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ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

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“Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami – Jizzax: O‘zMU Jizzax filiali, 2024-yil 17-18-may. 410-bet.

Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

Xususiy mulkichilik mamlakat iqtisodiyotga qanchalik nafliligini yuqorida ko’rib o’tdik. Shunga qaramay ba’zi holatlarda xususiy mulkchilikni rivojlanib ketishi mamlakat iqtisodiyoti uchun salbiy holatlarni ham keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Bular:

1. Xususiy mulkchilikni rivojlanishi davlat mulkini qisqarishiga olib keladi. Davlat iflyatsiyani ma’lum miqdorda tutib turish uchun pul massasini nazorat qilib boradi. Davlat pul massasini aksiya obligatsiyalar chiqarish orqali neytrallashtirishga harakat qiladi. Davlat mulkining qisqarishi bu harakatning qisqarishiga olib keladi.

2. korxona, tashkilot o’z faoliyati davomida manopoliyaga erishishga bo’lgan harakatlari har doim mavjud. Mulkning katta qismi xususiylashishi monopoliyani jilovlashni qiyinlashtirib yuboradi

3. Mulkning katta qismi xususiy sektorga qolishi byudjet daromadlariga salbiy ta’sir etishi mumkin. Yoki xususiy sektor daromadlari davlat sektoridan ortib ketishi bu esa o’z navbatida xususiy sektorni davlat sektoriga iqtisodiy- siyosiy ta’sirini kuchaytirishi mumkin.[3]

Davlat mulki xususiylatirilayotganda asosan auksion (e-auksion.uz) orqali sotiladi. Aslida bu shaklda sotish juda nafli hisoblanadi. Buning asosiy sabablari. Birinchidan, davlat moliyaviy aktivi bozorda xaridorlar raqobati asosida yuqoriroq narxa sotiladi. Ikkinchidan xaridor o’z byudjetini hisobga olgan holda narx xarid narxini belgilaydi. Bu belgilashda u faqat aktiv narxini emas. Balki unga ketadigan xarajatlar, aktivning harakatlanishi uchun yetarli mablag’ni hisobga oladi. Bu esa aktiv sotilgandan keyin ham o’z faoliyatini davom ettirishini belgilaydi. Ammo Davlat auksionda qatnashuvchilar uchun erkin raqobatni ta’minlamasa, xaridorlarni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holatini hisobga olmasa, aktiv xaridi natijasini hisobga olmasa va xaridorlarga bir qancha majburiy yuklamalar qo’ymasa huquqiy monopoliyani shakllantirib qo’yadi. Yoki undan ham yomoni xaridorning daromadlarini hisobga olmagan holda moliyaviy aktivni passsiv ga o’tib qolishi holatini kuzatishi mumkin.

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REVOLUTIONIZING ECONOMICS EDUCATION: EMPOWERING FUTURE ECONOMISTS THROUGH MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract: As the world undergoes rapid technological advancements, the field of economics is not exempt from the transformative wave. This article explores

innovative approaches to teaching economics, leveraging modern technologies to enhance the learning experience for future economists. From online platforms and simulations to data analysis tools and virtual reality, educators are embracing a dynamic and tech-infused pedagogy. This article delves into the potential benefits, challenges, and the overall impact of integrating these technologies into economics education.

Key words: Economics education, Modern technologies, Online learning platforms, Simulations, Games, Data analysis tools, Virtual reality, Augmented reality, Online case studies, Adaptive learning systems, Artificial intelligence, Blockchain, Cryptoeconomics, Experiential learning, Cross-disciplinary collaboration.

Introduction:

In the rapidly evolving landscape of education, the traditional methods of teaching economics are undergoing a profound transformation. The integration of modern technologies is reshaping the way we educate future economists, offering dynamic and innovative approaches that transcend the confines of conventional classrooms. This article explores the paradigm shift in economics education, focusing on the adoption of online learning platforms, simulations, data analysis tools, virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and online case studies. As we delve into these technological advancements, we aim to unravel the potential benefits, challenges, and overall impact of this digital revolution on the preparation of the economists of tomorrow. In an era where adaptability and practical skills are paramount, the infusion of modern technologies holds the promise of fostering a generation of economists equipped to navigate the complexities of a globally interconnected and technologically advanced world.

Online Learning Platforms:

One of the pivotal advancements in this educational revolution is the widespread adoption of online learning platforms[1]. Learning Management Systems (LMS) have become instrumental in delivering course content, facilitating collaboration, and providing a repository for shared resources. These platforms not only offer the flexibility of asynchronous learning but also encourage real-time interaction among students and instructors. The democratization of knowledge through online platforms is breaking down geographical barriers, enabling students to access a wealth of economic insights from anywhere in the world.

As educators leverage online learning platforms, students benefit from a more personalized learning experience. Tailored content, interactive multimedia resources, and collaborative tools enhance comprehension and engagement. Moreover, the accessibility of recorded lectures and supplementary materials provides students the freedom to revisit complex topics at their own pace, reinforcing their understanding.

While the integration of online learning platforms presents numerous advantages, it also poses challenges such as ensuring equal access to technology and fostering a sense of community in virtual spaces. As we navigate the terrain of online education, it is imperative to address these challenges proactively, fostering an inclusive and supportive digital learning environment for the economists of the future.

In tandem with the proliferation of online learning platforms, economic education is experiencing a renaissance through the integration of simulations and games. These interactive tools offer a dynamic and immersive learning experience, allowing future economists to apply theoretical concepts in a risk-free virtual environment.

Economic simulations, such as those found in platforms like Econland or SimCityEDU, engage students in decision-making processes that mirror real-world scenarios. From managing economies to understanding the impact of policy decisions, these simulations provide invaluable insights into the complexities of economic systems. Through hands-on experiences, students develop a nuanced understanding of cause-and-effect relationships, learning to navigate the intricate web of economic variables.

Games, designed specifically for economic education, transform learning into a captivating endeavor. By incorporating elements of competition, strategy, and problem-solving, these games captivate student interest while reinforcing economic principles. The gamification of economics not only fosters a spirit of inquiry but also cultivates critical thinking skills as students strategize to achieve in-game objectives.

Moreover, simulations and games foster collaboration and teamwork. Students often work in groups, honing their communication and negotiation skills as they navigate economic challenges together. The gamified approach to learning not only makes economics more accessible but also instills a sense of enthusiasm and curiosity, transforming the study of economics into a dynamic and enjoyable pursuit.

However, it's crucial to balance the use of simulations and games with a thoughtful pedagogical approach. Educators must guide students in connecting virtual experiences to real-world economic phenomena, ensuring that the lessons learned in the digital realm translate seamlessly to practical applications. As the use of simulations and games continues to evolve, educators stand at the forefront of harnessing their potential to cultivate the next generation of adept and insightful economists.

Data Analysis Tools:

In the contemporary landscape of economics education, the integration of data analysis tools has become a cornerstone in preparing future economists for the data-driven demands of the field[2]. Proficiency in tools such as Excel, Python, and R is no longer a mere enhancement but a fundamental skill essential for navigating the complexities of economic analysis.

Understanding the vast amount of data generated in the modern economy requires a skill set that extends beyond traditional theoretical knowledge. Data analysis tools empower students to transform raw data into meaningful insights, enabling them to make informed decisions and draw valuable conclusions[3]. Through hands-on application of these tools, students not only grasp the theoretical underpinnings of economic concepts but also acquire the practical skills necessary for effective problem-solving in a data-rich environment.

The versatility of these tools allows educators to design assignments and projects that mirror real-world economic challenges. Whether it's analyzing market trends, predicting economic outcomes, or evaluating the impact of policy changes, students gain a holistic understanding of economics by working with actual data. This practical

exposure not only enhances their analytical abilities but also bridges the gap between theory and real-world application.

Moreover, the incorporation of data analysis tools fosters a spirit of innovation and adaptability. As these tools continue to evolve, students learn not only how to use current technology but also develop the agility to embrace new tools as they emerge. The interdisciplinary nature of data analysis in economics prepares students for a diverse range of career paths, from research and academia to business and government.

While the integration of data analysis tools in economics education is undoubtedly transformative, educators must ensure that the focus remains on cultivating a deep conceptual understanding alongside technical proficiency. The goal is not merely to produce analysts but well-rounded economists equipped to navigate the intricate interplay of theory and data in a rapidly evolving global economy.

Future Trends and Opportunities:

As we chart the trajectory of economics education, it is essential to anticipate and embrace emerging trends and opportunities that will shape the future of this dynamic field. The integration of modern technologies has laid a foundation for continued innovation, and educators must remain attuned to the evolving landscape to prepare future economists for the challenges and opportunities ahead[4].

1. Adaptive Learning Systems:

The rise of adaptive learning systems, powered by artificial intelligence, holds immense potential for personalized education. These systems can dynamically adjust content based on individual student progress, ensuring a tailored learning experience that addresses specific strengths and weaknesses. This adaptability fosters a more efficient and effective learning journey for each student.

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Economic Modeling:

The application of artificial intelligence in economic modeling is on the horizon. AI algorithms can analyze vast datasets, identify complex patterns, and predict economic trends with increased accuracy. This not only enhances research capabilities but also provides economists with powerful tools for making more informed policy recommendations and strategic decisions.

3. Blockchain and Cryptoeconomics:

The advent of blockchain technology introduces new opportunities for exploring cryptoeconomics within the curriculum. Understanding the economic implications of decentralized finance, smart contracts, and digital currencies becomes increasingly relevant. Integrating blockchain concepts into economics education prepares students for a financial landscape shaped by technological decentralization.

4. Experiential Learning through Virtual Internships:

Virtual internships, facilitated by immersive technologies like virtual reality, offer students experiential learning opportunities. Future economists can engage in simulated real-world scenarios, gaining practical insights into industry practices, decision-making processes, and economic challenges. This innovative approach bridges the gap between academia and industry, enhancing students' employability.

5. Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration:

The interconnected nature of global challenges requires economists to collaborate with experts from various disciplines. Future trends in economics education may

emphasize cross-disciplinary collaboration, encouraging students to integrate insights from fields such as environmental science, technology, and sociology. This approach prepares economists to address multifaceted challenges through holistic solutions.

6. Continuous Skill Development:

Lifelong learning is becoming a hallmark of success in the modern economy. Future trends in economics education will likely emphasize the importance of continuous skill development. Encouraging students to cultivate a growth mindset and stay abreast of technological advancements ensures they remain adaptable and relevant throughout their careers.

In navigating these future trends and opportunities, educators play a pivotal role in preparing future economists not only to understand current economic paradigms but also to contribute actively to the ongoing evolution of the field. Embracing these trends ensures that economics education remains a dynamic force in shaping our understanding of the global economy.

In the ever-evolving landscape of economics education, the infusion of modern technologies has not only reshaped traditional pedagogies but has also redefined the skill set required for future economists. The journey from conventional classrooms to virtual learning spaces, enriched by online platforms, simulations, data analysis tools, and forward-looking trends, underscores the transformative potential of technology in preparing the economists of tomorrow.

The integration of online learning platforms has democratized access to economic knowledge, breaking down geographical barriers and fostering a global community of learners[5]. Simulations and games have turned the study of economics into an engaging and interactive experience, providing students with practical insights into the complexities of real-world economic scenarios. Data analysis tools have become indispensable, empowering students with the ability to navigate and derive meaningful conclusions from the vast sea of economic data.

As we gaze into the future, the trends and opportunities on the horizon herald a new era for economics education. Adaptive learning systems, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and experiential learning through virtual internships are poised to redefine how economists approach their discipline. The emphasis on cross-disciplinary collaboration and the recognition of the importance of continuous skill development underscore the dynamic nature of the field.

In conclusion, the journey of teaching future economists with modern technologies is a continuous exploration. Educators, armed with innovative tools and a forward-thinking mindset, stand at the vanguard of shaping the next generation of economists. As we embrace the transformative power of technology, we not only equip students with the knowledge and skills needed for the challenges of today but also empower them to contribute meaningfully to the ever-unfolding narrative of the global economy. The future of economics education is dynamic, adaptive, and filled with endless possibilities for those ready to seize the opportunities presented by the intersection of education and technology.

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NIKOH VA OILAVIY MUNOSABATLARNING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI

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Annotatsiya: Jamiyatning turli davrlarida oila masalasi olimlarning diqqat markazida bo‘lib kelgan.Ibtidoiy davrdan boshlab oilaning ilk ildizlari paydo bo‘la boshlagan. Har qanday jamiyat taraqqiyotida oiialarning, oilalar mustahkamligining o‘rni beqiyosdir. Chunki tirik organizmning salomatligi uni tashkil qiluvchi har bir hujayraning sog‘lomligiga bog‘liq bo‘lganidek, butun organizm o‘z faoliyatini maqsadga muvofiq amalga oshirishida har bir hujayraning munosib o‘rni bo‘lganidek, oila ham davlat, jamiyat deb atalgan butun bir organizmni tashkil etuvchi hujayradir.

Kalit so‘zlar: Oila huquqi, nikoh instituti, xalqaro nikoh munosabatlari.

Butun insoniyat tarixida biror bir xalq, birorta hamjamiyat oilasiz boshqara olmadi. Oila insoniyat tomonidan tarix davomida yaratilgan eng buyuk qadriyatlardan biridir. Uning ijobiy rivojlanishi, saqlanishi va mustahkamlanishida jamiyat va davlat manfaatdor. Har bir insonga yoshidan qat’iy nazar mustahkam, ishonchli oila kerak. Oilalar, asosan, turli madaniyatlar va turlicha bo‘lgan parvarishlash muassasalaridir vaqt o‘tishi bilan o‘zgaradi. Ularning asosiy vazifasi tarixan bo‘lgan oila a’zolarining asosiy iqtisodiy omon qolishiga hissa qo‘shish; shunday qilib, oilalar tuzilishi ko‘pincha iqtisodiyotga moslashadi, va madaniy mafkuralar va qonunlar bu moslashuvni mustahkamlash uchun yaratilgan. Vaqt o‘tishi bilan jamiyatlar o‘sib boradi va yanada murakkab va qatlamli bo‘lib, hayotning tabiati va sifati oilalar o‘rtasida turli iqtisodlarga ko‘ra farqlanadi oilaning iqtisodiy tizimdagi alohida mavqei. Umuman olganda, ijtimoiy olimlar mavjud bo‘lgan to‘rtta asosiy iqtisodiyotni aniqladilar insoniyat tarixi davomida: ovchilik va terimchilik (yoki ozuqa qidirish),agrar/qishloq xo‘jaligi, zamonaviy sanoat va xizmat ko‘rsatish bilimga asoslangan iqtisodiyotlar Bu iqtisodiyotlarning barchasi hali ham dunyoning turli burchaklarida mavjud va davlatlar ko‘pincha aralash iqtisodiyotga ega. Qandaydir oilalar mavjud edi va bu iqtisodiyotlarning barchasida va ijtimoiy institutlar kabi mavjud bo‘lishda davom etmoqda balki insoniyat kabi qadimgi. Boshqa tomondan, nikoh yaqinroq muassasa. Chunki ovchilik va terimchilik jamiyatlari ming yillar davomida mavjud bo‘lgan nikohning qandaydir shakli yoki hech bo‘lmaganda vaqtinchalik sheriklik bo‘lishi mumkin ayollar va erkaklar o‘rtasidagi, bu jamiyatlarning dastlabki versiyalarida paydo bo‘lgan oziq-ovqat izlovchi jamiyatlar, ammo, erkaklar o‘rtasidagi barqaror hamkorlik sifatida nikoh va ayollar, ehtimol,