



ACADEMIC SPECTRUM

3-Son (2026-yil, Mart)

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deb balog‘atga yetmagan bolalar (odatda 13 yoshdan kichik) bilan bog‘liq takrorlanuvchi va kuchli jinsiy fantaziyalar, istaklar yoki xatti-harakatlar bilan tavsiflanadigan holat tushuniladi.

Pedofilik buzilish tashxisini qo‘yish uchun bir qator mezonlar mavjud. Jumladan, jinsiy fantaziya yoki istaklar kamida olti oy davomida kuzatilishi, shaxs ushbu istaklarni amalga oshirgan bo‘lishi yoki ular shaxsda jiddiy psixologik noqulaylik yoki ijtimoiy muammolarni keltirib chiqargan bo‘lishi kerak. Bundan tashqari, tashxis qo‘yish uchun shaxs kamida 16 yoshda bo‘lishi va u qiziqish bildirayotgan boladan kamida 5 yosh katta bo‘lishi talab etiladi.⁶

Ilmiy tadqiqotlarda pedofiliya tushunchasi ko‘pincha bolalarga nisbatan jinsiy zo‘ravonlik jinoyatlaridan farqlanadi. Ya‘ni, har bir bolaga qarshi jinsiy jinoyat sodir etgan shaxs pedofiliya tashxisiga ega bo‘lishi shart emas, va aksincha, pedofil qiziqish mavjud bo‘lgan barcha shaxslar ham jinoyat sodir etavermaydi. Shu sababli kriminologik va psixologik tadqiqotlarda ushbu ikki tushuncha alohida tahlil qilinadi. Pedofiliya kelib chiqishi haqida ilmiy adabiyotlarda turli nazariyalar mavjud. Ba‘zi tadqiqotlar biologik va nevrologik omillarni muhim deb hisoblaydi, boshqalari esa psixologik rivojlanishdagi muammolar, bolalik davridagi travmalar yoki ijtimoiy omillarni asosiy sabab sifatida ko‘rsatadi. Shu bois ushbu hodisa kompleks va ko‘p omilli fenomen sifatida o‘rganiladi.

Bugungi kunga kelib jamiyatimizda pedofiliya bilan bog‘liq muammolar ko‘paygani sari ularning yechimi sifatida asosiy e‘tiborni bolalarni himoya qilish, jinoyatlarning oldini olish va profilaktika choralarini ishlab chiqishga qaratmoqda.

Xususan Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev 2026-yilning 3-mart kuni ayollar va bolalar huquqlarining himoyasini yanada kuchaytirish, ularga nisbatan tazyiq va zo‘ravonlikning oldini olish yuzasidan takliflar hamda yangi tashabbuslar bilan tanishib chiqdi⁷. Mamlakatimizda erta nikoh, erta yoshdagi tug‘uruq hamda ayollar va bolalarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik holatlarining oldini olish masalalariga oila institutini mustahkamlash jamiyatda sog‘lom ijtimoiy muhitni shakllantirishning muhim yo‘nalishi sifatida doimiy e‘tibor qaratib kelinmoqda. Ushbu masalalar eng yuqori darajada bir necha bor muhokama qilinib, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari hamda boshqa mutasaddi idoralar oldiga aniq vazifalar qo‘yilgan. Ularning bu boradagi faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish maqsadida idoralararo kengash tashkil etilgan va qisqa muddatlarda amaliy takliflarni ishlab chiqish topshirilgan edi.

Jumladan, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda aholining haqli e‘tirozlariga sabab bo‘layotgan bir qator masalalar bo‘yicha quyidagi takliflar bildirildi:

- shahvoniy shilqimlik uchun belgilangan 5 sutkagacha ma‘muriy qamoq jazosini qat‘iylashtirish;
- pedofillar uchun umrbod ozodlikdan mahrum qilishgacha bo‘lgan jazoni belgilash;
- Jinoyat kodeksining 118- va 119-moddalaridagi jinsiy jinoyatlarni voyaga yetmagan shaxslarga nisbatan sodir etgan mahkumlarni manzil-koloniyalarga o‘tkazmaslik;
- Jinoyat kodeksining 6 ta moddasidagi jinsiy jinoyatlar bo‘yicha ishlarni tergov qilish vakolatini ichki ishlar organlaridan prokuraturaga o‘tkazish;
- shahvoniy shilqimlik bo‘yicha ma‘muriy huquqbuzarlikka oid materiallarda jinoyat alomatlari mavjud emasligi bo‘yicha prokuror qarorini olish shartligi;
- ayollar va bolalarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik jinoyatlari bilan maxsus tayyorgarlikdan o‘tgan advokatlar, tergovchi va sudyalalar shug‘ullanishi;
- zo‘ravonlikdan jabrlangan va himoya orderi berilgan xotin-qizlar himoyasini kuchaytirish maqsadida ularning telefon qurilmalariga maxsus “SOS” ilovalarini o‘rnatish, bunda chaqiruv tugmasi bosilganda 5 kilometr radiusdagi ichki ishlar xodimlari 10 daqiqada manzilga yetib kelishi va boshqalar.

Shuningdek, yurtimizda nikohlarning 40 foizi 18-19 yoshdagilar o‘rtasida tuzilishi, biroq xalqaro tashkilotlarning eng maqbul nikoh yoshi 21 yosh ekani, bu yoshga yetgan shaxslar odatda

⁶ Michael C. Seto. Pedophilia. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 2009.

⁷O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy veb-sayti

moliyaviy mustaqillikka erishib, oila qurishga har tomonlama tayyor bo‘lishi haqidagi tavsiyalari asosida Prezidentga quyidagi tashabbuslar ilgari surildi.

– nikohni 21 yoshga yetgan shaxslar o‘rtasida tuzilishini rag‘batlantirish maqsadida qo‘shimcha moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash mexanizmlarini joriy etish;

– davlat bo‘jidan imtiyozlar berish yo‘li bilan nikohlanuvchilar o‘rtasida nikoh shartnomasi tuzilishini rag‘batlantirish;

– nikoh yoshiga oid qonunchilikni buzganlik uchun jarimaning 15 foizini bunday holat haqida xabar bergan shaxslarga berish tartibini joriy etish orqali erta nikohlarni aniqlash samaradorligini oshirish;

– erta nikoh va 16 yoshgacha bo‘lgan homiladorlik holatlari haqida ichki ishlar organlari va “Inson” ijtimoiy xizmatlar markazlariga xabar berish bo‘yicha idoralararo zanjirni yo‘lga qo‘yish, bunda qayd etilgan holatlar haqida xabar bermaslik uchun ma‘muriy javobgarlikni belgilash;

– homilador yoki 3 yoshgacha bo‘lgan farzand tarbiyasi bilan band talaba qizlar uchun ta‘limni davom ettirish imkonini berish orqali ularni ta‘limdan tushib qolishining oldini olish va boshqalar taklif etildi.

Xulosa qiladigan bo‘lsak, O‘zbekiston tajribasi ko‘rsatadiki, bolalar va ayollarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik, pedofiliya va erta nikoh masalalari kompleks yondashuvni talab qiladi. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev tashabbuslari doirasida huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari va boshqa mutasaddilar faoliyati muvofiqlashtirilib, jabrlanuvchilarni himoya qilish, jinoyatlarni oldini olish va pedofiliya hamda jinsiy zo‘ravonlik holatlariga qarshi jazo choralarini kuchaytirish belgilandi. Shuningdek, erta nikoh va erta homiladorlikni kamaytirish, nikoh yoshini 21 yoshga yetgan shaxslar orasida rag‘batlantirish, moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlash va ta‘limni davom ettirish imkoniyatlarini yaratish orqali yoshlar huquqlari himoyalaniadi va oila institutini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu kompleks chora-tadbirlar milliy qonunchilikni xalqaro standartlar bilan uyg‘unlashtiradi, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlaydi va bolalar hamda ayollarning huquqlarini samarali himoya qilishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, profilaktika, ma‘muriy nazorat va tezkor himoya mexanizmlari jamiyatda xavfsiz ijtimoiy muhitni shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

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SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COGNITIVE SYSTEM OF ADOLESCENTS

Annotation. *This article provides information on psychological aspects of social intelligence in the development of the cognitive system in adolescents. Also, scientific and theoretical data on the psychological changes and specific obstacles that arise in this process have been analyzed.*

Keywords: *activity, consciousness, skills, memory, perception, attention, personality, thinking, emotion, ability, thinking, behavior, social environment.*

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СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЕ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В РАЗВИТИИ КОГНИТИВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПОДРОСТКОВ

Аннотация. *В этой статье представлена информация о психологических аспектах социального интеллекта в развитии когнитивной системы подростков. Также были проанализированы научно-теоретические данные о психологических изменениях и конкретных препятствиях, возникающих в этом процессе.*

Ключевые слова: *деятельность, сознание, навыки, память, восприятие, внимание, личность, мышление, эмоции, способности, мышление, поведение, социальная среда.*

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O'SMIRLARDA KOGNITIV TIZIM RIVOJLANISHIDA IJTIMOIIY INTELLEKTNING O'ZIGA XOS PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada o'spirinlarda kognitiv tizimini rivojlantirishda sotsial intellektning psixologik jihatlari to'grisida ma'lumot berib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, bu jarayonda yuzaga keladigan psixologik o'zgarishlar va o'ziga xos to'siqlar borasida ilmiy-nazariy ma'lumotlar tahlil qilib o'tilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *faoliyat, ong, ko'nikma, xotira, idrok, diqqat, shaxsiyat, fikrlash, hissiyot, qobiliyat, tafakkur, xulq-atvor, sotsial muhit.*

Introduction. In the 21st century, the importance of knowledge and skills in every area of human activity is increasing. An important place in this process is occupied by the development of cognitive systems, that is, the ability of a person to think, understand, solve problems. In particular, social intelligence, that is, the ability to perceive and control interpersonal relationships, is being recognized as one of the skills necessary for a person to achieve success in society.

The development of social intelligence increases not only a person's understanding of the environment, but also the ability to behave in communication with others, realize their emotions and effectively manage interaction. This serves to improve an individual's quality of life, improve their ability to work in communities, and strengthen leadership capacity.

The relevance of this topic is that in modern society, the skills of mutual understanding, cooperation and communication between people are seen as an integral part of the cognitive system. From this point of view, the study of the psychological characteristics of social intelligence, determining the methods for determining and developing their influence on the cognitive system, is one of the important tasks of today.

Literature analysis:

The problem of the cognitive system in adolescents has been the focus of many researchers as a subject of extensive psychological research. Although this problem is studied on several fronts due to the regular development of the psyche, there is always a need to research and study this topic.

Kazuo Mori is a Japanese psychologist known for his research on adolescent social intelligence and cognitive development. Mori has conducted research primarily on topics such as group conformism, social perception, and decision-making processes. His work focuses on an in-depth study of the role of social intelligence's inherent psychological characteristics in adolescent cognitive development.

Main Areas Of Kazuo Mori's Research:

Asch experiment and Group conformism: Mori Solomon replicated Asch's classical conformism experiment in a new form to study how adolescents are affected by group pressure. In this experiment, Mori used mechanisms that caused all participants to give false responses under the same conditions instead of Confederates. This helped to determine the link between adolescent sensitivity to social conformism and cognitive development.

Social intelligence and decision-making: Mori studies how important interpersonal relationships and the ability to understand the emotions of others are for cognitive development in her research on adolescent social perception and decision-making skills. His experiences show that through the development of social intelligence, adolescents successfully integrate in society and become better adaptable in overcoming difficulties.

Intercultural influences and cognitive development: in addition to studying adolescent social intelligence within Japanese culture in his research, Mori also provides an in-depth analysis of how culture influences cognitive development. This shows the flexibility of adolescents in the cultural environment and the potential for personal intellectual growth in them.

Kazuo Mori's research has been extensive and has made important contributions in determining the complex relationship between adolescent social intelligence and cognitive development. These studies provide an in-depth analysis of the role social perception and communication skills play in the growth process for adolescents, which directly affects their personal and intellectual growth.

Edward L. Thorndike, an American psychologist, significantly contributed to the study of social intelligence and cognitive development, including its application to adolescents. He introduced the concept of social intelligence, which refers to the ability to understand and manage people and relationships effectively. Thorndike believed that cognitive and social abilities were intertwined, and he studied how adolescents' decision-making, problem-solving, and social adaptability evolved through interactions with others. His research emphasized learning through experience and the importance of environmental factors in shaping adolescent cognitive development.

Thorndike's notable theories include the Law of Effect, which posits that behaviors followed by positive outcomes are more likely to be repeated, while those followed by negative outcomes are less likely to recur. This principle is crucial in understanding how social interactions during adolescence contribute to cognitive and social growth. His work laid the foundation for modern educational psychology, focusing on how learning experiences shape intelligence, including social intelligence.

Thorndike's research also contributed to our understanding of differential learning abilities, and he was one of the first to use statistical methods to study human learning patterns, which significantly advanced the field of adolescent psychology. His work emphasized that learning is a gradual, incremental process that depends on both individual differences and social contexts.

Conclusion. A significant role in the cognitive development of adolescents is played by the specific psychological characteristics of social intelligence. Adolescents at this age develop the ability to understand and manage interpersonal relationships, which positively affects their ability to adapt to changing social environments. Through the development of emotional and social intelligence, adolescents acquire more specific logical thinking and decision-making abilities. Research shows that this process is an integral part of cognitive development, leading to personal growth and social success..

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