



MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI
O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI
JIZZAX FILIALI



**KOMPYUTER IMLARI VA
MUHANDISLIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI
XALQARO ILMIY-TEXNIK
ANJUMAN MATERIALLARI
TO'PLAMI
2-QISM**



26-27-SENTABR
2025-YIL



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG'BEK NOMIDAGI O'ZBEKISTON MILLIY
UNIVERSITETINING JIZZAX FILIALI**



**KOMPYUTER IMLARI VA MUHANDISLIK
TEXNOLOGIYALARI**

mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to'plami
(2025-yil 26-27-sentabr)

2-QISM

JIZZAX-2025

Kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari. Xalqaro ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami – Jizzax: O‘zMU Jizzax filiali, 2025-yil 26-27-sentabr. 368-bet.

Xalqaro miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy kompyuter ilmlari va muhandislik texnologiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

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

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

Mas’ul muharrirlar: DSc.prof. Turakulov O.X., t.f.n., dots. Baboyev A.M.

Tahrir hay’ati a’zolari: p.f.d.(DSc), prof. Turakulov O.X., t.f.n., dots. Baboyev A.M., t.f.f.d.(PhD), prof. Abduraxmanov R.A., p.f.f.d.(PhD) Eshankulov B.S., p.f.n., dots. Alimov N.N., p.f.f.d.(PhD), dots. Alibayev S.X., t.f.f.d.(PhD), dots. Abdumalikov A.A, p.f.f.d.(PhD) Hafizov E.A., f.f.f.d.(PhD), dots. Sindorov L.K., t.f.f.d.(PhD), dots. Nasirov B.U., b.f.f.d. (PhD) O‘ralov A.I., p.f.n., dots. Aliqulov S.T., t.f.f.d.(PhD) Kuvandikov J.T., i.f.n., dots. Tsot M.P., Sharipova S.F., Jo‘rayev M.M.

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

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

1. E.H.Erikson, "The Life Cycle Completed: A Review." 1982.
2. Baltes,P.B., & Baltes,M.M."Successful Aging: Perspectives from the Behavioral Sciences." 1990.
3. Davletshin M.G. va boshqalar “Yosh davrlar va va pedagogik psixologiya” T.TDPU. 2009.
4. Nishanova Z.T., Dusmuxamedova Sh.A., v.b. “Yosh davrlari va va pedagogik psixologiya”.-T. Fan va texnologiyalar nashriyotining bosmoxonasi. 2013.-344 b.
5. О.И.Дорогина, Ю.В.Лебедева, Л.В.Токарская, Е.В.Хлыстова ГЕРОНТОПСИХОЛОГИЯ Учебное пособие Екатеринбург Издательство Уральского университета 2020.
6. Komilova, A., Husenova, M., & Xidirova, M. (2023). O’SMIR YOSHIDAGI O’QUVCHILARNI KASB HUNARGA YO’NALTIRISHNING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI. Журнал Педагогики и психологии в современном образовании, 3(1).
7. Aziza,K.,&Xurshida, M. (2023). TA’LIM-TARBIYA JARAYONINI TASHKIL ETISHNING O’ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI. International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, 419-422.
8. Aziza, K.,&Moinabonu,H.(2023).TA’LIM SIFATINI OSHIRISHDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARING O’RNI. International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, 87-89.
9. Komilova,A.S.(2023). O ‘QUV TARBIYA JARAYONINI SAMARALI TASHKIL ETISHDA INDIVIDUAL YONDOSHUV. GOLDEN BRAIN, 1(31), 126-133.
10. Norbekova, B., Komilova, A., Arakulov, G., & Adilova, M. (2024, June). Formation of Network Attack Detection System Architecture. In International Conference on Inventive Communication and Computational Technologies (pp. 431-440). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

THE IMPACT OF YOUTH SUBCULTURE ON PERSONAL IDENTITY

**Otamuratov Rustam Uskanovich,
Otamuratova Sarvinoz Abdurazakovna**
Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
rustamota1989@gmail.com

Abstract. The article analyzes the unique characteristics of the personality traits and values of representatives of youth subcultures, which are interpreted as one of the most relevant topics today, and analyzes the acceptance of subcultures in terms of their connection with personal identity.

Keywords: subculture, identity, youth, behavioral, Internet, emotional intelligence, image, hipster, computer games, goths, gamers, stereotypes, values.

The new millennium was marked not only by a change of ideological course in many countries, including Russia, but also by a change and development of cultural traditions of society. The flagship of change at all times is young people, who extrapolate the social changes taking place to their conceptual level. The globalization of the information and communication space and the rapid development of information technologies have contributed to the rapid spread of the youth subculture movement across the world. The crisis of social institutions (M.V. Morev, V.I. Popova, 2010) is also considered by some authors to be the factors of its spread; the rejection of the established social foundations, values of the adult world and the protest against them, the search for oneself and one's place in society, typical for the young generation, are the basis for the formation of subcultures. At the same time, the scale of social-economic, ideological, and political transformations in the society increases the tendency of informal youth groups formation (A.I. Kravchenko, 2004).[1]

Thus, the urgency of the research theme is conditioned by the appearance in the modern world of a significant number of various youth subcultures, which have a different impact on the formation of worldviews, attitudes, social attitudes, preferences of young people. The norms of behavior formed in the subcultural environment, personal orientations are transferred into the surrounding space and to a certain extent reflected on it and in it. At the same time, young people are not locked into the chosen community. Young people, looking for their path and place in society, are aimed at understanding new knowledge, skills, development and formation of competencies in educational institutions of various types bring their various subcultural attitudes to the educational environment. In this regard, the issue of the place and role of youth subcultures in the cultural and educational environment of a modern educational institution is being updated.

The period of appearance of the "subculture" term is considered the 30s of the twentieth century. Its author is the American sociologist Theodor Roszak (Th. Roszak, 1969), who considered the subculture to be a kind of "cultural system of coordinates" developed in a certain society for orientation in a complex and controversial world. According to his interpretation, the subcultures produced by different communities not only characterize but also describe them in a holistic and multifaceted way. The subculture is also seen as the norms and values of a particular group that differ from the socially accepted system of values of a large community/dominant culture (M. Break, 1985), (N. Smelser, 1990), (D. Light, S. Keller, K. Calhoun, 1994). In this section, the authors point out that this commonality of goals and norms leads to the development and maintenance of a common lifestyle, often different from that of a large community. Carriers of subcultures contrast with the traditional common culture. At the same time, D. Hebdidge argued that subcultures were dependent on the dominant culture for their feebleness and powerlessness (D. Hebdidge, 1979). [3]

The conducted literary analysis allowed the authors to systematize their interpretations of the "subculture" concept, highlighting their distinctive features (Figure 1).

	industrialization, changing the structure of free time, increasing the student phase, etc.
D. Clark, S. Hall, T. Jefferson, B. Roberts (1976)	community of interest, specificity of activity, occupied territory
G. Marcuse (1994)	dissent against the traditional social order
H.Y. Kerner (1998)	entities (structural and functional) that distinguish persons belonging to subcultures from other members of society and show a sense of community
N.G. Baghdasaryan (1999)	cultural subsystem in an accepted culture
Z.V. Sikevich. (1996), D.V.Kataev (2006)	certain system of values and norms of behaviour, morality, etc., which distinguishes the group from most societies

Figure 1. Distinctive traits in interpreting the "subculture"** term

*summed up by the authors themselves

From the above, we can conclude that the concept of subculture accumulates a certain system of values and attitudes inherent in a particular isolated social community, as well as their modes of behavior and lifestyles. The subculture is a special form of organization of people within the dominant culture in the form of an autonomous holistic education that defines the way of life and thinking style of its bearers and is distinguished by its inherent customs, norms of behavior and complex of values.[4]

Youth subcultures are directly related to the lives of young people starting from the school bench. Even at school, children begin to observe a variety of different youth currents among middle and high schools. The external society is heavily influenced by the preferences given to a particular subculture. In today's information society, the Internet also makes a contribution (Kolesnik E.A., Stepanov V.G., 2019). [2-5]

The research has shown that the interrelation of youth subcultural movements is not yet evident in the educational life of Tyumen students. At the same time, trendy elective educational courses are likely to become active sources of interaction between youth subcultures and universities in the future (Vaganova O.I., SmirnovaZh.V., Syrotyuk S.D., Popkova A.A., Kolesnik E.A., 2019). Elective courses as additional trend competencies are in particular demand among students at the present time. The transformation of educational programs and introduction of elective courses in the areas of trend competencies will make the university closer to a modern student.[7]

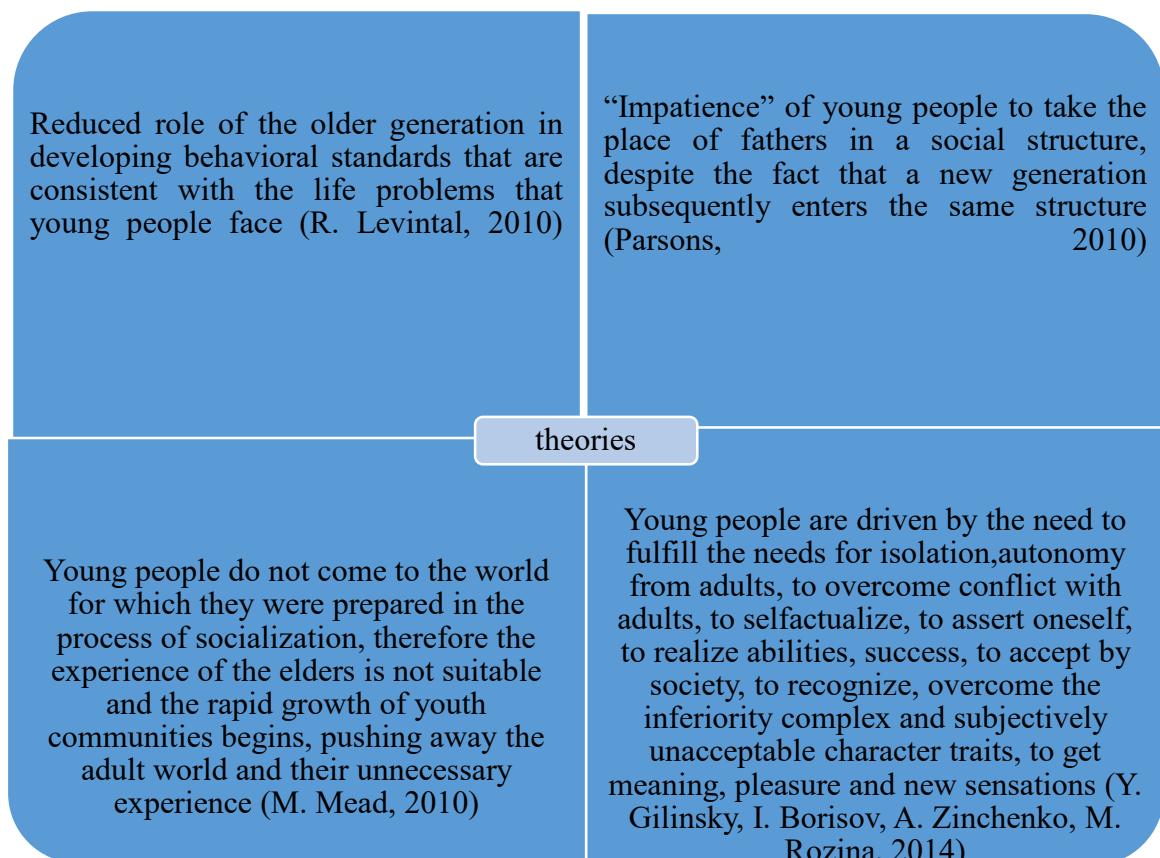


Figure 2. Some of the reasons for the formation of youth subcultures in society*
 *summed up by the authors themselves

Over time, some begin to wonder for themselves about their direction, and during the transition period, they may choose a particular subculture. Each individual subculture has its own history, but what do we know about the origin of this phenomenon? Figure 2 shows some of the reasons for the formation of youth subcultures in society, highlighted by foreign and domestic researchers.[6]

Conclusion. At the same time, it is in the university environment that the backbone of leaders and professionals is formed, who are able not only to support the existing stage of socio-economic and political development of the country, but also to lay the foundation for its further growth and prosperity (Kolesnik E.A.,2016). Many modern youth subcultures, moving forward traditional educational framework, allow young people to develop and improve the competencies received in the university environment (subcultures of writers, reconstructors, gamers, makers, etc.), forming, improving and transforming the future reality.

References:

1. Bessarabova I. S., Glebova E. A., Vorobyov N. E. (2014) *Youth subcultures abroad*. Volgograd: Volgograd branch of FGBOU VPO RANGS.
2. Kolesnik E. A., Stepanov V. G. (2019) The Role of SMART CITY technology in the modernization of educational space. Modern Humanities Success. №6. p.p.27-33.

3. Krapotkina T. G. (2015) *The Basic functions, principles and values of youth subcultures in modern society*. Business. Society. Power. №22. p.p. 100-110.

4. Otamuratova S.A., “Theoretical basis of researching the psychological characteristics of representatives of youth subcultures”,, Вестник интегративной психологии // Журнал для психологов. Вып. 36. Часть 1. /Под ред. В.В.Козлова, Ш.Р. Баратова, М.Н.Усмановой. – Ярославль: МАПН, 2025., page 278.

5. Отамуратова S., & Отамуратов R., (2023). Nizoli vaziyatlardagi xulq-atvor strategiyalarining psixologik tahlili . Информатика и инженерные технологии, 1(2), 323–328. извлечено от <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/computer-engineering/article/view/25284>

6. Sarvinoz Abdurazakovna Otamuratova. (2024). THEORETICAL STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNET ADDICTED PERSONS. American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research, 4(09), 143–151. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume04Issue09-23>

7. Отамуратов R., Отамуратова S., & Розикулова D. (2023). Уникальность концепции эмоционального интеллекта в семейных отношениях. Информатика и инженерные технологии, 1(1), 423–428. извлечено от <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/computer-engineering/article/view/25787>

TA’LIM XIZMATLARI SIFATINI BAHOLASHNING ASOSIY YONDASHUVLARI VA USULLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Ismoilova Feruza Kubaymurodovna

Sharof Rashidov nomidagi Samarqand davlat universiteti

feruzakubaymurodovna@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Maqolada ta’lim sifatini oshirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni shakllantirishning nazariy jihatlari, ta’lim xizmatlari sifatini baholashning yondashuvlari, usullari va mezonlari ohib berilgan. Ta’lim xizmatlari sifatini baholashning samarali tizimi ta’lim muassasalarining ichki rivojlanishini ta’minlab, ularning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ta’lim, raqobat, muhit, baholash, yondashuv, integratsiya, talab, tizim, imkoniyat, mehnat bozori.

Zamonaviy globallashuv va raqobat muhitida ta’lim tizimi oldida turgan eng muhim vazifalardan biri - ta’lim xizmatlari sifatini xalqaro talablar darajasida ko‘tarishdan iborat. Ta’lim sifati nafaqat bilim berish va bilim olish jarayonlarining natijalarini, balki har bir ta’lim oluvchining intellektual, madaniy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishini ham o‘z ichiga qamrab oladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, ta’lim xizmatlari sifatni baholash tizimini takomillashtirish, zamonaviy yondashuvlar va innovatsion usullardan foydalanish hozirgi kunda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Rivojlangan davlatlarda ta’lim xizmatlarini tashkil etish madaniy va iqtisodiy muhitda jamiyat taraqqiyotida muhim o‘rin tutadi va ta’lim xizmatlari sifatini baholash bu sohada izchil islohotlarni amalga oshirishga ta’sir qiladi. Shu o‘rinda ta’lim