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Текстильная отрасль Республики Узбекистан: задачи, цели и достижения за 2022 год и перспективы развития 2023 года.

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Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматриваются итоги деятельности предприятий текстильной и швейно-трикотажной отрасли за период 2022 года, а также перспективы развития, цели и задачи на 2023 год.

Ключевые слова: *промышленность, производство, мощности, эффективность, темпы роста, ассортимент.*

Introduction

«Наша задача – увидеть, разработать и внедрить в нашу жизнь еще не открытое и неопознанное» - Илхом Хайдаров, председатель Ассоциации «Узтекстильпром».

В свете поставленных задач в рамках разработанной Стратегии развития текстильной и швейно-трикотажной промышленности Республики Узбекистан на 2018-2025гг. и на перспективу до 2030 года, а также Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 14.12.2017 г. № УП-5285 «О мерах по ускоренному развитию текстильной и швейно-трикотажной промышленности», основными приоритетными направлениями развития текстильной отрасли в 2022 году стали:

во-первых, обеспечение высоких и устойчивых темпов роста производства, за счет обеспечения предприятий отрасли сырьевыми ресурсами и безусловного исполнения баланса хлопкового волокна, повышения за счет этого уровня использования производственных мощностей предприятий, увеличения объемов производства, в том числе в рамках программы локализации, расширения и диверсификация ассортимента выпускаемой продукции. Реализация мер по финансовому оздоровлению предприятий легкой промышленности, соблюдению финансовой дисциплины, сокращению дебиторской-кредиторской задолженностей в отрасли;

во-вторых, дальнейшее углубление структурных преобразований для обеспечения роста конкурентоспособности отрасли, увеличение экспортных поставок текстильной продукции, а также удовлетворение потребностей внутреннего потребительского рынка;

в-третьих, осуществление активной инвестиционной политики по реализации стратегически значимых проектов, направленных на модернизацию, техническое и технологическое обновление отрасли, строгое выполнение программы мер по модернизации и

технического перевооружения предприятий текстильной промышленности. Создание современных производств по обеспечению глубокой переработки хлопкового волокна по 4-стадийной схеме «базовое сырье – первичная обработка (полуфабрикаты) – готовые материалы для промышленного производства – готовые материалы для конечного потребления». Привлечение для этих целей иностранных инвесторов, имеющих технологические «Ноу-Хау», устоявшиеся рынки сбыта;

в-четвертых, развитие и укрепление интеграции «образование-наука-производство», проведение совместных инновационных работ с зарубежными ВУЗами и научно-исследовательскими учреждениями;

в-пятых, осуществление комплекса мер по обеспечению занятости населения, решение социальных вопросов за счет создания новых рабочих мест;

в-шестых, внедрение новых, высокоэффективных систем ИКТ во всех звеньях производства, цифровизация отрасли в целом.

Для выполнения поставленных задач и развития отечественного узбекского бренда по статистическим данным в системе текстильной отрасли республики функционирует более 7 тыс. предприятий, из них 145 крупных. Производственные предприятия по основной номенклатуре составляют: прядильные – 160, предприятий, производящих ткань – 218, швейно-трикотажных – 5650, предприятий, производящих трикотажное полотно – 250, чулочно-носочных предприятий – 200.

Производственные мощности предприятий отрасли в 2022 году составили:

- пряжи – 1 080 тыс. тонн
- тканей – 1 011 млн. кв. м.
- трикотажного полотна – 309 тыс. тонн
- швейно-трикотажной продукции – 3 600 млн. шт.
- чулочно-носочных изделий – 590 млн. пар.

По итогам 12 месяцев прошлого года произведено текстильной и швейно-трикотажной продукции в товарной номенклатуре на сумму **79,9 трлн. сум** (темп роста – 118,4%), объем экспорта составил **3,2 млрд. долл. США** (темп роста – 110,2%).

В натуральном выражении:

- *пряжи х/б – 905,6 тыс. тонн*
- *тканей х/б – 814,2 млн. кв. м.*
- *трикотажного полотна – 242,3 тыс. тн*
- *чулочно-носочных изделий – 461,4 млн. пар*
- *швейно-трикотажных изделий – 2 319,7 млн. шт.*

В течение 2022 года на предприятиях ассоциации проводилась работа по повышению эффективности использования производственных мощностей. В результате принятых мер средний коэффициент использования производственных мощностей составил в производстве пряжи х/б – 84%, тканей хлопчатобумажных – 81,0%, трикотажного полотна – 78%, готовых изделия – 64%, чулочно-носочных изделий – 78%.

Как отметил, председатель Ассоциации «Узтекстильпром» И.У.Хайдаров, в своем интервью журналу Uzbekistan Textile: «Главным ориентиром для развития отрасли стало привлечение прямых иностранных инвестиций и инновационных технологий в расширение производственного потенциала, а также дальнейшее повышение конкурентоспособности экономики отрасли, предусматривающий постоянное технологическое и техническое обновление производства, а также постоянный поиск внутренних резервов, для осуществления глубоких структурных преобразований, модернизации и диверсификации промышленности.

За последние пять лет привлечено иностранных инвестиций в объеме более 3 млрд. долл. и реализовано более 200 крупных инвестиционных проектов. На сегодняшний день на предприятиях отрасли работают более 500 тыс. человек.

Самое главное достижение отрасли – это то, что мы обеспечили 100% переработку хлопкового волокна, производимого в Республике и наш экспортный рубеж достиг 3,0 млрд. долл. отметки».

Все это результат того, что предприятия отрасли активно расширяют ассортимент изделий, в том числе поставляемых на экспорт. Модели производимой продукции разрабатываются исходя из наличия дизайнерских разработок как отечественных, так и зарубежных модельеров, а также по образцам (моделям) потенциальных заказчиков и потребителей. Предприятиями отрасли освоены такие виды продукции как ткани шириной 3-3,5 метров (ООО “Арк эко текстиль”, ООО “Жасмин чай инвест”, ООО “Сохиб омад текстиль”), композиционные нити из хлопкового и льняного волокна (ООО “Навбахор текстиль”), красивое и качественное женское белье из 50% полиамида и 50% вискозы, в том числе пеньюаров из бамбуковой пряжи (ООО “Urban Tex”, ООО “KAU Passione”, ООО “FIG-LEAF”, ООО “TEXTILE FAYZ”, ООО “GOLDEN QUALITY”, ООО «Бостон Трикотаж»), появился большой выбор скатертей и штор из полиэфирного волокна (ООО “Vinteks Co”) и др. В текущем году, в текстильной отрасли, освоено производство смесовых тканей (ООО «Ал Хаким плюс», ООО «Делюкс фабрик», ООО «Урганч Бахмал»). Налажено производство сорочечных х/б тканей (ООО «Мергантекс»), а также готовых полиэфирных тканей и их отделка (ООО “Маржон текстиль”). Освоено производство специальных параарамидных тканей (кевларовые, твароновые) тканей (на основе жесткопрочных арамидных волокон) обладающих баллистическими свойствами и используемые в производстве средств индивидуальной и бронезащиты (ООО «Anuteks»). В широком ассортименте начато производство смесовой пряжи на предприятиях ООО «Медекс текстиль», ООО ИП «Осборн текстиль», «Учкургон текстиль». На текстильных предприятиях начато производство нитроновых волокон (ООО «Нус-Ман Намбер Ван Продакин»), нитроновой пряжи («Парда Феруза Гилам»), синтетических газонов для укладки на футбольном поле (ООО «Шахбоз Карпет Текстиль») и т.д.

Ведь, сегодня узбекскому текстилю открыт весь мир, так как 10 марта 2022 года Международная коалиция Cotton Campaign объявила об окончании призыва к глобальному бойкоту узбекского хлопка. Бойкот, действовавший более 12 лет, был отменен ввиду отсутствия систематического детского и принудительного труда в период сбора урожая хлопка 2021 года в Узбекистане. Отмену бойкота следует рассматривать как закономерное следствие инициированных президентом масштабных реформ в хлопково-текстильной промышленности. Отмена жесткого государственного контроля и госзаказа на хлопок и переход сельского хозяйства на кластерную систему в 2018 году смогли в корне изменить облик отрасли за короткий период времени. Считается, что с отменой бойкота устраняется последнее серьезное препятствие для расширения экспорта хлопковой продукции из Узбекистана на мировой рынок, а также для привлечения иностранных инвестиций в текстильную отрасль.

Максимальное использование природно-экономического потенциала, местных ресурсов и возможностей, наряду с реализацией мер по поддержке местных товаропроизводителей, стимулированию деятельности предприятий-экспортеров готовой продукции за счет предоставления налоговых и таможенных преференций, внедрению международных стандартов по обеспечению качества продукции, дала возможность укрепления конкурентных преимуществ текстильной продукции страны и ее регионов на мировом рынке.

Проводится работа по развитию географии экспорта продукции, поиску альтернативных рынков (страны Европы, Америки и Юго-Восточной Азии), с учетом устойчивого и возрастающего спроса на готовую хлопчатобумажную продукцию на мировом товарном рынке. В текущем году освоены новые рынки таких стран как Израиль, Кения, Канада, Колумбия, Саудовская Аравия. В настоящее время работают более 40 дилерских подразделений крупных предприятий - экспортеров в странах ЕС, СНГ и Азии. Для достижения экспортных показателей, более 300 республиканских производителей приняли участие в выставочных мероприятиях за рубежом (КНР, Россия, Казахстан, Белоруссия, Туркмения, Таджикистан, Корея, Турция Германия и т. д.).

В целях увеличения международного торгового оборота, реализации подписанных межправительственных соглашений и достигнутых договоренностей в ходе государственных визитов Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёева, а также правительственных визитов, утверждены «дорожные карты» по интенсификации взаимоотношений в политической, торгово-экономической и культурно-гуманитарной сферах Республики Узбекистан с Германией, США, КНР, Республикой Корея, Египтом, Турцией, Казахстаном, Кыргызстан, Таджикистан, Туркмения и др.

Для достижения безусловного выполнения программы социально-экономического развития отрасли в 2023 году и указа Президента РУз от 10.01.2023 года №УП-2, а также для достижения качественных результатов исполнения поручений Правительства, установлены приоритеты на 2023 год:

- *переработка, производимой в республике пряжи до 60%*
- *использование мощностей в производстве готовой швейно-трикотажной продукции с 65% к 81 %*
- *доведение экспортного потенциала отрасли до 5 млрд.долл.США*

Для обеспечения высоких и устойчивых темпов роста производства, повышение экспортного потенциала и содействие в продвижении отечественной продукции на внешние рынки в 2023 году планируется производство товарной продукции в размере 84 253,3 млрд.долл., темп роста составит 117,7%, товаров народного потребления – 27 159,7 млрд.сум. Экспорт по прогнозным данным составит 4,5 млрд.долл.

Достижение поставленных целей решит задачи в следующих направлениях:

- обеспечение сбалансированности использования, распределения сырьевых ресурсов и дислокации создаваемых предприятий отрасли во взаимосвязке с развитием логистической и инженерной инфраструктуры. Расширение сырьевой базы за счет внедрения безотходных технологий, задействования альтернативных видов нового текстильного сырья - химические волокна и нити. Строительство многофункциональных транспортно-логистических хабов, выбор оптимальных маршрутов и коридоров доставки грузов;
- формирование ассортиментной политики, совершенствования системы управления продуктовым портфелем, соответствие продукции дифференцированным потребностям рынка. Ориентация производителей текстиля и одежды на общемировые тренды ведущих мировых брендов;
- внедрение современных, в том числе международных стандартов при производстве продукции, отвечающей требованиям международных рынков, привлечение известных брендов;
- обеспечение экономической эффективности производства за счет снижения издержек производства (снижение себестоимости), существенного роста производительности труда, активного внедрения технологий «зеленой экономики» во все сферы производства, увеличение

энергоэффективности. Переход на принципы «циркулярной экономики», оптимизация производственных процессов на повторное использование побочных продуктов и переработки отходов, сокращение объемов вредных выбросов, экологической безопасности технологических процессов и продукции, ресурсосбережения, повышения культуры производства;

- кардинальное совершенствование системы подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации кадров для текстильной промышленности с расширением направлений по наиболее востребованным специальностям, организация дуального обучения в системе профессионального образования.

В Узбекистане, существует весь потенциал развития и производства качественного текстильного продукта. Основная тенденция становления в ближайшие годы будет прямо исходить из задач и накопленного опыта. В первую очередь это дальнейшее наращивание объемов производства и реализации готовой продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью. Основными трендами станут дальнейшая диверсификация номенклатуры производимых товаров, освоение выпуска новых видов с постепенным переходом к производству технологически более сложной продукции. Это потребует совершенствования подходов в подготовке кадров для текстильной отрасли, привлечения ведущих мировых брендов в сфере текстиля и одежды к запуску производств на территории республики. Помимо этого, необходимо развитие смежных отраслей, которые являются поставщиками производственных товаров для легкой промышленности, к примеру, химической и газохимической. Со временем, текстильная отрасль нашей республики станет неотъемлемой частью мировой рыночной экономики, и мы уже не на шаг, а на много шагов ближе к данной цели.

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The Role of Information Technologies in Distance Learning

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Abstract: Today, in the process of developing of our society, it is completely desirable to make the educational process more interesting and meaningful for listeners, not limited to previous methodological manuals, but using it with the help of scientific and technical innovations, the Internet and high technology. Today in our country great attention is paid to the development of computer technology and the Internet. Actually, along with computer science and new information technologies, the teaching of subjects related to vocational education in educational institutions remains a requirement of the time.

Key points: Distance learning, information technologies, teaching devices, internet, programs.

The introduction of new technologies in education has led to the emergence of new educational technologies and forms of teaching based on electronic means of information transmission and processing. The following technical means and technologies are used in distance learning: trainer, tester and means of communication. Teaching aids include glossaries, search tools, e-textbooks, video lectures and more. Test tools include test questions, self-tests. The means of communication are forums, mail, audio and video cassettes. The traditional course of lectures in traditional teaching involves: lectures, comments (interpretation of the study material by the speaker), assessment in the oral, final exam. In distance education, the function of the teacher is performed by teaching and testing tools (fully automated, complete software products), as well as video and electronically published teaching materials that create an automated learning environment. The possibilities of the electronic textbook can be expanded with the use of modern means of animation and video equipment. These can be video lectures on the course, demonstrations of production processes, speeches of famous scientists, etc. When creating an electronic textbook, you need to create a database and enter data into it. In this case, there are some ways to access the database and perform actions on the materials contained in it. Didactic programs for modern computers (electronic textbooks, computer assignments, multimedia electronic textbooks, hypertext information systems, electronic archives, electronic catalogs, reference books, encyclopedias, test and formative training programs) multimedia teaching aids.

Today, it is important to create an information environment for the educational institution. If it is not possible to connect all computer classrooms of higher education institutions to the Internet and at the same time use the information available on the Internet, including electronic textbooks, it is possible to create an Internet space of a higher education institution operating in a local area network. The Internet to be created consists of a set of information, such as a didactic portfolio of space sciences, an individual portfolio of teachers. We will focus on the introduction of a new information-based educational system in higher education, the introduction of the Internet - the space of higher education, the placement of electronic textbooks in it and the scientific and theoretical basis of distance learning forms and methods.

The development of new teaching technologies aimed at improving the quality of fundamental training of students is also a key direction in the modernization of modern higher education in a rapidly changing information society. Recently, there has been a widespread belief that computer technology can be used primarily in organizations, banks or research institutes. At present, there are different views and suggestions on the concept of "information education system". Based on the materials of the Federation of Internet Education, it can be defined as follows: Information environment in an educational institution is a set of specially organized components that ensure the integration of information technology systems aimed at improving the efficiency of the educational process. The Internet Space Coordination Center consists of a repository of software for use in various services of the higher education institution. It will be necessary to create a set of special software technologies to automate the work of the management process, information analysis and reporting.

The methodological support of science lessons is given schematically below. Methodical support of science lessons. The control unit is designed for various control tests on methodical support. The educational block or didactic portfolio on a subject consists of:

- curricula and programs;
- textbooks and manuals;
- traditional printed teaching aids;
- codograms;
- slides;
- educational films;
- tables;
- didactic materials for teaching;
- training equipment;
- multimedia lesson plans;
- training and control software;
- virtual laboratories;
- Electronic encyclopedias and dictionaries.

The didactic portfolio of disciplines should be constantly updated and replenished. It can be done in electronic form with a finished product or by creating a custom product. It should be noted that in addition to the finished product in electronic form, it is important to replenish the didactic portfolio with educational products made in the educational institution. This, in turn, opens up the possibilities of the educational institution in the first place and allows students to take a differentiated approach.

The use of modern Internet technology in this project is very important. While working on the project, some students learn the language of hypertext HTML, so the result of the project is created in the form of a Web page. On the basis of these software, the educational institution prepares electronic textbooks, virtual laboratory work in certain disciplines. The program should be written in such a way that users on adjacent computers do not get the same result. In addition, the created software product should allow the teacher to monitor every activity of the student. In the process of practical work, a control file containing the results of the experiment is created. After the lesson, the teacher should be able to review these files and compare them with the relevant results.

Another practical aspect of this type of software is that it is suitable for distance learning. In addition to replenishing the didactic portfolio with the necessary materials in the field of science, general information about the teachers of the educational institution, pedagogical experience, information, information on professional development, achievements, published information. it is

also important to include methodological materials. Another important aspect of creating an Internet environment in higher education is the psychological and pedagogical support of students. Informed resources allow students to study the characteristics of their character not only with questionnaires or psychological tests, but also with students and parents. It should also help to organize psychological counseling services for mothers. This type of service involves students and parents who, for some unknown reason, do not ask questions directly to the psychologist. They can communicate directly with the computer and get answers to their questions.

To sum up, the process of distance learning should be organized on the basis of such pedagogical technologies that students should have the following opportunities:

- To acquire the necessary fundamental knowledge that can be applied to the solution of specific scientific or practical problems;
- To solve problems with friends in the process of learning;
- To work with additional sources of information necessary to address the issues;
- Overcoming all existing problems, applying the acquired knowledge in practice;
- Carrying out independent observations using Internet technologies;
- To be able to assess their level of knowledge, achievements, to adjust their activities.

In conclusion, the development of information and communication technologies has led to the emergence of a new direction in distance education. At present, great attention is paid to the current work of distance learning in educational institutions and universities of the Republic. At the same time, the development of science and technology, the change in the composition of knowledge, skills, qualifications and the constant increase in the volume are characterized by the high demands on today's specialists. Distance learning is the implementation of the relationship between teacher and student in the learning process on the basis of the use of modern information and communication technologies.

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Emotional and Communicative Competence of Students of Higher Medical Institutions

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Relevance of the topic. The development of emotional and communicative competence is of decisive importance for students of higher medical educational institutions. Effective communication is essential in healthcare as it enables healthcare professionals to establish a good relationship with patients and provide them with the best possible care. Emotional competence, on the other hand, helps students understand and manage their emotions, which is important in high-stress healthcare settings. By developing these competencies, students can become better health care providers and provide more compassionate care to their patients.

2. Currently, healthcare professionals face a growing need for emotional communication skills such as empathy, empathy and effective communication with patients and their families. These skills are essential to achieve high quality care and patient satisfaction.

Communicative competence is a set of knowledge and skills necessary for successful communication. This is the ability of a person to effectively interact with others, to show empathy, the ability to listen, speak expressively, persuade and convince, take into account the opinions of other people, as well as understand and control their emotions.

Doctors are professionals who communicate daily with patients and their relatives. At the same time, emotional and communication skills are among the most important and necessary for the successful work of a doctor. Insufficient mastery of these skills can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, errors in diagnosis and treatment, as well as distrust on the part of patients. In this regard, the development of emotional and communicative competence of future doctors should become one of the priorities in the educational process of medical universities.

Some key aspects of its relevance include:

1. Patient care:

Health care providers who can understand and empathize with patients' feelings can help them feel more comfortable and help build confidence, which can lead to improved patient outcomes.

2. Interprofessional collaboration:

Good communication skills allow healthcare professionals to collaborate effectively, improving teamwork and reducing misunderstandings that can lead to medical errors or treatment delays.

3. Emotional well-being and resilience:

Health care workers often face emotionally challenging situations, including making life and death decisions, delivering bad news, and coping with high levels of stress. Emotional competence helps them manage their emotions and maintain a healthy work-life balance.

4. Conflict resolution:

By developing emotional and communicative competence, healthcare professionals can better manage conflict, create a supportive work environment, and ensure that patient needs remain a priority.

5. Cultural competence:

Healthcare professionals need to interact with patients and colleagues from different walks of life. The EKC helps them understand and respect cultural differences, promoting better relationships and effective communication.

History of ECC development

In ancient Greece, philosophers such as Socrates and Aristotle discussed in their writings the importance of emotional intelligence and the ethics of emotional relationships. They taught that emotional literacy and emotion management should be part of education and upbringing.

During the Middle Ages and early modern times, emotions were often seen as an obstacle to rational thought and control.

However, in the 19th century, Charles Darwin and William James began to study emotions as a universal phenomenon that has an evolutionary origin and influences our behavior and thinking.

At the end of the 20th century, psychologists and researchers began to actively study emotional intelligence and its impact on success in personal and professional life. In 1995, Daniel Goleman published his book *Emotional Intelligence*, in which he described the concept of emotional intelligence and its importance for a successful life.

Today, emotional-communicative competence is an important component of education and training in many fields such as medicine, psychology, business and education. There are many scientific studies that confirm the importance of emotional-communicative competence for a successful career and personal well-being, as well as developing methods for its development and training.

Stages (phases) of effective communication between a doctor and a patient

The contact phase of communication is the first stage of professional communication between a doctor and a patient. During the contact phase, the doctor gets to know his patient, psychological contact is established between them, the first impression of each other is formed, and the prerequisites for subsequent interpersonal interaction are formed.

It is important for the doctor to effectively psychologically "join" the patient.

orientation phase. During the contact phase, the doctor seeks to win over the patient, taking a natural, open posture, controlling gestures and facial reactions, voice intonation, volume, pace and rhythm of speech.

Argumentation phase. The main content of the phase is obtaining additional information, which can be verbal (in the form of questioning the patient, various clarifying questions that appear during the conversation) and non-verbal (in the form of examining the patient).

Adjustment phase. The meeting with the patient should be completed not only professionally, but also psychologically. It is important with what words the doctor ends the conversation.

Some common problems students face when communicating with patients include:

1. Working with emotions. Patients may experience a range of emotions, such as fear, anxiety, sadness, or anger, which can make communication difficult. Students may need to learn how to deal with these emotions and respond appropriately.
2. Use of medical jargon. Patients may find it difficult to understand medical terminology, and students may inadvertently use jargon without realizing it. This can lead to confusion and misunderstanding.

3. Lack of time. In a busy clinical setting, students may feel the need to rush to communicate quickly, which can make it difficult to build rapport with patients and fully understand their concerns.
4. Building trust. Patients may be hesitant to trust healthcare professionals, especially if they have had negative experiences in the past. Students may need to work to establish trust and rapport with patients in order to facilitate effective communication.
5. Addressing sensitive topics. Students may need to discuss sensitive topics such as end-of-life care, mental health, or substance abuse. These conversations can be complex and require sensitivity and empathy.
6. Adaptation to different population groups. Patients come from different cultures and may have different communication styles and expectations. Students may need to learn how to adapt their communication style with patients from different populations.
7. Balance between empathy and professionalism. It can be difficult for students to strike a balance between empathy and compassion and respecting professional boundaries. Learning to communicate in an empathetic and professional way is an important skill for healthcare professionals.
8. What methods and techniques can be used to develop emotional and communicative competence in future doctors?

Working with a psychologist As part of the educational process, you can provide students with the opportunity to consult with a psychologist who will help them develop skills such as empathy, effective listening, persuasion and persuasion, as well as teach them to control their emotions.

Interactive learning. Use of interactive teaching methods such as group work, games, role plays, discussions. This will help students practice effective communication skills and improve their communicative competence.

Modeling situations. As part of the educational process, you can use the method of modeling real situations that may arise in the course of a doctor's work. This will help students learn how to effectively respond to various situations, taking into account the emotional state of the patient, as well as interact with patients' relatives.

Practice. It is important that students have the opportunity to practice in real settings, such as interviewing patients, participating in consultations and discussions of cases with experienced doctors.

Evaluation of results. It is important that students receive feedback on their communication skills during the learning process. This will help them learn about their strengths and weaknesses and continue to work on their development.

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The Basic Features of Feminism and Womanism in American Literature

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Abstract: This paper is about feminism and womanism that related to the various issues between white and black women in the all branches of society. Actually, these terms are expressed as basic movements in literature. The feminist movement that is also known as the women's movement or women's liberation refers to a series of campaigns for reforms on issues, such as women's suffrage, reproductive rights, domestic violence, and maternity leave, equal pay in the workplace, sexual harassment, and sexual violence. The movement's priorities vary among nations and communities.

Key points: feminism, womanism, feminist consciousness, gender issues, oppression.

Feminism is a movement that wants to form economic, political, cultural and legal rights for women. Feminism is: "the advocacy of women's rights on grounds of equality of the sexes." (*The Oxford Dictionary*) Thus the feminist movement threw light largely on the segregation based on sexism. A feminist is one who is awakened and conscious of a woman's life and problems and feminist consciousness is the experience in a certain way of certain specific contradictions in the social order. Feminists believe in the transformation of the society for a better future.

According to Sandra Bartky (1990), feminist consciousness is a consciousness of victimization. "To understand oneself as a victim is to be aware of an alien and hostile force which is responsible for the blatantly unjust treatment of women and for a stifling and oppressive treatment of sex-roles; it is to be aware too, that this victimization in no way earned or deserved, is an offense" (P. 254). Feminists understand that a tyrannized woman stands for the whole of the female community where the oppression is practiced against them by the other gender so, the sense of bonding is a solution which supports the victimized gender and relieves them to rebuild themselves and to have new thoughts and life style that help them to survive and to fight to gain their fair rights. This support forms the precious power that provides the weak gender to work hard to overcome their sufferings and to form their own identity. (Sandra Bartky, 1990) Feminist critics show a mutual respect to their identity and status in different communities, so they are interested in reading the novels or stories of women aiming at finding out the worthy values of their gender and they are able to develop themselves politically, psychologically and socially. Feminist understanding is the experience in a certain way of certain specific contradictions in the social order. Feminist consciousness turns a "fact" into a "contradiction", and often, features social reality. Thus, women understand what they are and where they are in the light of what they are not yet. Thus, they comprehend their world and also what it is not and the world that could be if changed. (Sandra Bartky, 1990)

It is necessary to understand what is meant by the term 'black feminist consciousness' before analyzing Walker's idea of womanism. The word 'black' indicates the race and feminist means a person who knows that the exploitation is caused by patriarchal system and that one is ready to end

that dominance to reestablish the lives of women and to build a society based on no segregation. Hence, one is also prepared to struggle to redress the situation so as to bring racial, social, sexual and economic equality for the black women. This awareness comes from the feminist movement, gives a clear image about the miserable lives of the black women like Sofia, who suffer because of the patriarchal system in their societies, and who fought fiercely to gain their legitimate rights in her society. All the women folk in the novel have to go through painful experiences imposed by men. It depicts the miserable treatment given to the black women by their men. At the same time the novel concentrates on the awareness among the black women about their self, status and rights.

The term of womanism was coined by Walker who depends on her own experience and believes in the women's ability to be developed. Alice goes through different types of social obstacles such as classism, racism as well as segregation. It is crucial to understand her new concept and its importance before reading her novel to know its function in *the Color Purple*. It is obvious that the characters of the novel are affected by their understanding of their personalities and their relationships with one another. Initially, Phillips (2006) explains that the term of womanism firstly appeared in Walker's short story titled "*Coming Apart*" which explores the elements that affect the marriages among blacks. Walker writes: "The wife has never considered herself feminist-though she is, of course, a "womanist". (p. xix).

Her term was massively used in her collection of essays called "*In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens*" in 1983. The ultimate goal behind creating this term is to eliminate the various kinds of violence that black women confront in their everyday life and to unify all people. Phillips (2006) clarifies the aims behind adopting this term by giving women a voice to talk and to express themselves and to provide them with a new way by which they can fight against oppression from all sides of society to regain their rights. (P. xx). Walker's concept was commonly used in various fields for instance, social sciences, sexuality, literature, history, etc.

In this work, it is inevitable to make a distinction between the terms feminism and womanism to have a better understanding of each one. Generally, People think that feminism and womanism have the same trend (Phillips, 2006: xxi). The major distinction between them is that feminism concentrates on gender while womanism throws light on the higher racism. Feminist literature is considered as a "protest literature" (Ogunyemi, 1985: 64) where it attacks the patriarchal system in communities. Feminism does not only take care of women issues, but also shapes a feminist philosophy. Feminism is associated with the white women writers who attempt to make a change in the awareness of their personalities while black women writers consider themselves womanists. Womanists believe that they are different from the white women since they go through the experience of persecution which is imposed upon them by their black societies, so they receive double oppression for being women and black (Ogunyemi, 1985: 64). In addition, black women encounter oppression regarding classism, racism, and sexism by whites (67). Both of them have something in common which is a political view on equality and power base in society.

On the other hand, both of them are different because womanism wants equality in communities to be split among races and sexes. In order to achieve that, it is important for the womanist to give the authority to man and to believe in the ability of the black man even though she is abused by him. She understands that the blacks confront the same segregation from the whites because of the color of their skin which makes them have something in common and enables her to empower him (68-69). *The Color Purple* shows thirty years of struggle in the life of Celie, a poor Southern black woman who is exploited physically and emotionally. She begins her journey from powerlessness to the state of full empowerment and from denying herself to understanding herself. Since most of the black male writers have not succeeded in describing the black women's real life, many black women writers come to give a clear image about their own, real and authentic selves. Their literary works are kinds of explosive voices against suppression imposed by the victimizers.

The consciousness of victimization is immediate and revelatory, "it allows women to discover what social reality really is" (Bartky, 1999: P. 254). In this respect, Simon de Beauvoir (1999) rightly says, "the humanity is male" but for the black women the "humanity is white and male," (p.93) as

they suffer from racial and gender oppression, they differ from both the white women and the black men. The black woman has to fight for equality both as a woman and as an African American. Thus, their experiences obtained from living as African American women support their sensibility called black feminist sensibility. The overall social self-esteem of the black is lower than any other social group; hence they are expected to fight against sexist, racist and class oppression. As a group they have not been socialized to assume the role of oppressor.

White women and black men can act as oppressor or be oppressed. Black men may be neglected by racism, but sexism allows them to act as exploiter of women. Black women without an institutionalized 'other,' that they may discriminate against, exploit or oppress, often have lived different experiences directly challenging the prevailing class, sexist, racist social structure and its associated ideology. This lived experience shaped their consciousness and changed their attitude from their oppressors. Bell Hooks (1990) has rightly pointed out that it is essential for a continued feminist struggle that black women recognize the vantage point of their marginality and "make use of this perspective to criticize the dominant racist, classist, sexist hegemony as well as to envision and create a counter hegemony" (P.58).

All African American women go through this experience of being black women where they had to fight fiercely to confirm their identities. So, they encounter the various kinds of obstacles inherited by their communities. They fight against white patriarchy, white women's racism and black men's sexism. This tragic experience is reflected in the black women's personalities where they find forming bonds is the decisive and reasonable way to stay alive and to stand against the white and the black men who have the privilege to exploit them unmercifully. Moreover, segregation is the basic reason behind looking for establishing their own new lifestyle and business to be free from all aspects of life. (Canon, 1985: P.30)

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The Expression of Problematic Situations and Issues in Alice Walker's "The Color Purple"

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Abstract: This article is based on identifying the steps that the central character, Celie, in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* takes towards freedom. Celie's freedom comes from two main sources. The first is the solidarity of the women society around, which provides her with support and strong role models to follow. The second is her letters' writing, which provides a venue for her self-expression and helps her to purge herself of all the abuses that she has faced. Celie's freedom goes through physical, then spiritual, and finally economical phases, specifically when she establishes her own business. Alice Walker believes that the harsh conditions from which Afro-American women suffer in their communities are due to, in part if not fully, the patriarchal system, classism and racism, that is why she suggests 'womanism' as the ideal.

Key points: The Color Purple, Alice Walker, patriarchy, feminism, womanism, solidarity.

Woman has played a great importance in literature which has had a main impact on many writers whether essayists, novelists, poets, or dramatists. Woman is portrayed differently in various literary works since she could only exist through the eyes, minds and lives of a man but never for herself. Woman is forced to have a marginal role in the man's world not because of her inability to manage herself but because of the social and cultural conditions which contribute to the neglect of woman's identity, personality, dignity, and status.

More than that, the patriarchal system which has caused all the mentioned hardships for women, has a deep root in history. This system has treated them severely and oppressed them. In this regard, it depicts the humiliated gender as children who have to endure the dominance of men. In addition, men exploit women for their own benefits, and they deprive them of developing themselves on different levels especially in education, socially and even in investment through banning them from establishing their own business. Additionally, this system has had a lot of appalling consequences on women exemplified in their sexual, economic, spiritual and psychological state.

That is why, a new Feminist movement appeared in the nineteenth century to support the rights of women which calls for equality between men and women with regard to rights and duties. Moreover, it strongly believes in women's abilities to participate in all activities such as politics, education, economics, and others. Alice Walker is considered one of the great supporters of this movement and her novel *The Color Purple* throws light on the Afro-American woman who suffers a lot from various persecutions including segregation.

Literature has played a significant role in changing the image of black women in society as a whole and in the west specifically. There are many writers, scholars and advocates who fought fiercely for this noble cause everywhere. Feminist writers and activists aim at changing the stereotypical view of women through fulfilling the gender equalities and disapproving the injustices to women. In this

case, they use the literary works as a means of inventing a world to show that women can have a normal and equal life like others.

In her dissertation, “Celie's Emancipation Process in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*” Amira Baga (2010) mentioned that many Afro- American women writers who use literature to express their perspectives toward the issues of blacks such as Maya Angelou, Harriet Jacobs, Maria Stewart, Melton McLaurin, Jaeda De Walt, Lyn Mikel Brown, Toni Morrison, Zora Neale Hurston, and Alice Walker often emphasize the issues of feminine identity, self-esteem and fulfilling self-realization in their literary works. The impact of racism and sexism on black women are the main themes of these black writers. Their works indicate that the female characters have the capability to transform, to develop and to have a high rank in all aspects of life. Alice Walker is one of the prominent black writers who wrote one of the most controversial novels, titled *The Color Purple* in an epistolary form in which she strongly advocates the rights of the black women who fight and persist to obtain their rights and to be treated equally to men.

Furthermore, she shows the brutality that the black women experience either economically, socially, emotionally, or sexually because of their race and gender. Importantly, Walker uses the epistolary form to take the reader into the inner psyche of an Afro-American woman in order to have a full understanding of her misery. The major character of the novel, Celie, writes emotional letters to “God” about her life. Moreover, this technique helps the protagonist to speak for herself and to reconstruct her personality and her sense of self. Celie's letters, gives Celie the advantage of expressing herself and pouring down her ideas, which paves the way for her independence. The novel's narrative technique is associated with the thematic image of survival, regaining one's self-status and rebirth. Carla Kaplan (1996) suggests that “without a sympathetic audience, such as Shug, Celie might never have been able to go from her first self-effacing statement “I am” to her later declaration, “I'm here” (130). In this regard, this form of writing effectively dramatizes the necessity to tell a story. In the case of Celie, this is made even more important because “finding a listener and finding her voice are inextricably related” (130) she feels strength and respect because of exchanging letters with her best person, Nettie.

Alice Walker is a creative writer who embodies in her works the stereotype of blacks' sufferings in the western societies in the character of Celie who rebels against discrimination and social restrictions. In this respect, it is considered a reflection of the self-discovery and re-creation of Walker's personality. Celie is a poor black girl who was raped by her step-father and was married to a widower. The relationship of Celie with her husband and step-father is based on sexual, economic and psychological oppression in a society that is governed by the patriarchal system; this kind of silence is due to the surrender to the power of the man which leads her to look for inner strength and freedom as a woman seeking the help of her close friend, Shug.

In conclusion, things start to change for Celie after she meets Shug Avery who, according to author and critic Eva Lennox Birch (1994), loves everybody impartially and functions in the novel as “a guide and mentor to those whose capacity or love, of either self or others, is stunted by society” (Birch, p. 227). The two women become friends and then lovers. It is in Shug's company that Celie finally starts to feel happy and alive. It is because of Shug's motherly and loving presence that Celie rediscovers her strength and curiosity for life.

The most important issue of this novel is the oppression inflicted on the protagonist, Celie, because of the patriarchal system exemplified by her husband and step-father; and offers the steps that the main character adopts to set herself free from all the destructive consequences of sexism and racism. *The Color Purple* depicts the extreme poverty of the Black family in the early 20th century as well as the inhumane treatment of Black Americans.

The significance of this article is to illustrate how black women can include their rights and free themselves in spite of all the difficulties that they may encounter from a particular class of society who see that they should control all aspects of women's lives. Hence, this novel focuses on how the women establish their identity depending on feminist theories. Celie shows the effects of a culture dominated by a white racist patriarchy that makes itself most felt in relationships between blacks,

especially in a family. More than that, Walker wants to draw the reader's attention to the ways in which black men brutalize their women. The young women are abused in different ways by their society, and Celie suffers from a double violence both physically and spiritually by her-step-father and Mr. Albert. Sofia notes that "(a) girl child ain't safe in a family of men"(Walker, 38).

The novel of *The Color Purple* clearly displays the environment of the Afro-Americans, which is historically characterized by poverty, labor shortage and oppression. Even though Walker's novel is fiction, it seeks to portray a very realistic image of the life of the black people in the early 20th century. Walker argues that the sexual and economic oppression of black women by black men is tightly linked. Pa robs his wife and her daughters of their inheritance. And later in the novel, Celie is seen to be the only one working hard on the farm. Similarly, Walker's "In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens," is a kind of a collection of short stories written in a form of prose based on her awareness of womanism and her experience as a black woman where she suggests the universality of oppression. In this essay, she depicts her family's poverty and misery in which they are hard-working in the farm to get little food. In her essay "In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens," Alice meditates on the stereotype of black American women who necessarily established the bondage of slavery during the hard times to support each other. Walker refers to these women not as slaves, or Africans, or Americans, or even women-she calls them saints: "these crazy saints stared out on the world, wildly, like lunatics..." (Walker 695).

Through her work, Walker emphasizes issues of class, racism and oppression which she has been struggling with throughout her life. She is a strong supporter of womanhood and has developed the philosophy further into the concept of womanism. Through womanism she raises the consciousness of identity.

In addition, Charles Taylor (1994) enlightens these themes as well and adds the notion of recognition. Thereby she opens up possibilities for the black people and other cultures to be recognized. Recognition enables people to change the stereotyped image of themselves. However, the idea of discovering your own identity cannot be done entirely on your own. According to Taylor (1994), there are some important factors that are essential in confirming one's identity such as language and dialogue. People learn from each other, that is why one cannot develop on one's own. In this respect, interaction is very important since it is the core that affects the process of forming ideas and changing opinions and positions towards things. In order to discover one's personality, Taylor explained that: "We define our identity always in dialogue with, sometimes in struggle against, the things our significant others want to see in us" (P. 32).

Actually, Taylor (1994) strongly believes that "We can flourish only to the extent that we are recognized" (P.50) so, people are dependent on recognition from others as all humans seek recognition from others. Understanding or misunderstanding is a key factor in building up the personality of people. If a class of society is misunderstood by others, it will result in a deformed image which in its turn becomes a source of oppression.

It seems like throughout all the trouble Celie had to go through, a proving success came. She had started the pants business, which enabled her to stand up for herself. She had the courage to fight back. This even brought a key success into recognition, which symbolized her growth as a human being. This shows us how her self-respect had increased. Finally, with her recognition and success she was able to achieve equality with her husband, who finally changes and realizes that what he had done was wrong and accepted it as a mistake. Alice Walker does not only write her novel to give a voice for the black, but also to guide them to the right path and to give them hope to be effective members in the society and to discover ways by which they can map out their own lifestyle. The story has a sense of hope, inspiration and optimistic vision for the future.

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Jizzax Vohasi Aholisining Etnik Tarkibi Va Madaniyatining Manbashunosligi

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada o'zining go'zal va betakror tabiiy-geografik joylashuviga ega bo'lgan, aholisining etnik tarkibi va madaniyati bilan ajralib turuvchi, tarixiy jarayonlarda mustahkam o'rin tutgan, qadimiy Jizzax vohasining XIX asr oxiri –XX asr boshlaridagi tarixi haqidagi manbalar tahlil qilinga. Shuningdek, mustaqillik yillarida chop etilgan manbalar haqida qisqa mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Gazo, Dizak, mustamlaka, sho'rolar, etnik.

Kirish. Jizzax haqidagi ilk ma'lumotlar yunon solnomalarida uchraydi. Arxeologlar ularda uchragan Kiropol (O'ratepa) va Gazo shaharlarini tahlil qilib, Gazoni Samarqand va Toshkent oralig'ida joylashganligini hisobga olib Jizzax deb taxmin qilishgan. Qadimgi Buyuk Ipak yo'li chorraxasida joylashgan hozirgi Jizzax shahri, muhim strategik ahamiyatga ega kichik bir qal'a sifatida ilk o'rta asrlarda paydo bo'lgan va dastlab "Dizak" deb nomlangani ham shu fikrni tasdiqlaydi. H.Hasanovning fikricha "-diz" qadimgi so'g'd tilida "qal'a, istehkom, qo'rg'on", "-ak" esa kichkina, ya'ni kichraytirish affiksi, bizdagi "-cha" qo'shimchasiga to'g'ri keladi. Dizak – "qal'acha" degan ma'noni beradi. Dizak so'zini Jizzax shakliga o'zgarishini S.Qorayev "z, d, j – tovushlarining o'zaro almashish hodisasi toponimda katta ahamiyatga ega. Dizak nomining Jizzax shaklini olishi ham shu qonuniyat maxsulidir", - deb izoxlagan.¹ [Q.Hakimov., Jizzax viloyati toponimlari., Jizzax: Sangzor nashriyoti – 2014, 21-22 betlar]

XIX asr ikkinchi yarmida Jizzax Buxoro amirligi tarkibidagi beklilik edi. Geografik jihatdan tog', tog'oldi va past tekislik hududlari o'z ichiga olib, shimolda Sirdaryo, sharqda Xo'jand, janubda Samarqand, g'arbda Qizilqum cho'li bilan chegaradosh bo'lgan. Voha hozirda Sirdaryo viloyatini hisobga olmaganda Jizzax viloyati hududidan deyarli farq qilmaydi. Voha yirik daryolarga boy bo'lmay, aholi tog'lardan oqib tushuvchi o'nlab kata-kichik soylardan foydalangan. Vohadagi nisbatan yirikroq sug'orish manbasi Sangzor daryosi hisoblangan.² [Q.Almanov., G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi davrida Ustrushonadagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy va etnomadaniy jarayonlar., T.:Mahalla va oila nashriyoti – 2021., 9-bet] Uzoq yillar davomida Zomin, Jizzax, O'ratepa va Xo'jand uchun Buxoro va Qo'qon hukmdorlari o'rtasida qirg'inbarot urushlar bo'lib turdi. Mazkur hududlar ikki xonlik o'rtasida urush maydoniga aylanib, qo'ldan qo'lga o'tib turgan.³ [Shirinov T.Sh, Pasilov B. 2009, 74-bet]. Gohida amirlikga, gohida xonlikga boyinsungan va soliq to'lagan. Bu holat uning aholisini hayotiga ham ta'sir etmay qolmagan. Buni ayniqsa, amirlikning Surxon vohasidan, xonlikning vodiy, O'ratepa, Qashg'ar hududlaridan turli turkiy urug' va qabilalarning voha hududiga kelib

¹ Q.Hakimov., Jizzax viloyati toponimlari., Jizzax: Sangzor nashriyoti – 2014, 21-22 betlar

² Q.Almanov., G'arbiy Turk xoqonligi davrida Ustrushonadagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy va etnomadaniy jarayonlar., T.:Mahalla va oila nashriyoti – 2021., 9-bet

³ Jizzax tarixi. Mas'ul muharrirlar: Shirinov T.Sh, Pasilov B., Toshkent-"O'qituvchi", 2009-y., 74-bet

joylashishi va mahalliy xalqqa aralashib ketganligida kuzatishimiz mumkin. Vohaning geografik jolashuvi o'troq aholi vakillari uchun ham chorvador xalqlar uchun ham qulay hisoblangan.

Bu davr Jizzax vohasi tarixiga oid ma'lumotlarni asosan rus va ovro'palik sayyohlarni qaydari, rus harbiylarining kundaliklari, jadidlarimizning asarlari, ingliz josuslari va tarixchilarining asarlari orqali o'rganamiz. Bundan tashqari Sobiq Ittifoq davrida o'tkazilgan aholini ro'yxatdan o'tkazish qaydlari, rus tarixchi va o'lkashunoslari, shuningdek mahalliy tarixchilarimizning tadqiqot ishlari orqali tadqiq etamiz.

Podsho Rossiyasi tomonidan Turkistonni zabt etilishi davomida rus razvedkasi tomonidan mintaqamiz jiddiy o'rganildi. Dastlab sayyohlar ko'rinishida kirib kelgan rus harbiylari tomonidan hududni geografik joylashuvi, strategik nuqtalari, aholining etnik tarkibi, xo'jalik tiplari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayoti, madaniyati va urf-odatlarini atroflicha tadqiq etilib, rus imperatoriga hisobot shakllarida yetkazib borildi. Shuning uchun bu davr ma'lumotlari asosan rus tilidagi yoki ingliz va farang tillaridagi ma'lumotlar hisoblanadi. Zero Markaziy Osiyo borasida rus va ingliz imperiyalari manfaatlarini to'qnashgan edi.

Chor qo'shinlari O'ratepani bosib olgach 11-oktabr kuni Nurota va Turkiston tog' tizmalari orasida joylashgan, juda muhim strategik ahamiyatga ega bulgan Jizzax shahrini qamal qilishga kirishadi. Jizzax shahri Turkmaniston, Eron, Afroniston, ayniqsa Samarqand shahriga o'tadigan yagona yo'l ustida joylashgan edi. General Krijanovskiy Jizzax shahrini istilo qilmasdan turib, Zarafshon vohasini, Buxoro va Xivani bosib olish mumkin emasligini o'z maslakdoshlariga qayta-qayta tushuntirar edi. Sangzor daryosi Jizzax shahrini obod qilib turar edi. Bu soy darasi 20 kilometrgacha cho'zilgan bo'lib, tor o'ngirning ichi ilon iziga o'xshar edi, shu sababli "Ilon o'tdi" (Morguzor) deb nomlangan.⁴ [H.Haydarov., Jizzax viloyati tarixi., T.: Mehnat., 1996., 48-bet] 1866-yil oktabrda Jizzax Podsho Rossiyasi tomonidan ishg'ol qilindi.⁵ [М.Тереньев., История завоевания Средней Азии., Том 1., М., 1906., 360-384 ст.] Jizzax egallangach ruslar bilan birga ukrain, belorus, olmon va boshqa rus xalqlari ko'chirib kelina boshladi.⁶ [Ф.Исхаков., Национальная политика царизма в Туркестане (1867 - 1917), Т.: Фан., 1997., 103 ст.] 1867-yilda Xo'jand Qo'qondan, Jizzax Buxorodan tortib olingach, dastlab ikki Sirdaryo va Yetisuv viloyatlaridan iborat yangi Turkiston general-gubernatorligi Orenburg cho'l general-gubernatorligidan ajratildi va ma'muriy markazi Toshkent etib belgilandi.⁷ [A.S.Morrison., Russian Rule in Samarkand 1868–1910., Oxford University Press Inc., New York., 2008., page 18.] Keyinroq 1868-yilda Samarqand zabt etilgach Jizzax va Xo'jand uyezdlari Sirdaryo viloyatidan ajratilib, Samarqand viloyatining Zarafshon okrugi tarkibiga qo'shildi. Jizzax shahri uyezd markazi qilib belgilanadi.⁸ [H.Haydarov., Jizzax viloyati tarixi., T.: Mehnat – 1996., 55-bet]

Bu davrni tadqiq etishda manbalar juda ham ko'p va ularni sinchkovlik bilan o'rganish talab etiladi. Boisi, ularni ayrimlari bir-birini takrorlashi, ayrimlari bir-biriga zid kelishi ham mumkin. Ayrim manbalar bir-birini to'ldirishini ham kuzatamiz.

Mahalliy muarrixlarni asarlarida Jizzax vohasi.

Buxoro amirligidagi umumiy hayot, Jizzax vohasining rus qo'shinlari tomonidan bosib olinishi jarayonlari Mirzo Abdulazim Somiyning "Tarixi salotini mang'it'iyya" asarida batafsil yoritilgan. Yana bir muarrix Avaz Muhammad Attor Xo'qandiy "Tarixi jahonnomayi" asarida Xo'jand va Jizzax qal'alarining rus qo'shinlari tomonidan qanday zabt etilganligi haqqoniy tasvirlangan.⁹

⁴ H.Haydarov., Jizzax viloyati tarixi., T.: Mehnat., 1996., 48-bet

⁵ М.Тереньев., История завоевания Средней Азии., Том 1., М., 1906., 360-384 ст.

⁶ Ф.Исхаков., Национальная политика царизма в Туркестане (1867 - 1917), Т.: Фан., 1997., 103 ст.

⁷ A.S.Morrison., Russian Rule in Samarkand 1868–1910., Oxford University Press Inc., New York., 2008., page 18.

⁸ H.Haydarov., Jizzax viloyati tarixi., T.: Mehnat., 1996., 55-bet

⁹ H.Haydarov, Q.Usmonov., Jizzax tarixi., T.: O'qituvchi – 2009., 82-bet

Rus tadqiqotchi va sayohatchilari manbalarda Jizzax vohasi.

Markaziy Osiyoga qiziqish XVI asrdayoq boshlangan.¹⁰ [А.И.Макшеев., Исторический обзор Туркестана (наступительного движения в него)., Санкт-Петербург – 1890., ст. 47] Dastlab sayyoh yoki savdogarlar ko‘rinishida razvedka ishlari olib borilgan. Volga va Yoyiq daryolari aralig‘idagi yerlar, Qozon egallangach, Turkistonni zabt etish ishtiyoqi kuchaydi. Bu qiziqish ayniqsa Pyotr I davrida kuchaydi.

Pyotr I o‘z rejasini amalga oshirish uchun italiyalik Floris Benevelini Buxoroga elchi qilib yuboradi. Unga Ulug‘ tog‘dagi (gap hozirgi Muruntog‘ ustida bormoqda) oltin sochmalar qayerda ekanligini, unga qanday borish yo‘llarini aniqlash topshiriladi. Beneveli elchilik vazifasini bajarish bilan bir qatorda etnografiya, jo‘g‘rofiya, iqtisod, strategik ishlar bo‘yicha ham juda ko‘p qimmatli ma‘lumotlar to‘playdi. U, bu ma‘lumotlarga tayangan holda “...bu yerlarga bir hamla bilan o‘rnashib olish mumkin”, - degan g‘oyani olg‘a suradi. Ammo Benevelining safari muvaffaqiyatsiz tugaydi. Buxoro ahlining xushyorligi tufayli elchining josuslik ishlari ochib tashlanadi va u zo‘rg‘a qochib qutuladi.¹¹ [Н.Найдаров., Jizzax viloyati tarixi., Т.: Mehnat – 1996., 43-bet]

Voha haqidagi, uni ruslar tomonidan zabt etilishi haqidagi batafsil ma‘lumotlarni general-leytenant М.А.Терентьевning “История завоевания Средней Азии” asaridan olamiz. U vohaning geografik o‘rni, mintaqani zabt etishdagi strategik ahamiyati, hohaning muhim qal‘alari, aholisi, amirlik qo‘shinlarining holati, umuman barcha ma‘lumotlarni mohirona tadqiq etgan va o‘z asariga muhrlagan.

Yana bir asar К.К.Абазанинг 1902-yil chop etilgan “Завоевание Туркестана (рассказы военной истории, очерки природы, быта и нравов туземцев – в общедоступном изложении)” asari bo‘lib, unda Turkiston o‘lkasining, xususan Jizzax vohasining qanday ishg‘ol qilinganligi, aholisining kundalik hayoti, tabiati, savdo-iatisodiy aloqalari, madaniyati haqida qimmatli ma‘lumotlar berilgan. Asar o‘sha davrda chop etilgan “Военный сборник”, “Вестник Европы”, “Русский архив”, “Исторический весник”, “Всемирный путешественник” jurnallarish, harbiy harakatlarning qayd varaqlari va harbiy harakatlarga bag‘ishlangan kitoblarni tahlil qilgan holda yozilgan.¹²

Turkiston o‘lkasining, xususan Jizzax vohasining mustamlaka davridagi ayanchli tarixi senator, gofmeyster, graf К.К.Паленning “Отчёт по ревизии Туркистанского края... Налоги и пошлины Туркистанского края” asarida yoritilgan. 9 ta kitobdan iborat to‘plamda mintaqa haqidagi ma‘lumotlar batafsil yoritilgan. Ayniqsa, soliq va tushumlar tahlil qilinib adolatsiz soliqlar joriy etilganligini bayon qilgan. To‘plamni o‘qib mintaqamiz xalqining rus mustamlakasi davrida naqadar asoratga solinganligini bilib olamiz.

V.V.Vereshagin 1883-yil nashr qilingan “Очерки, наброски, воспоминания” asarida O‘rta Osiyoga qilgan sayohati taassurotlarini bayon qilgan. Unda Buxoro amirligidagi qul savdosi, uchchala xonlidagi shaharlar va qishloqlar, ijtimoiy hayot, “bachchabozlik” tomoshalari haqidagi ma‘lumotlar mavjud. Muallif Jizzax vohasi haqida ham qisqacha to‘xtab o‘tgan, asosan unga qo‘shni bo‘lgan Xo‘jand va Toshkent shaharlari haqida kengroq ma‘lumotlar bergan. Uni asaridan mintaqadagi umumiy holat haqida xulosalar olishimiz muki.¹³ [В.В.Верещагин., Очерки, наброски, воспоминания., Санкт-Петербург – 1883., ст. 50-85]

G.A.Arandarenkoning 1889-yil chop etilgan “Досуги въ Туркестана 1874-1889” asarida mintaqamizning tabiiy-geografik o‘rni, hayvonot va nabotot dunyosi, aholisining turmush tarsi haqida ma‘lumotlar qoldirilgan. Jizzax borasida uni karvon yo‘llari o‘rtasida joylashganligi, “Och

¹⁰ А.И.Макшеев., Исторический обзор Туркестана (наступительного движения в него)., Санкт-Петербург – 1890., ст. 47

¹¹ O‘sha asar, 43-bet

¹² К.К.Абаза., “Завоевание Туркестана (рассказы военной истории, очерки природы, быта и нравов туземцев – в общедоступном изложении)”, Санкт-Петербург – 1902.

¹³ В.В.Верещагин., Очерки, наброски, воспоминания., Санкт-Петербург-1883., ст. 50-85

cho‘l – Голодный степ (hozirgi Mirzacho‘l)‘ni o‘z ichiga olganligi va u yerlardagi sardoba – maxsus suv inshootlari haqida, ulardan karvonlar, chorvalar suv ichganligi haqida qiziqarli ma‘lumotlar uchraydi.¹⁴

Eng qiziqarli va keng qamrovli ekspeditsiya Rossiya imperiyasi geograflari jamoasi a‘zosi, zoologiya fanlari doktori N.A.Seversev tomonidan olib borilgan bo‘lib, sayohatlari davomida general Chernyayevning bosqinchilik urushlarida ham qatnashgan. N.A.Seversev mintaqani geografiyasi, fauna va florasini, tabiiy resurslari, qazilma boyliklari, qisqasi keng masshtabda tadqiq etgan. Jizzaxni zabr etilishini bevosita kuzatgan. Uni asari Jizzax vohasi tarixini o‘rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.¹⁵

Bu davrga oid N.Ostroumov, P.A.Fedchenko, A.I.Shaxnazarov, P.I.Pashino, I.I.Geyer, M.Virskiy, Y.M. de-Voguye va boshqa ko‘plab sayyoh, tadqiqotchi va harbiylarni kiritishimiz mumkin. Ularni hammasi Podsho Rossiyasi, rys imperializmi manfaatlarini yo‘lida mintaqani tadqiq etdi va iste‘lolarga o‘zlarining hissalarini qo‘shishdi.

Mintaqa ruslar tomonidan istilo qilingach uni o‘rganish, tadqiq etish ishlari jadallik bilan olib borildi va Sobiq Ittifoq davrida ham davom ettirildi.

Ovro‘palik tadqiqotchi va sayohatchilar asarlarida Jizzax vohasi.

Markaziy Osiyoning qulay geografik o‘rni, tabiiy boyliklari hamma vaqt g‘arbning mustamlakachi davlatlarining qiziqish markazida bo‘lib kelgan. Bu jarayon, ayniqsa, sanoat inqilobidan so‘ng kuchaydi. Dunyoning marchalari qit‘alarida o‘z mustamlakalariga ega bo‘lgan Buyuk Britaniya imperiyasi Hindistonni bosib olgach, o‘z e‘tiborini Markaziy Osiyoga qaratdi. Ammo, bu yerda o‘z hududlarini sharqiy o‘lkalar hisobiga kengaytirib kelayotgan Rossiya imperiyasi bilan to‘qnashdi. Bu manfaatlar to‘qnashuvi “Katta o‘yin”, “Oq ayiq va arslon to‘qnashuvi” nomi bilan tarixga kirdi. Har ikki imperiya ham mintaqaga o‘zlarining ekspeditsiyalarini yubordi va uni zabt etishga kirishdi.

Hindistonda mustahkam o‘rnashib olgan ingliz mustamlakachilari o‘zlari tuzgan Ost - Indiya (Sharqiy Hindiston) kompaniyasi vositachiligida O‘rta Osiyo tomon siljishga urindilar. Buyuk Britaniya hukmdorlari xonliklarning ichki va tashqi ahvolini, ularni bog‘lab turgan yo‘llarni aniqlash, xonlar bilan aloqa o‘rnatish maqsadida maxsus ekspeditsiyalar yubora boshladi. Ekspeditsiyalar zimmasiga, ayni paytda, mahalliy nufuzli kuchlar bilan aloqa o‘rnatish vazifasi ham yuklatilar edi. Ingliz ekspeditsiyalaridan biri U.Murkford boshchiligida uyushtirildi. Murkford ekspeditsiyasi 1825 - yil fevral oyida Buxoroga yetib keldi. Manbalarda qayd etilishicha, ekspeditsiya tarkibida 70 ta kishi bo‘lib, ular olib kelgan 80 sandiq turli xil mollar Buxoro qushbegisiga ko‘rsatilgan. Inglizlar Buxoro xonligini har tomonlama o‘rganishga, mahalliy hukmdorlar orasida inglizlarga tarafdor guruhni shakllantirishga muvaffaq bo‘lgan edi. 1831-yilda inglizlar O‘rta Osiyoga ikkinchi marta elchi yubordilar. Elchilarga ingliz armiyasi leytenanti Aleksandr Byorns boshchilik qildi. Ingliz ekspeditsiyasi vakillari odatda savdogarlar sifatida kirib kelishadi. A.Byorns 1832-yilda Buxoroga kirib keldi. U o‘zini arman savdogari deb tanitdi. Qo‘lida hind va afg‘on savdogarlarining tavsiyanomalari bo‘lgan bu “tadbirkor” Buxoro xonligi qushbegisi bilan aloqa bog‘lay oldi. Buyuk Britaniya hukumati Hindiston bilan O‘rta Osiyo o‘rtasida savdo aloqalarining kengayishiga o‘zining xonliklardagi ta‘sirini qaror toptirishning asosiy yo‘li deb qarar edi. Shuning uchun ham Buyuk Britaniya hind savdogarlariga xonliklar bilan savdo-sotiq aloqalarini yo‘lga qo‘yishlarida katta yordam ko‘rsatdi.

1899-yil Francis Henry Skrine va Edward Denison Rosslar tomonidan nashr qilingan “THE HEART OF ASIA. A History of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates from the Earliest Times” asarida mintaqada rus-ingliz manfaatlar to‘qnashuvini yoritishda qiziqarli

¹⁴ Г.А.Арандаренко., Досуги въ Туркестана 1874-1889., Санкт-Петербург-1889., ст. 244-249

¹⁵ Н.А.Северцев., Путешествия по Туркестанскому краю и исследование горной страны., С-Петербург., 1873

ma'lumotlar berilgan. Xususan Jizzax vohasining xomliklar davrigacha va rus bosqini davridagi tarixi, rus bosqinchilari tomonidan istilo qilinishi haqida ham kerakli ma'lumotlar berilgan.¹⁶

Mintaqa ruslar tomonidan bosib olingandan keyin ham ingliz ekspeditsiyalari davom etdi. 1904-yil nashr etilgan "Explorations in Turkestan" asari professor Rafael Uels Papelly tomonidan o'tkazilgan ekspeditsiya materiallari asosida yaratilgan. Zarafshon vohasi, Turkiston tog' tizmalari, Samarqand viloyati haqidagi tadqiqotlari Jizzax vohasini o'rganishimizda manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.¹⁷ [Raphael Pumpelly., Explorations in Turkestan. Expedition of 1904., Volume 2., Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington 1908.]

Polshalik tarixchi Mariya Chaplitskaya o'zining "The Turks of Central Asia in History and at the Present Day" asarida Markaziy Osiyo turklarining tarixi, madaniyati, ijtimoiy hayoti, e'tiqodi haqida yevropaliklarni xabardor qilgan. Asarda Jizzax vohasining rus bosqinchilari tomonidan zabt etilishi batafsil tasvirlangan.¹⁸ [M.A.Czaplicka., "The Turks of Central Asia in History and at the Present Day"., Oxford At The Clarendon Press., 1918]

Professor Daniel Brover tomonidan nashr qilingan "Turkestan and fate of Russian Empire" asarida 1916-yil qo'zg'oloni, uni keltirib chiqargan sabablar, mustamlakachilik siyosati va boshqa ko'plab ma'lumotlar batafsil yoritib berilgan.¹⁹ [Daniel Brower., Turkestan and fate of Russian Emperia., NY., RoutledgeCurzon-2003]

Farang sayyohi va fotografi Hug Krafft mintaqamizga qilgan sayohati davomida 300 dan ortiq suratlar olgan va 1902-yil "A travers le Turkestan russe" nomli kitob yozib qoldirgan. Asariga Turkistonning tabiati, xalqi, aholisining madaniyati,urf-odati, oshxonasi, kiyim-kechaklari haqida qiziqarli ma'lumotlarni jamlagan.

Sovet tadqiqotchilari asarlarida Jizzax vohasi.

Turkiston o'lkasini har tomonlama tadqiq etish, uning tabiiy boyliklarini, qishloq-xo'jalik imkoniyatlarini, aholisining tarkibi, madaniyati, urf-odatlarini o'rganish sho'rolar davrida yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. Bu davrda ko'plab turkologlar yetishib chiqdi.

Asli kelib chiqishi olmon bo'lgan Vasiliy Vladimir Bartold (1869-1930) sovet sharqshunosi, turkolog, arabshunos, islomshunos, tarixchi, arxivshunos, filolog, rus sharqshunoslik maktabining asoschilaridan biri bo'lib, 9 tomlik "Сочинения" asari sharq xalqlari tarixiga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, "Отчет о поездке в Среднюю Азию в 1893-94 годах", "Отчет о командировке в Туркестан" asarlari rus imperializmi davrida, "История культурной жизни Туркестана" asari sho'rolar davrida yaratilgan.

N.Semina, Sher Muhammedov va K.Ignatevlar raisligida o'tkazilgan O'zbekiston SSRni rayonlashtirish Markaziy Hay'atining to'plagan ma'lumotlari Jizzax vohasini o'rganishda nuhim manba hisoblanadi. Unda vohaning geografik joylashuvi, tarkibiga kiruvchi tuman va volostlar, aholisining tarkibi, qishloq xo'jalik va chorvachilik turlari, sug'orish tizimi, sanoati, iqtisodiyoti va kommunikatsiya tarmoqlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. O'rganish o'tkazilgan 1925-yilda voha aholisi Jizzax shahri bilan hisoblanganda 30910 kishini tashkil etgan va 7 ta o'zbek urug'lari istiqomat qilgan (mang'it, qirq, o'roqli, nayman, alta-bek, xo'ja va qora). Zomin tumani alohida bo'lib, Jizzax tumaniga kirmagan. Zominda yuz, qirq va qirchoq urug'lari yashagan.²⁰ [К.Игнатъев., Самаркандский округ. Краткая характеристика районов и округа., Смарканд-1936., ст. 65-76]

¹⁶ F.H.Skrine, E.D.Ross., "THE HEART OF ASIA. A History of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates from the Earliest Times"., NY., 1899

¹⁷ Raphael Pumpelly., Explorations in Turkestan. Expedition of 1904., Volume 2., Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington 1908.

¹⁸ M.A.Czaplicka., "The Turks of Central Asia in History and at the Present Day"., OXFORD AT THE CLARENDON PRESS., 1918

¹⁹ Daniel Brower., Turkestan and fate of Russian Emperia., NY., RoutledgeCurzon-2003

²⁰ К.Игнатъев., Самаркандский округ. Краткая характеристика районов и округа., Смарканд-1936., ст. 65-76

V.G.Moshkovaning O‘zSSR FA Tarix va arxeologiya institute to‘plamining 2 tomida chop etilgan “Некоторые общие элементы в родоплеменном составе узбеков, каракалпаков и туркмен” nomli maqolasi ham voha aholisining etnik tarkibini o‘rganishda muhim manba hisoblanadi.

D.P.Krasnovskiy tahriri ostida 1924-yil Toshkentda chop etilgan “Статистический ежегодник 1917-1923 г.г.” to‘plamini 1 jildida ham Jizzah vohasining tabiati, iqlimi, aholi punktlari, aholisining tarkibi haqida va boshqa ma‘lumotlarni o‘rganamiz.

1926-yil butun ittifoq bo‘ylab o‘tkazilgan aholini ro‘yxatga olish materiallari ayniqsa qimmatli ma‘lumotlar beradi.

A.I.Yarxo tahriri ostida 1933-yil Moskvada chop etilgan “Антропология” jurnali materiallari ham voha aholisi tarkibini o‘rganishda qimmatli ma‘lumotlar olishimizga yordam beradi.

B.Karmisheva mintaqamiz aholisini o‘rgangan mashhur turkolog hisoblanadi. Olimaning “Очерки этнической истории южных районах Таджикистана и Узбекистана”, “Этнографические очерки узбекского сельского населения” nomli asarlarida o‘zbek urug‘larining joylashuv geografiyasi batafsil yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, aholining madaniyati, urf-odat va an‘analari, kundalik hayoti, bayram va marosimlari haqida qiziqarli ma‘lumotlar berilgan. Ayniqsa, o‘zbek urug‘lari tarkibiga kirmagan “turk” etnik guruhini yaxshi tadqiq etgan. Ushbu etnik guruh ba‘zi manblarda 92 o‘zbek urug‘lari tarkibiga kiritilgan.

Sobiq Ittifoq davrida mahalliy tarixchi va tadqiqotchilar ham yetishib chiqib, o‘zlarining ilmiy tadqiqotlarini olib borishdi. 1965-yil B.Ahmedovning “Государство кочевых узбеков” asari, 1960-yil X.Doniyorovning “O‘zbek xalqi shajara va shevalari”, 1968-yil K.Shaniyazovning “Узбеки-карлуки”, 1981-yil “Этнографические очерки материальной культуры узбеков конец XIX – начало XX века” asarlari, 1970-yil T.S.Saidkulov ning “Самарканд во второй половине XIX – начало XX веков”, 1987-yil X.Toshevning “XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlarida Zarafshon o‘zbeklarining xo‘jaligi va ijtimoiy turmushi” asari chop etildi. Ushbu asarlar voha aholisini o‘rganishda umumiy ma‘lumotlar beradi va vohani alohida tadqiq etish uchun qo‘shimcha adabiyotlarni tadqiq etish talab etiladi.

Jizzah vohasi haqida fundamental asarlar mustaqillikdan keyin chop etildi. Xususan, H.Haydarov 1996-yil “Jizzax viloyati tarixi” asarini, Q.Hakimov va M.G‘o‘dalovlar 2004-yil “Jizzax viloyati geografiyasi” asarini, A.Boltayev 2007-yil “Mirzacho‘l – Jizzax: o‘tmishi va buguni (1900-2000 yillar)” asarini, Q.Hakimov 2014-yil “Jizzax viloyati toponimlari” asarini chop etishdi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan manbalarda voha tarixi chuqur yoritib berilgan va qimmatli ilmiy ma‘lumotlar keltirilgan. Asarlardan umumiy ma‘lumot olishimiz mumkin ammo biz tadqiq etayotgan “turk” etnik guruhini tadqiq etishimiz uchun qo‘shimcha ma‘lumotlar kerak bo‘ladi. Ularni yuqoridagi manbalarda berilgan umumiy ma‘lumotlar bilan taqqoslashimiz, tadqiqot davmida vohada dala-etnografik tadqiqotlarini o‘tkazishimiz lozim. Oxirgi yillarda bo‘lib o‘tgan tarixiy jarayonlarda aholini ichki migratsiyasi natijasida ko‘plab o‘zgarishlar kuzatildi. Biz ana shu jarayonlarni ham tadqiq etishni maqsad qilib olganmiz.

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