

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ KİTAPÇIĞI / ABSTRACT BOOK

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Collaboration as a Basis for the Development and Modernization of Society



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September

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Hosted by

Andijan State University in Andijan, Uzbekistan

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Preface

As globalisation is in full swing, the entire earth has turned into a global village where “cooperation” in every field is an inevitable necessity. In order to ensure social innovation, technological progress and social peace, cooperation on a universal scale is more necessary than ever before. As a matter of fact, this cooperation is expected to take place on both individual, national and international scales. While some of the collaborations that have already taken place spontaneously, others come to the fore as a result of a mutually interaction. This book namely “Cooperation as the Basis for the Development and Modernization of Society” is born out of such necessity with the contribution of esteem scholars in the field of their expertise. The present book is a collection of papers presented at the VIIIth Academic Studies Congress, hosted by Andijan State University in Andijan, Uzbekistan, on September 18-20, 2024, focusing on the challenges and prospects in the processes of “Cooperation as the Foundation of Development and Modernization of Society”.

Researchers from various countries including Türkiye, Uzbekistan, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the United States, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia and Bangladesh came together at the congress to discuss the concept of “cooperation” from different disciplines and angles. The book consists of selected papers presented at the congress that shed light on the multifaceted and complex nature of “cooperation”.

The main aim of this work is to comprehensively addresses both the theoretical and practical aspects of “cooperation” by bringing together the respective papers presented at the VIIIth Academic Studies Congress. The diverse ideas and rich content presented by participants from different countries provide a roadmap for how “cooperation” processes should be understood both globally and nationally, as this book put it in the centrality of it’s scope.

At the Congress, 301 participants from 9 countries presented 189 papers. 51 of the participants were from Turkey and 250 were from outside Turkiye by holding in 3 simultaneous sessions for three days. We would like to express our gratitude to all academicians who contributed to this valuable gathering. We would like to especially thank our Congress Chairs, Assoc. Dr. Bakhtiorjon Bakirovich Akbaraliyev and Prof. Dr. Ufuk Karadavut for their immense contributions...

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Shama Mushtaq	University of Agriculture Faisalabad	Pakistan
Hakan Emre Ziyagil	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University	Turkiye
Shohida Shahobiddinova	Andizhan State Institute of Foreign Languages	Uzbekistan
Aytac Rüstəmli	Azerbaijan Technical University	Azerbaijan
Ammar Mahmood Ammar	National Business School	Pakistan
Dr. Muhammad Farooq Akhtar	National Business School	Pakistan
Muhammad Zafar	Quaid-I-Azam University	Pakistan
Naraliev Nasibakhon	Quaid-I-Azam University	Pakistan
Trobjon Makhkamov	Quaid-I-Azam University	Pakistan
Zulunov Islom	Quaid-I-Azam University	Pakistan
Tuba Elmas	Trakya University	Turkiye
Mübeyyen Tepe Küçüköğlü	Trakya University	Turkiye
Diana Lee Phooi Yan	Sultan Azlan Shah Polytechnic	Malaysia
Ahmet Kadiroğlu	Bingöl University	Turkiye
Mustafa Ünlü	Bingöl University	Turkiye
Sidar Bahtiyar	Bingöl University	Turkiye
Рахбархон Муртазаева	Hyyz	Uzbekistan
Shaxrizod Ganiyeva	Ff Tuit	Uzbekistan
Gavhar Miradullayeva	Toshkent Davlat Transport Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Kamoliddin Yunusov	Andijan State University	Uzbekistan

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Nozima Abdullaeva	Trier University	Germany
Sardor Abdullaev	Trier University	Germany
Sitorabonu Abdullaeva	Trier University	Germany
Sharbat Abdullaeva	Tashkent State University of Economics	Uzbekistan
Shoxista Iskandarova	Muhammad Al-Xorazmiy Nomidagi Tatu	Uzbekistan
Elyor Toshtemirov	Andizhan State Institute of Foreign Languages	Uzbekistan
Akmal Mirkarimov	University of Managment and Future Technology	Uzbekistan
Idrisova Dilorom	Andijan City Specialized No. 1 Boarding School	Uzbekistan
Adil Khan	Bacha Khan University Charsadda	Pakistan
Nasreen Nasreen	Bacha Khan University Charsadda	Pakistan
Shakir Ullah	Bacha Khan University Charsadda	Pakistan
Furhan Iqbal	Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan	Pakistan
Fayaz Asad	Bacha Khan University	Pakistan
Sabrina Shahid	Bacha Khan University	Pakistan
Waqas Ali	National University of Modern Languages	Pakistan
Shazia Humayun Humayun	The University of Faislabad	Pakistan
Ammara Saleem	The University of Faislabad	Pakistan
Saw Chun Lin	Politeknik Bagan Datuk	Malaysia
Mohd Hafiz Muda	Politeknik Bagan Datuk	Malaysia
Noor Zamilla Zamri	Politeknik Bagan Datuk	Malaysia
Maryam Saleem	The University of Faisalabad	Pakistan
Yasir Tanveer	Government College University of Faisalabad	Pakistan
Anum Tariq	The University of Faisalabad	Pakistan
Farhana Gul	The Univerdity of Swabi	Pakistan
Kenan Kart	Karabuk University	Turkiye
Mustafa Kocaoğlu	Necmettin Erbakan University	Turkiye
Rıdvan Göktuğ Ayan	Necmettin Erbakan University	Turkiye
Sinem Sönmez	Bingöl University	Turkiye
Nor Haizan Mehat	Polytechnic Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Dr. Muhammad Jamil Khan	The University of Faisalabad	Pakistan

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Qamar Ali	Virtual University of Pakistan	Pakistan
Salman Majeed	Quaid-I-Azam University	Pakistan
Nasibakhon Naraliyeva	Quaid-I-Azam University	Pakistan
Muhammad Rizwan Khan	Quaid-I-Azam University	Pakistan
Norzakiah Mohamed Bakhari	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Khatijah Hamzah	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Norrasidah Abidin	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Hafidah Awadz@Hussin	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Yusdi Ismail	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Siti Zauyah Binti Abu Bakar	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Hidayet Tuncay	İstanbul Nişantaşı University	Turkiye
Gunadevi K Jeevi Subramaniam	Polytechnic Sultan Azlan Shah Malaysia	Malaysia
Arnold Nsimba Kanda	Institut Superieur Technique De Lubumbashi	Democratic Republic of Congo
Jeannot Mpanya Mpanya	Institut Superieur Technique De Lubumbashi	Democratic Republic of Congo
Ali-Kasta Mukendi	Institut Superieur Technique De Lubumbashi	Democratic Republic of Congo
Abdulrezzak Ikvan	Adiyaman University	Turkiye
Hashimi Lazim	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Mohd Haziq Abdul Manap	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Yap Tek Hong	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
İrfan Tosuncuoğlu	Karabük University	Turkiye
İrfan Tosuncuoğlu	Karabük University	Turkiye
Özkan KIRMIZI	Karabük University	Turkiye
Feruza Qurbonova	Qarshi Irrigatsiya Va Agrotexnologiyalar Instituti	Uzbekistan
Pravinaben Mangubhai Gamit	Waymade College of Education	India

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Bustamam Bonari	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Muhammad Adib Aziz	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Iroda Naimjonova	Fergana State University	Uzbekistan
Rozilawati Shaari	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Tze Ching Ong	Politeknik Kuching Sarawak	Malaysia
Andy Anak Buja	Politeknik Kuching Sarawak	Malaysia
Yueh Seng Chew	Politeknik Kuching Sarawak	Malaysia
Jane Daniela Muga	Politeknik Kuching Sarawak	Malaysia
Yoong Chow Ho	Politeknik Kuching Sarawak	Malaysia
Jia Hang Wu	Politeknik Kuching Sarawak	Malaysia
Kok Keong Victor Teng	Politeknik Kuching Sarawak	Malaysia
Hira Shafqat	The University of Faisalabad	Pakistan
Esma Ebru Şentürk	Hitit University	Turkiye
Duygu Dünder Öztaşçı	Selçuk University	Turkiye
Selçuk Balı	Selçuk University	Turkiye
Rama Rao Lachanna	Politeknik Banting Selangor	Malaysia
Deeveash Subas Chandar	Politeknik Banting Selangor	Malaysia
Siti Solehah Sahbanar	Politeknik Banting Selangor	Malaysia
Reezlin Abd Rahman	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Muhammad Rizwan Ullah	The University of Faisalabad	Pakistan
Azmi Naroh	Politeknik Ungku Omar	Malaysia
Muqimjon Qirg'izboyev	O'zbekiston Jurnalistika Va Ommaviy Kommunikatsiyalar Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Tamaraxan Oserbaeva	Qaraqalpogiston Qishloq Xojaligi Va Agrotexnologiyalar Insitituti	Uzbekistan
Sarbinaz Oserbayeva	Qoraqalpog'iston Qishloq Xo'jaligi Va Agrotexnologiyalar Insituti	Uzbekistan
Akbar Elmurodov	O'zbekiston Jurnalistika Va Ommaviy Kommunikatsiyalar Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Manzuraxon Yunusova	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Sharofiddin Hoshimjonov	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Irodaxon Bazarova	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan

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Zoxidjon Xayitmatov	Andijan State University	Uzbekistan
Dilshodbek Komilov	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Üstün Yüksel	Erciyes University	Turkiye
Botirjon Tojiboyev	Андижон Давлат Университети	Uzbekistan
Yususfbek Jahongirov	Andijan State University	Uzbekistan
Marg'uba Nosirova	Andijan State University	Uzbekistan
Nodiraxon Tojiboyeva	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Mert Demircioğlu	Çukurova University	Turkiye
Rza Bediyev	Çukurova University	Turkiye
Ecehan Nur Bayındır	İnönü University	Turkiye
Fikret Işık	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University	Turkiye
Fevzi Karacadağ	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University	Turkiye
Sarita Soy	Waymade College of Education,Cvm University	India
Rita Nurshahrizad Mohd Radzi	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Suriani Su'aidi	Kolej Komuniti Mas Gading	Malaysia
Wan Nur Syamimi Wan Sajiri	Kolej Komuniti Mas Gading	Malaysia
Muhammad Syafiq Abdul Ghafar	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Wan Nur Hidayah Binti Ibrahim	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Nazzatu Syima Abd Rahman	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Maisarrah Aqlili Riana Mohamad Zaini	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Aishah Humaira Abdullah	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Talha Turhan	Erciyes University	Turkiye
Keto Melikishvili	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniveristesi	Turkiye
Laraib Manzoor	The University of Faisalabad	Pakistan
Cihat Kartal	Kırıkkale University	Turkiye
Tülin Durukan	Kırıkkale University	Turkiye

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Ahmad Zulfaqar Aqwa Bin Abu Bakar	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Eddyzulham Bin Abu Bakar	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Mohd Affan Bin Mohd Rosli	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Holinson Emang Wan	Kolej Komuniti Miri	Malaysia
Norayushafira Che Kamaruddin	Kolej Komuniti Miri	Malaysia
Roland Tsok Vui Liang Tsok Vui Liang	Kolej Komuniti Miri	Malaysia
Verawaty Ismail	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Mohd Hilmi Ariffin	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Syarfadila Ezurida Shaari	Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin	Malaysia
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University	Pakistan
Muhamad Zaki Abdul Rahman	Politeknik Ungku Omar	Malaysia
Nilufar Gofurjanova	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Erşan Cığırım	Gebze Teknik University	Turkiye
Tuğkan Arıcı	Gebze Teknik University	Turkiye
Kamola Djumabayeva	Andijan State Pedagogical Institute	Uzbekistan
Madina Turaboyeva	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Anvarjon Abdirayimov	Iqtisodiyot Va Pedagogika Notm	Uzbekistan
Muhabbatxon Bakiyeva	University of Economics and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Ma'muraxon Ro'Ziboyeva	University of Economics and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Nazokat Qanoatova	University of Economics and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Arofatxon Abdullayeva	Andijan State Pedagogical Institute	Uzbekistan
Dilfuzaxon Kambarova	University of Economics and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Shirin Mamasoliyeva	University of Economic and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Maxfuzaxon Xasanova	University of Economics and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Nigora Valihanova	"University of Economics and Pedagogy"	Uzbekistan
Ufuk Karadavut	Karabük University	Turkiye
Mehmet Murat Şahin	Karabük University	Turkiye

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Usmanova Umida Aybekovna	Andijan State Pedagogical Institute	Uzbekistan
İlkay Karadavut	Karabük University	Turkiye
Oysuluv Badikova	Uniep	Uzbekistan
Raximova Moxinora Xoshimjanovna	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Karimaxon Qozaqova	Iqtisodiyot Va Pedagogika Notm	Uzbekistan
Gulruh Ismoilova	Iqtisodiyot Va Pedagogika Notm	Uzbekistan
Madinaxon Mamirova	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Rimsha Shakir	University of Agricultural, Faisalabad	Pakistan
Gulshoda Nasriddinova	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Zebo Nurmonova	Andijan State Pedagogical Institute	Uzbekistan
Azizbek Egamberdiyev	АНДИЖОН ДАВЛАТ ПЕДАГОГИКА ИНСТИТУТИ	Uzbekistan
Maryam Ijaz	Bahauddin Zakariya University	Pakistan
Mohira Qurolova	Andijan State Pedagogical Institute	Uzbekistan
Dilafro'zxon To'xtaboyeva	O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Sadia Parveen	University of Agriculture Faisalabad	Pakistan
Normaslina Jamil	Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah	Malaysia
Sami Ullah	University of Agriculture Faisalabd	Pakistan
Khadija Syed	University of Agriculture Faisalabd	Pakistan
Dilfuza Nurmonova	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Nodirabegim Ismoilova	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Sidra Jabeen	University of Agriculture Faisalabd	Pakistan
Komilova Zulfiyaxon	“University of Economics and Pedagogy” Notm	Uzbekistan
Barchinoy Isroilova	Andijan State Pedagogical Institute	Uzbekistan
Feruzaxon Xoshimova	“University of Economics and Pedagogy” Notm	Uzbekistan
Baxodirjon Baxritdinov	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Irgashbek Djumabayev	Andijan State University	Uzbekistan
Nuraini Mahmud	Kolej Komuniti Kuching	Malaysia
Foong Ching Liew	Kolej Komuniti Kuching	Malaysia
Maxdiyona Abdulmadjidova	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan

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Ahmet Alkan	International Islamic University	Malaysia
Shakhnoza Nazarova	Marmara University	Uzbekistan
Aybige Özer Koçak	İstanbul Beykent University	Turkiye
Zulfizar Azizova	University of Economics and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Saidbek Valixanov	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Shohruhbek Akbaraliyev	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Feruza Ehsonova	Univeristity of Economics and Pedagogy	Uzbekistan
Zilola Umarova	Iqtisodiyot Va Pedagogika Notm	Uzbekistan
Mashraboy Xalimova	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Faridaxon Yuldasheva	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Muhammadkarim Mo'minov	Andijon Viloyati Hokimligi Qoshidagi Fuqarolar O'zini-O'zi Boshqarish Organlari Xodimlari Malakasini Oshirish Markazi	Uzbekistan
Mahamadjon Nishanov	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Arofatxon Negmatova	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika Instituti	Uzbekistan
Inoyatxon Arzimatova	Ferghana State University	Uzbekistan
Gulro' Mamadaliyeva	Fergana State University	Uzbekistan
Abdullayeva Madinaxon	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Gulbahor To'xtasunova	Andijon Davlat Chet Tillari Instituti	Uzbekistan
Saida Beknazarova	Toshkent Axborot Texnologiyalari Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Shaxrizod G'aniyeva	Toshkent Axborot Texnologiyalari Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Feruzaxon Kosimova	Andijan State University	Uzbekistan
Ayse Açıkkapı	Karabuk University	Turkiye
Müslüm Kuzu	Karabuk University	Turkiye
Abdumuxtor Abdullayev	“University of Economics and Pedagogy” Notm	Uzbekistan
Ismoiljon Ikromov	Bursa Uludag' Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Zilola Askarova	Камолиддин Беҳзод Номидаги Миллий Рассомлик Ва Дизайн Институту	Uzbekistan
Екатерина Смесова	Andijon Davlat Universiteti	Uzbekistan
Melike Eği	Batman University	Turkiye
Murat Cihangir	Batman University	Turkiye

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Нагима Шамуратова	Қорақалпоғистон Қишлоқ Хўжалиги Ва Агротехнологиялар Институту	Uzbekistan
Logaiswari Indiran	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	Malaysia
Umar Haiyat Abdul Kohar,	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	Malaysia
Noraindah Abdullah Fahim,	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	Malaysia
Ma Kalthum Ishak	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	Malaysia
Rabia N/A (Iaer	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	Pakistan
Aqeela Saghir	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	Pakistan
Ijaz Ashraf	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	Pakistan
Zubair Aslam	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad	Pakistan
Bilsen Bilgili	Kocaeli University	Turkiye
Hasan Ali Güçlü	Ufuk University	Turkiye
Asia Taqddus	Bahauddin Zakariya University	Pakistan
Mahmudbek Sulaymonov	Андижон Давлат Педагогика Институту	Uzbekistan
Barnoxon Mirzayeva	Андижон Давлат Педагогика Институту	Uzbekistan
Mubashra Salim	Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan	Pakistan
Diloro Nabiyeva	Andijan State University	Uzbekistan
Süleyman Yıldırım	Batman University	Turkiye
Iminova Xurshida Muxtarovna	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika İnstiuti	Uzbekistan
Sobirova Dilafruz	Andijon Davlat Pedagogika İnstiuti	Uzbekistan

Keynote Speakers

Prof. Dr. Yu-Feng LEE, New Mexico State University (NMSU), USA

Dr. Yogeeswari Subramaniam, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Malaysia

Dr. Mazilah Binti Abdullah, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Malaysia

F. Ruhsar Özer, Miniature Artist, Turkiye

Dr. Aqeela Saghir, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan

Dr. Ali Rokhman, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia

Dr. Faruk Arslan, New Mexico State University (NMSU), USA

Panelists

Moderator: Ravshanbek SHAMSITDINOV – *O‘zbekiston Tarixi Kafedrası Dotsenti, Tarix Fanlari Nomzodi*

Muqimjon QIRG‘IZBOYEV – *O‘zJOKU Professori, Siyosiy Fanlar D*

❖ **Üstün YÜKSEL** – *Erciyes Üniversitesi, Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Kōnetimi*

Abrohimjon ASQAROV – *Andijon Davlat Universiteti Professori, Kimyo Fanlari Doktori (O‘zbekiston)*

❖ **Dr. Talha TURHAN** *Erciyes Üniversitesi, Adalet Meslek Yüksekokulu, Sosyoloji/İnsan Hakları*

❖ **Dr. Aqeela SAGHIR** *Associate professor in University of Agriculture Daisalabad Pakistan*

❖ **F. Ruhsar ÖZER** *Miniatyura Rassomi, Psixolog/Pedagog*

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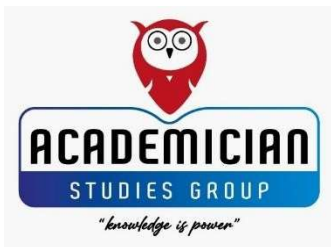
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Session Chairpersons

YUNUSOVA MANZURAXON PAZLIDDINOVNA
SHAHOBITDINOVA SHOHIDAXON
MAJID HUSSAIN
TUĞBA IMADOĞLU KALKAN
QURBONOVA FERUZA ILHOMOVNA
YULDASHEVA FARIDAXON
YOGESWARI SUBRAMANIAM
SHARBAT ABDULLAEVA
BAZAROVA IRODA RAVSHANBEKOVNA
MUHABBATXON BAKIYEVA
SARITA SOY
MANISH GUPTA
YUNUSOV KAMOLIDDIN
LOGAISWARI INDIRAN
VALIXANOV SAIDBEK SHOXOBIDINOVICH
AZIZBEK EGAMBERDIYEV
MAZILAH BINTI ABDULLAH
GAVHAR MIRABDULLAYEVA
TOJIBOYEV BOTIRJON MAHAMADALIYEVICH
NIRALI SONI
HAKAN EMRE ZİYAGİL
AKBARALIYEV SHOHRUHBEK
SEFALI PATEL
MUSTAFA KOCAOĞLU
UFUK KARADAVUT
LIEW FOONG CHING
USMANOVA UMIDA AYBEKOVNA
NEGMATOVA AROPAT MUXTAROVNA
PINAR ÇÖMEZ
XASANOVA MAHFUZAXON
ALI KASTA MUKENDI
SAMI ULLAH
PREETI SHRIVASTAVA
MUHAMMAD RIZWAN KHAN
MARYAM IJAZ
MUHAMMAD ZAFAR



8. ULUSLARARASI AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALAR KONGRESİ KONGRE PROGRAMI
8th INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC STUDIES CONGRESS PROGRAM

**18 EYLÜL ÇARŞAMBA -
18 SEPTEMBER WEDNESDAY**

08⁰⁰-10⁰⁰	MEHMONLARNI KUTIB OLISH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ San'at ko'rgazmasi /Art exhibition;❖ Milliy qo'shiq va cholg'u kichik konserti / Small concert of national song and instrument❖ Konferensiya qatnashchilarini ro'yxatga olish / Registration of conference participants❖ Kofe –breyk / Coffee break

10⁰⁰-11⁰⁰

AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARI - OPENING SPEECHES Salon 1

- ❖ Xorijiy Mehmonlarni Tanishtirish
- ❖ **Komiljon KOMILOV** – *Andijon Viloyati Hokimining Yoshlar Siyosati, Ijtimoiy Rivojlantirish va Ma’naviy-Ma’rifiy Ishlar Bo‘Yicha O‘Rinbosari*
- ❖ **Baxtiyorjon AKBARALIYEV** – *Andijon Davlat Universiteti Rektori*
- ❖ **Doç. Dr. Osman YILMAZ** - *Akademik Tadqiqotlar Guruhi Rahbari/Akademik Çalışmalar Grubu Başkanı – Batman Üniversitesi – İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi*
- ❖ **Prof. Dr. Ufuk KARADAVUT** – *Kongre Başkanı - Karabük Üniversitesi – Tıp Fakültesi*
- ❖ **Yu-Feng (Winnie) LEE** - *Nyu-Meksiko Davlat Universitetining Iqtisodiyot, Amaliy Statistika va Xalqaro Biznes Kafedrasi Professori*
- ❖ **Rahbarxon MURTAZAYEVA** – *O‘zbekiston Xotin-Qizlar “Olima” Uyushmasi Raisi, O‘Zmu Professori, Tarix Fanlari Doktori*
- ❖ **Dr. Aqeela SAGHIR** - *Associate Professor in University of Agriculture Faisalabad Pakistan*

<https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpn-hyc>

11⁰⁰-12³⁰

PANEL Salon 1

Moderator: Ravshanbek SHAMSITDINOV – *O‘zbekiston Tarixi Kafedrası Dotsenti, Tarix Fanlari Nomzodi*

- ❖ **Prof. Dr. Muqimjon QIRG‘IZBOYEV** – *O‘zJOKU Professori, Siyosiy Fanlar Doktori (O‘zbekiston)*
- ❖ **Üstün YÜKSEL** – *Erciyes Üniversitesi, Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi*
- ❖ **Prof. Dr. İbrohimjon ASQAROV** – *Andijon Davlat Universiteti Professori, Kimyo Fanlari Doktori (O‘zbekiston)*
- ❖ **Dr. Talha TURHAN** *Erciyes Üniversitesi, Adalet Meslek Yüksekokulu, Sosyoloji/İnsan Hakları*
- ❖ **Dr. Aqeela SAGHIR** *Associate professor in University of Agriculture Faisalabad Pakistan*
- ❖ **F. Ruhsar ÖZER** *Miniatyura Rassomi, Psixolog/Pedagog*

<https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpm-hyc>

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<p>18 September Wednesday Uzbekistan Time 13:00 Türkiye Saati: 11:00</p>	<p>Uzbek Face to Face (Cooperation in Public Management)</p>	<p>English Online (Collaboration in Business)</p>	<p>Turkish Online (Collaboration and Sustainability in Business)</p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: YUNUSOVA MANZURAXON PAZLIDDINOVNA</p> <p>JAMOATCHILIK NAZORATINI AMALGA OSHIRISH MASALALARI YUNUSOVA MANZURAXON PAZLIDDINOVNA</p> <p>МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁ МИНТАҚАСИДА ХАВФСИЗЛИК ВА БАРҚАРОРЛИКНИ ТАМИНЛАШДА ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ТУТГАН ЎРНИ ВА РОЛИ ZOXIDJON XAYITMATOV</p> <p>JOURNALISM IDRISOVA DILOROM AKYULOVNA</p> <p>МАЪМУРИЙ ИСЛОҲОТЛАР - ЖАМИЯТНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ ОМИЛИ (ХОРИЖИЙ ВА МИЛЛИЙ ТАЖРИБАЛАР ҚИЁСИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ) QIRG'IZBOYEV MUQIMJON</p> <p>ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ХОТИН-ҚИЗЛАР МАСАЛАСИ: ЮТУҚЛАР ВА МУАММОЛАР MARG'UBA MN NOSIROVA</p> <p>АНДИЖОНДА ОИЛАВИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИКНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА МАҲАЛЛА ИНСТИТУТИНИНГ ЎРНИ DILSHODBEK KOMILOV</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. MAJID HUSSAIN</p> <p>Greening the Workplace: Boosting Performance through Green Human RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (GHRM) AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE OUTCOMES HIRA SHAFQAT</p> <p>THE IMPACT OF DESTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR ON JOB PERFORMANCE: A CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES THEORY PERSPECTIVE MARYAM SALEEM</p> <p>INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT BY ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERS; A MODERATED MEDIATION PROCESS OF EMOTION REGULATION AND CONFLICT HANDLING STYLES YASIR TANVEER</p> <p>EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF HYBRID LEADERSHIP ON CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN VIRTUAL TEAMS: THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE MUHAMMAD JAMIL KHAN</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpm-hyc</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS TUĞBA IMADOĞLU KALKAN</p> <p>SEDANTER YAŞAM TARZININ ÇALIŞAN PERFORMANSI VE TÜKENMİŞLİK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ TUĞBA IMADOĞLU KALKAN</p> <p>OSMANLI'DAN CUMHURİYET'E AİLE İŞLETMELERİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK: İHSAN KURUKAHVECİOĞULLARI MÜBEYYEN TEPE KÜÇÜKOĞLU, TUBA ELMAS</p> <p>MUHASEBE EĞİTİMİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİN ÖNEMİ VE FARKINDALIK DÜZEYİ: ÖNLİSANS MUHASEBE ÖĞRENCİLERİNE YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME ABDULREZZAK İKVAN</p> <p>WOMEN'S SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT ERŞAN CİĞERİM</p> <p>A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY CAREER CENTERS IN UNIVERSITY-INDUSTRY COOPERATION IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN RESOURCES BİLSEN BİLGİLİ</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/wxn-drvz-ias</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

<p>18 September Wednesday Uzbekistan Time 14:00 Türkiye Saati: 12:00</p>	<p>Uzbek Face to Face (Collaboration in Science and Research)</p>	<p>English Online (Collaboration in Language Education)</p>	<p>Uzbek Online (Collaboration in Philosophy)</p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: SHAHOBITDINOVA SHOHIDAXON</p> <p>УЧЕНЬЕ ЖЕНЩИНЫ – ЗОЛОТОЙ ФОНД УЗБЕКИСТАНА МУРТАЗАЕВА РАХБАРХОН ХАМИДОНВА</p> <p>NUTQNING PRAGMATIK TAHLILIGA DOIR AYRIM KUZATISHLAR Prof. Dr. Shahobitdinova Shohidaxon Hoshimovna</p> <p>ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА С ДРУГИМИ УЧЕБНЫМИ ПРЕДМЕТАМИ В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ NURMONOVA ZEBO FATTAHOVNA</p> <p>NEYROLINGVISTIKA ANOMAL BOLANING KORREKSIYASI VA RIVOJLANISHIDA MUHIM VOSITA SIFATIDA. MAMIROVA MADINAXON ABDIKARIM QIZI</p> <p>Ўзбекистонда фуқаролик позицияси шаклланишига таъсир кўрсатувчи ижтимоий омилларнинг фалсафий таҳлили MAHMUDBEK SULAYMONOV</p> <p>Зўравонликнинг ижтимоий-фалсафий моҳиятига доир қарашлар BARNOXON MIRZAYEVA</p> <p>THE SCOPE OF THEOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS NODIRABEGIM ISMOILOVA; DILFUZA NURMONOVA</p> <p>GLOBALASHUV VA MILLIY O'ZIGA XOSLIKNING TILDA AKS ETISHI ISROILOVA BARCHINOY ABDUG'APPOR QIZI</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ALI ROKHMAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>Associate Professor in Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpm-hyc</p> <p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: MR. MOHAMMAD AZMIN BIN ZAINAL</p> <p>QUALIFIED LANGUAGE TEACHING: SELF-EFFICACY ÖZKAN KIRMIZI; İRFAN TOSUNCUOĞLU</p> <p>VOCABULARY TEACHING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE İRFAN TOSUNCUOĞLU</p> <p>A STUDY ON THE ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AMONGST THE STUDENTS OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE DIPLOMA PROGRAM AT POLITEKNIK BAGAN DATUK FOR SESSION 2 OF 2022/2023 DURING INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SAW CHUN LIN, MOHD HAFIZ MUDA; NOOR ZAMILLA ZAMRI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpm-hyc</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: ASSOC. DR. QURBONOVA FERUZA ILHOMOVNA</p> <p>INSON VA BORLIQ MUNOSABATLARINING TASAVVUFIIY- ZAMONAVIIY INTERPRETATSIYASI QURBONOVA FERUZA ILHOMOVNA</p> <p>FRAZEOLGIK BIRLIK LARNING SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATI TOSHEMIROV ELYOR NURALIYEVICH</p> <p>MULOQOT JARAYONIDA SHAXSLARARO MUNOSABATLARDAGI O'ZARO TA'SIRNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI TOJIBOYEVA NODIRAXON TURSUNALIYEVNA</p> <p>BESH SONINING TARIXIIY HAMDA MILLIIY-MENTAL XUSUSIYATLARI ABDIRAYIMOV ANVARJON ORIBJON O'G'LI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/wxn-drvz-ias</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

<p>18 September Wednesday Uzbekistan Time 15:00 Türkiye Saati: 13:00</p>	<p>Russian Face to Face (History, Education, Philosophy Collaboration)</p>	<p>English Online (Collaboration in Business)</p>	<p>Uzbek Online (Collaboration in Philosophy)</p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: YULDASHEVA FARIDAXON</p> <p>PIRLS VA BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM: MUVAFFAQIYAT KALITI DJUMABAYEVA KAMOLA ABDURASUL QIZI</p> <p>TALABALARDA AXBOROTNI TARQATISHDAGI AXLOQIY VA HUQUQIY MAS'ULIYAT DJUMABAYEV IRGASHBEK ALISHEROVICH</p> <p>ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ ДУХОВНОСТИ YULDASHEVA FARIDAXON XUJAMQULOVNA</p> <p>АДАПТАЦИЯ МЕТОДИКИ ШВАРЦА В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СРЕДЕ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПСИХОСЕМАНТИЧЕСКОГО ПОДХОДА FERUZAXON KOSIMOVA</p> <p>ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ КОРНИ ТОЛЕРАНТНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ СМЕСОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА СМЕСОВА</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. YOGESHWARI SUBRAMANIAM</p> <p>SYRIA'S EXODUS: UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF MASS MIGRATION MUHAMMAD MUNIB KHALID</p> <p>GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX: EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA AND TÜRKIYE SELÇUK BALI; DUYGU DÜNDAR ÖZTAŞÇI</p> <p>ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND ENGAGEMENT IN BUKIT JERNIH GEOSITE, MALAYSIA. RITA NURSHAHRIZAD MOHD RADZI</p> <p>THE GEOPOLITICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES OF THE INTERVENTION OF THE WAZALENDI IN THE EAST OF THE DRC AGAINST THE M23 REBELLION SUPPORTED BY RWANDA" TSHIBOLA AIMEE MURPHIE LUBESHI, DANIEL KUIKA TSONI, YUMBA MUTONO TRISTAN, NAMEGABE MASIRIKA ELIE</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpn-hyc</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: PROF. DR. SHARBAT ABDULLAEVA</p> <p>THE SPECIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF ZIZIPHORA L. IN THE FLORA OF UZBEKISTAN. MIRZAYEVA SAODAT TADJIBAYEVNA</p> <p>CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TETRADIUM DANIELLII CHLOROPLAST GENOME FROM UZBEKISTAN REVEALS LOW INTRA-SPECIFIC DIVERSITY RELATIVE TO A PUBLISHED CHINESE SAMPLE MAMADJANOVA MUNAVVAR ABDURAXMANOVNA</p> <p>БАНК РИСКЛАРИНИ БАҲОЛАШДА VAR (VALUE AT RISK) – РИСКГА ТОРТИЛГАН ҚИЙМАТ УСУЛИ SARDOR ABDULLAEV; SHARBAT ABDULLAEVA</p> <p>KORXONALARDA RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA STRATEGIYASINING AHAMIYATI MIRKARIMOV AKMAL MIRSAYDALIYEVICH</p> <p>ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ШАРОИТИДА ТУТ ИПАК ҚУРТИ ЗОТ ВА ДУРАГАЙЛАРИ ПИЛЛА ТОЛАЛАРИНИНГ ИПАКЧАНЛИГИ. OSERBAYEVA SARBINAZ</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/wxn-drvz-ias</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

<p>18 September Wednesday Uzbekistan Time 16:00 Türkiye Saati: 14:00</p>	<p>Uzbek Face to Face (Cooperation in Education)</p>	<p>English Online (Collaboration in Business)</p>	<p>Uzbek Online (Cooperation in Basic Education)</p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: BAZAROVA IRODA RAVSHANBEKOVNA</p> <p>BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA O'QUVCHILAR JAMOASINI SHAKLLANTIRISH BOSQICHLARI RAXIMOVA MOXINORA XOSHIMJANOVNA</p> <p>BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA O'QUVCHILARINING PSIXOLOGIASINING ASOSIY KATEGORIYALARI. MAMIROVA MADINAXON ABDIKARIM QIZI</p> <p>THE REFORM OF THE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN BAZAROVA IRODA RAVSHANBEKOVNA</p> <p>BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA ONA TILI DARSLARINI INTERAKTIV USULLAR ORQALI O'TISH QUROLOVA MOHIRA ADHAMOVNA</p> <p>BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM O'QITUVCHILARI VA O'QUVCHILAR O'RTASIDAGI O'ZARO MUNOSABATLARNING PEDAGOGIK JIHATLARI SHIRINOY MAMASOLIYEVA SIROJIDDIN QIZI</p> <p>БОЛАЛАР ШЕЪРИЯТИДА ЗИД МАЪНОЛИ СЎЗЛАР ЛИНГВОПОЭТИКАСИ SOBIROVA DILAFRUZ ABDULXAY QIZI</p>	<p>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</p> <p>DR. FARUK ARSLAN University & Industry Collaboration via University Centers New Mexico State University Assistant Professor</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpm-hyc</p> <p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. MUHAMMAD FAROOQ AKHTAR</p> <p>THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONS ON INTENTION TO PURCHASE ORGANIC FOODS MUHAMMAD FAROOQ AKHTAR</p> <p>ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE NEW GAME CHANGER IN MARKETING ESMA EBRU ŞENTÜRK</p> <p>GREEN COSMETICS BUYING THROUGH GREEN SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING: A CASE OF YOUNG FEMALES OF PAKISTAN ANUM TARIQ</p> <p>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYER BRANDING EFFORTS AND EMPLOYEE PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY FIKRET IŞIK; FEVZI KARACADAĞ</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpm-hyc</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: PROF. DR. MUHABBATXON BAKIYEVA</p> <p>TALABALARNING IJTIMOYI FAOLLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH KELAJAKDAGI MUTAXASSISNING KASBIY SHAKLLANISHINING MUHIM SHARTIDIR MUHABBATXON BAKIYEVA KAMALIDDINOVNA</p> <p>MATEMATIKADAN AMALIY MASHG'ULOTLAR METODIK TIZIMINI MAXSUS TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA TASHKIL ETISH METODIKASI QOZAQOVA KARIMAXON MAMAJONOVNA</p> <p>MUSTAQIL TA'LIM OLISH MEKANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING IJTIMOYI-PEDAGOGIK ZARURIYATI QANOATOVA NAZOKAT SOTVOLDI QIZI</p> <p>RAVISHLARNING FUNKSIONAL-STILISTIK IMKONIYATLARI OYSULUV BADIKOVA GAPIROVNA</p> <p>TA'LIM ASOSIDA TALABALARNING PEDAGOGIK KOOPERATIV SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH MA'MURAXON RO'ZIBOYEVA ABDUNABYEVNA</p> <p>СОҒЛОМ МАЪНАВИЯТНИ ТАЪМИНЛОВЧИ ИЖТИМОЙ ПЕДАГОГИК ТИЗИМ. DILFUZAXON KAMBAROVA SOLIJONOVNA</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/wxn-drvz-ias</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

	Uzbek Face to Face (Cooperation in Agriculture)	English Online (Cooperation in Basic Education)	Uzbek Online (Collaboration in Higher Education)
<p>18 September Wednesday Uzbekistan Time 17:00 Türkiye Saati: 15:00</p>		<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. SARITA SOY / MR. MANISH GUPTA</p> <p>AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN STEM EDUCATION OF CITY FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN RIMSHA SHAKIR</p> <p>IMPACT OF MENTAL DEPRESSION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS OF THE STUDENTS AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL IN TEHSIL CHINIOT SONIA BATOOL</p> <p>HOW TO IMPLEMENT SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING (SEL) INTO ELT TEACHER TRAINING SYLLABUS HIDAYET TUNCAI</p> <p>DEMOCRATIC VALUES IN EDUCATION SARITA SOY</p> <p>INNOVATIVE LEARNING: INTEGRATING AR TECHNOLOGY IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION THROUGH THE "INTERAKTIF MUDAHNYA SOLAT" EBOOK WAN NUR HIDAYAH BINTI IBRAHIM; SURIANI SU'AIDI</p> <p>LEVERAGING FITNESS TRACKING TECHNOLOGY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION: AN ANALYSIS OF STRAVA'S ROLE IN CYCLING TASK ASSESSMENT AND STUDENT MOTIVATION AHMAD ZULFAQAR AQWA BIN ABU BAKAR; EDDYZULHAM BIN ABU BAKAR; MOHD AFFAN BIN MOHD ROSLI</p> <p>TRANSFORMATIVE PEDAGOGIES: NAVIGATING THE EDUCATIONAL FRONTIER IN PAKISTAN THROUGH OUTCOME-BASED EDUCATION ZOHAIB HASSAN SAIN</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpm-hyc</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: PROF. DR. YUNUSOV KAMOLIDDIN</p> <p>O'ZBEKISTON OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARINING YEVROPA ITTIFOQI BILAN ERASMUS+ DASTURI DOIRASIDA HAMKORLIK ALOQALARI YULDASHEV ULUGBEK KADIRJANOVICH</p> <p>INKLYUZIV TA'LIM IMKONIYATLARI VALIXANOVA NIGORA ABDUKAXXOROVNA</p> <p>THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TEACHING RELIGIOUS STUDIES IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE NEED TO OVERCOME THEM YUNUSOV KAMOLIDDIN ABZALOVICH</p> <p>THE PHENOMENON OF MODERNIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRADITIONALISM RAUF BEKBAEV</p> <p>ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА ZULFIZAR AZIZOVA FAZILOVNA</p> <p>TA'LIM JARAYONIDA KOMPETENTLIK TUSHUNCHASI VA "VENN" DIAGRAMMASI METODINING MAZMUNAN UZVIYLIGI ISMOILOVA GULRUH ULUG'BEKOVNA</p> <p>GEOMETRIK MAZMUNDAGI MASALALARNI KICHIK YOSHIDAGI MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARINING ABSTRAKT FIKRLASHILARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI O'RNI NILUFAR GOFURJANOVA</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/wxn-drvz-ias</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

<p>18 September Wednesday Uzbekistan Time 18:00 Türkiye Saati: 16:00</p>		<p>English Online (Cooperation in Finance)</p>	<p>Uzbek Online (Cooperation in Basic Education)</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">KEYNOTE SPEAKER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DR. MAZILAH BINTI ABDULLAH Unlocking Global Growth Through Relationship Marketing and Inclusive Collaboration Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Senior Lecturer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpn-hyc</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. LOGAISWARI INDIRAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE ROLE OF CREDIT SCORE IN THE CREDITING PROCESS (FOREIGN EXPERIENCE: THE UNITED STATES) SARDOR ABDULLAEV; NOZIMA ABDULLAEVA; SITORABONU ABDULLAEVA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A STUDY ON COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND APPREHENSION AMONG BANK STAFF IN VARIOUS SOCIAL INTERACTIONS GUNADEVI K JEEVI SUBRAMANIAM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">QUALITY MATTERS: ENHANCING FINTECH ADOPTION THROUGH KEY SERVICE ATTRIBUTES MUHAMMAD RIZWAN ULLAH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"CONFRONTING CHALLENGES": A DATA TRIANGULATION PERSPECTIVE OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN SOUTH ASIA SHAZIA HUMAYUN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FINANCING STRATEGY ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TSHIBOLA AIMEE MURPHIE LUBESHI, LOYOKO EFOTA TSHUDE, MAMOUDOU DAMAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INTEGRATING COLLABORATIVE AND EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION LOGAISWARI INDIRAN; UMAR HAIYAT ABDUL KOHAR; NORAINDAH ABDULLAH FAHIM; MA KALTHUM ISHAK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/tgc-jwpn-hyc</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: PROF. DR. VALIXANOV SAIDBEK SHOXOBIDINOVICH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PSIXOLOGIK QOVUSHUV- PSIXOLOGIK KATEGORIYA SIFATIDA KOMILOVA ZULFIYAXON POZILJONOVNA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O'QUVCHILARDA NYUTON BINOMI HAQIDAGI BILIMLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISHGA INNOVATSION YONDOSHUV BAXRITDINOV BAXODIRJON</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JISMONIY TARBIYA FANI O'QUV ISHLARINI REJALASHTIRISH VALIXANOV SAIDBEK SHOXOBIDINOVICH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">КРЕАТИВЛИКНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК ШАРОИТЛАРИ FERUZAXON EHSONOVA TURDIXUJAYEVNA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">МАКТАБ МАТЕМАТИКА КУРСИДА МАТНЛИ MASALALARNI O'RGANISHNING AHAMIYATI ABDULLAYEV ABDUMUXTOR G'ANIYEVICH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ESTETIK MADANIYAT TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI ARZIMATOVA INOYATXON MADIMAROVNA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/wxn-drvz-ias</p>

19 EYLÜL PERŞEMBE-
19 SEPTEMBER THURSDAY

19 September Thursday Uzbekistan Time 10:00 Türkiye Saati: 08:00	Face to Face 1 (Cooperation in Basic Education)	English Online (Cooperation in Tourism)	Uzbek Online (Collaboration in Technology)
	<p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: PROF. DR. AZIZBEK EGAMBERDIYEV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARNI MILLIY TARBIYANING PEDAGOGIK-PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI BILAN QUROLLANTIRISH AROFATXON ABDULLAYEVA ABDOVOXOVNA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XORIJYIY TAJRIBALAR ASOSIDA BO'LAJAK PEDAGOGLARNING LIDERLIK SALOHİYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI YONDASHUVLAR TURABOYEVA MADINAXON RAXMONJON QIZI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦІЯ ҚІЛИШДА ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА РОЛИ AZIZBEK EGAMBERDIYEV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MASALA YECHISHGA O'RGATISHNING UMUMIY USULLARI NASIRDINOVA GULSHODA DONYORBEK QIZI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA O'QITUVCHINING KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH OMILLARI TURABOYEVA MADINAXON RAXMONJON QIZI</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. MAZILAH BINTI ABDULLAH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EMPLOYERS PERCEPTION IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY TOWARDS THE MARKETABILITY SKILLS OF HEARING IMPAIRED INTERNS PROGRAMS IN POLYTECHNIC TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN- A CASE STUDY NOR HAZAN MEHAT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENHANCING COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN TIMAH TASOH GEOPARK: BRIDGING TOURISM AND CONSERVATION SITI ZAUYAH BINTI ABU BAKAR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE LEVEL OF VISITOR'S PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ECOTOURISM RESOURCES AT PERLIS STATE PARK SITI ZAUYAH BINTI ABU BAKAR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURAL WASTE INTO CULTURAL VALUE: THE POTENTIAL OF HARUMANIS MANGO SEED KEYCHAINS AS SUSTAINABLE SOUVENIRS IN PERLIS, MALAYSIA NORZAKIAH BT MOHAMED BAKHARI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A MIXED-METHOD APPROACH QAMAR ALI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/kyf-eqai-ydn</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: PROF. DR. GAVHAR MIRABDULLAYEVA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FV DA OGOHLANTIRISH TIZIMLARINI ALGORITMLARINI ISHLAB CHIQUISHNING USUL VA VOSITALARI ISKANDAROVA SHOXISTA OZADOVNA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AGRESSIV SUYUQLIK MUHITIDA ORGANOMINERAL KOMPOZIT MATERIALNING KIMYOVIY QARSHILIGI GAVHAR MIRADULLAYEVA SESSION CHAIRPERSONS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORGANIC FARMING -FOOD GOOD AND HEALTHY LIFE PRAVINABEN MANGUBHAI GAMIT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MITIGATING WATER-RELATED STRESSES IN ZEA MAYS L. USING FUNGAL ISOLATES: A COST-EFFECTIVE AND ECO-FRIENDLY APPROACH FAYAZ ASAD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON POTATO YIELD IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA FARHANA GUL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/wxn-drvz-ias</p>

19 EYLÜL PERŞEMBE-
19 SEPTEMBER THURSDAY

<p>19 September Thursday Uzbekistan Time 11:00 Türkiye Saati: 09:00</p>	<p>Uzbek Face to Face <i>(Historical Collaboration)</i></p>	<p>English Online <i>(Collaboration in Higher Education)</i></p>	<p>Turkish Online <i>(Collaboration)</i></p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: ASSOC. DR. TOJIBOYEV BOTIRJON MAHAMADALIYEVICH</p> <p>ТУРКИСТОН ЖАДИДЛАРИНИНГ “ЁШ ТУРКЛАР” БИЛАН АЛОҚАЛАРИ АКВАР ЕЛМУРОДОВ МУНАММАДИЙЕВИЧ</p> <p>ҚИЗИЛ АРМИЯГА ҚАРШИ САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТИДА ҚАРШИЛИК ХАРАКАТЛАРИ ТОЖИБОЕВ БОТИРЖОН МАХАМАДАЛИЕВИЧ</p> <p>О’ЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИСЛОМ YO’NALISHIDAGI DINIY TASHKILOTLARI FAOLIYATI TARIXIDAN YUSUSFBEK YI JAHONGIROV</p> <p>ХИХ АСР ОХИРИ ХХ АСР БОШЛАРИДА ТУРКИСТОНДА МУСТАМЛАКАЧИЛИК МАНФААТЛАРИ АСОСИДАГИ ЁНИЛҒИ САНОАТИНИНГ ВУЖУДГА КЕЛИШИ ВА УНИНГ УСТИДАН ДАВЛАТ МОНОПОЛИЯСИННИНГ ЎРНАТИЛИШИ XOSHIMJONOV SHAROFIDDIN KOZIMJON O’G’LI</p> <p>АХМАД ЗАКИЙ ВАЛИДИЙНИНГ ҚЎҚОН (ФАРФОНА) САФАРИ IKROMOV ISMOILJON IBRONIMJON O’G’LI</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. ANJALI DAVE / DR. NIRALI SONI</p> <p>STUDENT VOLUNTEERISM IN MALAYSIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY DEPARTMENT, POLITEKNIK TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN'S NORZAKIAH BT MOHAMED BAKHARI</p> <p>OUTCOME-BASED EDUCATION AMONG POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTIONS: ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING AMONG LECTURERS AT POLITEKNIK TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN HAFIDAH BINTI AWADZ@HUSSIN</p> <p>A STUDY ON POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE UTILISATION OF E-LEARNING SYSTEM BASED ON THE TECHNOLOGICAL ACCEPTANCE MODEL (TAM) DIANA LEE PHOOI YAN</p> <p>STRESS FACTORS AMONG DIPLOMA SECRETARIAL SCIENCE STUDENTS AT POLITEKNIK SULTAN IDRIS SHAH NAZZATU SYIMA ABD RAHMAN; MAISARRAH AQLILI RIANA MOHAMAD ZAINI; AISHAH HUMAIRA ABDULLAH</p> <p>FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION THROUGH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COLLABORATION KETO MELIKISHVILI</p> <p>AUGMENTING IOT EDUCATION: NAVIGATING THE HIGHS AND LOWS OF AR IN TECHNICAL TRAINING MUHAMMAD SYAFIQ ABDUL GHAFAR; WAN NUR HIDAYAH BINTI IBRAHIM</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/kyf-egai-ydn</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DOÇ. DR. HAKAN EMRE ZİYAGİL</p> <p>OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİM PROGRAMININ SINIF YÖNETİMİ AÇISINDAN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ MEHMET AYHAN</p> <p>THE PLACE OF VIRTUAL INSTRUMENTS AND DIGITAL APPLICATIONS IN MUSIC TRAINING HAKAN EMRE ZİYAGİL</p> <p>BASIC PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF CRYPTOGRAPHY AYTAC RUSTMLI</p> <p>KALKINMA PLANLARI BAĞLAMINDA CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNDE KADIN EĞİTİMİ ECEHAN NUR BAYINDIR</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/vds-vcya-pjv</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

<p>19 September Thursday Uzbekistan Time 12:00 Türkiye Saati: 10:00</p>	<p>Uzbek Face to Face (Cooperation in Public Management and Art)</p>	<p>English Online (Collaboration in Higher Education)</p>	<p>Turkish Online (Collaboration)</p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: AKBARALIYEV SHOHRUHBEK</p> <p>O'ZBEKISTONDA JAMIYAT BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASH: MUAMMO, OMILLAR, YECHIMLAR MO'MINOV MUHAMMATKARIM</p> <p>АҲОЛИНИНГ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА ЕЧИМИ БИЛАН ШУҒУЛЛАНУВЧИ КОЛЛЕГИАЛ ТИЗИМ ЯРАТИЛДИ MAHAMADJON NISHONOV</p> <p>DIN-DAVLAT BETARAFLIGI ABDULLAYEVA MADINAXON ERKINJON QIZI</p> <p>TEATR FAOLIYATI VA UNING XOZIRGI ZAMON IJTIMOYIY TARAQQIYOTIDAGI O'RNI AKBARALIYEV SHOHRUHBEK RAHMAT O'G'LI</p> <p>ЎЗБЕК РАНГТАСВИРИДА ОНА ОБРАЗНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС БАДИИЙ УСЛУБИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ АСҚАРОВА ЗИЛОЛА АБДУМАВЛОНОВНА</p> <p>GLOBALASHUV JARAYONIDA TILNING ZARARLANISHI DILORO NABIYEVA</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. SHAMA MUSHTAQ / DR. SEFALI PATEL</p> <p>SMART SECURITY SYSTEM AZMI BIN NAROH</p> <p>MODERNIZING SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PRIORITIZING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY SHAMA MUSHTAQ</p> <p>COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE CONTROL OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS BY MICROPROCESSOR AND MICROCONTROLLER ARNOLD NSIMBA KANDA; JEANNOT MPANYA MPANYA</p> <p>ADVANCED SMART PARKING BARRIERS: DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND IMPACT ON URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE RAMA RAO LACHANNA</p> <p>TRANS4SEAT NORAYUSHAFIRA CHE KAMARUDDIN; HOLINSON EMANG WAN; ROLAND TSOK VUI LIANG TSOK VUI LIANG</p> <p>HARNESSING MACHINE LEARNING FOR ENHANCED COLLABORATION IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES RZA BEDIYEV; MERT DEMIRCIOĞLU</p> <p>THERMAL AND AIRFLOW CHARACTERISTICS OF A HVAC CO-EQUIPPED WITH CEILING FANS AT KUCHING POLYTECHNIC LECTURE ROOM ANORRASYIDI BIN ANWAR; MUHAMAD ZURAIID ROHANI, CHOONG CHEE GUAN</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/kyf-eqai-ydn</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: PROF. DR. MUSTAFA KOCAOĞLU</p> <p>YEREL KALKINMA KAPSAMINDA VERI ZARFLAMA ANALIZI İLE BINGÖL İLİ ARICILIK SEKTÖRÜNÜN ETKİNLİĞİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİ AHMET KADIROĞLU; MUSTAFA ÜNLÜ; SİDAR BAHTİYAR</p> <p>AN EVALUATION OF THE USAGE AREAS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MUSTAFA KOCAOĞLU; RIDVAN GÖKTUĞ AYAN</p> <p>KRİZ YÖNETİMİNDE STRATEJİK İŞBİRLİĞİ VE YÖNEYLEM ARAŞTIRMASI: DAYANIKLILIK VE ADAPTASYON SINEM SÖNMEZ</p> <p>İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNE KARŞI DERİCİLİK SEKTÖRÜNDE ÜRETİM VE PAZARLAMA BAĞLAMINDA ALINAN ÖNLEMLER CİHAT KARTAL; TÜLİN DURUKAN</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/vds-vcya-pjv</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

<p>19 September Thursday Uzbekistan Time 13:00 Türkiye Saati: 11:00</p>	<p>Turkish Face to Face (Collaboration)</p>	<p>English Online (Collaboration in Higher Education)</p>	<p>Turkish Online (Collaboration)</p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: USMANOVA UMIDA AYBEKOVNA</p> <p>BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINI XALQARO BAHOLASH DASTURLARIDAGI ISHTIROKINING TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDAGI O'RNI NILUFAR GOFURJANOVA KADIRJON QIZI</p> <p>KONSENTRLANGAN TA'LIM - TALABALARNING INDIVIDUAL - SHAXSIY RIVOJLANISHINING PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYASI IMINOVA XURSHIDA MUXTAROVNA</p> <p>AKADEMIK İLKELERİN ETİK İHLALLERLE İMTİHANI TALHA TURHAN</p> <p>BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM MAGISTRATURA TALABALARINING ILMİY TADQIQOTCHILIK KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH USMANOVA UMIDA AYBEKOVNA</p> <p>ÖRGÜTLERDE İŞBİRLİĞİ İKLİMİNİN OLUŞTURULMASI AYBİGE ÖZER KOÇAK</p> <p>SUN'İY İNTELLEKT YORDAMIDA ONLAYN TA'LİMİDA KONSENTRATSİYALANGAN TA'LİM TEXNOLOGİYASINI JORİY QILISH IMINOVA XURSHIDA MUXTAROVNA</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KEYNOTE SPEAKER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DR. YOGESHWARI SUBRAMANIAM Collaborative Pathways: AI and Microfinance for Poverty Alleviation Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Senior Lecturer https://meet.google.com/kyf-eqai-ydn</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: TS. LIEW FOONG CHING</p> <p>IMPACT OF TEACHING TOOLS ON TEACHERS CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE IN TEHSIL MANDI-BAHUDDIN SIDRA JABEEN</p> <p>COLLABORATION IN LIFELONG LEARNING TOWARDS A KNOWLEDGEABLE SOCIETY NURAINI BINTI MAHMUD & LIEW FOONG CHING</p> <p>THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND SATISFACTION USING YABDA GAME BOARD FOR HALAL AWARENESS MUHAMMAD ADIB AZIZ; BUSTAMAM BONARI</p> <p>A FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE GRAVITY PUMP SYSTEM IN PADDY FIELDS AT ULU PAUH ZULKIFLI SULAIMAN; ZAMRI AHMAD; CHOONG CHEE GUAN</p> <p>TELANG FLOWER: A NOVEL APPROACH TO PHARMACEUTICAL INNOVATION IN MALAYSIA ANWAR ABDUL RAHMAN; ELENA ANWAR</p> <p>BUILDING THE FUTURE OF TEACHING: A HANDS-ON GUIDE TO MIXED REALITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EDUCATORS WAN NUR HIDAYAH BINTI IBRAHIM; NORMASLINA JAMIL, MUHAMMAD SYAFIQ BIN ABDUL GHAFIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/kyf-eqai-ydn</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: UFUK KARADAVUT</p> <p>ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT IN A PATIENT WITH MYASTHENIA GRAVIS WHO UNDERGOES ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE REPAIR- A CASE REPORT KENAN KART</p> <p>SAĞLIK ALANINDA BLOK ZINCİR UYGULAMALARINDAKİ ZORLUKLAR UFUK KARADAVUT; MEHMET MURAT ŞAHİN; İLKAY KARADAVUT</p> <p>YAPAY ZEKA VE TIP UFUK KARADAVUT; MEHMET MURAT ŞAHİN</p> <p>YAPAY ZEKÂNIN SAĞLIK HUKUKUNDA KULLANILMASI HASAN ALİ GÜÇLÜ</p> <p>TAMARIX ARABICA İLE BİYOSENTEZ: GÜMÜŞ NANOPARTİKÜLLERİNİN ÇEVRE DOSTU ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU AYŞE NİHAN AÇIKKAPI ; MÜSLÜM KUZU</p> <p>COVID-19 PANDEMİ KRİZİNİN EKONOMİ POLİTİK ETKİLERİ: TÜRKİYE YANSIMALARI MURAT CİHANGİR; MELİKE EĞİ</p> <p>MÜSLÜMAN KARDEŞLER İRAK YAPILANMASI MURAT CİHANGİR, SÜLEYMAN YILDIRIM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/vds-vcya-pjv</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

<p>19 September Thursday Uzbekistan Time 14:00 Türkiye Saati: 12:00</p>	<p>Uzbek Face to Face (Collaboration in Education)</p>	<p>English Online (Cooperation in Agricultural Technologies)</p>	<p>Uzbek Online (Collaboration)</p>
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: NEGMATOVA AROPAT MUXTAROVNA</p> <p>TEKNOLOGIYA TA'LIMI VA UNI O'QITISH METODIKASI FANINI O'QITISHGA IJODIY YONDASHUV ASOSIDA BO'LAJAK BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QITUVCHILARINING IJODKORLIK FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING DASTURIY-METODIK IMKONIYATLARI FERUZAXON XOSHIMOVA BAXODIROVNA</p> <p>MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARIDA KASBIY TANLOVNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK VA IJTIMOY DETERMINANTLARI ABDULMADJIDOVA MAHDIYONA DILMURODJON QIZI</p> <p>TALABALARDA METODIK KOMPETENTLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA O'RGANISH TEXNIKASINI O'RNI NEGMATOVA AROPAT MUXTAROVNA</p> <p>O'QUV JARAYONLARIDA VIRTUAL REALLIK TEKNOLOGIYALARINI QO'LLASH ISTIQBOLLARI VA XAVFLAR SAIDA BEKNAZAROVA; SHAXRIZOD G'ANIYEVA</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. PINAR ÇÖMEZ</p> <p>DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF A SOLAR DEHYDRATOR FOR THE DRYING OF FOOD PRODUCTS MOHD HAZIQ ABDUL MANAP; YAP TEK HONG, HASHIMI LAZIM</p> <p>GELATOCRAFT DREAM MAKER (GDM) MACHINE ANORRASYIDI BIN ANWAR</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT OF AN IOT-ENABLED SMART PLANT WATERING SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATED IRRIGATION MUHAMAD ZAKI BIN ABDUL RAHMAN</p> <p>SMART AQUARIUM MONITORING SYSTEM (SAMS) MUHAMAD ZAKI BIN ABDUL RAHMAN</p> <p>INVESTIGATION OF WATER QUALITY AND LIGHTING IN HYDROPONIC SYSTEM ONG TZE CHING</p> <p>DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD WASTE TO FERTILIZER RECYCLING MACHINE VERAWATY BINTI ISMAIL</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/kyf-egai-ydn</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: XASANOVA MAHFUZAXON</p> <p>O'ZBEK ADABIY TILINING SHAKLLANISHIDA BOSHQA TILLAR ISHTIROKI XASANOVA MAHFUZAXON</p> <p>NUTQNING PRAGMATIK TAHLILIGA DOIR AYRIM KUZATISHLAR SHAHOBITDINOVA SHOHIDAXON HOSHIMOVNA</p> <p>O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA "IJTIMOIY TARMOQ" SEMANTIK MAYDONI VOQEALANTIRUVCHI LISONIY BIRLIKLAR IRODA NAIMJONOVA MA'RUFJON QIZI</p> <p>"UFQ" ROMANINING FONOPETIK TAHLILIGA OID BA'ZI MULOHAZALAR UMAROVA ZILOLAXON ULMASBOYEVNA</p> <p>DIJITALLEŞEN TOPLUMDA EĞITIM VE SOSYAL İLİŞKILER: LITERATÜR TARAMASI SHAKHNOZA NAZAROVA</p> <p>https://meet.google.com/vds-vcya-piv</p>

VIII. ASC 2024 / FALL CONGRESS

19 September Thursday Uzbekistan Time 15:00 Türkiye Saati: 13:00	English / Face to Face (Cooperation)	English Online (Cooperation in Agriculture)	English Online (Collaboration)
	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. MUHAMMAD RIZWAN KHAN</p> <p>ARE THERE PERSONALITY TRAITS CONDUCIVE TO JOBS REQUIRING PERSUASIVE SKILLS? A PRELIMINARY FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEW GÖKHAN ARSLANTÜRK</p> <p>THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES ÜSTÜN YÜKSEL</p> <p>DOOMSCROLLING'IN ÇALIŞANLARIN STRES VE ANKSIYETE DÜZEYLERINE ETKİLERİ MELTEM ASLAN, OSMAN YILMAZ</p> <p>FOOT/OYOQ" KONSEPTİ VERBALİZATORLARINING FUNKSIONAL-STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI MAMADALIYEVA GULRO' RAVSHANOVNA</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. SAMI ULLAH / DR. PREETI SHRIVASTAVA,</p> <p>ORGANIC FARMING -FOOD GOOD AND HEALTHY LIFE PRAVINABEN MANGUBHAI GAMIT</p> <p>MITIGATING WATER-RELATED STRESSES IN ZEA MAYS L. USING FUNGAL ISOLATES: A COST-EFFECTIVE AND ECO-FRIENDLY APPROACH FAYAZ ASAD</p> <p>ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON POTATO YIELD IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA FARHANA GUL</p> <p>AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX COMPLIANCE IN PAKISTAN: INSIGHTS FROM PUNJAB'S DIVERSE FARMING COMMUNITIES SAMI ULLAH</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY FOR TRANSFORMATION: ICTS ADOPTION AMONG WOMEN REGARDING AGRICULTURE IN FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN. RABIA N/A; IJAZ ASHRAF; ZUBAIR ASLAM; AQEELA SAGHIR</p> <p>FIRST REPORT ON TOXOPLASMA GONDII, HEPATOZOON IXOXO AND LANKESTERELLA SP. INFECTIONS IN FROGS AND TOADS FROM PAKISTAN. MUBASHRA SALIM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/kyf-eqai-ydn</p>	<p>SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. ALI KASTA MUKENDI</p> <p>SAĞLIK HİZMETİ ÇIKTILARINI ETKİLEYEN ANAHTAR DEĞİŞKENLER AYŞEGÜL TURAN</p> <p>EXPLOITATION IN GEORGE ORWELL'S ANIMAL FARM: A NORMAN FAICLOUGH'S PERSPECTIVE WAQAS ALI</p> <p>A PROMISING THERAPEUTIC TARGET IN NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: SESTRIN-3 ALI KASTA MUKENDI</p> <p>SPIRITUAL SYNERGY: THEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF COLLABORATION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL HARMONY LARAIB MANZOOR</p> <p>DIGITAL EDUCATION AND ISLAMIC ETHICS IN THE ERA OF VIRTUAL SCREEN CIVILIZATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW AHMET ALKAN</p> <p>AN ANALYSIS OF SEARCH ENGINES' AND THEIR IMPACT ON STUDENTS' RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD. SADIA PARVEEN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/vds-vcya-piv</p>

<p>19 September Thursday Uzbekistan Time 16:00 Türkiye Saati: 14:00</p>	<p>English / Face to Face (Agricultural Cooperation)</p>	<p>English Online (Cooperation in Agriculture)</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. MUHAMMAD ZAFAR</p> <p>POLLINIC DIVERSITY AMONG HONEYBEE FLORAL SPECIES WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ITS MICROMORPHOLOGY: A COLLABORATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC APPROACH FOR SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND PAKISTAN ZULUNOV ISLOM; TROBJON MAKHKAMOV; NARALIEVA NASIBAKHON; MUHAMMAD ZAFAR</p> <p>UGOM TOG' TIZMASI O'SIMLIKLAR QOPLAMINI O'RGANISHGA DOIR YULDASHEV AKROMJON SULTANMURADOVICH; RO'ZIMATOV ERGASHALI</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE USE OF DESERT FLORAL BIODIVERSITY TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION FOR HERBAL DRUG DEVELOPMENT SALMAN MAJEED; MUHAMMAD ZAFAR; TROBJON MAKHKAMOV; NASIBAKHON NARALIYEVA; ZULUNOV ISLOM; MUHAMMAD RIZWAN KHAN</p> <p>STRATEGIES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN RIPARIAN ZONES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS MUHAMMAD ZAFAR; TROBJON MAKHKAMOV; NASIBAKHON NARALIYEVA; ZULUNOV ISLOM; SALMAN MAJEED</p> <p>NO'XAT NAVLARINING BALANDLIKKA O'SISHIGA EKISH MUDDATLARINING TÁSIRI OSERBAEVA TAMARAXAN</p> <p>ЎЎЗА ТУНЛАМНИНГ ЙИРТҚИЧ ПАРАЗИТЛАРИ ВА ҚЎЎФАТУВЧИЛАРИ Шамуратова Нагима Генжемуратовна</p> <p>ЎСИМЛИКЛАРНИ ҚИМОЯ ҚИЛИШНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ Шамуратова Насима Генжемуратовна</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SESSION CHAIRPERSONS: DR. MARYAM IJAZ</p> <p>FIRST REPORT REGARDING HEPATOZON AND LANKESTERELLA SPP. INFECTION IN WILD RODENTS FROM PAKISTAN WITH A NOTE ON EFFECT OF PARASITE ON BLOOD AND OXIDATIVE STRESS MARKERS FROM THE VITAL ORGANS OF THE HOST MARYAM IJAZ</p> <p>FIRST DETECTION OF PROVIDENCIA RETTGERI, COLPODELLIDAE SPP, EHRlichia SPP, AND RICKETTSIA HOOGSTRAALII IN TICKS INFESTING GOATS OF PAKISTAN: UNVEILING EMERGING ZONOTIC THREATS ADIL KHAN</p> <p>EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PHYLOGENY OF ANAPLASMA OVIS WITH A NOTE ON HEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN ASYMPTOMATIC GOATS ENROLLED FROM FOUR DISTRICTS IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN ASIA TAQDDUS FURHAN IQBAL</p> <p>TOXOPLASMA GONDII INFECTION AFFECTS THE COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT AND DISTURBS THE MARKERS OF OXIDATIVE STRESS FROM THE VITAL ORGANS OF WILD RODENTS FURHAN IQBAL</p> <p>A HYBRID BAT-BEE COLONY ALGORITHM FOR FLOWSHOP SCHEDULING OPTIMIZATION HO YOONG CHOW; JIA HANG WU; KOK KEONG VICTOR TENG</p> <p>NEH-GUIDED ARTIFICIAL BEE COLONY ALGORITHM FOR FLOWSHOP SCHEDULING OPTIMIZATION HO YOONG CHOW; YUEH SENG, CHEW; JANE DANIELA MUGAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://meet.google.com/kyf-eqai-ydn</p>	

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TELANG FLOWER: A NOVEL APPROACH TO PHARMACEUTICAL
INNOVATION IN MALAYSIA

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The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically reshaped the global economy, but it has also created new opportunities for the herbal medicine industry. Malaysia, with its rich biodiversity and over 2,000 plant species reported to have medicinal properties, has emerged as a hub for herbal product research and development. The Malaysian government has recognized the potential of this sector, designating herbs as a key economic area and investing heavily in the research and development of high-value herbal products. One such plant that has garnered significant attention is the Telang Flower, also known as Clitoria Ternatea, which is being explored for its potential as a pharmaceutical product. Malaysia's diverse flora, coupled with the government's commitment to the herbal industry, has fueled a surge in scientific research aimed at validating the medicinal claims of various plant-based products. Researchers have shown an increased interest in developing commercialized herbal products, including Telang Flower which is listed as one of the 18 high-value herbs under the government's agriculture initiative. This research will show the ability of Telang Flowers to be innovated as a pharmaceutical product that is safe to use and provides optimal effects to its users.

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SYRIA'S EXODUS: UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF
MASS MIGRATION

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This article examines the Syria's mass migration crisis, a direct consequence of the protracted and multifaceted civil war that began in 2011. It seeks to unpick the complex tapestry of causes leading to the exodus, including political upheaval, sectarian violence, economic devastation, and foreign intervention, while also scrutinizing the profound impacts on regional stability, global migration patterns, and humanitarian systems. The narrative further examines the challenges faced by host nations, the international community's response, and the long-term implications of such large-scale displacement on social, economic, and geopolitical levels. Emphasizing the global interconnectedness highlighted by the crisis, the article argues for comprehensive solutions that address not just the symptoms but also the root causes of mass migration.

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FINANCING STRATEGY ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Mamoudou Daman*

Abstract. The article entitled "Financing Strategy on Sustainable Development Goals" addresses the importance of mobilizing adequate financial resources to achieve United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It highlights the various funding mechanisms available, such as private investment, public-private partnerships, innovative financing and international cooperation. The article also highlights the need to align economic and fiscal policies on sustainable development goals, and emphasizes the importance of transparent and effective governance to ensure optimal use of allocated funds. Finally, it highlights the importance of mobilizing civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the SDGs.

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DOOMSCROLLING'İN ÇALIŞANLARIN STRES VE ANKSİYETE
DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİLERİ

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Teknolojinin hızla ilerlemesi ve dünyadaki gelişmelerden her an her yerde hızlı bir şekilde haberdar olmamız, dijital medyanın günlük yaşamımızla entegre olması doomscrolling yani felaket kaydırması teriminin hayatımıza girmesine sebep olmuştur. Bu davranış insanların çeşitli dijital platformlarda sürekli olumsuz içerikli haberlere maruz kalarak bu olumsuzluklarla iç içe yaşama eğilimini ifade eder. Sosyal hayatın içindeki herkesi etkileyen bu durum çalışanların stres ve anksiyete düzeylerini de büyük ölçüde etkiliyor. Bu çalışmada çalışanlar üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir.

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THE SPECIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF ZIZIPHORA L. IN THE FLORA OF
UZBEKISTAN.

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This article provides a comprehensive list of *Ziziphora* L. species found in the flora of Uzbekistan. Information is given about the distribution of these species in botanical-geographical regions, high-altitude areas, and ecoregions. The compilation of this information relied on field studies conducted to date, monographs, existing dissertations, and herbarium specimens preserved in the TASH herbarium. As a result, it has been established that there are 8 species of *Ziziphora* and 1 subspecies present in the flora of Uzbekistan.

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A FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE GRAVITY PUMP SYSTEM IN PADDY
FIELDS AT ULU PAUH

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This study investigates the concept of free energy gravity water pumps, which use gravitational potential energy to lift water without the need for external power sources. The study focuses on these pumps' performance, design, and feasibility analysis in order to assess their potential as ecologically friendly water transportation systems. The study begins with a survey of the literature on designs for gravity water pumps, such as hydraulic ram, chain, and siphon pumps. An extensive examination of their efficacy, drawbacks, and underlying principles is done in order to set the foundation for the research. Experimental testing is done on prototype gravity water pumps to evaluate several elements of its performance, such as lift height, flow rate, and energy conversion efficiency. An analysis is conducted on how several elements, including water quality, elevation difference, and pipe diameter, affect the performance of the pump. In addition, the study explores whether free energy gravity water pump implementation is feasible in practical settings. Site evaluations are carried out in various geographic regions in order to evaluate the viability of various pump designs in light of the topography, water sources, and consumption requirements specific to the area. The sustainability of these pumps is evaluated by taking into account the environmental impact, which includes resource conservation and the reduction of carbon emissions. The study's conclusion emphasizes the necessity of more investigation and advancement to solve problems including scalability, maintenance optimization, and efficiency enhancement.

Keywords: Pump, Paddy Field, Sustainability

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O‘ZBEKISTON OLIY TA’LIM MUASSASALARINING YEVIROPA
ITTIFOQI BILAN ERASMUS+ DASTURI DOIRASIDA HAMKORLIK
ALOQALARI

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Yangi O‘zbekistonda oliy ta’lim sohasini xalqaro tajribalar asosida rivojlantirishga katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Bu sohada xalqaro hamkorlik ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Maqoladan oliy ta’lim sohasida hamkorlikning jamiyatni modernizatsiya qilish va yuqori malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashdagi o‘rnini ochib berish maqsadi ko‘zlangan. Maqolada O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim muassasalarining Yevropa Ittifoqi oliygohlari bilan Erasmus+ dasturi doirasida turli loyihalarda ishtiroki va ularning ahamiyati tarixiy jarayonlar asosida tahlil etilgan. Maqolani yozishda turli adabiyotlar, shu jumladan, monografiya, davriy matbuot materiallari, rasmiy hujjatlar va internet manbalariga murojaat qilindi. Ushbu ma’lumotlar tizimli tahlil qilinib, tarixiylik nuqtayi nazardan yoritildi.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF THE TETRADIUM DANIELLII
CHLOROPLAST GENOME FROM UZBEKISTAN REVEALS LOW INTRA-
SPECIFIC DIVERSITY RELATIVE TO A PUBLISHED CHINESE SAMPLE

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This study presents the first report of the *T. daniellii* chloroplast genome from Central Asia. Comparative analysis confirmed identification and revealed low but detectable intra-specific diversity relative to the published Chinese sample. Expanding chloroplast resources for *Tetradium daniellii* aids evolutionary and conservation studies of this medicinally important tree species. To characterize the chloroplast genome of *T. daniellii* from Uzbekistan and compare to the published Chinese reference. Leaf tissue was collected from a *T. daniellii* individual in Uzbekistan. Genomic DNA was extracted, sequenced using Illumina technology, and the chloroplast genome was assembled de novo and annotated. Comparative analysis was conducted with the Chinese reference. The assembled *T. daniellii* chloroplast genome from Uzbekistan was 158,364 bp with a typical quadripartite structure and identical gene content to China. Minor length variations were detected in the genome and repeat regions compared to China.

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THE PHENOMENON OF MODERNIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE
PHILOSOPHY OF TRADITIONALISM

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In this article, the author explores the concept of modernization within the philosophy of traditionalism. Through an analysis of the views of major traditionalist thinkers, the author derives their conceptual approach to the process of societal modernization and the role of tradition within this phenomenon. The author also concludes that, despite the critical stance of traditionalists towards modernization, there are important aspects of modern social development that are supported by traditionalist thought.

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ARE THERE PERSONALITY TRAITS CONDUCTIVE TO JOBS REQUIRING
PERSUASIVE SKILLS? A PRELIMINARY FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEW

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Persuasiveness is an essential skill that provides significant advantages in social life. The ability to influence others is highly sought after in many sectors, both in the business world and in daily social interactions. This study aims to identify the personality traits that affect the persuasion skills of individuals working in the sales-marketing sector. The research focuses on the experiences of 17 participants working in the pharmaceutical industry, analyzing their perspectives through focus group interviews. The participants' ages ranged from 26 to 54 years, and their work experience varied from 2 months to 38 years, providing a broad spectrum of insights. The interviews were conducted outside the work environment to ensure candid responses. The interview transcripts were analyzed using content analysis, which revealed four main areas of characteristics that contribute to effective persuasion: warm and sincere communication, patience and stability, self-monitoring and presentation, and job-related knowledge. Additionally, the study highlighted that rigidly emphasizing personal views and ideologies, as well as a lack of flexibility and adaptability, can hinder the persuasion process. The findings demonstrate that persuasion skills are crucial for professional success and that specific personality traits significantly enhance these skills. This research offers valuable insights for organizations aiming to recruit individuals with strong persuasive abilities. The results are discussed in light of the study's limitations and existing literature on persuasion and attitude change. Future research should include larger participant groups and explore different sectors to further validate and expand these findings. By understanding the personality traits that underpin effective persuasion, organizations can better select and train employees to excel in roles that require strong influence and communication capabilities.

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SEDANter YAŞAM TARZININ ÇALIŞAN PERFORMANSI VE
TÜKENMİŞLİK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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Bu çalışmada sedanter yaşam tarzının çalışan performansı ve tükenmişlik üzerine etkisi incelenmektedir. Gelişmiş toplumlardaki bireyler çalışmak, seyahat etmek ya da boş zamanlarını değerlendirebilmek (televizyon izlemek, sinemaya gitmek, kitap okumak vb.) gibi yaşamın temel alanlarında giderek artan sürelerde sedanter davranışlar sergilemektedir. Sedanter davranışlar, uyanıkken oturma ya da uzanmayı içeren, daha çok 1.5 metabolik eşdeğerden daha düşük enerji harcamasına neden olan işler olarak ifade edilmektedir. Sosyokültürel gelişmeler ve değişimlerle birlikte yürüme mesafelerinin ve sürelerinin kısalması, ev dışı aktivitelere katılımın azalması gibi nedenlerle insanlar, hareketsiz yaşam tarzını benimser bir duruma gelmiştir. Bireylerin hareketsiz kalması, işlerini zamanında yetiştirememesi, monoton bir yaşam tarzına bürünmesi vb. olumsuz durumları beraberinde getirdiği gibi iş performanslarında da düşüş meydana getirmektedir. İş performansı, bireyin kendi görev tanımını içerisinde yaptığı, devam ettirdiği işi makul sınırlar içerisinde yapması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Performansı düşen çalışanlar tükenmişlik yaşamayabilmektedir. Bireyde ruhsal ve fiziksel açıdan enerjinin tükenmesi olarak ifade edilen tükenmişlik hem birey hem de örgütler açısından iş yaşamını önemli ölçüde tehdit eden bir sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışanların sedanter yaşam tarzı yerine fiziksel aktiviteler yaptığı daha hareketli, sosyal aktivitelere katıldığı aktif bir yaşamı tercih etmesi ve böylece performans artışlarının olmasıyla tükenmişlik hissinin yok olması veya en aza indirilmesi sağlanabilir.

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IMPACT OF MENTAL DEPRESSION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS OF
THE STUDENTS AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL IN TEHSIL CHINIOT

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Depression affects affective movements and psychomotor performance in interactions with caregivers. One significant aspect of depression that may hinder social functioning is psychomotor disruption. Hands-on activities are frequently linked to psychomotor skills, which entail coordinating bodily motions and actions. The main objective of the study is to impact of mental depression on psychomotor skills of the students. The current study entitled “impact of mental depression on psychomotor skills of the students at elementary level” was conducted in tehsil Chiniot. The current study was quantitative and survey type in nature. From all elementary schools in tehsil Chiniot twenty schools were selected conveniently. There were total 143 teachers who currently working in selected schools. A sample size 105 with confidence level 95% and confidence interval 5 was determined. The quantitative data was collected from the selected respondents through questionnaire keeping in view the study objectives. Collected data were analyzed by using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) to draw the conclusion and recommendation of the study. The study results show that about half (63.8%) had post-graduate level qualification while 14.3% had graduation and 8.6% had M.Phil. Qualification. One-third (36.2%) had above 15 years of experience while 19% had 11-15 years of experience and 24.8% had 6-10 years of teaching experience as teacher. Among the different psychological factors contributing to the depressions, personality traits were at 1st in rank order according to the W.S.= 427 and mean 4.06 followed by lack of exercise and social isolation at 2nd rank order with W.S.= 425 and mean 4.04 and laying between high to very high at five-point Likert scale but tending towards high level. Past traumatic experiences (W.S.=421 Mean=4.00), poor diet and nutritional deficiencies (W.S.=408, Mean=3.88) and irregular sleep schedules or insomnia (W.S.=402, Mean=3.82), at 3rd, 4th and 5th in rank order and laying between high to very high at five-point Likert scale but tending towards high level. Among the different negative effects of depression on student’s educational outcomes, associated with changes in appetite was at 1st in rank order according to the W.S.= 411 and mean 3.91 followed by higher rates of absenteeism due to lack of motivation at 2nd rank order with W.S.= 409 and mean 3.89 and laying between high to very high at five-point Likert scale but tending towards high level. among the different positive effects of depression on student’s educational outcomes, depression may develop a greater sense of empathy was at 1st in rank order according to the W.S.= 434 and mean 3.13 followed by seeking support at 2nd rank order with W.S.= 407 and mean 3.87 and laying between high to very high at five-point Likert scale. It was recommended that Implement normal mental fitness screenings for students to pick out and interfere early in instances of despair. Continuously elementary school students' intellectual fitness and educational development, and offer ongoing assist and follow-up as wished.

Keywords: Caregivers; Frequently; Disruption; Personality traits; Past traumatic

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SAĞLIK HİZMETİ ÇIKTILARINI ETKİLEYEN ANAHTAR DEĞİŞKENLER

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Araştırmanın amacı: Bu araştırmanın amacı sağlık hizmeti çıktılarını etkileyen temel anahtar değişkenleri belirlemek, bu değişkenlerin nasıl ölçümlenmesi ve takip edilmesi gerektiğini ortaya koymaktır.

Araştırmanın konusu: Bu çalışmada sağlık hizmeti çıktılarına makro ve mikro yaklaşımı ele alınmakta, özellikle mikro yaklaşımda çıktıları etkileyen değişkenler boyutlandırılmakta, bu boyutların altındaki ölçüm kriterlerini belirlenmekte, çıktı ve değişkenlerin takibine yönelik detaylara ve önerilere yer verilmektedir.

Araştırmanın önemi: Sağlık hizmeti çıktılarının iyileştirilmesi, sağlık yönetiminin en önemli çalışma alanlarından biridir. Literatürde sağlık hizmeti çıktıları etkileyen anahtar değişkenlere yönelik bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışma ile sağlık yönetimi alanındaki çalışmalara öncülük edileceği hem saha hem de akademik alanda birçok çalışmaya kaynak oluşturacağı öngörülmektedir.

Araştırmanın yöntemi: Çalışma, araştırma makalesi türündedir.

Sonuç ve öneriler: Sağlık hizmeti çıktıları etkileyen anahtar değişkenler, hastaya, sağlık çalışanına, sağlık kuruluşuna ve çevresel faktörlere bağlı değişkenler olarak gruplandırılabilir. Bu değişkenlerin ölçümlenmesi ve takibinde klinik veri analizleri, finansal raporlar, hasta anketleri, performans göstergeleri, politika analizleri ve çevresel izlemlerden faydalanılabilir. Sağlık hizmeti çıktıları etkileyen anahtar değişkenlerin bilinmesi ve ölçülerek takip edilmesinin, sağlık politikalarını yönlendirmede ve sağlıkla ilgili mevzuat düzenlemelerinde rehberlik edebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sağlık Yönetimi, Sağlık Hizmeti Çıktısı, Ölçümleme, Stratejik Yönetim

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THERMAL AND AIRFLOW CHARACTERISTICS OF A HVAC CO-EQUIPPED WITH CEILING FANS AT KUCHING POLYTECHNIC LECTURE ROOM

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As a means of maintaining the ideal comfort temperature in Malaysia, which is between 25.5 °C and 28 °C, air conditioners have grown to be commonplace in almost all buildings. During lectures, Kuching Polytechnic lecture halls frequently use ceiling fans and natural ventilation to provide a comfortable environment. The research process started with a review of the literature and continued with data gathering from the experiment lecture hall, simulation using computational fluid dynamics software, and evaluation of a suggested installation arrangement to optimize air and heat distribution within the lecture hall. The CFD simulation model for the actual conditions of the lecture hall was verified by comparing the data from the experiment with the simulation findings. The area model diagonal air conditioner installation arrangement and center air conditioner installation arrangement have been verified within a tolerance range of 10% using the verification model and CFD simulation. The air temperature and velocity profiles, in particular, were found to be outside of the MS 1525 (2014) allowable limits overall, as shown by the CFD simulation. It is possible to draw the conclusion that, in order to optimize both thermal and air distribution across a lecture room with a ceiling fan, the location of the air conditioner is crucial based on the results of three (3) CFD simulation models.

Keywords: Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), Air Conditioner, Ceiling Fan, Temperature Distribution, Airflow Pattern

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GELATOCRAFT DREAM MAKER (GDM) MACHINE

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Ice cream is a popular frozen dessert that is loved by people all over the world. An ice cream maker, which simultaneously churns and freezes the ice cream mixture to give it a creamy, smooth texture, simplifies the process of making ice cream at home. There are several different types of ice cream makers, including crank machines, electric ones with freezer bowls, and self-freezing models. The purpose of this project is to give people the simplest method for making ice cream. Ice cream enthusiasts will be pleased with this project because it can quickly create ice cream before placing it in the refrigerator. This idea was created because research revealed that certain ice cream makers on the market are unable to sustain a freezing temperature and that the user needs to refrigerate the bowl for a whole day before using it. Thus, in comparison to other products on the market, this one can lower the freezing temperature quickly. This product is intended for usage in a variety of event settings, including night markets, homes, and weddings. This project can be completed once the ice cream flour and full cream milk mixture has been cooled using a cooling system and is shielded by PU foam insulation. Reducing heat transmission between surfaces and assisting in the maintenance of a steady, pleasant temperature within the surface are the goals of PU foam insulation.

Keywords: Ice Cream Maker, Temperature, Cooling System

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MODERNIZING SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
PRIORITIZING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

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As a phenomenon and a process of anticipating and preparing for the future, this article shows how strategic planning and implementation of strategic priorities for ensuring environmental safety are widely interpreted: as an integrated process of preparation and decision-making of a specific type, as defining goals and ways to achieve them, as ensuring the preparedness of economic and social objects for market competition, etc. It has been determined that strategic planning is an adaptive process that, through continuous monitoring and assessment of both internal and external changes, creates and modifies a system of appropriately structured plans and examines the details of their execution procedures.

Strategic planning establishes a mechanism for putting into practice the link between strategic tasks and operational decisions. The following elements are included in the prioritised list for enhancing modernization measures in the field of ecological safety development: Ecological and natural-anthropogenic safety is being institutionalised on the basis of sustainable development. A robust monitoring system is now being created to ensure environmental and natural-anthropogenic safety. The system is based on accurate scientific analysis and information gathering. Forecasting the condition of environmental and human-made safety is now underway. The objectives of this project are to establish a normative and legislative framework that ensures ecological and natural-anthropogenic safety, and to align it with the standards set by international and European legislation. The focus is on addressing the challenges of ensuring environmental and natural-anthropogenic safety at the regional level, and determining strategic approaches to resolve them, taking into account the specific threats faced by each region. Government regulation of the environmental impact of specific sectors of the national economy, advancement of cutting-edge technologies, and implementation of environmentally-friendly practices. Tackling obstacles related to the management of industrial and domestic trash. The collective obligation to protect environmental security. Improvement of financial tools for providing ecological and natural anthropogenic safety at both the local and macro levels. Advocating for equal and mutually beneficial security collaboration between two countries or multiple nations.

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THE PLACE OF VIRTUAL INSTRUMENTS AND DIGITAL
APPLICATIONS IN MUSIC TRAINING

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When the concept of technology is considered today, it would be appropriate to say that it plays an important role in the field of education. Especially using virtual instruments and digital applications can add a new dimension to music education and make the learning process more accessible and effective. Thanks to these tools, different and innovative learning experiences come to light for students as an alternative to traditional music education methods. Virtual instruments provide students with the opportunity to make music without the need for a physical instrument. Such instruments are usually accessible through computer software or mobile applications, and they simulate (revive) various musical instruments in a digital environment. Students can get to know instruments, experience different sounds and practice via computer thanks to these tools. In addition, virtual instruments (program-based) are more economical compared to real instruments, allowing them to reach a wider audience. Digital applications (programs) can provide support to students in music theory, note reading, rhythm studies and similar subjects. With the use of these applications, the learning process becomes dynamic and motivating thanks to their interactive content and feedback mechanisms. For example, while a student is practicing rhythm, the application can help them correct their mistakes by providing instant feedback. As a result, the musical learning process can be made faster and more effective. The use of virtual instruments and digital applications can also contribute to the individualization of music education. Most students who aim to receive music education in this regard can progress at their own pace and access educational materials according to their personal needs. This can be a great advantage, especially for students with different learning styles. In addition, thanks to these technologies, geographical barriers are eliminated and students can have the opportunity to access music education from anywhere in the world. In general, virtual instruments and digital applications represent an innovative approach in music education. It is thought that the learning process will be enriched by the use of these technologies and will contribute to the development of students' musical talents. Educators can make music education more inclusive and accessible by using these tools effectively.

Keywords: Digital Music, Virtual Instruments, Music Education

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NUTQNING PRAGMATIK TAHLILIGA DOIR AYRIM KUZATISHLAR

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The development of linguistics in the 20th century led to the recognition of the priority position of the idea of anthropocentrism in the study of language and, in this regard, to the study of traces of human activity manifested in its language. The anthropocentric language paradigm is characterized by a movement towards defining the patterns of linguistic activity and the use of linguistic units in accordance with the specific goals of the speaker. This is because anthropocentrism has fully demonstrated that this is an important area capable of reflecting the life, culture, mentality, social norms and customs of people. From this point of view, this article is devoted to the study of respect as a speech act that forms a person's knowledge of communication and the norms of its implementation, realized in the communicative behavior of interacting people and determines the effectiveness of interpersonal communication.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF CRYPTOGRAPHY

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The article discusses how cryptography plays a crucial role in ensuring information security in the modern world. It covers its core principles and methods, including important aspects such as confidentiality, integrity, authentication, and non-repudiation.

In addition to providing information on the history, core principles, and various methods of cryptography, practical applications and future directions are also discussed. Ongoing research and innovations in this field indicate that cryptography will continue to be significant in the future.

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THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONS ON INTENTION TO PURCHASE ORGANIC FOODS

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Organic foods are gaining consumer attention and there is a surge of demand in specific regions. However, despite significant boost in organic farming relevant industries, study on pattern of customer behavior is scarce in context to organic restaurant industry. A model is generated to observe customers' intention to purchase organic foods, health consciousness, environmental consciousness, food vloggers and emotions is used as a mediator between all variables. For examining the relationship survey data is collected from a sample of 309 people from different organic food customers in Pakistan through convenience sampling technique and the data has been analysed by using SPSS and SMART PLS 4.0. The results show that health consciousness, environment consciousness, food vloggers have significant influence on intention to purchase organic foods and emotions mediates significantly between them. The findings of the current study can benefit the organic foods restaurant industry and provide business a guidance to use multiple strategies for maximization of profit.

Keywords: Health consciousness, Environment consciousness, Food vloggers, Intention to purchase organic foods.

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POLLINIC DIVERSITY AMONG HONEYBEE FLORAL SPECIES WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON ITS MICROMORPHOLOGY: A COLLABORATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC APPROACH FOR SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND PAKISTAN

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The bee floral species in Uzbekistan and Pakistan have distinct pollen types that can be assessed to determine the floral source of honey products, with micromorphological pollinic features such as shape and dimensions of ornamentation associated with their pollination mode. This study aims to characterize the morpho-palynology of pollinic floral species around apiaries, focusing on the socio-economic benefits of collaborative research for societal development. Floral buds with mature anthers were obtained from specimens, acetolyzed, measured, and described via microscopic tools. The selected species of bee flora were analyzed for nine quantitative pollen attributes. The basic shapes of the pollen grains included prolate-spheroidal, oblate-spheroidal, sub-prolate, oblate, and sub-oblate. In terms of size, the pollen grains were classified as very small, small to medium, and medium to large. Two different types of apertures were examined: tricolpate and hexacolpate pollen. The polar axis ranged from 13 to 37.7 μm , and the equatorial distance ranged from 10.3 to 51.2 μm . Various types of exine sculpturing were examined, including scabrate, micro-echinate, echinate, perforate, reticulate, rugulate, foveolate, verrucate, gemmate, micro-verrucate, striate, striate reticulate, coarsely reticulate, areolate, and micro-reticulate. The exine thickness ranged from 1.5 μm in *Cenchrus ciliaris* to 7.4 μm in *Bidens bipinnata*. The quantitative data analyzed through statistical tools confirmed the pollen morphological features. The results highlight the importance of pollen morphology in the identification and characterization of melliferous taxa. This research also expands the morphological knowledge of bee floral species, contributing to the taxonomy of honeybee flora and emphasizing the socio-economic advantages of collaborative efforts in the region.

OSMANLI'DAN CUMHURİYET'E AİLE İŞLETMELERİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK: İHSAN KURUKAHVECİOĞULLARI

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Geçmişten günümüze aile işletmeleri incelendiğinde günümüze kadar gelmiş ve faaliyetlerini başarılı bir şekilde devam ettiren işletmelerin sürdürülebilirlik açısından birtakım kritik eşikleri aştıkları ortadadır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında aynı sektörde olsalar bile farklı yollar çizen işletmeler bulunmaktadır. Aynı kurucu aile büyüğü tarafından kurulan ancak devamında farklı büyüme ve gelişme adımları izleyerek günümüze kadar gelmiş işletme örneklerinden ikisi Kurukahveci Mehmet Efendi ve İhsan Kurukahvecioğulları'dır. Bu çalışmada, Hasan Hacı Efendi tarafından İstanbul'da başlayan, oğulları Mehmet Efendi ile Kurukahveci Mehmet Efendi ve Osman Efendi ile İhsan Kurukahvecioğulları markalarıyla günümüze kadar uzanan kahve serüveninin temel yapıtaşlarından biri olan İhsan Kurukahvecioğulları işletmesinin öyküsü ele alınmıştır. Araştırmanın amacı günümüzde kendine özgü bir sürdürülebilirlik stratejisi seçerek geleneksel ve yerel kalmayı tercih eden İhsan Kurukahvecioğulları ve Halefleri işletmesinin kuşaklararası öyküsünü detaylandırmak ve duyurmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, İhsan Kurukahvecioğulları'nın 6. kuşak temsilcisi ile yarı yapılandırılmış bir görüşme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan görüşme sonucunda İhsan Kurukahvecioğulları'nın halen tarihi makinalarla ve geleneksel yöntemlerle üretim sürecini gerçekleştirdiği, üretim ve satış yeri olan Tahmis sokaktaki tarihi Kurukahveci Han'dan ayrılmadan pazarlama ve satış faaliyetlerinde ise teknolojiye ve çağın ruhuna uyum sağlayarak Türk kahvesinin yanında dünya kahvelerinden seçkiler sunduğu, online satış ve sosyal medya faaliyetlerine önem verdiği ve kahve kültürü üzerine çeşitli atölyeler düzenlediği gözlemlenmiştir. Bu faaliyetlerde işletmenin 6. Kuşak temsilcisinin etkilerinin olduğu açıktır.

Aile işletmelerinin sürdürülebilirliği ve kurumsallaşması bağlamında yerli yazında birçok çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmalardan kahve sektörünü ele alan ve işletme incelemesi yapanlara bakıldığında çalışmaların Kurukahveci Mehmet Efendi işletmesi ile sınırlı olduğu görülmektedir. Oysa ki Osmanlı'dan günümüze varlığını sürdüren işletmeler Kurukahveci Mehmet Efendi ile sınırlı değildir. Aralarında İhsan Kurukahvecioğlu ve Halefleri'nin de bulunduğu az sayıda işletme kahve sektöründe kuşaktan kuşağa devredilerek varlığını sürdürmektedir.

A STUDY ON POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE UTILISATION OF E-LEARNING SYSTEM BASED ON THE TECHNOLOGICAL ACCEPTANCE MODEL (TAM)

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In Malaysia, e-learning has been progressively integrated into the educational system at various levels, from primary to higher education. E-learning systems have become a crucial part of education, particularly in the post-pandemic era where the adoption of e-learning accelerated during the unanticipated strike of COVID-19, subsequently transforming the way education is delivered. Despite the return of the normal classroom setting, the adoption of e-learning systems and online educational tools continues to have a significant impact on teaching and learning in the post-pandemic era. This study aims to investigate polytechnic students' attitudes and perceptions towards the utilization of the e-learning system, CIDOS (Curriculum Information Document Online System), using the framework of the Technological Acceptance Model (TAM). TAM is instrumental in understanding the acceptance and use of technology by emphasizing the perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness as primary determinants of user acceptance. By applying TAM, this study seeks to gain insights into how these factors, along with self-efficacy and system accessibility, influence students' attitudes and intentions to use CIDOS. A total of 120 polytechnic students who actively use CIDOS in their learning process were selected for this study. The data were collected through a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire administered via Google Forms. The findings revealed that the majority of students perceive CIDOS as a user-friendly and useful tool that enhances their learning experience. Self-efficacy and system accessibility play a crucial role in shaping students' attitudes towards CIDOS. Additionally, students exhibited positive attitudes towards CIDOS, indicating a high level of satisfaction with the system. This positive attitude is crucial in fostering positive behavioural intentions to continue using CIDOS in their academic pursuits. In conclusion, the study highlights that e-learning systems like CIDOS are well-received by polytechnic students, primarily due to their ease of use, perceived usefulness, self-efficacy, and system accessibility. The implications of these results are significant for policymakers and educational administrators aiming to enhance the quality and effectiveness of e-learning environments in higher education.

Keywords: E-learning system, CIDOS, Technological Acceptance Model (TAM), students' perception, students' attitude, students' satisfaction.

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YEREL KALKINMA KAPSAMINDA VERİ ZARFLAMA ANALİZİ İLE
BİNGÖL İLİ ARICILIK SEKTÖRÜNÜN ETKİNLİĞİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİ

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Türkiye’de var olan bölgeler arası gelişme farklılıkları sorununun ortadan kaldırılması amacıyla çeşitli politika uygulamalarına başlanmıştır. Yükseköğretim Kurumu, Bölgesel Kalkınma Odaklı Misyon Farklılaşması ve Uzmanlaşma programı kapsamında, Bingöl Üniversitesi, Tarım ve Havza Bazlı Kalkınma alanında ilk beş pilot kurumdan biri olmuştur. Bingöl ilinin ekonomik ve sosyal yapısı, mevcut doğal kaynakların durumu, üniversitenin fiziki ve akademik durumu dikkate alınarak “Arı ve Arı Ürünleri” ile “Ekonomik Değeri Yüksek Bitkilerin Tespiti ve Değerlendirilmesi” uzmanlık alanları olarak belirlenmiştir. Arıcılık sektörünün, Bingöl ekonomisine yaptığı katkının artırılması için sektörel etkinlik ve verimlilik konuları üzerinde durmak oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Tarım ve hayvancılık sektörü içerisinde önemli bir sektör olan arıcılık sektörünün etkinlik ve verimliliği de aynı şekilde önem arz etmektedir. Bu kapsamda Bingöl ilinde arıcılık endüstrisinin potansiyelinin ve ekonomik etkilerinin tespit edilmesi, YEK’e yönelik yatırımların yapılması ve mevcut yatırımların niteliklerinin artırılmasında devlet tarafından gerçekleştirilecek büyüme plan ve programları ile belirlenecek politika önlemleri Bingöl ili açısından önemli hale gelmektedir. Ayrıca çalışmanın, politika yapımcıların Bingöl ilindeki arıcılık sektörüne yönelik destek modelleri geliştirmelerine yardımcı olması muhtemeldir. Bu doğrultuda araştırmanın amacı, VZA yöntemi kullanılarak, Türkiye’de arıcılık sektöründe önemli bir yeri olan Bingöl ilinde faaliyet gösteren ve arıcılık endüstrisinde hizmet veren arı ürünlerini satan gıda işletmelerinin ekonomik etkinliklerini ölçmektir. Çalışmanın temel amacı, Bingöl ili ihtisaslaşma ve kalkınma programı kapsamında lokomotif sektör olarak belirlenen arıcılık sektörünün dengesiz gelişme sorunundan ne kadar yararlanacağı yanı sıra arıcılık sektörünün etkinliğinin belirlenmesidir. Bu hedefler doğrultusunda, yapılacak olan bu çalışma ile Bingöl ilinde faaliyet gösteren arıcı işletmelerin mevcut kaynaklarını etkin kullanmaları, işletmelerin girdilerin azaltılarak maksimum üretim kapasitelerine ulaşmaları beklenmektedir. Diğer taraftan, polen, arı zehri, arı sütü ve propolis gibi katma değeri yüksek arı ürünlerinin üretilmesi noktasında bilinç oluşturma ve kaynak kullanımında sağlanan etkinlikle arıcı işletmelerin gelirinin ve karlılığının artırılmasında işletmelere fayda sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

УЧЕННЫЕ ЖЕНЩИНЫ – ЗОЛОТОЙ ФОНД УЗБЕКИСТАНА

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Аннотация: в статье ставится задача раскрыть роль ученых женщин, творивших в советский период Узбекистана, служивших для процветания страны и прогресса науки. Также показана сложность в освещении советского периода учеными социально-гуманитарных наук, даны их точки зрения. Изучение биографий ученых женщин показывает их ведущую роль в науке, в общественной жизни, международной арене, верно служивших Родине. Данные сведения статьи могут служить воспитанию молодых девушек и привлечению их к научной деятельности.

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O'QUV JARAYONLARIDA VIRTUAL REALLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARINI
QO'LLASH ISTIQBOLLARI VA XAVFLAR

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Ushbu maqolada virtual reallik texnologiyalarining turli sohalarda qo'llanilishi haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, DVR va IVRning solishtirma tahlili, qulayliklari va insonlar salomatligiga ta'siri, afzallik va kamchiliklari haqida fikr yuritilgan. Bundan tashqari, turli kasalliklari mavjud insonlarning VRdan foydalanish yo'riqnomalari haqida ham tavsiyalar berilgan. Bu sohada olib borilgan tadqiqotlar tahlil qilingan.

AGRESSIV SUYUQLIK MUHITIDA ORGANOMINERAL KOMPOZIT
MATERIALNING KIMYOVIIY QARSHILIGI

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Qurilish inshootlariga kimyoviy ta'sir ko'rsatishi va ularning yo'q qilinishiga olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan hidrofobik-gemo-barqaror organomineral kompozit mahsulotlar va tarkibiy qismlardan uzoq muddatli foydalanish sharoitida zararli muhit bilan aloqa qilish darajasini, ularning ta'sir qilish darajasini, miqdoriy jihatdan organomineral kompozit materiallarni yo'q qilish juda muhimdir. Organomineral kompozit materiallarni sinash bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlarimizda agressiv zararli muhitda namunalarning kimyoviy barqarorligini o'rganish uchun tajriba sinovlarida qo'llaniladigan tegishli standart usullardan foydalanilgan

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TEACHING
RELIGIOUS STUDIES IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF
UZBEKISTAN AND THE NEED TO OVERCOME THEM

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This scientific article was presented to the international scientific and practical conference held on the topic "Cooperation as a basis for modernization and development of society" by the Department of "Theory of Civil Society" of the Faculty of History of Andijan State University named after Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur together with the organization, "Academic Research Group" of Turkey, which will be held on September 18-20, 2024.

This scientific article pertains to the 11th section of the conference, entitled "Man, Society and Religious Studies" and is devoted to the topic "Theoretical and methodological problems of teaching religious studies in the system of higher education of Uzbekistan and the need to overcome them."

In the scientific article, an attempt was made to scientifically and methodologically substantiate the theoretical and methodological problems of teaching religious studies in the system of higher education of Uzbekistan and the need to eliminate them. In particular, scientific, theoretical and methodological problems in the process of teaching religious studies to students were identified.

The article carried out a scientific analysis in the process of the modern era of globalization, on the one hand, extremist, terrorist, international crime is manifested under the guise of religion, and on the other hand, some Western political circles are "staunch supporters of democracy" in our country, in order to accelerate the construction of a democratic society. In the context of the implementation of principles that contradict our national and religious values (such as same-sex marriage, celibacy), the role of social and humanitarian sciences is aimed at protecting our national interests, in particular the sciences of religion, their relevance is substantiated, scientific conclusions, proposals and recommendations related to this social problem are given.

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THE ROLE OF CREDIT SCORE IN THE CREDITING PROCESS (FOREIGN
EXPERIENCE: THE UNITED STATES)

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Credit scores are pivotal in the crediting process within the United States, affecting various financial decisions and opportunities for individuals and businesses alike. This work examines the significance of credit scores, their impact on lending decisions, and their broader implications for personal and business finances. It also explores strategies for managing and improving credit scores to enhance financial outcomes.

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БАНК РИСКЛАРИНИ БАҲОЛАШДА VaR (Value at risk) – РИСКГА
ТОРТИЛГАН ҚИЙМАТ УСУЛИ

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Мақолада хорижий банклар амалиётида рискларни баҳолаш ва бошқаришда кенг қўлланиладиган VaR (Value at risk) – риск остидаги қиймат усулининг моҳияти, аҳамияти ва мамлакатимиз банклари фаолиятида уни қўллаш имкониятлари тўғрисида таклифлар шаклантирилган.

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FV DA OGOHLANTIRISH TIZIMLARINI ALGORITMLARINI ISHLAB
CHIQUISHNING USUL VA VOSITALARI

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Hozirgi vaqtda Texnogen FV larda avariyaarning ko'p bo'lishini hisobga olgan holda fuqarolarni hayotini saqlash maqsadida texnogen avariyalarda ogohlantirish tizimlariga extiyoj ortib bormoqda. Ogohlantirish tizimlarining har birini o'ziga hos karakteristikalar mavjud bo'lib, ular turli xil favqulodda vaziyatlardan ogohlantirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Ushbu maqolada Favqulodda vaziyatlarda texnogen holatlarda yuzaga kelishi extimolligi yuqori bo'lgan yoki yuzaga kelgan avariya holatlarida ogohlantirish tizimlarining algoritmlarini bir nechta usullari va tizimning funksional sxemasi ishlab chiqildi. Shuningdek, Obyektlarni tahlilovchi algoritmi (obyektni tanish, masofani o'lchash, xavfni intellectual tarzda aniqlash, bazaga avtonom tarzda xabar jo'natish) – taklif etilayotgan usulning o'ziga xos xususiyati hisoblanib barcha ogohlantirish jarayonlarini samarali boshqarishni ta'minlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Algoritm, Model, GSM, GPS Texnologiyalari va Server.

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FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATI

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Har qanday tilning ifoda vositalari orasida frazeologik birliklar alohida o'rin tutadi. Frazzeologiya milliy tafakkur va dunyoni idrok etishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini anglash imkonini beradi, chunki u milliy madaniyat, an'analar, e'tiqod va kuzatishlarni aks ettiradi. Har qanday tilning frazeologik tarkibi eng madaniy milliy tarkib hisoblanadi, chunki undagi ifoda vositalari tizimi dunyoqarashni jamlash uchun o'ziga xos vazifa bajaradi va u yoki bu tarzda moddiy, ijtimoiy yoki boshqa til bilan bog'liq tuhunchalarni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Ma'lum bir til jamoasining ma'naviyati, madaniyati va milliy tajribalari hamda an'analarini ham ko'rsatishi mumkin.

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KORXONALARDA RAQAMLI TRANSFORMATSIYA
STRATEGIYASINING AHAMIYATI

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Hozirgi kunga kelib bizga ma'lumki Respublikamiz barcha sohalarida avtomatlashtirish va modernizatsiya qilish bo'yicha turli chora tadbirlar olib borilmoqda. Shu kabi raqamli iqtisod sohasida ham bir qancha ishlar qilinmoqda. Ya'ni, aholi va tadbirkorlik subyektlariga raqamli xizmatlardan foydalanish uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish, ishbilarmonlik muhitini yaxshilash, byurokratik tartibotlarni qisqartirish, shuningdek, davlat boshqaruvi, iqtisodiyotning real sektori tarmoqlarini hamda hududlarni raqamli transformatsiya qilish maqsadida ilg'or vazifalar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Ushbu maqolada Korxonalarda raqamli transformatsiya strategiyalarini nima maqsadda tuzilishi va uning asosiy elementlari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, muvaffaqiyatli raqamli transformatsiya tashkilotning texnologik resurslariga, biznes jarayonlariga, erishmoqchi bo'lgan natijalarga va mijozlarning ehtiyojlari va umidlarini qondirish uchun bozorga yetkazib beradigan mahsulot va xizmatlarga e'tibor berishni talab qilinishi ko'rsatib o'tildi. Yaxshi o'ylangan va puxta ishlab chiqilgan raqamli transformatsiya strategiyasi tashkilotga raqobatbardosh bo'lib qolish uchun qanday mahsulotlar, xizmatlar va ishlarni yaratish yoki qayta tasavvur qilish kerakligini to'g'ri aniqlashini ta'minlashi yoritib berildi.

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JOURNALISM

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Journalism is a unique social and educational phenomenon of human society. It has its own history of development, place and meaning in every society. Journalism has always been a powerful source of revealing the unique wealth and potential of languages and a powerful tool for influencing public consciousness. Today, during the period of transformation of society and means of information exchange, problems of its linguistic development also arise. This article examines some issues of its social and educational development.

Journalism, society, education, language, linguistics, mass media, information, public consciousness, public activism

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FIRST DETECTION OF PROVIDENCIA RETTGERI, COLPODELLIDAE
SPP, EHRLICHIA SPP, AND RICKETTSIA HOOGSTRAALII IN TICKS
INFESTING GOATS OF PAKISTAN: UNVEILING EMERGING ZONOTIC
THREATS

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Ticks are among the most significant hematophagous ectoparasites and vectors of infectious diseases, second only to mosquitoes, with the capacity to transmit a wide range of pathogens to humans, animals, and birds. This study aims to molecularly screen ticks and their associated pathogens infesting goats (*Capra hircus*) in Pakistan. We examined 202 goats across seven districts in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province between January 2022 to June 2023. Using the phenol-chloroform technique, we extracted DNA and subsequently amplified it to detect pathogen presence with 16S, *gltA*, and *ompA* primers. Tick DNA was also amplified for species confirmation using the 12S rDNA partial sequence. Our findings revealed a mean tick abundance of 6.44% per goat. A total of 1,305 ticks were identified, both morphologically and molecularly, as *Hyalomma anatolicum*, *Hy. excavatum*, *Haemaphysalis sulcata*, and *Hae. punctata*. The ticks comprised 361 females, 323 males, 286 larvae, and 198 nymphs. District Buner exhibited the highest tick prevalence, followed by Kohistan, Chitral, Hazara, Bannu, Karak, and Lakki Marwat. Notably, we identified several pathogenic microorganisms, including the human opportunistic *Providencia rettgeri* and *Colpodella spp.*, with significant implications for human health. Additionally, the tick-borne pathogens *Ehrlichia spp.* and *Rickettsia hoogstraalii* were also detected. This study presents the first report of human pathogenic microbes in ticks infesting goats in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan, underscoring potential public health risks and the importance of zoonotic disease transmission. This study contributes to the expanding knowledge of tick-borne pathogen epidemiology, emphasizing its critical relevance to both wildlife and human health. Our findings contribute to the expanding knowledge of tick-borne pathogens and their impact on both wildlife and human health.

Keywords: Tick-borne pathogens, Epidemiology, *Providencia rettgeri*, *Colpodella spp.*, *Ehrlichia spp*, *Rickettsia hoogstraalii*.

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TOXOPLASMA GONDII INFECTION AFFECTS THE COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT AND DISTURBS THE MARKERS OF OXIDATIVE STRESS FROM THE VITAL ORGANS OF WILD RODENTS

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Rodents are the synanthropic mammals existing in close proximity to humans and their belongings and have the potential to act as the reservoir for a variety of parasites having zoonotic potential. Present study was designed to report the molecular prevalence and phylogenetic evaluation of *Toxoplasma gondii* in the blood samples of four wild rodent species [*Rattus rattus* (N = 122), *Mus musculus* (N = 64), *Rattus norvegicus* (N = 57) and *Dryomys nitedula* (N = 1)] that were trapped during May 2022 till July 2023 from three districts in Punjab (Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan) and three districts (Upper Dir, Mardan and Bunar) in Pakistan. Results revealed that 44/244 (18%) rodents amplified ITS-1 gene of *Toxoplasma gondii* through PCR. Parasite prevalence varied between the rodent species. Highest rate of infection was found in *Rattus norvegicus* followed by *Rattus rattus* and *Mus musculus*. For both rat species, *Toxoplasma gondii* infection significantly varies between the sampling districts. DNA sequencing and BLAST analysis confirmed the presence of *Toxoplasma gondii* in rodent blood samples. Phylogenetic analysis showed that Pakistani isolates were genetically diverse and clustered with the isolates that were reported from worldwide countries. Complete blood count analysis revealed that parasite infected rodents had disturbed lymphocyte, mean platelet volume, mean corpuscular volume (and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration. Markers of oxidative stress analysis revealed that infected rodent had elevated malondialdehyde levels in liver and kidney while disturb catalase concentrations in kidney and heart as compared to uninfected animals.

In conclusion, we are reporting a relatively high prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* in Pakistani rodents. Infection leads to disturbed complete blood count and markers of oxidative stress in the vital organs. We recommend large scale studies in various geo-climatic regions of Pakistan to report the incidence and prevalence of this pathogen among the rodents in order to prevent their infections in local people as well as in livestock.

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MITIGATING WATER-RELATED STRESSES IN ZEA MAYS L. USING
FUNGAL ISOLATES: A COST-EFFECTIVE AND ECO-FRIENDLY
APPROACH

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In the complex interconnection of nature, rhizospheric fungi are revealed as steadfast protectors, demonstrating their protective impact on the resilience of *Zea mays* L. in the midst of harsh drought and waterlogged conditions. Through intricate symbiotic relationships, these fungi create a barrier, allowing *Zea mays* L. to not just survive but thrive in challenging environmental conditions. This study explores how rhizospheric fungi interact with *Zea mays* L. to reduce the impact of drought and waterlogged stress. It specifically looks at how rhizospheric fungi regulate phytohormones and metabolites, uncovering their potential to alleviate environmental stress. Under normal, drought, and waterlogged conditions, maize plants showed different growth responses. Without the inoculation of fungal strains, plants exposed to drought and waterlogged stress experienced a decrease in growth. However, the introduction of fungal strains not only restored growth promotion and development but also improved the symbiotic relationship, as evidenced by increased root colonization under drought and waterlogged conditions. The isolated strains exhibited proficiency in producing important Phytohormones (IAA, GA, SA, ABA) and metabolites (lipid, protein, flavonoids, and phenols), indicating their potential as effective plant stimulants. We concluded the important role of specific rhizospheric fungi in enhancing maize plant tolerance to both drought and waterlogged conditions. These fungi promote essential phytohormones, metabolites, and chlorophyll biosynthesis, contributing to the plants' resilience to stress. Recognizing the potential of these fungal strains for improving stress resilience offers opportunities for sustainable agricultural practices.

Keywords: Drought and Waterlogging stress, *Zea mays* L., Fungal isolates, Rhizosphere, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, Secondary metabolites, Phytohormones, and Sustainable agriculture

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EXPLOITATION IN GEORGE ORWELL'S ANIMAL FARM: A NORMAN
FAICLOUGH'S PERSPECTIVE

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This study aims to explore George Orwell's novella *Animal Farm* (1945) and examines the theme of exploitation in it. The researchers have applied Norman Fairclough's 3-Dimensional Model and investigated the language of the text qualitatively. They are of the view that *Animal Farm's* (1945) novella is an allegorical representation of the Russian soviet government (1917-1924), dictatorship and lower working-class exploitation. It is highlighted that some of the characters in *Animal Farm* (1945) are exploitative such as Mr. Jones (Lenin), Napoleon (Stalin), Squealer (supporter and follower of Stalin), humans and pigs of the *Animal Farm*, and Zia (Pakistani dictator). Likewise, some characters are exploited by others such as Boxer (lower working class of Russia), and all the animals on *Animal Farm*. Additionally, *Animal Farm* (1945) is a universal thematic novella and its themes apply to every society such as Russian and also Pakistani society as well. Furthermore, Orwell's production of *Animal Farm* (1945) is a discourse that gives voice to the marginalized lower working class across the globe and is an anti-discourse to totalitarianism and capitalism.

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"CONFRONTING CHALLENGES": A DATA TRIANGULATION
PERSPECTIVE OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN SOUTH ASIA

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Glass Ceiling is presumed to be a barrier to human development and gender equity among South Asian countries. However, limited studies have attempted to investigate this proposition. This study aims to explore a) factors that contribute towards women's empowerment, b) barriers, and c) coping strategies for (dis) empowerment. Twenty-three semi-structured interviews and four focused group discussions (FGD) were undertaken. All participants were female from three South Asian countries i.e. Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh. For individual interviews, 13 participants were middle-aged adults, 6 were old-aged adults and 4 were young adults. FGD participants consisted of mixed age groups- young, middle-aged, and old. The study uses Nvivo software to perform thematic analysis. The study found that barriers to women's empowerment are remarkably similar across these three countries regardless of their social, religious, and economic differences. Women in these countries face barriers in individual mindset, family values, culture, distributive injustice, social culture/customs, etc. in their journey to empowerment. The study reveals that contributing factors for women's empowerment include girls' mental training and exposure, family and society awareness, family and society acceptance, life stages regarding decision-making, etc. Further, the study suggests some remedial steps/ strategies which include; equipping girls/women with equal opportunities to grow within norms, mentoring a girl at home to build self-esteem and confidence, supporting women to raise voices for their rights, bringing a change in individual mindset as well as social customs and inclusion of women in decision making. The study concludes that one should understand barriers, comprehend women's empowerment factors, and operationalize coping strategies to foster women's empowerment. Women should be given basic human rights, shouldn't be overprotected, and be dealt with justice. In due course, the role of governmental and non-governmental organizations is pivotal in creating awareness at both family and societal levels besides devising policies and their enforcement.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Women Empowerment Dimensions, Women Empowerment Barriers, Women Empowerment Factors, Gender Equity.

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A STUDY ON THE ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AMONGST THE STUDENTS
OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE DIPLOMA PROGRAM AT POLITEKNIK
BAGAN DATUK FOR SESSION 2 OF 2022/2023 DURING INDUSTRIAL
TRAINING

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This study aimed to evaluate the English proficiency of Diploma Naval Architecture students during their industrial training. A feedback was gathered from 50 respondents during their industrial training at maritime related companies through an online survey using Google Form. A research instruments comprising two sections on English usage and proficiency during their industrial training. The items attributes were analyzed using SPSS software statistical descriptive method. The results indicated that the Student English Proficiency Level is moderate with average mean score of 3.75, and the influence of English Proficiency during Industrial Training average mean score is at high level with the value of 4.15.

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THE IMPACT OF DESTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR ON JOB
PERFORMANCE: A CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES THEORY
PERSPECTIVE

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Drawing on the conservation of resources theory, this study empirically investigates the relationship between destructive leadership behavior and employee's job performance in the presence of psychological disidentification as a mediator and psychological capital as a moderator. Using the structural equation modeling technique on a three-wave time-lag primary data (N=307) collected from employees of service sector organizations of Pakistan, our results reveal that destructive leadership behavior reduces employee's job performance through the underlying mechanism of psychological disidentification. Using psychological capital as a moderator, our conditional analysis shows that the relationship between destructive leadership behavior and psychological disidentification becomes weaker in the presence of high psychological capital. Overall, our study extends the literature on the relationship between destructive leadership behavior and psychological disidentification and provides insightful theoretical contributions. This study advances the conservation of resources theory by providing support; and practical implications for inhibiting destructive leadership behavior.

Keywords: Destructive leadership behavior; Psychological disidentification; Psychological capital; Job performance; Conservation of resources theory

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INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT BY ENTREPRENEURIAL LEADERS; A MODERATED MEDIATION PROCESS OF EMOTION REGULATION AND CONFLICT HANDLING STYLES

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Today, getting the job done is thought to be the goal of every leader, as does conflict management. Entrepreneurial leaders inspire and direct team members to accomplish organisational goals through opportunity exploration and exploitation, resulting in conflict arousal, considered a natural and inevitable outcome. Emotional intelligence can help leaders handle conflict; its regulation lets them express rationally to influence their emotions. Social learning theory is used as a theoretical framework to investigate entrepreneurial leader's impact on interpersonal conflict. Employing a quantitative research approach, data from 243 valid responses through a structured adapted questionnaire were used to test latent hypotheses through structural equation modelling techniques. Among five conflict-handling styles, results have supported the mediating role of integrating style further moderated by entrepreneurial leaders' emotion regulation practices. The study offers both practical and theoretical implications; leaders should be trained to regulate emotions and congruence in selecting an appropriate conflict-handling style, as conflict awareness before its arousal is a requisite skill of any leader.

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GREEN COSMETICS BUYING THROUGH GREEN SOCIAL MEDIA
MARKETING: A CASE OF YOUNG FEMALES OF PAKISTAN

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The twenty-first century is witnessing a global trend in green consumption, encouraging cosmetic companies to produce a broader range of green products to meet the demands of these new customers. Social media-driven consumer attitudes are resulting in more environment-friendly behaviour. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) was used to explain how social media affects customers' buying intention and motivation (altruism and egoism) of green cosmetic products in young females of Pakistan. An online survey was conducted to test the latent hypotheses of a suggested conceptual model. The partial least squares (PLS) modelling technique was used to test the validity and reliability of the reflective constructs. Data were collected on an adapted questionnaire, and the results of 357 valid responses highlight the significance of social media on consumer attitudes, subjective norms, and egoistic and altruistic motivations, as well as the influence of these variables as antecedents of purchase intention for green cosmetics. Results have significant theoretical implications, as the formation of customer motivation and intent to purchase green cosmetics are significantly influenced by external variables, such as social media as a source of information. The research findings are essential for marketers to use improved social media communication methods to boost consumer motivation to buy green cosmetics.

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ANALYSIS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON POTATO YIELD IN
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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The impacts of climate change are felt in almost all parts of the globe. Agriculture is very sensitive sector to climate change due to the direct dependence on climatic factors. Environment and climatic variations are intimately related to sustainable development. The Environment protection agency (EPA) divided Khyber Pakhtunkhwa into four zones. Chiral belongs to Zone A, Mansehra belongs to zone B, Nowshera belongs to zone C and North Waziristan belongs to zone D. Panel data for 35 years (1985-2019) across these four districts are used. Yield was the dependent variable while the independent variables were area, maximum temperature, maximum temperature square and rainfall. Hausman test recommended Pooled mean group as best fit. The long run results showed that the maximum-temperature shows positive and significant coefficient while the maximum temperature square have negative and significant coefficient. This resulted that the potato yield found an increase first, when the temperature rises but after exceeding the critical temperature (23 °C)the yield was found declined. The rainfall was found insignificant, this was due to fluctuations in the rainfall patterns. The highest maximum temperature in Chitral is almost touching the critical value which means the yield is now at maximum level. Further increase in temperature will reduce the yield. However, temperature in district Mansehra and Nowshera has already crossed the critical value of 23 °C which means that yield of these both districts are declining. Whereas in the district North Waziristan increase in temperature will enhance the yield of potato as this district has not cross the critical value. Policymakers and other concerned departments need to encourage potato growers of District Chitral and North Waziristan to allocate more land for potato as highest maximum temperatures it these districts are 23.73 and 22.48 which is less or equal to critical temperature (23 °C) so the yield of potato will enhance. Government also needs to concentrate and enhance tree plantation in districts, specially Nowshera and Mansehra to adjust the temperature rise.

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ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT IN A PATIENT WITH MYASTHENIA GRAVIS WHO UNDERGOES ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE REPAIR- A CASE REPORT

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Myasthenia Gravis (MG) is a chronic autoimmune disease. It is characterized by the production of autoantibodies against muscle-specific acetylcholine and tyrosine kinases. It usually presents with fatigue and skeletal muscle weakness that improve with rest. The response to anesthetic agents and respiratory complications of these patients are unpredictable. They are still challenging cases for anesthesiologists to manage. The aim of presenting this case is to keep the subject up-to-date for anesthesiologists and to contribute to the literature.

Case:

A 70-year-old female patient (height: 161 cm, weight: 73) was scheduled for surgery by the orthopedic clinic due to right Achilles tendon rupture. She was diagnosed with MG approximately 3 years ago due to complaints of ptosis and easy fatigue. The patient uses Pridostigmine and Olmesartan. In addition to standard monitoring, temperature monitoring was also performed. The patient underwent combined spinal-epidural anesthesia. Postoperative analgesia was provided with local anesthetics administered through the epidural catheter. She was transferred to our intensive care unit for one day for close monitoring. She was transferred to the ward 24 hours later. The epidural catheter was removed at the 72nd hour. The patient was discharged on the 5th day.

Discussion/Conclusion:

It is known that patients with MG respond differently to muscle relaxants. Spinal and epidural anesthesia are safely applied to these patients. However, there are studies indicating that patients with MG may also be sensitive to local anesthetics. Respiratory functions should also be closely monitored in patients who have received regional anesthesia. The level of sensory block should be monitored carefully and care should be taken to avoid sedation.

It is thought that pain accelerates myasthenic crisis in MG patients. Therefore, a postoperative analgesia plan is mandatory. These patients should not only be planned for standard monitoring. Especially if general anesthesia is planned, muscle junction monitoring with Train of Four (TOF) and temperature monitoring should also be performed. Extubation has always been a difficult situation for these patients. Therefore, regional anesthesia is preferred whenever possible.

In conclusion, despite the rapid advancement in technology, anesthesia management is still difficult for anesthesiologists in MG cases. Successful management requires careful and adequate preoperative evaluation, selection of appropriate anesthesia technique and meticulous perioperative monitoring.

AN EVALUATION OF THE USAGE AREAS OF ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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Artificial intelligence, with the advancement of technology, has begun to integrate into our daily lives and remains a crucial technological tool that is still being developed. As a technological concept based on the foundations of machine learning and deep learning, artificial intelligence has a history as old as modern computers and encompasses many abilities, including exhibiting human-like behaviors, logical reasoning, movement, speech, and sound recognition. Indeed, it also incorporates software and hardware systems. The concept of artificial intelligence, introduced by British mathematician and cryptologist Alan Mathison Turing in 1948 with the question "Can machines think?", has evolved alongside computer technologies, particularly with the production of electromechanical devices during World War II for cryptanalysis work. Today, this technology is beneficial in various and versatile fields such as virtual assistance, navigation, travel planning, translation, spell checking, aiding doctors in diagnosis and treatment processes, writing stories and poems, composing music, painting, language learning, preparing presentations, video production, providing autonomous driving support, and big data analysis. The broad range of applications for artificial intelligence demonstrates that it is a universal technology. The possibility of machines "thinking like humans" leads people to both worry and encounter new opportunities. In this context, artificial intelligence technologies have also begun to be frequently used in administrative fields, particularly in local governments, for recruitment, consulting, and public transportation network optimization. In this study, the concept of artificial intelligence, its applications, and characteristics have been explained; suggestions have been made on the role and impacts of artificial intelligence technology in municipal and municipal service processes within local governments; and detailed evaluations have been conducted on the differences that artificial intelligence use in local governments might create.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Public Administration, Local Government

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**KRİZ YÖNETİMİNDE STRATEJİK İŞBİRLİĞİ VE YÖNEYLEM
ARAŞTIRMASI: DAYANIKLILIK VE ADAPTASYON**

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Kriz dönemlerinde işletmelerin karşılaştığı belirsizlikler ve sınırlı kaynaklar, stratejik işbirliklerinin önemini artırmaktadır. Bu çalışma, kriz yönetiminde stratejik işbirliklerinin etkinliğini artırmak amacıyla yöneylem araştırması yöntemlerinin nasıl kullanılabileceğini incelemektedir. Senaryo analizi, kaynak optimizasyonu ve simülasyon modelleri gibi yöneylem araştırması teknikleri, işletmelerin kriz dönemlerinde dayanıklılığını ve adaptasyon yeteneğini artırmak için stratejik işbirliklerini nasıl yönlendirebileceğine dair bir çerçeve sunar. Araştırma, kriz yönetimi süreçlerinde stratejik işbirliklerinin optimize edilmesi ve bu sayede sürdürülebilir rekabet avantajı elde edilmesi üzerine odaklanmaktadır.

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EMPLOYERS PERCEPTION IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY
TOWARDS THE MARKETABILITY SKILLS OF HEARING IMPAIRED
INTERNS PROGRAMS IN POLYTECHNIC TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN-
A CASE STUDY

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People with disabilities (Orang Kurang Upaya) or known also as OKU need particular attention from the aspect of human resource development to help them in managing the survival of life from the aspect of economic development. Their slightly limited abilities in terms of work application need to be helped and given opportunities by employers in every industry that coincides. Therefore, industry acceptance is very essential to help this group which is highly recommended by the government including in developing their career marketability. The study was conducted in every industry that accepted hearing impaired intern students from Polytechnic Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Perlis who taking the Hotel and Catering Certificate program. A total of 55 industry representatives have been respondents in the study involving a total of 65 hearing impaired students. Descriptive analysis was conducted on the respondent's data collection using the statistical software system SPSS version 26. The results of the study found that there is almost the same similarity between the marketability skills of ordinary workers and hearing impaired workers. The study also suggests that there is a need to focus in more detail on these hearing impaired students in the aspect of interpersonal skills.

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EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF HYBRID LEADERSHIP ON CHANGE
MANAGEMENT IN VIRTUAL TEAMS: THE ROLE OF
ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

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Effective leadership in virtual teams has become increasingly important in today's rapidly evolving organizational landscape. As work environments and organizational cultures continue to change, leaders must employ strategic approaches to manage teams that are geographically dispersed and connected through Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). Virtual teams, now critical for achieving organizational objectives, require leadership that not only unifies employees but also fosters a culture that can adapt to change. This study examines the relationship between hybrid leadership and change management in virtual teams, with a focus on the mediating role of organizational culture. A survey was conducted among employees in IT organizations, utilizing purposive and convenience sampling techniques. Data were collected from 217 respondents working in virtual teams within the IT sector in Pakistan. The findings reveal that hybrid leadership positively influences change management, with organizational culture partially mediating this relationship. This study contributes to the growing body of literature on virtual teams, hybrid leadership, and change management, offering valuable insights into how leadership practices shape organizational outcomes in virtual settings.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENTAL POLICY
IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIOECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT: A MIXED-METHOD APPROACH

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This study presents a comprehensive examination of the impact of governmental policy implementation on socioeconomic development across three major Asian economies: China, Japan, and India. By employing a mixed-method research design, the study integrates qualitative, quantitative, and case study approaches to provide an in-depth comparative analysis of key policy dimensions and their effects on various socioeconomic outcomes. The research model identifies six independent variables—Policy Implementation Efficiency, Economic Governance, Social Policy Development, Political Stability and Governance, International Trade and Investment Policies, and Environmental Policy—each dissected into specific dimensions that capture the nuanced aspects of policy frameworks within these countries. These dimensions include factors such as bureaucratic efficiency, fiscal management, education policy, government effectiveness, trade agreements, and climate change mitigation. The dependent variable, Socioeconomic Development, is measured through economic growth, human development, and income inequality reduction. The qualitative component involves in-depth interviews with policymakers, government officials, and subject matter experts to explore the contextual and institutional factors influencing policy formulation and implementation. The quantitative analysis employs statistical techniques to analyze large datasets on socioeconomic indicators, offering a robust assessment of the relationships between policy variables and development outcomes. Additionally, case studies of specific policies in each country provide a detailed understanding of how these variables operate in practice, illustrating the real-world implications of different policy strategies. Through this multi-faceted approach, the study uncovers the intricate ways in which policy variables interact to influence overall development. The findings offer valuable insights into the effectiveness of various policy strategies and highlight the unique challenges and opportunities faced by China, Japan, and India in their pursuit of sustainable development. This research contributes to the literature on public policy and development, providing a robust framework for understanding the role of government in shaping economic and social outcomes in diverse political and economic contexts.

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**SUSTAINABLE USE OF DESERT FLORAL BIODIVERSITY TO COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION FOR HERBAL DRUG DEVELOPMENT**

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Medicinal plants are globally valuable sources of herbal products, and they are disappearing at a high speed. This study overview global trends, developments and prospects for the strategies and methodologies concerning the conservation and sustainable use of desert plant resources. The Thal Desert in Punjab is known for its rich and ancient culture system and traditions. The communities have long been part of the Thal Desert ecosystem and have evolved specific strategies to live in harmony with its hostile environment. This culture has provided several miracle plants of immense food and medicinal value to modern civilization. The rural livelihood reflects time-tested techno-scientific knowledge with a proven track record of sustainability, especially during natural hazards like drought and famines. We emphasized that both conservation strategies and resource management should be adequately taken into account for the sustainable use of medicinal plant resources. This study evaluated different production modes including cultivation, and to explore alternate floral diversity and their potential in drug development in herbal industry.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Desert, Ethnomedicine, Herbal drugs, Sustainability

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STUDENT VOLUNTEERISM IN MALAYSIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION: A
STUDY OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY DEPARTMENT, POLITEKNIK
TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN'S

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Volunteerism among politeknik students has gained significant attention in recent years as it serves as a valuable tool for instilling a sense of social responsibility and moral development (Sahri et al., 2013). Moreover, understanding the motivational factors that drive students to engage in volunteer activities can provide insights that aid in fostering greater involvement in community services and improving the overall impact of such programs within the educational setting (Omonijo et al., 2018). Therefore, this study examines the motivations and barriers to student volunteerism at the Tourism and Hospitality Department of Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Malaysia. The data were collected through a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire administered via Google Forms and blast to all student in this department. Through a quantitative analysis of 324 students the research identifies the primary motivations for volunteering as altruistic values, career development, and personal growth. The findings indicate that female students are more inclined to volunteer than males, with a significant portion having prior volunteer experience. Despite the motivations, financial constraints and academic workloads are identified as major barriers to participation. The study suggests that to enhance student volunteerism, institutions should consider implementing strategies such as mentorship programs, policy revisions, and improved academic integration. These measures aim to address the motivational factors and overcome the challenges faced by students, thereby fostering a more inclusive and active volunteer culture.

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TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURAL WASTE INTO CULTURAL VALUE:
THE POTENTIAL OF HARUMANIS MANGO SEED KEYCHAINS AS
SUSTAINABLE SOUVENIRS IN PERLIS, MALAYSIA

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The Harumanis mango, is an icon of Perlis, Malaysia, is renowned for its superior flavor and aroma. Harumanis is appreciated in Perlis not just for its taste, but also as a symbol of the state's agricultural legacy and economic significance. However, the seeds of this highly valued fruit are frequently discarded as waste, presenting an untapped opportunity for innovation aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This research investigates the potential of transforming Harumanis mango seeds into distinctive, authentic keychain souvenirs that embody the cultural essence of Perlis while addressing environmental sustainability. Aligned with SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production, this study addresses the issue of agricultural waste by proposing an innovative solution to repurpose Harumanis mango seeds. Through a detailed analysis, we evaluated the feasibility of converting these seeds into eco-friendly keychains, which not only reduce waste but also promote sustainable tourism. The research involved a market survey that highlighted strong consumer interest in locally crafted, environmentally conscious products, indicating a promising market for Harumanis seed keychains as a significant souvenir item. This approach supports SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth by fostering local entrepreneurship and creating green jobs within the community. Furthermore, by enhancing the tourism experience in Perlis, this initiative contributes to SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Keywords: Harumanis mango, Perlis, sustainable development, SDG 12, agricultural waste management, eco-friendly souvenirs, sustainable tourism, mango seed keychains.

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STRATEGIES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN RIPARIAN
ZONES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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Riparian zones, the critical interfaces between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, play a vital role in maintaining biodiversity and ecological equilibrium. These areas are rich habitats that support a wide variety of species and provide essential ecosystem services, such as water filtration, flood control, and habitat connectivity. Additionally, riparian zones act as buffers against environmental changes, mitigating the impacts of climate fluctuations and human activities. However, these zones are increasingly threatened by anthropogenic pressures, including urbanization, agriculture, climate change, and the proliferation of invasive species. Addressing these threats necessitates targeted conservation strategies tailored to the unique challenges of riparian ecosystems. This paper elaborates on various approaches for conserving biodiversity in riparian zones, emphasizing the importance of habitat restoration, sustainable land-use practices, and active community engagement. It also discusses the inherent challenges associated with these conservation strategies, such as limited resources, conflicting land-use interests, and the necessity for interdisciplinary collaboration. By analyzing successful case studies and innovative conservation methods, this paper aims to offer a comprehensive framework for preserving riparian biodiversity. The proposed framework balances ecological, social, and economic factors, providing actionable insights for policymakers, conservationists, and stakeholders invested in the sustainable management of riparian zones. Through this holistic approach, the paper underscores the critical need for integrated efforts to ensure the resilience and health of riparian ecosystems amidst ongoing environmental changes.

Keywords: Riparian zone, Biodiversity, Climate change, Conservation strategies, Anthropogenic activities

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ENHANCING COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN TIMAH TASOH GEOPARK: BRIDGING TOURISM
AND CONSERVATION

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A brand-new geopark is being considered for Perlis, Malaysia. An area of 820 square kilometers is thought to be the planned geopark site. There are 20 geosites, which divided into six theme which are Geo Trail Fossil Perlis, Bio-Geotrail State Park Perlis, Geo Trail Bukit Jernih, Geo Trail Heritage Village Kuala Perlis, Geo Trail Gua Kelam and Geo Trail Beauty Landscape. The Timah Tasoh Geopark is one of a Geo-Trail Beauty Landscape Perlis located at the northern end of Perlis the site has a combination of geological heritage and community-based tourism (CBT). Therefore, this paper explores the geopark's development, community involvement, and conservation efforts. The primary objective of this study is to assess community awareness of the Timah Tasoh geosite, develop and implement awareness programs, and evaluate their effectiveness. The study also identifies the challenges faced by the community in understanding the geopark's role beyond its branding, emphasizing its importance in sustainable economic development and conservation. Findings reveal that while the community participates in tourism activities, misconceptions persist about the geopark's broader conservation mission. Key community-based organizations and committed leadership are crucial in fostering sustainable engagement. The implementation of educational programs, such as "Explore the Value of Sustainable," demonstrates significant improvements in awareness among the local community, particularly regarding heritage preservation and environmental sustainability. However, further efforts are needed to bridge the gap between tourism-driven economic growth and long-term conservation strategies. This paper contributes to the growing literature on geopark by illustrating the critical role of education and community involvement in heritage conservation and sustainable development.

Keywords: Timah Tasoh Geopark, community-based tourism, heritage conservation, sustainable development, community awareness, geosite, Perlis, Malaysia

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THE LEVEL OF VISITOR'S PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE TOWARD THE
ECOTOURISM RESOURCES AT PERLIS STATE PARK

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Ecotourism resources is the key element that supply the greatest value for tourist attraction. However, the scarcity for these ecotourism resources is exposed to the risk of threat of destruction if they are not well managed or cannot be properly maintained. Thus, this paper aims to explore visitor's perception and attitude toward ecotourism resources at Perlis State Park (PSP), Perlis. A survey with closed-ended questionnaire format was administered to 230 visitors to evaluate level of perception and attitude toward sustainability of eco-tourism resources among visitors. The result showed that the visitors have a positive perceptions and attitudes toward ecotourism resources provided at Perlis State Park. Most of the visitors agreed that Perlis State Park have a plenty of attractive ecotourism resources that they enjoyed in the nature-based tourism destination. Thus, the park management should be further initiate the necessary effort and actions in order to withstand the ecotourism resources provided in Perlis State Park. The fascinating view and resources in Perlis State Park would have attracted more visitors to come as well as to have generating more income for the park maintenance and development in future.

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HOW TO IMPLEMENT SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING (SEL)
INTO ELT TEACHER TRAINING SYLLABUS

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The past 20 years have witnessed an explosion of interest in social and emotional learning (SEL). Research reviews have documented the value of SEL programs. Schools, families, and communities are partnering to promote the positive development and academic success of children and youth across the globe. Federal, state, and local policies have been established to foster the social, emotional, and academic growth of young people.

Although most evaluations have focused on school-based efforts, many programs extend beyond the school context, through parent training, in after-school programs, and in community-based organizations (Albright & Weissberg, 2010; Durlak, Weissberg, & Pachan, 2010). Although many SEL programs are universal in nature, in that they are intended for all youth, there have also been successful SEL efforts to target students who are experiencing different types of adjustment problems (Payton et al., 2008; in this volume, see Tolan, Nichols, & DuVal, Chapter 18; Wiley & Siperstein, Chapter 14). (Weissberg, et al, SEL Handbook, 2015 The Guilford Press, p.3).

This study covers the implementation of Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) (which is also named Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL) as an organization with the mission to help establish evidence-based SEL as an essential part of preschool through high school education) (Weissberg, et al, SEL Handbook, 2015 The Guilford Press, p.6) principles into ELT Teacher Training. SEL is based on five competences such as 1. Competence in the self-awareness 2. Competence in the self-management 3. Competence in the social awareness 4. Relationship skills 5. Finally, responsible decision making. (Weissberg, et al, SEL Handbook, 2015 The Guilford Press, pp.6,7).

This is going to be a preliminary syllabus study, and along with the further studies Emotional Intelligence (EQ) constructs might also be added to the study. As it was said by Plato almost two thousand years ago “all learning has an emotional base” so the preliminary syllabus design will be covering not only formative language teaching but also students’ families’ and teachers’ social and emotional situation throughout the education process as a whole.

Finally, precise outcomes and the conclusions drawn out from the study will be discussed and shared with the participants related to their experiences in formal educational settings.

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A STUDY ON COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND APPREHENSION
AMONG BANK STAFF IN VARIOUS SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

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Effective communication is vital in the banking sector, influencing both internal operations and customer interactions. This study investigates communication skills and apprehension among banking professionals across various contexts, including one-on-one dialogues, group discussions, meetings, and public speaking engagements. Utilizing a quantitative approach, data were collected from 110 participants using a structured questionnaire. Results indicate varying comfort levels among participants, with higher ease in familiar settings compared to unfamiliar or formal scenarios. Challenges such as fear of judgment and communication errors were prevalent, underscoring the impact of apprehension on job performance. The study also examines the role of communication skills training in mitigating apprehension and enhancing overall effectiveness. Findings suggest that targeted training programs significantly improve confidence and competence, contributing to better client service and internal collaboration. These insights inform recommendations for tailored training initiatives aimed at bolstering communication competence and reducing apprehension among banking professionals.

Keywords: Communication Skills, apprehension, Banking Professionals, Social Interactions

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COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE CONTROL OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS BY MICROPROCESSOR AND MICROCONTROLLER

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This study focuses on the comparison between microprocessors and microcontrollers in the context of controlling an automated sliding door. It explores the advantages and disadvantages of each technology in terms of performance, cost, energy consumption and implementation complexity. The main problem is to determine which component is most appropriate for this specific type of application. At the end of a survey carried out among a representative sample of 103 people including 3 illegible copies from January 5 to June 8, 2024, i.e. 6 months, out of a population of 140 people, all teachers and practitioners in the electronics sector and IT, it appears that more than 88% of respondents affirm that the control of a sliding door by microcontroller is more used compared to control by microprocessor.

We formulate the hypothesis that microcontrollers, integrating several functionalities on a single chip, are better suited to simple and dedicated applications, that is to say it generally consists of setting up a monolithic application meeting the needs of a task dedicated while microprocessors offer greater computing power and flexibility for more complex systems for example associated with presence detection with remote monitoring or examining servers.

The synthesized results of this survey included in the following lines stimulated me to embark on this analysis to provide information as well as a better informed orientation in the choice between the use of a microprocessor and microcontroller in the control of systems computer science while addressing their constitution and operation.

Keywords: Study, Comparative, Control, Computer system, Microprocessor and Microcontroller.

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A PROMISING THERAPEUTIC TARGET IN NEURODEGENERATIVE
DISEASES: SESTRIN-3

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Neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis are the more common, multi-factorial, and progressive diseases in today's world. The most common etiology of neurodegenerative disorders is aging, oxidative stress, and mitochondrial dysfunction. Modern medicines for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases improve the patient's quality of life, but no treatment slows down or prevents the development and progression of the disease. The greatest disadvantage of these drugs is that they cause serious side effects in their chronic use. New agents with low side effect profiles in the long term are needed for new therapeutic targets. Recent studies have shown that Sestrin-3, a stress-inducible metabolic protein, suppresses reactive oxygen species, regulates metabolism and inflammation, and provides cellular protection against various harmful stimuli including genotoxicity and oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, endoplasmic reticulum stress, and hypoxia. With ground breaking research into the regulation and signaling mechanisms of sestrin-3, although our knowledge of its potential role and its importance to host response has increased considerably, its function in neurodegenerative diseases remains unclear. The present study compiled in detail the information in the literature to draw attention to sestrin-3, which has the potential to be a major therapeutic target in neurodegenerative diseases.

Keywords: Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Neurodegenerative Diseases, Oxidative Stress

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MUHASEBE EĞİTİMİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİN ÖNEMİ ve
FARKINDALIK DÜZEYİ: ÖNLİSANS MUHASEBE ÖĞRENCİLERİNE
YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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Kaynakların gelişigüzel tüketilmesinin sonucu olarak yaşamın devamlılığına ilişkin tehlike boyutu giderek artmaktadır. Bu tehlikenin boyutunu ve hızını azaltmak amacıyla sürdürülebilirlik kalkınma hedefleri belirlenmiştir. Aynı zamanda belirlenen hedeflerin bilinirlik ve farkındalık düzeyini yükseltmek için birtakım çabalar gösterilmektedir. Üniversitelerde bireylerin sürdürülebilirlik konusunda eğitilmeleri de bu çabaların bir boyutunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; ön lisans muhasebe öğrenimi gören öğrencilerin sürdürülebilirlik konusundaki farkındalık düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bununla birlikte sürdürülebilirlik konularının muhasebe eğitimine entegrasyonu noktasında hedef kitlenin bakış açılarının belirlenmesi hedeflenmiştir. Çalışmada anket yönteminden faydalanılarak veriler sağlanmıştır. Hazırlanan anket formu Adıyaman, Harran, Siirt ve Hakkâri Üniversitelerinde ön lisans muhasebe öğrenimi gören öğrencilere uygulanmıştır. Anketin içeriği, sürdürülebilirliğe yönelik farkındalık ve anlayışın düzeyini ile sürdürülebilirlikte muhasebenin etkisine ilişkin algıları tespit etmeyi amaçlayan sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Ayrıca sürdürülebilirlik konularının muhasebe müfredatına entegrasyonuna ilişkin katılımcıların bakış açılarını belirlemeye yönelik sorular anket kapsamına alınmıştır. Sağlanan veriler üzerinde tanımlayıcı istatistiksel analizler yapılmıştır. Bunun yanında katılımcıların anket sorularına katılım yüzdelerine bağlı olarak çeşitli değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Bulgular, katılımcıların büyük kısmının sürdürülebilirliği farklı kaynaklardan öğrendiklerini belirtmişler. Katılımcılar sürdürülebilirliğin gelecek için önemli bir konu olduğu, müfredata entegrasyonundaki eksikliklerden dolayı konunun algılanması ve anlamlandırılmasında sorunlar yaşadıklarını ifade etmişler. Bununla birlikte sürdürülebilirlik konularının muhasebe müfredatına entegrasyonunun pozitif katkıları sağlayacağı katılımcılar tarafından belirtilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda katılımcılar, sürdürülebilirlik konularının mevcut derslerin içeriğine entegre edilmesinin daha uygun bir yaklaşım olacağını belirtmişler. Çalışmanın sonuçları, muhasebe öğretim müfredatı hazırlayanlara ve ilgili bölüm yöneticilerine sürdürülebilirlik konularının muhasebe müfredatına entegrasyonu için önemli ön görüşler sağlamaktadır. Çalışma sürdürülebilirlik konularının muhasebe öğrenimi gören öğrencilerde nasıl algılandığı noktasında akademik literatüre önemli katkılar sağlayacaktır. Bununla birlikte çalışmanın önceki çalışmalarla benzerlik ve farklılıklarına ilişkin yeni fikirlerin yeşermesini sağlayacak, bu durum yeni çalışmalara zemin hazırlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Muhasebe Eğitimi, Sürdürülebilirliğin Farkındalık Düzeyi

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DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF A SOLAR DEHYDRATOR FOR THE
DRYING OF FOOD PRODUCTS

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Traditionally, the most popular techniques for processing and preserving agricultural products have been open-air and uncontrolled sun drying. This method does have a number of disadvantages, though, such as the potential for product damage from fungi, wind, rain, dust, and animal or insect attacks. Therefore, solar drying might be a useful, affordable, and ecologically safe substitute. Being one of the most renewable and sustainable power sources, solar energy has attracted a significant number of researchers from around the globe. Currently, the drying process of various food products and the determination of the moisture percentage in these products are carried out using solar energy. Thus, this project presents the design and construction of a solar food dehydrator, also referred to as a dryer. In this project, food racks on trays are integrated into a solar drying chamber that is heated by air from a solar collector. The drying process is powered by solar energy. Weight loss results from the moisture in well-dried food being supplied by solar energy. Depending on the kind of food tested, the drying process can remove moisture from it. Even after food has been completely dried, there will still be some moisture present. As a result, this project can provide insightful information about the state of solar dryers today and help advance this sustainable and environmentally friendly technology for food applications in terms of temperature, moisture content, drying time, and rate.

Keywords: Solar Energy; Food; Dehydrator; Dryer System

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VOCABULARY TEACHING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Foreign language has gained great importance in today's world as a completely natural result of technology, scientific developments and socialization. The national language spoken by communities as a common denominator is no longer sufficient on its own, and it has become a necessity for people to know a universally accepted foreign language in order to adapt to the new world order. In this context, vocabulary is of great importance in communicating in a foreign language. The vocabulary that students have affects their communication, social skills and academic success. These words are the basic codes of the language. These code units come together in appropriate structural relationships to form sentences, paragraphs and texts. Since learning the words of a language is closely related to skills such as listening, understanding, reading, speaking and writing, it is a necessary element for communication in sustaining the life. In the language learning process, especially acquiring effective vocabulary can be difficult for students. In the study, what a word is in a foreign language is explained, the importance of vocabulary is emphasized, a number of strategies are explained and the subject is examined in detail.

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QUALIFIED LANGUAGE TEACHING: SELF-EFFICACY

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In our century education of teachers who are one of the most important actors of education and education is very important in the world where there are various developments and changes in every field, where the amount and variety of information is increasing and technological opportunities are at the highest level. 21st century skills are categorized as life and career, learning and renewal, information, media and technology skills. Problem solving, critical perspective, collaboration and creativity are among the features that are emphasized among the 21st century skills. In this regard, what teachers do, what they say, which has a strong influence on the new generation, is recorded by the younger generation and then implemented. Teachers, who are the executors of educational activities, should direct their students to the good and the right. Self efficacy is a contributing quality in shaping an individual's behavior and expresses an individual's subjective judgment about its performance in successfully organizing the skills. Teachers' self-efficacy about foreign language is very important. Additionally, some standards have been set for teachers by the International Society for Technology Education (2017) to help them train their students completely.

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INSON VA BORLIQ MUNOSABATLARINING TASAVVUFIY-
ZAMONAVIY INTERPRETATSIYASI

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Ushbu maqolada jahon va zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotshunosligida badiiy modifikatsiya hodisasining o'rganilish usullari, bunga doir nazariy xulosalarni umumlashtirish, shu asosda o'zbek romanchiligida modifikatsion jarayonlarning mavjudligi estetik ehtiyoj ekanligini ko'rsatib berish. Isajon Sulton romanlarida badiiy modifikatsiyani yuzaga keltirgan milliy folklor, mumtoz adabiyot va jahon adabiyotiga xos poetik omillari ko'rsatilgan. "Boqiy darbadar" romanida syujet, kompozitsion modifikatsiyaning voqe bo'lishida adabiy ta'sir hamda postmodernistik tamoyillarning umumiy va xususiy ta'siri masalalarini ochib berilgan. Romandagi jamiyat ruhiyati personajlar psixologiyasining umumiyati hisoblanib, unga ijodkor psixologiyasi ham qo'shilib yaxlit psixologik tizim shakllanadi. Yozuvchi badiiylikning turli ko'rinishlari yordamida asarga ishlov berar ekan, asarda yuz berayotgan voqealar, inson va uning ichki olami, voqelik va tabiat bilan bog'liq tasvirlar, asarning kompozitsion qurilishidagi o'ziga xoslik, shakl va mazmun uyg'unligi bir butunlik kasb etadi. Shu tarzda tipiklashtirish orqali jamiyatga munosabat bildiriladi va unga baho beriladi. Badiiy adabiyot tarixiy taraqqiyotning barcha bosqichlarida bir xil vazifani bajarib kelgan. U har qanday ijtimoiy-siyosiy tuzum, har bir jug'rofiy hududda o'sha xalqning ma'naviy-ruhiy ehtiyojlarini qondirishga xizmat qilgan. Kishilardagi eng oliy umumbashariy qadriyatlar erk, adolat, odob-axloq, mehr-oqibat, darddoshlik, ma'rifatparvarlikni yoqlab, zulm, haqsizlik, jaholat va insonlik sha'niga nomunosib ochko'zlik, zulm-zo'ravonlik, xiyonat, qo'rquqlik, yolg'on, kibr, maqtanchoqlikni qoralagan. Davr va jamiyat a'zolarining orzu-intilishlarini o'zida aks ettirgan badiiy adabiyot zamon bilan hamnafas o'z-o'zini isloh qilib kelgan. Xalqning ruhiy, ma'naviy talabini qondirishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilgan badiiy adabiyot hayotni obrazli ifodalaganligi tufayli insonlar qalbiga yaqin. Shuning uchun ham xalqning ko'ngliga tez yo'l olgan. Inson faoliyat yuritar ekan, jamiyat bilan ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, estetik, ma'naviy-axloqiy munosabatga kirishishga majbur. Inson yakka holda jamiyatdagi mavjud munosabatlarni o'zgartira olmaydi, biroq u shaxs maqomiga ko'tarila olgan bo'lsa, jamiyat o'z ta'sirini o'tkaza oladi.

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ORGANIC FARMING -FOOD GOOD AND HEALTHY LIFE

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“Heath is wealth Eat natural Eat organic” .Organic agriculture can be defined as “an integrated farming system that strives for sustainability , the enhancement of soil fertility and biological diversity while rare exceptions ,prohibiting synthetic pesticides, antibiotics ,synthetic fertilizers ,genetically modified organisms ,and growth hormones” .To the maximum extent possible organic farming system rely upon crop rotations , use of crop residues, animal manures ,legumes, green manures , off farm organic wastes, bio fertilizers, mechanical cultivation ,mineral bearing rocks and aspects of biological control to maintain soil productivity and supply plant nutrients and to control insect , weeds and other pests. Organic farming which is a holistic production management system that promotes and enhance agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles , and soil biological activity is hence important. Many studies have shown that organic farming methods can produce even higher yields than conventional methods. Organic food help so consumers avoid exposure to certain substances that have been linked to health issues like hindered brain development and antibiotic-resistant bacteria. A study done by friends of the Earth showed that switching to an organic diet decreased levels of cancer-causing glyphosate the main ingredient in a pesticide – by 70% in participants’ bodies in only one week. Organic farming is an agricultural system that uses fertilizers of organic such as compost manure, green nature, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation and companion planting. It originated early in the 20th century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices. It improves the soil’s chemical properties such as supply and retention of nutrients, reduces nutrient loss into water bodies and environment and promotes favourable chemical reactions.It creates higher natural levels of resistance to pests and disease. Organic farming offers a holistic approach to agriculture, prioritizing soil health, biodiversity, and ecosystem balance. This sustainable methods rejects synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, instead relying on natural processes to cultivate crops. Organic farming promotes environmental stewardship, conserves water and energy, and supports rural development. Additionally, organic produce tends to be higher in nutrients and lower in contaminants ,contributing to improved human health.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND
SATISFACTION USING YABDA GAME BOARD FOR HALAL
AWARENESS

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Quality education, industrial innovation, and infrastructure are some of the components of SDGs (Sustainable Development Objectives). Quality education regarding the game board contributing to the world, shaped, explained human thinking, and relationships. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between student achievement and satisfaction using Yabda Game Board for Halal Awareness. Quantitative method and questionnaire are type of researches instrument that was comprised of a number of questions and is used to collect information from participants. This study used Packages for Social Sciences for window version 22 (SPSS). The study respondents of 100 staff, 68 lecturers from Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin and 38 teachers from Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Mergong. The results of the study show a positive and significant between student achievement and satisfaction using Yabda Game Board for Halal Awareness is at High level. The significance of this study purposely for contribute to alternative method of learning from the game board with the theme of halal awareness and make an improvement about halal lifestyle among students. This study also can help researchers who want to continue this study in the future.

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O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA "IJTIMOIY TARMOQ" SEMANTIK
MAYDONI VOQEALANTIRUVCHI LISONIY BIRLIKLAR

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Ijtimoiy tarmoq – Ommaviy axborot vositalari tarkibiga kiruvchi element. Ijtimoiy tarmoq vositalari bugungi kunda hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylanib ulgurdi desak adashmagan bo‘lamiz. Sababi hozirgi davrda barcha yoshdagi insonlar kunining ko‘p qismida ijtimoiy tarmoqdan foydalanayotganining guvohi bo‘lishimiz mumkin. Eng keng tarqalgan ijtimoiy tarmoq platformalaridan Facebook, Telegram va Instagram larni misol qilishimiz mumkin. Bunday vositalardan turli maqsadlarda foydalaniladi, ko‘proq muloqot qilish uchun hamda yangiliklardan xabardor bo‘lish uchun qo‘llaniladi. Ular butun dunyo xalqlari, elatlari va millatlari o‘rtasida aloqa almashinish uchun xizmat qiladi. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar insonlarga g‘oya va qiziqishlar almashish, yangi do‘stlar orttirish qulayliklarini taqdim etadi. Umumlashtirib aytganda, ijtimoiy tarmoqni muloqotning yangi davri deb atashimiz mumkin.

Kalit so‘z: ijtimoiy tarmoq, Facebook, Instagram, lisoniy birlik, semantik maydon, Reels.

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OUTCOME-BASED EDUCATION AMONG POLYTECHNIC
INSTITUTIONS: ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING
AMONG LECTURERS AT POLITEKNIK TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN

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Outcome-Based Education has become a crucial approach in the delivery and assessment of higher education programs, particularly in Malaysia. This educational paradigm shifts the focus towards the achievements and competencies that students are expected to demonstrate upon completion of their courses, thereby enhancing the relevance of academic programs to real-world applications and employability (Lee et al., 2009). This transformation in educational pedagogy necessitates that lecturers possess a comprehensive understanding of Outcome-Based Education principles, as their grasp of these concepts directly influences the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process and students' subsequent performance in the industry (Lee et al., 2009). OBE at a glance in Politeknik Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin (PTSS) reflects a structured, student-centered approach that aligns educational processes with clearly defined outcomes. Despite national mandates and international trends encouraging Outcome-Based Education (OBE) implementation, challenges persist in ensuring consistent understanding and application among lecturers. The problem statement highlights that while OBE has been embraced, its effective integration into curriculum design, assessment strategies, and instructional methods requires further investigation to ensure educational quality at PTSS. The objective of this research is to assess the level of comprehension and execution of OBE among lecturers at PTSS, focusing on their understanding of curriculum development, assessment techniques, and instructional strategies. In this study, data was collected using a quantitative questionnaire from 162 lecturers at PTSS. The findings show that lecturers have a high level of understanding of OBE, with average scores exceeding 4.0 for all aspects of the study, including curriculum (4.19), instructional (4.17), and assessment (4.17). This indicates that lecturers understand how to design curriculum, implement teaching methods, and assess learning outcomes based on OBE. However, the study suggests workshops or seminars to enhance lecturers' understanding of the concept of OBE and ensure more effective alignment with CLOs and PLOs. Based on these findings, it is recommended that future efforts include continuous professional development for lecturers, focused on strengthening assessment techniques and instructional delivery that better reflect OBE principles. Additionally, a more structured support system for lecturers could be established to ensure a deeper, more consistent application of OBE across all departments.

Keywords: Outcome-Based Education, Curriculum Design, Assessment, Instructional Strategies, Lecturer Competency, PTSS, Higher Education

INVESTIGATION OF WATER QUALITY AND LIGHTING IN
HYDROPONIC SYSTEM

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Hydroponic systems offer numerous benefits, including faster plant growth, higher yields, and efficient use of water and nutrients. They are also ideal for urban farming and areas with poor soil quality, reducing the need for pesticides and minimizing land use. The significance of water quality and lighting in hydroponic systems cannot be overstated, as these factors are crucial for maximizing productivity and ensuring the sustainability of crop production. Therefore, this study investigates the impact of water quality and lighting on hydroponic systems to optimize plant growth and yield. The initial work examined how variations in the type of water, namely tap water, rainwater and river water affect green bean growth. Subsequently, the best kind of water was used in the self-designed and fabricated hydroponic system to investigate the white and purple light by measuring the lettuce plant growth. Findings revealed a strong correlation between water quality and plant growth with rainwater producing the best growth when combined with purple light. This study underscores the necessity of water quality and lighting selection in hydroponic systems to ensure maximum productivity. By optimizing these simple parameters, farmers can achieve higher yields and more efficient use of resources, contributing to the sustainability of agricultural practices.

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GREENING THE WORKPLACE: BOOSTING PERFORMANCE THROUGH GREEN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (GHRM) AND ITS IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE OUTCOMES

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This study investigates the impact of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) practices on employee outcomes, with a focus on boosting performance in a sustainable and environmentally friendly work environment. GHRM integrates environmental and social responsibility into human resource management, promoting eco-friendly practices and sustainable development. By analyzing data from SME's industry, we examine the relationship between GHRM practices and employee outcomes such as job satisfaction, engagement, productivity, and organizational commitment the study interrogates the importance of integrating GHRM into organizational strategies to foster a green workplace culture, contributing to both environmental sustainability and employee well-being. We empirically applying structural Equation modeling (SEM) and fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA.) Generalized mixed method approach. Over all these studies provide theoretical contribution & practical implication.

Keywords: Green Human Resource Management, sustainability, employee outcomes, performance, job satisfaction, engagement, productivity, organizational commitment.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE NEW GAME CHANGER IN
MARKETING

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This study conducts a comprehensive literature review to explore the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on marketing. AI is highlighted as a powerful tool in understanding consumer behavior through big data analytics and machine learning techniques. The literature emphasizes how AI-driven marketing tools make campaigns more personalized and targeted, helping brands build stronger connections with customers. The study examines cultural, social, economic, and individual factors influencing consumer behavior and how AI can analyze these factors. Additionally, AI-powered marketing tools are discussed in terms of their potential to enhance customer experience, content creation, and data analytics. The review also addresses AI's potential for providing competitive advantages in marketing strategies and considers future trends, along with ethical and security dimensions. Through this literature-based evaluation, the study analyzes the current and potential impacts of AI on marketing and discusses future directions for AI-supported marketing strategies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Marketing Strategies, Consumer Behavior, Big Data, Personalized Marketing, Ethics

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GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX: EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA AND
TÜRKIYE

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The inability of genders to access equal rights or situations that prevent women or men from achieving their full potential because of the roles and responsibilities assigned to genders in social, cultural, and legal terms can be described as gender inequality. Gender inequality is a global phenomenon that transcends certain groups, communities or countries and usually manifests itself as negative discrimination against women. For this reason, in 1979, the United Nations (UN) accepted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as one of the fundamental human rights agreements. From this date on, gender inequality and securing women's rights have become increasingly discussed issues at the global level. Thus, efforts to reduce gender inequality have increased over time, both globally and on a country-by-country basis. Various gender inequality measurement methods have been developed to follow the extent to which these efforts have been successful. Global Gender Gap Index is one of these measurement methods. The aim of this study is to consider the situation of Eurasia and Central Asia countries, including Türkiye, between 2006-2023, using the Global Gender Gap Index data published by the World Economic Forum since 2006.

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ADVANCED SMART PARKING BARRIERS: DESIGN,
IMPLEMENTATION, AND IMPACT ON URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

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This study investigates the creation and execution of an intelligent individual parking barrier system aimed at resolving urban parking difficulties in Malaysia. The project adheres to a systematic methodology that includes conceptual design, detailed design, prototype creation, testing and validation, data analysis and refinement, and implementation and deployment. The system's lifetime and efficacy are guaranteed by the inventive use of durable materials and advanced sensor technologies. Additionally, convenience and security are enhanced by a user-friendly wireless control system. The data analysis confirms that the system is highly reliable, with sensors that have a 95% success rate in detecting events and low delay in wireless control operation. The concept is in line with larger smart city projects, such as the Kuala Lumpur Smart City Blueprint, which aims to promote parking options that are both efficient and secure. In addition, the system promotes environmental sustainability by minimizing emissions related to the search for parking. It also aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, namely SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). This study showcases the possibility of implementing the proposed system on a large scale in different urban areas in Malaysia, therefore leading to the development of more intelligent and effective urban infrastructure.

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EMPLOYERS PERCEPTION IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY
TOWARDS THE MARKETABILITY SKILLS OF HEARING IMPAIRED
INTERNS PROGRAMS IN POLYTECHNIC TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN-
A CASE STUDY

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People with disabilities or known also as PWDs need particular attention from the aspect of human resource development to help them in managing the survival of life from the aspect of economic development. Their slightly limited abilities in terms of work application need to be helped and given opportunities by employers in every industry that coincides. Therefore, industry acceptance is very essential to help this group which is highly recommended by the government including in developing their career marketability. The study was conducted in every industry that accepted hearing impaired intern students from Polytechnic Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin, Perlis who taking the Hotel and Catering Certificate program. A total of 55 industry representatives have been respondents in the study involving a total of 65 hearing impaired students. Descriptive analysis was conducted on the respondent's data collection using the statistical software system SPSS version 26. The results of the study found that there is almost the same similarity between the marketability skills of ordinary workers and hearing impaired workers. The study also suggests that there is a need to focus in more detail on these hearing impaired students in the aspect of interpersonal skills.

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NEH-GUIDED ARTIFICIAL BEE COLONY ALGORITHM FOR FLOWSHOP
SCHEDULING OPTIMIZATION

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Flowshop scheduling problems involve optimizing the sequence of jobs processed on a fixed number of machines. This research proposes a novel hybrid approach that integrates the Nawaz, Enscore, and Ham (NEH) heuristic with the Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithm specifically for flowshop scheduling. The NEH heuristic, known for its effectiveness in generating good initial schedules, will be used to guide the ABC algorithm's initial search. The ABC algorithm, inspired by foraging behavior of honeybees, is a powerful optimization tool but can struggle with local optima. By leveraging the NEH's capability to identify promising job sequences, this hybrid approach aims to improve the exploration capabilities of the ABC algorithm and steer its search towards high-quality solutions in the flowshop scheduling domain. The performance of the proposed NEH-guided ABC algorithm will be evaluated on benchmark flowshop scheduling problems with the objective of minimizing makespan (completion time of the last job). The results will be compared to the standard ABC algorithm and other existing flowshop scheduling methods. We expect this integration to lead to significantly improved scheduling performance, achieving a lower makespan compared to existing approaches

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A HYBRID BAT-BEE COLONY ALGORITHM FOR FLOWSHOP
SCHEDULING OPTIMIZATION

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Flowshop scheduling problems necessitate optimizing job sequences on a limited number of machines. This research explores a novel hybrid approach by integrating the strengths of the Bat Algorithm (BA) and the Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithm for flowshop scheduling optimization. The BA, inspired by echolocation of bats, excels at global exploration, while the ABC algorithm, mimicking bee foraging behavior, is adept at local exploitation. However, both algorithms can be susceptible to limitations. This hybrid approach aims to leverage the complementary strengths of these algorithms. The BA will be employed for its global search capabilities to identify diverse initial solutions in the flowshop scheduling space. Subsequently, the ABC algorithm will be utilized for its local search proficiency to refine these solutions and converge towards optimal schedules. The objective will be to minimize the makespan (completion time of the last job). The proposed hybrid Bat-Bee Colony (BB-ABC) algorithm will be evaluated on benchmark flowshop scheduling problems. The performance will be compared against the standalone BA, ABC algorithm, and other existing flowshop scheduling methods. We anticipate that this integration will lead to superior performance by effectively combining global exploration and local exploitation, resulting in significantly reduced makespan compared to existing approaches.

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QUALITY MATTERS: ENHANCING FINTECH ADOPTION THROUGH
KEY SERVICE ATTRIBUTES

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This study seeks to address the challenges faced by small businesses in Pakistan in accessing formal financial services by exploring the potential of Fintech solutions. To achieve this objective, data are collected from a diverse sample to identify the factors that influence the acceptance of Fintech services. The study integrates the “Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT2)” and “Delone and McLean IS Success Models” to propose an innovative research framework. The empirical analysis confirms the significant impact of performance expectancy, effort expectancy, perceived credibility, and interface design quality on the behavioral intentions to adopt Fintech services. Additionally, the study highlights the moderating role of perceived Fintech quality in the relationship between Fintech use variables and behavioral intentions, emphasizing the importance of quality perceptions in shaping stakeholders’ attitudes and intentions. The study makes two key contributions to the ongoing debate. First, it introduces a previously unexamined dimension: interface design quality. Second, it uncovers the previously unexplored moderating effect of perceived Fintech quality on the relationship between Fintech-related factors and behavioral intention to adopt these services. The findings offer valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, academicians, and other relevant stakeholders.

Keywords: Fintech Quality, Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, UTAUT2.

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SMART SECURITY SYSTEM

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Conventional GSM-based alarm systems are costly to install and maintain, and they are difficult to operate. They also inform the owner in an ineffective and indirect manner, which raises the entire cost of upkeep. Given that stealing is a growing crime in Malaysia, this presents a serious issue. Prior studies have endeavored to formulate substitutes for traditional GSM alarm systems, with the objective of optimizing user experience and streamlining design. Numerous research efforts and initiatives focused on developing an IoT-based smart security system based on Arduino have been exposed via data and studies. These initiatives aimed to create Internet of Things security standards that covered physical, network, and data security. Cloud-based IoT systems have become a competitive connectivity choice for alarm systems, with the ability to lower GSM mobile plan costs and simplify the security setup. The system can be fully customized to accommodate different programs based on the preferences of individual users by integrating Arduino as a control module. Additionally, the construction process is made simpler and at a greatly reduced cost by using Arduino. Furthermore, the Arduino runs continually, which significantly lowers the power usage of the system. This integration solves the current issues that consumers confront by fusing the functionality of a traditional security system with cutting-edge innovations.

Keywords: GSM, Arduino, IoT, Security System

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МАЪМУРИЙ ИСЛОҲОТЛАР - ЖАМИЯТНИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ
ОМИЛИ (ХОРИЖИЙ ВА МИЛЛИЙ ТАЖРИБАЛАР ҚИЁСИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ)

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Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида белгиланган “давлат ва жамият қурилишини такомиллаштиришга йўналтирилган демократик ислохотларни чуқурлаштириш ва мамлакатни модернизация қилишда парламентнинг ҳамда сиёсий партияларнинг ролини янада кучайтириш, давлат бошқаруви тизимини ислох қилиш, давлат хизматининг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асосларини ривожлантириш, “Электрон ҳукумат” тизимини такомиллаштириш, давлат хизматлари сифати ва самарасини ошириш, жамоатчилик назорати механизмларини амалда татбиқ этиш, фуқаролик жамияти институтлари ҳамда оммавий ахборот воситалари ролини кучайтириш”га доир вазифаларнинг асосий мақсадлари ҳам фуқаролик жамияти талабларига мос бўлган давлат бошқарув органлари иш услублари мазмун-моҳиятини демократлаштириш, давлат сиёсатининг асосий йўналишларини халқ фаровонлигини оширишга, мамлакатнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий салоҳиятини юксак даражага кўтаришга қаратилгандир.

Ўзбекистон Республикасида Маъмурий илохотлар концепцияси ислохотлар, қабул қилинаётган норматив-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар ва давлат дастурларининг тўлиқ рўёбга чиқарилишини таъминлай оладиган, шунингдек, ижтимоий-сиёсий ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш муаммоларини ўз вақтида аниқлайдиган ва самарали ҳал қиладиган янги давлат бошқаруви тизимини шакллантириш мақсадида қабул қилинди. Унинг бош вазифаси - давлат бошқарувининг концептуал янги моделини шакллантиришдан иборатдир.

Маъмурий илохотлар концепцияси нафақат давлат бошқарувини демократлаштириш, балки жамиятнинг барча соҳаларида ўзгаришларга олиб келадиган ислохотлар - фуқаролик жамиятига хос бўлган ижтимоий-сиёсий, ҳуқуқий ва иқтисодий ҳаёт тарзини шакллантириш, модернизациялашган, ривожланган давлатларнинг тўлиқ сифатларини ўзида намоён этадиган давлат қуришнинг стратегик мақсадини ифодалайди.

Концепциянинг барча йўналишларини таҳлил этишга мақолада имкониятнинг камлиги учун биз фақат концепциянинг тўртинчи йўналиши “Вертикал бошқарув тизими ва ижро этувчи ҳокимият органлари ҳамкорлигининг механизмларини такомиллаштириш” соҳасидаги вазифаларни чуқурроқ тасаввур этиш учун бу соҳада ривожланган давлатлар тажрибасига кўпроқ эътибор қаратамиз. Бу соҳадаги ислохотлар давлат ҳокимияти органларини номарказлаштириш дейилади. У маъмурий ислохотларнинг асосий йўналиши сифатида давлат бошқарув органларини номарказлаштиришни назарда тутди.

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NO‘XAT NAVLARINING BALANDLIKKA O‘SISHIGA EKISH
MUDDATLARINING TÁSIRI

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Ushbu maqolada No‘xat navlarining balandlikka ósishiga tajribada órganilgan 3 ta ekish muddatlarining (aprelning 1-dekadasi, 2 va 3-dekadalari) tasiri órganilgan va eng maqbul muddat 5-aprel ekanligi aniqlangan. Tajribada órganilgan Iftikor navida Palvon naviga nisbatan balandlikka ósish jarayoni va boshqa kórsatkishlari optimal bólgan. Qoraqalpog‘istonning kam shórlangan tuproqlarida Iftikor navini ekish qulayli va samaradorli ekanligini aniqlagan.

Kalit so‘zlar:No‘Xat,Dekada,Navlar,Optimal,Ekish Muddatlari

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*ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ШАРОИТИДА ТУТ ИПАК
ҚУРТИ ЗОТ ВА ДУРАГАЙЛАРИ ПИЛЛА ТОЛАЛАРИНИНГ
ИПАКЧАНЛИГИ.*

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада, баҳор мавсумида Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси шароитида парваришланган тут ипак қурти зот, дурагай ва линияларининг пиллаларини технологик кўрсаткичлари ўрганилган. Олинган натижалардан шуни кўриш мумкинки, зот, дурагай ва линияларнинг технологик кўрсаткичлари ичида ипакчанлик бўйича энг юқори натижа (Л-27 х Асака)х(Л-28 х Мархамат) дурагайида кўзатилди (55,82 %). Метрик номери бўйича эса энг яхши натижани Гўзал зоти намоён этиши аниқланди. (3861 м/г).

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ТУРКИСТОН ЖАДИДЛАРИНИНГ “ЁШ ТУРКЛАР” БИЛАН
АЛОҚАЛАРИ

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Ўрганишлар шуни кўрсатадики, Туркистон жадидларининг ривожланишида шу пайтга қадар татар жадидлари, хусусан, Исмоил Гаспиринский хизмати бекиёс бўлган дейилади. Бундан ташқари Усмонли империясида фаолият олиб борган “Ёш турклар”нинг ҳам хизмати катта бўлган. Шуниндек, Туркистон жадидларининг “Ёш турклар” билан алоқалари икки йўлда ривожланди, биринчиси, тўғридан-тўғри Усмонли империяси билан алоқалар ҳамда иккинчиси, Қирим татар зиёлилари орқали.

Туркистон халқи азал-азалдан Усмонли империяси билан мустақкам алоқада бўлган. Ўрта Осиё аҳолисининг Усмонлилар салтанатига бўлган муносабатини мисол тариқасида А.Вамберининг “Ўрта Осиёга саёҳат” китобида келтирган туркистонликлар билан бўлган суҳбатини келтириш мумкин: “Усмонли султонининг иродаси орамизда жуда ҳурматга сазовор, чунки, биринчидан, у мусулмонларга хайрихоҳ ҳукмдор, иккинчидан, туркийлар ва усмонлилар биродардирлар” .

Ўрта Осиё хонликалари ва амирлигида биринчи марта тахтга ўтирган ҳар бир янги хон ёки амир, Истанбулга элчи жўнатган. Улар султонга Туркистондан хат ва турли хил қимматбаҳо совғалар олиб борган. Бунга жавобан султон ҳам катта ҳурмат билан элчиларни кутиб олган.

Шунингдек, Туркистон аҳолиси билан Усмонли империяси алоқаларининг яхши йўлга қўйилишида Туркистон аҳолисининг хаж сафарига боришида Туркия орқали ўтишган. Уларни Туркия аҳолиси яхши кутиб олишган. Ҳаждан қайтишда Туркистонга турли хилдаги газета ва журналлар, мактаб ва таълимга адабиётлар, турли хил мазмундаги брошюралар, Қуръон, мактаблари учун мўлжалланган географик хариталар кўринишидаги плакатлар ҳам олиб келинган.

Усмонли империяси газеталарида 1865-1875 йиллардаги туркий дунё ва Ўрта Осиёда содир бўлган воқеалар, туркийлик мафкурасига асосланган кўшгина материаллар чоп этилган ва ана шу омиллар туфайли туркий давлатлар бир-бирига қизиқиши кучайди. Усмонийликнинг расмий концепсияси Усмонли империясининг барча субъэктлари, диний мансублигидан қатъи назар, ҳуқуқ ва бурчлар бирлиги ғояси сифатида аста-секин бутун дунё мусулмонлари бирлик мафкураси билан алмаштирила бошланди.

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JAMOATCHILIK NAZORATINI AMALGA OSHIRISH MASALALARI

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Jamoatchilik nazorati masalalari qadim-qadimdan faylasuf va siyosatshunos olimlarni qiziqtirib kelgan dolzarb mavzulardan biridir. Vatanimiz tarixi haqidagi eng qadimiy manba bo'lgan Avestoda ham davlat boshqaruvida jamoatchilikning faolligi masalalari tilga olib o'tilgan: "Har bir odamning fe'l-atvori, xatti-harakati, butun faoliyati jamoatchilik nazorati ostida bo'lib, ularning musbat va manfiy jihatlarini belgilash mezonlari – Ilohiy va Odil nizomlar asosida bo'lgan"[1]. Mazkur fikrlardan ma'lum bo'lyaptiki, azal-azaldan jamiyat a'zolari bir-birini nazorat qilib kelishgan va bu nazoratda adolat tamoyili buzilmasligi uchun maxsus qonunlar ishlab chiqilgan. Chunki qonun bilan belgilanmagan nazorat boshboshdoqlikni keltirib chiqaradi.

Keyinchalik yunon-rim manbalarida ham jamoatchilik nazorati o'sha vaqtdagi davlatchilikning markaziy tushunchalari sifatida qayd etiladi. Ayniqsa, rimlik faylasuflarning asarlarida jamoatchilik nazorati bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy munosabatlar umumlashtirilib, "fuqarolik jamiyati" sifatida e'tirof etila boshlaydi[2]. Jamoatchilik nazorati davlat va jamiyat o'rtasidagi shartnomani monitoring qilib turadigan institut sifatida qaralgan bo'lsa ham, bu boradagi konsepsiyalar keyinchalik ishlab chiqilgan. Jumladan, Jan Jak Russo fuqarolarning ma'lum bir kunga belgilangan va doimo bo'lib turadigan yig'ilishlari ijtimoiy shartnomaning muhim elementi ekanligiga e'tibor qaratgan[3]. Mahalla fuqarolar yig'ini jamoatchilik nazoratini amalga oshirishning muhim bo'g'ini sifatida klassik nazariyalarda qayd etilgan g'oyalarning amaldagi ifodasi bo'la oladi. Chunki mahalladagi muhokamalar va uning ishtirokchilari ko'p jihatdan muammoni hal qilishga chin dildan intiladigan va ijtimoiy-madaniy jihatdan bir qatlamga mansub insonlar tashkil qiladi.

Sharq xalqlari siyosiy hayotida juda katta o'rin tutgan Nizomulmulk va uning "Siyosatnoma" asarida ham hokimiyat va xalq o'rtasidagi munosabatni mustahkamlashda jamoatchilik nazoratining o'rni alohida ekaniga urg'u beradi: "Podshoh haftada ikki kun zulm ko'rganlarni qabul qilib, zolimlarning dodini berib, jazolab va raiyat so'zlarini bevosita eshitib borishlari kerak. Muhim bo'lgan arizalarni qabul qilib, har biriga javob berishi lozim. Agarda "podshoh dodxohlarni oldiga chaqirib, haftada ikki marotaba ularning so'zlarini eshitadi va zolimlarni jazosini beradi", degan xabar tarqalsa, unda zolimlar qilmishlarining oqibatini o'ylab, qo'rqib bedodlik qilmaydilar"[4]. Jamoatchilikning eng muhim elementi xalq tomonidan bildirilgan e'tiroz va takliflarga hokimiyatning munosabatidir. Jamoatchilik nazorati samaradorligi va masalaning hal etilishi to'liq hokimiyat resurslari bilan bog'liqdir. Shunday ekan turli ijtimoiy qatlamlarning tashabbuslarini hokimiyat idoralari qo'llab-quvvatlashlari zarur. Ayniqsa, bu jarayon oliy rahbarlar tomonidan amalga oshirilsa, hokimiyatga bo'lgan ishonch ortishi mumkin bo'ladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan amalga oshirilgan qator ijobiy ishlar ichida, tariximizning turli davrlaridagi yutuq va kamchiliklar, g'alabalar va mag'lubiyatlarga ob'yektiv munosabatda bo'lish imkoniyati salmoqli o'rin tutadi. Shu sababli jamoatchilik nazoratini amalga oshirishda sobiq Ittifoqda qo'llanilgan tajribalarni ham tahlil qilish, ularning ijobiy tomonlarini kelgusida amaliyotda qo'llash bo'yicha izlanishlarni amalga oshirishni foydadan holi bo'lmaydi, deb hisobladik.

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XIX АСР ОХИРИ XX АСР БОШЛАРИДА ТУРКИСТОНДА
МУСТАМЛАКАЧИЛИК МАНФААТЛАРИ АСОСИДАГИ ЁНИЛҒИ
САНОАТИНИНГ ВУЖУДГА КЕЛИШИ ВА УНИНГ УСТИДАН ДАВЛАТ
МОНОПОЛИЯСИНИНГ ЎРНАТИЛИШИ

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Саноат инкилоби дунёда энергия ресурсларига бўлган талабни ошириб юборди. Нефт ва кўмир қазиб чиқариш ҳам алоҳида саноат соҳаси сифатида ривожланди. Энергия ресурслари учун кураш дунё сиёсий манзарасини буткул ўзгартириб, ким ресурсларга эга бўлса, ҳал қилувчи кучга айлана борди.

Туркистонда ишлаб чиқаришнинг саноатлашуви кечроқ, Чор Россияси босиб олиб, мустамлака сиёсати натижасида бошланди. Ўлка бойликларини ташиб кетиш, бирламчи қайта ишлаш кўмир ва нефт саноатини ривожлантиришни талаб қилди. Европа миллатига мансуб саноатчилар турли ҳудудларда геологик қидирув ишларини бошлаб, кўплаб конларни топдилар. Бу саноат ривожига хисса қўшса-да, мустамлакачилик манфаатларидан келиб чиқиб олиб борилган сиёсат натижасида маҳаллий аҳоли учун деярли наф келтирмади.

Хонликлар даврида асосий маҳсулотлар қўл меҳнати ёрдамида ишлаб чиқарилган. Асосий ёқилғи ёғоч ўтин, саксовул бўлиб, айрим ҳунармандчилик соҳаларидагина кўмир ишлатилган. XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярмида ер ва асосийси, саноат учун арзон ҳом ашёга бўлган жуда юқори талаб Россия томонидан Ўрта Осиёни мустамлака қилиниши ва бойликларни ўзлаштиришни бошлаб берди. Россиянинг асосий саноат шаҳарларидаги тўқимачилик завод, фабрикалари учун тола етказиб бериш асосий вазифасига айланган Ўрта Осиёда пахтачилик жадал ривожлантирилди, уни бирламчи қайта ишловчи корхоналар, ташиб кетиш учун темир йўллар тизими қурилди. Буларнинг бари ўлкада энергия ресурсларига талабни оширди ва кўмир ва нефт конларини излаб топиш, мавжудларида қазиб чиқаришни оширишни талаб қилди. Ўрта Осиёда янги саноат тармоғи – тоғ-кон саноатини жадал ривожлантиришга киришилди.

Тошкўмир қазиб чиқариш 1905 йилда 2,4 млн пуд (40 минг тоннага яқин), 1916 йилда 12 млн пуд (220 минг тонна атрофида) га етди. Қаттиқ ёнилғи билан биргаликда суюқ ёнилғи қазиб чиқариш ҳажми ҳам йилдан-йилга ошиб борган, бироқ соҳага киритилган капитал миқдорининг камлиги ундан ўз имкониятлари даражасида фойдаланишга қаршилик қилган.

Бундан ташқари, саксовулдан ёқилғи сифатида фойдаланиш катта экологик муаммоларга олиб келган. 1917 йилга қадар сўнгги ўн йилликни оладиган бўлсак, Туркистонда ёқилғи сарфи нисбатида биринчи ўринда кўмир, кейинги ўринда эса, саксовул турган.

Уруш бошланиши ёқилғи саноатини янада жадал ишлаб чиқариш йўлига ўтказди. 1913 йилда асосий энергия манбаси сифатида суюқ ёқилғи кўмрдан ўзиб кетди. Шу йили сарфланган нефтнинг 90 фоиздан ортиғи Боқудан импорт қилинган. Нефт истеъмоли ошиб бориб, 1916 йилда жами истеъмол 22 млн пуд (352 минг тонна) бўлиб, унинг 20 млн пуди (320 минг тонна) Озарбайжондан импорт қилинган. Озарбайжондан нефт

импорти анча аввал бошланганига қарамай, XX аср бошларида импорт ҳажми жуда ўсиб кетди. Маҳаллий нефт конлари Туркистон эҳтиёжларини қоплай олмасди.

Россиядаги 1917 йилги тўнтаришдан сўнг саноат ва ишлаб чиқариш тармоқлари ҳам давлат назоратига олинди. Тўнтаришдан сўнг бошланган фуқаролар уруши совет ҳокимиятининг барча ресурсларни уруш учун йўналтиришига олиб келган ҳарбий коммунизм сиёсатида намоён бўлди. 1918 йил охирида Оқ подшо тарафдорлари Россия маркази билан Ўрта Осиёни боғловчи йўлни эгаллаб, алоқаларни буткул узиб қўйди. Бу эса, нафақат ғалла, балки, қучли ёқилғи тақчиллигига сабаб бўлди, ўлкага Боку нефти етиб келмай қўйди. Темир йўл локомотивлари ёқилғи сифатида саксовул ва ҳатто озик-овқат маҳсулотларини ёқиш орқали ҳаракатланди. Ўлкага очарчилик соя солиб турган бир вақтда ўсимлик ёғи, балиқ ва бошқа озик-овқатлар локомотивларда ёқилғи сифатида ишлатилди.

Хусусий конлар эгаларидан тортиб олинishi эса вазиятни янада оғирлаштириб юборди, ҳукуматда уларни юритиш учун маблағ етишмасди. Кўмир фақат ҳарбий мақсадларда ишлатилди. Саноатни национализация қилиш ишлаб чиқариш суръатини кескин пасайишига олиб келди. Национализация қилинган саноат корхоналари ишлаб чиқариш жараёнини бошқаришга қодир бўлмаган завод ва корхона комитетлари қўлига ўтказилди. Тажрибали ишчилар кетиб қолиши, ишлаб чиқариш жараёнини бошқаришдаги нотўғри қарорлар ва шу каби бошқа кўплаб омиллар қазиб чиқариш саноатини ҳам таназзулга юз тутишига олиб келди.

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THE REFORM OF THE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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The article analyzes the general content of the reform of the education system in the first years of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws adopted in this regard and other regulatory legal documents. Development processes of primary educational institutions are highlighted on the example of the regions of the republic. The information about the educational standards and other methodical standards introduced for the primary education system is summarized and the implementation of educational reforms in the conditions of the transition to the market economy in Uzbekistan is analyzed. The material and technical condition of pre-school and primary education institutions in all regions and their strengthening, providing the primary education system with qualified specialists were studied. Figures on the number of specialists trained in higher educational institutions over the past years have been summarized.

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МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁ МИНТАҚАСИДА ХАВФСИЗЛИК ВА
БАРҚАРОРЛИКНИ ТАМИНЛАШДА ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ТУТГАН
ЎРНИ ВА РОЛИ

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Мақолада Ўзбекистонда сўнги йилларда бошқарув соҳасидаги демократик янгиланишлар нафақат ички сиёсатда, балки ташқи сиёсатда ҳам ўзининг ижобий динамикасини кўрсатаётганлиги ёритилган. Айниқса, давлат ташқи сиёсатида Марказий Осиё минтақаси мамлакатлари етакчи ахамият касб этиб, минтақадаги давлатлар билан очиқ, конструктив, пухта ўйланган ва прагматик сиёсатнинг олиб борилаётганлиги, минтақада ўзаро бирдамлик ҳамда барқарорликни таминлашда муҳим эканлиги далиллар асосида таҳлил этилган. Ҳозирги кунда жаҳон ҳамжамиятида ўзаро ишонч ва бирдамликнинг тобора сусайиб бораётганлиги натижасида бир талай глобал муаммо ва таҳдидларни келтириб чиқармоқда.

Ушбу глобал таҳдидларга қарши биргаликда тинч сиёсий йўл билан курашиш, шунингдек дунёнинг турли минтақаларида диний, миллий, ирқий, этник ҳамда сепаратистик ҳаракатларнинг кучайиши натижасида ўзаро қарама-қаршиликлар авж олмақда. Бундай қаршилик ва зиддиятларнинг қариб 80 миллионга яқин аҳолига эга бўлган Марказий Осиё минтақасига кўчишини олдини олишда, минтақа давлатлари ўртасида ўзаро ахил қўшничилик ва бирдамлик сиёсатини юритиш Ўзбекистон ташқи сиёсатининг долзарб стратегик вазифасига айланганлиги мақолада атрофлича таҳлил этилган. Шунингдек, минтақада умумий хавфсизликни таминлашда минтақа давлатларининг ўзаро интеграциялашуви, иқтисодий, сиёсий, маданий жихатдан бирлашуви, бунда минтақада ўзаро халқ дипломатиясини тиклаш орқали “Марказий Осиё тарихи ва маданияти: ягона ўтмиш ва умумий келажак” халқаро медиа платформаси ишга туширилаиши минтақа келажаги учун дахлдорлиги, бирдамлиги, умумий масъулиятни англашини кучайтиришга катта туртқи беришлиги ёритилган.

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АНДИЖОНДА ОИЛАВИЙ ТАДБИРКОРЛИКНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА
МАҲАЛЛА ИНСТИТУТИНИНГ ЎРНИ

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Аннотатсия

Ушбу тадқиқотда Ўзбекистонда демократик бошқарувнинг ноёб намунаси ҳисобланган маҳалла институтининг жамият ҳаётида тутган ўрни, мустақиллик йилларида унинг ҳуқуқий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий йўналишлардаги имкониятлар ва маҳалла тизимини мустаҳкамлаш ва тараққий этиши жараёнидаги ислохотлар ўрганилган. Шунингдек, Янги Ўзбекистонда маҳалла ва оила институтларини ривожлантириш бўйича амалга оширилган дастурлар таҳлил этилган.

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THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES

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The United States of America (USA) is a religious nation and religion has been deeply rooted in American history since the colonial time to this day. Most of the English immigrants who became first settlers in America, had brought their religions with them. These religious English immigrants, also known as Pilgrims and Puritans, both were strongly motivated by the desire for religious freedom. Because, they had fleeing persecution and disenfranchisement in England. Therefore, Pilgrims and Puritans came to America in search of religious freedom. They wanted to have rights for religious liberty and protection in a new land with a new community under a new government. These first settlers determined that God intended them to spread the light of Christian truth to regions. In short, it was faith of the Christian Bible that drove America's earliest settlers to seek a place where they would have the freedom to live their lives and raise their children.

The Founding Fathers of American nation were raised as students of the Bible. Most of them were motivated by the same faith and they were guided by their Christian faith in establishing the USA as a new government. For this reason, the USA is often called as a Christian nation. Christianity has been a way of life that influenced every area including law, government, business, education, morality and family (marriage etc.) since colonial time to present in the USA. The Founding Fathers advocated to maintain traditional respect for religion and morality as an essential in American democracy and the Constitution. Therefore, the First Amendment of the Constitution guarantees the religious freedom. Furthermore, the idea of "American Exceptionalism," historically stems from Puritans' religious roots. Christianity has been the main source of "American exceptionalism's" belief in American society and thought. In short, the strong sense of Christianity has been playing very important role in shaping Americans' ideology and life style.

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ҚИЗИЛ АРМИЯГА ҚАРШИ САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТИДА ҚАРШИЛИК
ХАРАКАТЛАРИ

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Туркистонда Октябрь тўнтаришидан кейин большевикларнинг мустабид тузумидан норози бўлган халқ ва унинг илғор зиёлилари ўз тақдирини ўзи белгилашга бел боғладилар. Большевиклар маҳалий халқнинг мустақилликка интилишига қарши чиқди. Туркистон Мухторияти ҳукумати тор-мор этилгандан сўнг туркистонликлар совет тузумига қарши қуролли қўзғолон бошладилар. Бу халқ қўзғолонининг мақсади озодликка эришиш, истиқлолни қўлга киритиш эди. Истиқлолчилар ҳаракати бутун Туркистонга, жумладан Самарқандга ҳам ёйилди.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA ISLOM YO‘NALISHIDAGI DINIY TASHKILOTLARI
FAOLIYATI TARIXIDAN

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Maqolada Mustaqillik yillarida O‘zbekistonda (islomiy) diniy tashkilotlarni kadrlar bilan ta‘minlash masalalari yoritiladi. Sobiq Ittifoq davrida 1990 yilga qadar O‘zbekistonda 2 ta islomiy ta‘lim muassasasi, 80 ta masjid faoliyat ko‘rsatgan. Mustaqillikni dastlabki yillarida din va davlat munosabatlarini tartibga solish, diniy tashkilotlarni davlatdan ajratish, mustaqil faoliyat olib borilishiga katta e‘tibor qaratildi. Diniy tashkilotlar faoliyati va ularni kadrlar bilan ta‘minlashning huquqiy jihatlariga e‘tibor qaratildi. Vijdon erkinligi va diniy tashkilotlar to‘g‘risidagi qonunning qabul qilinishi va undagi o‘zgarishlar asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qilgan. Mustaqillikni ilk yillarida madrasalarning ochilishi, ularning kadrlar tayyorlash ishiga alohida e‘tibor qaratildi. Respublikada faoliyat olib borayotgan islomiy diniy tashkilotlar tizimidagi o‘zgarishlar, imom-xatiblarni malakasini oshirishga doir jihatlar quyidagicha davrlarga bo‘lib o‘pranildi. Birinchi davr; 1991-1999 yillar, ikkinchi davr; 2000-2016 yillar va uchinchi davr; 2017-2021 yillar. Mazkur yillarda din va davlat munosabatlari, diniy tashkilotlarning faoliyati yillar kesimida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Birinchi davrda huquqiy asos yaratilishiga alohida e‘tibor qaratilsa, ikkinchi davrda zamonaviy masjidlarni qurilishi, madrasalardagi o‘qitish tizimi masalalariga urg‘u berildi. Uchinchi davrda esa radikalizmning har qanday ko‘rinishlariga qarshi kurashib kelayotgan O‘zbekistonda islom sivilizatsiyasini qaror toptirish, islom dinining asl insonparvarlik mohiyatini targ‘ib qiluvchi din xodimlarini o‘qitish, ularni malakasini oshirishga qaratilgan konsepsiya ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu maqsadlar ortida sohadagi muammolar bartaraf etildi.

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ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ХОТИН-ҚИЗЛАР МАСАЛАСИ: ЮТУҚЛАР ВА
МУАММОЛАР

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Хотин - қизларнинг оила ва жамиятда ўз ўрнини топиши, жамият ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳаётида фаол иштирок этиши кўп жиҳатдан юртимизда мавжуд шароитлар ҳамда уларга кўрсатилаётган кўмакка боғлиқ. Бунда нафақат аёлларнинг ташаббусларини қўллаб-қувватлаш ва ҳақ-ҳуқуқларини ҳар томонлама ҳимоя қилиш, балки улар орасида жиноятчиликнинг олдини олиш масаласи ҳам долзарб ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, мамлакатимизда хотин-қизларнинг ҳуқуқ ва манфаатларини таъминлаш, иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва сиёсий фаоллигини ошириш давлат сиёсатининг муҳим йўналиши сифатида белгиланган. Шу жиҳатдан хотин-қизларнинг антисоциал хулқиға сабаб бўлувчи омилларни ўрганиш ва бартараф этиш масаласи ушбу муаммо билан шуғулланувчи тузилмалар диққат марказида турибди.

Оммавий ахборот воситаларида хотин-қизлар томонидан содир этилган жиноятлар тобора кўпайиб бораётганлиги ҳақида хабар бериб келмоқда. Хотин-қизлар жинояти жамият учун унчалик янги ҳодиса эмас, аммо бу бошқа жиноят турларидан хавфлилик даражаси кам эмас. Ушбу хотин-қизлар жиноятига қизиқиш замонавий жамиятда аёлларнинг алоҳида ўрни ва роли ва жиний хатти-ҳаракатларнинг ўта салбий оқибатлари билан изоҳланади.

Мазкур мақолада хотн-қизлар томонидан содир этилган жинояти жараёни, муаммоси, шу жумладан жиноятларнинг таърифи, статистикаси, сабаблари, турлари, хусусиятлари, салбий оқибатларини мазмун моҳиятини очиб беришга ҳаракат қилинган, шунингдек хотин-қизлар ўртасидаги жиноятчиликнинг асл муаммолари ва уларнинг ечимлари бўйича ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар материаллари асосида таҳлил қилиниб, фикр-мулоҳоза юритилган.

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MULOQOT JARAYONIDA SHAXSLARARO MUNOSABATLARDAGI
O'ZARO TA'SIRNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

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Ushbu maqolada muloqot jarayonidagi shaxslararo munosabatlarning turli shakllari va ko'rinishlari va muloqot turlari haqida shaxslararo munosabatlar, rasmiy shaxslararo munosabatlar, norasmiy shaxslararo munosabatlar, obyektiv emotsional munosabat ya'ni, ijtimoiy persepsiya va kauzal atributsiyalar bilan shartlanadi. Ijtimoiy persepsiya- ijtimoiy ob'ektlar - odamlar, etnik guruhlar va ulardagi munosabatlarning o'ziga xos jihatlari xususida fikr yuritiladi.

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HARNESSING MACHINE LEARNING FOR ENHANCED
COLLABORATION IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY: OPPORTUNITIES
AND CHALLENGES

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The revolutionary potential of machine learning in enhancing collaboration within business and industry is investigated with an emphasis on both the benefits and challenges in this study. Maintaining competitiveness and promoting innovation in firms has become more dependent on successful collaboration in contexts that are becoming more complicated and dynamic. Hence, this study explores the strategic applications of machine learning to enhance collaboration and help businesses better adjust to shifting market dynamics and operational requirements. The methodology includes a thorough analysis of the most recent developments in machine learning technologies and how they might be used in real-world corporate settings for supply chain, product, and customer relationship management, among other areas. Increased prediction accuracy, improved decision-making, efficient resource allocation, and support for more flexible and responsive business strategies are just a few of the significant opportunities that machine learning brings. Additionally, the research highlights the dynamic nature of machine learning algorithms—that is, their ability to continuously learn and adapt—which makes them extremely helpful in unstable and unpredictable environments. Nevertheless, significant challenges in using machine learning for cooperative goals are also addressed. Among these difficulties are worries about privacy and data security. The findings suggest that machine learning has great potential to transform corporate and industrial cooperation. However, companies need to deal with these challenges to reap the benefits of machine learning. By properly negotiating these obstacles, businesses may better utilize machine learning-driven collaboration, which is in line with the overarching objective of utilizing cooperation as a major force behind societal modernization and growth.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Collaboration, Decision-Making, Resource Allocation, Business Strategies

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KALKINMA PLANLARI BAĞLAMINDA CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNDE
KADIN EĞİTİMİ

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Bu çalışmanın amacı Cumhuriyet döneminde kadın eğitimi adına atılan adımların kalkınma planları bağlamında incelenmesidir. Bu kapsamda çalışmada kalkınma planlarında kadın eğitimi ile ilgili o günkü mevcut durum ortaya konması, dönem boyunca yapılması planlamalar ve bu yönde uygulamaya konan stratejiler ışığında ülkemizdeki kadın eğitiminin durumu ve ilgili stratejiler incelenmiştir. Kalkınma planlarında kadın eğitimi ile ilgili stratejilerinin incelenmesi Cumhuriyet döneminde kadın eğitimi konusundaki politikaların ortaya konmasını sağlarken diğer taraftan da o günün koşullarında kadın eğitiminin gerekliliği konusundaki düşüncelerin ortaya konması açısından önemli görülmektedir. Cumhuriyetin ilanı ile başlayan süreçte kadınların eğitim almaları için çalışmalar yapılmakla birlikte 1963 yılından günümüze kadar geçen sürede hazırlanan kalkınma planlarında kadının eğitimdeki mevcut durumu belirtilerek, kadın eğitiminin nasıl geliştirileceği konusunda planlamalar yapıp birçok uygulama hayata geçirilmiştir. Kalkınma planlarında dile getirilen stratejilerin tamamının başarılı olduğunu söylemek zor olmakla birlikte 1960 yılında %24,83 olan kadın okuma yazma bilme oranının 2022 yılına gelindiğinde %94,3 olması bu alanda yapılanların olumlu yansımalarının olduğunu belirtmek mümkündür.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYER BRANDING EFFORTS AND
EMPLOYEE PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

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As the importance of working life has increased, expectations from general life have been transferred to working life. Work is perceived as an important social environment for people to develop and realize themselves. The success of management in all organizations with social, cultural and economic purposes is measured by managerial effectiveness, which is defined as the degree to which the business achieves its objectives. The basic condition for increasing managerial effectiveness is to be able to mobilize manpower in line with the objectives and to get good efficiency from it.

The purpose of this study is to measure the relationship between employer brand perception and employee psychological capital. It is thought that the findings to be obtained at the end of the study will be useful in terms of marketing and human resources management of enterprises as well as contributing to the literature.

In this study, in which quantitative research design was used, primary data were collected through a questionnaire with 521 respondents. Employer Brand Scale and Psychological Capital Scale were utilized in the questionnaires. At the end of the study, it was determined that employer brand perception has a positive effect on the level of psychological capital. It is thought that the findings obtained at the end of the study will be useful in terms of marketing and human resources management of enterprises as well as contributing to the literature.

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DEMOCRATIC VALUES IN EDUCATION

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Abraham Lincoln has said, Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people. As we known that India is democratic country. This paper introduces the importance of democratic values in education. Any academic institute like school, college are places where democratic values such as equality, freedom, justice are instilled in individuals.

India believe in of the people, by the people and for the people. So for democracy to continue to thrive, children must be taught to value it as a way of life. Inculcate democratic values preparing children to become citizen who will preserve and shape democracy at the earliest age possible.

As per the Indian ethos ,democracy comprises the values of freedom, acceptability ,equality and inclusivity in a society and allow it common citizens to lead a quality and dignified life. Education is a universal human right. It also a means of achieving other human rights and it is an empowering social and economic tool. Through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the world's nations have agreed that everyone has the right to education.

Establishing democracy mostly depends on the understanding, skills and attitudes of the people which would be the primary responsibility of education. Every society transmits its habit of mind, social norms, culture, and ideals from one generation to the next. There is a direct connection between education and democratic values, in democratic societies, educational content and practice support habits of democratic governance.

Keyword: India, Democratic Values, Education.

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ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND
ENGAGEMENT IN BUKIT JERNIH GEOSITE, MALAYSIA.

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The significance of geosites as valuable natural and cultural heritage resources has been increasingly acknowledged in recent years. Bukit Jernih Geotrail in Perlis, Malaysia is one of the geosites that hold various important geological structures, including a 240-million-year-old Chuping Formation limestone, which is filled with multiple types of fossils and geotrails. However, the local community's awareness and engagement with this geosite remains underexplored. This study aimed to assess local community knowledge and engagement in Bukit Jernih Geosite. Data were collected through questionnaire surveys with the local community in Bukit Jernih. The findings revealed that respondents have a moderate level of awareness and a significant lack of active engagement with the geosite. In conclusion, this study highlighted the need for increased stakeholders' support to enhance awareness and community engagement in ensuring the sustainability of Bukit Jernih Geosite. The study was also in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and Goal 15 (Life on Land), as it promotes the conservation of natural heritage through community awareness and engagement.

Keywords: Local Community, Awareness, Engagement, Geosite, Geopark.

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INNOVATIVE LEARNING: INTEGRATING AR TECHNOLOGY IN
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION THROUGH THE "INTERAKTIF MUDAHNYA
SOLAT' EBOOK

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The rapid evolution of educational technology has paved the way for innovative learning tools that can address specific challenges faced by students. This article presents the development of an AR-enhanced ebook titled "Augmenting Faith: Revolutionizing Salah Education with the AR-Enhanced 'Interaktif Mudahnya Solat' Ebook." The ebook is designed to assist students enrolled in the MPU13012 Pendidikan Islam course, particularly those struggling with reading Jawi, which impedes their ability to perform and understand the ritual of salah correctly. The ebook combines multimedia elements, including Augmented Reality (AR) technology, audio, and animated videos, to create an interactive learning experience that simplifies the practice of salah. The primary goal of this ebook is to support students in overcoming their difficulties with Jawi, enabling them to independently review and practice salah with confidence. The AR technology integrated into the ebook serves as a dynamic tool that enhances comprehension by overlaying digital information onto physical reality. This allows students to visualize the correct postures and recitations of salah in an immersive environment, fostering a deeper understanding and retention of the material. The use of audio aids in pronunciation and recitation, while animation videos provide a step-by-step guide, ensuring that even students with minimal Jawi literacy can follow along and learn effectively. The development process of this ebook involved the use of WebAR Studio, a platform that facilitates the creation of AR experiences, combined with Canva for editing and design purposes. The ebook's content is meticulously crafted to align with the educational needs of students preparing for practical assessments in salah. By leveraging AR technology, this ebook transcends traditional learning methods, offering a more engaging and accessible approach to religious education. It empowers students to overcome literacy barriers, thereby enhancing their overall performance in the subject. In conclusion, the AR-enhanced "Interaktif Mudahnya Solat" ebook represents a significant advancement in the educational landscape for Islamic studies. By addressing the unique challenges faced by students with limited Jawi proficiency, this ebook not only aids in their academic success but also contributes to their spiritual growth. The integration of AR, audio, and video into the learning process marks a revolutionary step in how religious education can be delivered, making it more inclusive and effective for all learners.

STRESS FACTORS AMONG DIPLOMA SECRETARIAL SCIENCE
STUDENTS AT POLITEKNIK SULTAN IDRIS SHAH

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The secretarial field has undergone significant changes, attracting students to pursue higher education in this area. However, transitioning from secondary school to higher education poses emotional and behavioral challenges for these students, often leading to stress. Stress is multifaceted, encompassing physical, psychological, and environmental factors that can impede students' personal and academic growth. This paper aims to identify and evaluate the current stressors affecting Diploma Secretarial Science students, drawing on recent social science research. A quantitative methodology was employed, utilizing a questionnaire adapted from Ramli and Sheikh Dawood (2020). The survey targeted Diploma Secretarial Science students at Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah, with data analysed using SPSS version 26.0. The findings reveal that in the learning aspect, the item "I often experience physical and mental fatigue after studying" recorded a high mean value of $M=3.20$. In the financial aspect, "I often feel ashamed to ask my parents for money" recorded a high mean value of $M=3.65$. In the personal aspect, "I often worry about the future" recorded the highest mean value of $M=4.20$. Overall, the personal aspect is a dominant stress factor among Diploma Secretarial Science students by recording a mean value of ($M=2.90$) compared to financial aspects ($M=2.82$) and learning aspects ($M=2.49$). The research findings presented in this paper underscore the critical need for educational institutions to provide comprehensive support systems for secretarial students. These students often face a unique set of stressors, including academic demands, financial concerns, and mental health challenges, which can hinder their ability to thrive both academically and personally. By addressing these stressors, Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah can empower the students to reach their full potential. Ultimately, this study aims to raise awareness among key stakeholders, such as educators, parents, and policymakers, about the necessity of implementing tailored stress management interventions that cater to the specific challenges faced by this student population. Existing literature has established that student stress can have a significant and detrimental impact on the overall quality of education, as learners grappling with excessive pressures often find it challenging to perform to their full capabilities.

Keyword: Stress, Student, Academic Aspect, Financial Aspect, Personal Aspect

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AKADEMİK İLKELERİN ETİK İHLALLERLE İMTİHANI

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Modern toplumların gelişmişlik düzeyleri, bu toplumların insanlık birikimine katkıda buldukları bilimsel değerlerle ölçülmekte ve bir toplumda üretilen nitelikli bilimsel eserlerin sayısı, o toplumun hem gelişmişlik seviyesini hem de küresel arenadaki konumunu belirlemektedir. Günümüzde, küresel kapitalist sistemde teorik bilginin bir ürüne dönüştürülerek topluma kazandırılması veya piyasa koşullarında değer bulması, ülkelerin uluslararası marka değerini artıran bir gerçeklik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Toplumların ürettikleri bilgi, ancak nitelikli, kaliteli, güvenilir ve evrensel olduğunda anlamlı bir değer kazanabilir. Bu tür bilgilerin üretilmesi ise, bilim insanlarının etik ilkeleri derinlemesine benimsemeleri ve bu ilkeleri titizlikle uygulamaları sayesinde mümkün olmaktadır. Aksi takdirde, elde edilen sonuçların çarpıtılmış, hatalı, yanıltıcı ve yararsız olması, toplum nezdinde bilim insanlarına duyulan güveni zedeleyecek ve gelecekte telafisi mümkün olmayan yanlış algılara yol açabilecektir. Bu durumun en belirgin örneklerinden biri ise, sağlık alanında farklı bilim insanlarının zaman zaman tamamen zıt görüşler öne sürmeleri ve bu görüşleri kesin bir gerçeklik olarak topluma sunma çabalarıdır.

Bir araştırmanın nesnellliğini, şeffaflığını, güvenilirliğini, evrensel geçerliliğini ve saygınlığını zedeleyebilecek yanlış, yanıltıcı, manipülatif, spekülatif, duyarsız, sorumsuz, saygısız ve kötü niyetli girişimler, bilimsel çarpıtma ve aldatma olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bilinçli olarak bilimsel etik ihlali yapmak ya da dikkatsizlik ve özensizlik sonucu hatalı bilimsel çalışmalar üretmek, aldatma ve yanıltma kapsamında değerlendirilmektedir.

Akademik ilkelerin ihmal edildiği etik ihlallerin tespiti, özellikle de “yapay zeka” teknolojisi ile birlikte daha zor hale gelmiştir. Dolayısıyla akademik/entelektüel birikimin ve okur-yazar kültürel kamunun geleceği farklı bir sürece evrilmektedir. Bu sürecin sonunu öngörebilmek şimdilik mümkün görülmesi de mevcut makalede ilgili literatürden istifade edilerek etik kavramı, bilim etiği, bilimsel araştırmalarda takip edilecek etik kurallar ve bilimsel çalışmalarda görülen başlıca etik ihlaller ve nedenlerine dair konu başlıkları ele alınmıştır. Belli bir konu üzerine yoğunlaşması ve bilimsel çalışmaları referans almasından dolayı bu çalışma, araştırma makalesi kimliğine sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akademik İlkeler, Bilim Etiği, Bilimsel Etik İhlaller.

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FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION THROUGH
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COLLABORATION

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Cooperation between national and international students is increasingly recognized as a pivotal driver of development and modernization in the contemporary globalized landscape. Such collaborative engagements not only enrich the educational experience but also serve as a potent stimulus for innovation, ultimately fostering significant societal advancements. The amalgamation of diverse perspectives, derived from students with varied cultural and educational backgrounds, facilitates a more holistic comprehension of global challenges, thereby promoting the generation of creative and inclusive solutions.

This paper undertakes a comprehensive examination of the multifaceted benefits derived from these collaborative interactions, with particular emphasis on their role in enhancing educational standards. The convergence of students from different geographical and cultural contexts introduces a plurality of insights and problem-solving methodologies, which significantly enrich the academic environment. This diversity of thought and experience not only broadens the intellectual scope of the participants but also catalyzes the generation of innovative ideas and practices that extend beyond the confines of academia.

Furthermore, the paper presents an analysis of successful case studies wherein collaboration between national and international students has engendered tangible societal impacts. These cases underscore the potential of such partnerships as effective mechanisms for addressing global challenges, encompassing areas such as technological innovation, social development, and economic progress. Through a rigorous analysis of these examples, the paper identifies the critical factors that underpin the success of these collaborations, including effective communication, mutual respect, and the integration of culturally diverse perspectives.

In addition, the paper proposes a comprehensive framework for the effective management of these partnerships, ensuring their sustainability and mutual benefit. This framework encompasses strategies aimed at fostering inclusivity, facilitating cross-cultural communication, and creating an environment in which all students feel valued and empowered to contribute meaningfully.

In conclusion, this paper underscores the pivotal role of student collaborations in advancing the broader objectives of global development and modernization. By leveraging the potential of these partnerships, we can contribute to the creation of a more equitable, innovative, and forward-looking global society.

Keywords: Student Collaboration, Societal Development, Innovation, Global Challenges, Inclusivity.

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SPIRITUAL SYNERGY: THEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF
COLLABORATION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL
HARMONY

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Collaboration is a cornerstone of societal development and progress. The world needs harmony and social justice to create a better society for current and future generations.

Collaboration with focus on religion addresses complex challenges and promotes inclusive growth in advancing societal well-being and prosperity. However, its significance is reflected in the teachings and practices of major religious traditions. This paper investigates various religious traditions- Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism- that conceptualize and promote the idea of working together for the betterment of the society. Therefore, In Islam, collaboration is rooted in the concept of Ummah—in which community of believers working together to achieve justice and compassion. It reflects a deep-seated emphasis on mutual responsibility of a community and for collective welfare. In Christianity, collaboration is widely observing through the lens of communal support and the principle of working together for the common good. It is exemplified in the early Church's practices and contemporary Christian social teachings. Moreover, Buddhism advocates for collaborative practices through the concept of Sangha—the monastic community working harmoniously towards the concept of enlightenment. It highlights the interdependence and mutual support, essential for spiritual and societal progress. Lastly, Hinduism views collaboration through the idea of Dharma, where individuals work together in alignment, with their roles and responsibilities to maintain cosmic and social order. By synthesizing these religious perspectives, this paper illuminates how theological principles underpin collaborative efforts for social development and cooperation. It will examine how religious teachings promote values of social justice, equality and humanity. For effective study, a combination of Qualitative and Quantitative methods should be adopted. Literature review will focus to gather existing knowledge from scholarly articles, theological texts, and religious scriptures on the view of collaboration. Quantitative methods, including surveys and content analysis, can help gather data on attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to collaboration. By combining these methods, a report will explain the spiritual and ethical dimension of collaboration. Finally, this paper demonstrates that interfaith understanding and cooperative action are crucial for addressing contemporary social challenges. The comparative analysis will provide a deeper understanding of how spiritual synergy through collaboration is vital to address social challenges, and foster societal development for a harmonious global society

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İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNE KARŞI DERİCİLİK SEKTÖRÜNDE ÜRETİM VE
PAZARLAMA BAĞLAMINDA ALINAN ÖNLEMLER

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İklim değışikliđi ile ilgili olarak uluslararası düzeyde Hükümetlerarası İklim Deđişikliđi Paneli (IPCC), Birleşmiş Milletler İklim Deđişikliđi Çerçeve Sözleşmesi (BMİDÇS), Uluslararası iklim değışikliđi rejimi; BMİDÇS, Kyoto Protokolü ve Paris Anlaşması gibi çok sayıda önlem dizisi söz konusudur. Bu alanda ülkemizde “Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Deđişikliđi Bakanlığımız” tarafından “İklim Deđişikliđi Azaltım Stratejisi ve Eylem Planı (2024-2030)” hazırlanmış olup içeriđi iş dünyasını önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Eylem planının kapsamı; Enerji, Sanayi, Binalar, Ulaştırma, Tarım, Atık ile Arazi Kullanımı, Arazi Kullanım Deđişikliđi ve Ormancılık (AKAKDO) olan 7 ana azaltım sektörü ile Adil Geçiş ve Karbon Fiyatlandırma Mekanizmaları olmak üzere 2 yatay kesen tema alanı olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmamız söz konusu temalar çerçevesinde dericilik sektörünün nasıl etkilendiđini ve hangi düzenleyici önlemlerin alındıđını ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda sektörde çeşitli görüşmeler yapılmış olup elde edilen verilerden 2030 öngörüsü oluşturulmuştur.

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LEVERAGING FITNESS TRACKING TECHNOLOGY IN PHYSICAL
EDUCATION: AN ANALYSIS OF STRAVA'S ROLE IN CYCLING TASK
ASSESSMENT AND STUDENT MOTIVATION

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The integration of technology in physical education has gained significant traction in recent years, offering new avenues for assessment and engagement. This study investigates the potential of Strava, a popular fitness tracking application, in evaluating cycling tasks and enhancing student motivation within a secondary school physical education context. A mixed-methods approach was employed over a 7-week period, involving 35 students aged 18-20 in a co-curricular cycling program. Quantitative data from Strava, including distance, speed, and elevation gain, were analyzed alongside qualitative insights gathered through pre and post-intervention surveys and semi-structured interviews. Results demonstrated statistically significant improvements in student performance metrics. Average cycling distance increased from 15.3 km (SD = 3.2) in week one to 22.7 km (SD = 4.1) in week seven ($t(34) = 8.65, p < .001$), while average speed improved from 18.2 km/h (SD = 2.5) to 21.8 km/h (SD = 2.8) ($t(34) = 7.32, p < .001$). Survey data revealed that 85% of students reported increased motivation to cycle, with 78% indicating that Strava aided in personal goal-setting and progress tracking. Thematic analysis of interviews highlighted increased self-awareness, motivation through gamification, and an enhanced sense of community among participants. The study also addresses ethical considerations, including data privacy and equitable access to technology. Findings suggest that Strava can be an effective tool for both assessment and motivation in physical education, promoting self-regulated learning and community building. However, educators must carefully navigate the challenges associated with technology integration to ensure inclusive and responsible implementation. This research contributes to the growing body of literature on technology in physical education, offering insights into innovative assessment methods and student engagement strategies.

Keyword: Strava, Physical Education, Cycling Assessment, Student Motivation, Educational Technology

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TRANS4SEAT

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Recycled materials are used to create the Trans4Seat lounge chair. This lounge chair features a few essential components that give it a distinctive look and usefulness. Per the product's name, "Trans" is an acronym for the terms "transform," which denotes a change, and "transfer," which denotes a movement. This chair is able to reconfigure itself to allow for easy mobility. Trans4Seat is not only adaptable and has an excellent ergonomic design, but it also has a number of features that can maximize usage and user happiness. The goal of this product's design, which is built on recycled materials, is to produce a multipurpose item that may be developed further and sold. A drum barrel, which is often used for storing liquids like chemicals, oil, and other materials, served as the primary building material for the Trans4Seat design. When considering the material's longevity and original shape, these qualities make it a very good choice for development.

Keywords: Trans4Seat, Lounge Chair, Recycled Materials, Flexible, Multifunctional

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD WASTE TO FERTILIZER
RECYCLING MACHINE

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Malaysians discard 17,007 metric tons of food waste daily, with 4,046 metric tons being edible, according to a report by the Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Corporation (SW Corp, 2021). The decomposition of this waste in landfills can lead to harmful effects such as the release of toxic methane gas, foul odors, infections, and diseases. As Malaysia's population grows, the increase in food waste has exacerbated environmental issues within the country's solid waste management system. The primary goal of this study is to recycle food waste into organic fertilizer to reduce landfill waste. The project involves designing and fabricating a food waste recycling machine. The concept designs for the machine were evaluated using the Pugh Method and drafted using Autodesk Inventor. The machine, once fabricated, can process 5 to 7 kg of food waste at a time by mixing the waste with organic soils using a specially designed rotor blade. Its size and operation are tailored to meet the needs of households and small food businesses. The machine is capable of shredding food waste into pieces ranging from 5 mm to 20 mm, which is ideal for enhancing bioactivity during composting. The resulting compost can improve soil health and structure, increase drought resilience, and reduce the need for chemical fertilizers.

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TRANSFORMATIVE PEDAGOGIES: NAVIGATING THE EDUCATIONAL FRONTIER IN PAKISTAN THROUGH OUTCOME-BASED EDUCATION

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This study investigates innovative teaching methods within Pakistan's educational system, with a specific emphasis on the adoption of Outcome-Based Education (OBE) as a framework. The country is currently grappling with the need to modernize its education system to meet the demands of the 21st century, prompting a search for creative approaches. Transformative pedagogies, which prioritize contemporary viewpoints and learner-centered methods, aim to address the limitations associated with traditional rote-learning. The research focuses on OBE as a key element in this exploration, given its emphasis on clearly defined learning outcomes to adequately prepare graduates. The study delves into the implementation of OBE, examining its impact on learner engagement, critical thinking, and adaptability within the Pakistani context. Recognizing challenges such as resource constraints and cultural expectations, the research also identifies opportunities, particularly in the integration of technology. Using a multi-method approach, including interviews, observations, and document analysis conducted over an academic year, the research reveals variations in OBE implementation, a positive relationship between transformative pedagogies and learner engagement, and diverse effects on students at different educational levels. Recommendations stemming from the findings include the establishment of a standardized OBE framework, faculty development, and increased integration of technology. Future research directions are proposed to explore the long-term impacts of these pedagogical approaches and the role of technology and community engagement. This study provides crucial insights for shaping an adaptive educational system in Pakistan amid the evolving global landscape.

Keywords: Critical thinking, Educational reform, Outcome-Based Education, Transformative pedagogies.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN IOT-ENABLED SMART PLANT WATERING
SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATED IRRIGATION

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This study presents the development of an IoT-enabled plant watering system (IoT-SPWS) designed to automate and optimize irrigation processes. The system utilizes an ESP8266 microcontroller integrated with various sensors to monitor key environmental parameters, including soil moisture, air temperature, humidity, and water levels. These sensors provide real-time data, which is processed and managed via the Blynk application on a user's smartphone, enabling remote monitoring and control. The primary objective is to maintain optimal soil moisture levels, thereby promoting plant health while minimizing water usage. To achieve this, the system employs a time-series analysis approach within its methodology to analyze fluctuations in environmental conditions and optimize irrigation schedules. The results demonstrate that the system effectively maintains soil moisture within desired levels by dynamically adjusting water delivery in response to real-time data. Furthermore, the system's cost-efficiency and adaptability to various environments, such as homes, offices, or outdoor gardens, are notable advantages. The conclusion highlights that the IoT-enabled plant watering system not only meets its objectives of efficient water management and enhanced plant care but also offers potential for future improvements, including refining sensor accuracy and optimizing water usage strategies. This work contributes to the broader field of smart agriculture by providing a scalable solution for automated irrigation management, ultimately supporting sustainable water usage and plant health.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARINI XALQARO BAHOLASH
DASTURLARIDAGI ISHTIROKINING TA'LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDAGI
O'RNI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining xalqaro baholash dasturlarida ishtirok etishi ta'lim sifatini oshirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xalqaro baholashlar, masalan, PIRLS va TIMSS, o'quvchilarning o'qish savodxonligi, matematika va tabiiy fanlar bo'yicha bilim va ko'nikmalarini tahlil qiladi. Ushbu dasturlar ta'lim tizimining kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi, bu esa ta'lim siyosatini yaxshilash va pedagogik metodlarni takomillashtirishga imkon beradi. Baholash natijalari o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini oshiradi va ota-onalar hamda jamiyatni ta'lim jarayoniga jalb qiladi. Natijada, bu jarayon ta'lim sifatini oshirish bo'yicha aniq strategiyalar ishlab chiqishga va mamlakatning intellektual hamda iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ta'lim Sifati, PIRLS, TIMSS, Intellektual-Rivojlanish, Pedagogik Metodlar, O'Quvchilar Motivatsiyasi, Ta'lim Strategiyasi, Ta'lim Innovatsiyalari.

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WOMEN'S SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP IN PROJECT
MANAGEMENT

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This study explores the sustainable leadership of women in project management, emphasizing the importance of integrating social, economic, and environmental factors into sustainability efforts. In the context of an increasingly competitive global economy, the success of projects is vital for organizations to maintain their market presence. Sustainable leadership plays a crucial role in achieving long-term project success by guiding teams, ensuring effective coordination, and fostering ethical practices that consider broader environmental and social outcomes. Women's active participation in leadership roles offers unique insights into project management and sustainability. Female managers contribute to sustainability through their distinct leadership characteristics, such as inclusivity, regulatory approaches, and an ability to manage team dynamics and stakeholder expectations. These attributes strengthen the sustainable development of projects and provide organizations with strategic advantages, such as better understanding customer behavior and offering diverse perspectives on business practices. However, research on women's sustainable leadership in project management remains limited. This study addresses this gap by highlighting the role of female leaders in enhancing sustainability within projects. The findings underscore that women's leadership is not just beneficial but essential for driving sustainable practices, as their unique capabilities contribute significantly to the overall success and sustainability of projects. By examining the sustainability responsibilities and leadership characteristics of women, the study emphasizes the need for increased representation of women in leadership positions. Encouraging women's participation in management can greatly contribute to the sustainability of institutions and projects, ultimately supporting broader integration of sustainable methods in the business world.

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PIRLS VA BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM: MUVAFFAQIYAT KALITI

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Ushbu maqola PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study) baholash dasturi natijalarini yaxshilash uchun boshlang'ich ta'limda samarali yondashuvlar qo'llanilishi lozimligini tahlil qiladi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda matn bilan ishlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish o'quvchilarning o'qish savodxonligini oshirish va ta'lim tizimining umumiy muvaffaqiyatini ta'minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Maqolada mos keluvchi o'quv materiallari tanlash, kognitiv strategiyalarni qo'llash, interaktiv va individual yondashuvlarni joriy etish, shuningdek, o'qituvchilarning roli haqida batafsil ma'lumotlar keltiriladi. Bu yondashuvlar boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining o'qish qobiliyatini oshirish va xalqaro baholash dasturlarida yuqori natijalarga erishishga xizmat qiladi.

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XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR ASOSIDA BO‘LAJAK PEDAGOGLARNING
LIDERLIK SALOHIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI YONDASHUVLAR

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Ushbu maqolada bo‘lajak mutaxassislarning liderlik salohiyati rivojlantirishni ustuvor yo‘nalishlari, shuningdek, xorijiy manbalarning qiyosiy tahlillariga asosan talabalarda liderlik salohiyatini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tavsiyalar bayon etilgan.

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BESH SONINING TARIXIY HAMDA MILLIY-MENTAL XUSUSIYATLARI

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Ma'lum bo'lishicha, qadim zamonlardan beri odamlar ayrim sonlarni qo'llashda turg'un an'analarni yarataganlar. Sonlar o'ylab topilgan ilk davrlardan to sanoq usullari takomillashgan hozirgi davrlargacha o'tgan vaqt ichida sonlar haqida xilma-xil tasavvurlar paydo bo'lgan, qanchadan qancha magik qarashlar shakllangan. Maqolada besh sonining tarixiy asoslari, etimologik ko'rinishi, milliy-madaniy imoniyatlari, o'ziga xos xususiyatlari to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: son (raqam), tarix, etimologiya, milliy an'ana, madaniyat, sanoq sistemasi, besh soni, ramziy tushunchalar, urf-odat, milliylik

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TALABALARNING IJTIMOY FAOLLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH
KELAJAKDAGI MUTAXASSISNING KASBIY SHAKLLANISHINING
MUHIM SHARTIDIR

Muhabbatxon Bakiyeva <muhabbatxonbakiyeva@gmail.com>

Zamonaviy ta'lim sharoitida jamiyatni barqaror, xavfsiz va muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishini ta'minlashga tayyor bo'lgan professional malakali, ijtimoiy faol va raqobatbardosh mutaxassislarni tayyorlash zarurati paydo bo'ldi, chunki jamiyat inson oldida o'z taqdirini o'zi belgilash va o'zini-o'zi anglash uchun tobora murakkablashib borayotgan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda erkin, mustaqil va ijtimoiy faol shaxs bajaradi.

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TA'LIM ASOSIDA TALABALARNING PEDAGOGIK KOOPERATIV
SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH

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Maqolada kooperativ ta'limni tashkil etishning zarurati va imkoniyatlari yoritib berilgan. Muallif nazariy materiallarni tahlil etish asosida "kooperatsiya", "kooperativ o'qitish", "kooperativ ta'lim" tushunchalari mohiyatini ochib bergan. Shuningdek, maqolada kooperativ guruhlarning o'ziga xosliklari, ularni shakllantirish usullari, shartlari hamda kooperativ ta'limning keng qo'llash imkoniyatiga ega metodlarining mohiyati va qo'llash usullari bayon etilgan.

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MUSTAQIL TA'LIM OLISH MEXANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING
IJTIMOIY-PEDAGOGIK ZARURIYATI

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Axborot texnologiyalari vositasida talabalarning mustaqil ta'lim olish samaradorligini baholashning sifat mezonlari ta'lim standartlariga muvofiqlik, o'quv materiallarining to'liq o'zlashtirish imkoniyatiga egalik, o'quv faoliyatini tashkil etish va ta'limiy natijalarni tashxis etish shakllari bilan uyg'unlik ko'rsatkichlarini takroriy qayta aloqaga kirishuv darajasi adekvatligini maksimal hisobga olish asosida takomillashtirish.

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BO‘LAJAK O‘QITUVCHILARNI MILLIY TARBIYANING PEDAGOGIK-
PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI BILAN QUROLLANTIRISH

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Mazkur maqolada milliy tarbiyaning ijtimoiy psixologik qonuniyatlari, ota onalarning tarbiya metodlarini bilish va uni qo‘llashi, ota-onalarning farzand tarbiyasiga bo‘lgan munosabati, yoshlarda milliy tarbiya mezonlari va fazilatlarini shakllantirishda pedagogik omillar kabi masalalar bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar bilan tanishishi mumkin.

Kalit so‘zlar: Milliy Tarbiya, Fazilat, Xususiyat, Pedagogik Qonuniyat.

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СОҒЛОМ МАЪНАВИЯТНИ ТАЪМИНЛОВЧИ ИЖТИМОЙЙ
ПЕДАГОГИК ТИЗИМ.

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В статье рассматриваются национальные ценности и наследство предков как теоретическая основа системы воспитания. А также, излагается роль углубления воспитательных часов в формировании духовности учащегося.

The importance of transforming the national heritage and the heritage of our ancestors into the theoretical basis of educational system and strengthening of educational hours in the spiritual evaluation are given in this article.

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BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM O'QITUVCHILARI VA O'QUVCHILAR
O'RTASIDAGI O'ZARO MUNOSABATLARNING PEDAGOGIK JIHATLARI

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Maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining o'rganishiga hissa qo'shadigan sinf jarayonlarini tushunish uchun asoslarni tasdiqlash va rivojlantirish o'qitishni ilmiy o'rganishni rivojlantirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqola shunday asoslardan biri – “O'zaro ta'sirlar orqali o'qitish” asosini taqdim etadi, unda o'qituvchi bilan o'quvchi o'zaro ta'siri o'quvchilarning bilim olishi uchun markaziy harakatlantiruvchi omil bo'lib, o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'zaro munosabatlarini uchta asosiy sohada tashkil etadi. Boshlang'ich sinflar o'qituvchi va o'quvchining sinfdagi o'zaro ta'siri turli xil hissiy, tashkiliy va ta'lim sohalarini o'z ichiga oladi; uch domenli yashirin tuzilma o'qituvchilarning sinfdagi o'zaro ta'sirining bir va ikki domenli muqobil modellariga qaraganda kuzatish ma'lumotlariga ko'proq mos keladi va uchta domenli tuzilma bir nechta ma'lumotlar to'plamida eng mos model ekanligi tajriba va tahlillar orqali isbotlab beriladi.

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O/ZBEK ADABIY TILINING SHAKLLANISHIDA BOSHQA TILLAR
ISHTIROKI

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Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek adabiy tiliga boshqa tillardan o‘zlashgan so‘zlarni ham so‘zlashuv tili, ham kitobiy til orqali o‘zlashib kirib kelganligi, hamda o‘zbek adabiy tilining lug‘at tarkibida o‘zbekcha – umumturkiy shu bilan bir qatorda, tojikcha-forscha, arabcha, ruscha-evropacha, xitoycha o‘zlashgan so‘zlarning ishlatilishi ko‘rsatiladi

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INKLYUZIV TA'LIM IMKONIYATLARI

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Inklyuziv ta'lim imkoniyati cheklangan bolalarga munosib ta'lim olish, moslashgan va raqobatbardosh bo'lish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu esa ularning hayotda muvaffaqiyat qozonishi uchun omil bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Maqolada inklyuziv ta'lim imkoniyatlari haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim-tarbiya, inklyuziv ta'lim, nogironligi bo'lgan bolalar, ijobiy fazilatlar.

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YAPAY ZEKA VE TIP

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Zekanın ne anlam taşıdığı ve ne kadarının ölçülebildiği hakkında görüş birliğine varılamamıştır. Zeka, beynin bilgiyi alıp, çabuk ve doğru analiz etmesidir şeklinde tanımlayabiliriz. Yapay zeka terimini ilk kez kullanan John McCarthy 1955 yılında, “zeki makineler bilhassa zeki bilgisayar programları yapma bilimi ve mühendisliği” şeklinde tanımlamıştır. Yapay zeka ile ilgili araştırma yapanlar yapay zekanın geliştirilmesi amacıyla yenilikleri ortaya koyma çabasıdadır. Yapay zeka, bir bilgisayar veya bilgisayarın desteklediği bir makinenin, çoğunlukla insana has özellikler, çözüm yolu üretme, anlama, bir anlam çıkarma, genelleme ve geçmiş tecrübelerinden öğrenme süreçlerine dair vazifeleri yapma kabiliyeti şeklinde bilim dünyasında izah edilmiştir. Yapay zeka multidisipliner olup, elektronik, bilgisayar, mekatronik, kontrol mühendisliği, felsefe ve programlama gibi çeşitli bilim dallarının sahasına girmektedir. Yapay zeka kavramı, 1955’ten bugüne kadar, çözülecek sorunun vaziyetine göre birtakım alt dallara ayrılmıştır: yapay sinir ağları (YSA), bulanık mantık, tavlama benzetimi, uzman sistemler, bilgisayarlı görme, genetik algoritmalar, konuşma tanıma, kaotik modelleme ve robotik. Bu alt dalların tamamı hayatımızda kullandığımız birçok teknolojik cihazın alt yapısını oluşturmakta ve bu cihazlar insanların yaşamlarını konforlu hale getirmektedir. Klinik tanı işlemlerini gerçekleştirebilecek ve doğru tedavi tavsiyesinde bulunabilecek yapay zeka programlarının oluşturulması “Tıbbi yapay zeka”nın temel ilgi alanıdır. Yapay zeka klinik manada sağlıklı kalma, teşhis, tedavi, araştırma, erken teşhis, evde bakım gibi alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Tıpta yapay zeka, Kanseri Tespiti Uygulamaları, Göz Sağlığı Uygulaması, İlaç Geliştirme Uygulamaları, Tıbbi Görüntüleme, Enlitic, Depresyon ve Akıl Sağlığı Bozukluklarının Tahmin Edilmesi, Otizmlili Çocukların Eğitimi alanlarında başarıyla uygulanmaktadır. Yapay zekanın tıpta kullanımı ile ilgili ciddi etik endişeler de bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan en sık rastlanana, sorumluluk kaygısıdır. Eğer klinik YZ önemli bir yanlış yaparsa “kim sorumlu tutulacak?” sorusu tartışmalara yol açmıştır. Şimdilik cerrahi robotlarda olduğu gibi teknolojik yardım alınma durumlarında son sözü tıp profesyonelleri söylediği için sorun teşkil etmeyebilir ancak bir gün yapay zekanın bize ait kararları saymayıp kendi kararlarını uygulama olasılığı düşünüldüğünde endişeler söz konusu olacaktır. Yapay zeka ile yenilikçi teknolojileri reel dünyanın klinik uygulamasına yerleştirmede güçlüklerle karşılaşılabilir.

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BOSHLANG'ICH TA'LIM MAGISTRATURA TALABALARINING ILMIY
TADQIQOTCHILIK KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH
METODIKASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich ta'lim magistratura talabalarining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini samarali tashkil etish texnologiyalarini takomillashtirish to'g'risida fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, oliy ta'lim muassasasi va undan keyingi kasbiy rivojlanish jarayonida magistratura talabalari o'z fanidagi ilmiy yondashuvlar, konsepsiyalar, nazariyalar, eng so'ngi axborotlar mazmunidan xabardor bo'lishi kerakligi a'loab ko'rsatilgan.

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SAĞLIK ALANINDA BLOK ZİNCİR UYGULAMALARINDAKİ ZORLUKLAR

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Blockchain teknolojisi tamamen yenidir ve henüz istenildiği gibi tam olarak etkili olmamıştır. Blockchain çok farklı alanlarda başarılı şekilde kullanılabilir. Özellikle hizmet, sanayi ve üretim yönetimi konularında oldukça iddialı çalışmalar yapıldığı görülmektedir. Sahip olduğu özellikler nedeniyle uygulama alanlarının genişlemesinde rağmen sağlık alanında istenilen gelişmeyi sağladığını söylemek oldukça zordur. Sağlık alanında da kullanılmaya başladığı ve kısmen başarılı olduğu görülmektedir. Ancak başarılı olduğu yönlerin sınırlı olmasının sağlık sisteminin yapısından kaynaklanan bazı sebeplere dayandığı bilinmektedir. Sağlık sektöründe blockchain uygulanmasına engel olan bazı faktörler bulunmaktadır. Bunlar

1. Teknik Bilgi Eksikliği
2. Kağıtsız Yöntemin Benimsenmemesi
3. Kamu Katılımının Eksikliği
4. Maliyet Azaltma Eksikliği
5. Gizlilik Eksikliği
6. Teşvik Eksikliği
7. Kripto Para Kabulünün Eksikliği
8. Siber Güvenlik Eksikliği
9. Merkezi Sağlık Hizmetinin Eksikliği
10. Hız Eksikliği

Bu çalışmada bu sebepler açıklanmış ve nelerin yapılması gerektiği konusunda önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Blok zincir teknolojisinin sağlık alanında uygulanmasının çok sayıda faydası olacağı görülmesine rağmen bazı sorunların aşılması durumunda faydaların bir önemini olmayacağı söylenebilir.

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RAVISHLARNING FUNKSIONAL-STILISTIK IMKONIYATLARI

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Ushbu maqolada ravish soʻz turkumining funksional-stilistik imkoniyatlari xususida fikr yuritilgan. Ravishlardagi belgini, xususan, harakatning belgisini ifoda etish xususiyati va uslublararo funksional chegaralanishlar ushbu soʻz turkumining ham stilistik resurslari yetarli darajada ekanligi haqida soʻz boradi.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA O'QUVCHILAR JAMOASINI
SHAKLLANTIRISH BOSQICHLARI

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Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinflarda o'quvchilar jamoasini shakllantirish bosqichlari haqida so'z boradi. Jamoa — bu kishilardan iborat guruh demakdir. Zamonaviy talqinda «jamo» tushunchasi ikki xil ma'noda ishlatiladi. Jamoa deganda, birinchidan, kishilarning istalgan tashkiliy guruhi (masalan, ishlab chiqarish jamoasi, korxon jamoasi, xo'jalik jamoasi va h.k.), ikkinchidan, yuqori darajada uyushtirilgan guruh tushuniladi. Chunonchi, o'quvchilarning birlashmasi o'ziga xos muhim belgilarga egadir. Quyida jamoa va lining xususiyatlari borasida so'z yuritimiz.

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MATEMATIKADAN AMALIY MASHG'ULOTLAR METODIK TIZIMINI
MAXSUS TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA TASHKIL ETISH METODIKASI

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Bugungi kunda barcha fanlar rivojlanib bormoqda. Bu kabi fanlarning boshlang'ichi deb matematika fanini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Matematika fanini o'qitishda dasturiy ta'minotning o'rni beqiyosdir. Ushbu maqolada matematika fanining amaliy mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etishda va darslarni samaradorligini oshirishda qo'llaniladigan dasturiy vositalar va innovatsiyalar yoritib berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Metodika, innovatsiya, interaktiv darslik, onlayn ko'rgazma, GeoGebra, Desmos, Mathematica, Matlab, individualizatsiya

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TA'LIM JARAYONIDA KOMPETENTLIK TUSHUNCHASI VA "VENN"
DIAGRAMMASI METODINING MAZMUNAN UZVIYLIGI

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Ta'lim - tarbiya – ongni, ayni vaqtda ong darajasi va uning rivojini ham belgilaydigan omildir. Binobarin, ta'lim tizimini o'zgartirmasdan turib ongni o'zgartirib bo'lmaydi. Ongni, tafakkurni o'zgartirmasdan turib esa ko'zlagan oliy maqsad – ozod va obod jamiyatni barpo etib bo'lmaydi. Boshlang'ich ta'lim jarayonida kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilarning umumiy va individual xususiyatlari rivojlantiriladi. Demak, bu vazifa darslarni yanada samarali tashkil etishni talab qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: kompetentsiya, umumiy, xususiyat, Venn diagrammasi, taqqoslash, ishtirok etish, analitik yondashuv, aqlli o'qish qobiliyatlari

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ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA O'QITUVCHINING KASBIY
KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH OMILLARI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida ta'lim sifati va samaradorligiga erishishning muhim jihatlari to'g'risida fikr yuritilgan. Zamonaviy ta'lim jarayonida talaba faoliyati va uning muvaffaqiyati eng muhim natija sifatida qaralib, ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish uchun o'quv jarayoni samarali tashkil etilishi lozim bo'lib, bu esa pedagogdan katta mahoratni, intellektual zakovatni qisqacha qilib umumlashtirganda pedagogik kompetentlikni talab etadi. Shu ma'noda, mazkur maqolada pedagogning kasbiy kompetentligi va uning mezonlari, kasbiy kompetentlikni rivojlantirish borasida taklif va tavsiyalar bayon etilgan.

BOSHLANG`ICH SINIF O`QUVCHILARI NUTQI PSIXOLOGIYASINING
ASOSIY KATEGORIYALARI.

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“Boshlang`ich sinf o`quvchilari psixologiyasining asosiy kategoriyalari” deb nomlangan bo`limida dastlab, fanning asosiy kategoriyalaridan kelib chiqib, bu tushunchalar psixologiya sohasidagi ilg`or tadqiqotlar natijasida shakllangan va fanga olib kirilganlik masalasini yoritib berilgan. Tajriba - sinov ishlari Andijon viloyati Oltinko`l tumanidagi 1 va 49- maktablarda o`tkazilgan. Tajriba-sinov ishlari natijalari tadqiqot gipotezasining to`g`riligini tasdiqlagan. Bunda nutqiy faoliyatning turlarini, olimlarning bu boradagi turlicha qarashlarini o`rganib boshlang`ich sinf o`quvchilari nutqiga neyrolingvistik yondashilgan. Bunda qiyoslash orqali nutqdagi o`zgarishlarini ko`rsatib berilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: Boshlang`Ich Sinf O`Quvchilari Psixologiyasi, O`shish, Determinizm, Kategoriya, Taraqqiyot, Tizimli, Yosh, Yetakchi Faoliyat Tipi, Lug`at Boyligi, So`z, Nutq, Iroda, Intellekt.

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AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN
STEM EDUCATION OF CITY FAISALBAD

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STEM is the combination of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics subjects STEM training is used to develop professional development and new skills in teachers'. Through STEM training teachers' learn new knowledge, skills, methods and methodologies, and technologies about STEM education teachings. The main objective of this research is check out the teachers' professional development in STEM education. Present study "An Analysis of Teachers Professional Development in STEM Education of City Faisalabad". The 150 STEM teachers' at K-12 level in which STEM program is being in working were the sample of the study in district Faisalabad, Pakistan. The sample size of 108 STEM teachers (with purposive sampling technique) has been determined Qualitative data were collected through interview from key informant of sampled institutions and analyzed by thematic analysis. Quantitative data were collected through questionnaire instrument from STEM trained teachers who have teaching STEM education and analyzed through 'Statistical Package for Social Sciences' (SPSS) software where used descriptive and frequency test. The important findings of present study is equally participate the male and female respondents learnt new knowledge (W.S=408, Mean=4.08 & S.D= 0.91), skills (W.S=406, Mean=4.06 & S.D=0.87), use of technologies (W.S=396, Mean=3.96 & S.D=0.93) and new methodologies/ strategies (W.S=386, Mean=3.86). It is recommended that Govt. of Pakistan, Policy maker, curriculum developer and stakeholders' should focus on this educational system with gave trainings, provided all relevant teaching materials and technologies, where STEM programs are registered there made one STEM club and more extra time provided to teachers and students for effectively teaching and learning process.

Keywords: STEM Education, Professional Development, New Skills, Teachers

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MASALA YECHISHGA O'RGATISHNING UMUMIY USULLARI

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Ushbu ilmiy maqolada matematik ta'lim jarayonida masala yechishga o'rgatishning umumiy usullari, ularning pedagogik ahamiyati, afzalliklari va kamchiliklari, shuningdek, samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. O'quvchilarni masala yechishga o'rgatishda muammoli ta'lim, izlanish faoliyatiga asoslangan ta'lim, kooperativ ta'lim va tajribaviy ta'lim usullaridan foydalanish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari matematik savodxonlikni rivojlantirishda innovatsion metodlarni qo'llash bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar beradi. Masala yechish matematik ta'limning asosiy komponentlaridan biri bo'lib, o'quvchilarning mantiqiy va analitik tafakkurini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Maqolada matematik masala yechishning asosiy pedagogik yondashuvlari — muammoli ta'lim, izlanish faoliyatiga asoslangan ta'lim, guruhli va individual ishlash metodlari, hamda tajribaviy ta'lim usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda har bir usulning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, afzalliklari va ularning samaradorligi tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu maqola matematika o'qituvchilariga masala yechish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun innovatsion metodlarni tanlashda amaliy tavsiyalar beradi va ta'lim jarayonida yanada yuqori natijalarga erishish uchun yordam beradi. Tadqiqot natijalari o'quv jarayonini optimallashtirish va ta'lim sifatini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Kalit So'zi: Matematik masala Yechish Mantiqiy Va Analitik Fikrlash, Ko'nikmalar, Bilimlar, Innovatsion Metodlar, Pedagogik Yondashuvlar, Matematik Savodxonlikni Oshirish.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА С ДРУГИМИ УЧЕБНЫМИ
ПРЕДМЕТАМИ В НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема интеграции русского языка с другими учебными предметами в начальной школе как способа повышения качества образования. Описываются теоретические основы интеграции, её цели и задачи, а также практические аспекты внедрения междисциплинарного подхода в образовательный процесс. Особое внимание уделяется разработке уроков, сочетающих русский язык с предметами естественнонаучного цикла, математикой, окружающим миром и искусством. Подчеркивается, что такой подход способствует более глубокому усвоению знаний, развитию когнитивных и творческих способностей учащихся, а также формированию целостного восприятия окружающей действительности. Приводятся примеры практических заданий и упражнений, которые могут быть использованы для реализации интегрированного подхода в обучении.

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NEYROLINGVISTIKA ANOMAL BOLANING KORREKSIYASI VA
RIVOJLANISHIDA MUHIM VOSITA SIFATIDA

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Nutqiy faoliyat jarayoni bilan bog'liq neyrolingvistika fani bugungi kunda o'zbek tilshunosligida asta - sekin rivojlanayotgan tatbiqiy tilshunoslik fanlari sirasiga kiradi. Til va fikrlash haqidagi ta'limotlar uning metodologik asosi hisoblanadi. Maqolaning kirish qismida mavzuga oid pedagogik, psixologik va metodik adabiyotlar va bu mavzuda Respublikamizda va xorijiy davlatlarda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borayotgan olimlarning faoliyatlari atroficha o'rganilgan, taxlil qilingan va bu ma'lumotlar dolzarb ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. Maqolada mavzu ob'ekti, predmeti, maqsad va vazifalari, kutilayotgan natijalari, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati aks etgan. Ishning metodologik asosi mohiyat va hodisa, shakl va mazmuni e'tirof etuvchi dialektik falsafadir. Ishda kuzatish, qiyoslash, psixosemantik tahlil kabi metodlardan foydalanildi.

Kalit So'zlar: Neyrolingvistika, Korreksion Ta'lim, O'yin Faoliyati, Anomal Bolalar, Kuzatuvchanlik, Diqqat, Kuzatuvchanlik, Idrok, Xotira, Nutq, Tafakkur.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШДА ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ
ТИЗИМИНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА РОЛИ

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Аннотация: Ўзбекистон Республикаси 1991 йил 31 август куни ўз мустақиллигини эълон қилди. Бу тарихий сана миллий давлатчилигимиз тарихида янги босқични бошлаб берди. Мустақиллик жамият ҳаётини, унинг институтлари ва кадриятлари ҳамда маданиятини ўрганиш учун яхлит бир парадигмани ҳосил қилди. Мавжуд ижтимоий жараёнларни илмийлик ва ҳолисоналик тамойиллари асосида ўрганиш ҳамда тегишли хулосалар чиқариш, шунингдек, қарор қабул қилувчи органларга тегишли таклиф ва тавсияларни бериш имконияти пайдо бўлди. Истиқлолгача бўлган мустамлака ва совет даври мафқурасидаги жамият ҳаётини ўрганишни бир бутун бирлик сифатида қабул қилиш ҳам илмий хулосалар чиқаришга имкон бермас эди.

Жамиятда модернизация жараёнларининг амалга ошуви, ислоҳотларнинг ўтказилиши таълим тизими олдида катта вазифаларни қўймоқда. Ҳозирги даврда таълим тизими шунчаки таълим бериш, ёшларни билимли қилиш билан чекланиб қолмасдан, уларни касбий жиҳатдан тайёрлаш, ва ижтимоий йўналтириш вазифасини ҳам бажаришига эҳтиёж сезилмоқда. Таълим, ишлаб чиқариш ва бошқа ижтимоий соҳаларнинг интеграцияси талаб этилмоқда. Иш берувчининг талаблари асосида замонавий мутахассисни етиштириб, тайёрлаб бериш ижтимоий буюртмага, яъни жамият томонидан таълим олдида қўйилаётган талабга айланди. Бундай буюртма ва талабларни бажариш учун Ўзбекистонда таълим тизими трансформациясининг миллий менталитет ва кадриятларга мос тушувчи, ахлоқий чегараларнинг кескин бузилишига сабаб бўлмайдиган йўллари ва шакллари танлаб олиш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади.

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FIRST REPORT REGARDING HEPATOOZON AND LANKESTERELLA
SPP. INFECTION IN WILD RODENTS FROM PAKISTAN WITH A NOTE
ON EFFECT OF PARASITE ON BLOOD AND OXIDATIVE STRESS
MARKERS FROM THE VITAL ORGANS OF THE HOST

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Despite of having rich rodent fauna in Pakistan, they are never investigated for the presence of Hepatozoon spp. and hence their epidemiology and genetic diversity remains unknown from this subtropical part of the world. During present investigation, blood samples of four wild rodent species [Rattus rattus (N = 122), Mus musculus (N = 64), Rattus norvegicus (N = 57) and Dryomys nitedula (N = 1)] were collected during May 2022 till July 2023 from six three districts Pakistan, three in Punjab (Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan) and three in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Upper Dir, Mardan and Bunar). Results revealed that 7/244 (2.86%) rodents amplified 18S rDNA of Hepatozoon spp. through PCR. DNA sequencing and BLAST analysis confirmed the presence of Hepatozoon sp. and Lankesterella spp. in rodent blood samples. Phylogenetic analysis showed that Pakistani isolates were genetically diverse and clustered with the isolates detected in reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals from worldwide countries. Parasite prevalence varied between the rodent species. Highest rate of infection was found in Rattus rattus followed by Rattus norvegicus and Mus musculus. Parasite prevalence was more common in female rats than in males. Hepatozoon spp. infection significantly disturbed the the white, red blood cells and platelet associated parameters of infected Rattus rattus. Markers of oxidative stress analysis revealed that infected rodent had elevated superoxide dismutase levels in kidney, catalase levels in heart and malondialdehyde levels in liver and lungs as compared to uninfected animals.

In conclusion, we are reporting for the very first time that Pakistani rodents are infected by Hepatozoon sp. and Lankesterella spp. Infection leads to disturbed complete blood count and markers of oxidative stress in the vital organs. We recommend large scale studies in various geo-climatic regions of Pakistan to report the incidence and prevalence of this pathogen among the rodents in order to prevent their infections in local people as well as in livestock.

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BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFLARDA ONA TILI DARSLARINI INTERAKTIV
USULLAR ORQALI O‘TISH

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang‘ich sinflarda ona tili darslarini interfaol usullar asosida tashkil etishning samaradorligi tahlil qilingan. Bugungi kunda ta‘lim jarayonini faollashtirish va o‘quvchilarning darsga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshirish muhim masalaga aylangan. Shu nuqtai nazardan, maqolada turli interaktiv usullar, jumladan, "klaster", "assotsiatsiya", "baliq skeleti" kabi texnikalarni dars jarayonida qo‘llashning ahamiyati va o‘quvchilarning nutqiy kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan aniq metodik tavsiyalar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, interaktiv usullarning o‘quvchilarning ijodiy fikrlashini rivojlantirishga va darslarda faol ishtirok etishga yordam berishi haqida ilmiy izlanishlarga asoslangan xulosalar berilgan.

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KONSENTRLANGAN TA'LIM - TALABALARNING INDIVIDUAL -
SHAXSIY RIVOJLANISHINING PEDAGIK TEXNOLOGIYASI

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Maqolada konsentratsiyalangan mashg'ulotlarning xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Konsentrlangan ta'limni o'quvchilarning shaxsiy rivojlanishiga ta'siri, bu metoddagi rivojlantiruvchi darslarni olib borishda qollashdagi natijadorligi, uslub va vositalari, konsentratsiyalangan kadrlar tayyorlashning maqsadi optimalni yaratish orqali o'qitish va ta'lim sifatini ta'lim jarayonining tashkiliy tuzilishini oshirishdan iborat ekanligi va uning hususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Konsentratsiyalangan Mashg'ulot, Konsentrlangan Ta'lim Tamoyillari, Tashvish, Salbiy Va Hissiy Tajribalar, O'z-O'zini Hurmat Qilish, Moslashish

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ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТОШКЕНТ ШАҲРИ ЭКОЛОГИЯСИДАГИ МУАММОЛАР

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Бугун дунё тез суръатлар билан ўзгариб бормоқда. Ҳар қадамда янгилик, тезкорлик, инновация ҳозирги куннинг талаби. Бу жиҳатга шаҳарсозлик борасида амалга оширилаётган ишлар ҳам киради. Аини пайтда шаҳарлар тараккиёти уларда кўплаб қулайликлар пайдо қилиш билан бирга бир қатор ноқулайликларни ҳам юзага келтирганки, улар шаҳарларни барқарор ривожланишига кўринмас таҳдид бўлмоқда. Улар одамлар ҳаётига, унинг соғлигига таҳдид ва айнан инсоният томонидан яратилаётганлиги шаҳар барқарорлиги тобора муҳим ташвишга айланиб бормоқда. Сўнгги йилларда олимлар шаҳар барқарорлигини аниқлаш ва унинг кўп қирраларини яхшироқ тушуниш ва самарали сиёсат ишлаб чиқишни қўллаб-қувватлаш учун ўлчашга ҳаракат қилишди. Шаҳар аҳолисининг кўплиги бўлган Марказий Осиё давлати Ўзбекистон ҳам бундан мустасно эмас. Биргина пойтахт Тошкент шаҳри мисолида кўриладиган бўлса, унинг экологияси бугун талабларга жавоб бермаяпти.

1998 йилда “Агроф муҳитни ҳимоя қилиш Миллий Дастури” қабул қилиниб, унда 25-30 йилга мўлжалланган фаолият йўналишлари ва тамойилларда белгилаб олинди. Бундай чора тадбирларни пойтахт Тошкент шаҳри мисолида таҳлил қилиш мумкин. Тошкент шаҳри Республиканинг нафақат маъмурий, сиёсий ва маданий, балки йирик саноат маркази ҳамдир. Шаҳарда саноат корхоналарининг жуда кенг тармоқлари жойлашган, ички ва ташқи транспорт тизими фаолият юритади. Уларнинг фаолияти натижасида шаҳар атмосфераси, сув ресурслари ва умуман, табиати ҳамда аҳолиси саломатлигига кўплаб зарарли таъсирлар вужудга келиши табиий. Шаҳар аҳолисини тоза ҳаво, тоза ичимлик суви, осудалик, тоза маҳсулот каби ҳаётий зарур манбалар билан таъминлаш учун шаҳар маъмурияти ва мутасадди ташкилотлар ниҳоятда фаол иш олиб боришлари тақазо этилади. Тошкент шаҳрида атмосфера ҳавосини ифлослантирувчи асосий манбалардан бири (93%-95%) автомобил транспортидир. Ҳозирги кунда автомобил транспортдан ажралаётган зарарли ташламалар миқдорини ўтган асрнинг 90-йиллардага нисбатан 25% га камайтиришга эришилди. Атмосфера ҳавосининг чанг, олтингугурт диоксиди, углерод оксиди, азот оксиди, аммиак, фенол билан ифлосланиши сезиларли камайди ва санитария гигиена меъёрлари даражасига тушди.

Тошкент шаҳри сўнгги вақтда экологияси бузилган дунё шаҳарлари ичида энг юқори ўринларда турибди. Бу пойтахтда сўнгги йилларда дарахтларнинг кўп кесилаётгани, қурилишлар, автомобиллар сонининг кўпаяётгани билан изоҳланмоқда. Бироқ, охириги бир-икки йилда унинг чанг шаҳарга айланиб, Чангкент бўлиб бораётгани кўз ўнгимизда юз бермоқда. Бунга нафақат қурилиш майдонидаги чанглар балки, уваланиб, тупроққа айланаётган йўллардан чиқаётган ғуборлар, мамлакат йўлларидаги ёриқлар, чуқурлар, ўнқир-чўнқирлар, камерагача йўл чизикларининг тўлиқ чизилмаслиги-ю, камера фокус масофасидан бошлаб бинойидек чизиб қўйилгани пойтахт аҳолиси соғлигига салбий таъсирини ўтказмасдан қолмайди.

AN ANALYSIS OF SEARCH ENGINES' AND THEIR IMPACT ON
STUDENTS' RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AT UNIVERSITY OF
AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD.

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Research skills are crucial for writing technical research documents such as dissertations and theses, as well as for enhancing research efficiency and creative thinking after completing postgraduate studies. Accessing information sources plays an important role in research, highlighting the significance of utilizing tools such as search engines on research competencies. Thus, the current study has been designed to identify the problems, experience and training needs requirements regarding the use of various search engines in educational setting. The present study was conducted at the University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) which was purposively selected due to the high number of postgraduate students. All postgraduate students from the 2023-24 sessions at university of Agriculture Faisalabad were selected as population of the study. A list of all the respondents was collected from Director Graduate Studies (DGS) at University of Agriculture of Faisalabad. According to DGS, the total number of postgraduate students enrolled at UAF was 7981. Data were collected using a simple random sampling technique. The sample size was determined using online software with a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval of 9%, resulting in a sample size of 117. A reliable, validated and pre-tested questionnaire was developed for data collection. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data analysis. Results were presented as percentages, means, standard deviation, weighted score and statistical tests (where applicable). More than half (72.6%) of respondents used Google scholar for searching and Majority (53%) of respondents spend three to four hours on internet to find something. It is concluded that search engines becoming more and more popular. It was more convenient for research student to gather data rather than books. Now, students are more relying on search engine. Since the research area and the limited sample size, the result cannot give enough on the practices of search engine in learning of overall condition. So, it is recommended such type of studies should be carried out in large scale so that overall scenario of university comes into focus and generalization have wider application.

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SMART AQUARIUM MONITORING SYSTEM (SAMS)

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This study presents the development of a Smart Aquarium Management System (SAMS) that leverages smart technology to intelligently monitor critical water conditions and encourage responsible pet ownership by ensuring optimal environments for aquatic life. The system integrates water level, pH, and turbidity sensors, controlled by an Arduino UNO microcontroller and connected to a Blynk interface for real-time monitoring and control via a smartphone. The methodology involves integrating these sensors to maintain water conditions within specified optimal ranges, providing continuous data feedback to the user. Results show the system's effectiveness in maintaining temperature between 23°C and 26°C, pH between 7.4 and 7.7, and turbidity between 4.7 NTU and 5.2 NTU, ensuring a stable environment for fish. Additionally, the system demonstrated user-friendliness through the Blynk app, allowing seamless remote monitoring. Suggestions for further improvements, such as integrating machine learning for predictive maintenance, are offered to enhance system performance. This research advances smart aquarium technology by demonstrating the practical application of real-time monitoring systems and providing insights for future enhancements to optimize user experience and environmental control.

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**BUILDING THE FUTURE OF TEACHING: A HANDS-ON GUIDE TO
MIXED REALITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EDUCATORS**

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In today's rapidly evolving educational landscape, teachers are increasingly expected to integrate technology into their teaching practices. However, many educators face significant challenges in adopting innovative tools and techniques that meet the demands of modern-day learners. This article explores the development of a teaching innovation using Mixed Reality (MR) through MAKAR software, complemented by additional tools such as Blender for 3D modeling, Canva for design elements, and Sketchfab for 3D asset sourcing. The focus of this development is to provide educators with accessible, customizable tools to enhance their teaching materials and engage students through immersive experiences. While many existing resources are available, educators often struggle with the complexity of using advanced software or the time required to develop these materials. The aim of this article is to guide new researchers and educators in understanding the process of creating mixed reality teaching aids, offering a hands-on approach to building engaging and interactive content without the need for extensive technical expertise. In this development phase, the combination of Blender's 3D capabilities, Canva's simplicity in design, and Sketchfab's extensive library of assets allows for a streamlined process that can easily be adapted to various educational contexts. The article will walk through the step-by-step development of a sample teaching material, showcasing how educators can overcome the technological and creative barriers that often hinder innovation. By providing practical insights and highlighting the tools needed for mixed reality projects, this work serves as a springboard for educators who wish to create engaging, future-ready learning experiences. Data analysis on the effectiveness of these innovations will be conducted later, as the current focus is purely on the development stage.

Keywords: Mixed Reality (MR), Educational Innovation, Teaching tools development, Immersive learning.

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AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX COMPLIANCE IN PAKISTAN: INSIGHTS
FROM PUNJAB'S DIVERSE FARMING COMMUNITIES

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This study aims to identify the determinants of farmers' tax compliance behavior regarding agricultural taxation in Punjab, Pakistan. However, Pakistan lags far behind in taxing individual income, especially agricultural income. Various factors contribute to the poor collection of agricultural income tax, including poor administrative structure and farmer compliance behavior. The primary data are collected through a cluster sampling technique from 557 farmers through a well-structured questionnaire from farmers in Punjab. Four districts from Punjab, namely Lodhran, Toba Tek Singh, Bhakkar, and Nankana Sahib are selected where tenants (25%), own-cum tenants (25%), own-cropper farmers (50%), and absentee landlords (relevant) are selected for interview. A logit regression model is used to examine the determinants of farmer's tax compliance behavior in Punjab. The study's finding shows that education, tax knowledge, satisfied tax authorities, tax contribution to society and agriculture, and social benefits have statistically positive effects on tax compliance. On the other hand, government waste taxes and poor agriculture services have statistically negative effects on tax compliance. However, these findings also highlight the potential for improving tax compliance rates, providing hope and optimism. Moreover, tax authorities should take steps to improve tax compliance rates.

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THE SCOPE OF THEOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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In this thesis, it is emphasized that on the basis of the valuable researches of Uzbek linguists, the basis of the theolinguistics direction has been formed in Uzbek linguistics, but there are many important tasks in the field of linguistics and religion that are waiting for their solution.

System-structural and anthropocentric characterization of religious texts from the point of view of religious style in world linguistics serves the development of linguistics well. Until now, the main attention in research carried out in world linguistics is focused on the study of various features of artistic texts: form-content construction. It should be noted separately that theolinguistics is one of the rapidly developing trends in Uzbek linguistics.

In our country, especially in the process of establishing New Uzbekistan, comprehensive measures are being taken to further develop the Uzbek language. "According to the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021: based on the noble idea of enlightenment against ignorance, wide coverage of the original humanitarian nature of religion, virtues such as goodness, peace and humanity are expressions of our ancient values, and intensive organization of scientific and educational activities in this field " at the same time, valuable scientific research is being carried out on the study of linguistics and religious science in proportion.

Linguist Sh.Sultanova emphasizes that religion has become important in the lives of peoples, in her article she acknowledges the activation of phraseological units with the participation of components expressing basic religious concepts in modern national languages and writes: "The positive social and political situation in our country in recent years as a result of changes, opportunities for researchers to study the place of religious lexicon in the language system have expanded".

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IMPACT OF TEACHING TOOLS ON TEACHERS CLASSROOM
PERFORMANCE IN TEHSIL MANDI-BAHUDDIN

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Tools for instruction were crafted to elevate the professional capabilities of teachers, fostering improvement. Teaching tools were employed to enhance the learning atmosphere, foster increased student participation in educational activities, elevate the quality of instructional media, and facilitate effective curriculum implementation. The objective in utilizing these teaching tools was to provide a comprehensive representation of the extent of audio-visual aids integration within a school. The goal of using a teaching tool was to tell a clear depiction about the level of A.V aids use in a school. The present research was conducted in the Tehsil Mandibahudin. 44 female Elementary or Primary school was conveniently selected from Tehsil Mandibahudin. So that total 177 PST teachers of these schools were the population of present study. After the selection of population then the sample size of 121 elementary and primary school teachers was obtained by using online available software i.e., www.surveysystem.com by the confidence interval 5% and confidence level 95%. A traditional survey of descriptive research was conducted. By using convenient sampling technique schools was selected and after the selection of schools then the respondents was selected through simple random technique. So in this research the multi stag sampling technique was choose. For the data collection questionnaire was used from the selected respondents. After the collection of required quantitative data then it was analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Results shows that half (50 %) of the respondents had up to 28-32 years. Half (50%) of the respondent's income was between 10,0000-20,0000. White board with mean value 4.37, Smart boards with mean value =2.45, flash cards with mean value=4.30 were different types of teaching tools used by teachers. Increase the skills of using technology with mean value =4.27, train through technological gadgets with mean value=4.30 were major impact of teaching tools on the teacher performance .Enable the teachers to use appropriate A.V aids according to the courses with mean value= 3.86, lack of teacher's interest to teach with teaching tools with mean value = 4.08, Lack of pre-planning for lesson with mean value= 4.06 , Teachers have lack of linguistic skills with mean value =3.68, lack of financial resources in school with mean value 3.58 were the perception of the respondents regarding the teachers' personal factors provide the reasons that effects the active teaching tools. It was concluded that Mandi Bahaudin was not developed area due to this latest teaching tools were not used in this area. It was suggested that government should make the policies, pass the instructions to the heads of all schools either rural or urban must purchase and use smart boards like a tablet scheme, allocate the budget specify for A.V aids (Name Teaching tools budget), train the teachers, Heads check the performance of teacher in classroom make reports and monthly submitted to heigher authority for the sake of reward and punishment.

Keywords: A.V aids Audio Visual Aids, Performance, Teaching Aids, Active Teaching Tools, Technological Gadgets

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PSIXOLOGIK QOVUSHUV- PSIXOLOGIK KATEGORIYA SIFATIDA

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Jamiyatdagi ota-ona va bola, er va xotin, qaynona-kelin kabi oila a'zolarining o'zaro munosabatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan muammolar aynan oila negizida yuzaga keladi. oila-jamiyatning asosiy poydevori, zamini hisoblanadi. Oilalarning barqarorligi nafaqat jamiyatning ma'naviy muhitiga, balki iqtisodiy jihatidan rivojlanishiga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmay qo'ymaydi. Ushbu maqolada oila, oilaviy munosabatlar, hamda oilaga o'zaro qovushuv jarayoni, uning ahamiyati, oilani mustahkamlash borasidagi olimlarning qarashlari haqida so'z borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Nikoh, Oila, Er-Xotin, Ijtimoiy Qovushuv, Psixologik Qovushuv, Biologik Qovushuv

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GLOBALLASHUV VA MILLIY O‘ZIGA XOSLIKNING TILDA AKS ETISHI

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Maqolada globalizatsiya, globallashuv jarayonida til va jamiyatning o‘zaro aloqasi, tilning rivojlanishiga ta’sir qiluvchi ijtimoiy omillar, jamiyatning turli sohalarida til funksiyalari ta’sirining oshishi va buning natijasida tilning ichki va tashqi tomondan rivojlanishiga doir izlanishlarga alohida e’tibor qaratilayotgani, globallashuv davrida tilning vazifasi va ijtimoiy ahamiyati, milliy o‘ziga xoslikning tilda namoyon bo‘lishi, globallashuv davrida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda salomlashishning ko‘rinishlari, tahlillari haqida so‘z boradi.

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TEXNOLOGIYA TA'LIMI VA UNI O'QITISH METODIKASI FANINI
O'QITISHGA IJODIY YONDASHUV ASOSIDA BO'LAJAK
BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QITUVCHILARINING IJODKORLIK
FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING DASTURIY-METODIK
IMKONIYATLARI.

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Boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishida texnologiya ta'limi va uni o'qitish metodikasi fanini o'qitishda ijodkorlik faoliyatini rivojlantirilishi bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarining o'quv-ish faoliyatlarida ta'lim jarayonini sifatli, samarali tashkil etishlariga yo'naltiradi. Yangi o'qitish metodikasini zamonaviy o'qitish usullari va shakllaridan samarali foydalangan holda tashkil etish ta'lim oluvchilarning yangi kompetensiyalarga ega bo'lishlarini nazarda tutmoqda. Chunki kompetensiya qanday o'qish, nimalarni o'qish va qanday fikrlash kabi ko'plab muammolarni yechishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu ma'noda, bugungi kunda bo'lajak boshlang'ich sinf o'qituvchilarini tayyorlashda o'qitiladigan fanlarni o'qitishni tashkil etishda raqamlashtirilgan ta'lim muhitni yaratish bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning ijodkorlik faoliyatini samarali tashkil etishlari uchun xizmat qiladi.

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O'QUVCHILARDA NYUTON BINOMI HAQIDAGI BILIMLARNI
SHAKLLANTIRISHGA INNOVATSION YONDOSHUV.

Baxodirjon Baxritdinov <baxodirjonbaxritdinov@gmail.com>

Funktsiya tushunchasi umum ta'lim maktablari matematika kursining 7 – sinfidan bogshlab sistematik tarzda o'qitila boshlaydi. Garchi 7 – sinf algebra kursida funktsiya moslik orqali ta'riflansada, moslik tushunchasiga ham, yoki bu tushunchaga olib keluvchi ikkita to'planning dekart ko'paytmasi, kortej va qism to'plam kabi tushunchalarga ham maktab matematika kursida ta'rif berilmaydi va bu kursda ular haqidagi tasavvurlar oshkormas tarzda shakllantirilib boriladi.

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TALABALARDA AXBOROTNI TARQATISHDAGI AXLOQIY VA
HUQUQIY MAS'ULIYAT

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Ushbu maqolada talabalarning axborotni tarqatishdagi axloqiy va huquqiy mas'uliyati tahlil qilinadi. Axborotning haqqoniyligi va ishonchliligi, shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish, mualliflik huquqlari va axborotni tanqidiy baholash kabi jihatlar yoritiladi. Shuningdek, talabalar axborotni tarqatishda huquqiy mas'uliyat, soxta axborotni tarqatish oqibatlari va texnologiyalardan mas'uliyatli foydalanish masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi.

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COLLABORATION IN LIFELONG LEARNING TOWARDS A
KNOWLEDGEABLE SOCIETY

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Through the implementation of short courses at Kolej Komuniti Kuching, this study explores the role of collaboration in lifelong learning towards the establishment of an informed society. The local community, which includes young people, the B40 group, single mothers, and the elderly, depends heavily on these programs for ongoing educational possibilities. Kolej Komuniti Kuching, industry, and government agencies have formed strategic partnerships to provide skills that are pertinent to community development and the demands of the labour market for the short courses. The research, moreover, reveals that effectively crafted short courses and robust partnerships augment the competencies and expertise of the community, equipping them to confront forthcoming obstacles.

Keywords: Collaboration, Lifelong Learning, Knowledgeable Society, Short Courses, Kolej Komuniti Kuching, Skill Development, Continuous Education, Strategic Partnerships.

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MAKTAB O‘QUVCHILARIDA KASBIY TANLOVNI
SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK VA IJTIMOYIY
DETERMINANTLARI.

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Ushbu maqolada o‘quvchilarni kasb-hunarga yo‘naltirish ularni kasbiy tanlovi va kasbiy tanlovdagi psixologik va ijtimoiy determinantlari haqida ilmiy fikr va mulohazalar bildirilgan. Kasb-hunar - insonning hayotida muhim o‘rinni egallaydi. Har bir yosh avlodni kasbga yo‘naltirish ishlarini to‘g‘ri tashkil etish uning hayotda o‘z o‘rnini topish uchun asosiy poydevor bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Kasbiy tanlovda o‘quvchilarning qiziqishlari, intilishlari va hozirgi kunda imkoniyatlari ham xisobga olinadi. Kasbiy tanlov shakllantirishning psixologik determinantlari bilan bir qatorda ijtimoiy determinantlari xozirgi kundagi ijtimoiy talablardan kelib chiqib paydo bo‘lmoqda. Psixologik determinantlar – bu shaxsning kasbiy jarayoniga ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan ichki va tashqi omillarni anglatadi. Bu omillar shaxsning kasbiy emphasized texttanlovini shakllantiradi va ularning o‘zaro ta’siri individual kasbiy yo‘nalishni belgilaydi. Ijtimoiy determinantlar – bu shaxsning kasb tanlashiga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi tashqi omillar bo‘lib, ijtimoiy munosabatla, madaniy va iqtisodiy sharoitlar, ijtimoiy guruhlar, hamda boshqa ijtimoiy factor orqali shakllanadi.

Kalit so‘z: Kasbiy Tanlov, Kasbiy Shakllanish, Determinantlar, Motiv, Qiziqish, Qobilyat.

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DIGITAL EDUCATION AND ISLAMIC ETHICS IN THE ERA OF VIRTUAL
SCREEN CIVILIZATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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This research examines the incorporation of Islamic ethical principles into digital educational methods during the fast-developing era of the "virtual screen civilization." Despite new opportunities in education created by the digital revolution, ethical concerns and value-based approaches have not been adequately dealt with in this transition. Islamic ethics, including values like truthfulness, fairness, and confidentiality, can offer valuable guidance in the realm of digital learning. The study seeks to investigate the relevance of these values in digital education.

In order to accomplish this goal, a literature review approach was utilized, analyzing current scholarly studies on digital education, virtual reality, digital ethics, and Islamic principles. The study involved a thorough examination of scholarly articles released from 1990 to 2023. Analysis of data was conducted through content analysis, with a specific focus on the relevance of Islamic values in digital educational settings and the ethical dilemmas faced.

The results showed that digital educational settings pose difficulties, especially in terms of privacy, data security, and ethical obligations. Nevertheless, Islamic ethical principles can provide answers to these obstacles. More precisely, in the field of education, Islamic values like fairness and safeguarding privacy on online platforms can offer moral direction. The literature also emphasizes how virtual reality technologies can serve as a valuable tool in teaching ethics and values.

To sum up, incorporating Islamic ethical principles into digital education practices provides a solid basis for addressing ethical concerns, as well as enhancing student engagement and academic achievements. It is recommended that future research expand on this topic and investigate how ethical frameworks can be incorporated into digital education platforms.

Key words: Digital education, Islamic ethics, Virtual reality, Privacy and data security.

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DİJİTALLEŞEN TOPLUMDA EĞİTİM VE SOSYAL İLİŞKİLER:
LİTERATÜR TARAMASI

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Çalışma nitel bir araştırma olup, eğitim ve sosyal etkileşim üzerinde dijitalleşmenin etkileri incelenmiş ve literatür taraması yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma, dijital teknolojilerin insanlar arasındaki iletişim ve sosyalleşme şekillerinin değişimini ve eğitim süreçlerine etkisini araştırmıştır. Araştırmanın hedefi, dijital platformların sosyal etkileşim ve eğitim alanlarına olan olumlu ve olumsuz etkilerini mevcut literatür ışığında analiz etmektir.

Veri toplama sürecinde, "dijital sosyalleşme," "çevrimiçi eğitim," "sanal etkileşim" gibi anahtar kelimelerle ilişkili çalışmaları incelemek için, akademik veri tabanları (Consensus, Google Scholar, Web of Science vb.) kullanılmıştır. Çeşitli araştırmalar literatürde, sanal ekranların sosyal ilişkileri ve eğitim deneyimlerini nasıl etkilediği konusunda farklı sonuçlara ulaşmıştır. Veriler analizi için, içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Bu metodoloji ile, dijital teknolojilerin sosyalleşme ve eğitim alanlarına olan etkileri detaylı bir şekilde araştırılmıştır.

Sonuçlar, dijital platformların sosyal hayat ve eğitim süreçlerinde hem avantaj hem de dezavantaj tanımladığını göstermektedir. Sosyal medya, online eğitim ve dijital oyun gibi alanlar, insanlara yeni sosyalleşme fırsatları sunarken, yüz yüze etkileşimin eksikliği sosyal izolasyon riskini artırabilir. Öğrenci katılımını ve sosyal gelişimi olumsuz etkileyebilecek durumlar olmasına rağmen, çevrimiçi eğitim ortamları esneklik ve erişim avantajları sunar.

Bu literatür taraması, dijitalleşmenin sosyalleşme ve eğitim süreçlerine olan etkilerini vurgulayarak, gelecekte bu konularda daha detaylı araştırmalar yapılması gerektiğini önermektedir.

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ÖRGÜTLERDE İŞBİRLİĞİ İKLİMİNİN OLUŞTURULMASI

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İnsan doğal olarak içinde bulunduğu sistemin bir parçasıdır, bu sistem ve alt sistemlerle işbirliği içerisinde olarak ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmektedir. Bu işbirliklerinin ne kadar doğru olması sağlanırsa, elde edilecek çıktı, dolayısıyla sağlanan fayda da artacaktır. Bu sistemin önemli parçalarından olan, örgütlerde de, kaynakların etkin bir şekilde kullanılarak amaçlara ulaşılmasında işbirliğinin önemli olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Bahsettiğimiz bu kaynaklardan en mühimi de, işletmelerin en hızlı değiştirilebilir, dönüştürülebilir rekabetçi güçlerinden olan; insan kaynaklarıdır. İşgörenlerin, mevcut yetkinliklerini doğru şekilde sergileyebilecekleri olumlu atmosferler yaratabilme kabiliyeti olan örgütler, rekabet avantajı da sağlayabilmektedirler. Bu doğrultuda, örgütlerde işbirliğini sağlamanın en akılcı yolu, örgüt içerisinde işbirlikçi iklimi yakalamaktır. Örgüt içinde olumlu bir atmosferin yaratımı, bir işletmenin sahip olduğu en değerli kaynaklarından olan insan kaynağının verimini artıracak, bireysel performansların ayrı ayrı artışı, toplamda firma performansını olumlu yönde etkileyecektir. Günümüz dünyasında, işletmelerin devamlılıklarını sağlayabilmelerinde rekabetçi avantaja sahip olmaları önemlidir. Her ne kadar rekabet işbirliğinin kavramsal olarak zıddı gibi görünse de doğru işbirlikçi yaklaşımla rekabet avantajı da tetiklenecektir. Uluslararası ve ulusal alan yazında, örgüt kültürü ve örgüt iklimi ile ilgili birçok çalışma yapılmış olduğu görülmektedir. Bu çalışmalarda, örgüt iklimi ve örgüt kültürü farklılıklarına değinilmiş, örgüt kültürü ve/veya örgütsel iklim üzerinde etkili olan faktörler hakkında araştırmalar yapılmıştır. İşbirlikçi iklim ile ilgili yapılmış olan çalışmaların oldukça az olduğu, bu araştırmaların genellikle kısıtlı değişkenlerle bağlantılandırılarak, çoğunlukla da kısıtlı sektörlerde yapıldığı, özellikle de ülkemizde 2017 de işbirlikçi iklim ölçeğinin Limon ve Durnalı tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanmış olmasına karşın, konunun ülkemizde çok yönlü şekilde ele alınmadığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışma ile, işbirlikçi iklimin örgütlerde oluşumu ve gelişiminde etkili olan faktörler üzerinde detaylı bir literatür taraması gerçekleştirilerek işbirlikçi iklimin örgütlerin gelişimi ve sürdürülebilirliği açısından önemini ortaya koymak, örgütlerde işbirliği ikliminin sağlanması için yapılabilecekler hakkında çıkarımlarda bulunarak, yöneticilere, firma sahiplerine ve konu hakkında çalışmak isteyen akademisyenlere katkı sağlamak amaçlanmıştır. Örgüt içerisinde işbirlikçi bir iklimin yaratılmasının çalışanlar arası güveni sağlayarak, bilgi paylaşımını geliştireceği, çalışanların motivasyonunu iyileştirerek iş tatminlerini yükselteceği, onların örgütsel bağlılıkları üzerinde pozitif yönlü etkiler yaratacağı, yöneticilerin doğru liderlik yaklaşımlarını benimseyerek örgüt içerisinde işbirlikçi iklimin oluşmasını sağlayabilecekleri görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgüt, Örgüt Kültürü, Örgüt İklimi, İşbirliği, İşbirliği İklimi

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ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ
СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО
ВОЗРАСТА

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В данной статье рассматриваются теоретико-методологические основы формирования социальной компетентности у детей дошкольного возраста. Также кратко освещены методические подходы и методы, используемые в процессе формирования социальной компетентности у детей. В конце статьи приведены практические рекомендации по проблеме. This article examines the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation of social competence in preschool children. It also briefly covers the methodological approaches and methods used in the process of forming social competence in children. At the end of the article, practical recommendations on the problem are given.

JISMONIY TARBIYA FANI O'QUV ISHLARINI REJALASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya. Rejalashtirish jarayoni o'qituvchini navbatdagi o'quv yili uchun mo'ljallangan ishlari haqidagi g'oyalarini, individual faoliyati davomida o'zi va boshqa kasbdoshlarining tajribalari orqali to'plangan boy tajribasining ijodiy taxlili natijalarini o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. Maqolada jismoniya tarbiya o'qituvchilarining o'quv ishlarini rejalashtirish jarayoni mazmuni yoritilgan.

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TEATR FAOLIYATI VA UNING XOZIRGI ZAMON IJTIMOIIY
TARAQQIYOTIDAGI O'RNI

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Teatrning tug'ilishi yoki kelib chiqishi yer sharining barcha qit'alarida asosan bir xil ya'ni ibtidoiy davrlarda marosimiy xatto xayvonlarga taqlid qilish, qushlarga taqlid qilish hamda tabiat hodisalarini tasavvur qilish, juda katta vaqt davomida rivojlanish (yani sivilizatsiya) asosida taqlidchilikdan o'tib asta-sekin ifoda qilish mavzusi hamda mahorati ham oshib, xarakatlarga bog'liq holda kechgan, lekin har bir makonda teatrning taraqqiyot yo'llari turlicha bo'lib o'tgan.

Xususan, jahon teatr san'atida teatr sistemasini ishlab san'at olamiga taqdim etgan buyuk ijodkorlar K.S.Stanislavskiyday shaxslar paydo bo'ldi. Bu sistemani takomillashtirishga xissa qo'shgan ko'plab san'at arboblari hissa qo'shdi. Bular N.D.Vaxtangov, R.Simanov, T.Meyrxold, D.Popov, G.A.Tovstanogov, L.P.Bruk, R.Rollan, B.Brext va hokazolar. San'at rivoji uchun ijod qildilar.

“O'zbek milliy teatr san'atini shakillanishiga XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshida ijod qilgan ma'rifatparvarlar Behbudiy, Shohidiy, Quدراتilla, Mu'in, Badriy, Qodiriy, Avloniy, Zafariy, Cho'lpon, Fitrat, Xurshid, Uyg'ur va boshqalar g'oyaviy, falsafiy, estetik qarashlari katta ta'sir etgan”. [3] – deb yozadi M.Umarov o'zining “M.Uyg'ur estetikasi” kitobida.

Darhaqiqat, yaqin o'tgan XX asrning 40-50 yillarini olaylik, O'zbek teatri nafaqat teatr sifatida shakllanib o'z muxlislariga ega bo'lgan edi, balki teatr san'ati to'g'risida kitoblar paydo bo'lib, shu manbalardan ruhlanib o'zbek teatrida ham M.Uyg'ur, Y.Bobojonov, T. Xo'jayev, Sh.Abbosov kabi san'at darg'alari yetishib chiqdi. Bu rivojlanish asosida o'zbek tanqidchilik yo'nalishi rivojiga T.Tursunov, F.Jo'rayevlar hissa qo'shdi. O'zbekistonda teatr san'ati fan sifatida ham shakllangan edi. Shu davrda ijod qilgan ustoz san'atkorlarimiz, dramaturglarimiz, bastakorlarimiz va ko'plab ijodkorlarimizning hissaları beqiyos.

Jadid bobolarimizning asriy orzulari ushalib, bugungi kunda Yangi O'zbekistonda san'at va madaniyat sohasiga qaratilayotgan e'tibor sezilarli darajada. Davlatimiz rahbari har ma'ruzalarida “manaviyatli insondan hech qachon yomonlik chiqmaydi” – deb ta'kidlaydilar. So'ngi yillarda san'at va madaniyat sohasidagi islohotlarning o'sish darajasi jadal avj olmoqda. Bunga yorqin misol, birgina, O'zbekistonda yashovchi muayyan bir millat vakillarining milliy-madaniy ehtiyojlarini qondirishga xizmat qiluvchi Milliy-madaniy markazlarini olaylik. Mamlakatimizda istiqomat qilayotgan turli millat vakillarini respublika ijtimoiy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy hayotida faol ishtirok etishini ta'minlash milliy-madaniy markazlar faoliyatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biridir.

Konstitutsiyamizda “O'zbekiston Respublikasi o'z hududida istiqomat qiluvchi barcha millat va elatlarning tillari, urf-odatları va an'analarini hurmat qilinishini ta'minlaydi, ularning rivojlanishi uchun sharoit yaratadi”, deb ta'kidlangan. Bu borada hayotimizda ko'plab tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, bugun 130 dan ortiq markazlar mavjud bo'lib turibdi. Mamlakatimizda istiqomat qilayotgan barcha millat va elatlarning o'z ona tilida o'qishi uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratilgani, maktablar va oliy o'quv yurtlari bunga amal qilayotgani, ko'plab

tillarda gazeta va jurnallar chop etilib, teleko‘rsatuv va radioeshittirishlar olib borilayotgani ham bu boradagi samarali faoliyatning yaqqol dalilidir. Milliy-madaniy markazlar turli jamiyat, xalq, millatlar o‘rtasida har tomonlama hamkorlik ma’naviyatini shakllantirish, xalqlarning o‘zaro ishonch va hurmatini oshirish maqsadlariga xizmat qiladi. Shu jihatdan ular tomonidan olib boriladigan ishlar ko‘proq madaniy va ma’naviy yo‘nalishda bo‘lib, bu jahon xalqlari, turli madaniyatlar integratsiyasida muhim omillardan biri bo‘lib hisoblanadi.

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КРЕАТИВЛИКНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК
ШАРОИТЛАРИ

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Креативлик: шахснинг анъанавий фикрлашдан фарқли равишда маълум хатти-ҳаракат, фаолият ёки жараёни самарадорлиги таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи янги ғояларни яратиш, шунингдек, мавжуд муаммоларни ижобий ҳал қилишга бўлган тайёргарлигини тавсифловчи қобилияти саналади.

Шахснинг креативлик потенциали унинг умумий хусусияти сифатида акс этади. У ижодий фаолиятнинг дастлабки шarti ва натижаси саналади. Мазкур сифат шахснинг ўз-ўзини намоён қилиш лаёқатига эгалликни ва тайёрликни ифодалайди. Қолаверса, креатив потенциал негизида ҳар бир шахснинг шахсий қобилиятлари, табиий ва ижтимоий қуввати яхлит ҳолда намоён бўлади.

Креатив потенциал билиш жараёнига йўналтирилган ижодкорлик билан чамбарчас боғлиқ бўлиб, анъанавий тафаккур юритишдан фарқли равишда тафаккурнинг тезкорлиги ва эгилувчанлигида, янги ғояларни яратиш, қобилияти, шунингдек, шахс характерига хос жиҳатлар – бир қолипда фикрламасликда, ўзига хосликда, ташаббускорликда, ноаниқликка тоқат қилишда, заковатли бўлишда акс этади.

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“UFQ” ROMANINING FONOPOETIK TAHLILIGA OID BA’ZI
MULOHAZALAR

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Said Ahmadning "Ufq" trilogiyasidagi fonopoetik vositalardan foydalanish san'ati tahlil qilinadi. Yozuvchi trilogiyada alliteratsiya, assonans, ritmik parallelizm va pauza kabi fonetik usullar yordamida asarning badiiy-estetik qiymatini oshirishga muvaffaq bo'lgan. Fonetik vositalar orqali qahramonlarning hissiy kechinmalari, voqealarning dinamikasi va drammatizmi chuqurroq yoritiladi. Maqolada ushbu usullar misollar orqali tahlil qilinib, ularning trilogiyaning umumiy badiiy qiymatiga qo'shgan hissasi yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Fonopoetika, Fonetik Vositalar, Badiiy-Estetik Tahlil, Alliteratsiya, Assonans, Ritmik Parallelizm, Pauza.

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SHAXS SHAKLLANISHI VA IJTIMOYLASHUVIDA IJTIMOYIY
MUNOSABAT, MUHITNING O'RNI

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Ushbu maqolada shaxs va uning shakllanishi, rivojlanishida ijtimoiy munosabatlar va ijtimoiy muhitning o'ziga xos roli, ahamiyati, ta'siri to'g'risida fikr bildirilgan. SHaxs haqida olimlarning tushunchalari konsepsiyalari ham bayon etilgan. SHunigdek muloqot jarayonidagi shaxslararo munosabatlarning turli shakllari va ko'rinishlari va muloqot turlari haqida shaxslararo munosabatlar, rasmiy va norasmiy shaxslararo munosabatlar, obyektiv emotsional munosabat ya'ni, ijtimoiy persepsiya va kauzal atributsiyalar bilan shartlanadi. Ijtimoiy persepsiya- ijtimoiy ob'ektlar - odamlar, etnik guruhlar va ulardagi munosabatlarning o'ziga xos jihatlari ham shaxs shakllanishi uchun katta ahamiyatga egadir.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ ДУХОВНОСТИ

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Современные тенденции глобализации являются очень противоречивыми и неожиданными, что приводит к трансформации всех сфер социальной жизни. С этой точки зрения не является исключением сфера национальной духовности. В современных условиях глобализация противоречиво влияет на национальную духовность. формируются новые правила духовности, быстрыми темпами развиваются такие элементы как знание, наука и образование. В результате, меняются вкусы, мышление, идеи, культура, ценности людей.

Глобализация духовности – объективное, динамичное и противоречивое явление. Национальная духовность не является догматичной и закрытой системой. Она воспринимает новое и совершенствуется. Глобализация создает широкие возможности для развития национальной культуры и духовности. Влияние глобализации на духовность приводит к её формированию на основе единства, основанного на разнообразии. Данная духовность в условиях глобализации имеет широкие возможности, огромное информационное пространство и сильную динамику. Этот закономерный процесс создает условия для диалога различных культур и духовностей. Такой диалог дает возможность оценивать и переоценивать, сравнить себя с другими и реализовать свой духовный потенциал. Благодаря этому сохраняется реальность и этностатус национальной духовности. Она обновляется, совершенствуется и передается будущим поколениям.

Процессы демократизации и модернизации в условиях глобализации должны осуществляться в соответствии с национальной духовностью. Национальная духовность имеет относительно консервативную и устойчивую сущность, ее традиции крепки, тесно связаны с прошлым, ее пространство ограничено. В отличие от национальной духовности, глобальная духовность носит изменчивый, неустойчивый и открытый характер и направлена на будущее. Глобальную духовность можно определить, как единая духовность, основанная на многообразии.

В условиях глобализации и демократизации общества происходит духовное обновление, которое предполагает взаимосвязь духовности и демократии. Демократия основывается на духовности. История духовности древнее истории демократии. Демократия является результатом духовности, потому что она сформировалась на определенном историческом этапе развития общества. Где высоко развивается духовность, там и существует демократия. Высокоразвитая духовность является основой и опорой демократии.

Особенности национальной и глобальной духовности: для глобальной духовности более важны экономическое развитие, технологические и научные ценности. Историческая память, духовное наследие поколений, традиционные ценности не являются для нее главными. Национальная духовность не соответствует экономическому потенциалу и ускоренным темпам глобализации;

национальная и глобальная духовность отличаются и с точки зрения возможностей. Глобальная духовность имеет большие возможности и огромное информационное пространство. Особенная сущность национальной духовности усложняет ее вход в данное пространство;

основой глобальной духовности является экономика и технологии, механизм действия которых более агрессивный, основа национальной духовности - национальные ценности, их механизм историко-эволюционный;

сущность национальной духовности более консервативна, устойчива, строга и связана с прошлым, требует соблюдения определенных правил. Глобальная духовность более динамична, неустойчива, толерантна, больше связана с повседневным гедонистическим образом жизни. Он требует у личности мобильности;

национальная и глобальная духовность выполняют различные функции: первая, объединяет субъектов на основе национальных духовных ценностей, вторая, на экономической и научно-технологической базе. Этих двух духовностей, имеющих различную динамику и сущность, объединяет то, что они направлены на удовлетворение растущих материальных и духовных потребностей человека;

национальная духовность имеет частично закрытую и консервативную систему, глобальная духовность - открытую, синергетичную и интеграционную систему, основанную на единообразии, состоящего из многообразия.

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA JAMIYAT BARQARORLIGINI TA’MINLASH:
MUAMMO, OMILLAR, YECHIMLAR

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Maqolada O‘zbekistonda jamiyat barqarorligini ta’minlash muammosi talqin etilgan. Jahonning AQSH, Avstraliya, Isroil, Kanada kabi davlatlarida maxsus ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlar tomonidan barqarorlikini saqlab qolish masalalarida ilmiy-tadqiqotlar olib borilayotganligi bayon qilingan.

Jamiyat barqarorligiga salbiy ta’sir qiluvchi tahdidlarga qarshi kurashda O‘zbekistonning dunyo hamjamiyati bilan hamkorligi ko‘rsatib berilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh Assambleyasining barqarorlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiluvchi rezolyutsiyasini qabul qilish takliflarni ilgari surdi.

Maqolada O‘zbekistonda jamiyat barqarorligini ta’minlanish metodologik tahlil qilindi. Unida so‘nggi olti yilda yalpi ichki mahsulot hajmi bir yarim martadan ortiq ko‘payganligi, fuqarolar davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida faol ishtirok etayotganligi, davlatning xalqqa xizmat qilishi, milliy g‘oyaning sinergetik xususiyatlari, mavjud ijtimoiy voqelik, avval davlatchilik tarixida uchramagan yangi tartiblar, Yangi O‘zbekistonni shakllantirish umumxalq harakati to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

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АҲОЛИНИНГ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА ЕЧИМИ БИЛАН ШУҒУЛЛАНУВЧИ
КОЛЛЕГИАЛ ТИЗИМ ЯРАТИЛДИ

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Янги Ўзбекистонда оила барқарорлигини таъминлаш, оилавий ажримлар сонини камайтириш, оилани ижтимоий ҳимоялаш имконини берадиган кўплаб ташкилий-ҳуқуқий, ижтимоий-сиёсий йўналишларга катта эътибор қаратилмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президентининг 2023 йил 21 декабрдаги “Маҳалла институтининг жамиятдаги ролини тубдан ошириш ва унинг аҳоли муаммоларини ҳал этишда биринчи бўлин сифатида ишлашини таъминлашга қаратилган чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги ПФ-209-сон Фармонида асосан Республика, Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси, вилоятлар, Тошкент шаҳар ва туман (шаҳар) маҳаллани кўллаб-қувватлаш кенгашлари шакллантилди. Шунингдек, маҳалла раиси, ҳоким ёрдамчиси, ёшлар етакчиси, хотин-қизлар фаоли, профилактика инспектори, ижтимоий ходим ва солиқ инспекторидан иборат “маҳалла еттилиги” ташкил қилинди.

Жорий йилнинг 1 январидан бошлаб республикадаги 9452 та маҳаллаларда “маҳалла еттилиги” ўз фаолиятини бошлади. Шу билан бирга уларга жуда катта имкониятлар берилди.

Ўтган давр мобайнида “маҳалла еттилиги”га фидоий, ўз ишининг устаси, тажрибали, ташаббускор фуқароларимиз саралаб олинди. Давлатимиз раҳбари томонидан йил охиригача ушбу механизмни тўлиқ ишлаб кетиши ва аҳолимизнинг муаммолари қуйида ҳал этилиши бўйича аниқ вазифалар белгилаб берилди.

“Маҳалла еттилиги” жамоатчилик тузилмаси томонидан ўз йўналиши бўйича муаммоларни ўрганиши ва уларга ечим топиши тартиби жорий этилди.

“Маҳалла еттилиги” жамоатчилик тузилмасининг асосий вазифалари қуйидагилар ҳисобланади:

Аҳоли муаммоларини ўрганиш ва ҳал этиш, оилаларнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий аҳволи ва эҳтиёжларини ўрганишда фуқаролар йиғини кенгашига кўмаклашиш;

жисмоний шахсларни “Темир дафтар”, “Ёшлар дафтари” ва “Аёллар дафтари”га киритиш тўғрисида қарор қабул қилиш;

жисмоний шахсларга “Темир дафтар”, “Ёшлар дафтари”, “Аёллар дафтари”, Аҳолини тадбиркорликка жалб қилиш жамғармаси, Бандликка кўмаклашиш давлат жамғармаси ҳамда Ҳунармандчилик ва касаначиликни кўллаб-қувватлаш жамғармаси орқали ижтимоий ёрдам кўрсатиш ва субсидиялар ажратиш бўйича қарор қабул қилиш. Бунда Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 21 декабрдаги

ПФ-209-сон Фармони билан тасдиқланган “Маҳалла еттилиги”нинг коллегиял қарорлари асосида кўрсатиладиган ижтимоий ёрдам ва ажратиладиган субсидиялар рўйхати»да келтирилган ижтимоий ёрдам ва субсидиялар ажратиш;

фуқароларнинг оғир ижтимоий аҳволга тушиб қолишининг олдини олиш ва бундай вазиятга тушганларни оғир вазиятдан чиқариш мақсадида ижтимоий ходим томонидан киритилган хулоса асосида “Саҳоват ва кўмак” жамғармаси ҳисобидан ёрдам бериш бўйича коллегиял қарор қабул қилиш;

давлат органлари ва ташкилотларининг фаолиятига доир масалалар юзасидан фуқароларнинг муносабатларини кўриб чиқишда иштирок этиш, шунингдек, уларни кўриб чиқиш натижалари бўйича давлат органлари ва ташкилотларига тегишли таклифлар киритиш.

Янги тартиб натижасида моддий ёрдам тайинлашнинг амалдаги

5 босқичли тартиби 3 босқичга туширилди ҳамда ёрдамлар ажратишда юқори турувчи ташкилотларнинг қарор қабул қилиши билан боғлиқ бюрократик жараёнлардан ҳоли бўлди.

Бундан буён 64 турдаги ёрдамлар ва субсидиялар “маҳалла еттилиги” ўзи мустақил қарор қабул қилиши ҳамда ушбу қарорлар учун аҳоли олдида жавобгар бўлиши белгиланди.

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TALABALARDA METODIK KOMPETENTLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA
O'RGANISH TEXNIKASINI O'RNI

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Maqolada talabalarda metodik kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishda o'rganish texnikasini o'rni haqida fikr yuritiladi. Aqliy operatsiyalar bilan bog'liq kognitiv motivlar, muammoli o'rganish strategiyasi, yarim ochiq muammolar, yopiq muammolar, ochiq muammolar, abstract muammolar, ustuvor muammolar kabi tushunchalarga atroflicha to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Talabalarda kasbiy kompetentlikni shakllantirishda o'rganish strategiyalarini, texnikalarini o'ziga xos o'rni bor. Didaktik jarayonda ularni hisobga olish, talaba qiziqishiga asosan texnikalarni to'g'ri tanlab jarayonga joriy qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

O'rganish motivlari ichida kognitiv motivlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Talabalarda kognitiv motivlarni shakllantirish uchun quyidagilar muhim hisoblanadi:

- talabalar kasbiy-pedagogik faoliyati jarayonida shug'ullanadigan vazifalar, kasbiy yo'naltirilgan materialni tanlash va ularning bilish faoliyatini tashkil etishning kasbiy yo'naltirilgan usullarini tanlash;
- bajarilayotgan vazifaning optimal murakkabligi (til material va muammoni qo'yish nuqtai nazaridan), bu talabaga o'quv jarayonidan muvaffaqiyat va qoniqish quvonchini his qilish imkonini beradi;
- talabalarni o'qishga tayyorgarligining turli darajalari bilan belgilanadigan muntazam individual ish tashkil etish;
- o'quv materiallarini tushunish va idrok qilishini osonlashtirish uchun materialni vizual va tushunarli tarzda taqdim etish;
- o'quv faoliyatining ijodiy xarakteri va uning boshqa fanlarni o'rganish jarayonida qo'yiladigan aniq o'quv vazifalarini hal etishga yo'naltirilganligi.

O'rganish strategiyasi va texnikasi vositasida talabalarda metodik kompetentlikni rivojlantirishni quyidagi misollar orqali izohlanib o'tiladi. Muammoli o'rganish strategiyasi – o'rganish, ijtimoiy-axloqiy sohalarga oid muammolar, vaziyatlarni kelib chiqish sabablari va oqibatlarini tahlil qilish, vaziyatning “ko'rinadigan” va “ko'rinmas” jihatlarini hamda ularning yechimini topish bo'yicha ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan bo'lib, bu strategiya qo'llanilganda talabalar mustaqil fikr yuritishni, muammoning kelib chiqish sabablarini tahlil qilishni, uning yechimini topishni o'rganadilar.

O'rganish strategiyalari ichida muammoli o'rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Muammoli o'rganish strategiyasi – talabalarda muammoli vaziyatlarning sabab va oqibatlarini tahlil qilish hamda ularning yechimini topish bo'yicha ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Muammo sifatida tanlab olingan “muammoli vaziyat” murakkabligi talabalarining bilim darajalariga mos kelishi kerak. Ular qo'yilgan muammoning yechimini topishga qodir bo'lishlari, aks holda yechimni topa olmagach, talabalarining qiziqishlari so'nishiga, o'zlariga bo'lgan ishonchlari yo'qolishiga olib keladi. Muammoli o'rganish strategiyasi qo'llanilganda talabalar mustaqil fikr

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yuritishni, muammoning sabab va oqibatlarini tahlil qilishni, uning yechimini topishni o'rganadilar. Eng muhimi o'quv mashg'ulotlarining nafaqat axborot berish, balki rivojlantirish xarakteriga ega bo'lishlariga e'tiborni qapatish lozim. Shuningdek, muhokama qilinayotgan masala, muammo, o'rganilayotgan mavzu yuzasidan talabalarning mustaqil fikr bildirishlariga imkon bersh, nima bo'lganda ham ularni o'ylashga, fikrlashga undash shaxsga yo'natirilgan ta'limga xos muhim belgilardan biri sanaladi.

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THE GEOPOLITICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES OF THE INTERVENTION OF
THE WAZALENDO IN THE EAST OF THE DRC AGAINST THE M23
REBELLION SUPPORTED BY RWANDA"

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This study examines the geopolitical and legal implications of the intervention of the Wazalendo in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) against the M23 rebellion supported by Rwanda. The intervention raises questions about sovereignty, international law, and the role of external actors in regional conflicts. This paper analyzes the impact of the intervention on the DRC, Rwanda, and the broader Great Lakes region, and considers the implications for future conflict resolution efforts in the area.

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ESTETIK MADANIYAT TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING XUSUSIYATLARI

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Mazkur maqolada axloqiy va estetik madaniyatning mamlakatimizdagi so‘nggi o‘zgarishlar, modernizatsiya jarayonidagi dolzarbligi, estetik madaniyat murakkab ijtimoiy – estetik tizim bo‘lib, mazkur tizimning estetik ong, estetik dunyoqarash, estetik munosabatlar, estetik tarbiya, estetik his – tuyg‘ular, estetik qadriyatlar, estetik faoliyat kabi yo‘nalishlari birlashishi, estetik madaniyat ma‘lum ma‘noda uning asosida yuzaga keladigan va shakllanadigan shaxs estetik amaliyotining shakllanishida muhim o‘rin tutishi, kishilar amaliy hayotining barcha sohalarida shaxsda shakllangan estetik madaniyatning turli elementlari aks etishi, estetik madaniyat negizida estetik madaniy ijodiy faoliyat amalga oshishi, boshqaruv kadrlarining axloqiy va estetik madaniyati, ayniqsa, jamiyatda amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy jarayonlar, islohotlarning boshida turib faoliyat olib borayotgan, ma‘lum ma‘noda jamiyat a‘zolarining yetakchilari sifatida o‘zlarini namoyon etayotgan shaxslarning axloqiy va estetik madaniyati, bu sohada ularning boshqalarga o‘rnak bo‘la olish masalalari tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi haqida so‘z boradi. Shuningdek, so‘nggi vaqtda boshqaruv tizimi, milliy boshqaruv tizimining tarixi, xususiyatlari kabi muammolarni o‘rganishga intilish kuchayib borayotganligi, hozirgi kunda boshqaruv tizimida ayollarning faoliyat olib borishiga hamda ularni qo‘llab-quvvatlash masalalariga zamonaviy yondashuvlarning yuzaga kelishi bu sohada ayollarning ishtirokini kengayib borayotganligi, rahbarlik lavozimlarida ishlayotgan shaxsning o‘rni, faolligi, jamiyatda mavqei, boshqalar bilan o‘zaro munosabatlarining qanday tamoyillar, qadriyatlar va milliy madaniyat asosida amalga oshirayotganligi, jamiyat taraqqiyotining turli davrlari ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, axloqiy va madaniy xususiyatlari, milliy mentaliteti jamiyat va uning a‘zolari oldida turgan ijtimoiy vazifalar manfaatlaridan kelib chiqib o‘ziga xos axloqiy va estetik madaniyat tamoyillarini, qoidalarini va asoslarini shakllantirishi, davrga xos bo‘lgan shaxsning ijtimoiy ongida muayyan bilimlar, tamoyil va xulq-atvor qoidalari asosida tarbiyalashi hamda bu jarayon o‘z milliy taraqqiyotida ulkan islohotlarni amalga oshirayotgan Yangi O‘zbekiston uchun o‘ta muhimligi, shaxsning kamol topishi, eng avvalo, unda ma‘naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarini shakllantirishga asoslanishi, jamiyat bilan shaxs madaniyati, ularning o‘zaro dialektik aloqadorligini qaror toptirish Yangi O‘zbekistonning asoslarini yaratishda muhim o‘rin tutishi haqida so‘z boradi.

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“FOOT/OYOQ” KONSEPTI VERBALIZATORLARINING FUNKSIONAL-STILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Ushbu maqola tadqiq etilayotgan somatik kodning konseptuallashuvida “Foot/oyoq” konsepti verbalizatorlarining funksional-stilistik jihatlarini tasvirlash va tahlil qilishni maqsad qiladi. Konsept verbalizatorlari turli nutqiy sharoit va vaziyatlarda , til va nutq birligi sifatida turli ijtimoiy kontekstlarda turlicha vazifalarni bajarishi va unga xoslanganligini aniqlashni maqsad qiladi. Bu birliklar muloqot, fikr almashinuv, axborotini shakllantirish va yetkazish, yetkazilgan axborotga fikr, harakat yoki holatlarini qo‘zg‘atish va nihoyat nutqni hissiy va obrazli qabul qilishga yo‘naltirilgan estetik vazifalarni bajaradilar. Lekin, qiyoslanayotgan tillardagi izohli va soha lug‘atlari hamda aksariyat tadqiqot ishlarida mazkur konsept verbalizatorlarining funksional-stilistik jihatlarini e‘tibordan chetda qolganligini kuzatish mumkin.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi “Foot/oyoq” konsepti verbalizatorlarining turli diskurslarda voqelanishini va shuningdek ularni har ikkala til nutqining turli funksional uslublarida olamining inglizcha va o‘zbekcha lisoniy manzarasini yaratishdagi tutgan o‘rnini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqot metodi sifatida funksional-stilistik tahlil metodi, badiiy matn tahlili metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot materili sifatida ingliz va o‘zbek tilining nufuzli izohli lug‘atlari, ensiklopediyalar, frazeologik va idiomatik lug‘atlar, internet bloglari, atamalar lug‘atlaridan foydalanildi. Qolaversa, “foot/oyoq” konsepti lisoniy birliklarining badiiy uslubdagi o‘rnini ko‘rsatib berishda o‘zbek klassik shoirlari Mir Alisher Navoyi , Zaxiriddin Muxammad Bobur, ingliz adiblari Charles Dickens, Dan Brown, Tillie Cole, o‘zbek adiblari Mirzakalon Ismoilov, Said Ahmad, O‘tkir Xoshimov, shoir Abdulla Oripovlarning asarlariga murojaat qilindi. Ushbu konseptning turli ingliz tili diskurslarida namoyon bo‘lishini aniqlashda English CORPORA corpusidan foydalanildi.

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DIN-DAVLAT BETARAFLIGI

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Muallif o'z maqolasida mavzuga oid ilmiy, ilmiy-ommabop adabiyotlar hamda, manbalar asosida din va davlat munosabatlari (sekulyarizm) to'g'risida to'xtalib o'tgan. Dunyoviylik, yoki sekulyarizm – bu siyosiy hokimiyat va ma'muriy boshqaruvni tashkil qilishdagi tamoyil bo'lib, uning tarixiy ildizlari tolerantlik-bag'rikenglikka borib taqaladi. Ijtimoiy tinchlikni ta'minlash maqsadida, huquqiy-demokratik davlatlar ikkita asosiy vazifani bir vaqtda ta'minlash mas'uliyatini olishadi: har bir shaxsga vijdon va din erkinligini kafolatlash va ayni paytda, hammaning tengligini ta'minlash yoritilgan. Yangi O'zbekistonda diniy erkinlik masalalari, vijdon erkinligi to'g'risidagi qonunlar o'zgartirilish kiritilganligi yoritib berilgan. Yangi O'zbekistonda eski odatlarga ko'ra uzoq yillik, muddatga ozodlikdan mahrum qilinganlarnin ozodlik masalalari vijdon erknligi masalalarida yoritilgan, Shuningdek, O'zbekiston hamda, Amerika Germaniya kabi mamlakatlardagi sekulyarizm holati haqida yoritib bergan. Shuningdek ko'plab adabiyotlardan foydalangan holda siyosatshunos olimlarning fikrlari o'rganib chiqilgan. Dunyoviy davlat o'z vazifalarini amalga oshirishda, odatda katta qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi, ularning asosiylarini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin: vazifalar amalga oshirilishi juda dolzarbdir, shunda ularni davlat siyosatida amalga oshirish jarayonida na ateizm, na klerikalizm tomon burilish bo'lmaydi. Haqiqat shundaki, dunyoviy davlatni ateistik davlat sifatida qabul qilish hali ham mavjud. Qandaydir tarzda “dunyoviy” so'zi “dinni rad etish” degan ma'noni anglatmaydi. “Dunyoviy” - bu kengroq tushuncha bo'lib: iymonlilar va iymonsizlarni tushunadigan va har qanday din fuqarolari, shu jumladan ateistik qarashlarga ega bo'lganlar uchun teng darajada qulay sharoit yaratadigan davlat. Dunyoviy davlatlarda davlat va cherkov o'zaro neytral bo'lishi kerak va bu betaraflik ijobiydir. Davlat mafkuraviy jihatdan neytral bo'lib, dinlarning hech birini davlat darajasiga ko'tarmaydi ham, ateistik tashviqot ham olib bormaydi. Shu o'rinda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi Vijdon erkinli va diniy tashkilotlar to'g'risidgi qonun moddalari keltirib o'tildi. Shu qatorda II-bob 4-modda. Vijdon erkinligini ta'minlash. “Vijdon erkinligi — bu fuqarolarning xohlagan dinga e'tiqod qilish yoki hech qaysi dinga e'tiqod qilmaslik bo'yicha kafolatlangan konstitutsiyaviy huquqidir”. Va boshqa qonunchilikdagi din va davlat munosabatlariga to'xtalib o'tilgan.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА БОЛАЛАРНИ ИЖТИМОЙЛАШТИРИШНИНГ
ФАЛСАФИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

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Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистонда болаларнинг ижтимоийлашуви психологик ва социологик жиҳатларга эътибор беришни талаб қиладиган мураккаб ва кўп қиррали жараёнлиги, оила, мактаб, тенгдошлар ва оммавий ахборот воситалари боланинг шахсиятини шакллантиришда ва атрофдаги дунёни идрок этишда муҳим рол ўйнашлиги, ижтимоийлашув жараёнининг барча иштирокчилари болаларнинг баркамол ривожланишига ҳисса қўшадиган қўллаб-қувватловчи ва рағбатлантирувчи муҳитни яратиш учун биргаликда ишлашлари муҳимлигини, глобаллашув ва ижтимоий ўзгаришлар каби замонавий муаммолар шароитида болаларга жамиятнинг тўлақонли ва масъулиятли аъзолари сифатида ривожланиш имкониятини бериш учун ижтимоийлашувга ёндашувларни мослаштириш зарурлигини ёритиб беради.

Колаверса, болаларни ижтимоийлаштириш жараёни анъанавий ва замонавий қадриятларнинг мураккаб ўзаро таъсири бўлиб, у кўплаб муаммо ва қийинчиликлар билан бирга келишлигини, турли хил идеаллар ва меъёрларнинг тўқнашуви, шунингдек, глобаллашув ва замонавий технологияларнинг таъсири болаларнинг ўзига хошлиги ва ижтимоий ҳулқ-атворини шакллантириш учун ноёб шароитларни яратишини, болаларнинг маданий мероси ва анъаналари билан алоқани сақлаб, тез ўзгарувчан дунёга муваффақиятли мослашишига ёрдам берадиган қўллаб-қувватлаш ва ота-она дастурларини ишлаб чиқишда куйидаги жиҳатларни ҳисобга олиш муҳимлигини ёритади.

Бундан ташқари, Ўзбекистонда болаларни ижтимоийлаштириш жараёнини ривожлантириш истиқболлари комплекс ёндашувга, шу жумладан давлат, таълим муассасалари, оилалар ва бутун жамиятнинг ўзаро муносабатларига боғлиқлигини ва болалар ва уларнинг оилаларини қўллаб-қувватлашга ва шакллантиришга қаратилган турли дастур ва ташаббусларни жорий этиш орқали болаларни самарали ижтимоийлаштириш учун шароит яратишда давлат муҳим рол ўйнашлиги, жараённинг барча иштирокчилари ўзларининг масъулиятини тушунишлари ва болаларни ижтимоийлаштиришда фаол иштирок этишлари муҳимлиги, бу уларга жамият ривожига ҳисса қўша оладиган уйғун, муваффақиятли ва масъулиятли шахсларни беришлиги ёритилган.

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*FAN VA TADQIQOTLAR: АДАПТАЦИЯ МЕТОДИКИ ШВАРЦА В
УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СРЕДЕ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ
ПСИХОСЕМАНТИЧЕСКОГО ПОДХОДА*

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Ценности человека изучаются с древнейших времен до наших дней, за это время накопилось большое количество представлений и определений данного термина. Они входят в область исследования не только психологии, но и социологии, философии. Многообразие аспектов исследования ценностей отражает многогранность человеческого бытия: ценности бывают личные и социальные, мнимые и действительные, материальные и духовные, общечеловеческие и национальные и др. для человека ценным является в первую очередь то, что отвечает его потребностям и в зависимости от этого образовывается структура ценностей, разделенных по приоритету.

За последние годы было опубликовано много работ посвященных ценностным ориентациям, но исследования Ш. Шварца выделались своей широко масштабностью и имеют популярность во многих странах мира (Шварц, 2012). Ш. Шварц развил новый теоретический и методологический подход к изучению ценностей, который позволяет изучать ценностные ориентации не только индивидов, но и различных культур. Данная методика универсальна тем, что ее можно применять в кросс-культурных исследованиях, она основана на концепции, которая охватывает ценности разных культур мира. Новый подход Ш.Шварца стал основой множества исследований в разных странах, где ценности сопоставлялись с различными установками, мнениями, типами поведения, качествами личности и социально-демографическими показателями. И впервые появилась возможность проследить ценностные приоритеты в разных культурах. Для того чтобы исследовать ценности узбекской культуры необходима адаптация опросника Шварца на узбекский язык.

Адаптация теста – это комплекс мероприятий, обеспечивающих адекватность теста в новых условиях применения. Большое внимание при адаптации уделяется переводу с языка оригинала на язык пользователя. При переводе любой методики решается не только сложная лингвистическая задача, но и отражаются особенности культуры того общества, где они создаются. Нормам и ценностям одного общества трудно, а порой и невозможно найти эквиваленты в другой культуре (Анастази и др., 2005).

Изучать структуру базовых ценностей и возможные основания для их формирования позволит психосемантический метод множественных идентификаций. С его помощью можно проследить особенности ценностной иерархии с различных точек зрения, имеющих место в той или иной культуре.

Исследование ценностных ориентаций с использованием психосемантики позволяет выявить сходство и различия в социальных нормах, обычаях и традициях традиционных и европеизированных узбеков европейцев, и других национальностей являющихся гражданами Республики Узбекистан. Сделана попытка проанализировать ценности, характеризующие данные социальные группы, их представления о том, что для них является хорошо, желательно и правильно.

TAMARİX ARABİCA İLE BİYOSENTEZ: GÜMÜŞ
NANOPARTİKÜLLERİNİN ÇEVRE DOSTU ÜRETİMİ VE
KARAKTERİZASYONU

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Bu çalışmada, Tamarix arabica bitkisinden biyosentez yoluyla çevre dostu gümüş nanopartikülleri üretimi amaçlanmıştır. Üretim sürecinde biyosentezin etkinliği incelenmiş ve üretilen nanopartiküllerin karakterizasyonu yapılmıştır. Sonuçlar, gümüş nanopartiküllerinin potansiyel çevre dostu uygulamaları için önemli bir aday olduğunu göstermektedir.

MAKTAB MATEMATIKA KURSIDA MATNLI MASALALARNI
O'RGANISHNING AHAMIYATI

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Ushbu maqola maktab matematika kursida matnli masalalarni yahshi o'zlashtirishning ahamiyati haqida bo'lib, unda ayrim murakkab matnlarni tahlil qilish va ularga mos tenglama va tengsizliklarni tuzish usullari ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu risola maktab o'qituvchilari va o'quvchilariga mo'jjallangan. Статья посвящена проблемам обучения сложных текстовых задач в школьных курсах математики. Приводятся способы анализа и составления соответствующих уравнений и неравенств для некоторых сложных текстовых задач. Данная статья предлагает практические инструменты для учителей и учащихся средней школы, способствуя более глубокому пониманию и решению сложных текстовых задач.

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АҲМАД ЗАКИЙ ВАЛИДИЙНИНГ ҚЎҚОН (ФАРҒОНА) САФАРИ

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Ушбу мақолада Аҳмад Закий Валидийнинг 1913-1914 йиллар Фарғона водийсига амалга оширилган илмий саёҳатининг натижалари тадқиқ қилинади.

Туркистон ўлкасининг XIX аср иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари тарихи, маданий ҳаётини ўрганишда Россия империяси илмий-академик доиралари томонидан ўрганилиши, илмий экспедициялари муҳим ўрин эгаллайди. Туркистон ўлкасини ҳар томонлама ўрганишга қаратилган бу илмий экспедициялар орасида Шарқнинг буюк қомусий олими Аҳмад Закий Валидий (1890-1970)нинг 1913-1914 йиллар амалга оширган биринчи илмий сафари бизга жуда қимматли маълумотлар тақдим қилади.

1913 йил кузидан 1914 йил баҳоригача давом этган Закий Валидийнинг биринчи илмий сафари Тошкент, Фарғона водийсида бўлди. Валидийнинг таъкидлашича, унинг бу илмий сафарига машҳур турколог, Қозон университети профессори Николай Катанов томонидан қўллаб-қувватланиб, катта ташаббус билдирган. Бошқа илмий экспедицияларга юклатилган вазифалар қатори Закий Валидийга ҳам собиқ Қўқон хонлиги ҳудудлари ҳисобланмиш Тошкент ва Фарғона водийсида нодир қўлзма асарларни аниқлаш, уларни университет ёки Императорлик кутубхонаси ҳисобига харид қилиш вазифалари қўйилган эди.

Закий Валидий дастлаб Тошкентда бўлиб, Шайх Хованди Тоҳур ижодига оид шу кунгача номаълум бўлган муфассал маноқиб аниқлайди. Кейинги манзил хонлик похтакти, бой маданий-маърифий меросга эга Қўқон шаҳри бўлади. Олим ўзининг Туркистон сафари тўғрисида Императорлик рус археология жамиятига қилган ҳисоботида водийнинг Қўқон, Андижон, Наманган, Марғилон шаҳарларидаги кутубхоналарда кўрган қўлзма асарлари ҳақида батафсил маълумот беради. Хусусан, Қўқон шаҳрида дастлаб Юнусжон ҳожи Дадамўхаммад ўғли (Дадамўхамедов)нинг шахсий кутубхонасида бўлиб, илмий ҳисоботида ўзи танишган қўлзмалардан 23 таси ҳақида маълумот беради. Ушбу асарлар орасида Зайниддин Восифийнинг «Бадоеъ ул-вақоеъ», Мирзо Санг Мўхаммад Бадахшийнинг «Тарихи Бадахшон», Мирзо Олимнинг «Ансоб ус-салотин», Мулла Али Қори Қундузийнинг «Таворихи Манзума», Мўхаммад Ҳакимхоннинг «Мунтахаб ут-таворих»ининг автограф қўлзмаси, Алишер Навоийнинг икки: «Мажолис ун-нафоис» ва «Хамса ул-матҳаййирин» қўлзмалари, Мўхаммад Алихон даврида кўчирилган Навоий девони кўқонлик шоир Ишқли халифанинг «Девони Гулдаста»си, булоқбошилиқ шоир Садойининг «Куллиёти Садои»си алоҳида диққатга сазовор.

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ЎЗБЕК РАНГТАСВИРИДА ОНА ОБРАЗИНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС БАДИИЙ
УСЛУБИЙ ТАЛҚИНИ

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Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистон замонавий тасвирий санъатида она образининг ўрни, мутлақо ўзгача пластик ва интонацион тўлқинда оналик ҳамда онанинг ички дунёсини очиб бериш билан бир қаторда, унинг ўй ҳаёллари, онг остида ётган мураккаб туйғуларини ифодавий шакл ва рамзларда кўрсата олган рассомлар ижоди ҳақида фикрлар мавжуд. Она олам тамаддунининг етакчиси, у борки ҳаёт бардавом. Бу образда аёлнинг нафислиги, жозибadorлиги ва ўзига яраша ҳокисорлиги ифодаланган.

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ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ КОРНИ ТОЛЕРАНТНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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В статье на основе архивных источников и материалов научной литературы показано влияние русской культуры и духовности на развитие толерантности, взаимопомощи и взаимной поддержки представителей разных конфессий, становление истоков толерантных отношений в контексте взаимодействия разных культур в Туркестанском крае. Внимание уделено развитию русской православной культуры в Туркестанском крае, взаимоотношениям колониальной администрации и православного духовенства, толерантных отношений и деятельности известных представителей духовно-православной культуры, а также вопросам религиозной толерантности и возможностям свободного оправления культов русскими переселенцами на территории Туркестанского края во второй половине XIX- начале XX века.

В независимом Узбекистане возросла роль религии в обществе, изменилась политика государства по отношению к этому вопросу. Именно поэтому первый Президент Республики Узбекистан И.А.Каримов отмечал: «Человек не может жить без веры. Это приобретает глубокую значимость сегодня, когда мы твердо встали на путь строительства демократического правового государства».

«В Узбекистане веками бок о бок жили люди разных национальностей, вероисповеданий. Добрые традиции уважения и терпимости - наше бесценное богатство, которое мы обязаны сохранить и приумножить». В данной статье нам бы хотелось уделить внимание рассмотрению вопросов религиозной толерантности и возможностей свободного оправления культов русскими переселенцами на территории Туркестанского края во второй половине XIX- начале XX века.

Христианство является традиционной для Центральноазиатского региона религией, т.к., согласно источникам, первые христиане (несториане, мелькиты) появились здесь еще в первых веках нашей эры.

После завоевания Туркестанского края перед Российской империей наряду с политическими и экономическими вопросами встала проблема духовно-культурного удовлетворения запросов русского населения, оказавшегося в крае по воле судьбы. Стечением времени в повседневной жизни среди местного населения и переселенцев начали формироваться добрососедские торговые и экономические отношения. Хотя и в условиях неравенства, в крае протекал процесс соприкосновения двух миров - мусульманского и христианского, так как местное население начало непосредственно общаться с русскими переселенцами. Переселенцы с интересом наблюдали национальные традиции и религиозные обычаи и обряды, а иногда и перенимали опыт местного населения в некоторых сферах общественной жизни. В то же самое время местные народы живо интересовались образом жизни переселенцев, о чем сохранились сведения в различных источниках. В это время в жизнь народов края вошли такие проявления европейской культуры, как железнодорожное сообщение, телефонная и телеграфная связь, больницы, скверы, театры, газеты. В свою очередь, русская администрация признавала существование здесь богатого земледельческого и торгового опыта, а также традиций древней культуры.

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COVID-19 PANDEMİ KRİZİNİN EKONOMİ POLİTİK ETKİLERİ:
TÜRKİYE YANSIMALARI

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2019 yılının son çeyreğinde Çin'in Wuhan kentinde tespit edilen ve daha sonrasında Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından bir pandemi olarak ilan edilen Covid-19 virüsü kısa bir sürede tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alarak hızlı yayılımdan dolayı halk sağlığını tehdit etmekle kalmayıp ekonomik faaliyetleri etkileyerek küresel bir ekonomik kriz haline gelmiştir. Covid-19 salgınıyla birlikte alınan karantina tedbirleri ve devlet müdahaleleri uygulanmış ve bunun neticesinde ekonomik, sosyal ve siyasal açıdan ülkeleri olumsuz etkilemiştir. Etkileri 2020 yılı Nisan ayı itibariyle derinleşerek en çok ekonomiye yansımıştır. Küresel ekonomik kriz ve küçülmelere sebep olan Covid-19 virüsü küresel ölçüde ekonomik faaliyetleri yavaşlatmıştır. Arz ve talep dengesinde yaşanan bozulmalar sonucunda ticaret faaliyetleri, üretim, tedarik zincirinde çıktı azalması, pek çok işletmenin kapatılması ve işsizliğin artmasına, GSYİH'da küçülmelere sebep olmuştur. Tüm dünyada sosyoekonomik ve makroekonomik yaklaşımlarında yaşanan olumsuzlukları en aza indirmek için birçok ülkede politik ve ekonomik alanda önlemler alınmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Covid-19 pandemi sürecinin ülkeler üzerinde ekonomi politik etkilenip etkilenmediği üzerine bir inceleme yapılmaktadır. Türkiye, ABD, Çin ve Almanya üzerinde politika koordinasyonu ve makroihtiyati politika yöntemleri üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini analiz etmek ve bu olumsuz etkileri en aza indirmeye yönelik uygulanan politika etkilerinin yansımaları belirlenmektedir. Durum incelenmesi yapılırken yayınlanmış rapor, resmî açıklamalar ve istatistiksel veriler yardımıyla mevcut durum değerlendirilmesi yapılmıştır.

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ҒЎЗА ТУНЛАМНИНГ ЙИРТҚИЧ ПАРАЗИТЛАРИ ВА
ҚЎЗҒАТУВЧИЛАРИ

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Баҳор-ёз даврининг об-ҳаво шароитига қараб, Қорақалпоғистонда пахта етиштириш мавсумининг вақти ва тури сезиларли даражада узгаради. Ёмғирли ва баҳор ойининг кеч келиши, экинларни экиш ва тез ривожланишини олиб келиб бу эса, қуртларнинг ривожланиши учун қулай шароит ҳисобланади. Ғуза тунламларининг умумий зарари жуда юқори бўлиб, усимликларнинг генератив органлари ва куртаклари билан озикланишади. Ғуза тунламининг самарали энтомофағларининг купчилги полифаг ҳисобланиб, улар орасида энг муҳими, олтинкуз личинкалари ва хон қизи шунингдек, йиртқич қандалалар ғуза тунлам тухумларин зарарлаб, сонларини камайтириб туриш аҳамиятга эга.

Ғуза тунлами *Heliothis armigera* Hbn. (Chloridae obsolete) куядошлар (Noctuidae) оиласининг Lepidoptera ёки капалаклар (Lepidoptera) туркумига киради. Капалаклар ўртача катталиқда, қанотлари 30-40 мм га етади. Тана узунлиги 20 мм гача, ғўмбақлари эса 15-23 мм. Олд қанотлари кулранг-сарик, жигарранг-қизил, пушти ёки яшил ранга эга. Орқа қанотлари ташқи қанотлари олдида жигарранг чизиқ ва ўртада қора нуқтаси бор. Эркак капалаклар одатда урғочиларга қараганда енгилроқ ранга эга. Кўсак қурти тупроқда ғўмбақлик босқичида қишлайди. Баҳорда капалакларнинг чиқиши май ойининг бошида бошланади, 10 см чуқурликда 15-18о гача қизийди ва ўртача кунлик ҳарорат 18-20о га етади.

Баҳор-ёз фаслининг об-ҳаво шароитига қараб, Қорақалпоғистонда пахта етиштириш мавсумининг вақти ва тури сезиларли даражада ўзгаради. Баҳор фаслининг кеч келиши ва ёмғир ёғиши сабабли, ўсимликларни ривожланиши билан биргалиқда қуртларнинг ривожланиши учун ҳам қулай шароит ҳисобланади. Ғўза тунламнинг зарарлилиги жуда юқори бўлиб, ғўза тунламларнинг энг авзал кўриб овқатланиши, ўсимликларнинг генератив органларини кемириб кучли зарар келтиради.

Тухумдан чиққан қуртлар биринчи навбатда, яшаш учун барг ва куртаклари орасидаги яқин жойларига тухум қуяди. Ғўза тунламини йўқ қилишда паразит ва йиртқич ҳашаротлар катта роль ўйнайди.

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ЎСИМЛИКЛАРНИ ҲИМОЯ ҚИЛИШНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ

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Ҳашаротларнинг бутун дунёсини инсонлар ва унинг атрофидаги табиат учун жуда муҳим ва зарур деб ҳисоблаш керак. Ҳозирда ҳашаротларнинг алоҳида турларининг ривожланиши ва кўпайишини тартибга солиш ва ҳашаротларнинг катта тур хилма-хиллигини сақлашни ўрганиш зарур. БМТ Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси билан ҳамкорликда минтақадаги долзарб “Иқлим ўзгаришига чидамлилигини ошириш, экологик ва саломатлик муаммолари ва ҳавфсиз сув таъминоти ҳал қилишга қаратилган. Республика ҳудудининг кўп қисмини чўл ва ярим чўллар эгаллаган бўлиб, континентал иқлими билан ажралиб туради. Қиш фасли жуда совуқ (паст ҳарорат ва мавсумнинг кўп қисмида кескин ўзгаришлар) бўлиши билан тавсифланиб, баҳор ойини, олдиндан айтиб бўлмайдиган об-ҳаво, ёғингарчилик миқдорининг сезиларли ўзгариши ва ҳудуд бўйлаб нотекислиги билан тақсимланади.

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Ҳозир ҳам ҳудудларнинг атиги 15% қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши учун ўзлаштирилган. Экинлар миллионлаб гектар ўзлаштирилмаган чўллар билан ўралган бўлиб, бу ерда фитофаглар мажмуавий фаолият юритиб, бу зараркунандалар фаунаси шаклланишида таъсир кўрсатади. Интенсификация агроэкотизимларидаги фитофагларнинг ценотик гуруҳлари тузилишида сезиларли сифат ўзгаришларига олиб келди. Қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларининг зараркунандалари сифатида полифаг турлари устувор аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, уларнинг популяциялари табиий экотизимларда ва қисман кўп йиллик ўсимликлар экинларида сақлаш учун мақбул шароитларни топади.

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INTEGRATING COLLABORATIVE AND EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

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This study explores the integration of collaborative and experiential learning methodologies in entrepreneurship education, leveraging insights from case studies involving local entrepreneurs. The research focuses on how these methodologies develop essential business skills in students by immersing them in real-world entrepreneurial challenges. The study employs a qualitative analysis of case studies where entrepreneurs engage directly with students through detailed presentations of their business challenges. These interactions provide a framework for experiential learning, emphasizing real-world business complexities. The findings indicate that combining collaborative and experiential learning significantly enhances students' abilities in strategic thinking, problem-solving, and resource management. This educational approach bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, with entrepreneurs sharing firsthand experiences that underscore the realities of business management. In a nutshell, the study offers actionable strategies for educational institutions to enhance entrepreneurship education by integrating real-world business engagements into their curricula. This approach enriches student learning and prepares them for successful entrepreneurial ventures. In addition, the study contributes to entrepreneurship education by showcasing how collaborative and experiential learning can be effectively combined to expose students to the complexities of real-world business decision-making and strategic management

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GEOMETRIK MAZMUNDAGI MASALALARNI KICHIK YOSHIDAGI
MAKTAB O‘QUVCHILARINING ABSTRAKT FIKRLASHILARINI
RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI O‘RNI

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Ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich matematika kursida beriladigan geometrik mazmundagi masalalar kichik yoshidagi maktab o‘quvchilarining abstrakt hamda fazoviy tasavvurlarini shakllanritishdagi o‘rni muhimligi ham nazariy ham amaliy yoritilgan. Geometrik mazmundagi masalalarni o‘rganishning asosiy maqsadi geometrik figuralar haqida ularning elementlari haqida, figuralar va ularning elementdari orasidagi munosabatlari haqida, ularning ba‘zi xossalari haqidagi abstrakt tasavvurlarning to‘la tizimini tarkib toptirishdan iborat ekanligi haqidagi fikrlar bildirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Abstrakt Fikrlash, Abstract Tasavvur, Geometrik Figura, Modil, Tekis Figura, Figuralar Xossalari, Mustaqil Ish, Fazoviy Tasavvur, Munosabat, Geometrik Atamalar, Simmetrik Figura, Simmetriya O‘Qi, Figuraning Yuzi.

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TECHNOLOGY FOR TRANSFORMATION: ICTS ADOPTION AMONG WOMEN REGARDING AGRICULTURE IN FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN.

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Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) hold the potential to revolutionize agricultural practices, particularly for women who play a critical role in rural farming communities. This study, “Technology for Transformation: ICTs Adoption Among Women regarding Agriculture in Faisalabad, Pakistan” explores the adoption of ICTs among women in agriculture, highlighting role of digital tools such as mobile phones, internet platforms, and agricultural Apps in traditional farming methods. The research examines the ICTs adoption, including access to market information, improved resource management, the dissemination of real-time weather and crop data. It was based on ‘Explanatory Sequential Design’ and data were collected in the two consecutive phases i) Quantitative ii) Qualitative. For quantitative data multistage random sampling technique was used and focus group discussions were conducted for phase II. The sample size in the relevant study was 384 agricultural women. According to the results, most of the respondents were young, while age and education impact the rural women’s agricultural usage of ICTs. The findings underscore the transformative role of ICT in fostering gender equality, women’s capacity building and advancing the empowerment of women farmers. It is recommended on the basis of results to provide targeted digital literacy, mobile-based agricultural tools in local languages, increase access to affordable smartphones, internet connectivity in rural areas, foster partnerships with local organizations to create women-friendly tech platforms and services focused on agriculture. However, gender sensitive approach is needed in formatting and implementing developmental policies especially regarding information and communication technologies.

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A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITY CAREER CENTERS IN
UNIVERSITY-INDUSTRY COOPERATION IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE
HUMAN RESOURCES

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The innovations brought by the Digital Age and the Industry 4.0 revolution have rapidly changed the criteria that businesses look for in providing human resources. The qualities sought in human resources are evolving towards qualities based on mental abilities, rather than qualities based on physical strength. This situation has made it necessary to adapt to the development of industry, especially in university education. In response to open job postings where many employers cannot provide labor, the number of unemployed university graduates is also increasing. By defining the labor force needs of the industry in detail and the obligation of universities to plan vocational education according to this need, university-industry cooperation has been brought to the agenda. The solution of this important problem has brought about policies aimed at improving university-industry cooperation, which also requires state intervention. There are units such as Technology Transfer Office, Technopark and Continuing Education Center in universities that carry out this cooperation. The establishment of Career Centers to directly connect students and graduates with the industry is one of the important structures in recent years. Career Centers operate as units affiliated with University Rectorates, and many of their activities are coordinated by the Presidential Human Resources Office.

In this study, the role of Career Centers in University-Industry cooperation was tried to be examined in terms of sustainable human resource development. In the research, the widespread impact and efficiency of the activities and sample practices carried out within the Career Center were discussed using secondary source data. In line with the results obtained, suggestions have been presented to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities of Career Centers and similar structures in order to ensure sustainable human resources.

KeyWords; Career Center, University-Industry Cooperation, Sustainable, Human Resources

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EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PHYLOGENY OF ANAPLASMA OVIS WITH A
NOTE ON HEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN
ASYMPTOMATIC GOATS ENROLLED FROM FOUR DISTRICTS IN
PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

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Anaplasma ovis, an intra erythrocytic gram negative rickettsial bacterium that infects small ruminants resulting in huge economic losses worldwide. The present investigation aims to report the occurrence and phylogeny of *A. ovis* in 122 asymptomatic goats enrolled from four districts (Layyah, Lodhran, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur) of Punjab, Pakistan by targeting the *msp4* gene of bacterium. Results revealed that 184 out of 1200 (15%) goat blood samples were found infected with *A. ovis*. The prevalence of the pathogen varied with the sampling sites ($P = 0.005$) and the highest prevalence was detected in goats from Layyah (19%) followed by Rajanpur (17%), Dera Ghazi Khan (15%) and Lodhran district (9%). Represented partial *msp4* gene sequences were confirmed by Sanger sequencing and deposited to GenBank (OP225957-59). Phylogenetic analysis revealed that the amplified isolates resembled the *msp4* sequences reported from Iran, Mangolia, Sudan and USA. Sex and age of goats, herd composition and size, presence of ticks on goats and dogs associated with herds was the risk factors associated with the prevalence of *A. ovis*. Red blood cells, lymphocytes (%), neutrophils (%), hemoglobin and hematocrit levels in blood and Aspartate amino transferase, urea and creatinine levels in serum were disturbed in *A. ovis* infected goats when compared to uninfected animals. In conclusion, for the first time, we are reporting the prevalence of *A. ovis* in Pakistani goats from four districts of Punjab and this data will help in developing the integrated control policies against this newly reported tick-borne pathogen that is infecting our goat breeds.

ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ФУҚАРОЛИК ПОЗИЦИЯСИ ШАКЛЛАНИШИГА
ТАЪСИР КЎРСАТУВЧИ ИЖТИМОЙ ОМИЛЛАРНИНГ ФАЛСАФИЙ
ТАҲЛИЛИ

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Ўзбекистонда фуқаролик позициясини шакллантиришга таъсир кўрсатувчи омилларни таҳлил қилиш орқали, ушбу жараёни ривожланиш йўналишларини аниқлаб олиш мумкин бўлади. Маълумки, ижтимоий жараёнларларга турли омиллар таъсир кўрсатади. Уларнинг мазмун-моҳияти турлича бўлиб, таъсир натижасида вужудга келадиган оқибат ҳам турли кўринишда бўлиши мумкин. Ўзбекистонда фуқаролик позициясини шакллантириш давлат ва миллат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, тараққиёт ва барқарорликнинг муҳим шarti бўлиб, бу борада бирор бир қарши аргумент мавжуд эмас. Яъни, фуқаролик позицияси шаклланмаслиги натижасида пайдо бўладиган бирор бир ижобий, прогрессив ҳолат ҳақида маълумотлар йўқ. Шундай экан фуқаролик позициясини шакллантиришга ижобий таъсир кўрсувчи омиллар ва унга тўсик бўладиган муаммоларни чуқур таҳлил қилиш зарур бўлади. Давлат раҳбарининг имиджи фуқароларнинг давлат сиёсатига бўлган ишончини мустаҳкамлайдиган, уларни ўз ресурсларини сафарбар қилишга ундайдиган, зарур ҳолларда жараёни турли ташқи салбий таъсирлардан ҳимоя қилиш учун бирлаштирадиган муҳим ижтимоий-сиёсий институтдир. Шу нуқтаи назардан ҳам қадим қадимдан, “Сиёсатнома”, “Темур тузуклари” ва “Бобурнома” каби сиёсий асарларда давлат раҳбар ўз обрў ва эътиборини эҳтиёткорлик билан асраши зарурлиги, халқ ишончи ва ҳурматиға жиддий ёндашуви зарурлиги таъкидланган.

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ЗЎРАВОНЛИКНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ МОҲИЯТИГА ДОИР ҚАРАШЛАР

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Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар тараққиёти шу вақтга қадар кам ўрганилган ижтимоий ҳодисаларнинг фалсафий моҳиятини чуқур таҳлил қилиш имкониятини яратмоқда. Зўравонликнинг ижтимоий-фалсафий моҳияти бўйича мамлакатимизда йирик тадқиқотлар амалга оширилмаган бўлиб, фақатгина ҳуқуқшунослик фанлари доирасида масаланинг айрим жиҳатлари ёритиб берилган. Ҳолбуки, дунёда зўравонликнинг ижтимоий-фалсафий моҳияти ва у билан боғлиқ масалалар бўйича жуда кенг қамровли тадқиқотлар амалга оширилмоқда.

Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғатида зўравонлик тушунчасига: “Зўравонларга хос хатти-ҳаракат; зўрлик, куч ишлатиш” деб таъриф берилган. Бу сўзнинг ўзагида ётган “зўр” атамасига эса “куч, қудрат; уриниш; тазйиқ; зулм” сифатида таъриф берилган. Умуман олиб қараганда зўр сўзи зулм каби бир хил салбий бўёқдорликка эга эмас, баъзан у ижобий ҳолат сифатида нарса-предметнинг ёқимли жиҳатларини акс эттириш учун ҳам ишлатилади. Зўравонлик эса тўлиқ исалқбий маънаода ишлатилади. Бу сўзнинг ўзагида ётган куч – зўрликни ҳаддан ортиқ ишлатиш натижасида вужудга келадиган салбий ҳолатлар зўравонлик сифатида баҳоланади. Зўравонликка энг яқин нисбатан ижобий хусусиятга синоним сўз куч ишлатиш бўлиб, у баъзан қонуний (адолатли), баъзан эса адолатсиз (ноқонуний) бўлиши мумкин. Мисол учун ожиз аҳволда қолган инсон – ёши катта одам, аёл ёки болаларга нисбатан куч ишлатиш жзамият томонидан бир текис қораланса, мавжуд хавф-хатарни олдини олиш ёки жамоат тартибини сақлаб қолиш ёинки жиноятчини зарарсизлантириш учун куч ишлатиш олқишланиши мумкин. Умуман олиб қараган ўзбек тилида зўравонлик мавжуд куч ва воситаларни бошқа инсонга зулм қилиш учун ишлатиш сифатида баҳоланади.

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FIRST REPORT ON TOXOPLASMA GONDII, HEPATOZOOM IXOXO AND LANKESTERELLA SP. INFECTIONS IN FROGS AND TOADS FROM PAKISTAN.

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Despite Pakistan's rich amphibian fauna, frog and toad species in the country have remained unexplored for blood borne parasites. This study aimed to report the molecular prevalence and phylogenetic evaluation of Hepatozoon spp., Lankesterella sp. and Toxoplasma gondii among blood samples from four amphibian species (N = 223) collected from various areas in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan. Molecular analyses revealed that 17 out of 223 (7.6%) amphibians were infected with Hepatozoon spp. with the highest infection rates in Bufo olivaceous (20%), followed by Bufo stomaticus (9.3%) and Hoplobatrachus tigerinus (5.05%). DNA sequencing and BLAST analysis confirmed the presence of Hepatozoon ixoxo and Lankesterella sp. Phylogenetic analysis of both pathogens showed genetic diversity among the Pakistani isolates, which clustered with isolates from birds, amphibians, and reptiles worldwide..

Notably, 4.5% of the screened Pakistani anurans including frogs (H. tigerinus, 8.1%) and toads (B. stomaticus, 1.9%) were infected with Toxoplasma gondii for the first time. Parasite prevalence varied between the sampling sites as well as amphibian species. This study represents the first report from Pakistan documenting prevalence and genetic characterization of Hepatozoon sp., Lankesterella sp., and Toxoplasma gondii among amphibians. We recommended similar large-scale studies in various geo-climatic regions of Pakistan to further explore the epidemiology, genetic diversity, host-parasite interactions, and effective control of these pathogens among the local frog and toad species.

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GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA TILNING ZARARLANISHI

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Annotatsiya: maqolada o‘zbek tili uning milliy madaniyatining eng muhim tarkibiy qismi ekanligi, globallashuv jarayoni, globallashuv jarayonida o‘zbek tilini muhofaza qilish, “tilning ifloslanishi” yoki tildan foydalanish bilan bog‘liq xatolar bugungi kunda do‘konlar va boshqa kichik biznes muassasalarida, birlashmalarida, shuningdek, “lingvistik zararlanish”ning katta miqdori ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ro‘y berayotgani haqida qisqacha so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Milliy Madaniyat , Lingvistik Zararlanish, Tilning Zararlanishi, Virtual Muloqot, Tilni Manipulyatsiya Qilish, Tilni Rivojlantirish Va Muhofaza Qilish, Global Muloqot.

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MÜSLÜMAN KARDEŞLER IRAK YAPILANMASI

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Müslüman Kardeşler yapılanmasının Irak'taki faaliyetleri ve etkisi incelenecektir.

БОЛАЛАР ШЕЪРИЯТИДА ЗИД МАЪНОЛИ СЎЗЛАР
ЛИНГВОПОЭТИКАСИ

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Мақолада ўзбек болалар шеъриятида зид маъноли сўзлардан унумли фойдаланишга алоҳида эътибор қаратилаётгани, ўринли қўлланган зид маъноли сўзлар нуқтнинг таъсирчанлигини ошириши, тасвирланаётган воқеа-ҳодисага эмоционал-экспрессив рух олиб кириши, ўқувчига ўзбек тилининг сўз бойлигидан янги маълумотларни бериши кўрсатиб ўтилган.

Калит сўзлар: Антонимлар, Тазод, Антитеза, От-Антонимлар, Антонимик Жуфтлик.

SUN'IY INTELLEKT YORDAMIDA ONLAYN TA'LIMDA
KONSENTRATSIYALANGAN TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYASINI JORIY
QILISH

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Mazkur tadqiqotda sun'iy intellekt (SI) texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda onlayn ta'limda talabalarning diqqat darajasini oshirishga qaratilgan konsentratsiyalangan ta'lim texnologiyasi yoritilgan. Blink tezligi va yuz ifodalarini kuzatish orqali talabalarning faolligini baholash va ushbu ma'lumotlarni o'qituvchilarga yetkazish orqali o'quv natijalarini yaxshilash imkoniyati o'rganilgan. Bu usullarning samaradorligi, etik masalalari va ta'limdagi innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo'llashning ahamiyati tahlil qilingan.

Kalit suzlar: Onlayn ta'lim texnologiyalari, konsentratsiyalangan mashgulot, konsentrlangan ta'lim tamoyillari, sun'iy intellekt, blink tezligini kuzatish, yuz ifodalari, diqqat darajasi, moslashish.

YAPAY ZEKÂNIN SAĞLIK HUKUKUNDA KULLANILMASI

Hasan Ali Güçlü <hasanaliguclu93@gmail.com>

Son yıllarda sağlık hizmeti küresel çapta ülke ekonomisinin önemli bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Teknoloji ve bilişim sektöründeki artan ivme birçok sektörü harekete geçirdiği gibi sağlık sektörünü de harekete geçirmiştir. Özellikle sağlık sektöründe klinik araştırmalar noktasında dijitalleşme ön planda yer almaktadır. Bu noktada en büyük teknolojik gelişmelerden biri olan yapay zekâ teknolojisi sağlık sektörüne de hızlı bir şekilde adapte olmaktadır.

Yapay zekâ teknolojisi, koruyucu ve tedavi edici sağlık hizmetleri olmak üzere birçok süreci hızlandırmak için kullanılmaktadır. Bu teknolojinin kullanılmasında amaç hem maliyetleri en aza indirmek hem de insan hatasını en aza indirmektir. Yapay zekâ, insana ait düşünme yeteneğinin makinelere kazandırılması ile ortaya çıkan karmaşık iş ve işlemleri bilgisayarlar yardımı ile çözmek için kullanılan sistemlerdir.

Tıpta yapay zekâ, modern çağda yapay zekânın ortaya çıkışıyla örtüşmektedir. Yapay zekâ sağlık alanında, hekimlerin bilgisayar destekli programlar kullanarak tanılarını iyileştirmeye yönelik ilk girişimleri yaptığı 1950'lerden beri uygulanmaktadır.

Yapay zekâ, sağlık profesyonellerinin tanı ve tedavi süreci belirlemesine yardımcı olmakta, hastaya özgü tedavi süreci belirleyebilmektedir. Sağlık hukuku açısından da yapay zekânın çok dikkatli ele alınması gerekmektedir. Sağlık hukuku alanında bir cerrahi müdahalede bulunan yapay zekânın yaptığı hatalardan sorumlu olup olmadığını tespit etmek önem arz edecektir. Yapay zekânın kişi olup olmadığını da bu noktada belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Yapay zekânın sağlık hukukuna olan etkisi bu tebliğte ele alacağımız asıl meseledir. Bu noktada karşılaştırmalı hukuktan da faydalanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zekâ, Sağlık Hukuku, Teknoloji, Modern Çağ, Sorumluluk