

JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH STUDIES



ILM-FAN VA INNOVATIONS TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI



QABUL YO'NALISHLARI

- Aniq fanlar
- Filologiya fanlari
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- San'atshunoslik fanlari





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VOLUME-1, ISSUE-8, 2026**

**ILM-FAN VA INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI- ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali
VOLUME-1, ISSUE-8, 2026**

Ushbu to'plamda "ILM-FAN VA INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI" ilmiy-uslubiy jurnalining 2026-yil 8-soniga qabul qilingan maqolalar nashr etilgan.

Bosh muharrir: JUMAYEVA SANOBAR ABSAATOVNA-Nizomiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy pedagogika universiteti, Pedagogika kafedrasida dotsenti, Phd

Jurnal quyidagi sohalarda maqolalar qabul qiladi: Aniq fanlar, Filologiya fanlari, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlari, Tibbiyot fanlari, Pedagogik fanlar, Turizm fanlari, Iqtisodiyot fanlari, Yuridik fanlari, Tabiiy fanlar, San'atshunoslik fanlari

Jurnal tarkibidagi barcha maqolalarga **DOI** unikal raqami biriktirilib, Google Scholar, Zenodo, Open Aire, Sindex xalqaro ilmiy bazalarida indekslandi.

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"INNOVATIVE PUBLICATION" MAS'ULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI





THE ROLE OF AMIR TEMUR'S LEGACY IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY AND THE UPBRINGING OF YOUTH

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Annotation

This article discusses the great legacy of our grandfather Amir Temur, a great commander, scientist and public figure, who contributed to the peace of the country and the well-being of the people. Brief information about his greatest work that has come down to us, "Temur's Regulations", is provided. Today, in educational and political processes, socio-economic processes of states, the stages of studying the life and activities of the Uzbek hero Amir Temur, his battles - and political processes are highlighted. The efforts of our grandfather, who created our rich and beautiful history and sacrificed his life for our current prosperous life, continue to be valued without losing their value.

Keywords

Amir Temur, commander, ruler, independence, historical memory, peace, empire, military policy, state administration, "Temur's regulations".

AMIR TEMUR MEROSINING BUGUNGI JAMIYAT VA YOSHLAR TARBIYASIDAGI O'RNI

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Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti Jurnalistika va o'zbek
filologiyasi fakulteti Filologiya va tillarni o'qitish: o'zbek tili yo'nalishi 1-bosqich
talabasi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada buyuk sarkarda, fan va jamoat arbobi, yurt tinchligi
va xalq farovonligi uchun o'z hissasini qo'shagan bobomiz Amir Temurning buyuk





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merosi haqida soʻz yuritiladi. Uning bizgacha yetib kelgan eng buyuk asari "Temur tuzuklari" haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar berib oʻtiladi. Bugungi kunda ta'lim va siyosiy jarayonlar, davlatlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarida oʻzbek qahramoni Amir Temurning hayoti va faoliyati, janglari va siyosiy jarayonlarining oʻrganilish bosqichlari haqida yoritib beriladi. Bizning boy va goʻzal tariximizni yaratgan va hozirgi farovon hayotimiz uchun jonini fido qilgan bobomizning sa'y-harakatlari oʻz qadr-qimmatini yoʻqotmasdan kelmoqda.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается великое наследие нашего деда Амира Тимура, великого полководца, ученого и общественного деятеля, внесшего вклад в мир в стране и благополучие народа. Приводится краткая информация о его величайшем дошедшем до нас труде — «Уставе Тимура». Сегодня в образовательном и политическом процессах, социально-экономических процессах государств освещаются этапы изучения жизни и деятельности узбекского героя Амира Тимура, его сражения и политические процессы. Усилия нашего деда, создавшего нашу богатую и прекрасную историю и пожертвовавшего жизнью ради нашего нынешнего процветания, продолжают оставаться ценными.

Kalit soʻzlar: Amir Temur, sarkarda, sohibqiron, mustaqillik, tarixiy xotira, tinchlik, saltanat, harbiy siyosat, davlat boshqaruvi, " Temur tuzuklari".

Ключевые слова: Амир Тимур, командующий, правитель, независимость, историческая память, мир, империя, военная политика, государственное управление, «устав Тимура».

Kirish: Bilamizki,mustaqil diyorimizdan bir qancha olimu fuzalolar shu bilan birgalikda yurt ravnaqi va farovonligi uchun koʻplab ajdodalarimiz jon kuydirishgan. Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, Imom Buxoriy, Mahmud Koshgʻariy, Imom at-Termiziy va shu kabi koʻplab daholar va buyuk





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sarkardalar o'tganligi hech kimga sir emas. Bu safni yanada kengaytirish mumkin, qilgan buyuk ishlarini sanasak sanog'iga yetish mumkin emas.

Amir Temur o'z mamlakatini nafaqat qilich bilan balki aql bilan ham qo'lga ola olgan buyuk sarkardadir. U o'zining "Tuzuklari"da jangda qo'shinning bo'linishi, harbiy-siyosiy jarayonlar va elchilar bilan olib borgan do'stlik aloqlari to'grisida so'z yuritgan. Shu o'rinda Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev Miromonovichning quyidagi fikrlariga ahamiat qaratishimiz lozim: "Amir Temur bobomiz bilan hammamiz faxrlanamiz. Lekin, xolisona aytaylik, ... ulug' Sohibqironning "Tuzuklari"ni qancha askar o'qigan va harbiy mahorati haqida hamma ham yetarli bilimga egami? Vaholonki, bu ajdodlarimizning g'alabalari, strategiya va taktikalarini dunyodagi ko'plab harbiy maktab va akademiyalarda bugun ham o'rganishadi".[1]

Amir Temur hayoti va faoliyati faqatgina O'zbekistonda emas balki ko'plab sharq va g'arb mamlakatlari tadqiqotchilari tomonidan ham o'rganilmoqda. Mana shu o'rganilishlar natijasida yangidan yangi natijalar qayd etilib asarlar va bir qancha maqolalar chop ettirilmoqda.

Asosiy qism: Bugungi kunda yurtimida olib borilayotgan islohotlar va izlanishlar natijasi ko'plab allomalar hayotiga nazar tashlanmoqda. Bir paytlar bizning ongimizga "qonxo'r", "makkor" deb singdirilgan Amir Temur hayoti mustaqillikdan so'ng ilmiy tadqiqotlar natijasida ken o'rganib chiqildi. Davlatimiz rahbari tomonidan ajdodlarimizga bo'lgan e'tiborni kuchaytirish, yoshlarda ota-bobolariga nisbatan faxr va g'urur tuyg'ularini tuydirish maqsadida Vazirlar Mahkamasining 1994-yil 29-dekabrda "Amir Temur tavalludining 660-yilligini nishonlash to'g'risida"gi qarori, 1995-yil 26-dekabrda esa birinchi Prezidentimizning "1996-yilni Amir Temur yili deb e'lon qilish to'g'risida"gi farmonlari qabul qilindi. [2] 1996-yil martida "Temuriylar tarixi" davlat muzeyini tashkil qilish xususida, "Amir Temur" ordenini ta'sis etish to'g'risida farmonlar qabul qilindi. Qolaversa, mard, jasur va shijoatli, chinakam Temuriylarga mos bo'lishga intilayotgan yosh yigitlar uchun Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2017-yilgi





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qaroriga binoan harbiylashtirilgan "Temurbeklar maktabi" tashkil etildi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, mamlakatimizda Amir Temur merosini o'rganish, uning tarixiy xotirasini tikalsh maqsadida keng ko'lamli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Amir Temur Temuriylar davlatiga asos solib o'z adolati va shijoati bilan xalqning olqishiga sabab bo'lgan. U qo'shinni quyidagi turlarga bo'lib, har biriga vazifalarni taqsimlab bergan: lashkar tuman - o'n minglik, hazora - minglik, qo'shun - yuzlik va ayl - o'nlik birikmalariga bo'lingan. U o'n minglik askarni boshqarish chun tuman og'asi, minglik bo'linmalar uchun mirihazora, yuzliklar uchun qo'shunboshi va o'nliklar uchun esa aylboshi kabi harbiy mansablarni ta'sis etgan. Bundan tashqari qo'shinni aylanib o'tish usuli ya'ni to'lg'ama usulidan foydalanishni kashf etgan. Bundan tashqari u kelin tanlashda ham uning yetti avlodini surishtirib, nasl-nasabi toza bo'lgan qizni kelin qilgan. Bu orqali o'zining kelajak avlodlari farzandlari, nabiralarining sog'lom fikrli, har tomonlama baquvvat va ziyrak bo'lishini xohlagan.

Tarixni o'rganar ekanmiz, unda o'tgan ko'plab ajdodlarimiz bilan faxrlansak arziydi. Ular bugungi kunimizga tinchlik deya atalamish bebaho ne'matga yetishishimizda muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan insonlardir. "Tarix xotirasi, xalqning, jonajon o'lkaning, davlatimiz hududining xolis va haqqoniy tarixini tiklash milliy o'zlikni anglashni, ta'bir joiz bo'lsa, milliy iftixorni tiklash va o'stirish jarayonida g'oyat muhim o'rin tutadi", -deya ta'kidlab o'tgan edi Birinchi Prezidentimiz Islom Karimov.[3; 140-b] Tarixni jonlantirar ekanmiz unda bir qancha tarixiy obidalar va inshootlar borligini ham ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bobokalonimiz Amir Temur bunyodkorlik ishlarida ham bir qancha ishlarni amalga oshirgan. Temur saltaniga elchi sifatida tashrif buyurgan Klavixoning esdaliklari haqida Lyusen Keren shunday yozadi: "Yo'l- yo'lakay ular Amir Temurning vatani bo'lmish Kesh shahrini ziyorat qildilar, uning darvozasi peshtoqiga "Quadratimizga shubha qiladigan bo'lsang, biz qurdirgan binolarga boq" degan mag rur shior bitilgan "Oqsaroy 'ni tomosha qildilar [4; 236-b]. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, uning





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bunyod qildirgan inshootlari faqtgina o'z yurtinigina emas, balki butun dunyoni lol qoldirgan.

Navoiy "Xamsa"si bilan Navoiy bo'lsa, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobor o'zining avtobiografik asari sifatida "Boburnoma"ni yaratdi. Amir Temurning "Tuzuklari"i ham uning jahonga tanilishi va harbiy-siyosiy tuzilamalari, jang usullari va ma'daniyat sohasida o'zining ko'rsatgan buyuk ishlari haqida so'z yuritilgan kitobdir. Uning ushbu tarixiy asari bir qancha yillarga mahorat bilan tarjima qilindi va dunyo bo'ylab yoshlar qo'liga yetib bordi. Uayt va Devi nashr etgan forsha matndan taniqli sharqshunos L. Langlening fransuz tiliga o'g'irgan tarjimasi 1787-yil Parijda nashr qilindi. 1892-yilda L. Langlening fransuzcha nashridan N. P. Ostroumov rahbarligida Toshkent gimnaziyasining bir guruh talabalari asarni rus tiliga tarjima qiddilar. 1968 va 1992-yillarda I. M. Mo'minov yozgan qisqa so'z boshi bilan N. P. Ostroumov nashri chop etildi. Ana shu to'plam tarixiy asarlarda va turli tildagi tarjimalarga mos holda "Temur tuzuklari" "Tuzukot Temuriy" "Temurning aytganlari" va "-Voqeoti Temuriy" "Temurning boshidan kechirganlari", "Qissai Temur", "Malfuzoti Temuriy", "Temur Qissasi", "Zafar yo'li", "Zafarnoma, " Tarjimai hol", "Esdaliklar", "Tanziymot" (yangi qonun-qoidalar, islohot), turkiy_ chig'atoy tilidan rus tiliga o'girilganda Malfuzot va Tuzukot o'rniga "Dastur ul amal" nomlari bilan mashhurdir [5; 7-b).

So'ngi yillarda temuriylar davrini o'rganish avj pallaga chiqdi. Bu borada turli xil tadbirlar, konferansiyalar va yig'ilishlar o'tkazilmoqda. Jumladan, 2025-yil "Amir Temur va temuriylar davlatchiligini jahon ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy hamda ma'naviy-madaniy taraqqiyotidagi o'rni" mavzusida respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi bo'lib o'tdi. Unda Sohibqiron davlatining davlat boshqaruv tizimi, qonun-qoidalar va harbiy texnologiyalari muhokama qilindi. Davlat boqaruvida adolatli yo'l tutish, yurt ravnaqi va kelajagi uchun harbiy siyosatni to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yish singari masalarga oydinlik kiritildi.





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Xulosa: O'tmishsiz kelajak yo'q deganlaridek, o'z tariximizni mukammal o'rganishimiz, undan to'g'ri xulosa chiqarib, madaniy-ma'naviy meroslarimizni qadriga yetishimiz lozim. Tarixiy asarlar biz yoshlarga ham ma'naviy ozuqa, kuch-qudratga to'lishimiz uchun imkoniyatdir. Kelajagi porloq yurtining farzandlari ekanmiz, shu paytgacha kelishimizga sababchi bo'lgan Sohibqirondek bobolarimiz asarlarini, ayniqsa, "Temur tuzuklari"ni o'qib, uni tahlil qilib, mustaqillik yo'lidan qanchadan qancha insonlarning qoni to'kilganligini angalagan holda buyuk merosimizning qadriga yetishimiz lozim. Undagi ibratli so'zlar, eskirmaydigan manbalar, inson ma'naviyatida chuqur iz qolduruvchi haqiqatlar ko'z qorachig'imizdek asrashimiz va Vatanimizga munosib farzand bo'lib yetishimiz lozim, zero, o'z tarixini bilgan, poydevori mustahkam, ildizi baquvvat xalqning ma'naviy boyligini hech kim tortib ololmaydi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

1. Islom Karimov. O'zbekiston XXI asr bo'sag'asida xavfsizlikka tahdid, barqarorlik shartlari va taraqqiyot kafolatlari. -T.: O'zbekiston", 1997.
2. Lyusen Keren. Amir Temur saltanati Fransuz tilidan B.Ermatov tarjimasi. -T.: "O'zbekiston", 2020.
3. M.Sherov, B.Xaitov. Amir Temur tuzuklariga harbiy-siyosiy sharh. (Monografiya),- Chirchiq, 2021.





THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE PLEDGE OF ABSOLUTE RIGHTS

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Annotation

This article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of the pledge of absolute rights through a comparative analysis of the legislation and legal practice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign jurisdictions, including the United States, Japan, China, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Particular attention is paid to the legal regulation of the pledge of trademark rights, the legal status of the pledgor and the pledgee, state registration of pledge agreements, valuation of pledged trademark rights, and the enforcement of security interests in intellectual property. The article compares international approaches with the current legal framework of Uzbekistan, identifies legislative gaps, and develops both theoretical and practical proposals aimed at improving the civil-law regulation of the pledge of absolute rights.

Keywords

absolute rights; intellectual property; trademark; pledge; pledge of intellectual property rights; collateral; trademark valuation; state registration; Chinese model; German model; pledgor; pledgee; creditor; debtor; civil law.

The institution of pledge has served as a legal mechanism for securing the performance of obligations since ancient times. As a civil law institution, the concept of pledge has a long historical development extending back several centuries. References to pledge can already be found in the Code of Hammurabi (18th century BC). In ancient Babylon, bankers granted loans secured by pledges of valuable property. Similarly, the Laws of Manu, one of the principal sources of ancient Indian law (2nd century BC), contained separate provisions regulating pledges. The growing importance of credit transactions in the economic life of Ancient Rome further stimulated the development





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and refinement of various forms of pledge as a means of securing obligations¹.

As social and economic relations have become increasingly complex, the various forms of pledge and the legal mechanisms governing their implementation have evolved accordingly. Nevertheless, the fundamental purpose of a pledge ensuring the proper performance of obligations has remained unchanged. In contemporary legal systems, the security function of a pledge should be understood in light of the specialization of participants in private-law relations and the specific nature of the legal relationships being regulated. Consequently, the regulation of pledge relationships, taking into account these factors, is of considerable importance not only from legislative and doctrinal perspectives but also in terms of its practical application.

In contemporary civil law, the essential purpose of a pledge remains the same as it was in ancient legal systems, namely, to secure the performance of the debtor's obligations to the creditor. The creditor's right to enforce an obligation secured by a pledge exists irrespective of the debtor's financial condition. The effectiveness of the security is determined by the monetary value assigned to the pledged asset, since enforcement is directed against the value of the property rather than the property itself.

A distinctive feature of a pledge is that it does not secure the obligation itself but rather establishes a security right over the pledged property or property right, thereby ensuring the performance of the principal obligation. By its legal nature, a pledge right is intended to facilitate specific legal actions. Where the debtor fails to perform the obligation secured by the pledge, these actions give rise to legal consequences whereby the creditor is entitled to satisfy its claim through enforcement against the pledged asset.

According to Article 264 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a pledge is a legal arrangement under which one person provides property or a property right to another person as security for the performance of an obligation. Where the debtor fails to perform the obligation secured by the pledge, the creditor is entitled to satisfy its claim

¹ Жарова Е.В. Залог исключительного права на результат интеллектуальной деятельности или средство индивидуализации. Дис. ... канд. юр. наук. М.: – 2010. – С.18.





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from the value of the pledged property with priority over the claims of the pledgor's other creditors.

There is no consensus in contemporary civil law doctrine or in the legislation of foreign jurisdictions regarding the legal nature of a pledge. Some legal scholars regard a pledge as a real (property) right, while others classify it as an institution of the law of obligations^{2,3,4}. A third group of scholars argues that pledge relations constitute a complex legal relationship encompassing both the legal relationship between the pledgee and the pledgor and the legal relationship between the pledgee and third parties⁵.

Foreign legal systems likewise adopt two principal approaches to the legal nature of a pledge. In the civil legislation of countries such as France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, China, Japan, Turkmenistan, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, a pledge is regulated as a real (property) right. By contrast, the civil legislation of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Uzbekistan treats a pledge as an institution of the law of obligations⁶.

A pledge right is accessory (ancillary) in nature, as it is dependent upon the underlying secured claim. Accordingly, the creation, modification, and termination of a pledge right are inseparably linked to the creation, modification, and termination of the claim it secures. A pledge agreement, as a civil law relationship arising from the mutual consent of the parties, serves as a contractual mechanism for securing the debtor's performance of its obligation to the creditor. The pledged asset constitutes the legal basis for securing the obligation, and, in the event of default, the creditor is entitled to enforce its security interest against the pledged property irrespective of whether the owner

² Шершеневич Г.Ф. Учебник русского гражданского права. Т. 1. – М.: 2005 Статут, – С.408.

³ Дернбург Г. Пандекты. Т. 2. Вещное право. – СПб., 1905. – С.272-274.

⁴ Брагинский М.И., Витрянский В.В. Договорное право. Кн. 1: Общее положение; 2-е изд. – М., 2005. – С.501-504.

⁵ Васильковский Е.В. Учебник гражданского права. – М., 2003. – С.372.

⁶ Гражданское уложение Германии (Deutsches Burgerliches Gesetzbuch) / научные редакторы: А.Л. Маковский и др. – М.: Волтерс Клувер, 2004. – LXXXII, 728 [1] с. Schweizerisches Zivilgesetzbuch vom 10. Dezember 1907 [электронный ресурс]. Mode of access: http://www.gesetze.ch/sr/210/210_074.htm. Date of access: 09.12.2010. Зикун И.И. Природа залогового права сравнительно-правовой анализ // Журнал «Закон». № 5. 2014. С. 162.





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consents to such enforcement⁷.

Pursuant to Article 267 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, any property may serve as the subject matter of a pledge. However, property withdrawn from civil circulation, claims that are inseparably connected with the creditor's personality—such as claims for compensation for injury to life or health, maintenance (alimony) claims—and other claims whose assignment is prohibited by law cannot constitute pledged property.

Since virtually any property may be used as collateral under a pledge agreement, pledged assets may generally be classified into tangible property and intangible rights. Each category possesses a distinct legal status and is subject to different regulatory mechanisms. Consequently, the legal rules governing pledges over tangible assets cannot always be applied to pledges over intangible rights. Under Article 5(3) of the Law on Pledge, a pledge over property extends not only to the pledged property itself but also to its constituent parts and appurtenances. In the case of tangible assets, these appurtenances comprise items that are functionally connected with the pledged property. For example, where immovable property is pledged, its appurtenances may include architectural plans, cadastral documentation, construction and engineering documentation, and other project-related materials, all of which may be transferred to the pledgee together with the pledged property.

The same approach, however, cannot always be applied to pledges over intangible rights. For instance, where the exclusive rights to a trademark are pledged, it would be inappropriate to transfer to the pledgee the trade secret constituting one of the commercial foundations of the trademark. First, a trade secret is an independent object of civil rights capable of participating in civil circulation and may itself constitute the subject matter of a separate security interest. Second, confidential information forming a trade secret including its chemical, physical, technological, and other proprietary

⁷ Гражданское право: учебник в 3 т. Т.1. / Е.Н.Абрамов, Н.Н. Аверченко, Ю.В.Байгушева и др. под ред. А.П.Сергеева. –Москва: РГ-Пресс, 2011. – С.908.





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characteristics constitutes the principal source of the trademark's commercial value. Its disclosure to another person, even where that person is the pledgee, would undermine the fundamental principle of trade secret confidentiality.

Where information constituting a trade secret is disclosed to the pledgee in connection with the pledge of trademark rights, the pledgee is under a contractual obligation to preserve its confidentiality. Upon receiving such confidential information pursuant to the pledge agreement, the pledgee acquires the status of a lawful bona fide holder of the trade secret. Correspondingly, the pledgor is entitled to require the pledgee to maintain the confidentiality of all information constituting the trade secret. This obligation survives the termination of the pledge agreement. If the pledgee subsequently discloses the trade secret without legal justification, it shall incur civil liability to the pledgor in accordance with the applicable legal grounds.

The pledge of absolute rights is widely recognized as an ordinary civil-law institution in jurisdictions such as the United States, Japan, China, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and other European countries. Accordingly, these jurisdictions have developed specific legislative rules governing security interests in intellectual property rights.

The legal regime governing the pledge of absolute rights is regulated by various legislative instruments, including the Dutch Civil Code, the United Kingdom's patent legislation, the Italian Intellectual Property Code, the French Intellectual Property Code, the French Commercial Code, the United States Patent Act, and the Austrian Patent Act. These legislative instruments contain specific provisions directly regulating security interests in intellectual property rights. In addition, several specialized models governing the pledge of absolute rights have been developed. Each model applies different legal mechanisms depending upon the conditions of the security transaction, the legal status of the pledgor, and the reliability and commercial value of the pledged right. Accordingly, each model establishes its own regulatory framework for creating,





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managing, and enforcing security interests in intellectual property rights.

According to Zhou Li, three principal models of pledging absolute rights have been developed in China:

The Beijing Model (Beijing Pattern) a direct security model in which the debt obligation is secured through a direct legal relationship between the lending bank and the enterprise.

The Pudong Model (Pudong Pattern) an indirect security model involving cooperation between the bank, governmental authorities, and the patent right holder, with governmental support serving as an additional credit enhancement mechanism.

The Wuhan Model (Wuhan Pattern) a hybrid model combining elements of both direct and indirect security arrangements.

German law distinguishes between two principal models of security over intellectual property rights: the pledge of rights (Pfandrecht an Rechten) and security assignment (Sicherungsabtretung). Unlike the pledge of rights, under a security assignment the pledgor (debtor) transfers ownership of the relevant intellectual property right to the pledgee (creditor) for security purposes. Upon full performance of the secured obligation, the creditor is contractually obliged to reassign the intellectual property right to the debtor. During the period of the security assignment, the creditor acquires the status of the right holder and is therefore entitled to protect the intellectual property against infringements committed by third parties. Furthermore, under the German Trademark Act, the security holder may require even the pledgor to cease unlawful acts affecting the pledged trademark and may seek compensation for any damage caused by such unlawful conduct⁸.

The fact that the pledge of absolute rights is governed by comprehensive legislation and specialized legal models in developed jurisdictions demonstrates that it has evolved

⁸ Ikeda M. Basic study on the intellectual property security system in Germany – security systems as distribution and management schemes for intellectual property rights // Institute of intellectual property bulletin, – Tokio, 2008. – P. 141–142.





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into a well-established institution of civil law. Similar to traditional security interests over tangible assets, security interests in absolute rights have undergone significant legal development and, in certain respects, are regarded as even more reliable due to the substantial commercial and economic value of intellectual property. The elevated legal and economic status of such rights is evidenced by the fact that certain trademarks have acquired the status of national commercial symbols. For example, brands such as BMW and Mercedes-Benz have become symbols of Germany's industrial and economic identity and continue to receive substantial governmental support as strategically important national assets.

By contrast, the pledge of absolute rights remains an unconventional civil-law institution in Uzbekistan and is virtually absent from judicial and commercial practice. Nevertheless, the current civil legislation does not prohibit the use of absolute rights as the subject matter of a pledge. Pursuant to Article 267(1) of Chapter 22 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Article 5 of the Law on Pledge, any property may constitute pledged property. Since trademark rights are recognized as proprietary rights, the exclusive rights to a trademark may, in principle, be freely pledged as collateral.

It should be emphasized, however, that the limited practical application of pledges over absolute rights in Uzbekistan is primarily attributable to the lack of confidence traditionally associated with this form of security, unlike pledges over tangible assets. Moreover, the existing legislative framework governing pledge relationships has been designed predominantly with tangible property in mind. A comparison between the regulation of pledges over intangible rights in developed jurisdictions and in Uzbekistan reveals several fundamental differences.

First, unlike Uzbekistan, many foreign jurisdictions regulate the pledge of absolute rights through dedicated statutory provisions specifically designed for intellectual property rights. In addition, the commercial value of trademarks serving as collateral is continuously assessed, ranked, and publicly monitored. Creditors rely on these valuation





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systems when determining whether to accept a particular intellectual property right as security for a secured obligation.

Second, compliance with obligations arising under pledge agreements is monitored through patent and intellectual property offices responsible for maintaining official registers of intellectual property rights. Such institutional oversight enhances legal certainty and reduces the risks associated with security interests in intangible assets.

Third, Uzbek legislation does not establish specific legal guarantees protecting the rights of creditors under agreements concerning the pledge of absolute rights. Although the general legislation governing pledge relationships contains mechanisms for protecting secured creditors, these provisions were developed primarily for security interests over tangible property. By contrast, the subject matter of a pledge of absolute rights consists of intangible assets whose commercial value may fluctuate rapidly and whose legal characteristics differ substantially from those of tangible property. Consequently, the application of traditional pledge rules to intellectual property rights does not always ensure an adequate level of legal protection for the parties involved.

Unlike pledges over tangible property, the civil-law aspects of the pledge of absolute rights remain one of the least explored areas of civil law in Uzbek legal scholarship. Theoretical and practical issues relating to the creation, registration, valuation, enforcement, and protection of security interests in intellectual property rights have received only limited attention from domestic scholars and researchers, thereby underscoring the need for further comprehensive legal research in this field.

The civil-law aspects of the pledge of rights have been comprehensively examined at the doctoral dissertation level in Europe, the United States, Japan, China, and the CIS countries. As a result of this extensive scholarly research, many jurisdictions have enacted specialized legislation specifically regulating security interests in intellectual property and other absolute rights.

The civil-law regulation of security interests in absolute rights has attracted





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considerable scholarly attention in comparative legal literature. Among the most notable studies are those by J. Marshall, R. Caldwell, and B. Cain, Taking Security over Patents; Livio Esposizione⁹ IP Rights and Loan Financing: European Perspective (2012); Ants Kukrus and Viktoria Antonova¹⁰ («Valuation of intellectual property as pledge object: theoretical aspects»), Valuation of Intellectual Property as Pledge Object: Theoretical Aspects; Jie Chen and Zeming Yuan¹¹.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the pledge of absolute rights has likewise been the subject of independent doctoral research conducted by O.V. Belaya, Yu.V. Borisova, E.V. Zharova, V.A. Zimin, V.N. Kastalsky, E.I. Kashirina, R.O. Kononenko, O.G. Krushina, O.S. Loseva, N.R. Markovnik, S.V. Medvedev, I.V. Rodionova, A.V. Rokhmistrov, and A.S. Falaleev. Their research has made a significant contribution to the development of the civil-law doctrine governing security interests in intellectual property rights and other absolute rights¹².

⁹ Livio Esposizione. IP rights and loan financing: European perspective. http://techlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/110426_IPrights-and-loan-financing_1.pdf?x13654.

¹⁰ A. Kukrus, V. Antonova. Valuation of intellectual property as pledge object: theoretical aspects//13th Scientific Conference of Economic Policy. Berlin, Tallinn: BWV*Berliner wissenschaftsverlag GmbH, Mattimar OÜ, 2005. P. 248-256.

¹¹ Jie Chen, Zeming Yuan. Research on the Evaluation Pattern of Intellectual Property Pledge Financing//2nd International Conference on Industrial Technology and Management (ICITM 2012) IPCSIT vol. 49 (2012). — IACSIT Press, Singapore, 2012.

¹² Беляя О.В. Залог имущественных прав: автореф. дис. ... канд. юр. наук. М.: Моск. гос. юр. акад., – 2007. – С.28.; Борисова Ю.В. Деятельность прокурора по защите прав на объекты интеллектуальной собственности: гражданско-правовой и административно-правовой способы судебной защиты: автореф. дис. ... канд. юр. наук. – М.: Акад. ген. прокуратуры Рос. Федерации. – 2014. – С.30.; Жарова Е.В. Залог исключительного права на результат интеллектуальной деятельности или средство индивидуализации: автореф. дис. ...канд. психол. наук. – М.: Рос. гос. гуманитар. ун-т. – 2010. – С.31.; Зимин В.А. Правовая природа интеллектуальных прав по законодательству Российской Федерации: дис. ... канд. юр. наук. М.: Рос. гос.акад. интеллектуал. собственности. – 2015. – С.172.; Кастальский В.Н. Залог исключительных прав: автореф. дис. ... канд. юр. наук. – М.: Рос. гос. ин-т интеллектуал. собственности. – 2006. – С.27.; Каширина Е.И. Развитие методов оценки стоимости товарных знаков российских промышленных предприятий: автореф. дис. ... канд. экон. наук. – Ростов н/Д: Ростов. гос. экон. ун-т. – 2010. – С.26.; Кононенко Р.О. Гражданско-правовые способы распоряжения исключительным правом на товарный знак: автореф. дис. ... канд. юр. наук. Краснодар: Кубан. гос. аграр. ун-т. – 2011. – С.26.; Крушина О.Г. Залог исключительных прав: автореф. дис. ... канд. юр. наук. М.: Рос. гос. интеллектуал. собственности. – 2005. – С.20.; Лосева О.С. Эффективность включения нематериальной составляющей в систему экономических отношений хозяйствующих субъектов (на примере целлюлозно-бумажных предприятий): авто реф. дис. ... канд. экон. наук. СПб.: Санкт-Петербург.гос. лесотехн. акад., – 2011. – С.20.; Марковник Н.Р. Имущественное право как предмет залога: автореф. дис. ... канд. юр. наук. Минск: Белорус. гос. ун-т. – 2013. – С.25.; Медведев С.В. Правовое регулирование отношений, связанных с залогом исключительных прав: автореф. дис. ... канд. юр. наук. М.: Рос. гос.акад. интеллектуал. собственности. – 2012. – С.26.; Родионова И.В. Залог прав: автореф. дис. ...канд. юр. наук. М.: Рос. ун-т дружбы народов, – 2007. – С.28.; Рохмистров А.В. Правовое





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The tangible nature of pledged property enables its value to be readily determined and objectively assessed. The valuation of tangible assets constitutes an essential element of a pledge agreement. The determination and contractual specification of the property's value provide the legal basis for enforcement against the pledged asset where the debtor fails to perform, or improperly performs, the secured obligation, thereby enabling the creditor to satisfy its claim from the value of the collateral. If the value of the pledged tangible property subsequently decreases, the creditor is entitled to require the debtor to provide additional collateral in order to mitigate the risk of financial loss. Such additional collateral may consist of other absolute rights or tangible assets.

Determining whether the value of tangible collateral has increased or decreased generally does not present significant practical difficulties for the contracting parties. Likewise, where the debtor defaults, enforcement against the pledged property is carried out in accordance with clearly established statutory procedures. A different situation arises, however, where the subject matter of the pledge consists of an intangible asset. This raises a number of important legal questions: What criteria should govern a creditor's decision to accept an intangible right as collateral? According to which legal and economic principles should absolute rights be valued for pledge purposes? What benchmarks should be used to determine fluctuations in the value of intangible assets? Under what conditions should enforcement against pledged intellectual property rights be permitted? The resolution of these and other related issues has become one of the most significant contemporary challenges in the civil-law regulation of security interests in absolute rights.

The civil-law issues arising from the intangible nature of absolute rights discussed above remain unresolved under the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is largely attributable to the fact that pledge agreements involving absolute rights

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have not yet developed into an established institution within Uzbek legal practice. Nevertheless, the absence of practical experience should not be interpreted as a justification for disregarding this area of legal research. On the contrary, the growing economic significance of intellectual property necessitates the development of an appropriate legal framework before such transactions become widespread in commercial practice.

It should be noted that legislative regulation frequently develops only after corresponding legal relationships emerge in practice. In some cases, newly arising legal issues are resolved through the adoption of specific statutory provisions, while in others they are addressed by applying analogous legal rules (analogy of law). However, existing legislative provisions are not always capable of providing adequate solutions to newly emerging legal relationships. This is particularly true in the case of security interests in absolute rights. Although the Civil Code and the legislation governing pledges contain general provisions concerning the pledge of rights, these rules were primarily designed for conventional security interests and cannot invariably be applied to pledges involving intangible rights.

The intangible character of the pledged asset may create a number of practical difficulties for the creditor where the debtor fails to perform, or improperly performs, the secured obligation. These challenges include the valuation of intellectual property rights, continuous monitoring of fluctuations in the value of the pledged right throughout the duration of the pledge agreement, and determining the legal procedures and conditions governing enforcement against the pledged intellectual property.

By contrast, the valuation of tangible property, monitoring changes in its market value, and enforcing claims against tangible collateral generally do not expose creditors to significant legal uncertainty or commercial risk. The situation differs substantially where the pledged asset is a trademark. Matters such as the creditor's right to demand performance of the secured obligation, enforcement against the pledged trademark, and





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the legal consequences arising from the debtor's death differ fundamentally from the legal regime applicable to pledges over tangible property.

The use of a trademark as collateral represents a distinctive form of legal relationship arising in the course of the commercial activities of the holder of the exclusive right, involving both the pledgor and the secured creditor. Consequently, the conventional legal rules governing pledges over tangible assets cannot always be applied to security interests in trademarks. Because absolute rights lack physical form and derive their economic value primarily from their commercial exploitation and market reputation, pledges over such rights constitute contractual relationships that inherently involve a higher degree of commercial and legal uncertainty. Accordingly, before accepting an exclusive right to a trademark as collateral, the creditor seeks to minimize the risk of future financial loss by carefully assessing both the legal reliability and commercial value of the pledged right.

In developed jurisdictions, only well-established companies with strong commercial reputations typically use trademark rights as collateral. Likewise, creditors generally accept such intellectual property rights without hesitation because they possess confidence in the reliability, enforceability, and economic value of the pledged asset, as well as in the debtor's ability to perform the secured obligation. For this reason, security agreements involving the trademarks of well-known companies are ordinarily concluded with a comparatively lower level of commercial risk than transactions involving less established intellectual property assets¹³.

- As a general rule, a security interest over ordinary trademark rights is regarded as a relatively less attractive form of collateral from the creditor's perspective. Consequently, financial institutions are often reluctant to accept intellectual property rights as security for credit obligations. This reluctance may be explained by several

¹³ Паняч А.А. Актуальность оценки прав на товарный знак // Интеллектуальная собственность. Актуальные проблемы теории и практики: Сборник научных трудов. Т. 1 / Под. ред. В.Н. Лопатина. – М.: Издательство «Юристъ», 2008.





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factors:

- the absence of sufficiently developed and universally accepted methodologies for determining the commercial value of intellectual property rights offered as collateral;
 - the comparatively limited market for intellectual property transactions, particularly when compared with the markets for real estate and other tangible assets, which may complicate the realization of the pledged asset upon enforcement;
 - the lack of comprehensive legal procedures governing the disposition and commercialization of intangible assets following enforcement; and
 - the risk that a decline in the commercial exploitation or use of a trademark may substantially reduce its market value, thereby diminishing the effectiveness of the security and increasing the creditor's exposure to financial risk.
- These factors reduce the reliability of intellectual property rights as collateral and increase the level of commercial uncertainty associated with secured lending. As a result, creditors generally apply more stringent risk assessment procedures before accepting trademark rights as security and frequently require additional collateral or other credit enhancement mechanisms to mitigate potential losses¹⁴.

Pursuant to Article 266(4) of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a limited real right may not be pledged without the consent of its owner. In the case of a pledge involving trademark rights, however, the subject matter of the security is not the trademark as a physical or material object, but rather the exclusive (absolute) right associated with that trademark.

The holder of the exclusive right may establish a pledge only for the period during which the trademark remains legally protected. Under Article 21 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin", a trademark certificate remains valid for ten years from the filing date of the application. Accordingly, the duration of a pledge agreement over trademark rights should be

¹⁴ Масленкова О.Ф. О разработке технологии банковского кредитования под залог объектов интеллектуальной собственности // Аваль. Март-апрель. 2008. № 2. С. 105.





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determined with reference to the period during which the exclusive right remains in force.

From the creditor's perspective, aligning the duration of the pledge agreement with the validity period of the trademark certificate enables the creditor to require performance of the secured obligation before the exclusive right expires. At the same time, limiting the pledge to the remaining term of trademark protection may create a risk that the secured claim will no longer be adequately protected. For example, where a trademark certificate expires on 31 December 2030 and the pledge agreement is concluded for the same period, the pledgor's decision not to renew the trademark registration for a further ten-year term may result in the termination of the exclusive right. Consequently, the pledged right would cease to exist as an object of civil rights, thereby undermining the effectiveness of the security interest and potentially leaving the creditor without adequate collateral.

As correctly observed by S.V. Medvedev, the duration of a pledge over absolute rights should be clearly distinguished from the period for performance of the secured obligation. In other words, the temporal limits of the security interest and those of the underlying obligation should be expressly defined. A clearly specified term of the pledge agreement constitutes one of the fundamental legal guarantees ensuring the effectiveness of the security interest and the protection of the creditor's rights. Nevertheless, neither the legislation of Uzbekistan nor the laws of other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) jurisdictions establish comprehensive rules governing this issue.

E.V. Zharova likewise notes, in her analysis of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, that no explicit legislative provision governs the extension of a pledge agreement where the term of the underlying exclusive right is itself renewed. According to her analysis, the continuation of the pledge may therefore be achieved either by concluding a separate agreement extending the security interest or by amending the





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existing pledge agreement to reflect the renewed duration of the exclusive right¹⁵.

The pledge of absolute rights possesses distinctive legal characteristics that differentiate it from conventional pledges over tangible property. In particular, a pledge of exclusive rights to a trademark is governed by a number of specific contractual features. First, the subject matter of the pledge is not the trademark itself, but the exclusive (absolute) right associated with it. Once a trademark has been registered, its commercial exploitation is carried out on the basis of the exclusive right vested in its holder. This right enables the proprietor to authorize third parties to use the trademark, dispose of the right, or relinquish it in accordance with the applicable legislation.

The pledgee's security interest arises depending upon the legal nature of the transaction and may be established on one of three legal grounds: (i) from the moment the pledge agreement is concluded; (ii) where notarization is mandatory, from the moment the agreement is notarized; or (iii) where state registration is required, from the date on which the agreement is duly registered (Article 9 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Pledge").

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin", exclusive rights to a trademark arise upon registration with the Intellectual Property Agency, which issues a trademark certificate confirming the ownership of the registered mark. The certificate constitutes official evidence of the registration of the trademark, establishes its priority, and confirms the proprietor's exclusive rights in respect of the goods and services specified therein. Accordingly, where exclusive rights to a trademark are pledged, both the conclusion of the pledge agreement and the legal rights and obligations arising therefrom should become effective only after the relevant transaction has been registered with the Intellectual Property Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, the current legislation of Uzbekistan does not contain specific provisions governing the pledge of

¹⁵ Жарова Е.В. Залог исключительного права на результат интеллектуальной деятельности или средство индивидуализации: Диссертация на соискание ученой степени канд. юрид. наук: 12.00.03. – М., 2010.





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trademarks or other intellectual property rights, resulting in a significant regulatory gap in this area.

Comparative legal analysis demonstrates that many foreign jurisdictions have established detailed statutory rules governing the registration of security interests in trademarks and other intellectual property rights. For example, Article 46, together with Articles 74 and 79 of the Spanish Trademark Act (Law No. 17/2001), provides that pledges over trademarks and patent rights become effective against third parties only after registration in the Spanish Patent and Trademark Register. Likewise, Articles 138 and 140 of the Italian Intellectual Property Code require the registration of security interests in the Italian Trademark and Patent Register. Under Articles L.142-1 and L.143-17 of the French Intellectual Property Code, such security interests become effective following registration with the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI). Similarly, Section 33 of the United Kingdom Patents Act 1977 recognizes the legal effectiveness of security interests over patent rights upon registration with the UK Intellectual Property Office.

Dutch law adopts an even more comprehensive approach. Pursuant to Articles 3:231(1), 3:234, 3:246(4), 3:248, 3:249, 3:250, 3:252, 3:255, and 3:268 of Book 3 of the Dutch Civil Code, a pledge over intellectual property rights must not only be registered in the relevant intellectual property register but, where required by law, must also satisfy additional registration or perfection requirements under the applicable legal framework. This multi-layered registration system strengthens legal certainty, enhances the transparency of secured transactions, and provides greater protection for both creditors and third parties dealing with pledged intellectual property rights¹⁶.

¹⁶ Code de la propriété intellectuelle (version consolidée au 23 février 2015). Available at: http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/ru/text.jsp?file_id=363403 (accessed: 29.01.2017). Dutch Civil Code, Book 3. Available at: <http://www.dutchcivillaw.com> (accessed: 08.02.2017). Livio Esposizione. IP rights and loan financing: EuroLivio Esposizione. IP rights and loan financing: European perspective. Available at: http://techlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/110426_IP-rights-and-loan-financing_1.pdf?x13654 (accessed: 29.01.2017). Loans & Secured Financing 2016 / Contributing editor George E Zobitz Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP. London: Law Business Research Ltd, 2016. 120 p. Marshall J., Caldwell R., Cain B. Taking security over patents. Available at: <https://united-kingdom.taylorwessing.com/synapse/march14.html> (accessed: 29.01.2017).





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An essential element of a pledge agreement involving exclusive rights to a trademark is the ability of the pledged asset to be valued. At present, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not establish a specialized methodology for valuing trademark rights. Nevertheless, the absence of statutory valuation criteria does not preclude the creation of a security interest over such rights. The parties to the pledge agreement—the pledgor and the pledgee may determine the value of the trademark by mutual agreement, subject to the general principles governing contractual freedom and asset valuation.¹⁷

The valuation of trademark rights offered as collateral should primarily reflect the commercial reputation and goodwill associated with the trademark. Unlike tangible property, however, the economic value of intellectual property is inherently dynamic and may fluctuate considerably over time. The value of tangible assets can ordinarily be determined by reference to comparable property and relatively objective market indicators. By contrast, trademarks rarely possess truly comparable counterparts because their commercial reputation, consumer recognition, market position, and income-generating capacity differ substantially from one mark to another. Consequently, the valuation of trademark rights necessarily involves a greater degree of professional judgment and commercial forecasting.

Many developed jurisdictions have established specialized systems for the valuation of intellectual property rights that facilitate the use of trademarks and other intangible assets as collateral in secured financing transactions. Uzbekistan, however, has not yet developed a comparable institutional framework. As a result, determining the current market value of trademark rights remains relatively difficult, thereby increasing the legal and commercial risks faced by secured creditors. In particular, uncertainty regarding whether the value assigned to a trademark at the time the pledge

¹⁷ Санников А.Г. Оценка брендов и товарных знаков: от теории к практике. М., 1997; Трансакционные издержки, связанные с созданием и использованием прав на товарные знаки в России / Под ред. А.Е. Шаститко. М., 2000. С. 64–67.





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is created will be maintained throughout the duration of the secured obligation may undermine the effectiveness of the collateral. At the same time, unlike many tangible assets that typically depreciate over time, successful trademarks may appreciate significantly as their commercial reputation, market recognition, and consumer loyalty increase.

The increase in the value of a trademark is closely connected with the market reputation of its proprietor, the commercial success of the goods or services offered under the mark, and sustained investment in branding and promotion. Accordingly, when deciding whether to accept trademark rights as collateral, a creditor should evaluate not only the legal validity of the exclusive right but also the commercial strength, competitive position, and long-term market prospects of the trademark.

Whether a trademark should be accepted as collateral should therefore depend primarily upon its objectively determined market value. Market conditions ultimately determine whether the economic value of a trademark is likely to increase or decline. The continual introduction of new products and services may intensify market competition, reduce the commercial attractiveness of existing brands, and consequently diminish the value of the associated trademark rights. Conversely, where a trademark maintains or strengthens its competitive position and consumer recognition, its market value may increase substantially, thereby enhancing its effectiveness as collateral.

Before accepting trademark rights as security, a creditor should therefore conduct a comprehensive commercial assessment of the trademark by comparing the goods or services marketed under the mark with competing products and evaluating consumer demand, market share, brand recognition, and competitive sustainability. Such an assessment should encompass the entire commercial life cycle of the trademark from its initial market introduction through its establishment as a competitive market asset thereby enabling the creditor to determine the long-term reliability and realizable value of the pledged intellectual property.





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**THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF THE HISTORY
MUSEUM OF PAXTACHI DISTRICT OF SAMARKAND REGION**

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Abstract

This article scientifically examines the establishment, organizational formation, and stages of development of the History Museum of Paxtachi District in Samarkand Region. The study analyzes the museum's origins as a school-based local history circle, the construction of its dedicated building, the formation of its exposition, enrichment through archaeological finds, restoration during the years of independence, and the reconstruction process. It is shown that artifacts from Dabusqala, Zirabulak, Qutirbulak and other sites form the core of the museum's collection, and the institution's place within the system of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve is highlighted. The results confirm the museum's cultural and educational significance in preserving and promoting local historical heritage.

Keywords

Paxtachi district, history museum, Dabusqala, archaeology, exposition, local studies, cultural heritage, Samarkand region.

**SAMARQAND VILOYATI PAXTACHI TUMANI TARIXI MUZEYINING
SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI**

Xo'jamurodova Ozoda Muxtarovna

**Samarqand davlat muzey-qo'riqxonasi tasarrufidagi Paxtachi tuman tarixiy
muzeyi rahbari**

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Samarqand viloyati Paxtachi tumani tarixi muzeyining vujudga kelishi, tashkiliy shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari ilmiy-tahliliy nuqtai nazardan yoritilgan. Muzeyning dastlabki o'lkashunoslik to'garagi sifatida paydo





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bo'lishi, maxsus binoning qurilishi, ekspozitsiyaning shakllanishi, arxeologik topilmalar bilan boyitilishi, mustaqillik yillarida qayta tiklanishi va rekonstruksiya jarayonlari tarixiy-manbashunoslik asosida chuqur tahlil qilingan. Tuman hududidagi Dabusqal'a, Zirabuloq, Qo'tirbuloq va boshqa yodgorliklardan olingan ashyolar muzey fondining asosini tashkil etishi, uning "Samarqand" davlat muzey-qo'riqxonasi tizimidagi o'rni ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari mahalliy tarixiy merosni saqlash va targ'ib etishda muzeyning madaniy-ma'rifiy ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Paxtachi tumani, tarix muzeyi, Dabusqal'a, arxeologiya, ekspozitsiya, o'lkashunoslik, madaniy meros, Samarqand viloyati.

Samarqand viloyati Paxtachi tumani tarixi muzeyi O'zbekiston Respublikasi madaniy meros tizimining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, mahalliy tarixiy-madaniy jarayonlarni hujjatlashtirish, saqlash va ommalashtirishda alohida o'rin tutadi. Ushbu muassasa Zarafshon vohasining g'arbiy qismida, Buyuk Ipak yo'li bo'ylab joylashgan qadimiy Dabusqal'a (Dabusiya) yodgorligi atrofida shakllangan boy tarixiy merosni o'zida mujassam etgan. Muzeyning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab, sovet davri o'lkashunoslik harakati, mustaqillik yillaridagi milliy merosni tiklash siyosati va XXI asr boshidagi rekonstruksiya jarayonlari bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Ushbu jarayonlar nafaqat tuman miqyosidagi madaniy hayotning o'zgarishini, balki O'zbekiston muzeyshunosligi rivojidagi umumiy tendensiyalarni ham aks ettiradi. Paxtachi tumani tarixi muzeyining ildizlari 1970-yilda 22-maktab huzurida tashkil etilgan tarix o'lkashunoslik muzeyiga borib taqaladi. O'sha davrda maktab o'quvchilari va o'qituvchilari tomonidan to'plangan mahalliy ashyolar, tarixiy hujjatlar va etnografik materiallar dastlabki fondni tashkil etgan. Bu bosqich O'zbekistonda o'lkashunoslik harakatining keng tarqalishi, mahalliy tarixni o'rganishga e'tibor kuchayishi bilan bog'liq edi. 1980-yillarning o'rtalariga kelib, tuman jamoatchiligi, xususan, mahalliy ziyoli Sobir Eshniyozovning tashabbusi bilan muzey uchun maxsus bino qurish masalasi ko'tarildi. 1985-yilda qurilish ishlari yakunlanib,





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1988-yil bahorida muzey yangi binoda faoliyatini boshladi. Bino maydoni 565 kvadrat metrni tashkil etib, katta foye va olti ta ekspozitsiya xonasidan iborat edi. Rasmiy ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, ba'zi manbalarda muzeyning tashkil topgan yili 1989-yil deb ko'rsatilgan bo'lsa-da, asosiy manbalar uning 1970-yildan boshlab maktab bazasida, 1988-yildan esa mustaqil muassasa sifatida ishlaganligini tasdiqlaydi. Muzey "Samarqand" davlat muzey-qo'riqxonasi tizimiga kiritilib, tarixiy-madaniy-badiiy yo'nalishda faoliyat yuritishga mo'ljallangan.

Muzey ekspozitsiyasining asosiy g'oyasi Paxtachi tumani hududining qadimgi davrdan to mustaqillik yillarigacha bo'lgan tarixiy taraqqiyotini aks ettirish, Sug'd madaniyati, Ipak yo'li savdo aloqalari va mahalliy aholining ma'naviy merosini yoritishdan iborat. Ekspozitsiya xronologik va tematik tartibda tuzilgan bo'lib, o'lkaning ibtidoiy madaniyati, qadimgi davlatlar tarkibidagi o'rni, o'rta asrlar tarixi, Amir Temur va temuriylar davri, Shayboniylar, Ashtarxoniylar va Buxoro amirligi davri, tuman tashkil etilishi, tabiati hamda mustaqillik ekspozitsiyasini o'z ichiga oladi. Fondagi eksponatlar soni turli manbalarda 725 dan 785 tagacha ko'rsatilgan bo'lib, Dabusqal'adan topilgan ashyolar 2000 dan ortiq donani tashkil etadi. Zirabuloq va Qo'tirbuloq makonlaridan olingan paleolit davri tosh qurollari, hayvon suyaklari vohaning 100 ming yildan ortiq tarixga ega ekanligini isbotlaydi. Dabusqal'a yodgorligidan topilgan sopol idishlar, kumush va mis tangalar, shisha buyumlar, uy-ro'zg'or ashyolari miloddan avvalgi V–IV asrlardan o'rta asrlargacha bo'lgan davrni qamrab oladi. Mustaqillik yillarida muzey rivojida muhim burilish yuz berdi. Yaponiyalik arxeolog Uno Takao rahbarligidagi O'zbekiston-Yaponiya qo'shma ekspeditsiyasi (2007–2012-yillar) Dabusqal'ada olib borilgan qazishmalar natijasida topilgan ashyolar muzey fondini sezilarli darajada boyitdi. Shaharning ark, shahriston va rabad qismlaridan olingan materiallar uning miloddan avvalgi VI asrdan XIII asrgacha bo'lgan urbanizatsiya jarayonlarini, mudofaa tizimini va hunarmandchilik rivojini ochib berdi. 2021-yilda muzey qayta rekonstruksiya qilindi. 26-may kuni





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ochilish marosimida “Samarqand” davlat muzey-qo‘riqxonasi rahbariyati ishtirok etib, olti ta ekspozitsiya zali yangilandi. Yangi ekspozitsiyada paleolit davridan ilk o‘rta asrlargacha bo‘lgan topilmalar, mustaqillik yillaridagi yutuqlar, hunarmandchilik, qishloq xo‘jaligi va ziyolilar merosi keng yoritildi. Hozirgi kunda muzey Ziyovuddin shaharchasida joylashgan, 7 nafar xodim bilan ishlaydi va har kuni 9.00 dan 17.00 gacha faoliyat yuritadi.

Muzeyning rivojlanish bosqichlari tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, u dastlab mahalliy o‘lkashunoslik tashabbusi sifatida paydo bo‘lib, keyinchalik davlat muzey tizimiga qo‘shilgan, arxeologik tadqiqotlar bilan boyitilgan va zamonaviy rekonstruksiya orqali yangi sifat darajasiga ko‘tarilgan. Uning faoliyati nafaqat tuman aholisini tarixiy xotira bilan tanishtirish, balki yosh avlodni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash, madaniy turizmni rivojlantirishda muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Dabusqal’a, Imom Bahri ota maqbarasi va boshqa yodgorliklar bilan bog‘liq ekspozitsiyalar Ipak yo‘li madaniy merosini o‘rganishda xalqaro ahamiyatga ega. Kelgusida muzey fondini raqamlashtirish, interaktiv ekspozitsiyalarni kengaytirish va xalqaro ilmiy hamkorlikni chuqurlashtirish uning rivojlanishining navbatdagi bosqichlarini belgilaydi.

Shu tariqa, Paxtachi tumani tarixi muzeyi mahalliy tarixiy merosning jonli xazinası sifatida shakllanib, rivojlanib kelmoqda. Uning tarixi tuman jamoatchiligining fidoyiligi, davlat madaniy siyosati va arxeologik fan yutuqlarining uyg‘unlashuvi natijasidir. Bu muassasa O‘zbekiston madaniy-ma’rifiy hayotida o‘ziga xos o‘rin egallab, kelajak avlodlarga ajdodlar merosini yetkazishda davom etadi.

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IMPROVING THE PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article examines the current state of plastic waste management and recycling in Uzbekistan, focusing on the legal, institutional, infrastructural and economic constraints that prevent plastic waste from being effectively returned to the economic cycle. The study treats plastic waste not merely as an environmental problem, but as a source of secondary raw materials and as an important component of resource efficiency and the circular economy. Official data indicate that Uzbekistan generates approximately 1.8 million tonnes of plastic waste annually, while 116 recycling enterprises process around 130,000 tonnes, demonstrating substantial unused economic potential. The article argues that insufficient source separation, the incomplete development of extended producer responsibility (EPR), unclear technical requirements, weak eco-design incentives, limited markets for recycled materials and fragmented statistical information constitute interconnected rather than isolated problems. Drawing on international academic literature and the experiences of Canada, the European Union, China and Singapore, the article proposes an integrated policy model combining EPR, a deposit-return system, a dedicated green fund, performance-based recycling support, technical standards, eco-design requirements, green public procurement and eco-industrial zones. The proposed approach seeks to reduce environmental pressure while strengthening the domestic market for secondary raw materials, attracting private investment and improving the economic efficiency of recycling.

Keywords





plastic waste, recycling, circular economy, extended producer responsibility, EPR, deposit-return system, eco-design, secondary raw materials, green public procurement, eco-industrial zones.

**O‘ZBEKISTONDA PLASTIK CHIQINDILARNI BOSHQARISH VA QAYTA
ISHLASH TIZIMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH**

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekistonda plastik chiqindilarni boshqarish va qayta ishlash tizimining joriy holati, uning huquqiy, institutsional, infratuzilmaviy va iqtisodiy muammolari hamda tizimni takomillashtirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot plastik chiqindilarni faqat ekologik xavf sifatida emas, balki ikkilamchi xom ashyo, sanoat siyosati, resurslardan samarali foydalanish va aylanma iqtisodiyotning tarkibiy qismi sifatida ko‘rib chiqishga asoslanadi. O‘zbekistonda yiliga o‘rtacha 1,8 mln tonna plastik chiqindi hosil bo‘lishi, 116 ta korxona tomonidan esa qariyb 130 ming tonna plastik qayta ishlanishi tizimda katta foydalanilmagan iqtisodiy salohiyat mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Maqolada chiqindilarni manbada saralashning yetarli emasligi, ishlab chiqaruvchining kengaytirilgan mas’uliyati (EPR)ning to‘liq shakllanmaganligi, normativ-texnik mezonlarning noaniqligi, ekodizayn talablarining yetarli emasligi, ikkilamchi xom ashyo bozori va statistik ma’lumotlar bazasining zaifligi o‘zaro bog‘liq muammolar sifatida asoslanadi. Xorijiy ilmiy adabiyotlar hamda Kanada, Yevropa Ittifoqi, Xitoy va Singapur tajribasi tahlili asosida O‘zbekiston uchun EPR, depozit-qaytarish tizimi, “Yashil jamg‘arma”, natijaga bog‘langan subsidiyalar, texnik reglamentlar, ekodizayn, yashil davlat xaridlari va ekosanoat zonalarini yagona tizimga birlashtirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.





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***Kalit soʻzlar:** plastik chiqindilar, qayta ishlash, aylanma iqtisodiyot, ishlab chiqaruvchining kengaytirilgan masʼuliyati, EPR, depozit-qaytarish tizimi, ekodizayn, ikkilamchi xom ashyo, yashil davlat xaridlari, ekosanoat zonalari.*

Kirish

Plastik materiallar zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning deyarli barcha tarmoqlarida keng qoʻllanilishi sababli iqtisodiy faoliyatning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Ularning yengilligi, mustahkamligi, nisbatan arzonligi va turli funksional xususiyatlari oziq-ovqat va ichimliklar sanoati, chakana savdo, logistika, qurilish, qishloq xoʻjaligi hamda maishiy xizmatlarda plastik qadoqlashning keng qoʻllanishiga olib keldi. Biroq plastikning uzoq vaqt saqlanishi va tabiiy muhitda sekin parchalanishi uni mahsulot sifatida ishlab chiqarish bilan bir qatorda, chiqindiga aylangandan keyingi boshqaruvni ham muhim siyosiy masalaga aylantirmoqda.

Muammoning global miqyosi plastik ishlab chiqarish va chiqindilar hajmining uzoq muddatli oʻsishi bilan belgilanadi. Geyer, Jambeck va Law tomonidan Science Advances jurnalida eʼlon qilingan tadqiqotda 1950-2015-yillar davomida ishlab chiqarilgan plastiklar va ulardan hosil boʻlgan chiqindilar oqimi tahlil qilinib, 2015-yilgacha hosil boʻlgan plastik chiqindilarning atigi 9 foizi qayta ishlangani aniqlangan [1]. Tadqiqotchilar plastik ishlab chiqarish surʼatlari bilan chiqindilarni boshqarish tizimlarining rivojlanishi oʻrtasidagi nomutanosiblikni asosiy muammolardan biri sifatida koʻrsatadi.

Borrelle va hammualliflarning Science jurnalida chop etilgan tadqiqotida ham mavjud choralar plastik ifloslanishining kelgusidagi oʻsishini toʻliq toʻxtatish uchun yetarli emasligi koʻrsatilgan [2]. Mazkur tadqiqotlarning ahamiyati shundaki, ular plastik chiqindilar muammosini faqat poligon yoki qayta ishlash korxonalari bilan bogʻlash yetarli emasligini ilmiy jihatdan asoslaydi. Plastikning butun hayotiy sikli — ishlab chiqarish, dizayn, isteʼmol, yigʻish, saralash, qayta ishlash va ikkilamchi xom ashyoning iqtisodiyotga qaytarilishi — yagona tizim sifatida koʻrilishi lozim.





O‘zbekistonda plastik chiqindilarni boshqarishning joriy holati

O‘zbekistonda plastik chiqindilar hajmining ortib borishi ularni boshqarishning ekologik jihatdan xavfsiz va iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali modelini shakllantirish zaruratini kuchaytirmoqda. Rasmiy ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, mamlakatda yiliga o‘rtacha 1,8 mln tonna plastik chiqindi hosil bo‘ladi va u qattiq maishiy chiqindilarning qariyb 15 foizini tashkil etadi. Shu bilan birga, 116 ta korxona tomonidan taxminan 130 ming tonna plastik qayta ishlanmoqda [3]. Demak, hosil bo‘layotgan plastik chiqindilarning qariyb 93 foizi qayta ishlash zanjiriga qaytarilmayapti.

Mazkur ko‘rsatkich muammoning faqat qayta ishlash quvvatlari bilan bog‘liq emasligini ko‘rsatadi. Qayta ishlash korxonasi uchun chiqindining umumiy mavjudligi emas, balki yetarli hajmdagi, toza, saralangan va ma’lum polimer turiga ajratilgan xom ashyo muhim. Plastik chiqindilar boshqa maishiy chiqindilar bilan aralashganda ifloslanadi, natijada ularni ajratish, yuvish va qayta ishlash xarajatlari oshadi. Shu sababli chiqindilar ko‘p bo‘lsa-da, qayta ishlash korxonalarida xom ashyo taqchilligi yuzaga kelishi mumkin.

Chiqindilarning belgilangan oqimdan tashqarida qolishi ham muammoni kuchaytiradi. 2025-yilda chiqindilarni belgilanmagan joylarga tashlash bilan bog‘liq 10 199 ta huquqbuzarlik aniqlangani rasmiy ma’lumotlarda qayd etilgan [4]. Bunday chiqindilar saralash va qayta ishlash tizimidan butunlay chiqib ketadi. Shuning uchun plastik chiqindilarni boshqarish siyosatida infratuzilma bilan bir qatorda aholining xulq-atvorini o‘zgartiruvchi iqtisodiy rag‘batlar va nazorat mexanizmlarini ham uyg‘unlashtirish talab etiladi.

Asosiy tizimli muammolar

Plastik chiqindilarni qayta ishlashga to‘sqinlik qilayotgan birinchi muhim omil — chiqindilarni manbada saralash tizimining yetarli darajada shakllanmaganligidir. Amaldagi model ko‘p hollarda chiqindining hosil bo‘lishi, yig‘ilishi va poligonga olib borilishiga asoslanadi. Bunday “chiziqli” model plastikni ikkilamchi xom ashyo sifatida





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iqtisodiy aylanishga qaytarish imkoniyatini kamaytiradi. Saralash jarayoni poligonga yetib borgandan keyin amalga oshirilsa, plastikning ifloslanishi va logistika xarajatlari ortadi.

Ikkinchi muhim muammo ishlab chiqaruvchining kengaytirilgan mas'uliyati — EPR tizimining to'liq shakllanmaganligidir. An'anaviy modelda ishlab chiqaruvchi mahsulotni bozorga chiqaradi, biroq mahsulot chiqindiga aylangandan keyingi yig'ish va utilizatsiya xarajatlarining katta qismi davlat, chiqindi operatorlari va aholiga tushadi. Natijada ishlab chiqaruvchining mahsulot dizayni va material tanlovi bilan kelgusidagi chiqindi xarajatlari o'rtasida yetarli iqtisodiy bog'liqlik yuzaga kelmaydi.

Geissdoerfer, Savaget, Bocken va Hultink aylanma iqtisodiyotni resurslardan foydalanish va ularning iqtisodiy qiymatini imkon qadar uzoq saqlab qolishga qaratilgan yondashuv sifatida izohlaydi [5]. Mazkur nazariy yondashuv plastik siyosatida muhim xulosaga olib keladi: chiqindini hosil bo'lgandan keyin qayta ishlashdan ko'ra, mahsulotning dastlabki dizayni va material tanlovidayoq uning kelgusida qayta ishlanish imkoniyatini ta'minlash samaraliroqdir.

Shu bilan birga, normativ-texnik bazaning noaniqligi ham muhim to'siq bo'lib qolmoqda. "Bioparchalanuvchi", "ekologik toza", "qayta ishlanadigan" yoki "bir martalik plastik" kabi tushunchalar aniq texnik mezonlar bilan bog'lanmasa, nazorat organlari uchun huquqiy normalarni amalda qo'llash qiyinlashadi. Kanada tajribasida bir martalik plastik mahsulotlar bo'yicha cheklovlar mahsulot nomidan tashqari aniq texnik ta'riflar va sinov mezonlari bilan mustahkamlangan [6].

Yana bir tizimli muammo — ekodizayn talablarining yetarli emasligidir. Ko'p qatlamli va turli polimerlardan tashkil topgan qadoqlar ishlab chiqarish va iste'mol bosqichida qulay bo'lishi mumkin, biroq ularni qayta ishlash qiyin. Natijada ishlab chiqaruvchi bosqichida kamaytirilgan xarajat keyinchalik chiqindilarni boshqarish va qayta ishlash tizimiga qo'shimcha yuk bo'lib qaytadi.





Nihoyat, plastik oqimlari bo'yicha ishonchli va muntazam yangilanadigan ma'lumotlarning yetishmasligi investitsiya va davlat siyosati qarorlarini murakkablashtiradi. Qaysi hududda qancha plastik chiqindi hosil bo'layotgani, uning polimer turi va qayta ishlashga yaroqliligi haqida aniq ma'lumotlar bo'lmasa, qayta ishlash korxonalarining optimal joylashuvi, logistika yo'nalishlari, quvvati va moliyaviy ehtiyojlarini asoslash qiyin.

Xorijiy tajriba va ilmiy yondashuvlar

Yevropa Ittifoqi tajribasi plastik chiqindilarni boshqarishda ishlab chiqaruvchining mas'uliyati va ikkilamchi xom ashyoga talabni bir vaqtda shakllantirish muhimligini ko'rsatadi. 2019/904-sonli direktivada ayrim bir martalik plastik mahsulotlar bo'yicha ishlab chiqaruvchilarning chiqindilarni boshqarish xarajatlaridagi ishtiroki kuchaytirilgan. Shuningdek, PET ichimlik idishlarida qayta ishlangan plastikdan foydalanish bo'yicha majburiy ko'rsatkichlarning belgilanishi qayta ishlash korxonalari uchun barqaror bozor talabini yaratishga xizmat qiladi [7].

Kanada tajribasi esa taqiqlash siyosatini aniq texnik mezonlar bilan bog'lashning ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. 2022-yildagi Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations doirasida ayrim bir martalik plastik mahsulotlarga cheklovlar joriy etilib, taqiqlanadigan mahsulotlarni aniqlashda texnik ta'riflar va sinov mezonlari qo'llanilgan [6]. Bu yondashuv O'zbekiston uchun "eko-mahsulot" yoki "bioparchalanuvchi mahsulot" kabi tushunchalarni aniq texnik talablarga bog'lash zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Xitoy tajribasida esa chiqindilarni boshqarish siyosati ichki ikkilamchi xom ashyo bazasini shakllantirish bilan bog'langan. "National Sword" siyosati qattiq chiqindilar importini keskin cheklab, ichki chiqindilarni yig'ish va qayta ishlash tizimini rivojlantirishga bosim yaratdi. Biroq bu tajriba O'zbekiston uchun ehtiyotkorlik bilan qo'llanishi lozim: ichki saralash va qayta ishlash quvvatlari yetarli bo'lmagan sharoitda keskin import cheklovlari xom ashyo tanqisligini kuchaytirishi mumkin.





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Singapur tajribasi iste'molchini iqtisodiy rag'batlantirish imkoniyatini ko'rsatadi. 2026-yil 1-apreldan Beverage Container Return Scheme ishga tushirilib, plastik va metall ichimlik idishlari uchun 10 sentlik qaytariladigan depozit belgilandi. Tizim 1 mlrd dan ortiq idishni qamrab olishi va yiliga 16 ming tonnadan ortiq materialni qaytarib olishga imkon berishi kutilmoqda [8]. Bu tajriba chiqindiga iqtisodiy qiymat biriktirish orqali iste'molchini saralash va qaytarish jarayoniga jalb qilish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

O'zbekiston uchun ustuvor yo'nalishlar

O'zbekiston sharoitida yuqoridagi tajribalarni to'liq ko'chirishdan ko'ra, ularning iqtisodiy va institutsional mexanizmlarini bosqichma-bosqich moslashtirish maqsadga muvofiq. Avvalo, plastik qadoq ishlab chiqaruvchilar va import qiluvchilar uchun EPR mexanizmini shakllantirish, uning doirasidagi to'lovlarni chiqindilarni saralash va qayta ishlash infratuzilmasini rivojlantirishga yo'naltirish mumkin. Bunda to'lov stavkalarini mahsulotning qayta ishlanish darajasi bilan bog'lash ishlab chiqaruvchini ekologik jihatdan maqbul materiallardan foydalanishga rag'batlantiradi.

Ikkinchi yo'nalish sifatida PET ichimlik idishlari uchun depozit-qaytarish tizimini bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish mumkin. Bunday mexanizm iste'molchiga idishni qaytarish uchun bevosita iqtisodiy rag'bat beradi va qayta ishlash korxonalariga toza, standartlashtirilgan xom ashyo oqimini yaratadi. Shu bilan birga, texnik reglamentlarni xalqaro standartlarga yaqinlashtirish, ekodizayn talablarini bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish va qayta ishlangan materiallardan tayyorlangan mahsulotlarga davlat xaridlari orqali talab yaratish qayta ishlash iqtisodiyotining barqarorligini oshirishi mumkin.

Mazkur mexanizmlarning samaradorligi ishonchli ma'lumotlar bazasisiz ta'minlanmaydi. Shu sababli plastik mahsulotning bozorga kirishidan boshlab uning chiqindiga aylanishi, yig'ilishi, saralanishi va qayta ishlanishigacha bo'lgan oqimni raqamli kuzatish imkonini beruvchi ma'lumotlar tizimini shakllantirish zarur. Bunday tizim EPR to'lovlarini hisoblash, investitsiya loyihalarini rejalashtirish va davlat siyosati natijadorligini baholash uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.





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Xulosa

Plastik chiqindilar muammosi O'zbekistonda faqat ekologik masala sifatida emas, balki resurslardan samarali foydalanish, sanoatni rivojlantirish va aylanma iqtisodiyotga o'tish masalasi sifatida ko'rib chiqilishi lozim. Mamlakatda yiliga 1,8 mln tonna plastik chiqindi hosil bo'lib, uning atigi qariyb 6,6 foizi qayta ishlanayotgani katta foydalanilmagan iqtisodiy salohiyat mavjudligini ko'rsatadi.

Ilmiy tadqiqotlar va xorijiy tajriba plastik chiqindilarni boshqarishning samarali modeli alohida qayta ishlash quvvatlarini oshirishdan ko'ra kengroq ekanini ko'rsatadi. Ishlab chiqaruvchining mas'uliyati, mahsulot dizayni, manbada saralash, iste'molchi rag'batlari, qayta ishlash iqtisodiyoti va ikkilamchi xom ashyoga talab yagona tizimda ishlashi kerak. O'zbekiston uchun ham plastikning butun hayotiy siklini boshqarishga asoslangan yondashuv muhim hisoblanadi.

Shunday yondashuv plastik chiqindilarni ekologik yukdan iqtisodiy resursga aylantirish, qayta ishlash sanoatining xom ashyo bazasini kengaytirish va xususiy investitsiyalar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratishga xizmat qilishi mumkin.

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**MAIN CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF ACADEMIC
WRITING AND THE USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE IN UZBEKISTAN'S HIGHER EDUCATION**

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Abstract

The article analyzes the current state of teaching academic writing and the use of generative artificial intelligence tools in Uzbekistan's higher education system. Based on studies by Umaraliev, Khodabande, Qosimov, Umarova, Yangiboyeva, and Turdibekova related to the higher education environment of Uzbekistan, the growing interest of students in using GenAI tools for creating and editing academic texts, generating ideas, and correcting language errors is examined. At the same time, the article emphasizes existing problems, including the lack of a systematically developed methodology for academic writing, differences in AI literacy levels, excessive dependence on ready-made texts, insufficient skills in verifying the reliability of sources, and issues related to academic integrity. The need for adaptive and methodologically grounded GenAI tools based on specially developed corpora for academic writing in the Uzbek language is substantiated. In the future, integrating academic writing, AI literacy, corpus technologies, and academic integrity into a unified didactic system is identified as a promising direction.

Keywords: higher education in Uzbekistan, academic writing, generative artificial intelligence, AI literacy, ChatGPT, academic integrity, Uzbek language, corpus technologies, linguodidactics, adaptive learning.

**O'ZBEKISTON OLIY TA'LIMIDA AKADEMIK YOZUV VA GENERATIV
SUN'IY INTELLEKTDAN FOYDALANISHDAGI ASOSIY MUAMMOLAR
VA ISTIQBOLLAR**





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Annotatsiya. Maqolada O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim tizimida akademik yozuvni o‘qitish hamda generativ sun’iy intellekt vositalaridan foydalanishning zamonaviy holati tahlil qilinadi. Umaralieva, Xodabande, Qosimov, Umarova, Yangiboyeva va Turdibekovaning O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim muhiti bilan bog‘liq tadqiqotlari asosida talabalarning GenAI vositalaridan akademik matn yaratish, tahrirlash, g‘oya ishlab chiqish va til xatolarini tuzatishda foydalanishga qiziqishi ortib borayotgani ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shu bilan birga, akademik yozuv metodikasining tizimli shakllanmaganligi, AI savodxonligi darajasining turlicha ekanligi, tayyor matnga haddan tashqari bog‘lanish, manbalarning ishonchliligini tekshirish ko‘nikmalarining sustligi hamda akademik halollik bilan bog‘liq muammolar mavjudligi ta’kidlanadi. O‘zbek tilidagi akademik yozuv uchun maxsus ishlab chiqilgan korpusga tayangan, adaptiv va metodik jihatdan asoslangan GenAI vositalariga ehtiyoj mavjudligi asoslanadi. Kelgusida akademik yozuv, AI savodxonligi, korpus texnologiyalari va akademik halollikni yagona didaktik tizimga birlashtirish istiqbolli yo‘nalish sifatida belgilanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zbekiston oliy ta’limi, akademik yozuv, generativ sun’iy intellekt, AI savodxonligi, ChatGPT, akademik halollik, o‘zbek tili, korpus texnologiyalari, lingvodidaktika, adaptiv ta’lim.

Kirish.

Raqamli texnologiyalar va generativ sun’iy intellektning keng ommalashuvi O‘zbekiston oliy ta’limida talabalar tomonidan akademik matn yaratish usullarini sezilarli darajada o‘zgartirmoqda. Bugungi kunda GenAI vositalaridan g‘oya ishlab chiqish, matn tuzish, tarjima qilish, qayta ifodalash, grammatik xatolarni tuzatish va tahrirlash kabi vazifalarda foydalanilmoqda. Bu holat akademik yozuvni rivojlantirish uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratish bilan birga, pedagogik va etik muammolarni ham





yuzaga keltiradi. O‘zbekiston kontekstida Umaraliev, Xodabande, Qosimov, Umarova, Yangiboyeva va Turdibekova tadqiqotlari GenAI vositalariga qiziqish va ulardan foydalanish faollashib borayotganini ko‘rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, AI savodxonligi, prompt tuzish, AI javoblarini tanqidiy baholash, akademik halollik va o‘zbek tilidagi akademik resurslarning yetarli emasligi muhim muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda. Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi O‘zbekiston oliy ta’limida akademik yozuv va generativ sun’iy intellektidan foydalanishning mavjud holatini tahlil qilish, asosiy ehtiyojlarni aniqlash va kelgusidagi rivojlanish istiqbollari belgilashdan iborat.

Asosiy qism

O‘zbekiston oliy ta’limida akademik yozuv masalasini generativ sun’iy intellektidan foydalanish jarayonidan ajratilgan holda o‘rganish tobora qiyinlashib bormoqda. Chunki talabalar akademik topshiriqlarni bajarishda matn yaratish, tarjima qilish, parafrazlash, reja tuzish, grammatik xatolarni tuzatish va axborotni umumlashtirish kabi vazifalarda generativ AI vositalaridan foydalanmoqda. Biroq texnologiyadan foydalanish ko‘lami kengayayotgani uning akademik yozuv kompetensiyasini avtomatik ravishda rivojlantirayotganini anglatmaydi. Aksincha, mavjud vaziyat akademik yozuv metodikasi, AI savodxonligi va akademik halollik talablarini o‘zaro bog‘langan holda qayta ko‘rib chiqishni talab etadi. Mazkur masalani tushunishda, avvalo, akademik yozuvning o‘ziga qo‘yiladigan talablarni aniqlash muhimdir. Hyland akademik yozuvni ilmiy hamjamiyatda bilimni shakllantirish va yetkazish bilan bog‘liq ijtimoiy-diskursiv faoliyat sifatida ko‘radi [3, 1–18-b.]. Lea va Street esa talabaning akademik yozuvni egallashini faqat til ko‘nikmalarini o‘zlashtirish emas, balki muayyan akademik muhitning diskursiv va institutsional talablarini anglash jarayoni sifatida izohlaydi [4, 157–172-b.]. Demak, talabaning GenAI yordamida grammatik jihatdan to‘g‘ri matn yaratishi uning akademik yozuv kompetensiyasi to‘liq shakllanganini anglatmaydi. Talaba dalil tanlash, manbalarni tekshirish, fikrlarni qiyoslash, mualliflik pozitsiyasini ifodalash va yakuniy matn uchun mas’uliyatni o‘z





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zimmasiga olish qobiliyatiga ham ega bo'lishi kerak.

O'zbekiston oliy ta'limiga bevosita daxldor tadqiqotlarda generativ AI'ning akademik yozuvga ta'siri turli jihatlardan o'rganila boshlagan. M. Umaraliev tadqiqotida GenAI vositalarining grammatik aniqlik, akademik lug'at, koheziya, argumentatsiya va yozuv jarayonidagi feedback bilan bog'liq imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi [6, 48–55-b.]. Shu bilan birga, muallif AI vositalariga haddan tashqari bog'lanish, mustaqil yozuv ko'nikmalarining zaiflashishi va akademik halollik bilan bog'liq xavflarni ham muhim muammo sifatida qayd etadi [6, 49–53-b.]. Ushbu holat O'zbekiston oliy ta'limida GenAI'dan foydalanishni taqiqlash yoki cheklashdan ko'ra, undan maqsadli va pedagogik boshqaruv ostida foydalanish metodikasini ishlab chiqish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Xodabande boshchiligidagi bir guruh olimlarning tadqiqoti mazkur muammoning yana bir muhim tomonini ochib beradi. Mualliflar ChatGPT vositasidan akademik yozuvda foydalanishni oddiy texnik yordamdan boshlab, talaba tomonidan ushbu yordamni ongli ravishda boshqarish va o'zlashtirish tomon kechadigan jarayon sifatida tahlil qiladilar [7, 1–4-b.]. Bu jihatdan asosiy ehtiyoj talabaga "AI'dan foydalanish"ni emas, balki AI bilan akademik jihatdan to'g'ri ishlashni o'rgatishdan iborat. Talaba prompt tuzishi, AI javobini tanqidiy baholashi, berilgan axborotni ishonchli manba bilan tekshirishi, tavsiyaning qaysi qismini qabul qilish yoki rad etishni asoslay olishi kerak. Yangiboyevaning tadqiqotida esa generativ AI'ning tayyor javob beruvchi vosita emas, balki kognitiv tayanch sifatida tashkil etilishi masalasi ilgari suriladi. Sokratik savollarga asoslangan yondashuv talabani tayyor matnni qabul qilishdan ko'ra fikrlash, argumentni asoslash va o'z qarorini qayta ko'rib chiqishga yo'naltiradi [8, 30–34-b.]. Bu O'zbekiston oliy ta'limi uchun muhim metodik xulosani yuzaga chiqaradi: GenAI'ni joriy etishning mezoni undan qancha foydalanilayotgani emas, balki undan foydalanish jarayonida talabaning mustaqil fikrlashi va yozuv mas'uliyati saqlanib qolayotganidir.

Akademik yozuvni o'qitish tajribasida ham tizimlilik alohida ahamiyatga ega. H.H.





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Колесникова ilmiy yozuv ko'nikmalarining konspekt, annotatsiya, referat va murakkab ilmiy matnlargacha bosqichma-bosqich shakllanishini ko'rsatadi [9, 259–285-b.]. И.Б. Короткина akademik yozuvni oliy ta'limda maxsus metodik asosda o'qitish zarurligini asoslaydi [10, 4–8-b.]. Э.С. Чуйкова tadqiqotida ham akademik yozma nutqni rivojlantirish maxsus tashkil etilgan metodik tizim bilan bog'lanadi [11, 4–10-b.]. Mazkur yondashuvlar GenAI davrida ham o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotmaydi; aksincha, ularga AI savodxonligi va texnologiya bilan ishlashning yangi ko'nikmalarini qo'shish zarurati paydo bo'lmoqda. Shundan kelib chiqib, O'zbekiston oliy ta'limida kamida uchta o'zaro bog'liq ehtiyojni ajratish mumkin. Birinchisi – akademik yozuvni mustaqil kompetensiya sifatida tizimli shakllantirish; ikkinchisi – talabalarda prompt tuzish, AI javoblarini verifikatsiya qilish va tanqidiy baholashni o'z ichiga olgan AI savodxonligini rivojlantirish; uchinchisi – GenAI'dan foydalanish chegaralari, mualliflik mas'uliyati, iqtibos va manbalar bilan ishlashni belgilaydigan akademik halollik me'yorlarini aniqlashtirishdir. Ushbu uch yo'nalish bir-biridan ajratilsa, texnologik ko'nikma rivojlangan bo'lsa-da, akademik yozuv kompetensiyasi yetarli shakllanmasligi mumkin. Istiqboldagi asosiy vazifa generativ AI'ni ta'limga shunchaki kiritish emas, balki o'zbek tilidagi akademik yozuv xususiyatlariga moslashtirilgan boshqariladigan lingvodidaktik tizimni yaratishdir. Bunda o'zbek akademik matnlari korpusi, GenAI, o'qituvchi feedbacki va talabaning refleksiv faoliyati o'zaro integratsiyalashishi maqsadga muvofiq. Natijada talaba AI'dan tayyor akademik matn olish uchun emas, balki o'z matnini rejalashtirish, korpus dalillari bilan tekshirish, xatolarini anglash, argumentini takomillashtirish va qayta yozish uchun foydalanadi. Ana shunday model O'zbekiston oliy ta'limida GenAI'dan foydalanishni texnologik hodisadan akademik yozuv kompetensiyasini maqsadli rivojlantiruvchi lingvodidaktik jarayonga aylantirish imkonini beradi.

Xulosa

O'zbekiston oliy ta'limida generativ sun'iy intellekt vositalarining akademik yozuv





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jarayoniga kirib kelishi yangi ta'limiy imkoniyatlar bilan bir qatorda metodik va etik muammolarni ham yuzaga keltirmoqda. Mavjud tadqiqotlarning tahlili GenAI vositalaridan g'oya yaratish, matnni rejalashtirish, tahrirlash, til xatolarini aniqlash va feedback olishda foydalanish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Biroq texnologiyadan foydalanishning o'zi talabning akademik yozuv kompetensiyasi rivojlanganligini anglatmaydi. AI yaratgan mazmunni tanqidiy baholash, axborotni tekshirish, manbalardan to'g'ri foydalanish va yakuniy matn uchun mualliflik mas'uliyatini saqlash ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tahlil natijasida O'zbekiston oliy ta'limida uchta ustuvor ehtiyoj mavjudligi aniqlandi: akademik yozuv kompetensiyasini tizimli rivojlantirish, AI savodxonligini shakllantirish va akademik halollik me'yorlarini GenAI sharoitiga moslashtirish. Mazkur yo'nalishlarni o'zaro integratsiyalash talabning sun'iy intellektga qaramligini emas, undan ongli va maqsadli foydalanish kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu asosda O'zbekiston oliy ta'limi uchun GenAI'ni oddiy matn generatori sifatida qo'llashdan "talaba – o'qituvchi – korpus – generativ AI" hamkorligiga asoslangan adaptiv lingvodidaktik tizimga o'tish istiqbolli deb hisoblanadi. Bunday tizimda o'qituvchi pedagogik jarayonni boshqaradi, korpus ishonchli lingvistik dalillarni taqdim etadi, GenAI individual yordam va feedback beradi, talaba esa axborotni tanqidiy baholovchi hamda yakuniy akademik matn uchun mas'ul muallif sifatida qoladi. Bu yondashuv o'zbek tilidagi akademik yozuv ta'limini zamonaviy raqamli muhit talablariga mos ravishda takomillashtirish uchun metodik asos bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

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