili)» hamda «Xorijiy til va adabiyoti: ingliz tili» fakultetlarini ochdik.

Sohaga tegishli vazirlik mas'ullari bilan birga mazkur ikki tumanida ochilgan fakultetlarning har biriga 75 nafardan abituriyentni talabalikka qabul qildik. Bundan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad chekka hududlardagi yoshlarning bandligini ta'minlash hamda ularning oliy ta'lim muassasalariga qamrovini oshirish bo'ldi.

Shuningdek, 1000 o'ringa mo'ljallangan 4 qavatli o'quv binosi mukammal qayta ta'mirdan chiqarilmoqda, talabalarni yetarli darajada turarjoy bilan ta'minlash maqsadida davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida yana bitta 600 o'ringa mo'ljallangan talabalar turar-joyi binosini qurish hamda institutning 2-sonli talabalar turar-joyiga ikki kishilik yotoq krovatlar o'rnatish orqali 300 ta o'rin yaratish kabi ishlar boshlab yuborildi.

Mamlakatimizda yangi oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, xorijiy oliygo'harlarning filiallari tashkil etilib, ularning soni 200 taga yetkazilishi, ishlab chiqarishdan ajralmagan holda oliy ma'lumot olish imkoniyatini yanada kengaytirish, bosqichma-bosqich masofaviy ta'lim shaklida kadrlar tayyorlashni yo'lga qo'yish kabi bir qator istiqbolli rejalarni ham mazkur kitobdan o'rin olgan.

Bugungi kun uchun zarur bo'lgan yangi avlodni, ilm-fan va o'z ixtisosligi asoslarini puxta egallagan, bilimli yoshlarni tarbiyalash ta'lim sohasining yana bir eng asosiy vazifasi ekanligi ayni haqiqatdir.

Shu bilan birga, aniq fuqarolik pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lgan, jamiyat, davlat manfaatlarini himoya qiladigan, xalq hayotidagi o'zgarishlar va islohotlarda faol qatnashadigan, zamonaviy va keng tafakkurli yosh avlodni shakllantirish vazifasi ham nihoyatda muhim, albatta.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatimizda o'qituvchi va murabbiylarimizning sha'ni va g'ururi tiklanayotgani barchamizni quvontiradi. Ayni vaqtda bu o'ta muhim masala eng dolzarb vazifamiz ekanligi, uni amalga oshirish butun



jamiyatimizning burchiga aylanishi lozimligini ta'kidlab o'tadilar muhtaram yurtboshimiz «Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi» kitobi satrlarida.

Bugun har bir o'qituvchi va tarbiyachi, oliy ta'lim muassasalari professor-o'qituvchilari ta'lim va ilm-fan sohasidagi eng so'nggi ijobiy yangiliklarni o'quv jarayonlariga tatbiq eta oladigan, chuqur dunyoqarash egasi, bir so'z bilan aytganda, zamonamiz va jamiyatimizning eng ilg'or va tajribali vakillari bo'lmog'i lozim. Shu ma'noda, o'qituvchi va murabbiylarga bo'lgan hurmat-e'tiborni oshirish, muallim va ustozlarning qadri, sha'ni va g'ururini tiklash, ularni ham ma'naviy, ham moddiy qo'llab-quvvatlash kabi samarali ishlar muntazam davom ettirilmoqda.

Butun uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini huquqiy tartibga solishga qaratilgan yaxlit Ta'lim kodeksining ishlab chiqilishi, jumladan, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida tahsil olayotgan bakalavrlar uchun «Ma'naviyatshunoslik», magistratura mutaxassisliklari uchun esa «Kasb ma'naviyati» fanlarining joriy etilishi ham yoshlarimizning dunyoviy fikrlash, teran tafakkur sohiblari hamda Yangi O'zbekistonning kelajak bunyodkorlari bo'lib yetishishida dasturlamal bo'lib xizmat qiladi degan umiddamiz.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, mazkur kitob kitobxona Yangi O'zbekistonning zamonaviy demokratik qiyofasi qanday yaratilayotgani, mamlakatni yangi rivojlanish bosqichiga ko'tarish uchun belgilab olingan strategiyaga yo'l to'g'risida yaxlit tasavvur hosil qilish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, har bir fuqaroni yangi, ilg'or g'oyalar, ezgu tashabbuslar bilan ishlagha undaydi.

Ilhomjon TO'XTASIMOV,
Samarqand davlat chet tillar
institutini rektori, professor.

QONUNCHILIKDAGI YANGILIKLAR

Masofaviy elektron deklaratsiyalash bo'jxona postlari tashkil etiladi

Prezidentning 10.09.2021-yildagi «Bojxona tartib-taomillarini soddalashtirish va davlat bojxona xizmati organlari tashkiliy tuzilmasini yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida»gi PF-6310-sonli Farmoni qabul qilindi.



Hujjat bilan Davlat bojxona qo'mitasining (DBQ) toifadan tashqari maqomga ega bo'lgan masofaviy elektron deklaratsiyalash bo'jxona postlarini tashkil etish to'g'risidagi takliflari ma'qullandi.

Joriy yil 1-oktabrdan boshlab ular DBQning Toshkent, Sirdaryo, Qashqadaryo va Xorazm viloyatlari bo'yicha boshqarmalarida paydo bo'ladi. 2022-yil 1-apreldan boshlab - DBQning boshqa hududiy boshqarmalarida bosqichma-bosqich tashkil etiladi.

2021-yil 1-oktabrdan boshlab: — masofaviy elektron deklaratsiyalash bo'jxona postlari tashqir iqtisodiy faoliyat (TIF) ishtirokchilari tomonidan taqdim etilgan elektron bo'jxona yuk deklaratsiyalash masofaviy bo'jxona rasmiylashtiruvini amalga oshiradi;

— chegara bojxona postlaridagi inspeksion ko'rik majmualari (rentgen) bilan ishlab guruhlar xodimlariga zararli mehnat sharoitlari uchun Davlat budjeti mablag'lari hisobidan lavozim maoshining 40 foizi miqdorida har oylik ustama beriladi.

2021-yil 1-dekabrda boshlab O'zbekiston Davlat chegarasi orqali avtomobil o'tkazish punktlarida:

— veterinariya va fitosanitariya organlarining tovarlarga tegishli hujjatlarini tekshirish va rasmiylashtirish vazifalari «Yagona darcha» bo'jxona axborot tizimi yoki unga integratsiyalashgan axborot tizimlari orqali amalga oshiriladi;

— veterinariya va fitosanitariya organlari tomonidan tovar-transport hujjatlariga muhr bosish va ularni ro'yxatga olish amaliyoti bekor qilindi;

— to'lanadigan barcha yig'implarni transport vositalari chegara punktiga kirgungacha qadar yagona hisobvaraqa asosida oldindan to'lash amaliyoti joriy etiladi.

Tadbirkorlar talabalar uchun DXSH asosida turar joylar quradi

Vazirlar Mahkamasining 09.09.2021-yildagi «Respublika oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalarni turar joy bilan qamrab olish darajasini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi 563-sonli qarori qabul qilindi.



Hujjat bilan belgilanishicha, talabalar turar joylari davlat-xususiy sheriklik shartlari asosida quyidagi shakllarda barpo etiladi:

— loyihalarni tadbirkorlik sub'yekting o'z mablag'lari hisobidan erkin kelishiladigan shartlar asosida moliyalashtirish;

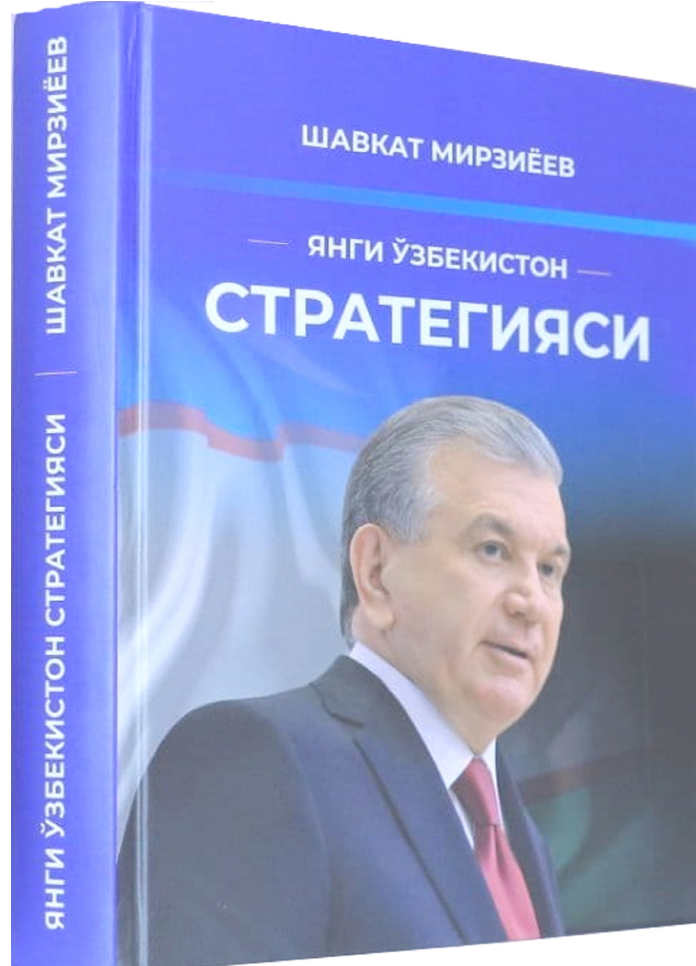
— loyihalarni tadbirkorlik sub'yekti va Davlat budjeti mablag'lari hisobidan aralash moliyalashtirish (kamida 200 o'rinni turar joyni barpo etish uchun);

— loyihalarni tadbirkorlik sub'yekting to'liq o'z mablag'lari hisobidan moliyalashtirish (kamida 400 o'rinni turar joyni barpo etish sharti bilan).

Hokimliklar turar joylar qurilishi uchun OTMga 0,5 gektargacha bo'lgan yer maydonlarini unga yaqin joylardan ajratadi.

Tadbirkorga tegishli yer maydoni yoki binoda kamida 50 o'rinni turar joylarni tashkil etish tizimi joriy etiladi. Bunda, talabalardan har oy yashash uchun yig'iladigan to'lov OTM bilan kelishiladi. Turar joyda yashagan har bir talaba uchun tadbirkorga bir o'quv yili uchun Toshkent shahrida BHMning 10 baravari, boshqa hududlarda esa 5 baravari miqdorida subsidiya taqdim etiladi.

2021-yil 1-sentabrdan boshlab talabalar bilan ishlab bo'yicha «guruhiy murabbiy» instituti bekor qilinadi. 1-3-kurs talabalari holatini doimiy ravishda tahlil qilib boruvchi, mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etishda yaqindan yordam ko'rsatuvchi tutorlarni biriktirish amaliyoti yo'lga qo'yiladi. Har 120-150 nafar talabaga 1 ta shtat birligi hisobida «tutor» lavozimi kiritiladi hamda uning oylik maoshi o'qituvchi-stajyor bazaviy lavozim maoshiga tenglashtiriladi.



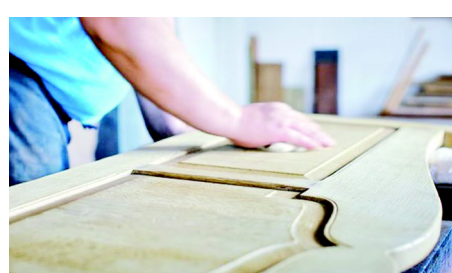
talabalar soni yildan yilga tobora ortib bormoqda. Bu esa o'z-o'zidan yangidan yangi o'quv binolari, talabalar turar joylari va kutubxonalarni qurishni, jumladan, yangi ta'lim yo'nalishlari, fakultetlar hamda filiallarni ochishni taqazo etmoqda.

Prezidentimiz hududlardagi o'zgarishlar, aholi hayoti bilan yaqindan tanishish maqsadida Samarqand viloyatiga tashrif chog'ida viloyat miqyosida oliy ta'lim tizimida katta o'zgarishlar bo'lishini ma'lum qildi hamda mas'ullarga qator vazifa va ko'rsatmalar berdi. Ushbu topshiriqlarga binoan 2021-2022-o'quv yilidan

YOSH TADBIRKOR — YURTGA MADADKOR

Joriy yilda Prezidentimizning mamlakatimiz tarixida ilk bor tadbirkorlar bilan ochiq muloqoti bo'lib o'tdi. Davlatimiz rahbari o'z nutqida yoshlar va ayollar tadbirkorligi haqida alohida to'xtaldi va samarqandlik yosh tadbirkorlar faoliyatiga e'tibor qaratdi.

Mamlakatimizda so'nggi besh yilda yoshlarning g'oya va taklif, tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, tadbirkorlik faoliyatlarini yo'lga qo'yishlariga ko'maklashishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqdaki, bu har bir yoshni yanada kuch-quvvat va g'ayrat bilan ishlagha undayapti. Aniq raqamlarga to'xtaladigan bo'lsak, bu yil Respublikamiz miqyosida 92 mingdan ziyod yoshlarning tadbirkorlik loyihalari uchun 2 trillion 300 milliard so'm imtiyozli kreditlar ajratilgan bo'lsa, bu Samarqand viloyatida 8 011 nafar yoshlarga 194,2 milliard so'm miqdoridagi kredit mablag'larini tashkil qilib, buning natijasida minglab yoshlarning doimiy ish bilan bandligi



ta'minlandi.

Shahzod Quvondiqov Ishtixon tumani Qorag'oy mahallasida istiqomat qiladi. Yosh tadbirkor 250 million so'm bank krediti evaziga mebel ishlab chiqarish korxonasini ochdi. Ayni paytda bu yerda Xitoydan keltirilgan zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida turli oshxona, yotoqxona, bolalar xonasi, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlari

uchun mebel jihozlari tayyorlanmoqda. Eng muhimi esa, yosh tadbirkor o'zi tengi o'n nafarga yaqin yoshlar bandligini ta'minlashga hissa qo'shdi.

E'tirof etish lozimki, mazkur kichik korxonada yaratilgan quvaylik va yoshlarning o'z ishlarini puxta, vaqtida bajarishlari bois 20 turdagi mebel jihozlari sifat jihatidan ancha yuqori tarzda tayyorlanayapti. Yosh tadbirkor Shahzod ham bevosita dastgohlarda ishni bajarishga kirishadi. Har bir mahsulotni puxta, zamonaviylik va milliylikni uyg'unlashtirgan holda tayyorlashga alohida e'tibor beradi. Yog'och xom-ashyosini respublikamizning turli viloyatlaridan, metallni esa «Aziya metal prof» korxonasidan xarid qilgan ekan. Bu o'z navbatida mahsulot tanaraxi oshib ketishining oldini olishga xizmat qiladi.

(Davomi 2-betda)

ILM-FAN - INNOVATSION TARAQQIYOT ASOSI



tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan qarorlar, amaliyotga tatbiq etilishi kutilayotgan reja va dasturlarni, ya'ni 2017-2021-yillarda O'zbekistonni rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy sohalaridagi ishlarni yangi tizim asosida yo'lga qo'yish bo'yicha beshta muhim tashabbus kabilarni keltirishimiz mumkin.

Shuningdek, yurtimizni bosqichma-bosqich bozor iqtisodiyotiga olib chiqish va undagi rolini mustahkamlashda Prezidentimiz tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan kitoblar ham dasturlar bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Prezidentimizning mamlakatimiz siyosiy hayotida muhim ahamiyatga molik bo'lgan ana shunday kitoblaridan biri «Yangi O'zbekiston strategiyasi» nomli yangi kitobidir. Mazkur kitob yetti bobdan iborat bo'lib, o'n ming nusxada nashr qilingan. Unda ayni paytda dunyo miqyosida keskin tus olib borayotgan raqobat hamda bunday shiddatli raqobatga faqat zamonaviy ilm-fan, yuqori texnologiyalar va innovatsiya yutuqlarini keng joriy etish orqaligina munosib javob bera olishimiz ta'kidlangan.

Bundan tashqari, kitobda «dunyodagi rivojlangan mamlakatlar o'z oldiga nafaqat mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish va ularni bozorga olib chiqishni, balki chuqur bilim va ilmiy yutuqlarga asoslangan innovatsion iqtisodiyotga o'tish vazifasini qo'ymoqda.

(Davomi 2-betda)

TA'LIM TIZIMIDAGI ISLOHOTLAR

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizni faqatgina markaziy shaharlar misolida emas, eng chekka qishloq yoki tumanlardan tortib, ayni vaqtda o'zining iqtisodiy salohiyatini kundan kunga yuksaltirib borayotgan tumanlar, viloyatlar hamda shaharhalarning ham ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyatiga alohida e'tibor qaratib, jahon miqyosida yuksaltirish eng ustuvor vazifalardan hisoblanmoqda.

O'zining turmush sharoitlarini borgan sari yaxshilab borayotgan, aholiga qo'shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratib berish yo'lida tizimli ishlarni amalga oshirayotgan tumanlardan biri Bulung'ur tumanidir. Mazkur tuman faqatgina bir sohaga e'tibor qaratmasdan, boshqa yo'nalishlarda ham o'zining mamlakat miqyosidagi o'rni va rolini yanada mustahkamlash maqsadida qator ishlarni amalga oshirib kelmoqda.

So'zimizning isboti sifatida, bilim va malakaga ega, yaxshi psixolog maktabda o'quvchi va o'qituvchining eng yaqin yordamchisi, sirdoshi va hammaslagi bo'la oladi. Bu yo'nalishga ham e'tibor qaratilib, bir qator islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Oxirgi besh yillikda maktab psixologlarining oylik

maoshlari bir necha barobar oshirildi. Buning natijasida boshqa sohalariga ishga o'tib ketgan psixologlar o'z vazifalariga qayta boshlashdi. Boshqa fan o'qituvchilari ham qayta tayyorlov kurslarida ta'lim olib, psixolog lavozimida ishlab boshlashdi va psixolog mutaxassislar bilan ta'minlanganlik foizi oshib bormoqda. Bulung'ur tumani misolida olsak, 2019-yilda 58 %, 2020-yilda 64 %, 2021-2022-o'quv yilida 85 % mutaxassis psixologlar bilan ta'minlandi. Bu ko'rsatkich boshqa fan o'qituvchilarini psixologiya yo'nalishida qayta tayyorlov kurslarida o'qitish evaziga, 2022-yilda 95 % ni tashkil etadi. 2022-2023-o'quv yilidan tuman maktablarida mutaxassis va qayta tayyorlovdan o'tgan psixologlar faoliyat olib boradi, ya'ni 100 foizlik natijaga erishiladi. Joriy yilda 9 nafar mutaxassis psixologlarimiz Prezidentimizning 2021-yil 2-apreldagi tegishli qaroriga asosan, Samarqand viloyati ichki ishlar organlarida yangi tashkil etilgan «Yoyaga yetmaganlar masalalari bo'yicha inspektor-psixolog» lavozimiga tanlov asosida ishga qabul qilindi.

(Davomi 4-betda)

ILM-FAN - INNOVATSION TARAQQIYOT ASOSI

« (Davomi. Boshlanishi 1-betda)

Ya'ni, o'z iqtisodiyotini mavjud tabiiy resurslarni sarflash evaziga emas, innovatsion mahsulotlar yaratish, o'zlashtirish va ilg'or texnologiyalarni ishlab chiqarishga joriy qilish orqali rivojlantirish taraqqiyotining asosiy omiliga aylanmoqda.

fundagi tegishli huquqiy baza bilan tartibga solinadigan tub tarkibiy, tashkiliy-moliyaviy infratuzilmaga oid islohot hamda o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishni talab etadi. Bularning barchasi



mamlakatimizda keyingi yillarda ilm-fanni rivojlantirish borasida ushbu sohada yuqori malakali ilmiy va muhandis kadrlar tayyorlash hamda ularni ilmiy faoliyatga yo'naltirish borasida, avvalo, davlat ilmiy tashkilotlarida yangi kadrlar siyosati joriy qilinish, asosiy e'tiborni kadrlar bilan ishlashning strategik boshqaruvini joriy etishga qaratish, mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va doimiy ravishda malakasini oshirib borish maqsadida xorijiy tillarni o'rganayotgan olimlar uchun turli o'quv kurslarini tashkil qilish, mahalliy va dunyoning ye-

takchi universitetlari o'rtasida o'qituvchilar va talabalar o'rtasidagi dasturlarni amalga oshirishni ko'zda tutib, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida bakalavriat va magistratura bosqichlarida tahsil olayotgan talabalar uchun ilmiy tadqiqotlar va rag'batlantirish mexanizmlarini yaratish, doktorantlar bilan ishlash, ular tomonidan olib borilayotgan ishlarni nazorat(monitoring) qilish, himoyaga o'z vaqtida chiqishini ta'minlash mexanizmlarini yanada takomillashtirish singari ustuvor vazifalarni amalga oshirishni talab etishi e'tiborga olingan. Bularning barchasi, shubhasiz, mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotida o'zining ijobiy samarasini bermay qolmaydi.

Shuningdek, bugungi kunda ushbu yo'nalishlardagi yangilanishlar bo'lganda ham zamon talablarini e'tiborga olish, islohatlarni amalga oshirish jarayonida jamiyatimiz ilm-fanning yangi qiyofasini yaratish va ushbu

sohadagi o'zgarishlar dinamikasining samarali bo'lishiga erishish masalalariga yangicha qarashlar va yondashuvlarni talab qilayotganligi barchamizga ma'lum. Shuning uchun ham endigi vazifa, nafaqat ilmiy tadqiqotlar va ishlarni moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash, balki ularning natijalarini amaliyotga tatbiq etishga qaratilgan samarali mexanizmlarni yaratishdir. Ushbu masalalarning asosiy yechimi ilm-fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida yetakchi mamlakatlardan qatoridan o'rinni olish, to'rtinchi sanoat inqilobi davrida xalqaro raqobatbardoshlikka erishish, to'plangan muammolarning yangi yechimlarini izlab topish, shuningdek, globallashuv tufayli yuzaga kelayotgan bahsli masalalarni hal qilishdan iborat bo'lishi kerak. Zero, jahonda yuzaga kelayotgan mana shunday murakkab vaziyatda ham mamlakatimiz jahonda tutgan o'rni va rolini yanada mustahkamlab bormoqchi lozim.

Zokir BAZAROV, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti akademik litseyi ijrochi direktori.

O'zbek xalqida necha asrlar davomida qadrlanib, avloddan avlodga o'tib kelayotgan qanchadan qancha urf-odatlar-u an'analar bor. Ana shunday o'lims va muhim ahamiyatga ega, o'zbek ekanligimni ifoda etib turadigan, milliylikimni o'zida namoyon etadigan odatlarimizdan biri bu salom berishdir. Barchamiz esimizni tanibmizki, bobo-buvilarimiz, ota-onamiz, aka-opalarimizdan: "O'zingdan kattalarga birinchi bo'lib salom ber, bu sening odobing va olgan tarbiyangning ko'zgusidir", - degan gaplarini eshitamiz. Chindan ham insonning birgina berayotgan salomi, uning atrofdagilarga munosabati-yu, madaniyatidan xabardor etadi.

Esimda, kichkinaligimda doim oym-larga ergashib yurardim. Qayerga borsa men ham orqa-



tirmaganman. Chunki menga bolaligidanoq uydaham, maktabda ham kattalarga salom berish kerak deya o'rgatishgan. Mana hozir oliy ta'lim dargohida tahsil olayman. Bu yerdagi o'qituvchilarim ham bolaligidand buyon eshitgan va bilgan o'sha salom berish odobi haqida eslatib turishadi. Lekin ming afsuski,

MILLIYLIGIMIZ KO'ZGUSIGA YETARLICH A'E'TIBOR QARATYAPMIZMI?

laridan qolmasdim. O'sha paytlar ko'chako'chako' ydaga ketayotganimda oym hammaga salom berardim. Oym salom bergan odamlarning ko'pchiligini tanimasalar ham "Nega salom berar ekanlar?" - deb xayolimga ham kel-tirmaganman. Chunki menga bolaligidanoq uydaham, maktabda ham kattalarga salom berish kerak deya o'rgatishgan. Mana hozir oliy ta'lim dargohida tahsil olayman. Bu yerdagi o'qituvchilarim ham bolaligidand buyon eshitgan va bilgan o'sha salom berish odobi haqida eslatib turishadi. Lekin ming afsuski,

keyingi paytlarda ayrim insonlar bu haqida unutib qo'yishyapti chog'i. E'tibor bering-a, men faqat yoshlarni nazarda tutmay, balki ayrim insonlar deya urg'u beraypman. Sababi salomlashish odobining nuqsonlari nafaqat yoshlarda, balki katta yoshli insonlarda ham uchrayapti. Misol uchun, yaqindagina o'zim guvoh bo'lgan voqeani aytaulik, har doimgidek o'qishdan qaytishda o'zim o'qigan maktab yonidan o'tib kelayotgan edim. Maktabda endigina darslar tugagan chog'i, o'quvchilar maktab hovlisidan chiqib kelayotgan ekanlar. Shunda mendan oldinda ketayotgan bir ayolga o'sha o'quvchilardan biri "Assalomu alaykum" dedi. Ayol esa bolaning salomini eshita turib, yonidan indamay o'tib ketdi. Salom bergan o'quvchi qolib qaytga men noqulay ahvolga tushdim. Agar salomingizga javob qaytarishmasa siz ham shunday ahvolga tushmaymizmi? To'g'ri, balki o'sha ayolning qandaydir muammosi bo'lgandir, balki shunchaki kayfiyati bo'lmagandir. Lekin nima bo'lganda ham hali ta'lim-tarbiya olayotgan bolalarga bunday namuna ko'rsatib bo'lmaydi.

Menimcha salomga alik olmaslik salom bermagandan ham ko'ra yomonroq qusur emasmi? Bu holatga bir kuni men ham duch kelganman. Bir marta yo'lda ketayotganimda bir kichkinagina qizaloq menga salom berdi. O'sha paytda nimadandir xafa edim. Lekin qizchani menga bergan salomidan keyin kayfiyatim o'z o'zidan ko'tarilib ketdi. Keyin men ham unga jilmayib salom berdim. Mana shu voqeadan keyin tushunib yetdimki, oddiygina salom ham inson kayfiyatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatir ekan.

Bundan tashqari salom berish har qaysi bandaning bo'yindagi qarz ekanligini payg'ambarimiz ham ta'kidlagan. Salomga alik olish esa odamlarning vijdoniga havola. Bu borada kekxa yoshdagi otaxonlar-u onaxonlar unib o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodga namuna bo'lishlari turgan gap. Nega boshidanoq aytmoqchi bo'lgan gapim shuki, salom berish deganda faqat bilgan, tanigan insonlarimizgagina salom berishni tushunish xato. Salomga har qaysi inson loyiq. Axir biz salom berish orqali o'sha odamga sihat-salomatlik tilamaymizmi?! Mana shuning uchun ham salom berish insoniy fazilatlarining eng go'zali desak aslo adashmaymiz.

Mubina SOLEYEVA, SamDCHTI Uzoq sharq tillar kafedrasini o'qituvchisi.

« (Davomi. Boshlanishi 1-betda)

Mamlakatimizda xotin-qizlar bandligi, ularning doimiy daromad manbayiga ega bo'lishlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilayapti. Yosh tadbirkor Shahzod Quvondiqov ham mazkur korxonada

YOSH TADBIRKOR — YURTGA MADADKOR

xotin-qizlar bandligini ta'minlashga birinchi galdagi vazifalardan biri sifatida qarayapti. Xotin-qizlar bu yerda tikuv mashinalarida mana bunday yumushlarni bajarishadi va maoshlari ham yetarli ekanligidan mamnun.

Shahzod Quvondiqovning otasi Akmal Toshtemirov usta duradgor. Yosh tadbirkor dastlab otasining yonida turib hunar sirlarini o'rgandi. Bugun zamonaviy texnologiyalarda mana bunday bejirim uy-ro'zg'or mebel jihozlarini ko'rsatuvimiz qahramoni ham qunt ila tayyorlay oladi. Shu yo'nalishdagi tadbirkor soha sir-asrorlarini bilmasa, ishini olib ketishi qiyin, - deydi Akmal Toshtemirov.

Mamlakatimizda yaratilgan shart-sharoit va imkoniyatlardan to'g'ri foydalanish borasida o'g'liga o'git bera turib.

Ha, ot izini toy bosar deganlaridek, yosh tadbirkor tomonidan asosiy e'tibor bugun sifatl mahsulot ishlab chiqarishga qaratilgan. Korxonada

ishchilar ham o'z yumushlarini astoydil bajarishadi. Xomashyo yog'och holda keltiriladi va bir necha jarayonlardan so'ng tayyor mahsulotga aylanadi.

Tadbirkorlik loyihalarning qo'llab-quvvatlanayotgani, qulay ishbiarmonlik muhiti yaratilayotgani ko'plab ish o'rinlari yaratilishi va aholining doimiy daromadga ega bo'lishlari, iqtisodiyotimiz yuksalishiga omil bo'layapti. Bu yo'lda esa Shahzod kabi tadbirkor yoshlarning dadil va ishonchli qadamlari ko'plab tengdoshlariga ibrat bo'lmoqda.

O'z muxbirimiz.

THE ROLE OF GAMES IN TEACHING CHILDREN

The goal of learning any foreign language is to be able to communicate fluently in that language. Teaching and learning foreign languages is a long and perfect process. It requires the person to work hard on himself. The use of various games to develop skills is not boring, but makes it funny and exciting activity. Games encourage learners to be freer. Interactive games are especially effective in increasing grammar as well as enriching vocabulary.



sentences related to this word.

However, before applying these ideas, the teacher should relate them closely to the topic and explain clearly to the pupils the purpose of the game as well as the rules. For preschoolers, learning English through games is both easy and profitable way. Because kids are playful, they enjoy playing games. It is also effective to play games related to mental and physical activities. These games help pupils to increase their skills and widen their horizon. Besides them, playing interactive games during lessons help students to learn more about themselves as well as energize children to become more active participants in the learning process. Games cause smaller stress than having answer questions or doing similar tasks.

are just learning English. The letters should be written on the blackboard, when the teacher pronounce [e], the child should find the letter A.

In and out — this game is played with small children. When teacher says "in" the children should move in when he says "out" the children should move out. Children who break the rules or do task wrong will leave the game.

Simon says — this game is useful for listening skills. The teacher asks children to do tasks (Simon says: stand up or sit down), then children should hear the teacher and do the tasks.

The chain game — it helps children to check and increase their memory. At the beginning, one topic should be chosen, then the first child says a word which is related to the topic, the other child repeats first child's word and says his own new word. If someone forgets the word, he will leave the game.

The word game — the purpose of the game to increase vocabulary. This game is suitable for ten - fifteen years old children. The teacher says a word and children must give definition of this word, find out synonyms and antonyms, and make

Matching game — this game can be used at all ages. The teacher can use colorful pictures or sentences on the handouts. Children must do the tasks as it is given in the example.

Guessing games — this game is helps to improve speaking skills. One child thinks about person, place or thing. The other children can ask 20 Yes/No questions to find information in order to find who or what the person is thinking of.

By playing games, children become more motivated to learn, be aware of the topic and take part in set tasks. Games help children to become a part of a team and have a good connection with others as well as take responsibility for their own learning. Games can also be a great classroom management tool, help to motivate a class.

Umida ANVAROVA, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti talabasi.

BOLA TARBIYASIDA O'QITUVCHINING ROLI

Qadim-qadimdan bolaga tarbiya berish, uni yaxshi yo'lga solish eng savobli hamda mas'uliyatli ishlardan biri bo'lib kelmoqda. Hozirgi zamonaviy va integrallashgan dunyo sahnasida endi yetishib chiqayotgan yosh avlodga o'qitish metodikasining eng yangi usullarini o'rgatish juda muhimdir.

Zero, nafaqat O'zbekiston kelajagi, balki butun dunyo kelajagi va o'rinni yosh avlod belgilab beradi. Ta'lim samaradorligini oshirishda o'qituvchining roli juda muhim, chunki u ta'lim berayotgan har bir o'quvchi ertangi kunda mustaqil shaxsga aylanadi. Shuning uchun ham kasblar orasida muallimlik kasbi o'zgacha va muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi bilan ajralib turadi.

O'quvchilarga sifatli ta'lim berish uchun o'qituvchidan professionallik va o'z ishiga o'ta sodiqlik talab etiladi. Masalan, sizning farzandingiz har kuni ertalab "Maktabga bormayman!", deb xarxasha qilyaptimi, demak bolada maktabga nisbatan yohud o'qituvchiga nisbatan salbiy fikr shakllangan. Buning natijasida bolada o'zi o'rganayotgan fanga bo'lgan qiziqishning yo'qolishi, erinchoqlik, sustkashlik kabi odatlar paydo bo'ladi. Bunday muammolarning oldini olish uchun esa o'qituvchidan birinchi navbatda bola

psixologiyasini bilish va o'z ishiga sabr va bardosh bilan yondashish talab qilinadi. Muhim ma'lumot sifatida shuni ham aytib o'tish dorkorki, 7 yoshdan to 14 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarda aqliy yetuklik yaxshi rivojlanmagan va ular endi maktab muhitiga kirganliklari bois uyiga talpinish, o'qituvchiga bo'yusnmaslik kabi holatlar ko'p uchrab turadi. Bunday paytda har bir o'quvchi bilan alohida-alohida individual tarzda ishlash, ular qanday xarakter egasi bo'lsa, o'sha xarakteriga mos savollar bilan murojaat qilishi, yohud boladagi muammo va kamchiliklarni o'ta-onasiga ham to'g'ri tushuntirgan holda, ularni ham farzandining tarbiyasiga e'tiborli bo'lishga chaqirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Umuman olganda, ta'lim-tarbiya berish o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi aloqadir. Bu jarayonda o'z kasbiga sodiq, yetuk aqliy hamda jismoniy salohiyatga ega, bolalarning psixologiyasini puxta biladigan, malakali pedagog talab etiladi. Shu jumladan, endi yetishib kelayotgan yosh avlod ongiga vatanga bo'lgan mehr-muhabbat va uning kelajagi uchun mas'uliyat hissini singdirish har bir o'qituvchi oldidagi muhim burchlardan biridir.

Marjona TURSUNOVA, SamDCHTI talabasi.

Biz XXI asr, texnologiyalar zamonida yashamoqdamiz. Raqamli texnologiyalar hayotimizning deyarli har bir jabhasida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ular bugungi kunda kundalik yumushlarimizni, turmush tarzimizni bir qancha yangilashib, mushkulimizni oson, uzog'imizni yaqin qilmoqda. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar esa allaqachon hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylanib ulgurgan desak, mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Ijtimoiy so'rovnomalari natijasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, yoshlar bir kunda qariyb 7-9 soat vaqtini uyali aloqa vositalariga sarflar ekan. Kimlardir ularni ezgu va o'zlari uchun samarali yo'lda qo'llaydi, ma'rifat topadi, ilm izlaydi. Achinarlisi, tanganing ikki tomoni bo'lgandek, hamma ham axborot texnologiyalaridan to'g'ri yo'lda foydalanmaydi.



Misol tariqasida bugungi kun yoshlarini olaylik, ular insoniyat erishgan yutuqlardan unumli foyda-

mustaqil fikriga ega bo'lmagan, vatan, el-yurtga muhabbat va hurmat ehtirom ruhida tarbiyalanmagan, aqlan yetuk bo'lmagan insondan kelajakda nima kutish mumkin? Ulardan kelgusida qanday avlod shakllanadi-yu, ularning o'zlari qanday avlodni vovaga yetkazishadi?!

Yoshlik insoniyatga Yaratgan tomonidan taqdim etilgan ne'matlar ichida eng qadrlisidir, inson hayotining eng go'zal va takrorlanmas damlari ham, aynan, yoshlikda bo'ladi. Shu bilan birgalikda bu vaqt ko'z ochib yumunguncha o'tib ketadi. Shuning uchun ham umrimizning bahorini keraksiz, kelajagimizni jar yoqasiga olib boradigan ishlarni uchun, shunchaki vaqtimizni o'g'irlashdan boshqa narsaga yaramaydigan yumushlar uchun sarflamaylik! Aks holda bu bilan nafaqat o'z kelajagimizga, balki butun millat ertasiga xiyonat qilgan bo'lamiz!

Islom TOJIBOYEV, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti talabasi.

Ta'lim olish har bir davr uchun dolzarb masala bo'lib, u yildan yilga o'zgarib, yangilanib boradi. Bugungi kunda ta'lim berishning va bunga javoban ta'lim olishning turli xil shakllari mavjud bo'lib, quyida shular haqida so'z yuritamiz. Innovatsion texnologiyalar ta'lim-tarbiya jarayoniga yangilik kiritish zamirida uning sifat samaradorligini ta'minlashga erishish demakdir.



dit)ning qiymatini aniqlash; — talabalar bilimni reyting bali asosida baholash; — talabalarga o'zlarining o'quv rejalarini individual tarzda tuzishlariga imkon yaratish;

Bugungi jadallik bilan rivojlanayotgan davrda kompyuter texnologiyalardan unumli foydalanishning bir ko'rinishi bu modul platformasida ishlashdir. Kredit- modulning afzallik tomonlari ham mavjud bo'lib, bunda ta'lim oluvchilar

pandeimiyasi tufayli maktablarda va oliy o'quv yurtlarida bu shakldan keng foydalanilmog'ada.

Masofaviy ta'limni qo'llashning bir qator ustunlik va qulaylik tomonlari mavjud. Jumladan:

- 1. Talim vaqti ixtiyoriy, talaba ixtiyoriy vaqtda o'qishi, o'rganishi mumkin;
2. Mashg'ulotlarni auditoriyada o'tishi shart emas;
3. Talabalarga mustaqil shug'ullanishni o'rgatadi;

Aralash o'qitish o'zida quyidagil Yevropa ta'limi modellari jamlaydi:

- 1. Masofaviy talim
2. Auditorial ta'lim
3. Internet ta'lim
4. Uzuksiz ta'lim

Vebinar mashg'ulotlar - ushbu ta'lim jarayoni ham bugungi kunda barcha kasblar orasida keng qo'llaniladigan ta'lim shaklidir. Ushbu ta'lim jarayonida mashg'ulotlarni olib borish uchun pedagoglarning oldiga veb-kamera o'rnatilib, u tomonidan tashkil etilgan mashg'ulot tarmoq orqali namoyish etiladi.

Yuqorida aytib o'tilgan barcha ta'lim jarayonlari

INNOVATSION TA'LIM HAQIDA NIMALARNI BILASIZ?

Bugungi kunda zamon talablariga mos ravishda ishlab chiqilgan ayrim ta'lim tizimlariga to'xtalib o'tmoqchigan. Ular:

Kredit-modul — innovatsion ta'limning eng takomillashgan shakli hisoblanadi. Bu — ta'limni tashkil etish jarayoni bo'lib, o'qitishning modul texnologiyalari jamlanmasi va kredit o'lchovi asosida baholash modeli hisoblanadi. Kredit-modul tamoyilida ikkita asosiy masalaga ahamiyat beriladi: talabalarining mustaqil ishlashini ta'minlash; talabalar bilimni reyting asosida baholash.

Kredit-modul tizimining asosiy vazifalari sifatida quyidagilar e'tirof etiladi: — o'quv jarayonlarini modul asosida tashkil qilish; — bitta fan, kurs (kre-

mustaqil fikrlash va bajarish kabi bosqichlardan o'tishadi. Bu esa o'quvchilarning aqliy salohiyati o'stirish uchun zamin bo'lishi shubhasizdir.

Masofali ta'lim — bu muayyan bir nuqtadan zamonaviy texnologiyalar (kompyuter, radio, televiziya, video, multimedia va boshqalar) yordamida fanni chuqur o'zlashtirish uchun yo'lga qo'yilgan ta'lim shaklidir. O'qitishning bu shakli ta'lim oluvchilar va o'qituvchilarning bir-birlari hamda o'qitish vositalari bilan o'zaro ta'sirining maqsadga yo'naltirilgan interfaol jarayonidan iborat bo'lib, bunda ta'lim jarayoni maxsus vositalar orqali olib boriladi. Masofali ta'lim chekka joylarda istiqomat qiladigan ta'lim oluvchilar uchun qo'llanibgina qolmay, bugungi kunda koronavirus

- 4. O'qituvchilardan yuqori tayyorgarlikni talab qiladi;
5. Talabalar amaliy va sifatli bilim olishlari mumkin;
6. Talabalarining mustaqil fikrlash va qaror qabul qilish qobiliyati rivojlanadi;

Aralash o'qitish — bu yangi o'qitish texnologiyasi hisoblanishiga qaramay, bugungi kunda keng tarqalib bormoqda. Ushbu shakldagi o'qitish jarayonida talaba mustaqil ta'lim oladi, ammo ayni vaqtda unga o'qituvchi yordamlashadi. Bunda talaba onlayn dars jarayonida guruh va o'qituvchi bilan bo'layotgan suhbatda bevosita ishtirok etadi. Shu tufayli bu shaklda fikr almashish asosiy vosita sanaladi. Aralash o'qitish muvaffaqiyati ta'lim vositalarining to'g'ri tanlanishi bilan belgilanadi.

bugungi kunda keng qo'llanilib, ta'lim oluvchi tomonidan katta qiziqish bilan o'zlashtirilmoqda. Ta'lim sifatini oshirish uchun ishlab chiqilayotgan shunday ta'lim jarayonlari tahsil oluvchilarga, ayniqsa, xorijiy tillarni o'zlashtirishda ayni muddao bo'lmoqda. Ko'p vaqt va sarf-xarajat talab qilmaydigan bunday ta'limdan barcha birdek mamnun bo'lmoqda va faol ishtirok etishmoqda. Yurtimizda ham ta'lim jarayonida ta'lim taraqqiyotining ilg'or xorijiy tajribalaridan keng foydalanilmog'ada. Bularning barchasi o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodning malakali kadr bo'lib yetishishi yo'lida o'zining ijobiy samarasini berishi turgan gap.

Shahrizoda ERGASHEVA, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti talabasi.

BIZ QAYSI YO'LDAMIZ?!

lanayaptimi? Afsuski, unday emas! Ko'pchilik o'smirlar vaqtini kutubxonalarda emas, balki ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda, turli qo'rqinchi kadrlar aks etgan, qotillik oshkora ijro etilgan mobil o'yinlar o'yash bilan o'tkazishmoqda. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda tarqalgan bemani videolarga, o'yinlarga taqild qilib, o'zlari sezmaganda turli xil yot

g'oyalari ta'siriga tushib qolayotgan, hattoki ularning ta'sirida o'zligini unutayotganlar ham yo'q emas! Kitob mutolaa qilmagan, bilim olmagan insonning ongida ma'naviy bo'shliq paydo bo'ladi, bunday shaxslarni esa har qanday fikr yoki g'oyaga osongina ergashtirib ketish mumkin. Ana shunday ma'naviy olami qashshoq, o'zining

(Davomi. Boshlanishi vladimiri sonlarida)

— Sit down, tell me, what is your request? — said Navoiy affably.
The farmer squatted in front of the door.
— The trouble fell upon me. I am from Isfizara, — he said, and suddenly asked: Shall I tell? It will be a long talk.
— Speak, — Navoiy replied with a smile.
— I have only one horse with decent hooves suitable for our work. Suddenly a hobbler came to our village. There was a handsome boy on the horse staying behind him. I had just cleaned the horse. The warrior stopped beside me and said: "Let us ride your horse; I'll give it to my brother - that's it. Soon we are going to Herat, give me the horse" — he said. I begged, "Understand me Bek, now is the busiest time, I will not manage without the horse. Ask others and if you do not find one, please go away. Get there to the Caspian Sea. No, — he said. — I went hunting and my horse is very tired. I know all of Herat. I am Qadl son — he said."

Supply by the superiors' horses is from time immemorial custom. I mounted the horse and gave the reins to the warrior. Well, two months have passed but I heard nothing from that damned son Qadl. Ten days ago, I rode on an ass and came to Herat. I did not miss a single street, no one left without permission. Where to find it? The horse was not found, and later I had one more trouble, three days ago they stole my donkey! I went to Court of Justice but they did not listen to me. I came to you with a bow, sir.

The farmer sighed. Navoiy shook a hunger growl.
— Brother, you are struck by disaster. Whoever he was, whether Qadl son, whether military, it's a trouble. There are many hunters. They have dogs. Do you know his name?
— He said, Tojiddin.

Navoiy looked at the scribe and ordered to call Kylychbek. Then, smiling, turned to the farmer,
— Your horse will be found. His real name is hidden military, but tell me how he looked like. But look rails must be useless in which he weeds, who in the crib? Can you prove that the donkey was stolen?
— Does your servant lie? Hundreds of people in caravanery can confirm.

— If so, we will pay the cost of your donkey, — said Navoiy. — But always be careful. We, in the city, say, "Be careful, do not think your neighbour is a thief".
Farmer was confused:
— What are you talking about? Who will pay? You? No, I can manage somehow with this problem, — he said, striking his chest.

A tall, broad-chested, hooked-nosed fellow was Kylychbek. Navoiy in a few words laid the farmer's complaint and said imperiously:
— Do not settle until you are satisfied with this accident. Whether the offender is even in hell itself, find him and punish.
Kylychbek reassured the farmer:
— This man here knows everybody. Come with me.
Navoiy stopped them and ordered to pay the farmer the cost of a donkey from the treasury. Overcome with joy and excitement, the farmer came out, expressing his gratitude.
Petitioners, construction workers and craftsmen came out one after another. Each had some concern, bitterness. Navoiy listened patiently, carefully examining the content of petitions that the secretary told him. His sharp thought unraveled all the difficulties; he was able to quickly distinguish fair accusations from slander, truth from falsehood.

shroud and other expenses for a burial.
— "You are one of those who makes a problem from nothing, — said irritably Navoiy.
The scribes could not help laughing, Alishah laughed too.
Navoiy stood up and put his hand on the shoulder of Alishah.
- What to do? - he said softly. - You have a great talent... Because of respect to you, we agree to comply with your request.
Navoiy wrote a note to the manager of vaqf. The musician thanked and left.
The poet arose, intending to go home, but at the threshold encountered pahlavan Sayyid Muhammad.
— What did you come for? — asked Navoiy.
— Meeting of poets in the White Garden. All eyes were on the road waiting for you. If you're

others' ghazals or even entire sofas. Good ghazals and artfully composed muammas, lines embodying new image or idea, passed from hand to hand, learned by heart, copied and hidden in the folds of turbans.
Poets being confident that their products would be liked by Navoiy read the poem safely, with undisguised pride, rapping out rhythm. Most ghazals were like fake jewelry, blind by external luster.
So many poets, but if even one saz(national musical instrument) sounded in their native language! Pearls and pearl strung on a thread of poetry seemed to Navoiy like cheap glass beads, their luster - cold as snakeskin.
"As soon as they have some work and how much they would find in their own language the words of precious pearls" -

slightly leaning toward him, said:
— Alisher Navoiy with one stroke of his magic from the point of a Kalam creates lively eyes.
— At times when many others cannot carve a spark of stone, this one is writing in Turkic; the poet produces ice flame, — politely replied the young man.
Suddenly, from the distant alley, where sat a merry, tipsy company, the sounds of music were heard.
Magical melodies of the chang(musical instrument) and lute were played, singers performed Turkic ghazals by Lutfi. Navoiy lowered his head and closed his eyes. How beautiful is Lutfi! His ghazals, like flames, are a burning heart, captivating the guileless simplicity of the steppe language, thick fresh colors, and originality of thought.
The last wave of music gradually died away in the greenery. Navoiy raised his head. If he had spoken he probably would have exclaimed: "Singer, come and play on the Turkish saz!"
On the other supra the group of poets, sitting in a circle, was listening to Khusrawi's ghazal. Navoiy came

wanting to encourage the poet, praised individual verses.
Several young poets, still unknown in the literary world, introduced Navoiy. Alisher asked about their knowledge; scolded someone for ignorance in the field of music. After talking with the poets - madrasa students - Navoiy promised to help them with material.
Towards evening, a man came out of the palace and said that the sultan asked about Navoiy. So after the meeting, accompanied by Muhammad Said, he went to the palace.
In anticipation of the sultan employing pigeons, Navoiy and Muhammad Sayyid Pahlavan strolled along the wide avenue of the garden and at that time, Badiuzzamon appeared with his five year old son Mumin Mirza. As always the exquisitely dressed, handsome, polite, Badiuzzamon released his son's hand and bowed to Navoiy. Pahlavan also showed his respect towards him. Navoiy stroked Mumin Mirza's head - a pretty boy with intelligent eyes dressed as smartly as his young father - Badiuzzamon asked whether he feels inspired about his studies. They walked slowly down the avenue. Mumin Mirza, shuffling his feet, shod in colored boots, ran ahead. Here

he quickly pulled out a green silk robe trimmed with silver tuff bow and arrow and with exact aim shot the pigeons of his grandfather, who then fell to the tops of the trees, then abruptly waving its wing, fluttered in the sky.
— The books you sent me, I got, — said Badiuzzamon. — Thank you for your attention. Reading your poems and the works of Jami filled my heart with joy.
— Reading is a true delight for the soul, — spoke passionately Navoiy. — But only to read poems is not enough. And the story? You have not looked at historical works?
— My heart is more inclined to poetry. If you have time, please also send the story — said Badiuzzamon.
— I deliberately sent you a lot of history books. Maybe you know that your father and I also recommend reading constantly. All responsibility for the people and the state is on you. Prosperity or decline of the country depends on your actions and deeds. Therefore, you should look into the mirror of history. You should know at what time and for what reasons the country prospered and the people enjoyed their joy in what periods of history and why the kingdom collapsed and died. Science cannot see the bright day of justice and reason and the dark night of ignorance is as clear as the story. While your great ancestor. Timur Khan was deprived of the gift of literacy, he

still knew the story. There were credible reports that the best chroniclers marveled at his knowledge of Timur.
Badiuzzamon listened attentively to the poet.
Extinguished from the last rays of the sun, the shadows deepened. Navoiy and his companions entered the palace. In the great hall were lords, the Wazir and major officials. Badiuzzamon and his son went to the far side of the room and sat right on the place of the Sultan. Navoiy sat out, side by side with Muhammad Said. Their presence brought confusion: parvanachi Majiddiddin, whose words, apparently, attracted worldwide attention, snapped closed and shut up. Dignified, as befits Vazir, richly dressed, Sly Nizomulk noticed it. Under his black, heavily painted mustache a smile ran. Cunning courtier, he tried his best to incite the warring parties, hoping in the future to join the one that is stronger.
— Parvanachi, you started to say something very instructive — he turned to Majiddiddin, pretending not to understand the reasons for the confusion. — It would be nice if you were pleased to continue. What you said also applies to Mr. Alisher Navoiy.
Some of the officials began making parvanachi signals, as if to say: "Do not." Emir Mogul frowned and looked askance at the Nizamulmulk.
Majiddiddin did not want to start a dispute in the presence of Badiuzzamon. However, the words of Nizamulmulk, whom he regarded as his greatest enemy, touched a nerve.
— What is there to argue! For anyone who has common sense, the question is quite clear - he said sharply.
— If your words are to me, I'd like to hear them, — Navoiy said, quietly looking at Majiddiddin.
Not being able to hide his trembling, Majiddiddin said:
— Under the shadow of happiness and well-being of a great sovereign justice nukers would have to rise to never before seen proportions. Unfortunately, every day we hear their complaints. Of course, your wise eye sees a thousand times better than we do, but we think that in a time with so much talk about justice, should not harass nukers accidents.
— We also know how the army must state - calmly replied Navoiy. — The Emperor, who cares of father, against the army eventually defeated, even though he fought on the battlefield, as Rustam. Therefore, you should constantly think about the army and especially about how to provide soldiers with all necessary. However, nukers are worthy of such care must be true, the people and the state. It's sad, very sad that most nukers made like locusts, gnawing sown field. In a fair state such bad acts should not be the place.
(Davomi кейинги сонда)

Илҳомжон Тўхтасинов, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти ректори, профессор

NAVOIY

In the afternoon the crowd became lesser. Navoiy gathered some assistants and started his correspondence work. People worked in the presence of Navoiy diligently and seriously, but behaved independently. The famous vizier casually even joked with them sometimes.
When the work was near to its end, the venerable Alishah? one of the greatest musicians of Herat, hurried into the room.
— Please, please, how are you? — Navoiy met him friendly.
— In the shadow of your happiness our mood is perfect, — said Alishah. — Your humble servant has a request, if you do not get bored, ley me express it?
— Speak, we listen; our attention belongs to you, — said seriously Navoiy.
— We hope that your Excellency orders manage Vaqf to give me money for the six months ahead.
Once upon a time when Navoiy first met with Alishah and praising his musical abilities, appointed him the contents of his waqf funds.
— What is the reason? — asked Navoiy with interest.
— I do not want to bother mulozims(the responsible people) for waqf every month.
Navoiy was silent, his eyes downcast. The mulozims, writing some letters with their feathers raised their heads and had a look at the poet and the musician. Ironic smile appeared on Navoiy's face.
— Sir, — he said with displeasure, — we do not know if we left you for another six days of life. Why are you so relying on this temporary life and ask about the next six months?
— You just tell them and I'll take the money - boldly said Alishah. - If I die, the money will go to the

not so busy, go there.
— Since you have come, there is nothing to object:
At the gate the servants helped the pahlavan and the poet sit on the horses. Passing Chorsu, where, as always, scurried noisy crowd, and the Bazaar Mulk, they drove a mile on paved brick road and saw the high walls of the huge trees of the White Garden. The group expected Navoi at the gates. They went through the alley between the governmental green walls and huge trees, intertwining with each other's tops; along the way they met poets who respectfully greeted Navoiy. Sitting on a wide cloth, Navoiy asked the audience to read their works.
More than hundred people - poets gathered in the shade of tall trees. Among them were high officials and poor students, and many representatives of different professions - coppersmiths, a tailors, master sewers of purses and potters, like a distinguished Tahiri. There were great haughty, nor in that does even pose such famous poets as Nizami and Firdavsiy. Rhymers were, like Samia, who with surprising speed and ease composed a thousand verses in a day and managed to rewrite them beautifully. There were poets who read from power too and went for the mind, or people like the venerable Muhammad who spoiled his health by excessive drinking and wandered in the streets barefootedly, bareheadedly.
At such meetings poets read and discussed odes, ghazals and muammas. Some lucky ones received high praise, others shamefully failed here, touted friends of friends, enemies spared no venom, making fun of each other. Here poets trade each

thought Navoiy.
Wishing to know the opinion of Alisher, some poets modestly brought their ghazals exactly as disciples offer their teacher the first experience of their pens. Navoiy read carefully. In his poems he most appreciated orientation and deep thoughts, original images, however, what he now read and heard, the least attention was paid to this. In one ghazal Navoiy noticed a mistake in rhyme. Poets immediately agreed. In another, he noted in the ghazal an unnatural comparison. However, this observation seemed to others not quite fair. Some even found the comparison very colorful, brilliant. Navoiy moved into the shadows, away from the blinding rays of the sun and asked to submit pencil and ink. Gathering with deep interest, they turned their eyes to him. An attentive observer might notice the faces of some particularly smug poets' signs of irony. Navoiy dipped pencil into ink, ran them on paper and handed the ghazal to an author. The first poet read the ghazal himself, then quickly glanced around the audience and recited aloud. Holding the paper in his outstretched hand, he excitedly turned to Navoiy:
— I find that my comparison may be likened to the kidney. You, sir, your breath, like a spring breeze, turned bud and filled a cup of rose colors and light.
The paper passed from hand to hand.
— Come on, who can argue, - said the aged poet, who was sitting at the far end of the supra. He brought a piece close to the eyes, and then handed it to the young man who sat next to him, and

and stood behind, and also began to listen. Khusrawi had poor eyesight. Without looking at the paper, he recited. Both in form and content ghazals were repeating old patterns. The blind poet began to read a new poem. The first verse ended with the words "Guzar." In the transition to the second verse of Navoiy, catching the style and meaning of the poem, the rhyme was suggested: "hezar", the word "swam", he also guessed to rhyme "kunoy." With an enthusiasm to recite their poems Khusrawi noticed nothing. Listeners giggling glanced at Navoiy. Navoiy with a smile moved his lips as if to say: "Quiet!" To "sipohi bud" he found rhyme "bamohi bud" and so on. Finally Khusrawi interrupted the reading and, screwing up his eyes, looked around in bewilderment.
— Who is it? — he said irritably. One member of the audience asked with a laugh:
— You do not know this man? You have not seen it?
— No, I do not know, — said Khusrawi. — But I remember that once, when I read a ghazal on the Pul-i-Malan, this person also prompted beforehand all my rhymes.
All laughed. Navoiy sat beside him. Khusrawi began asking questions about his affairs. Both were pleased with the joke. Khusrawi asked about the new opinions of Navoiy's new math-nawis(a genre of poetry); Alisher,

(Novel)

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(Davomi кейинги сонда)

DEVELOPING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

At present, the attention is paid to learning language so much that all countries aim at studying not only their native language, but also foreign languages. Because the foreign language, especially English, is rapidly developing and it occupies the main place among the world languages.



For this reason, every country starts to teach the English language from the youth time, primary school period. Because youth learners are very capable to learn new things. It is stated that children under the age of 5 and 6 years are able to learn 70% of the knowledge which they receive during their lifetime. It is difficult to teach youth pupils in primary school since they do not know letters, grammar and their mother tongue. So it is very important to create and find very interesting and effective way of teaching English language in primary school.
Here are some ways you can teach more fun and inspire your students.
Visual learning - this method is very suitable for youth students who are not know letters and grammar. In this case you can teach easily your youth learners with pictures, diagrams. You achieve the interest and attention of all pupils by organizing many interesting games through this method. Especially, learners under 5 to 12 years learn very quickly in this method.
Aural method - This method helps to correctly pronounce words and apply them in their speech. Songs, pronunciation of the words are the basis of this method. Combination of these methods, 'Audio-visual' method is very suitable way to teach very effective lesson for primary school students both seeing and listening at the same time.
Games - games are very great method for elementary school students. It is very important to organize interesting and suitable games for the lesson. There are various games for elementary school students but it needs to organize exciting games that attract the interests of students without using the same games.
Create English Atmosphere - it is also necessary to organize competitions and promote students for developing of the English language. The organization of the interesting games and competitions among elementary school students not only during lessons, but also among their peers in schools and world encourage them to learn English language. For example, Global Hippo Olympiads is very stimulating and suitable competitions for primary school students around the world. Global Hippo Olympiads competes students from 6 to 19 ages and tests the level of students' knowledge of the English language and to create spirited English atmosphere and relations around the world.

Zarina QURBONOVA,
Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti talabasi.

Abbos Said 1956-yilda Toshkent shahrida tug'ilgan. Toshkent davlat universiteti filologiya fakultetida ta'lim olgan. Bir necha yil davomida "O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati" ("O'zbekiston madaniyati") gazetasida, "Yangi asr avlodi" nashriyotida, "Yoshlik" jurnalida ishlab kelgan. Vaqtli matbuotda 1978-yildan beri asarlari e'lon qilinib kelinadi. Hozirgi kunda yuzovchi "Qazoyi qadar" nomli uch kitobdan iborat romanini tugatib, asarga sayqal berish bilan mashg'ul.

— Hozir siz juda katta ijodiy ish — "Qazoyi qadar" nomli romanni yozib tugatdingiz. Asar uch kitob, ikki ming sahifadan iborat ekan, nazarimda tahliliyada. Bu asarni yaratish ehtiyoji sizda qanday paydo bo'ldi? Bu asarning mazmun-g'oyasi nimadan iborat?
— Ijodiy jarayon juda murakkab, qiziqarli va, albatta, tadjiq qilish kerak bo'lgan holat. "Besh kunlik dunyo" romanini yozib tugatganimdan so'ng, bir-ikki yil boshqacha, masalan, kichikroq roman yozmoqchi bo'ldim. Hatto bir ikkita nomlar ham tanlab qo'ydim. Chunki romanning ma'lum bir yo'nalishi, g'oyasi tug'ila boshlagan edi. Asarga nom qo'yib, qog'ozga tushirib, 300-400 betlik roman qilmogchi edim, biroq istagimga qarshi o'laroq asar borgan sari kengayib ketaverdi. Keyin ishini to'xtatdim va bir-ikki yil izlandim, o'zimcha nom ham qo'ydim. "Yo bu asar "Qiyomat" bo'ladi, yoki "Ulug' kun azobi", dedim. Keyin Aytmatovning shu nomli romani borligini esladim. Roman yana bir-ikki yil yozuv stolim tortmasida turdi. Bu orada o'tmish tariximizga oid Toshkentning ruslar tomonidan bosib olinishi haqida tarixiy nimadir yozmoqchi bo'ldim. O'sha davrga oid manbaa, materiallar qidirib Sharq-shunoslik institutida, Navoiy kutubxonasida yarim yilcha izlandim, ko'p manbaalarni o'rgandim. Tarixiy asar qilmogchi bo'ldim. Toshkentning bosib olinishi haqida materiallarni yig'ib kelayotganimda bir reja tug'ilib qoldi. Keyin romanning rejasini tuzdim va ustozimiz Naim Karimovdan Oybek domla roman yozayotganida reja tuzamidi deb so'radim. Shuni avvaloq, Said Ahmad akadan ham bir so'ragan edim. Chunki roman kitobiy bo'lib qolmasligi kerak, deb o'ylardim.

Menimcha, roman hayotiy bo'lishi kerak. 2014-yildan esa ancha yillardan beri o'yab yurganim "Qazoyi qadar" romanini boshqatdan yozishga o'tirdim. Baribir roman kengayib ketaverdi, 400-500 sahifali kitob qilmoqchi edim, kengayib boraverdi. Qo'lyozmada 2000 betga yaqinlashib qoldi. Hali yana sayqalashirish davomida u ko'paydi.
Mana hozir asarga yana sayqal berayapman. Sayqal berish jarayonida romanning asosiy g'oyasi, davr ziddiyatlari, ko'plab personajlar va tarixiy shaxslar hayoti, ular xarakterining ko'plab qirralarini ko'rsatish, ochib berish va tadjiq etishishlari

xalqini, millatini, bashariyatni sevish xislatiga ega bo'lsa, olam guliston bo'lardi.
— Fransuz yozuvchisi Patrik Modiana "Roman yozish qo'llanma"sida aytadiki: "Roman yozish shunday qiyin jarayonki, qorong'uda muzlikda yurganday yo'l topish qiyin. Har gal yangi ishga sho'ng'ish jarayonida inson nima his qiladi? Bu jarayonga siz qanday baho berasiz, bularni boshingizdan o'tkazgansiz?"
— Bu yozuvchining ijodi bilan tanish bo'lmagan ham, lekin fikrlariga ma'lum ma'noda qo'shilaman. Chunki, katta asar yozish uchun katta yurak, katta dard kerak, o'zi yozayotgan davrni,



bo'lsangiz kerak, oson jarayon emas, juda murakkab, qiyin, og'riqli jarayon... — Sizningcha, ijodkor darajasi qay yo'sin belgilanadi?

«IJODKORGA KAMTARLIK YARASHADI»

tobora risoladagidek amalga oshayotganini his etayapman. Muhimi shu, xursandligim ham shundan. kimligini ham bilmaydi.
— Mana siz ko'p kitob o'qigansiz. Yosh yozuvchilarga qanday tavsiyalaringiz bor?
— Ustozlarimiz Odil Yoqubov, Said Ahmad aka, Pirimqul Qodirovlarni o'ylasam, juda kamtar odam ekanlar, etarli qadrlariga etmagan ekanmiz. Odil akadagi darveshona soddalikni, Pirimqul akadagi hokisoriiklarini, halimlikni, Asqar akadagi donishmandlikni, qat'iylikni, Shukrullo akadagi haqiqatparvarlikni eslasam, hali-hali bu ustozlarimiz oilidagidagi qarzlirimizni uzolmagandek, o'z vaqtida ayrimlarimiz ularning ko'nglini og'ritib qo'ygandek tuyuladi menga. Mening nazarimda hozirgi yoshlarimiz ana shu narsaga e'tibor berib, iloji boricha yuqorida sanaganim ustozlarimiz va boshqa ko'plab yirik yozuvchilarimizga o'xshab go'zal insoniy fazilatlarga, ayniqsa o'zgalardagidagi hamdard bo'lish, boshqalar uchun yashash,

davr talato'plarini — marakkabliklarini, o'sha davr odamlarining tashvishlarini, iztiroblarini, qo'yingki, hayotning ko'p qatlamlarini chuqur bilish, unda yashash, his qilish kerak. Ana shundan so'nggina ijodkor tafakkuri chig'irig'ida toblagandagina va uni qo'g'ozga rosmana? risoladagidagidek tushirohsagina o'sha asar muvaffaqiyat qozonib, o'quvchilar qalbining o'chmas mulkiga aylana oladi. Menda bu holat o'zgacha kechadi, asarga ko'p yillar tayyorgarlik ko'raman, u yuragimda, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, qalbimda yashay boshlaydi, uni qog'ozga tushirish jarayonigacha ko'plab o'y-fikrlar o'tmish xotiralari jonlanadi, ayrimlari quvontiradi, boshqalari esa qinmaydi, endi yozishdan boshqa iloj qolmaydi, ana shu dardlar qog'ozga tushishi kerak. Yozish jarayoni boshlanganda esa xuddi qil ko'priki ustida turgandek o'zimni his etaman, butun vujud titraydi. Ana shu ko'prikan eson-omon o'tib olish uchun esa yana necha yillar, mashaqqatli mehnat, mislsiz iroda, matonat kerak bo'ladi, buni tushungan

adabiy jamoatchilik emas, kitobxon, o'quvchi baholaydi. Adabiy jamoatchilik esa ana shu ko'p sonli o'quvchilarning estetik dididan kelib chiqqan holda mazkur asarga baho berish orqali o'zining dunyoqarashini, asar taalluqli bo'lgan jamiyatga munosabatini, asar qahramonlari yashayotgan muhit o'zgarishlarini, ularning insonga, insoniyat taqdiriga daxldorliklarini, xullas, g'oyaviy-ma'rifiy qimmatini to'g'ri baholab berishlari lozim va lobud. Agar bu o'lchamlarda emas, dunyo miqyosida — butun bashariyat miqiyosida qaraydigan bo'lsak, ijod ahli tafakkuri, dunyoqarashi, bilimi, iste'dodi, iste'dodning tabiati, xullas, Alloh taolo unga tortiq qilgan ne'mati, in'omi, ehsoni darajasi bilan baholash kerak, albatta... — Mazmunli suhbatigiz uchun rahmat.

— Sizlarga ham rahmat, tashakkur bildirib qolaman!
Do'stбек SULAYMONOV
subhattashdi.

Xorijdan gapiramiz

Janubiy Koreya Google'ni jarimaga tortdi

Janubiy Koreya antimonopol tashkiloti AQShning Google kompaniyasini mobil operatsion tizimlar va dasturlar bozorida yetakchiligini suiste'mol qilgani uchun 207,4 milliard von (176,8 mln dollar) miqdorida jarimaga tortdi.

Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, Google smartfonlar ishlab chiqaruvchi kompaniyalardan o'z qurilmalariga Android operatsion tizimining modifikatsiya qilingan versiyalarini o'rnatishni ta'qiqlovchi kelishuv tuzishni talab qilib, raqobatchilikka to'sqinlik qilgan. Bu esa smartfonlar uchun yangi operatsion tizimlarni yaratishdagi innovatsion faoliyatni yuritishga to'sqinlik qilgan.

Google'ga jarimadan tashqari, kamchiliklarni to'g'rilash, jumladan smartfonlar ishlab chiqaruvchi kompaniyalar bilan kelishuvlarga tegishli o'zgartirishlar kiritish majburiyati qo'yilgan. Ta'kidlanishicha, ushbu choralar "mobil operatsion tizimlar va dasturlar bozorida raqobatni tiklashga zamin yaratishda yordam beradi".

Eron yadroviy qurol yaratish arafasida

Eron hukumati mamlakat yadroviy dasturi faqat tinchlik maqsadlariga qaratilganini ta'kidlamog'qa. Mamlakat bir oydan so'ng yadroviy qurol tayyorlashga yetadigan darajadagi qo'mashyoga ega bo'lishi mumkin

Xalqaro atom energiyasi agentligi hisobotini o'rganib chiqqan ekspertlar fikriga ko'ra Eron yadro quroli yaratishga hech qachon hozirgidek yaqin kelmag'an. Aftidan, Eron mamlakatning yadroviy imkoniyatlarini tiklashda muvaffaqiyatga erishgan.

Shu bilan birga, Eron hukumati mamlakat yadroviy dasturi faqat tinchlik maqsadlariga qaratilganini ta'kidlamog'qa.

Simsiz quvvatlantirgichning yangi avlodi

Motorola kompaniyasi simsiz quvvatlantirish texnologiyasining yangi avlodini taqdim etdi. Motorola Air Charging bir vaqtning o'zida uzoq masofadan turib, to'rtta qurilmani quvvatlantira oladi. Ishlab chiqaruvchining ma'lum qilishicha, quvvatlanish uch metr uzoqlikdagi qurilmalar orqali ham amalga oshiriladi.

Quvvatlantirish prinsipi avvalo taqdim etilgan Mi Air Charge'ga o'xshaydi, ammo Xiaomi'ning hali qachon savdoga chiqishi noma'lum qolayotgan ixtirosidan farqli o'laroq, Motorola o'z devzasini tez orada taqdim etishiga ishonirmog'qa.

Motorola Air Charging qog'oz, charm va boshqa shu kabi obyektlar orqali ham ishlayveradi - ular quvvatlantirish jarayoniga ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi. Qurilma 1600 antennasi yordamida atrofidagi quvvati kamaygan qurilmalarni skaner qiladi.

Devaysga biologik monitoring texnologiyasi o'rnatilgan bo'lib, u xonada inson borligini aniqlash yoki foydalanuvchi dok-stansiyasi va smartfon orasida ko'p qolib ketsa, quvvatlantirish jarayonini o'chirishga yordam beradi.

Twitterdan yangilik

Twitter ijtimoiy tarmog'i foydalanuvchilarga o'z postlarini monetizatsiya qilish imkonini beradigan Super Follows pullik obuna funksiyasini qo'shdi. Hozirda yangilish faqat iOS va AQSH hamda Kanada akkauntlariga tegishli, biroq yaqin haftalarda u butun dunyodagi foydalanuvchilarda paydo bo'ladi.

Ijtimoiy tarmoq obunachilardan oyiga 2,99, 4,99 yoki 9,99 dollar to'lash evaziga eksklyuziv tvitlarni o'qishni taklif etmog'qa. Super Follows'dan 18 yoshdan kattalar, 10 mingdan ortiq obunachisi borlar foydalana oladi.

Bundan tashqari, Twitter foydalanuvchilarni salbiy izohlardan cheklash imkonini beradigan xavfsizlik rejimini sinovdan o'tkazishni boshlagan. Mazkur funksiyani yoqish yoki o'chirish qarori mustaqil qabul qilinadi. Ijtimoiy tarmoq avtomatik ravishda haqorati so'zlarni qidiradi - so'kinishlar yoki g'azabni qo'zg'ovchi izohlar - va ularning mualliflarini bir haftaga "qora ro'yxat"ga qo'shadi.

Shuningdek, tizim salbiy izoh qoldirgan foydalanuvchining o'zaro aloqasini baholaydi. Agarda u o'zaro obuna yoki akkauntlarning muntazam ta'sirini tanisa, avtomatik bloklash amalga oshiriladi. Xatolik yuzaga kelganda ijtimoiy tarmoq foydalanuvchisi "qora ro'yxat"dan qo'lda chiqarib tashlash mumkin.

200 megapikselli tasvir datchigi

Samsung kompaniyasi 200 megapiksel tiniqlikda suratga olish imkonini beradigan ISOCELL HP1 datchigini taqdim etdi.

Yangi datchik 0,64 mikrometr o'lchamdagi piksellarda yaratilgan. Kam yoritilgan joyda ham ideal suratga olishni ta'minlash maqsadida ISOCELL HP1 piksellarni birlashtiruvchi mutlaq yangi ChameleonCell texnologiyasi bilan jihozlangan.

Shunday ekan kam yoritilgan joyda HP1 16 ta qo'shni piksellerini o'zida birlashtirgan 12,5 megapikselli tasvir datchigiga aylanadi. O'lchami 2,56 mikrometr shakllangan piksel yorug'lik ko'proq yutilishini ta'minlaydi, bu esa bino yoki qorong'uda aniq hamda yorqin suratlar olish imkonini beradi.

Internet materiallari asosida tayyorlandi.

Bosishga topshirish vaqti: soat 17.00 da. 2021-y. 14-sentabr Bosishga topshirildi: soat 18.00 da

Navbatchi muharrir: A.ABDURAYIMOV.

Bahosi kelishilgan narxda

Sahifalovchi: V. AVAZOV.

Tijorat material

Nashr indeksi: 5588

Tahririyatga kelgan qo'lyozmalar qaytarilmaydi. Muallif nuqtayi nazari bilan tahririyat fikri to'g'ri kelmasligi mumkin.

ishlab chiqilgan dastur asosidagi "O'quvchilarni erta kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish" nomli ish daftari sinovdan o'tkazildi

Tajriba tariqasida sinovdan o'tkazilayotgan mazkur ish daftarlari bilan maktab o'quvchilari, ota-onalar, maktab psixologlari, o'qituvchilar joriy yilda 2 oydan ko'proq muddat davomida ishlashdi. Respublika tashxis markazi tomonidan sinov tariqasida ishlab chiqilgan "O'quvchilarni erta kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish" nomli mazkur ish daftari Bulung'ur tumani umumta'lim maktablarida iliq kutub olindi va amaliyotga joriy

bilan o'quvchi-yoshlar o'rtasida noxush holatlarning oldini olish, ularni stress holatiga tushishdan asrash maqsadida "Voyaga yetganlarni mustaqil hayotga tayyorlash, sog'lom turmush tarzi va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish" mavzusidagi o'quv seminarlari o'tkazildi.

Bulung'ur tumani xalq ta'limi bo'limi tasarrufidagi 3-, 14-, 38-, 46-, 68-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida "Ahi oila baxtli maktab" dasturi asosida tuman miqyosidagi seminarlar bo'lib o'tdi. Bu dasturdan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad: o'quvchilar va ota-onalar o'rtasidagi munosabatni yaxshilash, bir-birlarini

TA'LIM TIZIMIDAGI ISLOHOTLAR

etish mumkin, kelgusida kichik sinf o'quvchilari, umuman barcha sinflar uchun ham ishlab chiqilishi zarur deb hisoblanmog'qa.

Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida o'quvchilarning bo'sh vaqtlarini mazmunli va samarali o'tkazish, kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish borasida ham qator amaliy ishlar qilinayapti. Xalq ta'limi tizimiga ilg'or xorijiy tajribalarni tatbiq etgan holda zamonaviy mehnat bozori ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqib, kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish, psixologik qo'llab-quvvatlashning zamonaviy shakli va uslublarini joriy etish hamda o'quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish va pedagogik-psixologik tashxis faoliyatini tashkil etish shu maqsadga bugun ta'lim tizimida ham bir qancha islohotlar amalga oshirilmog'qa.

Ana shunday islohotlardan biri o'quvchi-yoshlarni maktabda 7-sinf davridan qo'shasiga yo'naltirishga qaratilgan.

2020-2021-o'quv yilining 3-choragida Bulung'ur tumandagi 4, 46 va 69- umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarida Respublika tashxis markazi tomonidan sinov tariqasida 7, 8, 11-sinf o'quvchilari uchun



tushunishiga yordam berish, o'quvchi-yoshlar o'rtasidagi jinoyatchilik, suisidal holatlarning oldini olish, ota-onalar va farzandlarining stressga tushmasligiga yordam berishdan iborat. Bu dastur bilan tumandagi barcha maktab psixologlari yil davomida ishlashdi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 14-avgustdagi PQ-3907-son qarori bilan tasdiqlangan "Yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy va jismoniy barkamol etib tarbiyalash, ularga ta'lim-tarbiya berish tizimini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi"ning 1-bandiga asosan umumta'lim maktablarida haftaning shanba kuni "O'zini o'zi rivojlantirish kuni" sifatida belgilangan.

Shunga ko'ra, Xalq ta'limi vazirligi tomonidan har haftaning shanba kuni

"O'zini o'zi rivojlantirish kuni" doirasida faoliyat olib borishga mo'ljallangan, o'quvchi-yoshlarni hayotga to'g'ri tayyorlash, ularni kasb-hunarga yo'naltirish, psixologik immunitetini oshirish, jismoniy va ma'naviy salomatligini saqlashga qaratilgan umumta'lim maktablarida "Video motivatsiya klublari"ni tashkil qilish tartibi ishlab chiqildi. 2021-yilning mart oyidan birinchi shanba kunidan boshlab barcha umumta'lim maktablarida "Videomotivatsiya klublari"ning faoliyati yo'lga qo'yildi.

Bulung'ur tumani ham 69 ta umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining barchasida belgilangan tartibda "Video motivatsiya klublari" faoliyat olib bordi. "Video motivatsiya klublari"ni tashkil qilishda asosan maktab amaliyotchi psixologlari mentorlik qilishdi.

Bundan tashqari, Bulung'ur tumani xalq ta'limi bo'limi tashabbusi bilan tumandagi e'tibor va g'amxo'riik, ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj 22 nafar boquvchisini yo'qotgan o'g'il-qizlarining Samarqand shahriga sayohati uyushtirildi. Bolajonlar Birinchi Prezidentimiz Islom Karimovning maqbarasi va haykali, Shohi Zinda, Xo'ja Doniyor va boshqa diqqatga sazovor maskanlarda bo'lishdi. Ko'ngli shodlikdan osmon qadar yuksalgan o'g'il-qizlar eson-omon o'z manzillariga qaytarildi.

Joriy yilning 28-avgust kuni Bulung'ur tumani Xalq ta'limiga qarashli 14-umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabida 1-11-sinf o'quvchilarining ota-onalari bilan "Har bir ota-onaga farzand tarbiyasi uchun mas'ul va javobgardir!" mavzusida ota-onalar yig'ilishi bo'lib o'tdi. Ushbu yig'ilishda 555 nafar o'quvchilarning ota-onalari ishtirok etishdi. Yig'ilishda farzand ta'lim va tarbiyasida biz bilishimiz kerak bo'lgan muhim jihatlari, maktab formasi, elektron kundalik va boshqa ta'lim-tarbiyaga doir masalalar yuzasidan tegishli tushunchalar berildi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan, tumandagi amalga oshirilayotgan barcha ishlar mamlakatimizning ertangi kuni, istiqbol hamda har tomonlama yuksalishi yo'lida o'zining ijobiy natijasini bermay qolmaydi.

Xusniya KARIMOVA, Bulung'ur tuman xalq ta'limi bo'limi metodisti.

O'Y-FIKRLARINGIZNI TO'G'RI YO'LGA BOSHQARING

Inson borliqdagi barcha tirik mavjudotlardan mulohaza qilish, fikrlash, so'zlashish, o'z kechinmalarini bayon qilish kabi fazilatlarini bilan ajralib turadi.

To'g'ri fikr yuritish hamda mulohazakorlik insonga taqdim etiladigan fazilatlarining eng oliysi desak, aslo adashmaymiz. Aslini olganda bu qobiliyatlar har birimizga yaratgan tomonidan ato etilgan, ammo ular har birimizda turli darajada shakllangan va ulardan barchamiz turlicha foydalanamiz.

Achinarlisi ham shu aslida. Bugungi kunda insonlar orasida sayoz fikrlaydigan, turli xil yot g'oyalarga, o'z galarni so'zlariga ko'r-ko'rona ishonib ketaveradigan, o'zining mustaqil fikriga ega bo'lmagan shaxslar ham ko'payib borayotganligi, buning misoli tariqasida, turmush tarzimiz, atrofmizdagi turli xil insonlar o'z fikrini to'g'ri bayon qila olmayotganliklari o'zining salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatmasdan

qolmasligini isbotlab bermog'qa. Buning natijasi kelajak avlodning ham fikrlash, mulohaza va mushohada yuritish qobiliyatlarini pasayib borishi, bo'sh vaqtlaridan unumli foydalanmasliklari, badiiy asar hamda mutolaa bilan shug'ullanmasliklari oqibatida ham jamiyatimiz, ham yurtimizning ildiziga bolta urish bilan barobardir.

Hozirgi kunda ilm-fan taraqqiyoti ham shuni ko'rsatadiki, jamiyatimiz uchun kerakli inson bo'lmoqlik uchun ham fikrlash qobiliyatini yanada mustahkamlash, har bir inson to'g'ri mushohada va mulohaza yuritish, kattalarning maslahatlarini inobatga olgan holda insonlar orasida o'z fikrlarini chiroyli bayon qilish, so'zlashish odati va so'zlarning ma'no-mazmunlarini tahlil qilish kabi vazifalar belgilab berilgandir. Ayni paytda yangi davrda yashayotgan bo'lsak ham, yonimizdagilarning qarashlari, o'ylash va so'zlashishlari eskicha

ekanligi yaqqol seziladi. Bu qarashlar jamiyatimiz ravnaqi uchun salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatayotganligi bor gap.

Siz yoki bizni yaqinlashtiruvchi omil bo'lgan qarashlar va tushunchalarimiz bizing o'rta-mizda ilqlik paydo bo'lishiga, yangi davr dunyoqarashi bilan qaraydigan bo'lsak, fikrlarimiz yangi dunyo kashf qilishiga, o'z galarning nazdi bilan qaraydigan bo'lsak, o'z hayotimiz va ezgu maqsadlarimizni nobud bo'lishiga, sizning o'y-fikrlaringiz boshqalarning fikr dunyosini chetlab o'tmasligiga, insongalra saboq bo'ladigan, mulohazalarining tanqid deb atalish darchani ochmasligiga, barchani lo'l qoldiradigan, qo'shimcha izohlar talab etilmaydigan bardavom mushohadalar yuritish bugungi kun talabi bo'lmog'i lozimdir!

Zarnigor ISMOILOVA, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti talabasi.

MATONAT VA MAHORAT NAMUNASI

Insoniyat yaralibtki, Alloh tomonidan turli xil sinovlar ila sinaladi. Xoh u boylik-u, qashshoqlik, salomatlik-u xastalik bo'lsin barchasi bizni yaratgan zotning qo'lidadir.

Bizning vazifatimiz esa ana shu sinovlarga chidam va bardosh, sabr-u matonat ila hayot yo'larimizda davom etish. Ana shunday mustahkam iroda sohibasi ayrim mas'uliyatsiz, o'z kasbining zalvorini his etmagan kimsalarning birgina xatosi sabab bugungi qahramonimizning jismonan ojiz bo'lib qolishiga olib keldi. Samarqand viloyati Payariq tumani istiqomat qiluvchi Zuhra Usmonova shifokorlarning xatosi bilan qo'llari yaxshi ishlamay qolganiga qaramasdan, o'zining sevimli mashg'ulotidan voz kechmadi, hattoki uni san'at darajasiga chiqara oldi. 14 yoshidan rasmlar chiza boshlagan Zuhraoning ijodiy ishlarini kuzatar ekanmiz inson qanday vaziyatda qolmasin, intilsa, harakat qilsa, albatta, o'zining orzu va maqsadlariga erishajagini his etamiz.



VATAN MADHI

O'z begimsan, to'qson to'qqiz urug'-aymoqli, Dasturxonning to'liq erur, non-u qaymoqli, Turkiylarning ichindadir o'zing salmoqli, Yo'li oydin nurga to'la O'zbekistonim, Baxtni quchgan ulug'imnsan, bog'-u bo'stonim!

Ancha o'tmish qoldi tarix zarvarog'ida, Qancha o'g'lon o'tib ketdi, yurt firog'ida, Ko'z yoshlari qotgan edi xalq qarog'ida, Moziylari olis bo'lgan O'zbekistonim, Yurtlar ichra ulug'imnsan, bog'-u bo'stonim!

Yurt donishin sanasam gar aslo yetolmam, Olimlar-u fuzalolar... ta'rif etolmam, Ular uchun bu qalamda ash'or bitolmam, Xo'p zalvorli faxriyimsan, O'zbekistonim, Ilm ichra ulug'imnsan, bog'-u bo'stonim!

Yigitlaring Alpomishdek chapdast va uchqur, Tog'ni ursa zarb-la agar talqon qiladur, Farhoddayin toshlar ichra oblar beradur, Jaloliddin yurti bo'lgan, O'zbekistonim, G'ayurlarga ko'ksi qalqon, bog'-u bo'stonim!

Qizlarningning egnidadur hayo libosi, Hatto oyni uyaltirgay go'zal ibosi, Qora tunni yoritgaydur yuzda ziyosi, Ayollarin ulug'lagan, O'zbekistonim, Ardoq etib, e'zozlagan, bog'-u bo'stonim!

Munira SULTON, Bekobod tumani.

ESLAMADING...

Oqshomda ko'kka oy qo'ngani mahal, Porloq yulduzlardan so'radim seni. Lek oy jamoliga bo'lib sen mahtal, Bir bor eslamading... Unutting meni?

Parda tortqilagan shabada misol, Ko'nglim g'uborin ol, uni yorug' et! Dilda xiralikka bo'lmayin timsol, Hech dalda bermasang hayotimdan ket!

Hayotimdan ketib, hayolimda lek, Bo'lmagin girgittan, turmasang gar jim. Bilaman dilingda saqlamaysan kek, Umringga shodlikni kim berdi, ayt kim?

Savdoyilik qilma, yolg'on yoki chin, Muhabbat bobidan ochmagil hech so'z. Ko'nglimni kimsaga yormoq bo'lsam nim, Bo'ladi tekkudek yomon, sotqin ko'z...

Lobar DAVRONOVA, Navoiy viloyati Navbahor tumandagi 34-sonli maktabning 9-sinf o'quvchisi.

Bosh muharrir: Vahobjon AVAZOV

Tahrir hay'ati:

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