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“Ўзбекистонда илмий тадқиқотлар: Даврий анжуманлар:” [Тошкент; 2022]

“Ўзбекистонда илмий тадқиқотлар: Даврий анжуманлар:” мавзусидаги республика 44-қўп тармоқли илмий масофавий онлайн конференция материаллари тўплами, 30 сентябрь 2022 йил. - Тошкент: «Tadqiqot», 2022. - 18 б.

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**СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ВА ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯНИНГ ЖАМИЯТИМИЗДА
ТУТГАН ЎРНИ**

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СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ВА ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯНИНГ ЖАМИЯТИМИЗДА ТУТГАН ЎРНИ

FIGHTING RURAL POVERTY: CHINA'S APPROACH

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Annotation. This article describes China's policies, strategies and plans to reduce poverty. Specific aspects, main directions, and scope of China's poverty reduction strategy has been revealed. In addition, further plans of China in this direction have been described.

Key words: China, poverty, reduction, policy, plans, rural, social.

Poverty is not only one of the complex socio-economic problems of the global economy, but also a multifaceted indicator of the development of society. Poverty is a problem that has long plagued the world. It is a product of increasing economic production without wealth redistribution. With the expansion of capitalism, poverty alleviation has emerged as one of humanity's greatest challenges.

Over the past 40 years, the number of people in China with incomes below \$1.90 per day – the International Poverty Line as defined by the World Bank to track global extreme poverty– has fallen by close to 800 million. With this, China has contributed close to three-quarters of the global reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty. At China's current national poverty line, the number of poor fell by 770 million over the same period. [1]

From the end of 1978 to the end of 2019, the number of people living in poverty in China dropped from about 770 million to 5.51 million, with nearly 19 million people lifted out of poverty each year on average. The incidence of poverty fell from 97.5 percent to 0.6 percent in this period. [2]

Four features of rural development in the People's Republic of China provide particularly important lessons for developing countries in Asia.

Flexible policies: The government adjusted rural development policy strategies to fit rapidly evolving socio-economic situations. For example, the No.1 Central Document has been annually updating the policy priority for rural development for each of the last 14 years. The initial policy reform in the late 1970s focused on boosting food production and maintaining grain self-sufficiency. The policy evolved in the mid-1990s to increase competitiveness of the rural economy through agricultural modernization and diversification of economic activities. Since the 2010's, rural policy has shifted to a more integrated and balanced approach to improve economic, social and environmental welfare in rural areas. Support to agriculture was also gradually refocused from maintaining grain self-sufficiency to ensuring long-term food security through sustainable use of natural resources. [3]

Innovative institutions. Innovations were introduced in rural land use and the reorganization of small-scale farms. A Household Responsibility System that originated in the late 1970s allocated land contract rights to individual households. This initial reform boosted agriculture production in the early 1980s, but created a small and fragmented farm structure. [3]

Infrastructure investments. Network infrastructure investments in rural areas included roads, the telephone system, and internet on top of developing basic agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation and drainage. It connected farmers to markets and enabled manufacturing and service industries to develop in rural areas. [3]

Strong social protection. Rural health insurance and pensions have improved since the early 2000s to help bridge the gap with the urban social protection system. A rural minimum basic living guarantee (Dibao) provides an unconditional cash transfer to the poor (6.2% of the rural



population as of April 2019). An expanded social protection system has improved the quality of life in rural areas, and assisted aged farmers to retire and transfer their farm assets to more efficient operators. [3]

“Acting on the basis of local conditions” means developing measures that correspond to local realities. This is the main lesson in China's targeted fight against poverty. **The Special Fund for Combating Poverty** of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China is not only funds aimed at ensuring the struggle, but also money that saves the lives of poor villagers. For eight years, about 1.6 trillion was allocated from the central, provincial, city and district budgets. yuan, the central government invested a total of 660.1 billion yuan.

The development of education is a priority in the fight against poverty. From 2012 to 2018, China provided assistance to 620 million students at the stages of pre-school, compulsory education, secondary school, vocational education and higher education, the total amount of financial assistance reached 1.0907 trillion yuan. [4]

China fully provides the poor with **basic health insurance**, critical illness insurance, provides access to the medical care system, guarantees the ability of residents of poor areas to visit doctors and receive treatment. **The development of specialized industries** suited to local conditions is one of the main methods and a long-term strategy in achieving sustainable poverty reduction among the poor. In 2019, 72.3% of families were lifted out of poverty with the support of specialized industries.

Employment is the basis of livelihoods, as well as the basis in the fight against poverty. Since the 18th National Congress of the CCP, through the cooperation of various departments, there has been an increase in employment and wages among residents of poor areas, who are getting rid of poverty and achieving prosperity. Thus, there is a qualitative transformation in the fight against poverty. Since the start of the fight against poverty, China has disbursed more than 710 billion yuan in **microcredit** for poverty eradication, 668.8 billion yuan in re-loans, and 9.2 trillion yuan in the form of a financial loan for targeted assistance to the poor. 308 agencies of the central government and the CCP provided assistance to alleviate poverty in 592 "key counties." Local party and government branches at all levels, state-owned enterprises and public institutions have assumed responsibility for supporting poor counties and villages. The military forces helped 4,100 poor villages.

The ultimate goal of the fight against poverty is the high quality of poverty eradication. All work should be aimed at solving the real problems of the poor. To ensure that the results of the fight against poverty stand the test of history, China has taken strict measures to prevent "fake" poverty reduction work by developing special policies suited to local conditions.

Beginning in November 2015, China launched a resettlement project to help some 10 million poor people who lived in disadvantaged areas. By moving to new places and starting new jobs, people came out of poverty. Thus, the goals of resettlement, stabilization, poverty reduction and wealth accumulation were achieved.

Science and technology is the first productive force. China is making great efforts to develop science and technology projects to alleviate poverty by building platforms for innovation and entrepreneurship, developing industries aimed at reducing poverty, accelerating the transformation of science and technology results, and sending experts to rural areas to provide full technological and innovative assistance to poor rural areas.

Currently, poverty remains a "chronic disease" that threatens global development. Against the background of the pandemic and profound changes that have not been seen in the last hundred years, China's successful practices and valuable experience in the field of poverty reduction have strengthened the confidence of all countries, especially developing ones, in eradicating absolute poverty. China presented its plan for the eradication of poverty to the world, which, among other things, gave impetus to the protection of human rights in the world.

The fight against poverty is a multi-year battle in which attention must be paid to both quality and quantity. China attaches equal importance to the work of fighting poverty and efforts to prevent the recurrence of poverty, establishing permanent mechanisms to ensure that achievements in the fight against poverty can stand the test of history and constant practice.

China pays special attention to making the pursuit of a better life a powerful driving force in the fight against poverty, inspiring people to fight and helping the poor out of poverty and change their lives through hard work and perseverance.



China will never stop its efforts to modernize the country and will always be committed to the global task of reducing poverty on a global scale. The PRC looks forward to expanding cooperation and is open to the international community to jointly build a prosperous world and a common future.

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THE EMERGENCE OF CHINA AS A SEA POWER

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Annotation. The article discusses the practical actions of the modern Chinese leadership aimed at implementing the political goal of turning China into a "great maritime power". The author analyzes the formations principles of the maritime policy of the leadership of the PRC, strategic documents and specific plans of Beijing aimed at the development of maritime activities in all its manifestations, the problems encountered and the results achieved.

Key words: China, Great maritime power, strategy, maritime policy, maritime economy, security.

Maritime space has always played an important role in the history of mankind. The world's oceans are a single environment for the movement of people and goods, a rich reservoir of food, a pantry of organic and inorganic materials, which powerfully influence the formation of the climate and the state of the planet's ecology.

Despite the fact that the PRC is washed by three seas, has 32,000 km of coastline, more than 6,500 islands, and a maritime economic zone of 3 million square kilometers, it remains a continental power.

Historically, especially in modern and recent times, the sea area for China was not so much a window to the outside world and a resource for economic development, but a source of threats, both political and natural. And even today, after three decades of active development of foreign economic relations, built mainly through the seas and oceans, just over a quarter of the population (400 million people) lives in the coastal regions of the country, and the share of the maritime economy in its GDP does not exceed 10%.

XX-XXI centuries began to perceive the seas and oceans as a “strategic space for sustainable development”, to see in the wealth of the seabed, maritime trade and the maritime economy an important resource for building a rich and prosperous society.

In September 1958 China issued a “Government Declaration Concerning the Territorial Sea.” [1] This declaration proclaimed that China's territorial sea extended for a distance of 12 nautical miles from the straight baselines, applicable to all of China's territory, including the mainland and coastal islands. [2]

At the suggestion of Zhu Kezheng (Coching Chu, 1890-1974), an internationally known Chinese meteorologist, an Oceanic Section Office was established within the Science Planning Committee (the precursor of the State Science and Technology Commission, which would later become the current Ministry of Science and Technology) in 1956. [2]

In 1959, the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the PRC, a number of new organizations were established, including the Shandong College of Oceanology (now the Ocean University of China, located in Qingdao), the Institute of Oceanology (Qingdao) and the South China Sea Institute of Oceanology (Guangzhou) under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the oceanology institute under the Navigation Guarantee Department of the Chinese Navy Headquarters (Fourth Naval Research Institute, Qingdao), handling hydrographic activities. [2]

In an extension of these moves, the State Oceanic Administration (SOA) was established on July 22, 1964, as an organ directly under the State Council. With the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, China entered into a 10-year period of turmoil, with a far-left line taking hold throughout the country. In marine fishery, for example, the unbalanced slogan "More ships mean more production" led to the overbuilding of dragnet fishing boats, which are said to have exhausted fishery resources. By the end of 1977, Deng Xiaoping (1904-97) had established his hold on power, and he shifted China's policy course toward reform and opening up. [2]

The first document in which the Chinese leadership formulated its strategic goals at sea and the foundations of maritime policy was China's Maritime Program for the 21st Century (1996). It laid the foundation for the main directions of the modern activities of the PRC in the expanses of the World Ocean: the protection of the maritime rights and interests of the state; resource development; ecology; scientific and technical research; management of maritime activities; the international cooperation.



The first strategic document in the field of maritime policy - the "National Program for the Development of the Maritime Economy" - was adopted by the PRC in May 2003. The "National Program" spelled out the goals and objectives for the development of the most important sectors of the maritime economy: fishing, maritime transport, development of hydrocarbon resources, shipbuilding, pharmacology and tourism.

Chinese President Xi Jinping announced his intention to “accelerate the transformation of China into a great maritime power” at the 19th CPC Congress in October 2017.

Remarks made by senior leaders since 2012 make it clear that the long-term goal is for China to be a leader across all aspects of maritime power; having some of these capabilities means that China has some maritime power but that it is “incomplete.” The research for this paper strongly suggests that China will achieve the goal of being the leading maritime power in all areas except its navy, by 2030. [3]

China’s strategic circumstances have changed dramatically over the past 20 years. The growth in China’s economic and security interests abroad along with longstanding unresolved sovereignty issues such as unification with Taiwan and gaining complete control of land features in the East and South China Seas. Of perhaps equal importance, Xi Jinping has embraced maritime power as an essential element of his “China Dream,” leading to a Weltanschauung within the Party and PLA that becoming a “maritime power” is a necessity for China. [3]

The Chinese government has declared: "Under treaty, the mineral and energy resources of the Antarctic cannot be developed until 2041, but as countries exhaust their resources, they are proceeding with basic surveys under the banner of science and laying the groundwork for future claims of territory and resources in pursuit of their national interests." Though the passage is written in a detached tone, it seems to be tacitly setting forth China's own intention of not getting left behind. The Chinese are now at work producing a domestically built icebreaker. During the period of the twelfth five-year plan they say they will add one or two more base stations and assign fixed-wing aircraft for connections between the stations and other purposes. [2]

A significant finding is that from a Chinese perspective U.S. military presence in the Western Pacific impedes Chinese maritime power ambitions. To Beijing, the U.S. rebalance strategy exacerbates this problem. For China to satisfy the maritime power objective, it must be able to defend all of China’s maritime rights and interests in its near seas in spite of U.S. military presence and alliance commitments. In short, it must be able to successfully execute what the latest defense white paper terms “offshore waters defense” for China to be considered a maritime power. [3]

Finally, it wants to be a maritime power because it deserves to be; China’s reading of history concludes that maritime power is a phenomenon associated with most of the world’s historically dominant powers

Despite the fact that in the last decade, both in the field of theoretical understanding of maritime strategy and tactics, and in practical maritime policy in the PRC, more has been done than in the entire previous period of reforms, China is only at the beginning of the path. The leadership of the PRC still has a lot to do in order to effectively use not only its own maritime space, but also the vast resources of the World Ocean to achieve the ambitious goals and objectives of the country's development.

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CHINA'S STRATEGY IN CENTRAL ASIA AT THE PRESENT STAGE.

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Independent researcher.

Annotation. This article describes the new strategy of China towards Central Asian region. It reflects what the strategy is aimed at, its importance and plans for the future. In addition, the strategy also highlights completed actions and major projects between China and Central Asia.

Key words: China, Central Asia, strategy, relations, projects.

Central Asia has long held a special place in the eyes of Chinese policymakers. As early as 2001, Liu Yazhou, a PLA general believed to be a close Xi confidant, said the region holds “extremely great geopolitical strategic value,” adding that whoever controls it holds the key to “the future of countries at the other end of the [Eurasian] bridge.” [1]

For the first two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, China pursued a rather cautious policy in the region aimed at resolving security issues, resolving border disputes, and developing trade ties. However, in the 2010s China's role in Central Asia has been seriously transformed.

The rapid growth of the economy at the beginning of the 21st century increased China's need for resources and markets for its own goods, expanded Beijing's opportunities for economic penetration and created the prerequisites for strengthening political influence in Central Asia.

Within a few years, China has become the largest economic and political partner of the countries of the region. China did this not only and not so much by expanding trade, which had been dynamically growing before. China has become one of the largest investors and creditors of the Central Asian countries, which were previously perceived by foreign investors as ambiguous and very risky investment targets. Having come to the region under the slogans of non-interference in internal affairs and the priority of economic cooperation, China was perceived by local elites as an alternative to non-regional players who periodically demanded loyalty, as well as the introduction of certain norms and standards of political and social life. And, most importantly, the Chinese were ready to invest in infrastructure projects (oil and gas pipelines, roads and railways, power plants, bridges, and transport and logistics centers), many of which would never have been implemented without Chinese help.

In connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the five Central Asian states, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Wang Yi, confirmed Beijing's commitment and strategy in Central Asia and the Chinese desire to expand further cooperation and partnership in the region. [2]

According to Wang Yi's words, over 30 years, China and the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan have established a new model of political relations and have transformed border issues into bonds of friendship and bridge of cooperation. In this framework, the Chinese foreign affairs minister suggested that China and the Central Asian republics should:

- build strong strategic mutual trust;
- promote mutually beneficial and open collaboration;
- deepen traditional good-neighbourliness and friendship;
- ensure lasting peace and security in the region;

promote the formation of the architectonics of fair international cooperation. [2]

China's strategy in Central Asia has remained unchanged for several decades. Beijing adheres to three rules: not to interfere in the internal affairs of countries and their relations with each other; emphasize economic cooperation; strive to raise your reputation.

The dialogue "Central Asia - China" is aimed primarily at obtaining economic mutual benefits, its initiators assure. It can be called the apogee of many government and business forums organized by the Chinese SCO Committee for Good Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation. Moreover, with the participation of Chinese capital, dozens of projects in the field of industry, energy, transport, logistics and trade are being implemented in all countries of the region.

Despite intensive advancement in Central Asia over the past 10 years, China has not achieved absolute dominance in the region, especially since it has never really aspired to this. This is due



to the fact that Central Asia has been and remains peripheral to Chinese foreign policy. China's main eyes are directed to East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean, where the most important trading partners and the main transport and logistics routes for the supply of Chinese goods to foreign markets are located. Nevertheless, the further development of the region is already impossible to imagine without cooperation with Beijing. [3]

First, China is the largest market for the main export commodities of the Central Asian countries (oil, natural gas, uranium and non-ferrous metals). For example, China accounts for more than 2/3 of gas exports from Turkmenistan and more than half of uranium exports from Kazakhstan.

Secondly, China is the largest investor and creditor of the countries of the region. According to 2019 data, the countries of Central Asia owe China more than \$22 billion, of which more than 50% is owed to Kazakhstan. According to the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, in 2018, the volume of accumulated direct Chinese investments in the countries of Central Asia is \$14.7 billion.

Thirdly, China is actively working in various formats of bilateral and multilateral diplomacy and developing the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Fourth, the joint fight against terrorism also strengthens China's position in Central Asia, especially since for it security interests in the context of the "Uyghur problem" are the highest priority. China provides financial, organizational and methodological assistance to the special forces and law enforcement agencies of Central Asia, regularly conducts joint anti-terrorist exercises, provides information on persons suspected of terrorism, and provides military-technical assistance.

On January 25, 2022, the China + Central Asia online summit was held under the chairmanship of the President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping. The high-level event was timed to coincide with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Central Asian countries and China.

The online summit was attended by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sadyr Japarov, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. As a result of the summit, a Joint Statement was adopted. The outcome document calls for closer alignment of China's Belt and Road Initiative with the development strategies of the five countries.

China announced a number of commitments to strengthen partnerships with Central Asia: [4]

Political support. Xi Jinping pledged that China will continue to firmly support the Central Asian countries in pursuing a development path consistent with their national realities, and firmly support them in protecting sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Mutual trade. China intends to bring trade with the countries of Central Asia to 70 billion US dollars by 2030. Beijing proposes to establish a dialogue mechanism for cooperation in the field of electronic commerce between countries and, if necessary, hold a forum on industrial and investment cooperation.

Transport and energy interconnectedness. China will accelerate the implementation of the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway construction project and other transport corridors connecting China and Central Asia. Xi Jinping called for accelerating the construction of Line D of the China-Central Asia gas pipeline and expanding cooperation along the entire energy industrial chain, as well as promoting a low-carbon transition in the energy sector.

Vaccines against Covid and healthcare. In 2022, China will provide Central Asian countries with an additional 50 million doses of vaccines and set up traditional medicine centers in countries in need. China is also calling for an alliance between the health industries of China and Central Asia.

Friendship between nations. China is ready to intensify the tourist flows of its citizens in the direction of the Central Asian countries. There is a proposal to hold a forum of friendship between the peoples of China and Central Asia. In addition, China intends to increase the number of sister cities with the five countries from 58 to 100 in the next five to ten years.

In the next five years, China will provide 1,200 government scholarships to the five countries of Central Asia, prioritizing the opening of Confucius Institutes.

Sustainable development. China recently presented the Global Development Initiative at the UN. In line with the sustainable development agenda, over the next three years, China will provide



the countries of Central Asia with grant assistance in the amount of 500 million US dollars in support of programs to improve the well-being of peoples.

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ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК ФИКРИНИНГ ФУҚАРОЛИК ЖАМИЯТИ ИНСТИТУТЛАРИ ФАОЛИЯТИ БИЛАН АФФИЛИАТИВ ҲОЛАТИ

Мингбаева Нозимахон Исмаиловна қизи.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги
Давлат бошқаруви академияси таянч докторанти

КАЛИТ СЎЗЛАР: жамоа, жамият, жамоатчилик, жамоатчилик фикри, аффилиатив ҳолат, эҳтиёж, фуқаролик жамияти институтлари, жамиятларнинг бирлашиши.

АННОТАЦИЯ: мақола ўз замирига жамоатчилик фикрининг фуқаролик жамияти институтлари фаолиятини такомиллаштиришдаги аффилиатив ролини қамраб олган. Инсон, жамоа ва жамиятларнинг ўзаро бирлашишига бўлган эҳтиёжлари ёритиб берилган.

Инсонларнинг жамоалар ва жамиятга бирлашишга эҳтиёжи жуда юқори бўлиб, шахснинг жамиятда ўзлигини топиш, ижтимоий муносабатларни ўрнатишда муҳим рол эгаллайди. Зеро, муайян фаолиятни индивидул тарзда амалга ошириш билан жамоавий тарзда ҳаракатланишнинг фарқи жуда каттадир. Шу боисдан, ҳам жамиятда яшаш ва фаолиятни ташкил этишда биргалашиши яъни аффилиациялашуви фавқуллоҳда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Аффилиация (инглиз тилидан “affiliation” – бирлашиш, боғланиш) – жипслашиш деган маънони англатиб, инсоннинг бошқа одамга, бошқа жамоага ва жамиятга бўлган эҳтиёжини яъни мулоқотга, дўстликка, муҳаббатга ва турли хил муносабатлар доирасида бирлашиши киради¹. Аффилиатив ёндошув жамоага киришувчанлик, дўстона муносабатлар ўрнатиш салоҳиятига эгалик, ўзаро ёрдам муҳитини қўллаб – қувватлашга интилишни ифодалайди. Аффилиация хусусияти инсонда болалик давридан шаклланиб, сўнггра тенгдошлари, қўшнилари, таниш-билишлари ва ота-оналари билан муносабатларига киришиш даврида ривожланади. Кучли аффилиатив хусусиятларга эга бўлган шахслар турли муаммовий вазиятларда, биринчи навбатда, ўз манфаатини қўзлаб иш тутиш эмас, балки бошқаларнинг манфаатларини рўёбга чиқаришга мўлжал олиб ёндошади гарчи бир-бирларини яхши билмасаларда, ўзгаларга ёрдам беришга доимо тайёр бўладилар ва улар хаттоки берган ёрдамларини ортикча иш ёки қўшимча вазифа деб ҳам ҳисобламайдилар.

Аффилиация термини одамларнинг ўзаро бирлашишини гина эмас, балки уни муайян мақсад доирасида бираштирмак деган маънони ҳам ифодалайди. В.Б. Шапарь томонидан тузилган энг янги психологик луғатда келтирилишича, (инг. to affiliate – бирлашмоқ, бирлаштирмак) – инсоннинг бошқа одамлар даврида бўлишга интилишга бўлган, анланган эҳтиёжи ҳисси сифатида талқин қилинади. Келтирилган таърифга кўра, субъектнинг потенциал ҳавфли стресс ҳолатга тушишнинг олдини олиш туйғуси унинг аффилиация мотивига нисбатан интилишини ҳам ошиб боришини таъминлайди. Дарҳақиқат, одамлар жамоаси мураккаб ва ҳавфли шароитда амалга ошириши керак бўлган реакциялар характери ва ҳулқ-атвор услубини тўғри ёки нотўғрилигини танлаш имконига ҳам эга бўладилар. Маълум ҳаётий муносабатлар доирасида одамлар ўзаро яқинлик мустаҳкамлигидан ҳавотирланиш даражаси пасайишини кўпроқ ҳис эта бошлайдилар. Аффилиация мотивининг сусайиши эса ёлғизлик, бегоналашув ҳисларини туғдиради ва фрустрацияга олиб келади²

Янги Ўзбекистонда олиб борилаётган иқтисодий, ижтимоий-сиёсий ислохотлар мантиғи ҳам давлат ташкилотлари ва нодавлат муассасалар фаолиятини жамоатчилик билан биргалашган ҳолатда фаолият юритилишини тақозо этиб келмоқда. Шу тариқа, аффилиация атамаси жамоага интеграциялашуви, бирлашиб бир мақсад асри интилишини англатади. Шунингдек, бу термин шахснинг, ижтимоий воқеа-ҳодисаларда, муайян роль ўйнаш, ўзлигини социумда намоён этиш, жамиятнинг у ёки бу ижтимоий гуруҳларга, бошқа жамиятларга ва ижтимоий институтларга қўшилиши мақсадидаги онгли таъсир кўрсатиш жараёнини ҳам ифода этади. Аффилиация ҳолати умуман олганда ижобий ижтимоий ҳодиса бўлиб, жамият ривожига, мамлакат равнақига катта ҳисса қўшади.

1 <https://www.psychologies.ru/glossary/01/affiliatsiya/>

2 Шапарь В.Б. Новейший психологический словарь / В.Б. Шапарь, В.Е.Россоха, О.В. Шапарь; под общ. ред. В.Б. Шапаря. – Изд. 3-е. Ростов н/Д.: Феникс, 2007. – С. -43.



Америкалик социолог ва психолог Алехсандр Мюррей (1893-1988) одамларнинг ўзаро яқинлашуви негизда фақат рационал омилларгина эмас, балки эмоционал омиллар ҳам муҳим роль ўйнашини асослашга эришди. У ижтимоийлашишга кучли таъсир кўрсатувчи мотивлар, босимлар ва эҳтиёжларни тадқиқ этиб, аффилиация ҳодисаси инсонни маънавий юксалтиришда позитив аҳамиятга эга эканлигини асослайди. Унинг 1938 йилда нашр қилинган “Explorations in personality” деб номланган китобида аффилиация ҳодисасининг жамиятда юз берувчи ҳар хил ҳолатларда кераклилигини асослаб, одамларни жамоаларга бирлашиши учун қуйидаги фикр-даъватни илгари суради: “Бир бирингиз ҳақингизда қайғуринг ва дўстлашинг. Бошқа инсонлар билан яшанг ва улардан завқланинг. Улар билан ҳамкорлик ўрнатинг ва мулоқатга киришинг. Севинг. Ҳар хил гуруҳларга кўшилиш”¹.

Ушбу яқинлик ҳолатларини амалга ошириш мобайнида инсонлар эмоционал эҳтиёжларини қондирадилар ва бу муносабатларни бардавом бўлишини истайдилар. Айнан ана шу мотив одамларни ўзларидан яхши таассурот қолдиришга ҳамда ўз яқинларига ёрдам беришга ундайди. Шунини таъкидлаш жоизки, кўмак бериш негизда ўзгалар устидан ҳукумронлик қилиш мотиви ҳам борлигини унутмаслик керак.

Шу таъриқа аффилиация атамаси ўз таркибига аффилиатив эҳтиёж, аффилиатив алоқа, жараён, мулоқот, аффилиатив ҳамкорлик, аффилиатив руҳланиш ва сафарбарлик тушунчаларини киритади. Аффилиатив эҳтиёж тушунчаси мазкур тизимда алоҳида роль ўйнайди. “Аффилиатив эҳтиёж” тушунчасини Генри А. Мюррей икки жиҳатига ажратади: биринчиси – инсонларнинг шахсий эҳтиёжи негизда мулоқотга ва бирлашишга интилиш бўлса, иккинчиси – бир доира, гуруҳга мансублилик ҳиссини идрок қилиш орқали бирлашишдир.²

Шунини таъкидлаш керакки, аффилиация ҳар қандай инсоннинг энг табиий эҳтиёжи ҳисобланиб, характерининг марказий бўғини даражасидаги таркибий қисмига киради. Ҳар қандай ҳолатда муайян мураккаб вазиятдан чиқишда “аффилиация эҳтиёжи”га эҳтиёж сезади. Бу, айниқса, стрессли вазиятларда, ташвиш ва ўзига шубҳанинг намоён бўлиши билан кучаяди ҳамда одамларга муаммоларни енгитишда ёрдам беради. Аффилиация жараёнини тўғри йўналтирмаслик инсонда ёлғизлик ва заифлик туйғусини кучайтириши ва ҳатто умидсизлик ҳолатига солиб қўйиши мумкин.

Генри А. Мюррей инсонларни бошқа одам, жамоа, гуруҳ ва жамият билан боғлиқлик ҳамда боғланиш эҳтиёжлари таркибини 4 хилга ажратади. Улар қуйидагилардан:

1. Гуруҳга киришга бўлган аффилиатив эҳтиёж (бирлашиш эҳтиёж).
2. Бошқаларни рад этиб, озодликни ҳис этиш эҳтиёжи .
3. Раҳнамога эҳтиёжи (ҳимояланишни англаш).
4. Қўллаб – қувватланишга эҳтиёж (ўзгалардан ёрдам, ҳимоя қидириш)³.

Аффилиация ҳодисаси элементларини роли ичидаги ўрнига тўхталсак, турли олимлар уни турлича талқин этадилар. Хусусан, Россиялик олим Х.Хекхаузен [114, б. 289-290] аффилиация ҳодисасини Г.Мюррей назариясидаги мулоқотга эҳтиёж жиҳатидан талқин қилган, унинг тадқиқотларида, аффилиация доимий, ҳар кунлик, шунингдек, фундаментал хусусиятга эгадир. Айнан шу таркибий элемент, яъни мулоқот эҳтиёжи мотив, хоҳиш, майл, жипслашиш ва бошқа одамларга интилишни намоён этади. Унинг асосида эса инсоннинг ички эҳтиёжини қондирувчи эмоционал ва ишончли алоқалар ётади. Икки объект ўртасидаги ўзаро яқинлик таъсирида муносабатга интилиш, уни ўрнатиш ва икки томонга ҳам қониқиш ҳиссини келтириб чиқаради ва биргаликдаги фаолиятни амалга ошириш имконияти яратилади⁴.

Х.Хекхаузеннинг фикрича, жамиятда одамларнинг аффилиацияга бўлган эҳтиёжи универсал бўлиб, бу ҳолат эҳтиёжнинг жиҳатлари кўп ҳолларда одамларнинг ижтимоийлашув шарт-шароитлари, таълим-тарбия тизими, ва маънавий томонларига боғлиқдир⁵.

1 Murray H. A., Explorations in personality, New York, 1938, p. 83. <http://psihdocs.ru/h-hekhauzen-motiv-af-filiacii.html>

2 Murray H. A., Explorations in personality, New York, 1938,

3 Норкулова Н.Т. Ёшлар манавиятида аффилиация мотивацияси психологияси. Монография Т.: 2015 й. Б.-26.

4 Хекхаузен Х. Мотивация и деятельность. В 2-х т. – М.: Наука, 1986. – Т.2. – С.289-290.

5 Хекхаузен Х. Мотивация и деятельность. В 2-х т. – СПб.: Питер, 2003. – Т.1. – 859 с.



Одамларнинг бирлашувида фақат аффилиация эҳтиёжининг юқорилиги эмас, балки шахсий хусусиятларнинг, ҳатти-харакатларнинг самимий, беғараз ва эътиборлилиги ҳам муҳимдир.

Бундай эркинлик фуқаролик жамияти институтлари манфаатлари доирасида жамоатчилик фикри билан узлуксиз ишлайдиган жамиятни топтиради.

Ҳозирги кунда мамлакатимизда ҳам жамиятни янада такомиллаштиришга қаратилган фикрлар плюрализмига кенг йўл очилмоқда. Шубҳасиз жамоатчилик фикри билан фуқаролик жамияти институтлари аффилиацияси ижтимоий, интеллектуал ва маънавий юксалиш кўрсаткичларини юқори даражага олиб чиқишга хизмат қилади. Зеро, жамоатчилик фикри фуқаролик жамияти институтлари учун ҳам, қолаверса, бутун жамиятда сиёсий ва ижтимоий жараёнларнинг реал барометри сифатидаги мавқеи юксалиб бормоқда.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ ТАДКИКОТЛАР: ДАВРИЙ АНЖУМАНЛАР: 4-ҚИСМ

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Мусахҳиҳ: Файзиев Фаррух Фармонович

Саҳифаловчи: Шахрам Файзиев

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