LINGUICOGNITIVE PROPERTIES OF THE CONCEPT "MOON"

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Abstract. *In this article, the rapid development of cognitive science in recent years has led to the relevance of the problem of the concept of a concept in linguistic research. A morphological analysis of the concept "Moon" is presented.*

Keywoirds*: concept, cognitive semantics, morphological analysis, structural-semantic.* *a word can be initially seen in the works of A. Vezhbitskaya, YV Vasileka, RMGaysina, GFGacheva, BA Drozdov, YPLisitskaya, VI Nevoyt, JPSokolovskaya and others . The studies of these linguists reflected their conclusions as a result of their observations on the reflection of the nature of the language landscape and the specificity of formation in the concept. At the same time, they try to compare the concept with other related concepts and distinguish their common and specific aspects, determine the specificity of concepts. However, their works do not present a model for studying the concept [1] .*

Y.A. Stepanov, describing the structural-semantic model of a concept, divides its components into three main layers: 1) actual signs of the concept that are relevant in the present time, determining its substantive essence; 2) inactive signs that have been formed in the process of historical development and complement the content of the concept; 3) substantive layers encoded in the internal and external forms of a linguistic unit. This classification makes it possible to study the concept not only as a linguistic expression of a certain concept, but also as a complex cognitive structure that embodies historical, cultural and semantic layers [2].

Analyzing this theoretical approach on the example of the concept of “moon” helps to distinguish its semantic layers. In this case, the main meaning, which is actively used and directly understood by current language speakers, is taken into account as an actual sign of the concept. This meaning should be clarified not by the initial meaning in the spelling dictionary, but, first of all, by the semantic content recorded in the explanatory dictionary. The second, i.e., historical-cultural layer of the concept is formed by additional meanings and associations that have been formed during its historical development and, although relatively inactive today, may manifest themselves in certain contexts. In this regard, the concept of “moon” is not limited to the main meaning denoting an astronomical object, but can also encompass semantic layers related to the worldview, cultural imagination and symbolic thinking of the people. Therefore, studying the concept of "month" based on the model proposed by Stepanov makes it possible to distinguish its actual semantic content from additional layers associated with historical and cultural experience and to comprehensively illuminate the linguistic and cognitive properties of the concept.

The application of linguistic expression concepts and the basis for their classification. Based on the results of the semantic analysis of the collected linguistic materials and the study

of the substantive and functional characteristics of the concept of "month", the following scientific conclusions can be formulated:

1. The concept of "Moon" has a multi-layered semantic structure. Its content includes not only the basic concept of a celestial body, but also the mobile meanings, figurative expressions, and cultural associations that arise depending on the context. Therefore, when studying this concept, it is necessary to take into account not only the lexical meaning of the word, but also its speech occurrence.

2. The formation and use of linguistic concepts are inextricably linked to semantic factors. The meaning of a word in a particular text or speech situation is determined by its lexical-semantic capabilities, context, and communicative purpose. The fact that the concept of "month" acquires different meanings in different contexts serves to determine its semantic scope.

3. When classifying a concept, it is important to distinguish its content layers. In this case, the current semantic signs, layers of meaning formed during historical development, and figurative and cultural associations are analyzed in their relationship. Such an approach allows us to study the status of the concept in the modern language system separately from aspects related to historical and cultural experience.

4. The linguistic and cultural characteristics of the concept of "Moon" are closely related to the people's ideas about the world. The expressions, artistic images and symbolic expressions in which this concept is used can reflect the views, aesthetic criteria and figurative thinking specific to a particular culture. However, in determining such characteristics, it is necessary to interpret them on the basis of specific linguistic materials and contextual evidence.

5. Classification of linguistic concepts based on semantic criteria reveals their functional capabilities. Comparative study of the direct and indirect meanings, connotative properties, contextual use and cultural content of a word helps to determine the linguistic system of the concept and the mechanisms of its manifestation in speech.

The morphological features of the conceptual representation of language are inextricably linked to the process of human perception of existence, classification of things and phenomena based on certain categories, and expression of knowledge about them through linguistic means. Word groups, grammatical categories, word formation and form-forming means manifested at the morphological level play an important role in the formation of conceptual content and the emergence of its various semantic aspects. In particular, the morphological study of the concept of "month" allows us to determine the lexical meaning of this unit, derivational forms, and additional meanings formed on their basis.

The lexeme “Oy” in the Uzbek language primarily means the Earth’s natural satellite. It is also used to denote a specific period of calendar time, that is, one twelfth of a year. These two meanings represent concepts that are interconnected in the semantic structure of one lexeme, but differ in content. In the first meaning, “oy” is perceived as an astronomical object, while in the second meaning it is conceptualized as a means of measuring time and determining periodicity. Therefore, when analyzing the morphological and semantic

properties of this lexeme, it is important to determine in which sense it is used based on the context.

The morphological possibilities of the concept of “moon” are manifested, first of all, in its word formation processes. In the Uzbek language, units such as “oyli”, “oysiz”, “oydyn” , formed on the basis of this lexeme, indicate the development of the content in different directions. For example, in the combination “oyli tun ”, the form “oyli” serves to express the connection of the night with the moon and certain lighting conditions. In the combination “oysiz tun” , the suffix -siz creates a sign of absence, forming the idea of a night where the moon is not visible or is not illuminated by moonlight. In these examples, the suffixes -li and -siz express an opposite semantic relationship and linguistically express the signs of the concept of “oy” related to existence and non-existence.

These derivational units reveal the possibilities of morphological means in the formation of conceptual content. In particular, the suffix -li indicates that an object or phenomenon is endowed with a certain sign, while the suffix -siz indicates the absence of this sign. As a result, within the concept of "moon", such semantic contradictions as light and darkness, existence and non-existence may arise. However, these contradictions are not limited to morphological form; their specific semantic content is determined by the context and speech situation.

In illuminating the morphological features of the concept of “moon”, the lexeme aydin also deserves special attention. In the current Uzbek language , the word aydin mainly expresses meanings such as bright, clear, and precise. For example, in the combination aydin tun it expresses the brightness of the night landscape, while in the combination aydin ikku it figuratively means the clarity and intelligibility of thought. This situation shows that the idea of light associated with the image of the moon is transferred to expressing abstract content in some contexts. Nevertheless, when explaining the current morphological structure of the lexeme aydin , its historical and etymological features should also be taken into account, and not be limited to interpreting it only from the point of view of synchronous word formation.

The concept of “month” is also closely related to the categories of quantity and time. In units and forms such as “one month”, “two months”, “monthly”, “monthly” , the lexeme “month” participates in expressing the measure of time, duration and periodicity. For example, the combination “one month” means a certain period of time, and the combination “monthly salary” means a form of payment for labor related to time. In the combination “to wait for a month”, the meaning of duration is strengthened, emphasizing the long-term continuation of an action or state. These examples show that morphological forms and the combinations with their participation activate the semantic components of the concept of “month” such as time, quantity and duration. Also, the concept of “month” acquires artistic and linguistic content when combined with units expressing quality and imagery. In expressions such as “as beautiful as the moon”, “with a moon face”, “full moon” in the Uzbek language, the image of the moon can evoke images related to beauty, brightness of the face, perfection or a certain natural state. In particular, in the form of "oydek" the comparative suffix -dek turns the image of the moon into a criterion of comparison. As a result, the

appearance of a person or the sign of an object is compared with the features imagined as inherent in the moon. In the combination "oydek" the image of the moon appears as an artistic means expressing the beauty and brightness of the human face. The content of such units is formed in connection with the figurative thinking, artistic traditions and cultural associations of the people.

From the point of view of grammatical categories, the lexeme “month” has the ability to express various conceptual relationships. For example, the plural suffix in the form of months indicates the plurality of time units, while the accusative case in the form of month expresses belonging or a relationship with another word. The forms month, month, month, month, and month create various syntactic-semantic relationships using conjunctive suffixes. In this case, grammatical forms do not change the main content of the concept of “month”, but clarify its relationship in the sentence and its place in reality.

The role of context in the morphological representation of the concept of “moon” is also important. The same form can activate different conceptual content in different speech situations. For example, in the saying “moon shone” , the image of an astronomical object and its light emission is dominant, while in the saying “ three moons passed ” , the duration and passage of time constitute the main content. In the combination of “ moon ”, the lexeme “moon”, which may be historically or semantically related to “moon”, is used in the sense of clarity and precision. These examples show that it is not enough to study morphological forms separately from lexical-semantic and contextual features when analyzing conceptual content.

Based on the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn about the morphological characteristics of the concept of "month":

1. The concept of "moon" is expressed at the morphological level through word formation, grammatical forms, and various syntactic combinations, encompassing semantic layers related to astronomical object, unit of time, light, and imagery.

2. Derivative units such as "with" and "without" use morphological suffixes to express the relationships of presence and absence, highlighting certain features of conceptual content.

3. Units such as a month, a month, and a month represent the properties of the concept of "month" related to time, quantity, and duration. In this case, grammatical and word-forming means regulate the concepts of time linguistically.

4. Expressions such as "as beautiful as the moon" and "with a moon face" demonstrate the potential of the image of the moon as a means of comparison and artistic representation. In such units, morphological means participate in revealing the figurative and linguocultural content of the concept.

5. Morphological analysis of the concept "Moon" should be carried out taking into account the interaction of grammatical forms, lexical meanings and contextual factors. This approach allows us to distinguish different semantic layers of the concept and determine the mechanisms of their expression in the language system.

In conclusion, the morphological features of the concept of "moon" are one of the important linguistic phenomena that reveal the possibilities of language in conceptualizing being. The manifestation of this concept in derivative words, grammatical forms, and

figurative combinations shows that its semantic scope is not limited to the meaning of an astronomical object. It also covers the meanings associated with measuring time, perceiving light, comparing, and forming cultural images. Therefore, studying the concept of "moon" in a combination of morphological, semantic, and linguocultural approaches serves to deepen understanding of its place in the language system and national thinking.

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QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI KORXONALARINING RESURS SALOHIYATIDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGI TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya. *Maqolada Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi tumanlari misolida qishloq xo‘jaligi resurs salohiyatidan foydalanish samaradorligi tahlil qilingan. Mehnat unumdorligi ko‘rsatkichlari hisoblanib, ishlab chiqarish o‘sishi ekstensiv (mehnat resurslari hajmi) va intensiv (unumdorlik) tarkibiy qismlarga logarifmik dekompozitsiya usulida ajratilgan. 2018-2024-yillarda 15 ta tuman bo‘yicha real o‘sish o‘rtacha 28,6 foizni tashkil etgani, shundan intensiv qismning ulushi o‘rtacha 57,2 foizga teng ekani aniqlangan. To‘rtta tumanda mehnat unumdorligi pasaygan, ya’ni o‘sish butunlay ekstensiv omillar hisobiga ta’minlangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *resurs samaradorligi, mehnat unumdorligi, o‘sish dekompozitsiyasi, ekstensiv va intensiv omillar, yer unumdorligi, suv sig‘imi, Qoraqalpog‘iston.*

Аннотация. *В статье проанализирована эффективность использования ресурсного потенциала сельского хозяйства на примере районов Республики Каракалпакстан. Рассчитаны показатели производительности труда, рост производства разложен на экстенсивную (объём трудовых ресурсов) и интенсивную (производительность) составляющие методом логарифмической декомпозиции. Установлено, что в 2018-2024 годах реальный рост по 15 районам составил в среднем 28,6 %, при этом доля интенсивной составляющей равна в среднем 57,2 %. В четырёх районах производительность труда снизилась, то есть рост обеспечен исключительно экстенсивными факторами.*

Ключевые слова: *ресурсная эффективность, производительность труда, декомпозиция роста, экстенсивные и интенсивные факторы, землеотдача, водоёмкость, Каракалпакстан.*

Abstract. *The article analyses the efficiency of using agricultural resource potential in the districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Labour productivity indicators are calculated and production growth is decomposed into extensive (volume of labour resources) and intensive (productivity) components using logarithmic decomposition. In 2018-2024, real growth across 15 districts averaged 28.6 %, with the intensive component accounting for an average of 57.2 %. In four districts labour productivity declined, meaning growth was driven entirely by extensive factors.*

Key words: *resource efficiency, labour productivity, growth decomposition, extensive and intensive factors, land productivity, water intensity, Karakalpakstan.*

Resurs cheklovlari sharoitida iqtisodiy o‘sishning manbaini aniqlash markaziy tahliliy vazifa hisoblanadi. O‘sish ikki yo‘l bilan ta’minlanishi mumkin: resurslar hajmini oshirish (ekstensiv yo‘l) yoki mavjud resursdan olinadigan natijani ko‘paytirish (intensiv yo‘l). Ushbu ikki yo‘lning uzoq muddatli istiqbollari tubdan farq qiladi — birinchisi resurs zaxirasi bilan chegaralangan, ikkinchisi esa printsipial chegaraga ega emas.

Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi sharoitida masala keskin shaklda qo‘yiladi. Yer va suv resurslarini kengaytirish imkoniyati amalda tugagan: ekin maydoni 2022-yildan buyon 7,5 foizga qisqargan, Amudaryo oqimini oshirish esa mumkin emas. Mehnat resurslari bo‘yicha ham vaziyat bir xil emas – ayrim tumanlarda iqtisodiy faol aholi qisqarmoqda. Bunday sharoitda o‘sishning yagona barqaror manbai resurs samaradorligini oshirishdan iborat bo‘lib qoladi.

Ayni paytda amaldagi hisobot va baholash tizimlari asosan hajm ko‘rsatkichlariga yo‘naltirilgan. Yalpi mahsulot o‘sgani qayd etiladi, ammo bu o‘sish qanday manba hisobiga erishilgani tahlil qilinmaydi. Natijada ekstensiv o‘sish intensiv o‘sish bilan bir xil baholanadi, holbuki ularning barqarorlik nuqtai nazaridan qiymati butunlay boshqacha.

Mehnat unumdorligining tuman kesimidagi ko‘rsatkichlari 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

1-jadval

Mehnat unumdorligi va uning o‘zgarishi, 2018-2024-yillar

Tuman	2018, mln so‘m/kishi	2024, mln so‘m/kishi	Nominal o‘sish, marta	Real o‘sish, marta
Qonliko‘l	14,31	58,15	4,06	1,818
Taxtako‘pir	14,40	40,86	2,84	1,269
Amudaryo	16,12	39,64	2,46	1,100
Chimboy	10,87	34,20	3,15	1,407
Shumanay	12,57	33,74	2,68	1,201
Qorao‘zak	15,81	32,64	2,07	0,924
Beruniy	12,00	31,12	2,59	1,161
Ellikqal’a	12,11	30,60	2,53	1,131
Nukus tumani	12,93	27,85	2,15	0,964
To‘rtko‘l	9,98	23,01	2,31	1,032
Xo‘jayli	7,70	20,07	2,61	1,167
Kegeyli	11,41	19,99	1,75	0,784
Qo‘ng‘irot	6,20	19,47	3,14	1,406
Mo‘ynoq	6,63	17,04	2,57	1,150
Taxiatosh	6,48	13,67	2,11	0,943

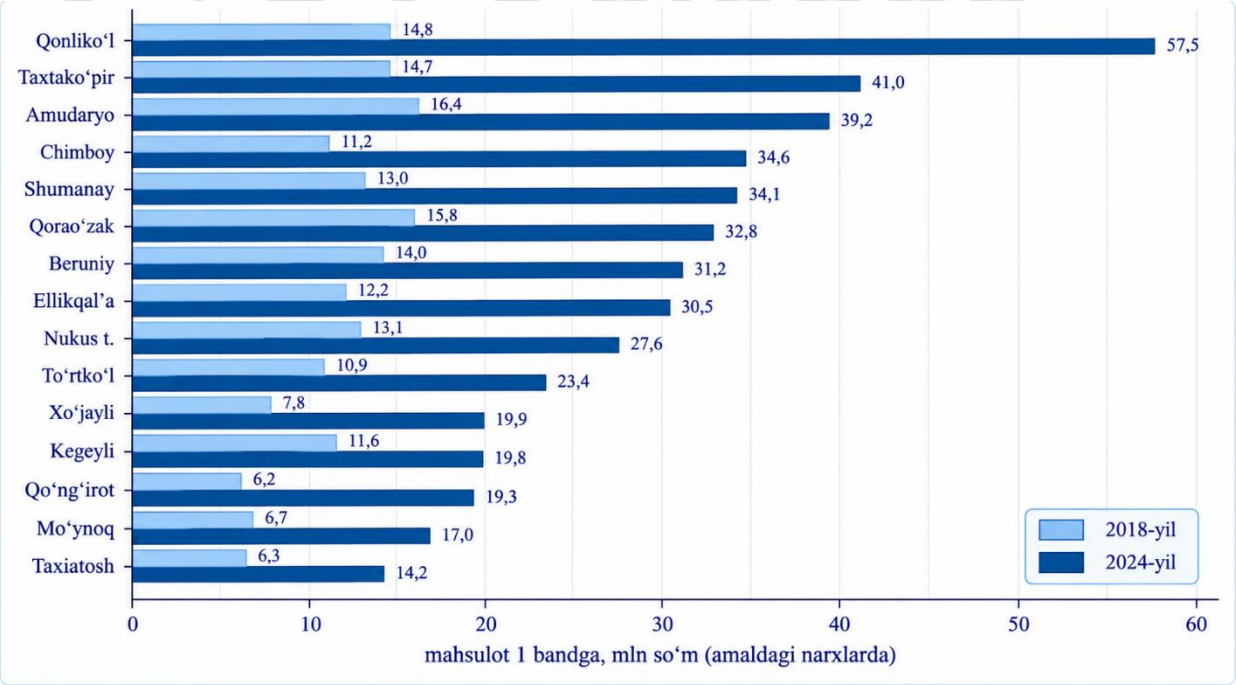
Jadval tahlili nominal va real ko‘rsatkichlar o‘rtasidagi tafovutning ahamiyatini yaqqol ko‘rsatadi. Nominal ifodada barcha o‘n beshta tumanda mehnat unumdorligi oshgan – eng past ko‘rsatkich Kegeyli tumanida 1,75 barobarni tashkil etadi. Real ifodada esa manzara boshqacha: to‘rtta tumanda unumdorlik pasaygan.

Ushbu to‘rtta tuman – Kegeyli (0,784), Qorao‘zak (0,924), Taxiatosh (0,943) va Nukus tumani (0,964). Ularning holati sifat jihatidan farqlanadi. Kegeyli tumanida unumdorlik 21,6 foizga pasaygan va bu eng jiddiy ko‘rsatkich; tumanda ayni paytda ishlab chiqarish hajmi ham real ifodada 29,4 foizga qisqargan. Qorao‘zak va Taxiatosh tumanlarida esa unumdorlikning pasayishi bandlar sonining tez o‘sishi bilan bog‘liq (mos ravishda 23,9 va 47,9 foiz) – ya’ni yangi ish o‘rinlari mahsulot hajmining mos o‘sishi bilan ta’minlanmagan.

Yetakchi ko‘rsatkich Qonliko‘l tumaniga tegishli: real unumdorlik 1,818 barobarga, ya’ni 81,8 foizga oshgan. Bu o‘n beshta tuman o‘rtacha ko‘rsatkichidan (16,4 foiz) besh barobardan ko‘proq yuqori. Ushbu tuman oldingi tadqiqotlarda integral barqarorlik reytingida ikkinchi o‘rinni egallagani hisobga olinsa, natija izchil ko‘rinadi.

Diqqatga sazovor jihat shundaki, unumdorlik darajasi bo‘yicha yetakchilar va uning o‘sish sur’ati bo‘yicha yetakchilar to‘liq mos kelmaydi. Amudaryo tumani mutlaq daraja bo‘yicha uchinchi o‘rinda, o‘sish bo‘yicha esa o‘rtachaga yaqin (1,100). Qo‘ng‘irot tumani aksincha – daraja bo‘yicha o‘n uchinchi, o‘sish bo‘yicha esa to‘rtinchi (1,406). Bu past bazadan yaqinlashuv jarayoni kechayotganini ko‘rsatadi.

Real o‘sish ko‘rsatkichlarining taqsimotini alohida tahlil qilish foydali. O‘n beshta tumandan beshtasida real o‘sish 20 foizdan yuqori (Qonliko‘l, Chimboy, Qo‘ng‘irot, Taxtako‘pir, Shumanay), oltitasida 10-20 foiz oralig‘ida, to‘rttasida esa manfiy. Bunday taqsimot o‘rtacha qiymatning (16,4 foiz) hududni to‘liq tavsiflamasligini ko‘rsatadi – tumanlar ikki guruhga ajralib bormoqda.



1-rasm. Mehnat unumdorligi tumanlar kesimida, 2018 va 2024-yillar

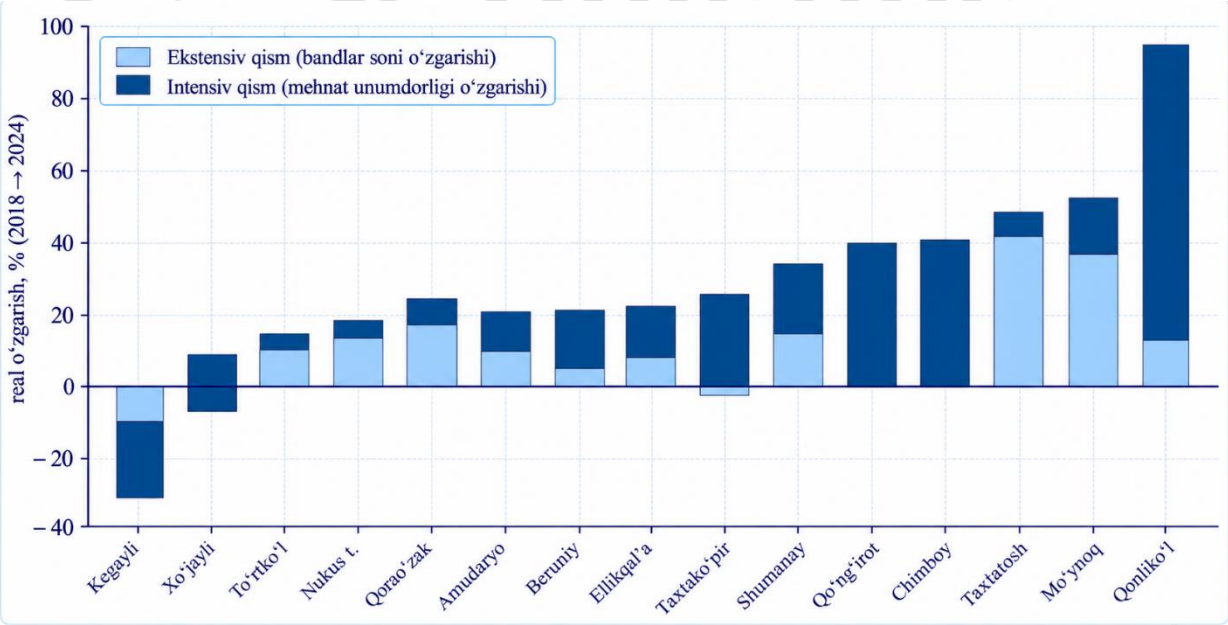
Diagramma tumanlar o‘rtasidagi tafovutning o‘zgarishini ko‘rgazmali ifodalaydi. 2018-yilda unumdorlik 6,20 dan 16,12 mln so‘mgacha, ya’ni 2,6 barobar oralig‘ida taqsimlangan edi. 2024-yilga kelib oraliq 13,67 dan 58,15 mln so‘mgacha, ya’ni 4,3 barobargacha kengaygan. Demak, tumanlararo tafovut nafaqat saqlanib qolgan, balki chuqurlashgan.

Tafovutning chuqurlashuvi asosan bitta obyekt – Qonliko‘l tumani hisobiga yuz bergan. Ushbu tuman chiqarilganda 2024-yilgi oraliq 13,67 dan 40,86 gacha, ya’ni 3,0 barobarni tashkil etadi. Bu 2018-yilgi ko‘rsatkichdan biroz yuqori, ammo farq kritik emas. Ya’ni umumiy holda tumanlar nisbatan bir tekis rivojlanmoqda, bitta tuman esa keskin ajralib chiqqan.

Diagrammadagi ustunlar orasidagi masofa har bir tuman uchun nominal o‘sishni ko‘rsatadi. Eng katta masofa Qonliko‘l va Taxtako‘pir tumanlarida kuzatiladi, eng kichigi esa Kegeyli tumanida. Ushbu vizual taqqoslash real ko‘rsatkichlarni hisoblashdan oldin ham dastlabki tasavvur beradi, biroq deflyatorni hisobga olmagan xulosalar chiqarishdan saqlanish lozim.

Unumdorlik darajasining mutlaq qiymatlarini talqin qilishda ehtiyotkorlik zarur. Ko‘rsatkich umumiy bandlar soniga hisoblangani sababli u qishloq xo‘jaligidagi haqiqiy unumdorlikni past baholaydi – ayniqsa sanoat va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalari rivojlangan tumanlarda. Taxiatosh tumanining eng past ko‘rsatkichga ega bo‘lishi (13,67 mln so‘m) aynan shu sabab bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi ehtimoli yuqori: tumanda yirik sanoat obyektlari joylashgan va band aholining sezilarli qismi ular bilan bog‘liq.

Ushbu cheklovni yumshatishning bir usuli – mutlaq darajalarni emas, ularning dinamikasini tahlil qilish. Agar tumanning tarmoq tuzilmasi davr davomida keskin o‘zgarmagan bo‘lsa, unumdorlikning o‘zgarish sur’ati haqiqiy tendensiyani ancha to‘g‘ri aks ettiradi. Shu sababli quyidagi dekompozitsiya tahlili mutlaq darajalarga emas, o‘zgarishlarga tayanadi.



2-rasm. Ishlab chiqarish o‘sishining ekstensiv va intensiv tarkibiy qismlari, 2018-2024-yillar

Diagramma dekompozitsiya natijalarini vizual shaklda umumlashtiradi. Har bir ustunning quyi (och) qismi ekstensiv hissani, yuqori (to‘q) qismi esa intensiv hissani ifodalaydi. Nol chizig‘idan pastga chiqqan qismlar tegishli omilning salbiy hissasini bildiradi.

Diagrammaning chap qismida joylashgan tumanlar – Kegeyli, Xo‘jayli, To‘rtko‘l – eng past umumiy o‘sish ko‘rsatgan. Ularning ichida Kegeyli alohida ajralib turadi: ikkala tarkibiy qism ham manfiy, ya’ni ham bandlar soni, ham unumdorlik pasaygan. Bu tumanda tizimli inqiroz belgilari mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi.

O‘ng qismdagi tumanlar – Qonliko‘l va Mo‘ynoq – eng yuqori o‘sish ko‘rsatgan, ammo ularning tarkibi farq qiladi. Qonliko‘lda o‘sishning asosiy qismi intensiv omillar hisobiga (81,8 foizli punkt), Mo‘ynoqda esa ekstensiv omillar hisobiga (37,0 foizli punkt) ta’minlangan. Umumiy natija o‘xshash, sifat jihatidan esa Qonliko‘l modeli ancha barqaror.

Umumiy manzara quyidagicha talqin qilinadi: hududda ikki xil o‘sish modeli parallel amal qilmoqda. Birinchi model – bandlikni saqlagan yoki qisqartirgan holda unumdorlikni oshirish – beshta tumanda kuzatiladi. Ikkinchi model – bandlikni kengaytirish hisobiga hajmni oshirish – uchta tumanda ustunlik qiladi. Qolgan tumanlar oraliq holatda. Agrar siyosatning vazifasi ikkinchi modeldan birinchisiga o‘tishni rag‘batlantirishdan iborat.

Dekompozitsiya natijalarini oldingi tadqiqotlardagi integral barqarorlik reytingi bilan solishtirish qo‘shimcha ma’lumot beradi. Intensiv qism ulushi bo‘yicha yetakchi to‘rtta tumandan uchtasi (Taxtako‘pir, Qo‘ng‘irot, Chimboy) integral reytingda o‘rta yoki past-o‘rta o‘rinlarni egallaydi. Ya’ni yuqori intensiv o‘sish umumiy barqarorlikni kafolatlamaydi – u faqat iqtisodiy o‘lchov bo‘yicha ijobiy natija hisoblanadi.

Ushbu nomuvofiqlikning izohi ijtimoiy o‘lchovda yotadi. Bandlar sonining qisqarishi hisobiga unumdorlikni oshirish iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali, ijtimoiy jihatdan esa muammoli natija beradi: ishdan bo‘shagan aholi boshqa sohalarda bandlik topmasa, migratsiya bosimi ortadi. Xo‘jayli tumanida bandlar 7,4 foizga qisqargan va ayni paytda iqtisodiy faol aholi ham kamaygan – bu aynan shunday jarayonning belgisi bo‘lishi mumkin.

Shu sababli resurs samaradorligini oshirish siyosati bandlik siyosati bilan muvofiqlashtirilishi lozim. Optimal variant – unumdorlikni bandlikni qisqartirmasdan oshirish, ya’ni bo‘shagan mehnat resurslarini qayta ishlash va xizmat ko‘rsatish bo‘g‘inlariga yo‘naltirish. Bu oldingi tadqiqotlarda asoslangan agroklaster modelining vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

XULOSA

Birinchidan, 2018-2024-yillarda o‘n beshta tuman bo‘yicha real o‘sish o‘rtacha 28,6 foizni tashkil etgan, shundan intensiv qismning ulushi o‘rtacha 57,2 foizga teng. Ya’ni o‘sishning beshdan uch qismi resurs samaradorligining oshishi hisobiga ta’minlangan.

Ikkinchidan, hududda ikki xil o‘sish modeli parallel amal qilmoqda. To‘rtta tumanda o‘sish bandlar soni qisqargan holda ta’minlangan (intensiv qism ulushi 100 foizdan yuqori) – bu eng sifatli model. Uchta tumanda esa intensiv qism manfiy: o‘sish butunlay bandlikning kengayishi hisobiga erishilgan va mehnat unumdorligi pasaygan.

Uchinchidan, mehnat unumdorligi bo‘yicha tumanlararo tafovut chuqurlashgan: 2018-yildagi 2,6 barobardan 2024-yilda 4,3 barobargacha. Chuqurlashuv asosan Qonliko‘l tumanining keskin ajralib chiqishi hisobiga yuz bergan; ushbu tuman chiqarilganda tafovut 3,0 barobarni tashkil etadi.

To‘rtinchidan, yer unumdorligi nominal ifodada 5,3 barobarga, real ifodada esa taxminan 2,4 barobarga oshgan. Ushbu o‘sish ekin maydonining qisqarishi fonida kechayotgani hisobga olinsa, uning bir qismi texnologik yaxshilanish emas, ishlab chiqarishning unumdor maydonlarga jamlanishi natijasi bo‘lishi mumkin.

Beshinchidan, amaliy tavsiya sifatida hududiy dasturlarda maqsadli ko‘rsatkich sifatida yalpi hajm emas, mehnat va yer unumdorligi belgilanishi taklif etiladi. Bundan tashqari, hisobot tizimiga o‘sishning ekstensiv va intensiv tarkibiy qismlarini ajratish majburiy element sifatida kiritilishi lozim – bu o‘sish sifatini baholash imkonini beradi.

Oltinchidan, tadqiqotning cheklovlari ochiq qayd etiladi. Bandlik ma’lumotlari tarmoqlar kesimida mavjud emasligi natijalarni sanoat rivojlangan tumanlarda buzadi. Yer va suv resurslari bo‘yicha tuman kesimidagi ma’lumotlarning yo‘qligi esa ko‘p omilli tahlil, jumladan ma’lumotlar qobig‘i tahlilini o‘tkazishga imkon bermadi. Keyingi tadqiqotlarda ushbu ma’lumotlar jalb qilinib, to‘liq samaradorlik chegarasi modeli qurilishi ko‘zda tutilgan.

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