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7 SPECIFIC FEATURES OF
COOPERATION BETWEEN CIVIL
SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS WITH
PUBLIC OPINION

20 BOSHQARUVDA
PSIXODIAGNOSTIKA TIZIMI
MUAMMOSINI O'RGANISHNING
O'ZIGA XOSLIGI

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Nazokat XUDOYQULOVA. NOQONUNIY OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR KELIB CHIQUISHINI TADQIQ ETISHNING IJTIMOIIY-PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI.....	3
Nozimakhon MINGBAYEVA. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS WITH PUBLIC OPINION.....	7
Farangiz AKRAMOVA. O‘SMIRLARNING IJTIMOIIY TARMOQLARGA BO‘LGAN QIZIQISHI VA BU HOLATNING MA‘NAVIYATGA TA‘SIRI.....	13
Nozimakhon MINGBAYEVA. O‘ZBEKISTONDA OLIB BORILAYOTGAN INSON QADRINI YUKSALTIRISH SIYOSATIDA YOSHLARNING IJTIMOIIY AHAMIYATI.....	16
Ma‘muraxon IBROXIMOVA. BOSHQARUVDA PSIXODIAGNOSTIKA TIZIMI MUAMMOSINI O‘RGANISHNING O‘ZIGA XOSLIGI.....	20
Mahmuda JAMOLOVA. THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL SATISFACTION IN THE PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF YOUNG TEACHERS....	25
Fotima OLIMOVA. KASBIY TAFAKKUR PSIXOLOGIK FENOMEN SIFATIDA.....	31
Temurbek JALILOV . TURKIYA GEOSIYOSATI.....	37

NOQONUNIY OILAVIY MUNOSABATLAR KELIB CHIQISHINI TADQIQ ETISHNING IJTIMOYIY- PSIXOLOGIK MASALALARI

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Аннотация: Mazkur maqola noqonuniy oilaviy munosabatlar kelib chiqishini tadqiq etishning ijtimoiy-psixologik masalalari mavzusiga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, maqola matnida noqonuniy oilaviy munosabatlar va unga sabab bo'luvchi psixologik omillar, er-xotin o'rtasidagi xiyonat, oilaviy hayotda sevgi va muhabbat, oilaviy ajrimlarga sabab bo'luvchi holatlar, xiyonat va uning sabab -oqibatlarini tahlil qilish, turli mutaxassis tadqiqotchilarning fikr -mulohazalari, nikohdan tashqari munosabatlar va uni keltirib chiqaruvchi ijtimoiy omillar, er -xotin o'rtasidagi hissiy yaqinlik kabi masalalar ham batafsil yoritilgan.

Калит сўзлар: Oila, noqonuniy oila, xiyonat, er-xotin, munosabat, yoshlar, ajrim, sevgi, nafrat, hissiy yaqinlik, empatiya, qo'rquv, qasos, xarakterologik sifatlar, nikoh.

Ma'lumki, oila qurish jamiyatdagi har bir fuqaroning eng muhim hayotiy ehtiyojlaridan biridir. Nikohga tayyorlik esa, erkak va ayol o'rtasidagi o'zaro simpatik munosabatni ham mehr-muhabbatni o'z ichiga oladi. Sevgi bu nafaqat tuyg'u, balki boshqa odamni sevish qobiliyati, shuningdek, sevilish imkoniyati hamdir. Ammo ba'zida, sevgi kabi eng kuchli tuyg'u ham insonni vasvasadan to'xtata olmaydi va inson unga ongli ravishda bo'ysunadi. Oxir -oqibat esa, inson zino deb ataladigan "gunoh yo'lga" o'tadi. Hozirgi kunda turmush o'rtoqlardan biri yoki ikkalas ham bir-birini aldagan oilalarni ko'p uchratish mumkin. Ya'ni hayotning tez sur'ati, ishdagi va oiladagi muammolar, er yoki xotinni yangi taassurotlar, yangi his-tuyg'ular, tajribalarni "izlashga" undaydi. Mehr-muhabbat, sadoqat, bir-biriga hurmat afsuski, bugungi ayrim zamonaviy oilalar uchun begona bo'lib bormoqda. Bunday vaziyatlarning barchasi oilaviy munosabatlarning izdan chiqishiga, zinoga qo'l o'rishga va ajrimlarning sonini ko'payishiga sabab bo'lmoqda.

Mohiyatan, zino qilish oilaviy hayotni izdan chiqaruvchi va o'zaro munosabatlarni buzuvchi noxush holatlardan biridir. Ko'plab yosh oilalar biri biriga xiyonat qilish, noqonuniy oila qurish oqibatida, ajrimlarni boshdan kechirmoqda. Shu bois ham, noqonuniy nikoh va zinoga yo'l qo'yish holatlari

ko'plab mutaxassislar e'tiborini tortib kelmoqda. Misol uchun, psixologiya, tibbiyot, sotsiologiya, falsafa va pedagogika fanlarida, mazkur muammo yuzasidan qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Ayniqsa, psixolog mutaxassislar va shifokorlar nikohdan tashqari munosabatlarni, hozirgi farovon hayot uchun tabiiy va odatiy hodisa deb hisoblamoqdalar. Turli oilalarda turmush o'rtog'ining xiyonatiga bo'lgan munosabat, ko'proq er va xotinning xarakteriga, ularning o'zaro munosabatlariga bog'liqligi ta'kidlanai. S.Kratovning fikriga ko'ra, yolg'onchi er yoki xotinlar o'z juftlaridan topa olmaydigan mehr va e'tiborni yangi jinsiy sherikdan qidirishga intiladilar[1,47]. Ba'zi zamonaviy psixologik adabiyotlarda qayd etilishicha, noqonuniy oilaviy munosabatlarga kirishishning sabablari turlicha sanalib, ushbu masalani tadqiqotchi D.Yenikeeva quyidagicha tasniflashga harakat qilgan[2,52]:

– Yangi sevgi. Bunday holat sevgi ahamiyatsiz bo'lgan yoki umuman yo'q bo'lgan oilalar uchun xosdir.

– Qasos - bu er -xotindan birining xiyonati uchun qilingan qasos olish istagi;

– Parchalangan sevgi - bu oilada er -xotin o'rtasida o'zaro munosabatlarning yo'qligi, javobsiz his-tuyg'ular orqali kelib chiquvchi holatdir.

– O'zaro munosabatlar mumkin bo'lgan, boshqa

hamkorlikda sevgini topish. Ba'zida xiyonatkor shaxsning o'zi yangi sherikni yoqtirmaydi, lekin uning his-tuyg'ulariga javob beradi.

– Kompensatsiya hissi - nikoh xiyonati yordamida ular uzoq vaqt ajralish, turmush o'rtog'idan birining kasalligi hamda oilaviy hayotda sevgi munosabatlarining etishmasligini qoplashga harakat qilishadi.

– Oilaning munosabatlarning to'liq buzilishi– xiyonat - bu yangi oilani yaratishning haqiqiy natijasi bo'lib, ular uchun birinchi oilaviy munosabat yaroqsiz deb qabul qilinadi.

– Tasodifiy munosabatlar - mastlik, noqonuniy munosabatlarga qiziqish, qulay vaqtdan foydalanish va hokazo.

Oilashunos tadqiqotchi O.Karabanovning aniqlashicha, noqonuniy oila qurish va nikohdan tashqari munosabatlar kelib chiqishi va uning sabalarini uchta katta guruhga bo'lish mumkin[3, 25]:

1. Nikoh sheriklarining individual xususiyatlari:

- turmush o'rtog'ining gender roli yoki uning identifikatorini buzish, uni iloji boricha ko'proq, jinsiy aloqaga moyilligini isbotlashga majburlash;

- turmush o'ртоqlarning patoxarakterologik shaxsiy xususiyatlari.

2. Mikro omillar:

- nikoh munosabatlarining buzilishi;

- nikohdagi nomuvofiqlik (birinchi navbatda jinsiy nomuvofiqlik);

- turmush o'rtog'lar o'rtasida hissiy yaqinlikning yo'qligi;

- bir sherikning boshqasidan yetkazilgan azob uchun olgan qasosi;

- oilaviy hayotda o'zaro his-tuyg'ularning yo'qligi;

- turmush o'rtog'larining bir-biridan umidsizlikka tushishi;

- kasallik yoki sherikning uzoq vaqt yo'qligi.

3. Makro omillar:

- oilaviy ssenariylarni yangilash;

- avlodlar o'rtasidagi norasmiy an'analar va boshqalar.

Mutaxassis S.Peydjning so'zlariga ko'ra, agar turmush o'rtog'lardan birining jinsiy ehtiyoji yetarli darajada qondirilmasa, bu keyinchalik zino qilishga sabab bo'lishi mumkin[4,52]. Muallifdan farqli o'laroq, A.Taradanova ham o'z izlanishlarida, erkaklar va ayollardagi aldash motivi namoyon bo'lishiga alohida e'tibor qaratib, oxir-oqibat aldash motivi va uning gender o'ziga xosliklari bo'yicha, qiziqarli natijalarni qo'lga kiritishga muvaffaq bo'lgan. Muallifning yozishicha, erkaklar buni ko'pincha jinsiy ehtiyoj

bilan izohlashadi. Ko'pincha, muloqotning hissiy yoki ma'naviy jihatlar bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan bu ehtiyoj tasodifiy, notanish sheriklar bilan yoki qisqa muddatli "o'tkinchi" munosabatlar orqali namoyon bo'lishini ko'rsatib o'tishgan. Boshqalar esa, uzoq vaqtdan beri tanishlar, hamkasblar, jamoadagi xotinlar bilan bog'liq sabablarni keltirib o'tishgan. Shuningdek, er yoki xotinning muntazam xizmat safarida bo'lishi, ta'tilga ketish va boshqa omillar ham noqonuniy munosabatlar kelib chiqishining muhim omillaridan biri ekanligi qayd etilgan. Ba'zi tekshiruvchilar "xiyotnat"ni turmush o'rtog'larining kasalligini sabab qilib, uning o'rniga vaqtinchalik o'rinbosar izlash deb hisoblashgan. Ayrim tekshiruvchilar esa, alkoholizm va ichkilikka ruju quyish holatlarini nikohdan tashqari munosabatlarga sabab bo'luvchi omil sifatida ko'rsatib o'tishgan. Umuman olganda, nikohdan tashqari munosabatlar bilan shug'ullanadigan har o'n erkakdan biri, xiyonatni qiziquvchanlik orqali amalga oshishi mumkinligini belgilashgan.

Tadqiqotchi N.Kochelaeva izlanishlariga ko'ra, amerikalik erkaklarning aksariyati nikohning 14-yilida yoki 40 yoshga yaqinlashganda, bir-birlarini aldashlari mumkin ekan. Shuningdek, muallifning xulosalariga ko'ra, erkaklarning xiyonatiga quyidagilar sabab bo'ladi[6,96]:

– Xotinning homiladorligi;

– Bolaning tug'ilishi, ayol vaznining normadan oshib ketishi. Agar to'ydan keyin xotining vazni ko'paysa, ko'pchilik erkaklarning jahli chiqishi qayd etilgan. Misol uchun, amerikalik erkaklar, xuddi rus erkaklari kabi, nikohdan tashqari munosabatlarini hissiy emas, balki jinsiy aloqa sifatida qabul qilar ekan. Demak, oilaviy hayotda bir-birini aldash ko'pincha, yaqinlik qilish bilan bog'liq nevroitik qo'rquvni boshdan kechirishi mumkin ekan. Bu esa, ikki tomonlama munosabatlarda bo'lishga qodir bo'lmagan erkakni bir ayol bilan, keyin esa, boshqasi bilan bo'lishga majbur qiladi.

Quyida mazkur masalaga doir, amalga oshirilgan empirik tadqiqotimizdan ayrim jadval natijalari va ularning tahliliga e'tibor qaratishga harakat qilamiz.

Oilaning mohiyati uning munosabatlarida aks etgan bo'lib, faqat o'zaro hamkorlik, oila a'zolarining bir-birlariga munosabatlari asosida quriladi va oiladagi muhit uning munosabat mohiyatini anglatadi. Barcha ishlar, oilaning o'zaro tuzilmasi uning oldidagi vazifalarni bajarishga bog'liq. Er-xotinning o'zaro hamkorligi, bir-birini tushinib, barcha ziddiyatlarni yaxshilik yo'li bilan hal qilish, barcha oilaviy vazifalarni ijobiy hal etishda omil bo'ladi.

3.1-jadval

Rokichning qadriyatlar darajasi so'rovnomasi ko'rsatkichlari (Man-Uitnining U-statistik mezon bo'yicha)

Shkalalar	Guruhlar		U	P
	Erkaklar	Ayollar		
Terminal qadriyatlar	169,6	144,1	9354,0	0,050*
Instrumental qadriyatlar	156,3	158,2	9468,0	0,347

Izoh: * – $p \leq 0,05$; ** – $p \leq 0,01$

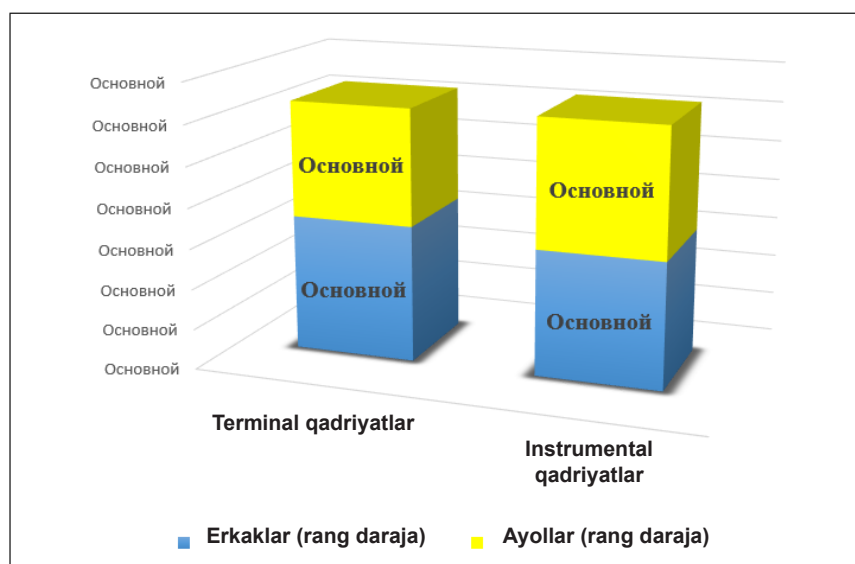
Qadriyatlar inson amaliy faoliyati davomida vujudga keladi. Qadriyatlarni vujudga keltiruvchi omillardan biri insonning kelajakka yo'naltirilgan maqsadli faoliyatidir. Maqsad bu inson yaqin kelajakda bajarishni rejalashtirgan faoliyat to'g'risidagi tasavvur bo'lib, unga erishish yo'lida to'siq bo'lgan qiyinchiliklar ushbu tanlangan maqsad qimmatini oshirib, shaxs uchun qadri hodisaga aylanadi. Bu jarayonda shaxs qanday yo'llar bilan bo'lsa ham maqsadiga erishish uchun harakat qiladi. Agar bunday voqelikda shaxs o'z individual mayllarini ijtimoiy ehtiyojlar bilan uyg'unlashtirmasa, qadriyat obyektiv mazmunini yo'qotib, subyektivlashadi. Rokichning qadriyatlar darajasi so'rovnomasi ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha olib borilgan izlanishlar natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, qonuniy nikohda bo'lmagan er-xotinlarning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari tadqiqotning asosiy jihatlarini qamrab oladi. Shu jihatdan olib qaralganda, er-xotinlarning Rokich so'rovnomasi uchta hududda istiqomat qiluvchi oilalarda quyidagicha natijalarni

aks ettirgan. Terminal qadriyatlar shkalasiga ko'ra, erkaklar 169,6 va ayollarda 144,1 ko'rsatkichlarni hamda 0,050* bilan o'rtacha tafavutni keltirib chiqargan. Keyingi instrumental qadriyatlar shkalasi esa erkaklarda 156,3 va ayollarda 158,2 natijalar bilan o'rtachadan pastroq farqlarni qayd etgan.

Qadriyatlar olami plyuralistik mohiyatga egadir. Shaxs hayotining barcha sohalarini ularsiz tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi. Ushbu jarayonda an'ana va jamiyat o'zaro uyg'unidir, har bir ijtimoiy taraqqiyot o'z an'ana va axloqi asosiga quriladi, ushbu qoida har bir jamiyat davomiyligini belgilovchi mezon hisoblanadi. XX asrning oxirlariga kelib, fan sohalaridagi ulkan yutuqlar, ma'lum ma'noda ularning oqibati sifatida paydo bo'lgan global muammolar umumsayyoraviy tafakkur zaruratini taqozo etadi. Qadriyatlar garchi ob'ektiv mohiyatga ega bo'lsada, mavhumdir. Ularni real borliqda in'ikos etishi inson omili bilan bog'liq. Shu ma'noda qadriyatlar ijtimoiy ongda turlicha anglanadi.

Umuman olganda, noqonuniy oila qurish yoki

Rokichning qadriyatlar darajasi so'rovnomasi ko'rsatkichlari



3.2-rasm

xiyonat qilish faqatgina oilaviy ajrimlarni yuzaga keltirib qolmasdan balki oilaviy nizolar, g'ayriijtimoiy xatti-harakatlar, inqirozlar, suitsid boshqa salbiy holatlarga ham olib kelishi tabiiydir. Va yuqoridagi holatlardan kelib chiqib muammo yuzasidan quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin:

– Birinchidan, zino oilaning yaxlitligiga tahdid soladi, barqror oilaviy munosabatlarni izdan chiqaradi.

– Ikkinchidan, nikoh munosabatlarning buzilishi, oilaviy hayotning boshqa jabhalariga o'tib, hissiy, kundalik, iqtisodiy va hatto ota-ona va bola munosabatlariga salbiy ta'sir etadi.

– Uchinchidan xiyonat qilish er-xotin o'rtasidagi sevgi, empatik munosabatlarni izdan chiqarib, farzandlar psixikasiga ham katta ta'sir etadi.

– To'rtinchidan, nikohdan tashqari munosabat turmush o'rtoqlardan birining sha'ni va qadr-qimmitiga, obro'siga ham salbiy ta'sir qiladi.

– Beshinchidan, xiyonatdan jabrlangan er yoki xotindan birida og'ir psixologik travma, psixogen depressiya, va o'z-o'zi boshqarishdagi buzilishlar, o'z joniga qasd qilish, tajovuzkorlik, zo'ravonlik hattoki, qotillik hissi kabi xulq-atvor sifatleri yuzaga kelishi mumkin ekan.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI:

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена теме социально-психологических проблем изучения истоков незаконных семейных отношений. В статье также приводятся мнения различных специалистов-исследователей о незаконных семейных отношениях и психологических факторах, их обуславливающих, супружеской неверности, любви и привязанности в семейной жизни, обстоятельствах, приводящих к распаду семьи, супружеской неверности, ее причинах и последствиях, внебрачных связях. Также подробно рассматриваются такие вопросы, как социальные факторы, которые их вызывают, и эмоциональная близость между мужем и женой.

Ключевые слова: Семья, внебрачная семья, предательство, пара, отношения, молодость, разлука, любовь, ненависть, эмоциональная близость, сопереживание, страх, месть, характеристика, брак.

Abstract: The article is devoted to the topic of social and psychological problems of studying the origins of illegitimate family relations. The article also provides the opinions of various research specialists on illegitimate family relations and the psychological factors that determine them, adultery, love and affection in family life, circumstances leading to the breakdown of the family, adultery, its causes and consequences, extramarital affairs. Also, such issues as social factors that cause them, and emotional closeness between husband and wife are considered in detail.

Keywords: Family, extramarital family, betrayal, couple, relationships, youth, separation, love, hatred, emotional intimacy, empathy, fear, revenge, characteristics, marriage.

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS WITH PUBLIC OPINION

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Abstract: This article considers the measures of improvement of the activities of civil society institutions through the reform of the Constitution, by studying public opinion in the field of public administration. Here shown the foreign experience of effective work not only with employees in public administration, as well as with citizens and public opinion.

Key words: Constitution, public administration, society, public opinion, civil society institutions, democratic society, public associations, social contract.

INTRODUCTION: Experience of state of cooperation of civil institutions with the public society of developed countries shows that as closely functions the activities of enterprises that form the public administration, such as ministries, agencies, committees and corporations, so shall be sustainable the social, economic and political environment. Public control established over the policy formed based on the information, desires and goals gained from the people assures the guarantee of the national character of public administration.

What is the best fundamentals nowadays that assist the developed countries in forming the initiative, friendly and responsible society? How should be the public responsibility of civil society institutions for ensuring the prosperity of people by effective use of various natural resources? Intellectual powers and economic resources? We should pursue the answers to these questions from the power of public opinion that is the main tool of civil society institutions. In the speech of the founder of the state and society of New Uzbekistan, the President Sh.Mirziyoyev this issue was established as the methodological basis of social management system. The change of the tendency "State – Society – Person" in to "Person – Society – State", and the conclusion that says that: "its strengthening in our national legislation and legal practice is very important [1] expresses the discursive content of above stated citizens

URGENCY: Due to the fact that the public opinion has a crucial role as a main factor that activates the social administration processes this issue has its significant place in our national legislation as well. As prescribed in Article 9, Chapter 2, Part I of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The most important issues of public and state life shall be put to the discussion of the people, put to a general vote (referendum). The procedure for holding a referendum is determined by law"[2]. Therefore in our main Code it is indicated that the public opinion, i.e. the place of people's will cannot be replaced neither with any person nor any enterprise. It is officially accepted by the legislation that – "Neither any part of the society, nor political party, public associations, social movement or an individual person shall not be entitled to perform any act on behalf of the nation of Uzbekistan", and the public opinion raised to a high position [2].

Nowadays, from day to day the participation of the general public is increasing not only in making economic, community-based and political decisions. For development and modernization of the country based on the democratic trends there increasing the demand for reinforcement of scientific basis of elaboration of system for provision of services by using the modern and innovation methods and its continuous improvement.

In the Appeal of Sh. Mirziyoyev, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Supreme Council

(Oliy Majlis), he mentioned that in involvement for public discussion of drafts of new elaborated legislative acts, on the example of developed countries today, the expedient use of information technologies and establishment of areas for special directions of Internet networks. As the result of above specified, in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.:PR-5308 dated 22/01/2018 was developed the special web-portal "My opinion" (Mening fikrim) in the Section 34 of State Program, and in this portal the people shall be able to forward the public opinion to the Councils of delegates of the Chambers of the Supreme Council (Oliy Majlis) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cities, regions and districts, as well as it is an entire system for reviewing and studying the matters in appropriate level. Nowadays the European countries for commencing a new social and economic policy, or in reforming the old policies, as well as for establishing the public administration institutions that work in the interests of people, and in elaboration of state programs or in its improvement use the data which was collected as the result of social surveys conducted among the citizen [3]. This kind of approach, obviously, increases the significance and social place of social sciences in implementation of certain reforms and proves its high significance in formation of developed social state.

Moreover, we also can note the high attention to the public opinion and welfare of the people in our days in the speech of our respected President, Mr. Sh. Mirziyoyev that he made in honor of the Constitution Day, our Main Code, on December 8, 2021. "The idea of New Uzbekistan becomes as the nationwide movement with the great aspiration of our nation and people's will. We all will achieve our all intended goals if we stick together on the way of this great objective, and loyally work together with inspiration, valour and responsibility"[4].

Moreover, in accordance with the Article 35 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, every person has the right, either individually or together with other persons, to file applications, proposals and complaints with the competent state bodies, institutions or people's representatives. Via this web-portal every citizen shall be able to submit their proposals and claims in electronic form regarding reforming the legislations on important issues that are in the interest of the state and the society [5]. The submitted proposal or claim will be reviewed on the basis of structural activity in the web-portal "Mening fikrim", and shall be posted in the web-portal for discussion among the various social groups. After public discussion of submitted materials and upon getting its approval, it will be transferred to the stage

of decision making by the local Councils of people's deputies and the Chambers of the Supreme Council (Oliy Majlis).

Henceforth, the special web-portal "Mening fikrim" in the process of elaboration of legal acts being as the direct participant provides the opportunity for making the conclusion on activation of activity of all civil institutions in transformation into the real force by the factor of public opinion. Moreover, through this web-portal there will be the chance to influence to the activity level of social networks, social parties and deputies who work with the public opinion.

THEORETICAL APPROACHES

As developing the process of transition into reforms through establishing the systems of democratic administration, as increasing people's hope towards the policy of the country. The citizen as the consumers really want to know about the transparency of services, about opportunities of its use, usability, safety, and about other issues as much as it possible, and their interest increases. Cooperation between public civil institutions and state enterprises have an important role in this. By the help of this we can be aware of the initial needs required for the people via public opinion analyzed as the result of conducted social survey. And the citizen being as the taxpayers would like to increase their relevance and participate in making the drafts of legislation acts. In this condition the main goal of state service company is ensuring the compliance of interests of citizen with the interests of the company.

Based on the provided opinions, due to that the effective state administration in connected not only to governmental officials, but the citizen, managers, and the public associations, i.e. civil society institutions for implementation of reforms shall establish the cooperation between each other. In the public area the public opinion expressed regarding the social and political processes after its discussion, can be described as the majority opinion in terms of the expressed issue. The questionnaires conducted for going ahead should be carefully planned and directed.

It is known that the specific features of democratic humane administration are expressed by three things: one of them is the control capability of the government; the second, feeling the responsibility and liability to nation; and the third one is reporting to the people. And of course, the public opinion has a great importance in development of this system. For comprehensive expression of public opinion is required the area of democratic environment. The area of democratic environment is the place where the citizen who is liberal between the state and the society and have equal rights, shall be able to join to exchange the information and discuss the

social problems with each other, and nowadays we can consider them as the developing civil society institutions [3].

The administrative reforms implementing in our country are related not only to considering the public opinion but to the readiness of officials of the state authorities to innovations, changes, development and reforms. In this term we recommend you to draw your attention this idea: "In the administrative reforms planned to be implemented in the integral parts of the system (for example: management structure, employees of high positions and others) should be based on understanding the clear dimensions of readiness to changes" [6]. Therefore, it has the great social significance when the public opinion is analyzed by the civil society institutions not only from one side, but on the basis of different segments and social groups, and opposite interests, purposes of demands. It provides an opportunity where the public opinion generalized based on the results of different approaches and analysis shall be a real force in ensuring the efficiency of reforms.

As the Social Scientist M. Bekmurodov noted that "in case when the occurred social problem is not resolved by well-known practical tools, there will a need for conducting the surveys". This survey is called as social mandate (commissioning of social services)" [7]. Indeed, in every field or direction of New Uzbekistan for solving the emerged problems it becomes as a real practice the significant role of methods that clearly describe the social science and its real condition.

The modern administration processes all the time require the effective data and analysis. This of course requires the use of various communication mechanisms of effect and reverse effect, conduction of common and expert inquiries, use of focus-group methods and all these expands the possibilities to determine the public opinion even more clear.

Jean Jacques Rousseau who made the great contribution in investigation of activities of civil society institutions in his work the Social Contract deeply analyzed the issues of moral norms of public opinion. The public morals, morality, in the view of the Author, is the core in agreement between people. "If all of us provide our personality and all our force to general society and to its supreme will, in the result we shall become the integral parts of entire whole [8]. It is worth to note that it is important to exalt the legal culture together with the factor of moral.

Along with this, the state can be safe when the people and the nation will be in harmony with the government and the management system. As the great Greek philosopher Plato says, "in the safe society the main goal of people is uniting into one

community, and the main goal from this united community shall be the prosperity and reaching the stability, and all these happens successfully" [9]. The new working system "Makhallabay" that was established in New Uzbekistan and the activities on poverty reduction, and the main goal of processes on transformation of each family into an entrepreneur are directed to make the nation of Uzbekistan free and live in prosperity and well-being.

One more important factor in becoming the public opinion into the real force is the place of fairness. As noted the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "People can tolerate everything, but cannot put up with unfairness" [10].

Inflammation of public opinion consisting of phenomenon of democratic society area that is theoretically justified above, or calming down as extinguish with water, in other words the function of accelerator is connected to mass media and Internet. The stable condition of public opinion formed the democratic society area or its change for the reason of certain purpose, and change into the public opinion with high dynamic characters has a significant role solving the social problems and in finding the solutions. Within the democratic society by using the method "Journalist monitoring" it will be possible both to ensure the monitoring of and control of public opinion in the information society, and plays an important role in successful activity of journalism as the democratic institution [11].

The people by the Democratic society area shall have a free and unurged voice. They will be inspired to form the public opinion in relation to events in society, to influence the political officials in the government and to implement the changes.

The democratic society area with the help of public associations in the companies and enterprises in the rapidly changing world requires the united and joined actions of societies of active specialists and active citizen in the society in cooperation, and for reforming the state sectors for development of economic sectors. In increase of the scope of effect of the public opinion and its degree, as well as in increase of intensity of activities of civil social institutions requires the assurance of following aspects by the state:

- The freedom of citizen, expression of their words, ideas and opinions, and their conduction of meetings should be ensured by the constitution. The rule that is prescribed in our main Code that "the State expresses the will of the people, and serves their interests" [2] shall be totally implemented;
- The social responsibility for the content of broadcasts in television, radio and in other mass media system, the publications and other independent broadcastings shall be born by the

social services.

- Raising the strategic approach among citizens in their fulfillment of civil obligations, improvement of legal skills of citizens, wide spreading of constitutional opportunities established in education and in social spheres;

- Performance of the role of social tool by the representative of the active people among the citizen in interpretation of content and the essence of political, economic, cultural and social changes as well.

The role of civil social institutions in transition of challenges and problems into the public opinion is very significant, and their main function is to be among the people and public, studying, analyzing and correctly forward the different problems related to the life of various segments of population.

ANALYTICAL PART

It is known that, by taking into account the possibility of effective influencing of public opinion to life and activity in all sectors of state and society, we should pay the special attention into the following:

- Excessive increase of influence of certain groups, social movements, social parties and representatives of separate elite groups into the mind and soul of people;

- Gross motion of representatives of certain groups directed to increase of negative mood in terms of certain shortcomings in public administration;

- Neglected approach to reforms and constructive works in the environment where was expected the feeling of gratitude, and taking into account of these kind of conditions;

- Preventing the promotion among the population of social trends, positive aspirations, and to call these activities as praising ;

- Considering the existence of negligence in terms of the public opinion formed with respected approach towards national traditions, customs, national culture, literature and art;

- Negligence regarding formation of total environment of resistance to the trends as marginalism, public culture, and extremistic trends, in particular.

Indeed these kind of approaches makes it more crucial the joint cooperation of state associations with civil society institutions in social administration. Within the goodwill idea of the President "The Society is the initiator of reforms", the strengthening in terms of constitution of the place and status of civil society institutions in our main Code is the imperative of our time [1]. This methodological approach provides the opportunities for improving the activities of civil society institutions that inspires the public opinion, coordinates and directs.

Indeed, the role of civil society institutions in

determination of efficiency of social and political reforms and in understanding the satisfaction of people, as well as in establishing the control over the public opinion in terms of reforms is very important. We can identify the efficiency of activity of the civil social institutions from the range of influence of these institutions to public opinion, and from the attitude of population towards these institutions.

It is worth to note, that public opinion significantly effects the change of activity of civil society institutions, but till nowadays this problem is not studied as a separate investigation topic. Although, the investigation of influence of the public opinion to the activity of political parties, public associations, and other civil institutions has a great significance in state administration and development of society, and has an important role in development of state programs and social strategies. In Its turn, it forms the close connection between society and state and classified it. The professor T. Matibayev who conducted the scientific-researches on this issue, says the following: "Basically in every democratic society should be the agreement, understanding between the state and society. Based on it the political administration becomes limited, and it shall be formed from the official methods of self-safety and useless use of citizen and groups authority"[12].

Certain managers who understand the essence of public opinion often feel themselves as the people who closely aware of the life and problems of citizen, but they think that its enough to know the opinion of active people or leaders, and experienced people in the company who aware of complaints, aspirations, and opinion of people. As the results of conducted surveys 67,5 percent of respondents consider the most valid (reliable) source the opinion of representatives from this category of social segment. Although, the persons of this category mostly show the external sides of people's problems. They do not see the essential integral sides of problems.

Regarding this Professor M. Bekmurodov says the following: "In terms of political side many members of the society become alien from the political authority. That means even if the political authority is announced as the public authority, general-public authority, but in fact it becomes as a private property of elite group"[13].

One more social specific feature of public opinion is the possibility by supporting the activities, goals, and ideas of new generation or by criticizing to turn this to acceptable side. The differential approach in these issues provides the opportunity to form the social mind in the society and effects the mental and intellectual development of the representatives of different segments of people, and help to reduce the effect of impressionability of false information

coming from outside sources.

CONCLUSION

Moreover, intensive development of information technologies also makes an impact on public opinion, and it becomes as the reason for change of national and ethnic concerns between the citizen and states. There come out the new identifiers of public opinion, and they create certain difficulties in ensuring the transparency of social points. Because, most part of the population, see the life style of people in foreign countries, they estimate them and due to their social will to them and raise of appreciation, they lost their fidelity and loyalty to their own country. For increasing the relevance of citizen to the country, first of all can be reached by development of their culture, solution of social problems, promotion of intercultural communications, and formation of their essence.

In this rapidly changing social environment continuously increases the attention to public opinion by complication of all communication systems that cover the society. Nowadays the public opinion is being analyzed and studied almost in every aspects of social sciences in our country. In the practice of social administration, the interest to public opinion is studied based on public surveys, by interviewing, by conduction the focus-group surveys, and by other social methods. We can remark the increase of interest to public opinion from the following:

At first, public opinion is connected to demands and interests of most part of people, and it is significant with analyzing the main and secondary needs of population.

At second, public opinion as the social phenomenon can cover all the sectors of real environment. In political sector it establishes the democracy, and acts as the essential form that is required for development of self-government system, in the social sector it has active impact to the activity of state and social institutions as important tool in management of processes between people and societies. In the economic sphere, it appraises the national economical deals in terms of material needs of people. It has an important role in improvement of social relations as the protector who performs the social fairness tendencies. In mental and educational spheres the public opinion is an important reference, and monitors the formation of activities and behavior of people according to their life. In this term, the PhD on Sociology, Prof. M. Bekmurodov says the following: "We shouldn't

forget that the phenomenon of public opinion according to its content is the great potential that educates the various segments of population on moral and spiritual aspects. Therefore, the customs and traditions of Uzbek people, is the core of public opinion, and from the centuries it was tested as nation's opinion and house habits of people, and strongly formed in spirits of public"[7].

At third, the public opinion has great social and phyhologic potential and can reveal itself as an active stimulator, it can provide a certain direction, broad understanding, can provide stability and exactingness to activities and works of people. The social practice shows that, before involving the people into the social activities, they with their experience, observations, interests and activities of external environment they conduct the surveys, they analyze, they appraise their essence, they connect with each other their ideas and attitudes. Mainly, it shall be the result of social and psychological process, and impresses in the state of public opinion, and in its turn this supports the realization of these ideas and sights or prevents from this.

At forth, area of expression of public opinion expands by raise of knowledge and skills of the people. Nowadays it becomes as the factor of social changes, and becomes as the tool in solving different problems, in understanding the difficult situations than arise due to solution of various problems in life and social development. In the questions we came across with in the society as "what happened? What will be happen? And what can be happen?", in the public opinion the wish of fairness is very important.

Undoubtedly, based on the above tendencies the development of public opinion is the main factor in formation of democratic society and in the society where shall be established the civil society and civil society institutions. In the book of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – Sh. Mirziyoyev "the Strategy of New Uzbekistan" – "Parliament shall increase the role of civil social institutions, and mass media", and "the Public shall be the unique source and author all the legislative acts", as well as "the all important laws shall be made as the result of communication with people, and by considering the public opinion", and highlighted implementing these tendencies on realization organizational and legal activities [14]. In accordance ith this, development of public opinion and its justification can be revealed in activity of civil society institutions .

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Konstitutsiyani isloh qilish, davlat boshqaruvi sohasidagi jamoatchilik fikrini o‘rganish orqali fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari faoliyatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Bu yerda nafaqat davlat boshqaruvi organlari xodimlari bilan, balki fuqarolar va jamoatchilik fikri bilan samarali ishlash bo‘yicha xorijiy tajriba ko‘rsatildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Konstitutsiya, davlat boshqaruvi, jamiyat, jamoatchilik fikri, fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, demokratik jamiyat, jamoat birlashmalari, ijtimoiy shartnoma.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются меры по совершенствованию деятельности институтов гражданского общества посредством реформы Конституции, а также изучения общественного мнения в сфере государственного управления. Показан зарубежный опыт эффективной работы не только с сотрудниками органов государственного управления, но и с гражданами и общественным мнением.

Ключевые слова: Конституция, государственное управление, общество, общественное мнение, институты гражданского общества, демократическое общество, общественные объединения, общественный договор.

O‘SMIRLARNING IJTIMOY TARMOQLARGA BO‘LGAN QIZIQISHI VA BU HOLATNING MA’NAVIYATGA TA’SIRI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘smirlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bo‘lgan qiziqishini va bu holatning ularning ma’naviyatiga ta’sirini o‘rganadi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yoshlar uchun yangi muloqot jarayoni va o‘zini ifodalash vositasi sifatida juda katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Maqolada, o‘smirlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda o‘z-o‘zini qadrlash, madaniyat va axloqiy qarashlarining qanday shakllanishi, shuningdek, internetda idealizatsiya va salbiy kontentlarning ma’naviyatga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘smirlar, ijtimoiy media, qiziqish, ma’naviy qadriyatlar, psixologik ta’sir, axloqiy nuqtai nazar, o‘zini anglash, idealizatsiya, madaniyat, yoshlar va internet

Bugungi kunda internet tarmog‘i va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yoshlarning kundalik hayotining ajralmas qismiga aylangan. XXI asr – axborot texnologiyalari asri bo‘lib, bu davrda texnologiyalar hayotimizning barcha jabhalarini o‘z aksini topadi. Internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yordamida ma’lumotlarni tezda almashish, dunyo bo‘ylab yangiliklardan xabardor bo‘lish va yangi do‘stlar orttirish kabi imkoniyatlar yaratildi. Ayniqsa, yoshlar orasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning tarqalishi shiddat bilan oshmoqda. Ijtimoiy media platformalarining kengayishi, yoshlar o‘rtasida o‘zini ifodalash, shaxsiy fikrlarni bildirish va turli madaniyatlar bilan tanishish imkoniyatini yaratmoqda.

Biroq, bu rivojlanishning boshqa bir tomoni bor: ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va internetning ta’siri yoshlarning ma’naviyatiga sezilarli darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar nafaqat ma’lumot almashish, balki o‘z-o‘zini ifodalash va boshqalar bilan muloqot qilish vositasi sifatida ishlatilmoqda. afsuski, ularning ijobiy imkoniyatlaridan tashqari, bu platformalar yoshlarning shaxsiy qarashlariga, axloqiy va ma’naviy qadriyatlariga ham salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Yoshlar o‘rtasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga qiziqish va shu orqali ularga ta’sir etishning ba’zi salbiy natijalari bor. Idealizatsiya va ommaviy madaniyatning tarqalishi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng tarqalgan tendensiyalarga aylangan.

Bu tendensiyalar yoshlarning o‘zlarini boshqalar bilan solishtirib, o‘z-o‘zini qadrlash darajasini

oshirish yoki kamaytirishga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuningdek, yoshlar ideal holatlar va xom xayollarga aldanib, hayotga bo‘lgan qarashlari noto‘g‘ri shakllanishi ehtimoli mavjud. Bunday holatlar esa o‘z navbatida, axloqiy va ma’naviy buzilishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni nafaqat muloqot va o‘yin-kulgi uchun, balki siyosiy va iqtisodiy maqsadlarda ham ishlatish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Kimlarningdir g‘oyalarini sezilmas tarzda yoshlar ongiga singdirish, orqali ularga tasir qilishning ko‘p hollarda ijtimoiy va siyosiy maqsadlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin. Internetdagi axborotlar va reklama nafaqat moliyaviy, balki yashirin siyosiy maqsadlarni ham amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, bu maqola ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning yoshlar ma’naviyatiga ta’sirini o‘rganishga qaratilgan.

Tadqiqotda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning yoshlar ongiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi va ularning ma’naviy qadriyatlarga ta’sirini aniqlash va bu jarayonni tahlil qilish maqsad qilingan. Bunga qo‘shimcha ravishda, yoshlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan qanday foydalanishlari va ularning hayotiga qanday ta’sir qilishini ko‘rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ushbu tadqiqotda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va zamonaviy texnologiyalarning o‘smirlarning ma’naviyatiga ta’sirini o‘rganish uchun bir nechta tadqiqot metodlari qo‘llaniladi.

Asosiy metodlar sifatida anketa metodi va intervyu metodi tanlangan. Anketa metodi orqali respondentlardan, ya’ni o‘smirlardan ijti-

moiy tarmoqlarda qanday vaqt o'tkazishlari, qaysi tarmoqlardan foydalanishlari, ularning ma'naviyati va xulq-atvoriga qanday ta'sir qilishi haqida anketa metodi yordamida ma'lumotlar to'planadi. Bu metodda yopiq va ochiq savollar qo'llanilib, yoshlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bo'lgan munosabatlarini o'rganish mumkin.

Anketalar onlayn va yozma shaklda taqdim etiladi. Intervyu metodi esa tadqiqotda o'smirlarning fikrlarini batafsilroq o'rganishga yordam beradi. Suhbatlar orqali o'smirlar bilan yuzma-yuz yoki onlayn tarzda suhbatlar olib boriladi va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning ularning ma'naviyatiga ta'sirini qanday tushunishlari va qanday his qilishlari haqida chuqurroq ma'lumotlar olinadi. Intervyu davomida savollarni batafsil tarzda berish, o'smirlarning o'z fikrlarini erkin ifodalashiga imkon yaratadi.

Tadqiqot davomida ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va zamonaviy texnologiyalarning o'smirlarning ma'naviyatiga ta'sirini o'rganish uchun bir nechta metodlar, jumladan anketalar, intervyyular va orqali ma'lumotlar to'plandi.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'smirlar orasida keng tarqalgan va ular o'zlarining kundalik hayotlarida ushbu platformalardan juda ko'p foydalanmoqdalar. Ishtirokchilarning 85% ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda kuniga kamida 2 soat vaqt o'tkazishlarini ma'lum qildi. Eng ko'p foydalaniladigan platformalar Instagram (50%), TikTok (35%) va Twitter (15%) bo'lib, ishtirokchilarning aksariyati ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda o'zlarini boshqalar bilan solishtirish moyil ekanligini ta'kidladi. Bu o'z navbatida o'smirlar orasida o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchning kamayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuningdek, ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish o'smirlarning psixologik holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi haqida 30% respondent ya'ni o'smirlar o'z fikrlarini bildirib o'tishdi. Biroq, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'smirlarning ma'naviyatiga ikki xil ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Birinchi ta'sir ijobiy bo'lib, o'smirlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali o'zlariga yangi do'stlar orttirish, yangiliklar va ma'lumotlar olish, shuningdek motivatsiya topish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lishadi. Bu ijobiy ta'sirlar, ayniqsa, ta'lim resurslari va foydali kontentlarni topishda ko'zga tashlanadi.

Ikkinchi tomondan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning salbiy ta'siri ham mavjud. O'smirlar o'zlarini boshqalar bilan taqqoslash, ba'zan esa "ideal" hayotlarga intilish orqali o'ziga nisbatan past baholashni boshlaydilar. Ular, shuningdek, reallikdan uzoq bo'lgan kontentni ko'rish, bu orqali orzu qilingan dunyo tasavvurlarini shakllantirishga harakat qilishadi. Bu esa o'z navbatida, o'smirlarning psixologik holatini, o'z-o'zini anglashini va ma'naviyatini yomonlashtirishi mumkin.

Tadqiqotda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va texnologiyalardan

to'g'ri maqsadda foydalanmaslik, ayniqsa, ortiqcha vaqt sarflanishi o'smirlarning ruhiy salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkinligi ko'rsatilgan.

Tadqiqotda aniqlangan salbiy ta'sirlar orasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan ko'p foydalanish o'smirlarning reallik bilan yuzma-yuz kelishiga to'sqinlik qilish, stress, bezovtalik va depressiyaga olib kelishi mumkinligi ko'rsatildi. O'smirlar orasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda real hayotdan farqli ravishda, "ideal" va baxtli hayotlar aks ettirilgan postlar ko'pligi haqida tashvishlar bildirildi. Bu holat o'smirlarning psixologik salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.

Biroq, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarni o'smirlar ta'lim olishda, yangiliklar va bilim olishda ishlatishda ijobiy ta'sirlar ham mavjud. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'smirlarning ma'naviyatiga ikkita jihatdan ta'sir ko'rsatadi: ijobiy va salbiy.

Ijobiy tomondan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar motivatsiya, bilim olish va yangiliklardan boxabar bo'lishda foydali bo'lishi mumkin. Salbiy tomondan esa, ular o'smirlarning o'ziga bo'lgan munosabatini yomonlashtirishi, ularning psixologik holatini zaiflashtirishi va idealizatsiya qilishga olib kelishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot davomida, ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanishni boshqarish, sog'lom va ma'naviy rivojlanishni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun ehtiyotkorlik bilan yondashish kerakligi aniqlandi. Tadqiqot davomida o'smirlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bo'lgan qiziqishining ularning ma'naviyatiga ta'siri o'rganildi. Tadqiqotda olingan asosiy natijalar quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga qiziqishning o'sishi: O'smirlar orasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bo'lgan qiziqish sezilarli darajada oshgan. Ular o'z vaqtlarining ko'p qismini ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda o'tkazishga moyil bo'lishmoqda.

2. Ma'naviyatga ta'siri: Tadqiqotda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning o'smirlarning ma'naviyatiga turli ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlandi. Aksariyat o'smirlar uchun ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'rsatilgan idealizatsiya va nohaqlik ma'naviy qiyinchiliklarga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga, ba'zi o'smirlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali yangi bilimlar olishni, o'zaro aloqalar o'rnatishni va dunyoqarashlarini kengaytirishni xush ko'radilar.

3. Ijtimoiy aloqalar va o'zlikni qadrlash: Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda tez-tez o'zlikni namoyon etishga intilish va boshqalar bilan taqqoslash ma'naviy qiyinchiliklarga olib kelishi mumkin. Buning natijasida o'smirlarning o'zlik qadri va o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchi pasayishi mumkin.

4. O'smirlar orasida jismoniy faoliyatning kamayishi: Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bo'lgan qiziqish, ba'zi o'smirlarning jismoniy faoliyatni kamaytirishiga, shu orqali sog'liq va ma'naviyatga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. O'smirlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga

bo'lgan qiziqishi va bu holatning ma'naviyatga ta'siri so'nggi yillarda keng muhokama qilinmoqda. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'smirlar uchun dunyoqarashni kengaytirish, yangi do'stlar orttirish va o'zini ifodalashda muhim vositaga aylangan. Ammo, bu jarayon ba'zan ma'naviy qadriyatlarni zaiflashtirishi, o'zlikni qadrlashni pasaytirishi va stress yoki bezovtalik kabi salbiy ta'sirlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Tadqiqotda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning o'smirlar ma'naviyatiga bo'lgan ta'siri o'rganilib, bu holatni yaxshilash uchun tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

1. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan oqilona foydalanish: O'smirlarga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda vaqtni boshqarish va me'yorida foydalanishni o'rgatish zarur.

2. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va real hayot o'rtasida muvozanatni saqlash: Jismoniy faoliyat va ijtimoiy aloqalar orqali o'smirlarni muvozanatli hayot tarziga yo'naltirish kerak.

3. O'smirlar bilan ochiq muloqot: Ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar o'smirlar bilan ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning ta'siri haqida ochiq suhbatlar o'tkazishlari kerak.

4. Ma'naviy qadriyatlarni targ'ib qilish: Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ijtimoiy adolat, mehr-oqibat kabi qadriyatlarni targ'ib etish lozim.

5. Psixologik yordam: O'smirlarga psixologik yordam ko'rsatish, stressni boshqarish zarur.

Tadqiqotda o'smirlarning ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bo'lgan qiziqishining ularning ma'naviyatiga ta'siri o'rganildi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar o'smirlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratib, ularning dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi va o'zaro aloqalarini mustahkamlaydi. Biroq, ular uchun bu platformalarda bo'lish ma'naviy salomatlikka zarar etkazishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, o'smirlar orasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan noto'g'ri foydalanish, o'zlikni qadrlashning pasayishiga, stress va bezovtalikka olib kelishi mumkin. Shu bois, ularning ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini ijobiy tarzda boshqarish uchun oqilona yondashuv, psixologik yordam va ma'naviy qadriyatlarni targ'ib qilish muhimdir.

Tadqiqot yakunida taqdim etilgan tavsiyalar, o'smirlarning ma'naviyatini saqlash, ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalangan holda ularni rivojlantirish va salbiy ta'sirlardan himoya qilishga yordam beradi. Bu tavsiyalar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning o'smirlar hayotidagi o'rnini va ta'sirini yanada sog'lom va muvozanatli qilishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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Annotatsiya: *This article examines the interest of adolescents in social media and the impact of this phenomenon on their spiritual values. The article analyzes how teenagers' self-esteem, cultural beliefs, and moral perspectives are shaped on social media, as well as the influence of idealization and negative content on the internet on their spiritual development.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Adolescents, social media, interest, spiritual values, psychological impact, moral perspective, self-awareness, idealization, culture, youth, internet.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуется интерес подростков к социальным сетям и влияние этого явления на их духовные ценности. В статье анализируется, как у подростков формируются самооценка, культура и моральные взгляды в социальных сетях, а также влияние идеализации и негативного контента в интернете на их духовные ценности.*

Ключевые слова: *Подростки, социальные медиа, интерес, духовные ценности, психологическое влияние, моральная точка зрения, самосознание, идеализация, культура, молодежь и интернет.*

O‘ZBEKISTONDA OLIB BORILAYOTGAN INSON QADRINI YUKSALTIRISH SIYOSATIDA YOSHLARNING IJTIMOY AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola davlat tizimida olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarda yoshlarning o‘rnini naqadar muhim ekanligi keltirilgan. Ularning ijtimoiy faol qilishning jamiyatga ahamiyatli jihatlari ochib berilgan bo‘lib, Inson qadrini ulug‘lashda yoshlar kelajak asosi ekanligi ochib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: harakatlar strategiyasi, taraqqiyot strategiyasi, davlat jamiyat, jamoatchilik fikri, inson qadri, yoshlar, grantlar.

“Yoshlar — biz yaratayotgan Yangi O‘zbekistonning tayanchi va bosh qahramonidir. Ularsiz biror islohot yoki taraqqiyotni tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydi”¹.

XXI asr boshlarida dunyoda global o‘zgarishlar tez sur‘atlarda kechishi texnologiyalar inqilobi, axborot jamiyatining shakllanishi, ekologik va ma‘naviy muammolarning keskinlashuviga olib keldi va inson omilini davlat siyosati markaziga qo‘yish zaruratini yanada kuchaytirdi. Shu jarayonda O‘zbekiston ham yangi taraqqiyot bosqichiga qadam qo‘ydi va “Inson qadri uchun” degan tamoyilni davlat siyosatining asosiy g‘oyasi etib belgiladi.

O‘zbekistonda inson qadrini yuksaltirish g‘oyasi mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning asosiy g‘oyaviy tayanchiga aylandi. Bu siyosatning mazmuni Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning quyidagi so‘zlarida yaqqol ifodalangan: “Inson qadrini ulug‘lash — barcha islohotlarimiz va siyosiy qarorlarimiz markazida bo‘lishi shart. Har bir islohot avvalo inson manfaatini ta‘minlashi kerak”².

Inson qadrini yuksaltirish siyosati nafaqat huquqiy yoki ijtimoiy himoya masalasi, balki

mamlakatning barqaror rivojlanishi, demokratik qadriyatlar mustahkamlanishi, fuqarolik jamiyatining shakllanishi uchun zamin yaratuvchi strategik yo‘nalishdir. Bu siyosatning eng muhim tarkibiy qismi yoshlarga bo‘lgan munosabatdir. Chunki yoshlar jamiyatning eng faol, innovatsion fikrlaydigan va kelajakni belgilaydigan qatlamidir.

Bu siyosat faqat ijtimoiy yordam tizimini kuchaytirish emas, balki odamlarning iqtisodiy faolligi, shaxsiy tashabbusini qo‘llab-quvvatlash, fuqarolik pozitsiyasini mustahkamlash kabi yo‘nalishlarni ham qamrab oladi va quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni qamrab oladi.

- Ijtimoiy adolat va teng imkoniyatlar ta‘minlash;
- Ta‘lim va ilm-fanni inson kapitalini rivojlantirish asosiga aylantirish;
- Ish bilan ta‘minlash, tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash;

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 30-iyundagi “Yoshlar faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarori.

² Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Inson qadrini ulug‘lash va faol mahalla yili – yangi taraqqiyot yo‘limizning bosh yo‘nalishi. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2023.

- Yoshlar manfaatini ta'minlash orqali jamiyatda ijtimoiy barqarorlikni kuchaytirish³.

Bugungi kunda inson qadrini yuksaltirish siyosatining mazmunini faqat ijtimoiy yordam yoki moddiy farovonlik bilan emas, balki insonning ma'naviy qiymati, huquqiy ongi va faol fuqarolik mavqei bilan ham belgilanadi.

So'nggi yetti yilda o'tkazilgan tub islohotlar natijasida mamlakatimizda "Inson qadri ustuvor bo'lgan jamiyat va xalqparvar davlat" g'oyasi o'zining amaliy ifodasini topmoqda. Inson qadrini ulug'lash, har bir insonning huquq va erkinliklari, qonuniy manfaatlarini ta'minlash mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarning bosh yo'nalishiga aylandi. So'nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda dastlab Harakatlar strategiyasi, ayni vaqtda Taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida bu borada samarali ishlar amalga oshirildi. Shuningdek, inson huquqlarini ta'minlash, davlat organlarining hisobdorligi va ochiqligini kuchaytirish hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari, ommaviy axborot vositalarining roli aholi va jamoat birlashmalarining siyosiy faolligini oshirish bo'yicha tizimli ishlar amalga oshirildi. Xususan, jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirgan aholi murojaatlari bilan ishlash jarayonida yangi mexanizmlar tatbiq etildi. Bunda qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlash aholini qiynab kelayotgan ijtimoiy muammolar yechimini topishda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari va aholi o'rtasida ochiq va shaffof muloqot mexanizmi ta'minlanib kelinmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekistonda olib borilayotgan inson qadrini yuksaltirish siyosati bu insonning sha'ni, huquqi va imkoniyatlarini ulug'laydigan, adolatli jamiyat qurishga qaratilgan keng ko'lamli dasturdir. Ushbu siyosatning markazida yoshlar turibdi. Chunki yoshlar mamlakatning ilmiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy taraqqiyotining asosiy tayanchi, yangi g'oya va innovatsiyalar manbai hisoblanadi.

Yoshlar o'z bilim va salohiyatini jamiyat manfaati yo'lida ishlata ekan, ular inson qadrini yuksaltirish siyosatida faqat ijrochi emas, balki yaratuvchi, ilg'or fikrli yetakchilarga aylanadi. Demak, yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, ularning imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarish inson qadrini ulug'lash siyosatining eng muhim va ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'lib qoladi.

Binobarin, mamlakatimizda Yangi O'zbekistonning 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Taraqqiyot strategiyasi aynan "Inson qadrini yuksaltirish tamoyili" asosida qurildi⁴. "Inson qadrini yuksaltirish va erkin fuqarolik jamiyatini yanada rivojlantirish orqali xalqparvar davlat barpo etish" deb belgilangan birinchi bo'limda Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev

o'rinli qayd etganidek: "Inson – davlat va jamiyat uchun maqsadga erishish vositasi emas, aksincha, ana shu maqsadning bosh mazmuni va manbai hamda eng oliy qadriyati bo'lishi lozim. Biz barpo etayotgan Yangi O'zbekiston uchun inson qadri va xalq manfaati, hamma narsadan ustundir"⁵ Strategiyada 7 ta ustuvor yo'nalish bo'yicha "Inson qadri uchun 100 ta maqsad" belgilab olindi. "Davlat xalq xizmatchisi" tamoyili asosida aholi murojaatlari bilan ishlash holatini nazoratga olish, joylarda amalga oshirilgan ishlar natijasiga muvofiq ularga ta'sirchan choralar ko'rish mexanizmlarini ishga tushirish dolzarblashdi.

Bundan ko'riladiki, Yangi O'zbekiston jamiyatida inson qadrini yuksaltirilishi, ulug'lanishi va har bir insonning hayotda munosib o'rin topishi strategik maqsad sifatida kun tartibiga chiqib bo'ldi.

Yuqoridagi fikr va mulohazalardan kelib chiqqan holda inson qadri tushunchasi bu — xalqning davlat va jamiyat oldidagi o'rni, roli va nufuzini oshirish uchun davlat tashkiloti vakillari tomonidan qiliniladigan sa'y-harakatlar majmuidir.

Yurtimizda olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy, siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy va boshqa barcha islohotlarda yoshlarga bo'lgan e'tiborni ko'rishimiz mumkin. So'ngi yillarda Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatida yoshlarni barkamol qilib tarbiyalash uchun, raqobatbardosh kadrlarni tayyorlash uchun, o'z hayot yo'llarini mustaqil qo'yishlari uchun kerak bo'lgan barcha shart-sharoitlar, imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. 2024 – yilni "Yoshlar va biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash" yili deb e'lon qilinishi esa yoshlarga bo'lgan e'tiborni yanada kuchaytirib, yoshlar bilan ishlash sohalarining samaradorligini oshirish yuzasidan yanada ko'proq vazifalar qo'yilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Sababi, O'zbekiston aholisining 60 foizidan ortig'ini yoshlar tashkil etishi, mamlakatda "demografik dividend" imkonini yaratib bermoqda. Bu, o'z navbatida, davlat ijtimoiy — siyosatini yoshlar imkoniyatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishga yo'naltirishni talab qiladi.

Inson qadrini yuksaltirish siyosatining amalga oshishida yoshlar ikki jihatdan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi ya'ni:

birinchidan, obyekt sifatida – davlat ularning huquq va manfaatlarini himoya qiladi, ta'lim, ish, ijtimoiy himoya sohalarida imkoniyat yaratadi.

Ikkinchidan, subyekt sifatida – yoshlar jamiyatda faol ishtirok etib, siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ma'naviy hayotda islohotlarni amalga oshiradi.

Yuqorida olib borilgan siyosiy jarayonlar yosh-

³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Yoshlar siyosati samaradorligini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, 2022-yil.

⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli Farmoni. Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 29.01.2022-y., 06/22/60/0082-son).

⁵ <https://review.uz/oz/post/prezident-shavkat-mirziyoyev-ozbekiston-respublikasi-konstituciyasiga-ozgartirish-kiritish-borasida-takliflar-berdi>.

larning fuqarolik pozitsiyasini yanada oshirib, davlatning barqaror rivojiga hissa qo'shadi. Milliy g'urur va mas'uliyatni his qilishi natijasida mamlakat kelajagi uchun javobgarlikni o'ylaydi hamda innovatsion fikrlash va tashabbuskorlik bildirib, yangilik yaratish orqali jamiyat farovonligiga o'z hissasini qo'shadi. Bu xislatlar yoshlarning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy ahamiyatini kuchaytiradi, inson qadrini yuksaltirish siyosatining amaliy natijalarini ta'minlaydi.

Mamlakatimiz Prezidenti tomonidan ham yoshlarga katta e'tibor qaratilib kelinmoqda. Ular tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan barcha ijtimoiy-siyosiy chora-tadbirlarda yoshlar masalalarini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Yoshlarni kelajakda o'z kasbiga ega bo'lishi uchun, bandliklarini ta'minlash uchun barcha davlat tashkilotlari bilan hamkorlikda ish olib borishlarini vazifa qilib belgiladilar. Buni bir misolida Mahalla tizimini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Yoshlar nafaqat o'zining kelajagi uchun balkim butun mamlakat kelajagi uchun muhim aholi qatlami ekanligini ham ta'kidlab kelmoqdalar.

Hozirgi kunda yoshlar jamiyatda o'z o'rnini topib olishi uchun ko'plab imkoniyatlar berilmoqdaligi hech kimga sir emas. Shu sababli, ular o'z salohiyatini hojlasalar ilm, kasb-hunar, tadbirkorlik yo'nalishlaridan va boshqa bir qancha sohalarda sinab ko'rish sharoitlari yaratilib berilmoqda. Rivojlangan mamlakatlar bilan hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borish uchun esa raqobat bardosh qadrlarni tayyorlash sababli xalqaro oliy o'quv yurtlari bilan bir qancha grantlar yoshlarga taqdim etib kelinmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda davlat boshqaruvi, iqtisod va ijtimoiy hayotda inson manfaatlarini ustuvor qo'yish tamoyili asosida tub o'zgarishlar amalga oshirmoqda. Bu siyosatning mazmun-mohiyatini quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ko'rishimiz mumkin:

1. Ijtimoiy adolat va inson huquqlarini ta'minlash: — Konstitutsiyaning yangi tahriri "Inson – jamiyat – davlat" tamoyilini mustahkamlab, har bir fuqaroning sha'ni va qadrini himoya qilishni davlatning asosiy burchi sifatida belgiladi.

2. Ijtimoiy himoyaning yangi tizimi: — 2021-yilda qabul qilingan "Ijtimoiy himoya yagona tizimi" konsepsiyasi insonning turmush darajasini kafolatlaydigan yangi institutlarni joriy etdi. Bu tizimda yoshlar, ayniqsa, ehtiyojmand qatlam uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratildi.

3. Bilimli va faol avlodni tarbiyalash: — ta'lim sohasida "Bir inson — bir imkoniyat" tamoyili asosida islohotlar olib borilmoqda. Bu orqali har bir yoshning intellektual salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarish

uchun teng sharoitlar yaratilmoqda.

Shu tariqa, inson qadrini yuksaltirish siyosati faqat ijtimoiy yordam yoki huquqiy himoya bilan cheklanib qolmay, balki insonning o'z salohiyatini ro'yobga chiqarishga qaratilgan barqaror tizimni shakllantirmoqda.

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda asosiy resurs tabiiy boylik emas, balki inson salohiyatidir. Yoshlar bilim olish, yangilik yaratish va innovatsiyalarni joriy qilish jarayonlarida yetakchi kuch bo'lib, mamlakatning intellektual potensialini shakllantiradi.

Shu maqsadda, oliy ta'lim muassasalari soni so'nggi besh yilda ikki baravarga oshdi, yoshlar uchun xorijda ta'lim olish imkoniyatlari (El-Yurt Umid jamg'armasi, Youth Academy, double degree dasturlari) kengaytirildi hamda "Ta'lim – ilmiy faoliyat – ishlab chiqarish" tizimi orqali yosh olimlar va tadqiqotchilar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda.

Rivojlangan mamlakatlar tajribasini ko'radigan bo'lsak, ijtimoiy faollik va fuqarolik pozitsiyasi hisoblanib, yoshlarni davlat boshqaruvida faol ishtirok etishi kelajak avlodning daxldorlik hissiyatini shakllantirishda muhim rol egallaydi. Shu boisdan, hozirda davlat boshqaruv siyosatida ham yoshlarga e'tibor oshib ular uchun quyidagi imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda.

- Yoshlar parlamenti, Yoshlar ittifoqi, Yoshlar ishlari agentligi orqali yoshlar o'z fikri va tashabbusini bildirish imkoniga ega;
- Yoshlar siyosiy jarayonlarda ishtirok etib, fuqarolik pozitsiyasini namoyon qilmoqda;
- Volontyorlik faoliyati orqali ijtimoiy ahamiyatli loyihalarda ishtirok etish keng yoyilgan.

Shuningdek, yoshlarimizning uzluksiz ta'lim olishlarini ta'minlashga ham alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Xususan, oliy ta'lim muassasasida ikki va undan ortiq farzandi shartnoma asosida o'qiyotgan oilalarga imtiyozli ta'lim krediti berish tartibini joriy etish, oliy ta'lim muassasalariga talaba-qizlarni qabul qilishda ehtiyojmand oilalar qizlari uchun ajratilgan grantlar sonini 2 barobarga ko'paytirish hamda 2 mingga yetkazilishi keltirilgan. Bu esa, yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining ichida jamiyatni kichik bir bo'g'ini hisoblangan oilalarni ham davlat tomonidan ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash borasida olib borilayotgan Davlat siyosatining yana bir yorqin misoli sifatida e'tirof etish mumkin.

Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatining eng muhim jihatlaridan biri bu olib borilayotgan barcha siyosiy jarayonlar avvalambor yoshlarning o'zlarini tashabbuslari bilan amalga oshirib kelinmoqda.

³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Yoshlar siyosati samaradorligini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, 2022-yil.

⁴ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli Farmoni. Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 29.01.2022-y., 06/22/60/0082-son).

⁵ <https://review.uz/oz/post/prezident-shavkat-mirziyoyev-ozbekiston-respublikasi-konstituciyasiga-ozgartirish-kiritish-borasida-takliflar-berdi>.

Ularning ma'naviy, axloqiy va madaniy qadriyatlarini ustuvor ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Yoshlar huquqlarini, erkinliklarini qonuniy ta'minlanib, ularning sog'liklarini saqlash uchun, intellektual, jismoniy va axloqiy kamol topishlariga davlat tomonidan katta siyosiy ishlar olib borilayotganligi barchaga ma'lum. Yoshlarni ish bilan ta'minlash va sportga jalb etish uchun kompleks chora-tadbirlar tizimi amalga oshirilib kelinmoqda.

Yuqoridagi barcha fikr-mulohazalardan kelib chiqqan holda quyidagi xulosalarga kelinildi:

birinchidan, hozirgi kunda yoshlar o'zlarining barcha imkoniyatlarini yokida salohiyatini jamiyat va davlat oldida ko'rsatishlari mumkin va bu esa ular uchun bir qancha natijalarga ega bo'lish imkonini beradi. Xalqi va oilasi oldidagi burchlarini ado etishda hamda yuzi yorug', kelajagi porloq yosh avlod sifatida o'zini ko'rsatishda yordam beradi.

ikkinchidan, bu jarayonda yoshlar jamiyatning

eng faol, yangilikka intiluvchan va innovatsion g'oyalar tashabbuskori bo'lgan qatlami sifatida, inson qadriyatini yuksaltirish siyosatining asosiy subyektlaridan biriga aylandi. Yoshlarning ijtimoiy ahamiyati nafaqat kelajakni belgilash, balki hozirgi kun islohotlarini amalga oshirishda ham muhim rol egallaydi.

uchinchidan, yoshlar mamlakatning ilmiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy rivojida yetakchi kuchga aylangani sari, jamiyatimizda olib borilayotgan siyosiy jarayonlarda inson qadri ayniqsa yoshlarning qadr-qiyamati oshib bormoqda. Yoshlar o'z bilim va tashabbusi bilan yangi jamiyatni yaratmoqda hamda inson qadriyatini hayotning barcha jabhalariga olib kirib, ijtimoiy islohotlarni amalga oshirishda yetakchilik qilib kelishmoqda.

Shu bois, yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash bu kelajakka sarmoya, inson qadriyatini ulug'lash esa milliy taraqqiyotning asosiy sharti deb hisoblaniladi.

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BOSHQARUVDA PSIXODIAGNOSTIKA TIZIMI MUAMMOSINI O'RGANISHNING O'ZIGA XOSLIGI

Ma'muraxon IBROXIMOVA,

Yoshlar ishlari agentligi huzuridagi Yoshlar muammolarini o'rganish va istiqbolli kadrlarni tayyorlash instituti tayanch doktoranti.

Abstract: This article analyzes the specific aspects of studying the problem of the psychodiagnostic system in modern management psychology. The role of psychodiagnostic methods and methodologies in the development of managerial personnel and employees in the field of management and in increasing organizational efficiency is studied, and their importance is substantiated from a scientific point of view. Also, the problems of psychodiagnostic approaches in social research today, in particular, the use of psychodiagnostic methods in management psychology, are considered.

Basic words and concepts: assessment of emotional, intellectual and social skills, effective human resource management, validity and reliability.

Kirish. Bugungi kunda, O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish yuzasidan olib borilayotgan islohotlar doirasida, davlat fuqarolik xizmatini yuqori malakali va istiqbolli kadrlar bilan ta'minlash, ularning bilim va ko'nikmalarini zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida baholash hamda faoliyat samaradorligini oshirishga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda. Shu maqsadda Vazirlar Mahkamasining "Rahbar kadrlarni baholash markazini tashkil etish to'g'risida"gi qarorida ko'rishimiz mumkinki, rahbar kadrlarning kasbiy bilimi, qadriyatlarini va aqliy salohiyatini aniqlash bo'yicha test sinovlari hamda psixologik so'rovnomalarni o'tkazish, faoliyat samaradorligini monitoring qilish, kadrlar ehtiyojini prognoz qilish va ularni tanlash jarayonida raqamli texnologiyalar va innovatsion baholash usullarini keng joriy etish zarurligi ta'kidlanganligi, shuningdek, ijtimoiy-psixologik tadqiqotlar asosida kompetensiyalar modelini va kompetensiyalarni baholash natijalari asosida rahbar kadrlarning shaxsiy va kasbiy rivojlanish trayektoriyasini ishlab chiqish singari ustuvor yo'nalishlar belgilab berilganligi, boshqaruv jarayonida psixodiagnostika usullariga bo'lgan ehtiyojni dolzarb masala ekanligini asoslaydi [1]. Boshqaruvda psixodiagnostika tizimi muammosini o'rganish, birinchi navbatda, zamonaviy boshqaruv

strukturalarining samaradorligini ta'minlashda psixologik jihatlarning ahamiyatini anglashni taqozo etadi. Hozirgi kunda tashkilotlar va korxonalar, inson resurslari boshqaruvi strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda psixologik diagnostikani kuchaytirishga intilmoqda. Bu jarayon, xususan, jamoa dinamikasi, rahbarlik uslublari va xodimlar motivatsiyasi singari masalalar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir [10, 529 b]. Psixodiagnostika, keng ma'noda, rahbar va xodimlarning hissiy, intellektual va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarini baholashda qo'llaniladigan vosita sifatida qaraladi va bu, o'z navbatida, korxonaning maqsadlariga erishish jarayonida muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Psixodiagnostika tizimini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish jarayonida, bir qator amaliy muammolar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Ular orasida metodologik to'g'ri tanlov, olingan ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va ularning boshqaruv jarayonida qanday qo'llanilishi kabi masalalar jamlanadi. Shuningdek, bu jarayonlarda insoniy omillarni hisobga olish, ya'ni, xodimlarning individual xususiyatlarini va ularning ish motivatsiyasini o'rganish hamda bu ma'lumotlarni strategik qarorlar qabul qilishda qanday foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy boshqaruv talablariga javob beradigan psixodiagnostika tizimining

o'ziga xosligi, uning ko'p qirrali yondashuvi va malakali psixologlar tomonidan uslubiy jihatdan tayyorlanayotgan algoritmlar asosida rivojlanishi bilan belgilangan. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, psixologik xizmat ko'rsatish sohasida yangiliklar va innovatsiyalarni talab qiladi. Psixodiagnostika metodlariga tayanib, bu tizimlar nafaqat bugungi kunda tashkilotlarda barqarorlik yaratishga, balki kelajakda ham xodimlar bilan turli ijtimoiy-psixologik sharoitlarni hisobga olgan holda samarali ravishda ishlashini ta'minlaydi deyishimiz mumkin. Eng muhimi, bu jarayon boshqaruvda ilg'or tamoyillarni qo'llash va e'tiborni psixologik xususiyatlarga qaratish, psixodiagnostikaning samarali tizimini yanada rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

- **Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili (Literature review).** Ijtimoiy-psixologik tadqiqotlar doirasida rahbarlarni professional boshqaruv faoliyatiga tayyorlash muammolari o'zbek psixolog olimlari G'.B. Shoumarov, E.G'. G'oziyev, V.M. Karimova, D.G. Muxamedova, Sh.X. Abdullayeva, I.I. Mahmudov, J. Qoraboyev, O.E. Hayitov, O.R. Shamiyeva, T.M. Adizova, N. Boymurodov, N.A. Ro'ziqulov, hamda, Umumiy psixologiya fonida Psixodiagnostika usullaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari yuzasidan A.I. Rasulov, K. Botirov, Z. Nishanova, Z. Qurbonova, S.Abdiyev, F.I.Xaydarov, N.I.Xalilova va boshqalar tomonidan o'rganib chiqilgan.

- **Tadqiqot metodologiyasi (Research Methodology).** Samarali boshqaruv psixologik aspektlar va inson resurslarining xulq-atvorini tushunishni talab qiladi, bu esa psixodiagnostik tizimlarni yanada rivojlantirish imkonini beradi va bundan asosiy maqsad, **psixodiagnostika tizimining muammolarini aniqlash va ularni hal etish uchun zamonaviy yondashuvlarni qo'llashdan iboratdir. Bu yondashuvlar o'z ichiga metodologik yangiliklar, ilmiy tadqiqotlardan olingan yangi natijalar va mulohazalar asosida psixologik diagnostikalarning amaliyotda qo'llanilishini** inobatga oladi[7, 57 b].

Bundan tashqari, ko'zlangan maqsadlar qatoriga, **psixodiagnostik tizimlarning o'zaro integratsiyasini va o'zaro ta'sirini kengaytirishni, shuningdek, boshqaruv jarayonlarida xulq-atvor va psixologik xususiyatlarni o'rganishni kiritish** mumkin. Ushbu yo'nalishlar orqali inson resurslari, strategik rejalashtirish va tashkilot ichidagi munosabatlarni yaxshilashga erishish mumkin. Shu sababli, ushbu maqolada rahbar shaxs psixodiagnostikasi va rahbarlardagi kompetentlik masalalari bo'yicha I.I.Mahmudov, J. Qoraboyev, O.E. Hayitov kabi olimlarning, shuningdek, shaxsni o'rganish usullari va metodikalari yuzasidan A.I. Rasulov singari tadqiqotchi olimlarning qimmatli ilmiy natijalari metodologik asos sifatida qabul

qilingan.

Psixologik diagnostika, boshqaruv tizimlarida inson resurslarini samarali boshqarishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. O'rganishning ahamiyati, avvalo, tashkilotlar ichida psixologik jihatdan sog'lom muhitni yaratish bilan bog'liq. Psixodiagnostik metodlar orqali rahbar va xodimlarning psixologik salomatligini baholash, shuningdek, ularning potentsial imkoniyatlarini ochib berish, har bir rahbar yoki xodimni yanada rivojlantirish va tashkilotning umumiy samaradorligini oshirish imkonini beradi. Bu jarayon, o'z navbatida, xodimlar o'rtasida sog'lom raqobat va hamkorlik ruhini yaratadi, bu esa boshqaruvni yanada samarali qiladi. Shuningdek, psixodiagnostika boshqaruv jarayonining boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishda asosiy rol o'ynaydi. Tashkilotda xodimlarning psixologik holatini aniqlash orqali rahbar, strategik rejalashtirishni amalga oshirishi va muammolarni oldini olish choralarini ko'rishini mumkin[4, 10 b].

Bundan tashqari, psixodiagnostika metodlari yordamida o'qitilishi zarur bo'lgan kasbiy ko'nikmalar aniqlanishi mumkin. Tashkilotlar o'z xodimlarining psixologik ehtiyojlarini, shuningdek, o'zaro munosabatlarini o'rganish orqali yuqori samaradorlikka erishish uchun zarur ta'lim va qo'llab-quvvatlashni taqdim etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi. Natijada, bu o'rganish jarayoni **amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishni**, shuningdek, **ichki omillar orqali tashkilotning rivojlanishini** ta'minlashni kuchaytiradi. O'rganishning ahamiyati shundaki, u boshqaruv tizimining samaradorligini kuchaytirish, xodimlarning psixologik holatini yaxshilash va natijada tashkilotning raqobatbardoshligini yuksaltirish uchun muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

- **Tahlil va natijalar (Analysis and results).** Psixodiagnostika, psixologik baholash doirasidagi intizom sifatida, aqliy funktsiyalarni, hissiy holatlarni va xatti-harakatlar hodisalarini baholashga qaratilgan turli metodlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Psixodiagnostikaning tasnifi har birining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va maxsus ilovalariga ega bo'lgan bir nechta turlarga bo'linishi mumkin. Ushbu xilma-xil yondashuvlar amaliyotchilarga individual ehtiyojlar, muayyan psixologik muammolar asosida o'z baholashlarini moslashtirishga imkon beradi. Psixodiagnostikaning mashhur turlaridan biri bu psixometrik baholash bo'lib, u kognitiv qobiliyatlarni, shaxsiy xususiyatlarni va hissiy faoliyatni o'lchash uchun **standartlashtirilgan testlardan** foydalanadi [2, 56 b]. Ular shaxsning psixologik profili haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lish uchun tahlil qiladigan miqdoriy ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi, va bunday baholashlar samarali aralashuv strategiyalarini shakllantirishda ham yordam beradi.

Yana bir muhim toifa - bu ongsiz ongni (ongosti)

chuqurroq o'rganadigan **proyektiv usullar** [8, 22 b] bo'lib, bunda odamlar o'z fikrlari va his-tuyg'ularini noaniq stimullarda aks ettiradilar. Ushbu usullar asosan motivlar, qo'rquvlar va mojarolarni ochishga imkon beradi. Proyektiv baholash inson psixologiyasining murakkabligini ta'kidlab, insonning hissiy va kognitiv landshaftini nozik tushunishga ilhomlantiradi.

Bundan tashqari, **kuzatish usullari** va sifatli **intervyular** [22, 26 b] psixodiagnostika doirasida muhim vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Tabiiy yoki boshqariladigan sharoitlarda to'g'ridan-to'g'ri kuzatish xatti-harakatlar va o'zaro ta'sirlar haqida kontekstga boy ma'lumotlarni taqdim etishi mumkin, bu esa amaliyotchilarga ruhiy salomatlik natijalariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan naqshlarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Aksincha, yarim tizimli intervyyular mijozlar o'z tajribalarini ifodalashlari mumkin bo'lgan dialogni rivojlantiradi va yanada yaxlit baholashga yordam beradi. Bu turli xil psixodiagnostika turlari birgalikda psixologik baholashning murakkabligini ta'kidlaydi va ruhiy salomatlikni aniq o'lchash va qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun mos usulni tanlash muhimligini ko'rsatadi.

Psixodiagnostika usullari, psixologik holat va xususiyatlarni baholash uchun bir qator texnika va metodologiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu usullar nafaqat individual psixologik profillarni aniq aniqlashga yordam beradi, balki boshqaruv amaliyotining umumiy samaradorligiga ham hissa qo'shadi. Mashhur metodlar orasida proyektiv testlar, shaxsni obyektiv baholash va xulq-atvorni kuzatish mavjud bo'lib, ularning har biri ish joyidagi inson xatti-harakatlarining murakkabligi haqida o'ziga xos tushunchalarni taqdim etadi.

Proektiv testlarda shaxslar o'zlarining his-tuyg'ularini, istaklarini va ziddiyatlarini noaniq stimullarga ko'rsatadilar. Bu jarayon to'g'ridan-to'g'ri so'roq qilish orqali erishib bo'lmaydigan asosiy motivatsiyalar va shaxsiyat tuzilmalarini ochib berishi mumkin. Baholovchilar xodimlarni tanlash, rivojlantirish va nizolarni hal qilish bo'yicha qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarida yetakchilik uchun qimmatli ma'lumotlarni taqdim etib, keng qamrovli psixologik profillarni yaratish uchun ushbu testlarga javoblarni sharhlaydilar.

Bundan farqli o'laroq, shaxsni obyektiv baholash **shaxsiy xususiyatlarni baholash** uchun standartlashtirilgan ko'rsatkichlarni taklif qiladi [7, 116 b]. Ushbu testlar statistik tahlil qilinishi mumkin bo'lgan miqdoriy ma'lumotlarni ishlab chiqaradi, bu rahbarlarga jamoa dinamikasi, muvofiqlik va aralashuvning potentsial sohalari bo'yicha ongli qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Xulq-atvorni kuzatish usullarining integratsiyasi shaxslararo o'zaro ta'sirlar va tashkiliy madaniyatni real

vaqt rejimida tahlil qilish imkonini berib, ushbu baholashlarni yanada to'ldiradi. Xodimlarni turli kontekstlarda kuzatish orqali tashkilot rahbarlari jamoa ishiga, ishdan qoniqishga va umumiy samaradorlikka ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan xatti-harakatlar modellarini aniqlashlari mumkin.

Boshqaruvda psixodiagnostika usullarini qo'llash nafaqat individual psixologik moyilliklarni tushunishni kuchaytiradi, balki sog'lom ish muhitini ta'minlash uchun asos yaratadi. **Tizimli baholash va tahlil qilish** orqali tashkilotlar ishchi kuchining psixologik ehtiyojlarini qondiradigan maqsadli strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishi mumkin [9, 185 b]. Oxir oqibat, ushbu diagnostika usullarini mohirona qo'llash rahbarlarga xodimlarning farovonligini oshiradigan va tashkilot samaradorligini optimallashtiradigan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi.

Umuman olganda, psixologik diagnostika yordamida shaxsiy holat va muammolarni aniqlashda foydalaniladigan vositalar, zamonaviy psixologiya va boshqaruv sohasida muhim ahamiyatga ega deyishimiz mumkin. Ushbu usullar, asosan, turli xil testlar, anketalar, shuningdek, boshqaruv tizimlarida rahbar yoki xodimlarning psixologik holatini baholash uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan metodlar hisoblanadi. Psixodiagnostik metodlar va metodologiyalar, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy faoliyatni chuqur o'rganishga imkon beradigan amaliy imkoniyatlar yaratadi [9, 183b]. Ushbu vositalar tadqiqotchilarga va amaliyotchilarga muayyan nuqtai nazardan, masalan, ish motivatsiyasi, stress darajasi yoki ijtimoiy munosabatlar kontekstida rahbar va xodimlarning psixologik ahvolini baholashda foydalanish imkoniyatini beradi.

Psixodiagnostika natijalari, psixologik testlar va boshqa diagnostik usullar yordamida olingan ma'lumotlarni ifodalaydi, shuningdek, shaxsiy, emosional va intellektual holatlarni baholashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu natijalar, odatda, insonning psixologik portretini shakllantiradi va uning shaxsiyati, xulq-atvoridagi o'zgarishlar va muammolarni aniqlashda qo'llaniladi.

Psixodiagnostika tizimi, inson psixikasini o'rganish va baholash uchun mo'ljallangan birlashgan metodlarni ifodalaydi ekan, ushbu tizim, o'z navbatida, ko'plab psixologik nazariyalar va amaliyotlardan foydalanadi, lekin muammolarni aniqlash jarayoni o'zining murakkab tabiati bilan bog'liq [5, 20 b]. Psixodiagnostika o'z ichiga olgan usullar va metodologiyalar, qiyin axborotlarni qayta ishlash, baholash metodlari, va individual farqlarni inobatga olish bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal qilishga intiladi.

Mavjud muammolar, asosan, psixodiagnostika metodlarining validligi va ishonchliligida yuzaga keladi. **Validlik** – o'lchovning haqiqatan ham

o'Ichashni niyat qilgan fazani aniqlash darajasini bildiradi. Ko'pincha, psixometriyada qo'llaniladigan testlar va anketalar, individual va guruh xulq-atvorining umumiy ko'rinishini aks ettirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Bu esa, shaxslarning psixologik holatlarini o'Ichash va psixologik tavsiyalar berishda aniqlik yo'qotilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Yarim tuzilgan intervyularda yoki kuzatuv usullarida ham, ruhiy holat va xulq-atvor o'rtasidagi bog'lanishlarni tahlil qilishda muammolar paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, psixodiagnostika tizimi samaradorligini oshirish uchun, psixologlarning ta'limi va tayyorgarlik jarayonlarini takomillashtirish zarurati ham tug'iladi [6]. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, masalan, sun'iy intellekt va statistik usullar (SPSS, ANOVA, Python, Exzel), psixodiagnostik jarayonlarga integratsiyalashishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu innovatsiyalar, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish va natijalarni ko'rib chiqishda aniq va ishonchli yo'llarni taklif etishi mumkin, shuningdek, shaxsiy yondashuvlarni kuchaytiradi [3, 87 b].

Umuman olganda, psixodiagnostika tizimidagi muammolarni hal qilish, ta'lim tizimini, metodologiyalarni va amaliyotni o'zaro bog'lashi zarur. Faqat shunda, psixologik xulosalar va tavsiyalar samarali va to'g'ri bo'lishini ta'minlash mumkin. Psixodiagnostik muammolarni o'z ichiga olgan chuqur tahlil, ilgarilash va yangi yondashuvlarni ilgari surishga yordam beradi, bu esa o'z navbatida, rahbar va xodimlar o'rtasida psixologik sog'lom muhitni va tashkilot samaradorligini yaxshilashga

imkon yaratadi.

- **Xulosa va takliflar (Conclusion/ Recommendations).** Psixodiagnostika jarayonida qo'llaniladigan usullar, masalan, anketalar, intervyu va standartlashtirilgan testlar, har bir shaxsning individual xususiyatlarini va ularning amaliy hayotga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini o'rganishga yordam beradi. Natijalar shaxsiy muammolarni aniqlashdan tashqari, professional faoliyat ko'rsatkichlarini ham baholashda muhimdir. Misol uchun, ish joyidagi stress, jamoa ichidagi munosabatlar yoki liderlik qobiliyatlari kabi omillar psixodiagnostika orqali aniq ko'rinishga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Bu jarayon, ayniqsa, korxonada boshqaruvida, psixologik salomatlik va ish samaradorligi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni tushunishga yordam beradi. Natijalar, nafaqat individual rivojlanish, balki tashkilotning umumiy psixologik muhitini yaxshilashda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, psixodiagnostika natijalari ko'pincha, individual treninglar yoki rivojlanish dasturlarini yaratishda asosiy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi. Bunda, natijalar yordamida aniqlangan muammolar va ehtiyojlar asosida muayyan strategiyalar ishlab chiqiladi hamda shaxsga mos yondashuvlar tavsiya etiladi. Shu orqali, psixodiagnostika nafaqat baholash, balki shaxsni rivojlantirish va uning psixologik holatini yaxshilashda faol vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Natijada, psixodiagnostika natijalari zamonaviy boshqaruv tizimlarida muhim o'rin tutishi, inson omilini kiritish va rivojlantirishda yangi imkoniyatlar ochishi mumkin.

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy boshqaruv psixologiyasida psixodiagnostika tizimi muammosini o'rganishning o'ziga xos jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Psixodiagnostika metodlari va metodologiyasining boshqaruv sohasidagi rahbar kadrlar va xodimlarni rivojlantirish hamda tashkilot samaradorligini oshirishdagi roli o'rganilib, ularning ahamiyati ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan asoslanadi. Shuningdek, bugungi kunda ijtimoiy tadqiqotlarda psixodiagnostik yondashuvlar, xususan, boshqaruv

psixologiyasida psixodiagnostika usullaridan foydalanish muammolari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *hissiy, intellektual va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni baholash, inson resurslarini samarali boshqarish, validlik va ishonchlilik.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются особенности изучения проблемы психодиагностической системы в современной психологии управления. Изучена роль методов и методологии психодиагностики в развитии руководящих кадров и сотрудников в сфере управления и повышении эффективности организации, с научной точки зрения обоснована их значимость. Также сегодня в социальных исследованиях рассматриваются психодиагностические подходы, в частности, проблемы использования психодиагностических методов в психологии управления.*

Ключевые слова и понятия: *оценка эмоциональных, интеллектуальных и социальных навыков, эффективное управление человеческими ресурсами, валидность и надежность.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL SATISFACTION IN THE PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF YOUNG TEACHERS

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Abstract: *This article identifies the relationship between professional self-awareness and professional satisfaction of young teachers. Young teachers may encounter various unexpected situations in their professional activities, which negatively affects their identity as teachers. To determine the validity of this hypothesis, a study was conducted with the participation of 1406 teachers in 23 state and non-state higher educational institutions located in 7 regions of Uzbekistan. The questionnaires used in the study were placed in the Google Form system and distributed among teachers. The obtained results were analyzed using Frequency Analysis in the SPSS program. The parts of the study related to professional satisfaction are included in the socio-psychological questionnaire and G. Rezapkina's "Teacher's Portrait" methodology. According to the research results, it was established that the professional identity of young teachers is positively related to professional satisfaction.*

Keywords: *teacher, professional identity, job satisfaction, socio-psychological factors.*

Introduction. For young teachers, professional satisfaction is an important factor determining their socio-psychological state and effectiveness in pedagogical activity. This level of satisfaction is directly manifested through their professional development, reinforcement at the workplace, and positive relationships with the social environment as a whole. In the process of obtaining professional satisfaction, young specialists often face various difficulties, such as a lack of experience and external pressures, which can negatively affect their motivation and professional confidence. From a socio-psychological point of view, professional satisfaction not only develops personal growth and internal motivation in young teachers, but also helps to ensure the stability and quality of the education system in which they work in society.

The dynamic and evolving nature of professional self-awareness provides educational systems with

a strategic path for shaping and strengthening a strong teacher identity. This, in turn, enhances both pedagogical quality and professional dedication. Empirical data support these hypotheses; studies conducted by Moore and Hoffman show that teachers with strongly developed professional identities demonstrate a more critical approach to their institutional environments and working conditions¹. Other researchers suggest that teachers with a strong professional identity have an optimistic attitude towards their work. Job satisfaction is a crucial factor in teachers' professional growth and skill development. This emotional aspect, understood as the teacher's sense of contentment and satisfaction with their career choice, significantly influences the acquisition and improvement of pedagogical skills².

Literature Review

Recognizing the importance of teachers and supporting their professional development is

¹ Esther T. Cannirus & Michelle Helms-Lorenz & Douwe Beijaard & Jaap Buitink & Adriaan Hofman. Self-efficacy, job satisfaction, motivation and commitment: exploring the relationships between indicators of teachers' professional identity. *Eur J Psychol Educ* (2012) 27:115–132 DOI 10.1007/s10212-011-0069-2

² Niazi S (2024) Relationship between teachers' professional identity and career satisfaction among college teachers: role of career calling. *Front. Psychol.* 15:1348217. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1348217

crucial for ensuring the success and well-being of communities. One of the important factors ensuring the improvement of teachers' professional skills is the awareness of their professional identity. Professional identity allows teachers to understand their strengths and weaknesses, motives³. This directly affects their job satisfaction and overall performance in the classroom⁴. Matveev and Vyacheslav showed a connection between teachers' professional satisfaction and their intention to leave pedagogical activity⁵. In addition, according to Chinese scientists Sun, Wong, and Liular, the professional satisfaction of teachers is closely related to their overall well-being, the quality of education, and their enthusiasm for professional activity⁶. Teachers with a strong sense of professional identity are committed to their work and see teaching not just as a job, but as a long-term passion. Teachers' professional identity is also reflected in their level of professional satisfaction, as they perceive a sense of success in their profession. They experience intrinsic motivation when they witness their students' growth and academic achievements⁷. Furthermore, Katarzyna and Nowosad emphasize that teachers with strong personalities and self-awareness deeply feel their responsibilities throughout their careers and approach their professions responsibly. As a result, they develop professionally and feel satisfaction from it⁸. Taking into account these views of scholars, there is a connection between teachers' professional identity and job satisfaction. When individuals find their calling as teachers, they can experience satisfaction with their profession despite its challenges. Scientific research studies professional identity within a multifaceted theoretical framework, utilizing and contributing to various academic fields such as philosophy (examining the essence of personality), psychology (studying self-formation), sociology (analysis of professional roles), and pedagogy (applying these concepts to teaching practice). This interdisciplinary approach forms the basis of Sachs's understanding of the professional identity of a teacher. Importantly, a teacher's identity is not something strictly defined or mandatory; on

the contrary, it is formed through experience and the meaning derived from this experience.

A university teacher must first perceive themselves as a human being, and only then as a specialist. Through identity, teachers can recognize their own values and potential misconceptions that may influence their understanding of others, as well as evaluate the impact of their actions on students. Thus, self-reflection is an integral part of a higher education teacher's self-analysis.

On the other hand, the development of a teacher's identity occurs under the influence of social consciousness, as well as moral, aesthetic, and ideological norms prevailing in society. However, not all such influences remain meaningful or beneficial in the context of teacher-student relationships in higher education. Through self-analysis, the teacher can identify and reject elements that do not align with their professional identity.

Avalos and Aylvin found that teachers' professional identity can be reflected in their professional lives and career decisions. Alexander-Albritton and N. Hill empirically studied professional satisfaction in female teachers and found that professional satisfaction is associated with professional identity. Binghai Sun, Feng Zhu, and others conducted a study using cross-cultural methods among 2104 Chinese teachers. Scientists have not only revealed the professional ethnopsychology of Chinese teachers, but also revealed a connection between professional identity, professional satisfaction, and psychological self-management⁹. Yahya Altinkurt and Kurşad Yılmaz emphasized that teachers' job dissatisfaction can lead to alienation, meaningless work, aggressive attitudes, negative communication style, resistance to change, anxiety, gossip, procrastination, inefficiency, non-compliance with rules, and many other negative consequences¹⁰.

Modern scientific research indicates that the majority of studies focused on examining teachers' professional identity - both in Uzbekistan and internationally - have been conducted primarily in two areas: educational research and general psychological research. However, there are

³ Zhao, Qian. (2022). On the Role of Teachers' Professional Identity and Well-Being in Their Professional Development. *Frontiers in Psychology*. 13. 913708. 10.3389/fpsyg.2022.913708.

⁴ Wu, Jinshun & Ghayas, Saba & Aziz, Aiman & Adil, Adnan & Niazi, Sadia. (2024). Relationship between teachers' professional identity and career satisfaction among college teachers: role of career calling. *Frontiers in Psychology*. 15. 348217. 10.3389/fpsyg.2024.1348217.

⁵ Matveev, Vyacheslav. (2021). Teachers' Job Satisfaction And Desire To Leave The Profession. 627-635. 10.15405/epsbs.2021.07.02.75.

⁶ Wong, C. E., and Liu, W. C. (2024). Evaluating the teacher professional identity of student teachers: development and validation of the teacher professional identity scale. *J. Educ.* 204, 131–144. doi: 10.1177/0022057422110137

⁷ Perrachione, B. A., Rosser, V. J., and Petersen, G. J. (2008). Why do they stay? Elementary Teachers' perceptions of job satisfaction and retention. *Prof. Educ.* 32:n2

⁸ Katarzyna, Nowosad. (2023). Motives for Choosing a Profession and Teachers' Job Satisfaction. doi: 10.17951/lrp.2023.42.2.153-167.

⁹ Sun, B.; Zhu, F.; Lin, S.; Sun, J.; Wu, Y.; Xiao, W. How Is Professional Identity Associated with Teacher Career Satisfaction? A Cross-Sectional Design to Test the Multiple Mediating Roles of Psychological Empowerment and Work Engagement. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2022, 19, 9009. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19159009>.

¹⁰ Altinkurt, Yahya, and Kürşad Yılmaz. "Öğretmenlerin Mesleki Profesyonelliği İle İş Doyumları Arasındaki İlişki." *Sakarya University Journal of Education*, vol. 4, no. 2, Aug. 2014, pp. 57–71, doi:10.19126/SUJE.46033.

significant gaps in the literature concerning the socio-psychological aspects of developing a teacher's professional self-awareness, as well as the empirical relationships between the formation of professional identity and job satisfaction. These issues have not yet been thoroughly explored.

Methods

In this study, 1,406 teachers from state and non-state higher educational institutions located in Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Samarkand, and Tashkent regions of Uzbekistan participated. Of the respondents, 946 (67.3%) were men and 460 (32.7%) were women. The study employed the author's socio-psychological questionnaire, N. Hall's "Emotional Intelligence Assessment" test, G. Rezapkina's "Teacher's Portrait," and Senin's "Value Orientation" tests. This article specifically examines the relationship between professional identity and job satisfaction as identified in the socio-psychological questionnaire. The socio-psychological questionnaire, based on Talis questionnaires, consists of 19 questions. The questions include open-ended, closed-ended, and Likert scale-based options. The study was conducted online through Google Forms and processed using SPSS software. This article focuses solely on frequency analysis of the data.

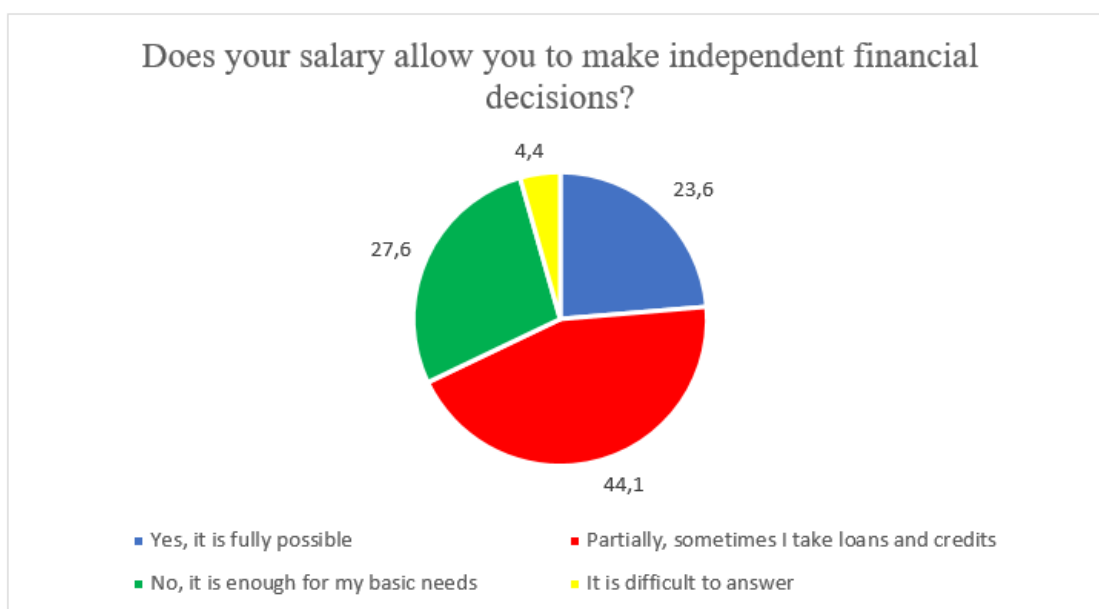
Results.

The socio-psychological questionnaire developed by the author consists of 6 demographic questions, 3 social questions, 4 socio-psychological

questions, and 6 psychological questions. Among these, 4 questions are designed to determine the relationship between professional identity and job satisfaction. The remaining questions were used to uncover other factors influencing professional identity in teachers.

As Altinkurt, Yahya, and Kürşad Yılmaz emphasize, job satisfaction is the sum of employees' perceptions of their work, which is closely related to the satisfaction of needs. The first of these needs is material security and freedom in future financial decisions. In their research, Ma and Macmillan found that decent wages have a direct impact on teachers' perception of their professional value¹¹. Material stability also plays a role in the formation of a sense of satisfaction in internal motivation and professional identity. Taking this into account, we asked the question "Does your monthly salary allow you to make independent financial decisions?" 44.1% of respondents answered "Partially, sometimes I take loans and credits" 27.5% of respondents answered "No, it is enough for my basic needs" only 23.6% of respondents answered "Yes, it is fully possible" 4.4% of respondents noted that "It is difficult to answer" (Table 1). 67.3% of respondents are men, who are responsible for the material well-being of their families. The results show that the salaries of teachers in higher education are insufficient, which, in turn, leads to a deepening of professional self-awareness, a negative attitude towards the profession, or a change in profession.

Table 1.

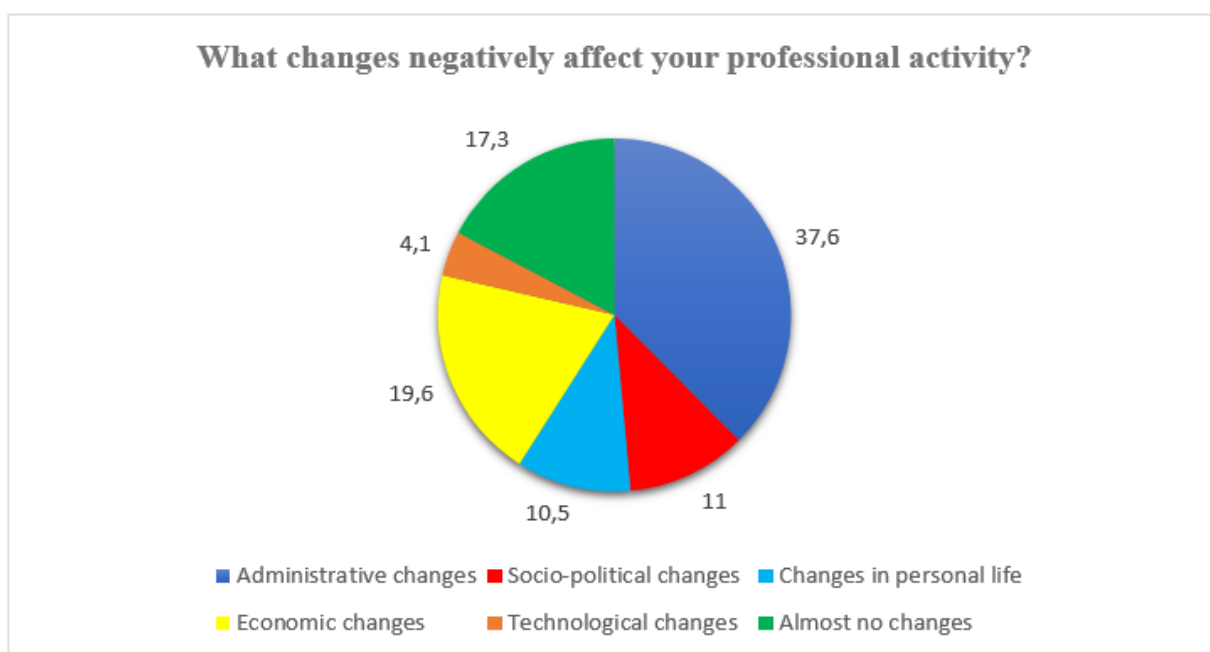


¹¹ Thakor, Kumari & Pavankumar, Dr. (2025). An Analysis of Teacher Job Satisfaction: Role of Salary, Workload, Facilities, Recognition, and Support. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology*, 12. 466-474. 10.32628/IJSRST251312.

Aziri notes that seven factors have been identified that influence job satisfaction. These are: the nature of work, management, salary, bonuses, promotion, managers, working conditions, and colleagues¹². In our study, to the question “What changes negatively affect your professional activity?” 37.6% of respondents answered “Administrative and organizational changes.” From this it follows that there are cases of frequent management changes in higher educational institutions, the adoption of various management decisions, which negatively affects the professional identity of teachers. In addition, 19.6% of respondents noted that “Economic changes” negatively affect their professional activity (Table 2). In Uzbekistan, average wages, pensions, and benefits are increased annually. This leads to price increases in all sectors, and in

addition, various economic changes lead to the price increase of work, machinery, and machine equipment items. This is not surprising, considering that 71.7% of respondents noted that their monthly salary is enough for daily expenses, and sometimes they are forced to take loans and credits (Table 1). Table 2

Another factor influencing teachers’ professional satisfaction and identity is the work environment. Considering the educational context in Uzbekistan, the question “Which of the following affects the quality of lessons?” was posed. This question was presented with options reflecting common situations in the higher education system. A significant portion of respondents (29.6%) selected the option “High student-to-teacher ratio.” This is due to the simplified process of entering

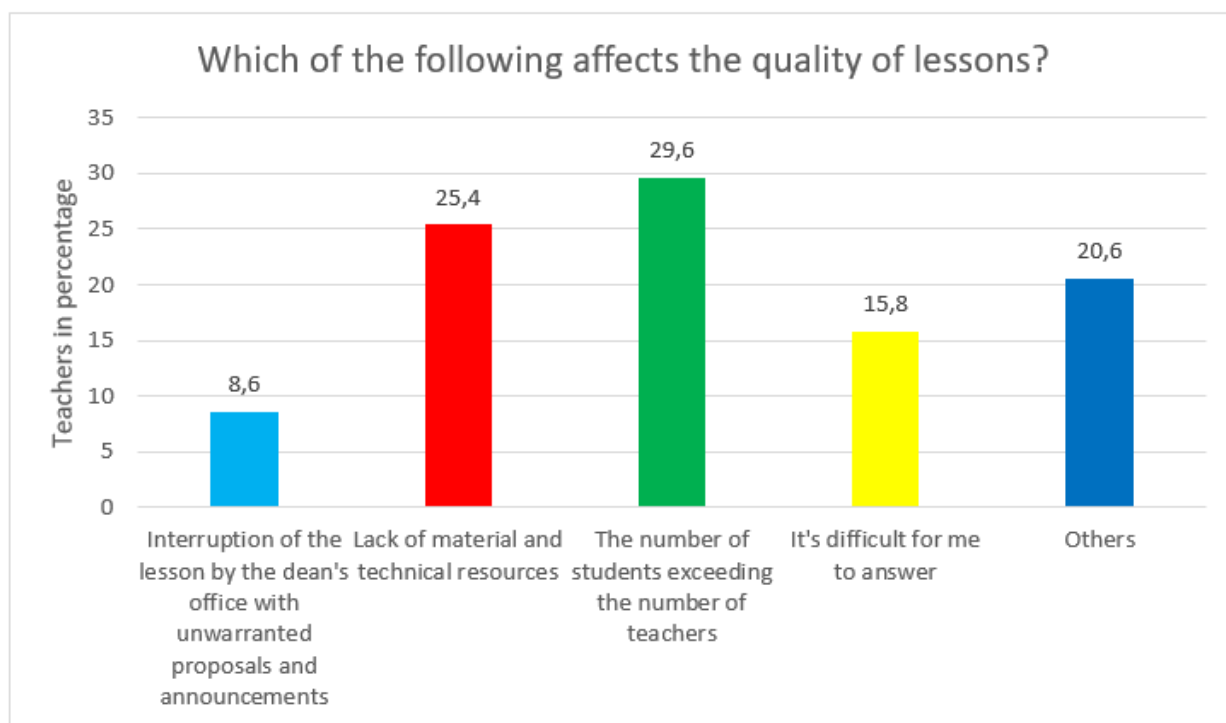


higher education, where students who failed are now admitted based on additional paid contracts. This, in turn, leads to a “lack of material and technical resources” (24.5%). These factors place additional stress and workload on teachers.

Teachers working under these additional burdens experience professional burnout and dissatisfaction with their work (Table 3).

Table 3

¹² Thakor, Kumari & Pavankumar, Dr. (2025). An Analysis of Teacher Job Satisfaction: Role of Salary, Workload, Facilities, Recognition, and Support. International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology. 12. 466-474. 10.32628/IJSRST251312.



Professional satisfaction of young teachers is an important psychological construct not only for the development of their pedagogical potential but also for maintaining their socio-psychological stability and high level of dedication to work.

Conclusion.

The research results show that stress factors related to teachers' financial stability (adequate salary) and the quality of the work environment (working conditions, management system, number of students) have a direct impact on professional self-awareness and satisfaction. This socio-psychological coverage poses a risk of reducing teachers' professional motivation and enthusiasm, and even increasing their intention to leave the profession. These results align with Bandura's self-efficacy theory and Maslach's concepts of professional burnout. Additionally, the process of forming teachers' professional self-awareness

develops under the influence of social, cultural, and ideological factors. From a psychological perspective, an important part of this process is carried out through self-awareness strategies and self-reflection. In this regard, the article reflects a comprehensive psychological model of a teacher's personal and professional growth. Based on pedagogical activity, it is emphasized that identifying, evaluating, and reviewing one's professional identity is the main condition for maintaining motivational and mental health in the pedagogical profession. By fostering healthy professional self-awareness among young teachers, a significant contribution is made to improving their professional stability and the quality of education. At the same time, a supportive management policy, fair financial support, and the availability of socio-psychological resources not only increase professional satisfaction but also extend the duration of pedagogical activity.

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Аннотация: Аннотация: В данной статье выявлена связь между профессиональным самосознанием и профессиональной удовлетворенностью молодых педагогов. Молодые педагоги могут столкнуться с различными неожиданными ситуациями в своей профессиональной деятельности, что негативно сказывается на их личности как педагогов. Для определения обоснованности этой гипотезы было проведено исследование с участием 1406 преподавателей 23 государственных и негосударственных высших учебных заведений, расположенных в 7 регионах Узбекистана. Анкеты, использованные в исследовании, были размещены в системе Google Form и распределены среди учителей. Полученные результаты были проанализированы с помощью частотного анализа в программе SPSS. Части исследования, связанные с профессиональной удовлетворенностью, включены в социально-психологический опросник и методику Г. Резапкиной "Портрет учителя." По результатам исследования установлено, что профессиональная идентичность молодых педагогов положительно связана с профессиональной удовлетворенностью.

Ключевые слова: учитель, профессиональная идентичность, удовлетворенность работой, социально-психологические факторы.

KASBIY TAFAKKUR PSIXOLOGIK FENOMEN SIFATIDA

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Annotatsiya: Kasbiy tafakkur psixologik fenomen sifatida inson ongining murakkab va ko'p qirralik jihatlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Kasbiy tafakkur — bu professional faoliyat doirasida shakllanadigan, o'ziga xos bilimlar, ko'nikmalar, tajriba va qadriyatlarga asoslangan tafakkur turi bo'lib, u shaxsning kasbiy faoliyatini samarali amalga oshirishiga xizmat qiladi. Kasbiy tafakkur odamning muayyan sohada chuqur va tizimli fikrlash qobiliyatini ifodalaydi, muammolarni aniq tahlil qilish va ularni hal etishda mos strategiyalarni qo'llash imkonini beradi. Bu fenomen shaxsning shaxsiy xususiyatlari, kasbiy bilim darajasi, ish tajribasi hamda ijtimoiy-madaniy muhit bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Kalit so'zlar: kasbiy tafakkur, psixologik fenomen, ma'lumotlar, bilim, mutaxassis, tajriba, qadriyatlar, stress, normalar.

Kirish. Kasbiy tafakkurning shakllanishida birinchi o'rinda kasbiy bilimlarning ahamiyati alohida ta'kidlanadi. Har bir kasb o'ziga xos ma'lumotlar tizimiga ega bo'lib, mutaxassis shu bilimlarni o'zlashtirish va amalda qo'llash orqali tafakkurini rivojlantiradi. Bu jarayonda nazariy bilimlar bilan bir qatorda amaliy ko'nikmalar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan, muhandislik sohasida ishlovchi mutaxassis uchun nazariy fizika va matematik bilimlar asos bo'lsa, ularni loyihalash, qurish va sinovdan o'tkazish kabi amaliy ko'nikmalar bilan uyg'unlashtirish zarur. Shunday qilib, kasbiy tafakkur nafaqat nazariy bilimlar majmuasi, balki ularni maqsadli va samarali qo'llash san'ati hisoblanadi. Kasbiy tafakkur psixologik jarayonlar doirasida qaralganda, uning tarkibiy qismlari ham ko'plab jihatlariga ega. Bu jarayonlarda diqqat, xotira, tasavvur, fikrlash va qaror qabul qilish kabi kognitiv komponentlar faol ishtirok etadi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Kasbiy tafakkur psixologik fenomen sifatida tadqiqot metodologiyasi uning tabiati, shakllanishi va rivojlanishini chuqur o'rganishga qaratilgan ilmiy yondashuvlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida psixologik, pedagogik va sotsiologik metodlardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kasbiy tafakkur murakkab va ko'p qirrali fenomen bo'lgani uchun, uni o'rganishda ko'p qirrali metodologik yondashuv talab etiladi. Tadqiqot metodologiyasining asosiy vazifasi kasbiy tafakkurning strukturasi, komponentlari va ularning o'zaro aloqalarini aniqlashdan iborat. Shu bois, birinchi navbatda, nazariy-analitik metod qo'llaniladi. Bu metod yordamida mavzu bo'yicha

mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar, nazariy manbalar va ilg'or tadqiqotlar tahlil qilinadi, kasbiy tafakkur tushunchasi, uning psixologik xususiyatlari va funktsional vazifalari aniqlanadi. Nazariy-analitik metod tadqiqot uchun mustahkam ilmiy asos yaratadi va tadqiqotning keyingi bosqichlariga yo'l ochadi. Empirik tadqiqotlarda kuzatuv, suhbat, test va eksperiment metodlari keng qo'llaniladi. Kuzatuv metodikasi kasbiy faoliyat jarayonida insonning fikrlash va qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini tabiiy sharoitda o'rganish imkonini beradi. Bu metod orqali kasbiy tafakkurning amaliy namoyon bo'lishi, muammolarni hal etish usullari va ijodiy yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Suhbat metodikasi esa shaxsning o'z kasbiy faoliyatiga bo'lgan munosabati, motivatsiyasi va ichki psixologik holatini o'rganishda qo'llaniladi, bu esa kasbiy tafakkur jarayonining shaxsiy va sub'ektiv jihatlarini ochib beradi. Test usullari kasbiy tafakkurning kognitiv va psixologik komponentlarini o'lchashda qo'llaniladi. Masalan, fikrlash tezligi, muammolarni hal etish qobiliyati, qaror qabul qilish ko'nikmalari kabi ko'rsatkichlarni aniqlashda turli psixodiagnostik vositalar qo'llaniladi. Eksperiment metodikasi esa kasbiy tafakkur jarayonini boshqarish va uni rivojlantirish usullarini sinovdan o'tkazishda samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Eksperimentlar yordamida turli pedagogik, psixologik yoki innovatsion metodlarning kasbiy tafakkurga ta'siri baholanadi. Tadqiqotlarda statistik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanish kasbiy tafakkur bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlarni tizimli ravishda o'rganishga yordam beradi. Ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va ularni tahlil qilish jarayonida sifatli va miqdoriy usullar uyg'unligi

qo'llaniladi. Sifatli usullar — intervyu, fokus-guruhlar, kontent-tahlil kabi — shaxsning kasbiy tafakkur jarayonidagi sub'ektiv tajribalarini va psixologik holatini chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi. Miqdoriy usullar esa keng ko'lamda ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va ularni statistik usullar yordamida umumlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot metodologiyasida ilg'or texnologiyalar va vositalardan foydalanish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, kognitiv jarayonlarni o'rganishda neyropsixologik usullar, miyadagi faollikni o'lchash vositalari qo'llanilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, kompyuter dasturlari yordamida test va eksperimentlarni o'tkazish, ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash va natijalarni tahlil qilish samaradorligini oshiradi. Kasbiy tafakkur psixologik fenomenini o'rganishda metodologik yondashuvlar doimo takomillashib boradi. Tadqiqotlarda multi-disipliner yondashuv — psixologiya, pedagogika, sotsiologiya, kognitiv fanlar va hatto sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini qo'llash tadqiqot samaradorligini oshiradi. Shu yo'l bilan kasbiy tafakkurning murakkab va ko'p qirrali tabiati yanada aniqroq ochilib, uning shakllanishi va rivojlanish mexanizmlari chuqurroq tushuniladi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. Kasbiy tafakkur jarayonida inson muayyan vazifalarni bajarish uchun zarur bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni tanlab oladi, ularni tahlil qiladi, muammolarni aniqlaydi va yechimlarni ishlab chiqadi. Shuningdek, bu jarayonda shaxsning emotsional holati, motivatsiyasi va qadriyatlarini ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. Masalan, stressli vaziyatlarda kasbiy tafakkur sustlashishi yoki noto'g'ri qarorlar qabul qilinishi mumkin. Shu bois, psixologik barqarorlik va o'z-o'zini boshqarish kasbiy tafakkur samaradorligini oshiradi.

Toshpo'latov (2023) kasbiy tafakkur va zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar o'rtasidagi munosabatni tahlil qiladi. Pedagoglarning kasbiy tafakkurini rivojlantirishda innovatsion yondashuvlar va interaktiv o'quv metodlarining ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi. Kasbiy tafakkur faqat bilim va ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish emas, balki o'qituvchilarning ijodiy va tahliliy fikrlash qobiliyatini oshirish bilan bog'liq ekanligi ko'rsatiladi.[1]

Mamatqulov (2023) kasbiy faoliyatdagi psixologik moslashuv va tafakkur jarayonlariga e'tibor qaratadi. Shaxsning yangi ish sharoitlariga va kasbiy talablarni o'zgarishiga qanday moslashishi va bu jarayonda tafakkur qanday rol o'ynashi haqida fikrlar yoritiladi. Kasbiy tafakkur shaxsning o'zini anglash va o'zini boshqarish qobiliyati bilan chambarchas bog'liq ekanligi ta'kidlanadi.[2]

Xolmatova (2022) kasbiy malaka va tafakkur rivojlanishining psixologik asoslarini tahlil qiladi. Kasbiy tafakkur psixologik jarayon sifatida bilimlarni qabul qilish, tahlil qilish, yaratish va baholash

funksiyalarini o'z ichiga olishi ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, kasbiy tafakkur shaxsning individual xususiyatlari va kasbiy muhit bilan o'zaro aloqalari asosida shakllanishi haqida fikrlar bildiriladi.[3]

Qodirov (2023) kasbiy tafakkur va ijodiy yondashuvlarning nazariy va amaliy jihatlarni o'rganadi. Kasbiy tafakkurning muammolarni hal qilish va yangi g'oyalar yaratishdagi roli ko'rsatiladi. Ijodkorlik qobiliyati kasbiy tafakkurning ajralmas qismi sifatida tasvirlanadi, chunki yangi sharoitlarda yangi yechimlar topish talab qilinadi.[4]

Akbarova (2022) kasbiy ta'lim jarayonida tafakkur faoliyatining psixologik xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilarning kasbiy tafakkurini rivojlantirish uchun psixologik sharoitlar yaratish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Kasbiy ta'lim va psixologiya integratsiyasining dolzarbligi ko'rsatilib, ta'lim jarayoniga bilimlarni amaliyot bilan uyg'unlashtirish muhimligi haqida fikrlar keltiriladi.[5]

Muhokama. Kasbiy tafakkurning rivojlanishi ko'p omillarga bog'liq. Ulardan biri kasbiy faoliyat davomida olingan tajriba hisoblanadi. Tajriba orqali mutaxassis o'z ish faoliyatida yuzaga keladigan turli vaziyatlarni o'rganadi, muvaffaqiyatli va muvaffaqiyatsiz yechimlarni tahlil qiladi, shu asosda o'z tafakkurini takomillashtiradi. Tajriba nafaqat individual, balki kollektiv shaklda ham rivojlanadi. Ish joyidagi hamkasblar bilan fikr almashish, treninglar, seminarlar va kurslar orqali yangi bilimlar egallash kasbiy tafakkur darajasini oshirishga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy texnologiyalar va axborot manbalaridan foydalangan holda doimiy o'zini rivojlantirish ham muhim hisoblanadi.

Kasbiy tafakkurning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri uning ijtimoiy tabiatga ega bo'lishidir. Har bir kasb ma'lum ijtimoiy muhitda amalga oshiriladi, bu esa mutaxassisning tafakkurida ijtimoiy normalar, qadriyatlar va odatlarning aks etishiga olib keladi. Kasbiy tafakkur ijtimoiy muloqot va hamkorlikni o'z ichiga oladi, chunki ko'pchilik professional faoliyat guruhda yoki jamoada olib boriladi. Shuning uchun, kasbiy tafakkur o'z ichiga nafaqat shaxsiy, balki jamiyatning kasbiy standartlari va talablarini ham oladi. Bu esa mutaxassisning nafaqat individual, balki ijtimoiy mas'uliyatini ham oshiradi. Kasbiy tafakkurning turlari va darajalari mavjud bo'lib, ular kasb sohasi va faoliyat shakliga qarab farqlanadi. Misol uchun, ijodiy kasblarda (san'atkorlar, dizaynerlar) kasbiy tafakkur ko'proq innovatsion va kreativ elementlarga ega bo'ladi, ya'ni yangi g'oyalar yaratish, muammolarga noodatiy yondashuvlarni qo'llash xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Boshqa tarafdin, texnik kasblarda esa kasbiy tafakkur aniq va tizimli fikrlash, standartlarga amal qilish, xavfsizlik va sifatni nazorat qilishga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Shu bois, kasbiy tafakkurning turli turlari

o'ziga xos psixologik jarayonlarni talab qiladi va ularni rivojlantirish usullari ham farq qilishi mumkin. [6]

Natijalar va ularning muhokamasi. Kasbiy tafakkur psixologiyasi doirasida o'rganiladigan yana bir muhim masala — bu uning shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari. Kasbiy tafakkur odatda o'quv jarayonida, professional bilim va ko'nikmalarni egallash davomida rivojlanadi. Boshlang'ich darajada mutaxassislar ko'proq nazariy bilimlarga

tayangan holda faoliyat yuritadilar, keyinchalik tajriba ortishi bilan ularning tafakkuri yanada tizimli, mustaqil va samarali bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, professional rivojlanish davomida yuksak kasbiy tafakkurga ega bo'lgan mutaxassislar o'z ishida yaratqanchilik va innovatsiyalarni tatbiq etish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Shuning uchun ham kasbiy ta'lim va doimiy professional o'sish kasbiy tafakkur rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi.

1-jadval

Kasbiy tafakkur psixologik fenomen sifatida insonning kasbiy faoliyatda samarali ishlashiga ta'sir qiluvchi murakkab psixologik jarayon hisoblanadi. Ushbu jarayonning samaradorligi va uning turli komponentlari haqida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar statistika asosida quyidagi natijalarni ko'rsatadi.

<p>Kasbiy tafakkur bilan bog'liq psixologik tayyorgarlik darajasi o'rganilgan guruh ichida respondentlarning taxminan 75 foizi o'z kasbiy bilimlarini muntazam ravishda yangilashga intiladi. Bu ko'rsatkich kasbiy rivojlanish va malaka oshirishga bo'lgan motivatsiyaning yuqori ekanligini bildiradi. Shuningdek, tadqiqotlarda respondentlarning 68 foizi o'z kasbiy faoliyatida yangi bilim va ko'nikmalarni qo'llash orqali muammolarni samarali hal etishga qodir ekanligi aniqlangan.</p>
<p>Muammolarni hal qilish qobiliyati tahlil qilinganda, kasbiy tafakkurning ushbu komponenti respondentlar orasida 70 foizdan ortiq darajada rivojlanganligi ko'rsatildi. Bu natija shuni anglatadiki, ko'pchilik mutaxassislar o'z ishlarida yuzaga keladigan murakkab vaziyatlarni tahlil qilish va ularni hal qilishda samarali yondashuvlarni qo'llay oladi.</p>
<p>Qaror qabul qilish jarayonida esa respondentlarning taxminan 65 foizi kompleks vaziyatlarda oqilona va tezkor qarorlar qabul qilishga qodir ekanligini bildirgan. Bu ko'rsatkich kasbiy tafakkurning analitik va tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatlari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.</p>
<p>Yaratish va ijodiy yondashuv jihatidan olib qaraganda, respondentlarning 50 foizdan ko'prog'i o'z kasbida yangi g'oyalar ishlab chiqishga va innovatsion yechimlarni tatbiq etishga tayyor ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Bu esa kasbiy tafakkurning ijodiy qirralarini rivojlantirish zaruratini ko'rsatadi.</p>
<p>Kasbiy tafakkur bilan bog'liq stressga bardoshlilik darajasi ham o'rganildi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, respondentlarning 60 foizga yaqini kasbiy faoliyatda yuzaga keladigan stress vaziyatlariga nisbatan yaxshi moslashadi, bu esa ularning psixologik barqarorligini ifodalaydi.</p>
<p>Shuningdek, kasbiy tafakkur va kasbiy etika o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik tahlil qilinganda, respondentlarning 80 foizi kasbiy etik qoidalarga rioya qilishning kasbiy muvaffaqiyatga erishishda muhimligini ta'kidlagan.</p>

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, kasbiy tafakkur psixologik fenomen sifatida yuqori darajada rivojlangan bo'lib, uning asosiy komponentlari – psixologik tayyorgarlik, muammolarni hal etish, qaror qabul qilish, ijodiy yondashuv va stressga bardoshlilik respondentlar orasida o'rtacha 60-75 foiz darajasida namoyon bo'ladi. Bu ko'rsatkichlar kasbiy faoliyatda muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun kasbiy tafakkurning muhimligini va doimiy rivojlanish zaruratini ko'rsatadi. Statistika asosida olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, kasbiy tafakkurning yuqori darajasi individualning

kasbiy samaradorligini oshiradi hamda psixologik barqarorligini mustahkamlaydi. Shu bois, kasbiy tafakkur psixologik tadqiqotlarda e'tibor markazida bo'lib, uning rivojlanishi uchun samarali treninglar, malaka oshirish kurslari va mentorlik tizimlari yaratish muhim hisoblanadi.

Kasbiy tafakkurning samaradorligini oshirish uchun psixologik treninglar va metodikalar ham keng qo'llaniladi. Bu usullar orqali mutaxassislarda stressni boshqarish, muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, kreativ fikrlashni rag'batlantirish va jamoaviy ishlash qobiliyatini

oshirish mumkin. Shu bilan birga, kommunikatsiya mahoratini oshirish va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish ham kasbiy tafakkur samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Kasbiy psixologiyada shaxsning individual xususiyatlari, qobiliyatlari va ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan yondashuvlarni qo'llash eng yaxshi natijalar beradi. Kasbiy tafakkur nafaqat shaxsiy rivojlanish va kasbiy muvaffaqiyatlar uchun, balki tashkilotning umumiy samaradorligi uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Mutaxassislarining yuqori darajadagi kasbiy tafakkuri ish jarayonini optimallashtirish, xatoliklarni kamaytirish va innovatsion yechimlarni joriy etishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shu sababli, korxonalar va tashkilotlar xodimlarning kasbiy tafakkurini rivojlantirishga, ularni doimiy ta'lim va malaka oshirishga rag'batlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratadilar. Bu esa o'z navbatida iqtisodiy samaradorlik va raqobatbardoshlikni oshiradi. Kasbiy tafakkur bilan bog'liq muammolardan biri — bu professional charchoq va motivatsiyaning pasayishi. Uzoq muddat davomida yuqori darajada diqqat va fikrlash talab qiladigan ish faoliyati natijasida mutaxassisda psixologik charchoq yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Bu holat kasbiy tafakkur samaradorligini pasaytiradi, qaror qabul qilishda xatoliklarga, kreativlikning susayishiga olib keladi. Shu bois, kasbiy faoliyatda dam olish, stressni kamaytirish va ish bilan hayot muvozanatini saqlash muhimdir. Psixologik yordam va qo'llab-quvvatlash xizmatlari ham kasbiy tafakkur salomatligini saqlashda yordam beradi.

Kasbiy tafakkur psixologik fenomen sifatida shuningdek, shaxsiyatning o'ziga xosligi bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Har bir insonning fikrlash uslubi, qarashlari, qadriyatlari va tajribasi kasbiy tafakkurga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Shu sababli, bir xil kasbda ishlaydigan mutaxassislar orasida ham tafakkurdagi farqlar kuzatiladi. Bu farqlar kasbiy muvaffaqiyat va muammolarni hal qilish usullariga ta'sir qiladi. Kasbiy psixologiyada shaxsiy xususiyatlarni hisobga olgan holda individual rivojlanish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish katta ahamiyatga ega. Kasbiy tafakkur jarayonida axborot texnologiyalarining o'rnini ham anchagina muhim hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy kasbiy faoliyat ko'plab axborot manbalariga bog'liq bo'lib, internet, maxsus dasturlar va elektron resurslardan foydalanish mutaxassisning fikrlash jarayonini tezlashtiradi va samaradorligini oshiradi. Shu bilan birga, axborot oqimining ko'pligi va tezligi ham stress va charchoqni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, axborotni tanlab olish va uni boshqarish kasbiy tafakkur sifatini saqlash uchun zarur. Bu borada malakali treninglar va o'quv dasturlari ishlab chiqilgan.[7]

Kasbiy tafakkurning yanada samarali rivojlanishi uchun multidisipliner yondashuvlar qo'llaniladi. Bu

degani, mutaxassis o'z sohasidan tashqari boshqa fanlar va bilimlardan foydalanish orqali tafakkurini kengaytiradi. Masalan, tibbiyot sohasidagi shifokorlar psixologiya, kommunikatsiya va axborot texnologiyalarini o'rganib, o'z ishlarini yanada samarali bajarishlari mumkin. Shu tarzda, kasbiy tafakkur doimiy o'zgaruvchan va rivojlanadigan jarayon sifatida ko'riladi, u shaxsning kasbiy mukammallikka intilishida muhim vosita hisoblanadi. [8]

Kasbiy tafakkur, motivatsiya va kasbiy identifikatsiya insonning kasbiy faoliyat jarayonidagi o'zaro chambarchas bog'liq psixologik tushunchalardir. Ushbu uch element insonning kasbga bo'lgan munosabati, faoliyatdagi muvaffaqiyati va shaxsiy rivojlanishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ularning o'zaro aloqasi kasbiy jarayonlarning samarali va mazmunli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi, shuning uchun ularni birgalikda o'rganish va tushunish kasbiy psixologiya sohasida katta ahamiyatga ega. Kasbiy tafakkur insonning kasbiy faoliyat doirasida bilimlarni qabul qilish, tahlil qilish, muammolarni hal qilish va kreativ yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish jarayonini anglatadi. Bu jarayon shaxsning o'z kasbga oid bilim va ko'nikmalarini chuqurlashtirishga, yangi tajribalarni o'zlashtirishga va kasbiy muhitda yuzaga keladigan yangi vaziyatlarga moslashishga yordam beradi. Kasbiy tafakkur shuningdek shaxsning kasbiy malakasini oshirish, qaror qabul qilish va professional muammolarni yechish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Motivatsiya esa shaxsni kasbiy faoliyatga jalb qiluvchi ichki va tashqi omillar majmuasidir. Kasbiy motivatsiya shaxsning o'z kasbga bo'lgan qiziqishi, mehnatga bo'lgan intilishi, maqsad va istaklarini o'z ichiga oladi. Motivatsiya kuchli bo'lsa, shaxs kasbiy faoliyatda ko'proq faollik ko'rsatadi, yangi bilim va ko'nikmalarni egallashga intiladi, murakkab vaziyatlarda ham ijobiy natijalarga erishishga harakat qiladi. Motivatsiyaning yuqoriligi kasbiy tafakkurning sifatini va samaradorligini oshiradi, chunki motivatsiya shaxsni yangi g'oyalar va yondashuvlarni izlashga undaydi. Kasbiy identifikatsiya shaxsning o'zini kasb bilan bog'lash his-tuyg'usi, kasbiy guruhning bir qismi sifatida o'zini his qilishi va kasbga nisbatan shaxsiy javobgarlikni anglashidir. Bu fenomen shaxsning kasbga bo'lgan sadoqati, kasbiy qadriyatlar va me'yorlarga rioya qilishni ta'minlaydi. Kuchli kasbiy identifikatsiya shaxsni o'z ishiga fidoyilik bilan yondashishga, kasbiy standartlarga rioya qilishga va jamoadagi hamkorlikni mustahkamlashga undaydi. Shu tariqa, kasbiy identifikatsiya kasbiy tafakkur jarayonining motivatsion asoslaridan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Kasbiy tafakkur va motivatsiya o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik shundaki, motivatsiya kasbiy tafakkurni yo'naltiruvchi

kuch sifatida faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Motivatsiya mavjud bo'lmasa, shaxs bilim va ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirishda va ularni amaliyotga tatbiq etishda passiv bo'lishi mumkin. Motivatsiya esa shaxsni faol va ijodiy bo'lishga, yangi maqsadlar qo'yishga va muammolarni hal qilishda erkin fikrlashga olib keladi. Shu bois, kasbiy motivatsiya kasbiy tafakkurning rivojlanishi va samaradorligini ta'minlashda birinchi darajali ahamiyatga ega. Kasbiy tafakkur va kasbiy identifikatsiya o'rtasidagi munosabat ham juda muhimdir. Kasbiy identifikatsiya kuchli bo'lgan shaxs kasbga oid bilim va ko'nikmalarni chuqur o'rganishga, kasbiy qadriyatlar va normativlarga moslashishga intiladi. Bu esa kasbiy tafakkur jarayonini yanada boyitadi va shaxsning professional o'sishiga yordam beradi. Kasbiy identifikatsiya shaxsning o'zini kasbiy jamiyatning ajralmas qismi sifatida anglashini ta'minlab, uning kasbiy faoliyatga to'liq bag'ishlanishini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Bu esa o'z navbatida kasbiy tafakkur jarayonining samarali va izchil bo'lishiga xizmat qiladi.[9]

Kasbiy motivatsiya va kasbiy identifikatsiya o'rtasida ham o'zaro ta'sir mavjud. Motivatsiya kuchli bo'lsa, shaxs o'zini kasbiy guruhga yaqin his qilishi, kasbiy qadriyatlarni qabul qilishi va ularga amal qilishi osonlashadi. Shu bilan birga, kuchli kasbiy identifikatsiya motivatsiyani oshiradi, chunki shaxs o'z kasbining ma'nosi va ahamiyatini anglab yetadi, bu esa uni faoliyatga yanada ko'proq jalb qiladi. Bu ikki omil birgalikda shaxsning professional qoniqishi va muvaffaqiyatiga zamin yaratadi. Kasbiy tafakkur, motivatsiya va identifikatsiyaning uyg'unligi shuningdek shaxsning kasbiy stress va qiyinchiliklarga bardoshligini oshiradi. Motivatsiya va identifikatsiya kuchli bo'lgan shaxs muammolarni ko'proq ijobiy qabul qiladi, ularni hal qilish yo'llarini izlaydi va o'zining kasbiy maqsadlariga sodiq qoladi. Kasbiy tafakkur esa bu jarayonda muammolarni analitik va ijodiy yondashuvlar orqali hal qilish imkonini beradi. Shunday qilib, bu uch element shaxsning kasbiy barqarorligi va muvaffaqiyatida muhim omillar sifatida faoliyat yuritadi. Kasbiy

tafakkurning motivatsiya va kasbiy identifikatsiya bilan bog'liqligini o'rganish amaliy jihatdan ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, ta'lim jarayonida o'qituvchilar o'zlarining kasbiy motivatsiyalarini va identifikatsiyalarini mustahkamlash orqali o'quvchilarga sifatli bilim berishlari, o'z faoliyatlarini yanada samarali tashkil qilishlari mumkin. Xuddi shunday, korxonalarda xodimlarning kasbiy identifikatsiyasini oshirish va ularni motivatsiya qilish orqali ish unumdorligini va jamoaviy ruhni yaxshilash mumkin. Shu sababli, rahbarlar va kadrlar bo'yicha mutaxassislar kasbiy tafakkur, motivatsiya va identifikatsiya o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni chuqur anglab, ularni rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratishlari lozim. Kasbiy tafakkur motivatsiya va kasbiy identifikatsiyani yanada rivojlantirish uchun zamonaviy psixologik treninglar, mentorlik tizimlari, professional rivojlanish dasturlari va o'z-o'zini anglash mashg'ulotlari samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Bunday tadbirlar shaxsning ichki intilishlarini kuchaytiradi, o'z kasbga bo'lgan sadoqatini oshiradi va yangi bilimlarni o'zlashtirishga undaydi. Natijada, kasbiy tafakkur yanada boyib, shaxsning kasbiy muvaffaqiyatlari va shaxsiy o'sishi uchun mustahkam poydevor yaratadi.[10]

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, kasbiy tafakkur insonning professional faoliyatidagi murakkab psixologik fenomen bo'lib, u kasbiy bilimlar, ko'nikmalar, tajriba, shaxsiy xususiyatlar va ijtimoiy muhitning o'zaro ta'siri orqali shakllanadi va rivojlanadi. Kasbiy tafakkur mutaxassisning muammolarni tahlil qilish, samarali qarorlar qabul qilish va ijodiy yechimlar topishda asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Uning rivojlanishi doimiy ta'lim, amaliy tajriba, psixologik qo'llab-quvvatlash va ijtimoiy muloqot orqali ta'minlanadi. Shu tariqa, kasbiy tafakkur nafaqat shaxsiy rivojlanish va muvaffaqiyatga, balki tashkilot va jamiyatning umumiy farovonligiga ham katta hissa qo'shadi. Kasbiy tafakkur sifatining oshirilishi orqali professional faoliyat yanada samarali, ijodiy va barqaror bo'ladi.

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Аннотация: Профессиональное мышление как психологический феномен представляет собой один из сложных и многогранных аспектов человеческого сознания. Профессиональное мышление – это тип мышления, формирующийся в рамках профессиональной деятельности, основанный на определённых знаниях, умениях, опыте и ценностях, который служит эффективному осуществлению человеком профессиональной деятельности. Профессиональное мышление представляет собой способность человека глубоко и системно мыслить в определённой области, позволяет чётко анализировать проблемы и использовать адекватные стратегии их решения. Этот феномен тесно связан с личностными особенностями индивида, уровнем профессиональных знаний, опытом работы и социокультурной средой.

Ключевые слова: профессиональное мышление, психологический феномен, информация, знания, специалист, опыт, ценности, стресс, нормы.

Abstract: Professional thinking as a psychological phenomenon is one of the complex and multifaceted aspects of human consciousness. Professional thinking is a type of thinking that is formed within the framework of professional activity, based on specific knowledge, skills, experience and values, which serves the effective implementation of a person's professional activities. Professional thinking represents a person's ability to think deeply and systematically in a particular field, allows for a clear analysis of problems and the use of appropriate strategies to solve them. This phenomenon is closely related to the personal characteristics of the individual, the level of professional knowledge, work experience and the socio-cultural environment.

Keywords: professional thinking, psychological phenomenon, information, knowledge, specialist, experience, values, stress, norms.

Turkiya geosiyosati

Temurbek JALILOV,
tadqiqotchi.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Turkiya Respublikasining geosiyosiy ahamiyati, uning tarixiy ildizlari va XXI asrdagi strategik yo'nalishlari tahlil qilinadi. Turkiya Yevropa va Osiyo chorrahasida joylashgan transmintaqaviy davlat sifatida global siyosatda strategik rol o'ynaydi. Uning geosiyosati tarixiy meros (Osmanli imperiyasi), energetik tranzit, harbiy-siyosiy ittifoqlar (NATO), mintaqaviy nizolar va tashqi siyosiy strategiyalar bilan chambarchas bog'langan. Mazkur ishda Turkiyaning tarixiy rivojlanishi, sovuq urush davridagi roli, energetika tranziti, "Neo-Usmonchilik" siyosati, ichki siyosatning tashqi siyosatga ta'siri hamda XXI asrdagi geosiyosiy strategiyalari yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Turkiya geosiyosati, transkontinental davlat, strategik joylashuv, Bosfor va Dardanel bo'g'ozlari, energetika tranziti, Neo-Usmonchilik siyosati, yumshoq kuch strategiyasi.

Geosiyosat — bu davlatlarning geografik joylashuvi, tabiiy resurslari, harbiy salohiyati va xalqaro tizimdagi o'rniga asoslangan siyosiy strategiyalarini o'rganuvchi fan. Bu tushuncha XX asrda global siyosatda asosiy nazariy yo'nalishlardan biriga aylandi. Xususan, Markaziy Osiyo, Bolqonlar, Yaqin Sharq kabi mintaqalarning geosiyosiy o'rnini ko'p hollarda buyuk davlatlar manfaatlarining kesishish nuqtasi bo'lib kelgan.

Turkiya o'zining geografik pozitsiyasi bilan bu jarayonlarning markazida joylashgan davlatlardan biridir. U shimolda Qora dengiz, janubda O'rta yer dengizi, g'arbda Yunoniston va Bolgariya, sharqda Gruziya, Armaniston, Eron, Ozarbayjon (Naxichevan) va janubda Suriya hamda Iroq bilan chegaradosh. Ushbu geografik pozitsiya unga nafaqat savdo yo'llarini nazorat qilish, balki mintaqaviy xavfsizlik tizimida hal qiluvchi rol o'ynash imkonini beradi.

Turkiya geosiyosati — bu nafaqat davlatning geografik afzalliklariga asoslangan strategiya, balki tarixiy meros, siyosiy qarorlar, tashqi aloqalar va ichki siyosiy jarayonlarning murakkab uyg'unligidir. Shuning uchun mazkur ishda Turkiya geosiyosati tarixiy, siyosiy va strategik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi

Geografik joylashuv va geosiyosiy ahamiyat

Turkiya transkontinental davlat bo'lib, Yevropa va Osiyo qit'alarini bog'lab turadi. Bu holat unga nafaqat mintaqaviy, balki global strategik ustunlik beradi.

Geosiyosiy nazariyalarga ko'ra, har bir davlatning xalqaro siyosatdagi roli uning geografik pozitsiyasi

bilan bevosita bog'liq (Halford Mackinder, Nicholas Spykman nazariyalari). Turkiya — aynan shu nazariyani amalda namoyon davlatlardan qilayotgan biridir.

Uchta strategik suv yo'li — Bosfor bo'g'ozlari, Dardanel bo'g'ozlari va Marmara dengizi Turkiyaning harbiy va iqtisodiy siyosatida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Bu yo'llar Qora dengizni O'rta dengiz bilan bog'laydi. Natijada:

- Rossiya uchun bu yo'llar dengizga chiqishning yagona strategik eshigi hisoblanadi;
- Yevropa uchun energiya va savdo yo'li sifatida muhim;
- AQSh va NATO uchun harbiy-siyosiy jihatdan nazorat punktidir.

Turkiya shu geografik ustunligi orqali NATO a'zolari uchun muhim harbiy hamkor, Rossiya uchun tranzit yo'li va Yaqin Sharq uchun diplomatik vositachi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Tarixiy geosiyosiy rivojlanish: Osmanli imperiyasidan respublikaga

Osmanli imperiyasi XIV–XX asrlarda dunyoning eng qudratli davlatlaridan biri bo'lgan. Uning hududi hozirgi Turkiyadan tashqari Bolqon yarim oroli, Shimoliy Afrika, Kavkaz, Arab yarim oroli va hatto Markaziy Yevropaning bir qismini o'z ichiga olgan. Istanbul (sobiq Konstantinopol) imperiyaning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy markazi bo'lgan.

Osmanlilar Bosfor bo'g'ozlari va Dardanel bo'g'ozlari nazorat qilish orqali Yevropa va Osiyo o'rtasidagi savdo yo'llarini boshqargan. Bu nazorat imperiyaga



1-rasm. Usmonli imperiyasining kengayishi

iqtisodiy boyluk, siyosiy kuch va strategik ustunlik bergan. XVI asrda imperiya Yevropada “kasal odam” deb atalishidan oldin dunyo siyosatida markaziy kuch bo‘lgan.

XX asr boshida imperiyaning parchalanishi natijasida Mustafa Kemal Atatürk rahbarligida zamonaviy Turkiya Respublikasi tashkil topdi (1923-yil). Yangi davlat tashqi siyosatda betaraflikni saqlash, modernizatsiya va G‘arb bilan yaqinlashishni maqsad qildi. Atatürk islohotlari Turkiyani dunyoviy, zamonaviy va harbiy jihatdan barqaror davlatga aylantirdi.

Bu davrda geosiyosiy strategiya:

- Ichki modernizatsiya va dunyoviylik;
- Harbiy neytrallik siyosati;
- G‘arb bilan diplomatik yaqinlashuv.

Bu bosqich Turkiyaning keyingi geosiyosiy pozitsiyasiga asos soldi.

Sovuq urush davrida geosiyosiy rol

Sovuq urush davrida Turkiya AQSh va NATOning “front” chizig‘ida joylashgan davlatga aylandi. U SSSR bilan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri chegaraga ega bo‘lmagan bo‘lsa ham, Qora dengiz orqali sovet ta‘sir doirasiga yaqin edi.

- 1952-yilda Turkiya NATOga qabul qilindi.
- AQSh Turkiyada Incirlik Air Base kabi harbiy bazalarni joylashtirdi.
- Turkiya Bolqonlar va Yaqin Sharqda strategik barqarorlik kafolatchisiga aylandi.

Turkiya shu orqali G‘arbnig siyosiy va harbiy ittifoqchisiga aylangan bo‘lsa-da, o‘z milliy

manfaatlarini saqlashga intildi. Bu davrda uning geosiyosati “G‘arb bilan hamkorlik + mustaqil milliy pozitsiya” shaklida bo‘lgan.

Post-sovet davri va energetika geosiyosati

1991-yilda Sovet Ittifoqining parchalanishi natijasida Markaziy Osiyo va Kavkaz mintaqasida yangi davlatlar paydo bo‘ldi. Bu esa Turkiya uchun yangi geosiyosiy imkoniyatlar ochdi.

Turk dunyosi bilan yaqinlashuv. Turkiya Ozarbayjon, Qozog‘iston, Qirg‘iziston, O‘zbekiston va Turkmaniston bilan siyosiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy aloqalarni kengaytirdi. Bu aloqalar natijasida Organization of Turkic States shakllandi. Turkiya ushbu integratsiyada etakchi rolni o‘ynab kelmoqda.

Energetika siyosati. Turkiya tabiiy resurslarga boy bo‘lmasa-da, tranzit markazi sifatida global energetika bozorida strategik rol o‘ynaydi.

Muhim loyihalar:

- Baku–Tbilisi–Ceyhan pipeline (BTC) — Ozarbayjon neftini Ceyhan portiga olib keladi.
- Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) — Kaspiy gazini Yevropaga uzatadi.
- TurkStream — Rossiya gazini Turkiya orqali Yevropaga yetkazadi.

Bu loyihalar Turkiyani Yevropaning energetika xavfsizligida ajralmas bo‘g‘ingga aylantirdi



2- rasm. Trans-Anadolu tabiiy gaz quvuri

Neo-osmanlik siyosati va “yumshoq kuch” strategiyasi

XXI asrga kelib, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan davrida Turkiya tashqi siyosatda faolroq va mustaqilroq pozitsiyani egallay boshladi. “Neo-osmanlik” atamasi siyosatshunoslar tomonidan Turkiyaning tarixiy ta’sir doirasini qayta faollashtirishga intilish siyosatini ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Bu siyosat quyidagi yo’llarda namoyon bo’ladi:

- Madaniy diplomatiya — Bolqon va Yaqin Sharqda turk seriallari, universitetlar, grantlar va ta’lim loyihalari orqali yumshoq kuch siyosati olib borilmoqda.
- Diniy diplomatiya — Turkiya musulmon jamoalari bilan faol hamkorlik qiladi.
- Gumanitar siyosat — TIA (Turkish International Cooperation Agency) orqali Afrika va Osiyo davlatlariga yordam ko’rsatadi.

Ichki siyosat va geosiyosat o’zaro bog’liqligi

Turkiyaning tashqi siyosati uning ichki siyosiy tizimi bilan bevosita bog’liqdir. Erdoğan davrida prezidentlik tizimining mustahkamlanishi, milliy identitetning kuchaytirilishi va iqtisodiy o’sishga intilish tashqi siyosat strategiyasini ham shakllantirdi.

- Milliy xavfsizlik birinchi o’ringa qo’yildi.
- Harbiy qudrat oshirildi, milliy qurol sanoati rivojlandi.
- Diniy qadriyatlar tashqi siyosatning ideologik tayanchiga aylandi.

Bu o’zgarishlar Turkiyani ko’pvektorli siyosat olib boruvchi davlatga aylantirdi: u bir vaqtning o’zida NATO a’zosi, Rossiya bilan hamkor va musulmon

dunyosining faol ishtirokchisidir.

Mintaqaviy geosiyosiy rollar

Turkiya bugungi kunda quyidagi mintaqalarda muhim strategik o’rin tutadi:

- Yaqin Sharq: Suriya inqirozida faol ishtirok etdi, kurd masalasida qat’iy siyosat yuritdi.
- Kavkaz: 2020-yilgi Tog’li Qorabog’ urushida Ozarbayjonni qo’llab-quvvatladi.
- Bolqonlar: Madaniy aloqalar, ta’lim va investitsiyalar orqali ta’sirini kengaytirmoqda.
- Markaziy Osiyo: Turk davlatlari bilan integratsiya siyosatini kuchaytirmoqda.

Bu ko’pvektorli siyosat Turkiyani nafaqat mintaqaviy, balki global darajada ham muhim o’yinchiga aylantirgan.

Xulosa

Turkiya geosiyosati — tarix, geografiya, siyosat, energetika va madaniyatning murakkab uyg’unligidan iborat. U:

- Yevropa va Osiyo o’rtasidagi strategik ko’prik;
- Energetika tranzit markazi;
- NATOning muhim ittifoqchisi;
- Turk dunyosi integratsiyasida etakchi;
- Yumshoq kuch siyosati orqali ta’sirini kengaytirayotgan davlatdir.

Kelajakda Turkiya quyidagi yo’nalishlarda geosiyosiy faoliyatini yanada kuchaytirishi kutilmoqda:

- Energetika xavfsizligi va tranzit markaziyliigi;
- Mintaqaviy nizolarda vositachilik roli;
- Global kuchlar o’rtasida mustaqil siyosat;
- Turk dunyosida integratsion yetakchilik.

Shu tariqa, Turkiya geosiyosati XXI asrda xalqaro davom etmoqda. siyosatda o'ziga xos markaziy o'rinni egallashda

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Аннотация: В статье анализируется геополитическое значение Турецкой Республики, её исторические корни и стратегические направления в XXI веке. Турция, как трансрегиональное государство, расположенное на стыке Европы и Азии, играет стратегическую роль в мировой политике. Её геополитика тесно переплетена с историческим наследием (Османская империя), транзитом энергоносителей, военно-политическими союзами (НАТО), региональными конфликтами и внешнеполитическими стратегиями. В работе рассматриваются историческое развитие Турции, её роль в холодной войне, транзит энергоносителей, политика «неоосманизма», влияние внутренней политики на внешнюю и её геополитические стратегии в XXI веке.

Abstract: This article analyzes the geopolitical significance of the Republic of Turkey, its historical roots, and its strategic directions in the 21st century. Turkey, as a transregional state located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, plays a strategic role in global politics. Its geopolitics is closely intertwined with historical heritage (the Ottoman Empire), energy transit, military-political alliances (NATO), regional conflicts, and foreign policy strategies. This work examines Turkey's historical development, its role during the Cold War, energy transit, "Neo-Ottomanism" policy, the impact of domestic politics on foreign policy, and its geopolitical strategies in the 21st century.