электронное периодическое издание

ЭКОНОМИКА и социум

ISSN 2225-1545

№5(132)-2025



ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

«Экономика и социум»

iupr.ru

ISSN 2225-1545
УДК 004.02:004.5:004.9 Регистрационный номер
средства массовой коммуникации
ББК 73+65.9+60.5 **Эл № ФС77 - 80454** от 01 марта 2021г.

Журнал включен в систему НЭБ (e-library) № 594-09/2013 от 26.09.2013

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Выпуск №5(132)-2 (май, 2025). Сайт: http://www.iupr.ru

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KO‘LLARNI MASOFADAN ZONDLASH VA GAT TEXNOLOGIYALARI YORDAMIDA MONITORING QILISH

ANNOTACIYA: *Ushbu maqolada Jiltirbas ko‘lining suv maydonidagi o‘zgarishlarni masofadan zondlash (MZ) va geografik axborot tizimlari GAT texnologiyalari asosida monitoring qilish natijalari yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda 2018, 2020, 2022 va 2024-yillarga oid Landsat-8 sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari tahlil qilinib, ko‘lning suv maydoni dinamikasi aniqlangan. Natijalar suv maydonining 2018–2022-yillar oralig‘ida keskin kamayganini, 2024-yilda esa ma’lum darajada tiklanganini ko‘rsatdi. MZ va GAT texnologiyalari suv resurslarini samarali monitoring qilish, ekologik holatni baholash va barqaror boshqarishni ta’minlashda muhim vosita sifatida namoyon bo‘ldi.*

Kalit sozlar:*Landsat 8,NDWI indeksi,Jiltirbas ko’li,masodan zondlash,suv resurslari*

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"MONITORING OF LAKES USING REMOTE SENSING AND GIS TECHNOLOGIES"

ABSTRACT: *This article presents the results of monitoring changes in the water surface area of Lake Jiltirbas using remote sensing (RS) and geographic information system (GIS) technologies. Satellite images from Landsat-8 for the years 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024 were analyzed to determine the dynamics of the lake’s water surface. The results showed a significant decrease in the water area between 2018 and 2022, with partial recovery observed in 2024. RS and GIS technologies have proven to be effective tools for the efficient monitoring of water*

resources, assessment of environmental conditions, and ensuring sustainable management.

***Key words**: Landsat 8,NDWI index, Lake Jiltirbas,Remote sensing,Water resources*

1.Kirish

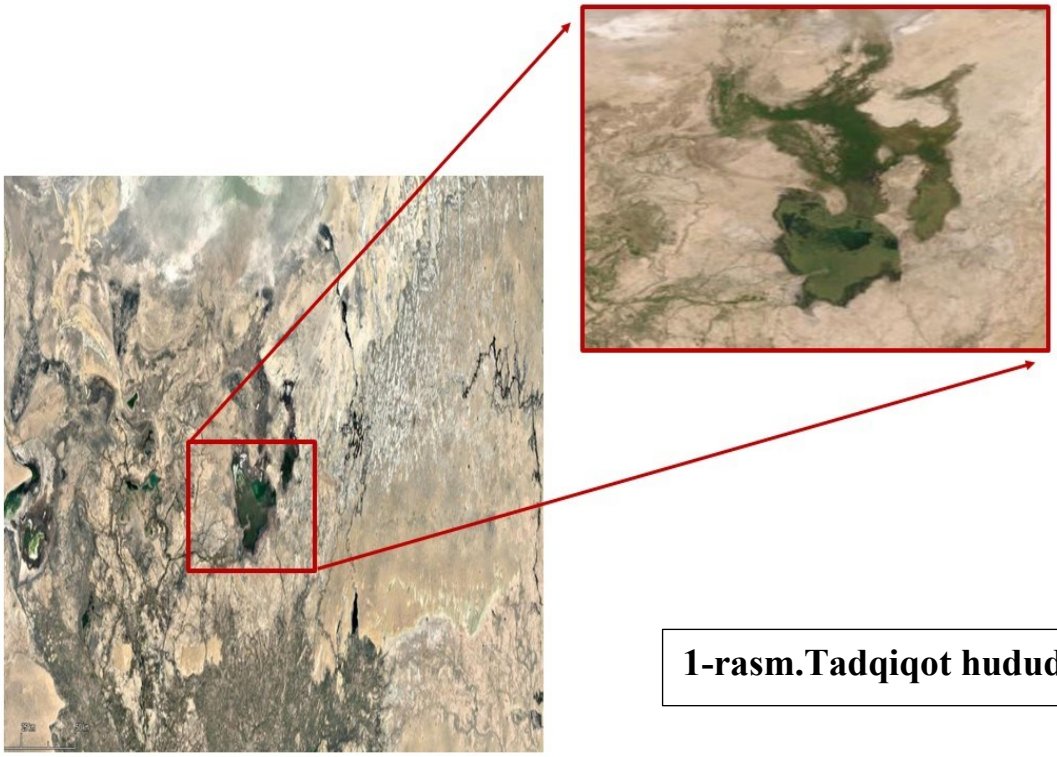
Bugungi kunning eng dolzarb muommolardan biri-bu suv tanqisligidir.Suv bu tirishilik manbai.Suv kamayishining asosiy omillari iqlim o'zgarishlari va inson foaliyati bilan bog'liq.Bu esa o'z navbatida ekotizimning yemirilishi ,chang bo'ronlarining kuchayishiga,yerning sho'rlanishiga olib kelmoqda.Ushbu muommoning oldini olish maqsadida Orol dengizining janubiy qirg'og'ida joylashgan Jiltirbas suv maydoni yillar davomida masodan zondlash ma'lumotlari asosida monitoring qilindi.Tadqiqot natijasida suv maydonining qanchalik kamaygani va sho'rlangan yerlarning holati va ekotizimni saqlab qolish yo'llarini aniqlanishi ko'zda tutilgan.Ko'llarni borib o'rganish ancha murakkab bo'lganligi sababli, bu jarayon GIS texnologiyalari yordamida amalga oshirildi.

Xususan, Landsat 5,7 va 8 sun'iy yoldoshlar orqali olingan tasvirlar asosida suv holati tahlil qilish mumkin.Suv maydonlarini aniqlashda eng samarali usullardan biri bu- NDWI (Normalized Difference Water Index) bo'lib,u yashil(green) va yaqin infraqizil (NIR) diapozonlar o'rtasidagi farq asosida suvni quruqlikdan ajratib beradi.

Ushbu tadqiqotta 2018,2020,2022 va 2024 yillarga tegishli Landsat tasvirlari asosida NDWI indeksi hisoblanib,Jiltirbas ko'li suv maydonining o'zgarishi tahlil qilindi.Bu orqali ko'lning ekologik holatini baholash hamda suv tanqisligining ta'sirini masodan zondlash usullari yordamida monitoring qilish imkoniyatlari o'rganiladi. An'anaviy qo'lda bajariladigan usullarni masofaviy zondlash texnikalari bilan almashtirish orqali, ushbu tadqiqot keng ko'lamli ekologik monitoring va resurslarni boshqarish uchun masofaviy zondlashning samaradorligi va iqtisodiy jihatdan foydaliligini ko'rsatadi [1], [2], [3], [4], [5]. Iqlim o'zgarishi suv resurslariga tobora ko'proq bosim o'tkazayotgan bir paytda, masofaviy zondlash texnologiyalarini monitoring tizimlariga integratsiya qilish, asosli qarorlar qabul qilish va barqaror suv resurslarini boshqarish uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda [6].

2.Tadqiqot hududi va metod

Mazkur tadqiqot hududi sifatida Orol dengizning janubiy qirg'og'ida,Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi hududida joylashgan Jiltirbas ko'li tanlab olindi. Koordinatasi esa 43°30′48″N,59°46′48″E.O'rtacha chuqurligi 1 dan 3 metrga qadar uzunligi taxminan 45km ,kengligi esa janubiy qismida 10km,shimoliy qismida esa6 km ni tashkil qiladi.Suvning minerallashuv darajasi nisbatan yuqori bo'lib ,har bir litrda 10-15 grammni tashkil qiladi.



1-rasm.Tadqiqot hududi.

Mazkur ko’l 1960-yillarga qadar Orol dengizining tarkibiy qo’ltig’i bo’lib, keyinchalik dengiz sathi pasayishi natijasida asta-sekin quruqlikka aylangan.1960–1970-yillar davomida yuz bergan kuchli suv tanqisligi va ekologik inqiroz natijasida bu hudud to‘liq qurib qolgan bo‘lsa-da, 2000-yillarga kelib Amudaryoning o‘ng irmoqlari hamda ikki asosiy tashlama kanaldan kelayotgan zovur suvlari hisobiga bu yerda yangi ko‘l vujudga kelgan.Bu hududni tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tanlash Orol dengizining qurigan tubidan ko’tariladigan tuz va chang bo’ronlarini kamaytirishda tabiiy to’siq vazifasini bajaradi. Suv maydonining o‘zgaruvchanligini sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari (masofaviy zondlash) orqali kuzatish mumkin. Masofadan zondlash texnologiyalari har yili doimiy monitoring olib borish imkonini beradi, bu esa an’anaviy dala tadqiqotlariga nisbatan ancha qulay, tejamkor va aniq metod hisoblanadi. Suv maydonining qisqarishi ekologik tizim buzilishi, tuz va chang bo‘ronlarining kuchayishi, yerlarning sho‘rlanishi kabi salbiy oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli, Jiltirbas ko‘lining dinamikasini GIS va masofaviy zondlash asosida tahlil qilish ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Metod

Ushbu tadqiqot doirasida Jiltirbas ko’li hududida 2018,2020,2022 va 2024 yillarga tegishli Landsat 8 sun’iy yoldoshdan olingan tasvirlar asosida NDWI indeksini hisoblab chiqdik.Landsat 8 sun’iy yoldash tasvirlari asosida NDWI indeksi hisoblab chiqildi.Sun’iy yo’ldosh tasvirlarin yuklab olishda (https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/) portalidan yuklab olindi. NDWI – (Normalized Difference Water Index) bu masodan zondlashda suv obyektlarini aniqlash va

ularning maydonini baholash uchun eng samrali spectral indekslardan biridir. Ushbu indeks yordamida suv bilan to'yingan hududlarni aniqlashimiz mumkin.

$$\mathbf{NDWI}=\frac{Green-NIR}{Green+NIR}$$

Bu yerda:

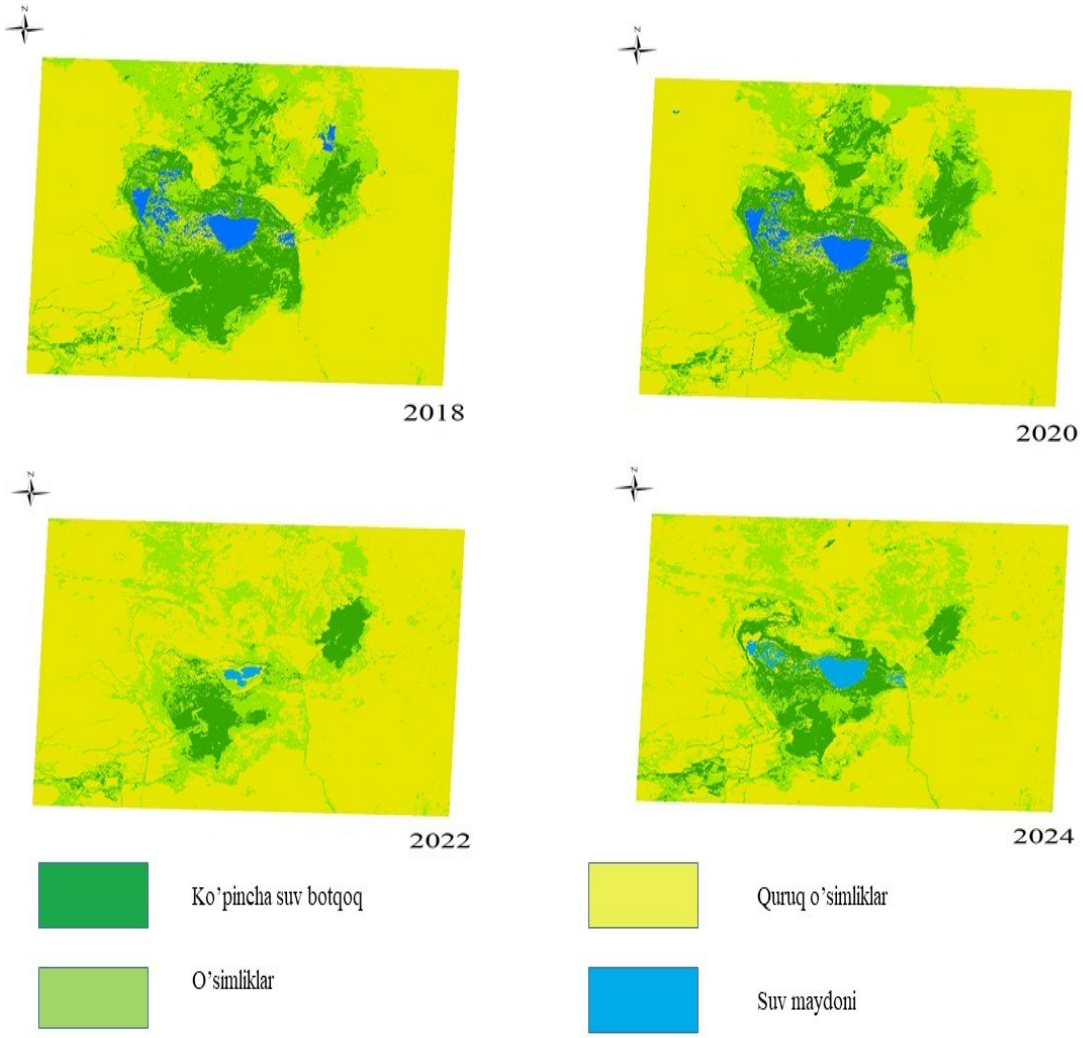
Green- yashil spektral kanal Landsat 8 uchun Band 3(0.53 - 0.59 µm) 30 m.

NIR – yaqin infraqizil kanal Landsat 8 uchun Band 5 (0.85 - 0.88 µm) 30 m

NDWI indeksi ArcGIS dasturida Raster Calculator funksiyasi orqali hisoblab chiqildi. Tahlil natijalarida musbat qiymatlar suv mavjudligi bildiradi, 0,2 dan yuqori bo'lgan qiymatlar asosida suv maydoni belgilandi.Har bir yil uchun olingan tasvirlardan suv sathi ajratilib ,ularning maydoni hisoblandi va vaqt bo'yicha solishtirildi. Bu indeks yordamida yillar kesimida suv sathining o'zgarishini kuzatish nafaqat o'zgarishlarni aniqlash, balki ularni visual va statistik jihatdan asoslash imkonini ham beradi. NDWI tahlili orqali biz suv tanqisligi xavfi,sho'rlanish darajasi ,hamda ekotizimdagi muhim o'zgarishlarni masodan turib muntazam kuzatishimiz mumkin.Bu metod orqali maydoniy monitoring olib boorish ancha vaqt va xarajat jihatidan samarali hisoblanadi. Ushbu yondashub ayniqsa, inson aralushuvi cheklangan yoki doimiy kuzatuv olib borish qiyin bo'lgan hududlar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

3.Natijalar

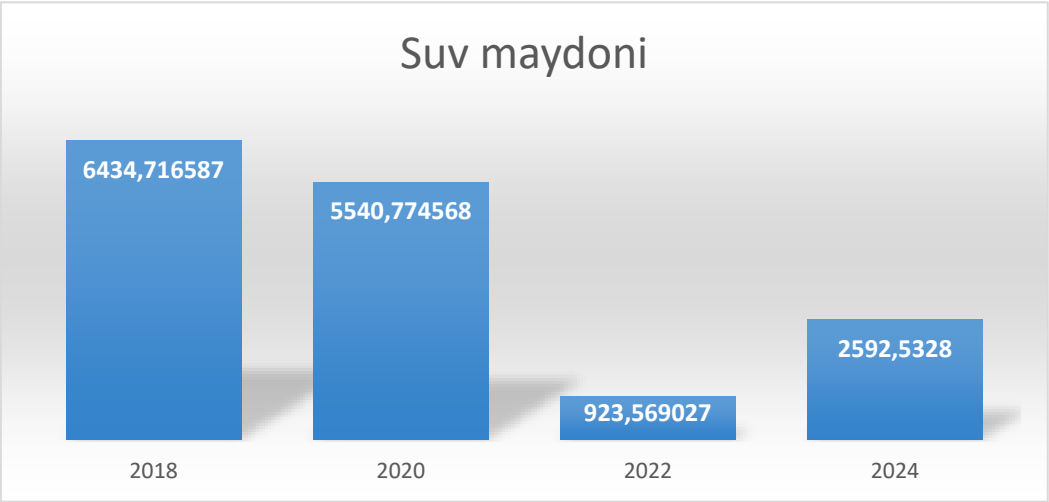
Ushbu tadqiqot hududida 2018,2020,2022,2024-yilllardagi yozgi (avgust) oylardagi NDWI indeksi yordaminda suv maydonlari tahlil qilindi.Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra suv maydonlari sezilarli darajada kamayganini ko'rish mumkin.2018-yilda suv maydoni 6434,72 gektarni tashkil qilgan.2020-yilda bo'lsa 5540,77 gektarga kamaygan.2022-yilda esa sezilarli darajada suv maydoni kamaygan bu ko'rsatkich 923,57 gektarni tashkil qildi.2024-yilda suv maydoni biroz tiklana boshlangan 2592,53 gektarga yetkan.



2-RASM.2018-2024 – YILLAR DAVOMIDA YOZ MAVSUMIDA SUVLARNING FAZOVIY TAQSIMOTI

Analiz natijalari 4 ta sinfga bo'lib baholandi.

1.Ko'pincha suv botqoq
2.O'simliklar
3. Quruq o'simliklar
4.Suv maydoni



3-rasm.2018-2024 – yillari davomida yoz mavsumi (avgust oyi) suv maydoni monitoring.

Muhokoma

Jiltirbas ko'lining 2018-2020-yillar oralig'ida kuzatilgan suv maydonining o'zgarishi bir qancha omillarga bog'liq.Ular yog'ingarchilik yildan-yilga kamayishi, inson faoliyati,yer resurslardan foydalanishdagi o'zgarishlar va klimat sharayoiti shunga uqshagan omillar ta'siri natijasida suv maydonlari yildan-yilga qisqarib bormoqta.NDWI xaritalari orqali suv maydonlarindagi o'zgarishi tahlil qilishimiz natijali usulidir.Bunda borish qiyin hududlarni masodan turib olingan malumotlar saosida suv maydonini analiz qilishimiz mumkin.Suv maydonlarining kamayishi natijasida yerlarning chorlanishi,ekotizimning buzilishi,qishloq xo'jaligiga ta'siri katta zararin yetkazadi.Bunday salbiy oqibatlarning oldini olish uchun har yili suv maydonlarini masofaviy zondlash asosida muntazam tahlil qilish zarur.NDWI kabi ko'rsatkichlar orqali suv resurslaridagi o'zgarishlarni erta aniqlash,suv tanqisligi xavfini olini olish va ekotizimni saqlab qolishdir.

Xulosa

Jumladan aytganda,NDWI indeksi suv resurslarini monitoring qilishda muhim vositadir.Bu orqali suv maydonlarining yillar davomida qanday o'zgarayotgani aniqlanadi.Shu sababli yuzaga kelish mumkin bo'lgan muommolarning oldini olish. Ushbu tadqiqot shuni isbotladiki, har yili doimiy ravishda olib boriladigan monitoring ishlarisiz suv resurslari holatini nazorat qilish qiyin. Shu bois, masofaviy zondlash texnologiyalarini amaliyotga joriy etish suv tanqisligi muammosiga qarshi kurashda muhim vositalardan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

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УДК 620.91

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QUYOSH PANELLARIDAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA ISSIQXONALAR UCHUN AQILLI ENERGIYA TA’MINOTI TIZIMLARINING LOYIHALANISHI VA OPTIMALLASHTIRILISHI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada issiqxonalar uchun quyosh panellari asosida energiya ta’minoti tizimlarini loyihalash, avtomatik boshqaruv tizimi yordamida quyosh nurlarini maksimal darajada yig‘ish, energiya talabining tahlili va tizim samaradorligini oshirish usullari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Quyosh izlovchi servo tizim va LDR sensorlar asosidagi boshqaruv orqali maksimal samaradorlikka erishish imkoniyatlari amaliy kod misolida bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, energiyani tejash va iqtisodiy jihatdan maqbullik omillari tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*quyosh panellari, issiqxona, avtomatik boshqaruv, energiya samaradorligi, LDR sensor, servo motor, Arduino*

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DESIGN AND OPTIMIZATION OF SMART ENERGY SUPPLY SYSTEMS FOR GREENHOUSES USING SOLAR PANELS

Abstract: *This article examines the design of power supply systems for greenhouses based on solar panels, including automatic tracking systems using LDR sensors and servo motors to maximize energy harvesting. A detailed analysis of energy consumption and optimization strategies is presented. Practical implementation is discussed using Arduino-based tracking code. The article also evaluates energy-saving techniques and the economic feasibility of solar-powered greenhouses.*

Keywords: *solar panels, greenhouse, automatic control, energy efficiency, LDR sensor, servo motor, Arduino*

Kirish

So‘nggi yillarda global miqyosda energiyaga bo‘lgan talabning ortib borishi, ekologik muammolarning kuchayishi va an’anaviy energiya manbalarining kamayib borayotgani qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalariga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni keskin oshirmoqda. Ayniqsa, quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish texnologiyalari ekologik tozaligi, iqtisodiy samaradorligi va keng qo‘llanilish imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadi [1; 2]. Quyosh energiyasidan foydalanish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan izlanishlar, nafaqat sanoat, balki qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmoqlarida ham samarali yechimlarni taklif qilmoqda [3].

Qishloq xo‘jaligi sektorida, xususan issiqxona xo‘jaliklarida energiya ta’minoti masalasi dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda. Bu turdagi inshootlar doimiy haroratni saqlash, yoritish, sug‘orish va ventilyatsiya tizimlari uchun sezilarli miqdorda elektr energiyasini talab qiladi [4]. Ayni paytda, an’anaviy energiya manbalari narxining o‘sishi va ularning ekologik salbiy ta’siri mavjud muammolardan biridir [5]. Shu boisdan, energiya ta’minotini diversifikatsiya qilish, ya’ni muqobil manbalarga asoslangan tizimlarni joriy qilish zarurati paydo bo‘lmoqda.

Quyosh panellari yordamida ishlaydigan aqlli energiya ta’minoti tizimlari issiqxonalarda energiya samaradorligini oshirish va xarajatlarni kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Ushbu tizimlar, odatda, fotovoltaik panellar, energiya saqlash qurilmalari (akkumulyatorlar) va avtomatik boshqaruv bloklaridan tashkil topgan bo‘ladi [6]. Quyosh nurlanishining o‘zgaruvchanligi, kun va fasllarga bog‘liq ravishda energiya ishlab chiqarish darajasining farqlanishi sababli, ushbu tizimlarning optimal ishlash rejimini ta’minlash muhim masalalardan biridir [7].

Ayni tadqiqotning dolzarbligi shundaki, u quyosh panellari asosida avtomatlashtirilgan va samarali ishlaydigan energiya ta’minoti tizimini loyihalash hamda uni issiqxona sharoitlariga moslab optimallashtirish imkoniyatlarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Issiqxonalarda quyosh energiyasini maksimal darajada samarali yig‘ish va undan oqilona foydalanishni ta’minlash, nafaqat iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi, balki atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’sirni kamaytirishda ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [8; 9].

Mazkur maqolada, issiqxona uchun mo‘ljallangan quyosh panelli energiya tizimining texnik asoslari, uni avtomatlashtirish uchun ishlatiladigan sensorlar va mikrokontrollerlar (masalan, Arduino platformasi) imkoniyatlari, shuningdek, energiyani tejash va samaradorlikni oshirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar keng tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada real sharoitda amaliy model orqali tajriba natijalari keltirilib, iqtisodiy samaradorlik va ekologik afzalliklar tahlil qilinadi [10–12].

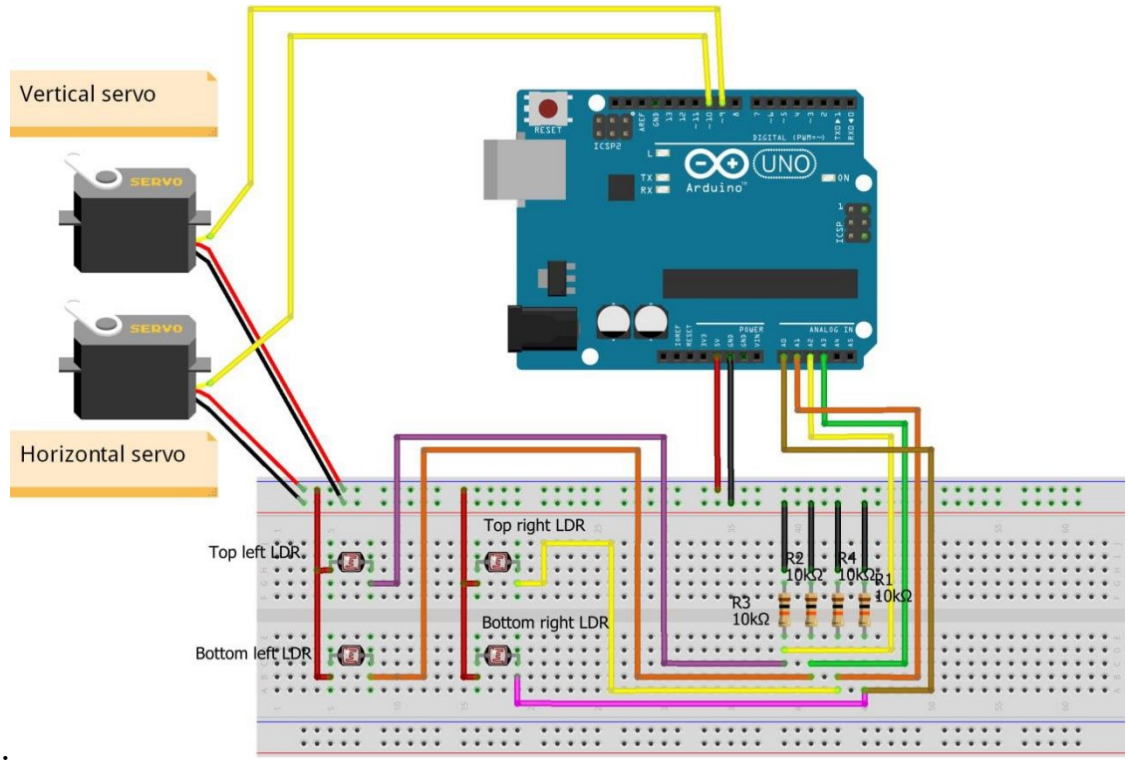
Uslublar

Mazkur tadqiqotda issiqxonalar uchun quyosh panellari asosida avtomatlashtirilgan energiya ta’minoti tizimi ishlab chiqildi. Tizim quyosh nurlarini maksimal darajada yig‘ish maqsadida quyosh panelini avtomatik tarzda

quyoshga yo‘naltiruvchi servo boshqaruv mexanizmi bilan jihozlandi. Loyihada Arduino UNO platformasi, LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) yorug‘lik sezgichlari, servo motorlar va fotovoltaik panellardan foydalanildi. Ushbu texnologik yondashuv ilgari o‘rganilgan quyosh izlovchi tizimlar samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan ishlanmalar [3; 6; 11] asosida ishlab chiqildi.

Tadqiqotda foydalanilgan asosiy apparat vositalari quyidagilardan iborat(1-rasm):

- Arduino UNO – markaziy boshqaruv moduli sifatida ishlatilgan.
- Servo motorlar (SG90) – biri gorizontal, ikkinchisi vertikal o‘qda panel harakatini ta’minlash uchun.
- To‘rtta LDR sensori – quyosh nurlanishining intensivligini aniqlash va yo‘nalishni belgilash uchun.
- Fotovoltaik panel – energiya manbai sifatida.
- Energiya yig‘uvchi akkumulyatorlar – ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasini zaxiralash uchun.



1-rasm.Panelini quyoshga qarab burilish sxemasi.

LDR sensorlari to‘rtta burchakka joylashtirildi: yuqori o‘ng (ldrtopr), yuqori chap (ldrtopl), pastki o‘ng (ldrbotr) va pastki chap (ldrbotl). Har bir sensor Arduino’ning analog pinlariga ulangan bo‘lib, yorug‘lik oqimini aniqlaydi. Olingan ma’lumotlar asosida Arduino mikrokontrolleri servo motorlar orqali quyosh panelining yo‘nalishini avtomatik ravishda sozlaydi [2; 6].

Boshqaruv algoritmi C++ tilida yozilgan bo‘lib, Arduino IDE muhiti orqali dasturga yuklandi. Quyida algoritmning asosiy bosqichlari bayon etiladi:

1. Boshlang‘ich sozlash (initialization):Servo motorlar Arduino pinlariga ulanadi va dastlabki qiymatlar beriladi.

Servo servohori;
Servo servoverti;
int ldrtopr = 1; int ldrtopl = 2;
int ldrbotr = 0; int ldrbotl = 3;

2. Sensor ma’lumotlarini o‘qish va analiz qilish:Sensorlardan olingan qiymatlar juftliklar bo‘yicha (yuqori-pastki, chap-o‘ng) o‘rtacha qiymatlar bilan solishtiriladi:

int avgtop = (topl + topr) / 2;
int avgbot = (botl + botr) / 2;

3. Servo motorlarni boshqarish:Olingan o‘rtacha yorug‘lik qiymatlariga ko‘ra servo motorlar kerakli yo‘nalishda harakatlantiriladi. Misol uchun:

```
if (avgtop < avgbot) {
  servoverti.write(servov - 1);
}
```

Bu jarayon har soniyada yangilanadi, bu esa tizimni real vaqtda muvozanatlash imkonini beradi.

Sensorlar tomonidan o‘lchangan yorug‘lik darajalari asosida servo motorlar panellarni quyosh nurlanishi eng yuqori bo‘lgan tomonga yo‘naltiradi. Bu esa quyosh nurlari yig‘ilishining maksimal darajada ta’minlanishiga olib keladi. Ushbu yondashuv yordamida statik panellarga nisbatan 20–30% ko‘proq elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish imkoniyati yuzaga keladi [3; 4; 6].

Qashqadaryo viloyatida joylashgan 100 m² issiqxonada o‘tkazildi. Quyosh panellari to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri janubga qaratilib, 30° burchak ostida o‘rnatildi. Har bir panel yillik taxminan 1500 kVt•soat quyosh energiyasi qabul qila oladi. Tizim yil davomida 21600 kVt•soat elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishga mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, bu issiqxonaning barcha elektr ehtiyojlarini qoplashga yetarli bo‘ldi [1; 5].

Akkumulyatorlar yordamida ishlab chiqarilgan energiya ortig‘i zaxiraga olinib, tunda yoki quyosh nuri yetarli bo‘lmagan holatlarda foydalaniladi. Akkumulyatorlarning umumiy sig‘imi 200 kVt•soatni tashkil etadi va tizimning 4-5 kunlik mustaqil ishlashini ta’minlaydi [7; 10].

Natijalar va muhokama

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, quyosh panellari asosidagi aqlli energiya ta’minoti tizimi issiqxonalar uchun nafaqat energiya mustaqilligini ta’minlash, balki iqtisodiy jihatdan ham yuqori samaradorlikka ega bo‘lishi mumkinligi isbotlandi. Amaliy hisob-kitoblar, simulyatsiya modellari va real sharoitda o‘tkazilgan sinovlar quyosh izlovchi (sun-tracking) tizimlarning an’anaviy statsionar panellarga nisbatan 20–30% ko‘proq elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishini ko‘rsatdi [3; 6; 11].

100 m² maydonga ega issiqxonada o‘rnatilgan panellar yil davomida o‘rtacha 21600 kVt•soat elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqardi. Quyosh izlovchi tizim bilan ta’minlangan holatda esa bu miqdor 30% ga ko‘payib, 6480 kVt•soat ortiqcha energiya ishlab chiqarishga erishildi. Bu esa tizimning yillik umumiy ishlab

chiqarishini 28080 kVt•soatgacha oshirish imkonini beradi [3]. Bunday ortiqcha energiya hajmi nafaqat energiya ehtiyojlarini to‘liq qoplash, balki saqlash yoki boshqa xo‘jalik ehtiyojlariga yo‘naltirish imkonini ham yaratadi.

Issiqxonalar uchun energiya talabi bir nechta asosiy omillarga bog‘liq: isitish, yoritish, ventilyatsiya va suv ta’minoti tizimlari. Tadqiqotda 100 m² maydondagi issiqxonaning yillik energiya talabi taxminan 5300–5500 kVt•soat etib belgilandi. Bu quyidagicha taqsimlandi:

Isitish: 3000 kVt•soat

Yoritish: 1800 kVt•soat

Ventilyatsiya va boshqalar: 500 kVt•soat

Shu jihatdan, ishlab chiqarilayotgan elektr energiyasi (21600–28000 kVt•soat) issiqxonaning yillik energiya ehtiyojidan to‘rt baravarga yaqin ko‘p bo‘lib, bu ortiqcha energiyani akkumulyatorlarda saqlash yoki sotish imkonini beradi [4; 5].

Panellarni tanlashda samaradorlik koeffitsienti (15–22%), quyoshli kunlar soni (O‘zbekistonda yiliga 270–300 kun), va joylashish burchagi (janubga qaragan 30–35°) inobatga olindi. Ushbu parametrlar asosida quyidagi formula yordamida energiya ishlab chiqarish miqdori hisoblandi [1; 2]:

$$E=A*r*H*PR$$

Bu yerda:

E – ishlab chiqarilgan yillik energiya (kVt·soat),

$A=100\ m^2$ – panellar maydoni,

$r=0.18$ – panellar samaradorligi,

$H=1500\ kVt*soat/m^2$ – quyosh nurlanishi,

$PR=0.80PR = 0.80PR=0.80\backslash$ – tizimning umumiy samaradorlik koeffitsienti.

Natijada:

$$E=100*0.18*1500*0.80=21600\ kVt*soat$$

Bu energiya hajmi issiqxona ehtiyojlarini to‘liq qoplabgina qolmay, ortiqcha energiyani saqlash yoki tarmoqka uzatish imkonini ham beradi.

Quyoshli kunlarda ishlab chiqarilgan energiyaning bir qismi ortiqcha bo‘ladi. Agar kunlik ishlab chiqarish 60 kVt•soat, iste’mol esa 15 kVt•soat bo‘lsa, 45 kVt•soat zaxira energiya sifatida akkumulyatorlarga saqlanadi. 200 kVt•soat sig‘imga ega batareya tizimi 4–5 kunlik uzluksiz energiya yetkazib berishni kafolatlaydi [6; 8].

Tizim uzoq muddatda yuqori tejamkorlikni ta’minlab, har yili doimiy iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi. Bundan tashqari, davlatning qayta tiklanuvchi energiyaga subsidiya yoki grant ajratishi bu jarayonni yanada tezlashtiradi [12–15].

Xulosa

Mazkur tadqiqotda quyosh panellari asosida issiqxonalar uchun mo‘ljallangan aqlli energiya ta’minoti tizimini loyihalash, uning texnik xususiyatlarini aniqlash va iqtisodiy samaradorligini baholash bo‘yicha ilmiy-amaliy yondashuv ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, avtomatik boshqaruvga ega quyosh izlovchi tizimlar an’anaviy statsionar tizimlarga nisbatan 20–30% ko‘proq elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish imkonini beradi, bu esa umumiy samaradorlikni sezilarli darajada oshiradi [3; 6].

Issiqxona uchun hisoblangan yillik energiya iste’moli taxminan 5300–5500 kVt•soatni tashkil etgan holda, ishlab chiqilgan tizim yillik 21600–28000 kVt•soat elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishga qodir ekani aniqlangan. Ushbu ortiqcha energiya nafaqat issiqxonaning barcha ehtiyojlarini to‘liq qoplash, balki zaxira saqlash yoki boshqa xo‘jalik ehtiyojlariga yo‘naltirish imkoniyatini beradi [1; 2; 5].

Tizimda ishlatilgan servo motorlar va LDR sensorlari asosida qurilgan quyosh izlovchi algoritm panellarning doimiy ravishda maksimal yoritilgan holatda turishini ta’minlaydi. Ushbu avtomatlashtirish yondashuvi mikroiqlim nazorati uchun muhim bo‘lgan elektr quvvatining uzluksiz ishlab chiqarilishini kafolatlaydi [3; 6; 11]. Boshqaruv algoritmining Arduino platformasi asosida ishlab chiqilishi tizimni moddiy jihatdan arzon, texnik jihatdan moslashuvchan va kengaytiriladigan holga keltirgan.

Iqtisodiy tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, quyosh panellari va energiya saqlash tizimi uchun dastlabki kapital xarajatlar taxminan $10,000 miqdorida baholangan bo‘lib, tizimning o‘zini to‘liq qoplash muddati 4,8–5 yil oralig‘ida belgilandi. Bunday natijalar tizimni kichik va o‘rta biznes vakillari uchun ham iqtisodiy jihatdan maqbul variantga aylantiradi [4; 10; 15].

Quyosh energiyasining qayta tiklanuvchi, ekologik toza va iqtisodiy samarali manba sifatida issiqxona xo‘jaliklarida qo‘llanilishi ushbu sektorni energetik mustaqillikka olib keladi. Bundan tashqari, milliy energetika siyosati doirasida qayta tiklanuvchi manbalarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari va imtiyozlar mavjud bo‘lgani sababli, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati yanada oshadi [12–14].

Tadqiqot yakunida quyidagi asosiy xulosalar keltiriladi:

Quyosh izlovchi tizimlar yordamida energiya yig‘ish samaradorligi 30% gacha ortadi;

Yillik ishlab chiqariladigan energiya issiqxona ehtiyojidan to‘rt baravar ko‘p bo‘lishi mumkin;

Tizimning o‘zini oqlash muddati 5 yil atrofida bo‘lib, uzoq muddatda barqaror iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi;

Ekologik tozaligi, energiyani tejashi va avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv imkoniyatlari tizimni zamonaviy issiqxona xo‘jaliklari uchun maqbul yechimga aylantiradi.

Kelgusi bosqichlarda tadqiqotni sun’iy intellekt asosida energiya iste’molini oldindan prognoz qilish, bulutli ob-havo sharoitida energiyani optimallashtirish algoritmlarini ishlab chiqish va real vaqtli monitoring tizimlari bilan integratsiyalash kabi yo‘nalishlarda rivojlantirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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APPLICATION OF MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

Abstract: *In today's conditions, the growing demand has made it an urgent task to improve the quality of future specialists studying in higher education institutions. Based on this, in recent years, attention has been paid to the issue of active use of new information technologies in education. This article reflects information on the application of multimedia technologies in continuing education.*

Keywords: *Educational process, information technologies, specialist, multimedia technologies, computer equipment.*

INTRODUCTION: Modern information technologies, which, along with traditional material and energy resources, provide effective methods of creating, storing, processing and delivering information to the consumer, are not only the main principle of social life, but also a way to increase the efficiency of management in all areas of public service. One of the goals of the modern education sector is its informatization. The main goal of introducing information technologies into the educational process is to improve the quality and effectiveness of teaching. As a result of introducing information technologies into the educational process, it is possible to implement informatization to the required extent. In the conditions of modern dynamic development of society and the complexity of its technical and social infrastructure, it is natural that information is an important strategic resource.

The level of informatization is also becoming one of the important principles of successful economic development and the country's competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets. Automation based on the use of computers and computing networks is currently penetrating all areas of production management and technological processes, starting from the production sector, where an automated system of information use and processing, design of society has emerged. In the conditions of rapid obsolescence of the content of textbooks related to new inventions in science and technology, the training of graduates in the field of applying new methods of searching for knowledge and methods, formed from

relevant scientific and educational information included in the database, is of particular importance.

Information technologies in education are the main organizers of modern education and implementers of the educational process in it. The goals of the introduction and application of information technologies in the field of education are connected with the creation of new opportunities in the education system for all its participants and their interaction.

DISCUSSION: New information technologies are the provision of a sufficient amount of modern computer equipment for the educational process, the preparation of methodological and information resources for its organization, the search for new forms of teaching, and a new approach to the teaching process. Computer technologies should enter education not as an additional component, but as an integral part that significantly increases the effectiveness of the entire educational process. In implementing this task, the rapidly developing direction of new information technologies - multimedia technologies - should come to the rescue. Today, it is no secret that multimedia technologies have penetrated all aspects of social life, including production, business, science, education, and culture.

The word "multimedia" became popular in the 90s of the last century. This is an English word that means a multi-component environment that allows the use of text, graphics, video and animation in a dialog mode. Multimedia technologies are one of the most promising and popular areas of computer science. Multimedia technologies are a technology aimed at creating a product that is "a collection of images, texts and information, accompanied by sound, video, animation and other visual effects, including an interactive control interface and other mechanisms." Possession of multimedia technologies allows the teacher to expand his creativity in the use of animation, video, sound, which leads to an increase in the quality of modern lessons, concentration of students' attention, better understanding, thinking and memorization of the material.

RESULT: Before the advent of new information technologies, experts conducted numerous experiments and established a connection between the way a person learns material and his ability to recall the acquired knowledge after a certain period of time. If the material is audio, then a person remembers a quarter of it, if the information is visual, then a third of it. If the material is both audio and visual, then half of it can be remembered, and if a person is actively involved in the process of learning, then the volume of learning increases to 75%.

Due to the volume of knowledge accumulated by humanity and the tasks set by society, the modern educational process must constantly be strengthened and improved, the modern learner must master huge volumes of information in a short unit of time. At such times, multimedia comes to the rescue. Multimedia used in education activates the maximum channels of a person for mastering information. Multimedia, using text, graphic information, video, audio, volumetric modeling capabilities and interactive tools, allows participants in the educational process to become part of an information-rich environment. Thus, multimedia means

combining several methods of transmitting information - text, still images (pictures and photographs), moving images (cartoons and video), and sound (digital) into an interactive product. The combination of video and audio effects simultaneously provides an effective impact on two of the human senses - vision and hearing, which increases the information productivity of computer presentations. An important aspect of multimedia technology is its interactivity, that is, the user himself plays an important role in interacting with the computer. This shows the advantages of multimedia technology over traditional educational technology and leads to an expansion of the scope of computer application in the educational process. The visual range, including figurative thinking, helps the learner to fully perceive the proposed material. It becomes possible to combine theoretical and demonstrated information. Test tasks are not limited to verbal explanations, but can also be presented as a whole video plot. Undoubtedly, multimedia technologies enrich the educational process, allow the student to focus more of his senses on the process of receiving educational information, making education more effective. They change the educational exhibition from a static state to a dynamic state, that is, there is an opportunity to observe the studied processes over time. Previously, only educational television had such an opportunity, but interactivity could not be supported in this field of presentation.

Modeling processes developing over time, interactively changing process parameters is a very important didactic advantage of multimedia educational systems. It is impossible to demonstrate many of the phenomena being studied in the classroom, and multimedia tools are currently the only means of demonstrating them. Multimedia can be called a useful, productive educational technology, since it has such qualities as flexibility, interactivity, and integration of various multimedia educational information. The effectiveness of using interactive methods in education has long been studied and proven. It is known that interactive tools increase the level of information assimilation by up to 90%. The methodology of interactive education using modern multimedia tools opens up new opportunities for providing a large amount of knowledge and focusing students' attention on the necessary point.

To effectively use multimedia in the learning process, the following conditions must be met.

- organization of training according to the didactic capabilities of multimedia;
- optimal selection of pedagogical multimedia programs and their combination in accordance with the goals of the lessons, the level of preparation of students, and the characteristics of the material to be mastered;
- compliance with general and didactic rules of using multimedia;

As a result of observing the progress of the conducted multimedia lesson, identifying the following technical-pedagogical and didactic possibilities of multimedia technologies:

- ensuring that students acquire knowledge not out of necessity, but out of their desire;

- Multimedia is accepted with joy, and joy, in turn, increases interest in the subject.

- there is an opportunity to self-evaluate among other students.

- a new objective criterion for evaluating one's own performance comes to the fore: whoever knows more and can use their knowledge wins;

- there is an opportunity to give freedom to their dreams, fear of being laughed at, getting a bad grade and other obstacles disappear.

- An atmosphere of cooperation and healthy competition is created for the entire team.

- students strive to overcome difficulties independently.

- there will be an opportunity to use intersubject communication.

Thus, the use of multimedia allows for the solution of didactic issues with greater educational efficiency, increases the effectiveness of education, significantly saves time spent on studying educational material, and as a result, expands and deepens the range of problems and questions being considered. Based on the identified technical, pedagogical and didactic capabilities of multimedia, it is possible to distinguish potential functions that can be implemented in the educational process of an educational institution. The inclusion of explanatory, informational, heuristic, systematizing, motivating and developmental functions is of great importance in them. It is reasonable to conclude that the effectiveness of using multimedia as a didactic tool in the formation of educational activity also depends on the construction of a system of educational activities that include one or another form of multimedia, in accordance with the model of mastering educational activity by students.

The characteristics of multimedia allow students to develop planning, work skills, reflection, self-assessment, conceptual and visual-descriptive thinking, the formation of theoretical and practical knowledge, technical skills in mastering multimedia technology and their general culture and cognitive abilities in the field of audiovisual media products. The effectiveness of using multimedia as a didactic tool in shaping learning activities also depends on the construction of a system of lesson plans with one form or another of multimedia in accordance with the model of mastering students' learning activities.

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RESISTANCE OF COTTON HYBRIDS WITH DIFFERENT GENOTYPIC TRAITS TO CERTAIN FUNGAL PATHOGENIC MICROMYCETES

Abstract: *The article describes the Fusarium oxysporum f of F_4 hybrids created with the participation of medium-fiber fiber varieties with different genotypes.sp.vasinfectum, Fusarium Salani, Verticollium dahlia Gleb. the results of studies on the damage of fungi by pathogenic micromycetes were analyzed. Topcross was created by hybridization F_4Andijon-36 x Andijon-37, F_4Andijon-36 x Namangan-77, F_4Andijon-36 x Bukhara-102, F_4Sulton x Andijon-37, F_4sulton x Namangan-34 of the combinations Verticullium dahlia Gleb. it was determined that the tolerance to the pathogen is 95%, and it was concluded that the wilt-resistant cotton varieties can be used as an initial material in selection.*

Key words: *Cotton, variety, hybrid, topcross, combination, genotype, pathogen, micromycete, mycotoxin, Fusarium oxysporum f.sp.vasinfectum, Fusarium Solani, Verticullium dahlia Kleb.*

Introduction. It is known that today in cotton growing, which is one of the main branches of Agriculture in the world, there is a cotton (Gossypium L.) particular attention is paid to the creation of varieties of the crop that are genetically resistant to various stress factors, diseases and pests. That is, on the basis of the use of primary sources of agricultural crops with different genotypes, special attention is paid to the creation of genetic materials with a positive complex of valuable economic signs, high fiber quality and disease-resistant.

In recent years, there has been significant economic damage to agriculture as a result of the damage of some varieties of medium-fiber cotton in production with fungi belonging to the genus Fusarium, the expansion of the distribution area of this disease, as well as the damage of plants belonging to different species. This situation is observed on farms in Jondor, Romiton, Karakul, Shafirkon, Olot districts of Bukhara region. As a result, it was observed that in some years, 65-75 thousand cotton of sprouts were preserved instead of 100-110 thousand seedlings on an area of 1 hectar as a result of drying out due to fuzariosis wilt disease during the period when 25 - 35% of cotton sprouts in the fields were 3-4 and 5-6 real leaves.

List of literature. Representatives of fungi belonging to the genus *Fusarium* infect more than 400 species of plants, and in our Republic-about 100 agricultural plants and weeds. According to Leslie and Summarell classification, fungi belonging to 70 species belong to the genus *Fusarium*, while the presence of 17

species and 10 species of the species specified in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan was determined [5].

Fusarium wilt, are infecting cotton in Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions and wheat in Kashkadarya region, proving that new races are emerging among representatives of this group. In areals that are small, medium, or large in size in soils where populations of these new forms are found, there is an infestation of fiber and wheat [6].

Fungi belonging to the genus *Fusarium* are common in the soil, in addition to species belonging to the genus *Gossypium and Triticum*, causing the origin of wilt diseases such as Brassica, Raphanus, Matthiola [2; 4; 6] and in dozens of other higher plants.

However, some species of these fungi do not manifest pathogenicity, or are specialized disease-causing forms only in certain plant species, which can cause disease in certain crops or in certain varieties of them.

For example, *Fusarium axysparum f.sp. vasinfectum* is a common cotton-damaging species native to the American and Asian regions, which infest certain varieties of cotton [5]. This specialized form of the fungus has a genetic diversity, which has a number of physiological races [5; 6].

In the US, too, in the fiber crop, mainly *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. vasinfectum* (FOV) is a fungal pathogen that is rapidly transmitted through the soil as well as the seed. Among the eight pathogenic races declared worldwide (Hillock, 1992) 1, 2, 3, 4 and several new genotypes have been identified in 8 races and US cotton [9; 11].

Mycotoxins are considered secondary metabolites produced by pathogenic fungi, and some species of the *Fusarium* genus synthesize potent mycotoxins [8].

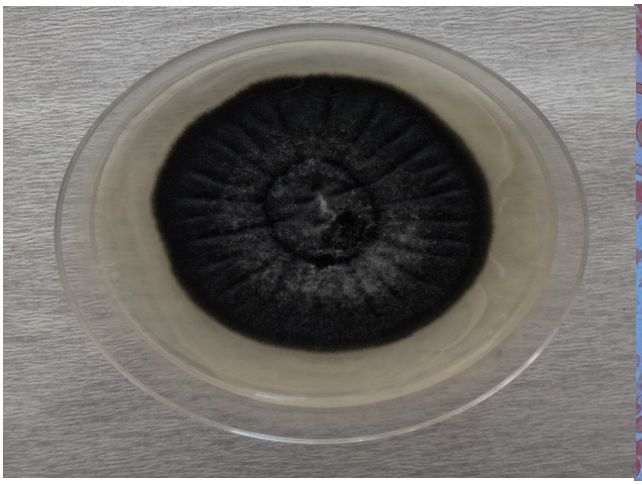
Therefore, they are divided into different and toxico-biologically different groups. *Fusarium poae forms toxins HN-2, Fusarium sporotrichioides* T-2, *Fusarium graminearum* deoxinivalenol (fiber), vomitoxin, zearalenone, *Fusarium tricinctum* trichotetsen. Scientists have shown in their further data that fungi belonging to the genus Fusarium, in the process of living life in the soil, form substances such as Fusarium acid, lycomarasmine, coulmomarasmine, diacetoxystsirpintol, stsirpentiol, ennitianin, fuzarin, fuzarubin, yavanicin, martitsin and isomartitsin, which cause the origin of the soil's toxicity property and play a key role in plant pathogenesis [7].

In recent years, scientists of the Republic have been conducting a number of scientific researches on the creation of selection materials resistant to fungal potogenous microorganisms. In particular, mycotoxins from aggressive strains of fungi that cause fusariosis and verticillosis wilt diseases are isolated in the cotton, which is kept in the “Colllexia of a unique scientific object of phytopathogenic microorganisms”of the UzR Institute of genetics and Experimental Biology of plants, and scientific research in the creation of selective objects that are resistant to wiltt disease by damaging (inoculation) in artificial environments of

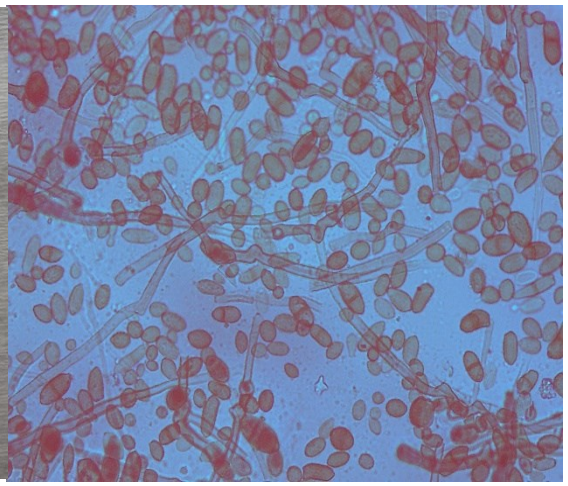
As the object of the study, it was included in the “State Register of agricultural crops recommended for planting in the territory of the Uzbek Respusblika” at

different times from hybrid combinations created by crossing varieties Andijan-36, Andijan-37, Sultan, Jarqo‘rg‘on, O‘zPITI-201, Namangan-34, Namangan-77, C-6524, Omad, Turon, Kelajak, Buxoro-102, C-6524, as well as the Institute of Experimental Biology of *Verticillium dahliae* Gleb from the collection “collection of phytopathogenic microorganisms – a unique scientific object”, *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp.strains of the vasinfectum* and *Fusarium solini* species were used.

Research methods. Kiray K on the identification of cotton plants affected by Fusarium disease. И др., Методы фитопатологии (1974), Литвинов М.А. Методы изучения почвенных микроскопических грибов (1969), Khasanov B.A. Фузариозный вилт хлопчатника и современные методы идентификации грибов рода Fusarium. (Identified through 2017 Styles.)



1- image**.** *Verticillium dahliae* fungus



2- image**.** *Verticillium dahliae* fungus cones (x 400 times enlarged image)

Analysis of results. In our 2022 study, we separated the leaves using the accepted method from each of the F_4 hybrid combinations planted in the experimental farm of the Research Institute of cotton selection, seed and cultivation agrotechnologies. Laboratory experiments were carried out at the Institute of genetics and Experimental Biology Of Plants of the UzR FA by inoculation of young leaves, not infected and not overripe, of 3 pieces. To carry out this experiment, in his laboratory, initially samples of lilies were grown for 3 days at a temperature of 250 ml to 25-270 C in a tube of 500 ml of size for the preparation of biomaterial. 7 drops of the substance “Tween80” were added to the prepared biomaterial. For use in the experiment, healthy leaf samples of the cotton plant were harvested from artificial-damaged backgrounds. n laboratory conditions, the samples were washed under running water for 2 hours, then, to sterilize the samples, the leaves were first caught in 1.5% sodium hypochloride for 5-6 minutes, in the next turn they were thoroughly washed 3 times, holding for 2 minutes in sterilized water. The leaves were placed on sterile filter paper and

dried. Leaf specimens were placed in this Petri dish. *F.axysparum f.sp. vasinfectum* and *Verticillium* were dripped from the liquid - state biomaterial of the dahliae fungus into leaf samples of the 1st and 2nd experimental repeat. Also an inoculant was instilled into the leaf samples of the 3rd experimental repeat, but the substance "Tween80" was not used in this. The next leaves were placed on the Perti saucer, dressing in a damp chamber. The lid of the Petri dish was closed and hermetically wrapped with a paraphilm. Then the sunium was grown in a climate chamber with a temperature of 25-26 ^{0}C in conditions of Light-Darkness 16 hours/8 hours.

Strong resistant-0-30% undamaged

Resistant-31-50% weakly damaged

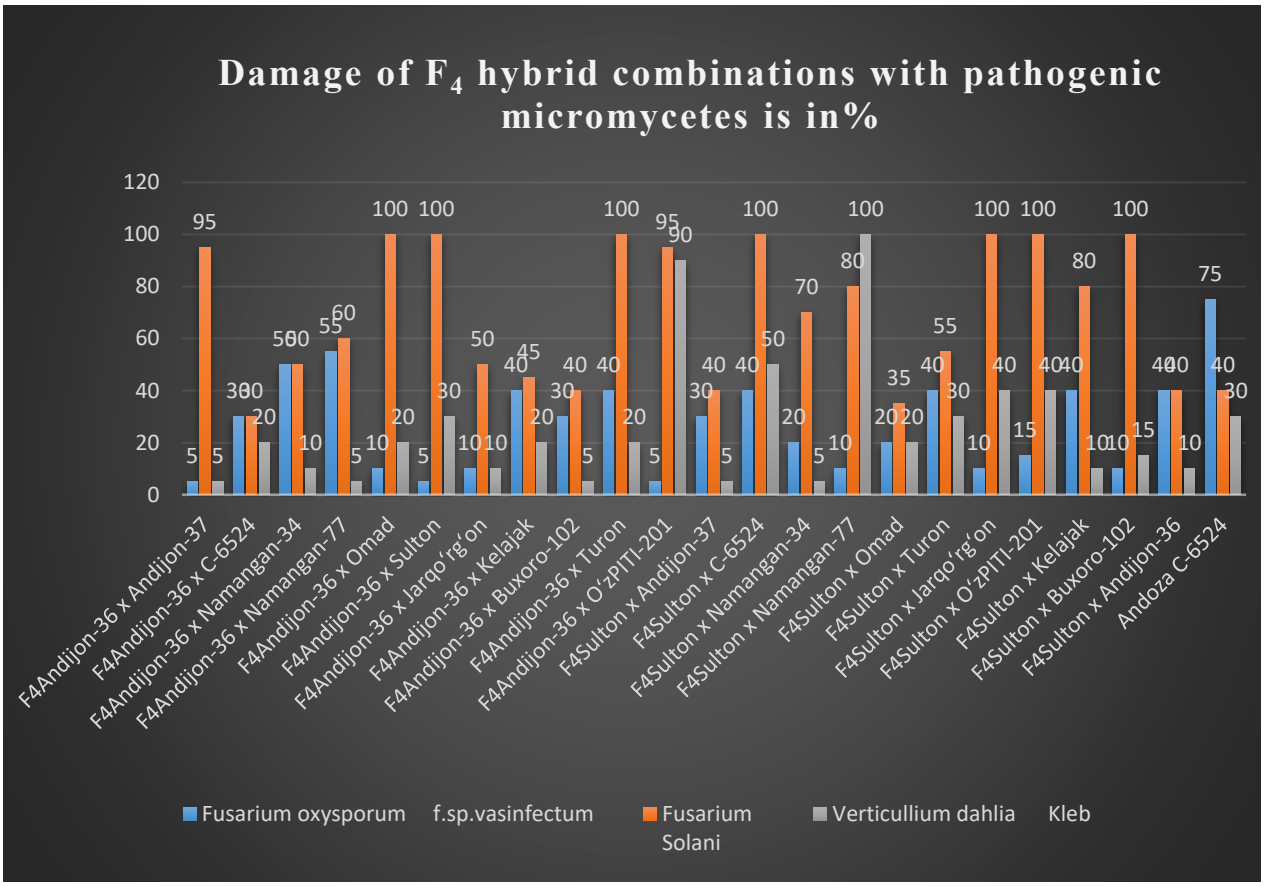
Medium resistant-51-70% medium damaged

Strong resistant-71-100% strongly damaged

Changes in leaf samples, in which experimental objects were calculated, began to be observed after 1 day, and further observation work was carried out daily. Withered leaves were moistened with sterilized water. After the experiment was carried out for 12 days, the affected leaves were clearly separated.

Depending on the degree of morbidity of the plants studied, it was divided into the following groups: according to *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp.vasinfectum* potogen showing 10-30% damage to fungi disease F_4Andijan-36 x Andijan-37, F_4Adijan-36 x C-6524, F_4Andijan-36 x Omad, F_4Andijan-36 x Sultan, F_4Andijan-36 x Jarqo'rg'on, F_4Andijan-36 x Buxoro-102, F_4Andijan-36 x O'zPITI-201, F_4Sulton x Andijan-37 while F_4Sulton x Namangan-34, F_4Sulton x Namangan-77, F_4Sulton x Omad, F_4Sulton x Namangan-77, F_4Sulton x Omad, F_4Sulton x Jarqo'rg'on, F_4Sulton x O'zPITI -201, F_4Sulton x Buxoro-102 hybrids showed strong endurance while the remaining hybrids suffered damage from 31.0% to 50.0% *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp.vasinfectum* potogen showed low resistance to fungal disease, while the template C-6524 variety showed strong damage, showing 71-100% damage. (Image-3).

Image-3



The template C-6524 variety for fungal disease *Fusarium solani* showed weak damage, when we observed our hybrids, the following hybrids were damaged by 0.0-30.0%, and the F_4Andijon-36 x C-6524 hybrid showed strong endurance. Some more hybrids, including F_4Andijon-36 x Jarqo‘rg‘on, F_4Andijon-36 x Kelajak, F_4Andijon-36 x Buxoro-102, F_4Andijon-36 x Namangan-34, F_4Sulton x Andijan-37, F_4Sulton x Omad, and F_4Sulton x Andijan-36 hybrids showed less durability, with damage from 31.0% to 50.0%. Another group of hybrids, F_4Sulton x Turon, F_4Sulton x Namangan-34 and F_4Andijon-36 x Namangan-77 hybrids showed average durability with damage of up to 51.0-70.0% while the remaining hybrids with damage of up to 71.0-100% can see that *Fusarium solani* is resistant to fungal disease.

Verticullium dahlia Kleb according to the results of the study on tolerance to fungal disease, the template C-6524 variety and F_4Andijan-36 x Andijan-37, F_4Andijan-36 x Namangan-77, F_4Andijan-36 x Buxoro-102, F_4Sulton x Andijan-37, F_4Sulton x Namangan-34 hybrids were distinguished from other hybrids by the fact that they were not damaged at all. In addition, F_4Sulton x Kelajak, F_4Sulton x Buxoro-102, F_4Sulton x Andijan-36, F_4Sulton x Omad, F_4Sulton x Turon, F_4Andijan-36 x Turon, F_4Andijan-36 x Kelajak, F_4Andijan-36 x Omad, F_4Andijan-36 x Sultan, F_4Andijan-36 x Jarqo‘rg‘on, F_4Andijan-36 x C-6524 and F_4Andijan-36 x the Namangan-34 hybrids showed strong endurance with a incidence of 0.0-30.0%. F_4Sulton x C-6524 and F_4Sulton x jargon, F_4Sulton x

O‘zPITI-201 hybrids showed low durability with damage of up to 31.0-50.0%. The remaining hybrids are F_4Sulton x Namangan-77 (100% damage) and F_4Andijan-36 x O‘zPITI-201 (90% damage) *Verticullium dahlia* Gleb. the fact that it is resistant to fungal disease was reflected in the results of the study. In a summary way, it is worth noting that the following of our hybrids, *Fusarium oxysporum* f, originating through this topcross method.sp.vasinfectum potogen to the disease of fungi F_4Andijan-36 x Andijan-37, F_4Andijan-36 x Sultan, F_4Andijan-36 x O‘zPITI-201 hybrids, *Verticullium dahlia* to the disease of the fungus F_4Andijan-36 x Andijan-37, F_4Andijan-36 x Namangan-77, F_4Andijan-36 x Buxoro-102, F_4Sulton x Andijan-37, F_4Sulton x Namangan-34 hybrids showed tolerance of 95%. Our combinations embody the potential for resistance to the effects of the above agricultural diseases in their karyoplasm, adding a tremendous bias in increasing the effectiveness of selection as a donor (source) of useful signs in genetic-selective research on the creation of new varieties and improvement of economic signs of existing varieties.

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TUG‘MA NUQSONI BOR BOLALARDA PNEVMONIYA: KECHISHI, DAVOLASH, OLDINI OLISH, PROGNOZI VA ZAMONAVIY YECHIMLARI

Annotatsiya: *Pnevmoniya – o‘pka to‘qimalarining infeksion yallig‘lanishi bilan kechuvchi jiddiy kasallik bo‘lib, ayniqsa, tug‘ma nuqsonlari bor bolalarda og‘irroq o‘tadi. Bunday bolalarda nafas yo‘llarining rivojlanish anomaliyalari, yurak-qon tomir tizimi nuqsonlari, immunitet sustligi, kichik qon aylanish doirasidagi dimlanish, qon aylanishni sustligi, oziqlanishni buzilishi kasallikning og‘ir kechishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada tug‘ma nuqsoni bor bolalarda pnevmoniyaning kechishi, davolash usullari, oldini olish choralari va prognozi haqida batafsil ma’lumot beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *pnevmoniya, o‘pka, qon aylanishi, traxeya , immunitet, infeksion yallig‘lanish, anomaliya.*

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PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL DEFECTS: COURSE, TREATMENT, PREVENTION, PROGNOSIS, AND MODERN SOLUTIONS.

Abstract: *Pneumonia is a serious disease characterized by infectious inflammation of the lung tissue, which is especially severe in children with congenital malformations. In such children, developmental anomalies of the respiratory tract, defects in the cardiovascular system, weakened immunity, stagnation in the small blood circulation, poor blood circulation, and malnutrition can cause a severe course of the disease. This article provides detailed information about the course, treatment, prevention, and prognosis of pneumonia in children with congenital malformations.*

Key words: *pneumonia, lungs, blood circulation, trachea, immunity, infectious inflammation, anomaly.*

1. Pnevmoniyaning kechishi tug‘ma nuqsoni bor bolalarda.

Tug‘ma nuqsonli bolalarda pnevmoniya odatdagi sog‘lom bolalarga nisbatan uzoqroq, og‘irroq kechishi va tez-tez takrorlanishi mumkin. Bu quyidagi omillar bilan bog‘liq:

1. Nafas tizimi anomaliyalari – traxeya, bronx va o‘pka rivojlanishidagi tug‘ma nuqsonlar balg‘am chiqishini qiyinlashtirib, infeksiya rivojlanishini tezlashtiradi.

2. Immunitetning pasayishi – immuniteti sust bolalar bakterial va virusli infeksiyalarga koʻproq moyil boʻladilar.

3. Yurak-qon tomir tizimi kasalliklari – yurak nuqsonlari boʻlgan bolalarda oʻpka qon aylanishi buzilgan boʻlishi mumkin, bu esa pnevmoniyaning ogʻir kechishiga olib keladi.

4. Metabolik va genetik kasalliklar – masalan, mukovissidoz yoki biriktiruvchi toʻqima displaziyasi bilan tugʻilgan bolalarda pnevmoniya tez-tez uchraydi va uzoq davom etadi.

5.Tugʻma nuqsoni bor bolalarda oziqlanishning buzilishi, jismoniy rivojlanishdan orqada qolish, oshqazon ichak sistemasi anomaliyalari kasallikka qarshi kurashishini susaytiradi.

Pnevmoniyaning Klinik Belgilari

Haroratning 38–39°C darajagacha koʻtarilishi-tugʻma nuqsonli bolalarda tana xaroratini fibril darajagacha kotarilishi va uni bartaraf etish birmuncha qiyinchilik tugʻdiradi. Jumladan Yurak tugʻma nuqsoni bor bemorlarda infusion davo cheklanganligi. Chala va nuqsonli tugʻilgan bolalarda tana vaznini kamligi, antiperietik dori vositalariga sezgirligi axamiyatlidir.

Nafas qisilishi, tezlashgan nafas olish (taxipnoe)-erta yoshli bolalarda koʻpincha qoʻzgʻatuvchi virus etiologiyali boʻlganligi, Bronx va bronxiolalarni shilliq qavati tor va sekretsiyasi kuchli boʻlganligi sababli bemorlarda obstruksiya belgilari kuchli namoyon boʻladi. Qoʻshimchasiga bemorda yurak qon tomir tizimida, markaziy nerv sistemasida anamoliyalar mavjud boʻlsa nafas yetishmovchiligiga juda sezgir boʻladi.

Yoʻtal (avval quruq, keyin balgʻamli)-odatda kasallini dastlabki 2-3 kunida bolalarda yoʻtal quruq, ogʻriqli boʻladi. Bunday xolda bemor yoʻtalga bezovtalik, yigʻlashi bilan kuzatiladi. Kasallikni 4-kunidan soʻng bemorlarda balgʻam ajrala boshlaydi. Balgʻam ajralishi kichik yoshdagi, chala tugʻilgan, markaziy nerv sistemasida xamda Yurak qon tomir sistemasida nuqsoni bor bemorlar uchun axamiyatlidir. Chunki shu kategoriyadagi bemorlarda balgʻamli asperatsiya koʻp kuzatiladi. Koʻkrak qafasida ogʻriq-Koʻpincha katta yoshli bemorlardagi aktiv shikoyatdir. Kichik yoshdagi bemorlarda kasaalik etiologiyasi virusli xarakterga ega boʻlsa xam ogʻriqli yoʻtal kuzatiladi. Lablar va barmoqlarning koʻkarishi (sianoz) – ayniqsa yurak nuqsonlari bor bolalarda eng koʻp kuzatiladigan klinik belgidir. Ayniqsa koʻk poroklarda. Ularda pnevmoniyasiz xam venoz qon arterial qonga aralashadi. Pnevmoniyada oʻpka kasalligi, obstuksiya sababli qonning kislorod bilan taminlanishi kamayadi. Tugʻma nuqsonli bolalarda pnevmoniya murakkab boʻlishi mumkinligi sababli, davolash yondashuvi individual boʻlishi kerak. Asosiy davolash usullari quyidagilar:

Kasallik sababiga qarab davo: Bakterial pnevmoniya – antibiotiklar (penitsillinlar, sefalosporinlar, makrolidlar) buyuriladi. Dastlab shixonaga qabul qilinganda bemordan bakteriolik surtma olinadi. Analiz javoblari chiqqunga qadar alternativ antibacterial davo tayinlanadi. Antibakterial davo tayinlashda laborator analiz javoblari ya’ni qondagi leykositoz, bemorning yoshi, yashash mintaqasida

keng tarqalgan bakteriallar, avval o‘tqazilgan antibacterial davolar, bemorning yoshi inobatga olinadi.

Virusli pnevmoniya – antivirus dorilar (interferonlar, oseltamivir) tavsiya etiladi. Antivirusli dorilar tayinlashda bemordagi qo‘shimcha kasalliklar inobatga olinishi lozim. Ayniqsa Jigar kasalliklari bor bemorlarda antivirus dorilar gepatotoksikligi axamiyatlidir.

Zamburug‘li pnevmoniya – antifungal dorilar (flukonazol, vorikonazol) ishlatiladi. Ko‘p marta antibacterial davo olgan bemorlarda xam zamburug‘lar miqdori ko‘payishi mumkinligi inobatga olgan xolda xam antifungal dorilar tavsiya etishili mumkin. Simptomatik davo-Nafas qisilishini yengillashtirish uchun kislorod terapiyasi-Xar bir nafas yetishmovchiligi bor bemorlarda qonning kislorod bilan to‘yinishini aniqlanishi va nazorat qilinishi lozim. Bemorlarda SpO2-90%dan past bo‘lganda nazal vilka yordamida namlangan kislorod berish kerak. Kisrolod miqdori bemorda sianoz yo‘qolgungacha, SpO2-90%dan ko‘tarilgungacha kislorod miqdori ko‘tarilib boriladi. Bu gipoksik xolatda qolib ketishi to‘qimalarda moddalar almashinuvini izdan chiqaradi. Eng tez va ko‘p xolda miya buzilishlariga olib keladi.

Balg‘amni suyuqlashtirish va chiqarish uchun mukolitik va eksspektorantlar (ambroksol, asetilsistein)-erta yoshli bolalarda xamda doimiy yotoq rejimidagi bemorlarda extiyotkorlik bilan qo‘llanadi. Ko‘p ajralgan balg‘am aspiratsiyaga olib kelishi mumkin. Immunitetni qo‘llab-quvvatlash uchun vitamin terapiyasi (C, E, D vitamini, sink)- o‘tkir yallig‘anish davrida immune Sistema aktiv shlaydi. Gipoksiya natijasida organizmda moddalar almashinuvi izdan chiqab, erkin radikallar toplanadi va toksik ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Vitaminoterapiya asosan vitamin C organizmni erkin radikallardan tozalaydi. Birlamchi va ikkilamchi immune Sistema ishlashida aktiv qatnashadi. Vitamin E to‘qimalarda kislorod almashinuvida axamiyatlidir. Antioksidant ta’sir ko‘rsatyadi.

Xulosa:

Tug‘ma nuqsoni bor bolalarda pnevmoniya oddiy bolalarga qaraganda og‘irroq kechadi va maxsus yondashuvni talab qiladi. Kasallikni oldini olish, erta tashxis qo‘yish va to‘g‘ri davolash orqali jiddiy asoratlarning oldini olish mumkin. Profilaktika choralari, jumladan, emlash va immunitetni mustahkamlash, bolalar salomatligini yaxshilashda katta ahamiyatga ega.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN DEVELOPING THE PHYSICAL FITNESS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS

Annotation*: It is aimed at teaching gymnastic exercises, including training talented gymnastic children, and improving the training process. In teaching gymnastics exercises, it is necessary to use non-traditional tools and conduct training based on didactic laws.*

Key words: *sports, pedagogical technologies, methods, standards, practical lessons, didactic rules, gymnastics exercises.*

Specialized practical gymnastics is a component of specialized practical physical training aimed at the general physical development of participants and their faster mastering of labor movements specific to their specialty.

Specialized practical training is mainly conducted in specialized technical schools that train workers in various professions, as well as in higher educational institutions and technical schools. This training consists of three parts: general specialized practical and special physical training.

General physical training is aimed at the comprehensive, harmonious development and health improvement of participants. This training includes training in various sports: track and field athletics, skiing, swimming, etc. The following gymnastic exercises play a particularly important role in this preparation:

1. General developmental exercises without and with objects
2. Exercises on mass-type devices (gymnastic wall, bench, rope, etc.)
3. Simple acrobatics exercises
4. Simple and standing jumps.

Unlike general physical training, which is uniform for everyone and is aimed at faster mastering the future profession, specialized practical training is carried out taking into account future production activities. Its program includes specialized practical gymnastics, the volume and nature of which depend on the specialization of the students and the conditions and characteristics of the participants' work.

Specialized practical gymnastics is aimed at developing the muscle groups that perform the main work in the production activities of the participants, and therefore at developing the movements necessary for the future profession. In addition, exercises that are similar to the work process develop the physical qualities and movement skills necessary for more successful work in a specific profession.

In specialized applied gymnastics, all exercises can be used in accordance with the tasks set: general and free, apparatus, line and practical, acrobatic and rhythmic gymnastics exercises.

In recent times, specialized practical physical training exercises for carpenters, painters and plasterers have been developed and tested. Practical gymnastics also occupies a large part of their physical training program.

Studies show that the physical fitness of experienced amateurs is equal to the physical fitness of gymnasts with the II sports category. Therefore, the specialized practical gymnastics program should be conducted in such a way that by the end of the training the level of physical fitness of the participants approaches the level of physical fitness of qualified workers. To solve this problem, general and free exercises, exercises on the horizontal bar and parallel bars, exercises on ladders and ropes, and jumps on the bar were specially assigned.

In order for amateurs to learn to balance in different conditions while working and walking in narrow spaces, the program included walking on objects of the same width as the beams and various other exercises. The height of the beam is gradually increased (from 0.5 m to 5.5 m). Balance skills, especially balance at height, depend on the ability to aim in space, the stability of the vestibular apparatus. These tasks depend on the ability to stand at height. These tasks are solved using exercises similar to those performed by workers on the corridor, acrobatic jumps, trampoline jumps, and operations performed on high construction sites. To reduce the protective reaction to height and gain confidence in their strength, the participants performed jumping exercises in the air while wearing an assembly line.

The training was held in the form of lessons twice a week for 90 minutes. In the first 30 minutes, all the students did general developmental exercises with and without objects. Then they were divided into three groups and, taking turns in a circle, engaged in certain types of the program (exercises on the horizontal bar, jumping from a trampoline, exercises in the air or acrobatic jumps, jumps on a stick, etc.).

Special physical training, unlike the types described above, is carried out in extracurricular section classes. It involves improving in any sport to help improve professional performance. A student can do any sport he wants, but for each specific specialty, a sport that is more useful for workers in a particular profession can be recommended, for example, trampoline jumping, gymnastics exercises, acrobatic jumps, diving, as well as ski jumping are of great help for amateurs. Having improved in the specified sports and having achieved certain sports results in them, amateurs influence their labor achievements in accordance with their goals.

Physical education of students in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions consists of general program exercises and optional exercises. Regardless of which sport a student is engaged in, he must perform gymnastic exercises that are included in the training and are used for the special training of athletes. It is recommended to include exercises of specialized practical

gymnastics in the specified exercises. Thus, the importance of specialized practical gymnastics as a form of physical training is very great.

Among the various means and methods of physical training used to increase the functional capabilities of the body and improve the qualities of movement, gymnastics plays an important role.

The exercises used in sports applied gymnastics are similar in structure and nature of muscle tension to exercises specific to a particular sport.

To achieve high sports results in sports where various parts of the body move in a circular motion (figure skating, wrestling, football, diving, hockey, basketball, etc.), acrobatic exercises are widely used, with the help of which the function of the musculoskeletal system and vestibular analyzers is improved.

The main types of sports applied gymnastics include the following.

Daily morning gymnastics, performed for 20-40 minutes. It is accompanied by warm-up exercises, which are performed much more intensively than morning physical education. For this, exercises are selected that correspond to the main functional and muscular activity of the chosen sport. Warm-up exercises are a reliable means of preventing injuries.

In the process of physical training, the movement qualities of the participants are improved (during training and in special training).

When preparing exercises for sports applied gymnastics, it is necessary to take into account their relevance to the task of morning gymnastics, warm-up, physical training, as well as their age, training and training period. The exercises included in the complex should have a comprehensive effect on the athletes' body. When alternating them, it is necessary to sequentially include muscle groups in the work and gradually increase the intensity.

Training begins with simple exercises with a small amplitude, which are gradually performed. Gradually, their number and rate of execution increase, increasing attention is paid to the work of individual muscle groups. More intense exercises are performed at the end of the complex. Periodically, special exercises are recommended, in which series of 2-4 exercises are repeated.

The weight of the exercises used in special physical training depends on the type of sport and the solution of specific movement tasks.

In sports and practical gymnastics, the following are used: general developmental exercises performed without objects and with a gymnastic stick, dumbbells, a filling ball, a rope, a rubber shock absorber, a handle: a gymnastic wall, a bench (seat), a rope, as well as general developmental exercises performed on the bars (double bars), a hoop, a horse with a handle, a horse: acrobatic exercises (including on a trampoline, a springboard, a diving board).

In conclusion, the structure and content of the training process, developed taking into account the age characteristics of the physical development of schoolchildren and the tasks of initial preparation, were confirmed in the lessons. It had a positive effect on the dynamics of health and morpho-functional development of young gymnasts, as well as on their physical fitness, which, in

turn, allowed them to be recommended for work practice in children's and youth sports schools in artistic gymnastics.

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TALABALARGA TAYANIB SAKRASHNI HARAKAT TUZILISHI ASOSIDA O‘RGATISH

Annotatsiyasi: *“Gimnastikachilarga tayanib sakrashni harakat tuzulishi asosida o’rgatish” mavzusiga bag’ishlangan bo’lib, mavzu chuqur o’rganilgan, Gimnastikachilarga tayanib sakirashni harakat tuzulishi asosida o’rgatish jarayoni tahlil qilingan. Maqolada mashqlarni o’rgatish ketma-ketligi va mashqlar texnikasini o’zlashtirish uchun maxsus mashqlar majmuasi bilan boyitadi. Ishlab chiqilgan tavsiya, amalda joriy etishda murabbiylariga tavsiya berildi va o’quv jarayoniga tadbiq etildi.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: pedagogik jarayon, mashg‘ulotlar, tayanib sakrash, jismoniy tayyorgarlik, itarilish, depsinish, qadamlar tempi.*

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TEACHING STUDENTS TO LEAN JUMPING BASED ON MOVEMENT STRUCTURE

Annotation: *"Teaching gymnastics to jump based on the structure of movement", the topic has been studied in depth, the process of teaching gymnastics to jump based on the structure of movement has been analyzed. The article is enriched with a series of exercises and a set of special exercises for mastering the technique of exercises. The developed recommendation was recommended to trainers in practice and introduced into the educational process.*

Keywords: *pedagogical process, activities, trainings, jump training, physical training, pushing, movements, pace of steps.*

Kirish: Jahonning etakchi fundamental nazariyotchilari tomonidan ta’lim samaradorligini oshirish, kasbiy-pedagogik faoliyatini takomillashtirish uchun sohada innovatsion jarayonlarni faol joriy etishga qaratilgan ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Yosh mutaxassislarni tayyorlashning optimal usullarni ishlab chiqish, jismoniy tarbiya fani o‘qituvchisini kasbiy funksiyalarining tarkibiy komponentlarini shakllantirish ta’lim muassasalari dasturlarining bilim, ko‘nikma va malaka talablarini takomillashtirish asosiy gimnastika vositalari elementlarini integratsiyalashga yo‘naltirilgan izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Asosiy gimnastika vositalari orqali o‘quv jarayonini samarali tashkil etishda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasidagi mutaxassisning kasbiy

tayyorgarligini oshirish uchun yangicha yondoshuvlarni joriy qilish zaruriyati yuzaga kelmoqda.

Respublikamiz oliy ta’lim muassasalarida har tomonlama rivojlangan mutaxassisni shakllantirishga qaratilgan bir qator muhim chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. “Oliy ta’lim tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish, mamlakatni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning ustuvor vazifalaridan kelib chiqqan holda, kadrlar tayyorlash mazmunini tubdan qayta qurish, xalqaro standartlar darajasiga mos oliy ma’lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash uchun zarur shart-sharoitar yaratilishini ta’minlash” vazifasi belgilab berilgan. Bu borada oliy ta’lim muassasalarining ustuvor vazifalari belgilangan bo‘lib, ta’lim muassasalari uchun mutaxassislar tayyorlashda ularning kasbiy tayyorgarligi darajasini oshirish, jismonan sog‘lom kadrlarni tarbiyalashda yangi samarali pedagogik uslublardan foydalanish talabini qo‘ymoqda. Asosiy gimnastika vositalari yordamida kasbiy mahoratni shakllantirish masalasi ixtisoslashgan oliy o‘quv yurtlari sharoitida jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi bo‘yicha mutaxassislar tayyorlash tizimini modernizatsiya qilishga qaratilgan ilmiy-uslubiy materiallarni ishlab chiqish zarurligiga e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Shunday qilib, “Gimnastika va uni o‘qitish metodikasi” fanini o‘qitishida o‘quv jarayonini tashkil qilishga bag‘ishlangan ishlar yuzaki o‘rganilgan va gimnastika ko‘pkurash elementlariga izchil o‘rgatish masalalari oxirigacha ochib berilmagan. Maxsus adabiyotlar tahlili “Gimnastika va uni o‘qitish metodikasi” faniga tabaqalashtirilgan yondashuv zarurligi, o‘z ahamiyatini yo‘qotmagan o‘rganish va o‘tkazish zarurligi to‘g‘risida xulosa chikarish imkonini berdi..

Tadqiqot maqsadi: shug‘ullanuvchilarga oyoqlarni kerib sakrashni o‘rgatish va mashqlarni samarali o‘zlashtirishda qo‘llaniladigan usullarni amaliyotga tadbiq etish.

Tadqiqotni tashkil qilish uslubari: gimnastika mashg‘ulotlardagi sakrashlar-ning o‘rni va mashg‘ulotning asosiy qismida o‘rgatiladigan mashqlarni samarodorligini oshirish. Yaxshi o‘rgatilgan oddiy sakrashlar boshqa mashqlar bilan birgalikda qo‘shib darslarni o‘tkazishni amaliyotga tadbiq etish.

Tadqiqot natijalari va muhokamasi: shug‘ullanuvchilarni tayanib sakrashga o‘rgatish bosqichli pedagogik jarayon bo‘lib, mashg‘ulotlarni ilmiy asosda tashkil qilishni taqozo etadi. Mashg‘ulotlarda qo‘llaniladigan jismoniy va texnik mashqlar hajmi va shiddati shug‘ullanuvchi bolalarning yoshi, jismoniy va funksional imkoniyatlariga moslab rejalashtirilishi va qo‘llanilishi kerak. Ushbu mashqlar hajmi, shiddati, qaytarilishi va davom etishi vaqti biologik qonuniyatlarga asoslanishi lozim. Agar mashqlar yuklamasi bolaning imkoniyatidan o‘ta yuqori bo‘lsa, bunday yuklama shu bolaning organizmiga salbiy ta’sir etishi mumkin. Aksincha, yuklama imkoniyatdan kam bo‘lsa shakllanishi jarayoni sustlashishi mukin.

Olingan natijalar va ularning qiyosiy tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, aksariyat shug‘ullanuvchi yosh sportchilarni tayanib sakrash mashqlariga o‘rgatishda, ayniqsa jismoniy sifatlarni rivojlantirishda asosan standart mohiyatiga ega umumiy yoki maxsus jismoniy mashqlarga ko‘proq e’tibor qaratar ekanlar.

Mazkur tadqiqot ishning maqsadi sport to‘garaklarida va jismoniy tarbiya mashg‘ulotlarida oyoqlarni kerib tayanib sakrashni o‘rgatishning dastlabki bosqichida 12-14 yoshli yosh gimnastikachilar ishtirokida olib borildi. Ushbu tadqiqotda dastlabki tekshiruv natijalarini oldik.

Tekshiriluvchi shug‘ullanuvchilar o‘tkazilgan 20 m ga yugurish test sinovlari har bir bola o‘ziga xos tezlik sifatiga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Test sinovlari bo‘yicha qayd etilgan eng yaxshi ko‘rsatgich bilan (4,0 s) va eng katta ko‘rsatgich (5,3 s) o‘rtasidagi farq 1,3 soniyaga teng bo‘ladi. Ushbu farq test sinovlaridan o‘tkazilgan bolalarni jismoniy tayyorgarlik jihatidan deyarli bir xil imkoniyatga ega ekanligidan dalolat beradi. SHu masofaga yugurishning o‘rtacha ko‘rsatgichi 4,8 soniyani tashkil etadi.

Yuqorida zikr etilgan sakrashni ifoda etuvchi o‘rtacha ko‘rsatgich 162 sm.ga barobar ekanligi ma’lum bo‘ldi.

Bolalarning qo‘llari bilan erga tayanib chapak chalishi baholandi (15 sek. ichida marta). Bu test bo‘yicha eng kichik ko‘rsatgich (engkamchapak) 5 marta va eng katta ko‘rsatgich (engko‘pchapak) 10 martani ko‘rsatdi. O‘rtadagi farq 5 martaga teng bo‘lib, tekshirilgan bolalarni tayyorgarlik jihatidan har xil toifaga mansub ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Shundan keyin biz shug‘ullanuvchilarni ikki guruhga bo‘ldik: tajriba va nazorat guruhlariga, so‘ng tadqiqotni ikkinchi bosqichini o‘tkazdik.

Tajriba guruhiga oyoqlarni kerib sakrash sifatini oshiradigan xarakatli o‘yinlar, oyoqlar bilan ko‘prikchadan depsinish, qo‘llarda kuchli itarilish, depsinishdan keyin oyoqlarni kengroq yozish mashqlariga alohida e’tibor berildi.

Tajriba guruhida quyidagi tavsiya etilgan mashqlarga va harakatlarga alohida e’tibor berildi:

- tezlikni oshiruvchi o‘yinlar; - qo‘lda itarilish vaqtida kuch zo‘rayishini rivojlantiruvchi mashqlar; - turgan joydan sakrab, oyoqlarni havoda kerish va erga tushish paytida juflashtirish; - yotib tayanish holatidan depsinib, oyoqlarni kerish va dastlabki holatga qaytish; - ot ustidan oyoqlarni kerib sakrab o‘tish (ehtiyotlash va yordam ko‘rsatiladi o‘quvchining ko‘krak osti va tirsak yuqorisidan ushlab turib yordam beriladi). Tajriba guruhida shu mashqlardan foydalanib tadqiqotni o‘tkazildi.

Nazorat guruhida dastur bo‘yicha shug‘ullandilar va mashg‘ulotlar o‘tkazildi. Tadqiqot davomida nazorat guruhi shug‘ulanuvchilari to‘rt va besh oy mashg‘ulotlardan keyin o‘quvchilar 35% sakrashni o‘rganishdi, tajriba guruhi shug‘ullanuvchilaridan 55% qo‘yilgan vazifani bajara olishdi. Sakrashni bajarish sifatini baholash, sifatlarini o‘rganish va mustahkamlashni ko‘tarish uchun tadqiqot davom ettirildi. Tajriba guruhida o‘sish davom etdi. Bu baholash uchun o‘tkazilgan mashg‘ulotda yaqqol ko‘rindi. Asosiy xarakatlar, quyidagi sakrash fazasida to‘plangan mashqlar tavsifini vaqtincha o‘zgarishlarga olib keladi: ot tanasidan qo‘l bilan itarilish fazasida. Yugurish vaqtida qadamlar tempini tekshirish shuni ko‘rsatdiki, tayanib sakrashni sifatli bajarish yugurish fazasida harakat chastotasiga uzviy bog‘liq. Ko‘rsatgichlarga muvofiq shug‘ullanuvchi tanasini gorizontal tezligini o‘sib borishi tezlikni yaxshilash hisobiga bo‘ladi.

Tavsif ko‘lamini tahlil qiladigan bo‘lsak bu bizga shug‘ullanuvchi ko‘prikdan tayanib sakrashni bajarish vaqtida hamda qo‘lni tayanch holati vaqtida, elka, tana burchagi o‘zgarish farqi ko‘zga tashlanadi. SHug‘ullanuvchilar tana qismlarini boshqarishini turlicha amalga oshiradilar. Sakrashni amalga oshirish vaqtida elka, tana burchagi holatini ko‘rganimizda, shug‘ullanuvchilarning umumiy sonidan 25-30% «4» bahoga muvaffaqiyatli bajarishdi, bu uchish pastligini yoki qorin bilan snaryadga urilishiga olib keladi.

Xulosa: Pedagogik tajriba natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki dars va mashg‘ulotlarda biz tavsiya etgan va foydalangan mashqlarni qo‘llab borish, shug‘ullanuvchilarga oyoqlarni kerib tayanib sakrash mashqlarini o‘rganish jarayonida muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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ATMOSFERADA ZARARLI MODDALARNING TARQALISH JARAYONLARINI MATEMATIK MODELLASHTIRISH MASALALARINING ASOSIY RIVOJLANISH TENDENTSIYALARI

Annotatsiya. *Tabiiy resurslardan intensiv foydalanish, er ostidan energiya tashuvchilarni qazib olish, shuningdek, moddiy ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish natijasida atrof-muhitga antropogen ta'sirning kuchayishi mahalliy darajada ham ekologik muvozanatning buzilishiga olib keldi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Zararli ma’lumotlar, metematik modellashtirish, ekologik muvozanat, differensial tenglamalar, havo oqimi, shamol tezligi, konsentratsiya.*

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MAIN DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF THE PROBLEMS OF MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF PROCESSES OF DISTRIBUTING HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Abstract. *As a result of intensive use of natural resources, extraction of underground energy carriers, as well as the development of material production, the increase in anthropogenic impact on the environment has led to a violation of the ecological balance at the local level.*

Key words*: Harmful data, mathematical modeling, ecological balance, differential equations, air flow, wind speed, concentration.*

Kirish. Tabiiy resurslardan intensiv foydalanish, er ostidan energiya tashuvchilarni qazib olish, shuningdek, moddiy ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirish natijasida atrof-muhitga antropogen ta'sirning kuchayishi mahalliy darajada ham ekologik muvozanatning buzilishiga olib keldi. dunyoning ma'lum hududlarida va global miqyosda - umuman sayyora miqyosida. Bu, ayniqsa, Hindiston, Xitoy, Koreya, Singapur va boshqalarda ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari va xom ashyoni birlamchi qayta ishlashning ishlab chiqarish quvvati tez o'sib borayotgan davlatlarda sezilarli. Ekologik muvozanatning nomutanosibligi natijasida butun dunyoda saraton, astma, allergiya va boshqa kasalliklarga chalinish holatlari keskin oshib keta boshladi. Fauna va floraning ko'p turlari sonining kamayishi kuzatiladi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, sanoat hududlari atmosfera havzasi holatini o'rganish, bashorat qilish va monitoring qilish, shuningdek, texnogen omillar ta'sirini baholash uchun yuqoridagi muammolarni hal qilish uchun vositani ishlab chiqish zarur. Qo'yilgan vazifalarni hal qilishning samarali va konstruktiv usullari

va vositalaridan biri bu matematik modellashtirish va kompyuterda hisoblash tajribalari bo'lib, ular yordamida hududning atrof-muhitining ekologik holatiga sifat va miqdoriy baho berish mumkin. Tabiatning imkoniyatlari va uni rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini hisobga olmasdan inson yuritayotgan intensive xo`jalik faoliyat muxim masala – atrof-muhitni, suv resurslari, er qa`ri boyliklarini texnogen faktorlar va inson ta`siridan muxofaza qilish kabi muxim muammoni echish zaruratini vujudga keltirdi.

Adabiyotlar taxlili: Sanoat hududlarida atmosfera ifloslanishini monitoring qilish va bashorat qilish tizimlarini modellashtirish vazifalari va algoritmlarini ishlab chiqish, zararli moddalarning tarqalish jarayonlarini modellashtirishga qaratilgan keng qamrovli ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari dunyoning etakchi ilmiy markazlari va oliy o‘quv yurtlarida amalga oshirilmoqda. California Line Source Model, General Finite Line Source Model (AQSh), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Institute of Applied Geosciences (Germaniya), Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Centre for Water Science (Buyuk Britaniya), Contaninants in the Air from a road, By the Finnish Meteorological Institute (Finlyandiya), National Institute of Hydrology, Waterloo Hydro geologic (Hindiston), A.M.Obuzov nomidagi Atmosfera fizikasi instituti, Hisoblash matematikasi va matematik geofizika instituti (Rossiya), “Atmosfera” ilmiy-tadqiqot va loyihalash-texnologiya instituti, O’zbekiston milliy universiteti (O’zbekiston) shular jumlasidandir.

Gauss modellari: Bu modelda atmosferada gazsimon xavfli chiqindilarning tarqalishini modellashtirish muammosi ko'rib chiqilgan. Ushbu modelda jarayonni modellashtirishning uchta asosiy yondashuvi qayd etilgan: dispersiya modellari ya’ni sochilish modellari; moddaning saqlanish integral qonuniga asoslangan modellar; saqlanish tenglamalari tizimining raqamli echimi asosida qurilgan modellar ya’ni sonli simulyatsiya. Gauss modelida quyidagi omillar hisobga olingan holda o’rganilgan: o'zgaruvchan vertikal shamol tezligi bilan bulut harakati, gravitatsiyaviy tarqalish, atmosfera turbulentligi tufayli bulutning vertikal yo'nalishda tarqalishi, havo aralashmasi tufayli bulutni isitish yoki sovutish, bulut va uning ostidagi sirt o'rtasidagi issiqlik almashinuvi. Atmosferadagi zararli zarrachalarning uzatilishi va tarqalishi jarayonini o'rganishda mualliflar bulutning massa va ichki energiyasidagi o'zgarishlarni va uning fizik xususiyatlarini hisobga olishgan va model hisob-kitoblari natijalarini eksperimental ma'lumotlar bilan taqqoslashgan. Raqamli hisob-kitoblar natijalariga ko'ra quyidagi xulosalar chiqarildi: Gauss modeli bo'yicha zararli moddalarning (og'ir gazlar) tarqalishini hamda uzatilishida hozirgi kundagi manbalardan etarli darajada aniqlik bilan bashorat qilishga qodir emas.

Finlyandiya meteorologiya institutining SILAM modeli. atmosfera hodisalarining kompyuter modellarini yaratishning asosiy yondashuvlari keltirilgan. Bu modelda ko'rib chiqilayotgan muammoning fizik tomoniga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi ya’ni ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning tarqalishi, tarqalishi va yutilishi koiffisenti alohida e’tibor berilgan. Bu modelda zararli moddalarning o'tkazilishi va tarqalishi jarayonlariga ta'sir qiluvchi muhim omillarni ko'rsatadi:

ular atmosfera sirkulyatsiyasi rejimi, uning issiqlik barqarorligi, atmosfera bosimi, havo namligi, harorat sharoitlari, harorat inversiyalari, ularning chastotasi va davomiyligi, shamol tezligi, havo turg'unligining chastotasi va zaif shamollar (tezligi 1 m / s gacha), tumanning davomiyligi, hududning relyefi, geologik tuzilishi va gidrogeologiyasi, tuproq va o'simlik sharoitlari (tuproq turi, suv o'tkazuvchanligi, g'ovakligi, tuproq granulometrik tarkibi, o'simlik holati, jinslar tarkibi, yoshi, sifat sinfi), atmosferaning tabiiy tarkibiy qismlarining ifloslanish ko'rsatkichlarining fon qiymatlari, hayvonot dunyosining holati shular jumlasidandir. Bu modelda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda taqsimlangan avtomatlashtirilgan tizim yaratilgan bu esa tadqiqot samaradorligini oshirish va kimyo-texnologiya korxonalari tomonidan sanoat hududi atmosferasiga chiqaradigan ifloslantiruvchi moddalarning tarqalishini prognozlash imkonini beradi.

Dispersiya modellari atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining tarqalishini hisoblashda keng qo'llaniladigan modellardan biridir. Bu modellar atmosferadagi konsentratsiya profillarini, zararli moddalarining tarqalishini va yayilishini aniqlashda yordam beradi. Dispersiya modellari quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlarga ega:

1. Gaussian Dispersiya Modeli: Bu model atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining tarqalishini Gaussian dispersiya tenglamasi yordamida bashorat qiladi. Bu model konsentratsiya profillarini, yayilishini va tarqalishini aniqlashda keng qo'llaniladi.

2. Lagrangian Dispersiya Modeli: Bu model zararli moddalarining atmosferada tarqalishini individual partikullar sifatida kuzatadi. Har bir partikulning tarqalishini va yayilishini kuzatishda foydalaniladi.

3. Eulerian Dispersiya Modeli: Bu model atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining tarqalishini atmosfera qo'yilgan ızgaralar yordamida modellashda ishlatiladi. Atmosferaning fizikaviy xususiyatlari va meteorologik sharoitlar bu modelda keng qo'llaniladi.

4. Hybrid Dispersiya Modeli: Bu modelning qo'llanilishi Gauss-Lagrangian yoki Gauss-Eulerian modelining biror kombinatsiyasini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu model atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining tarqalishini aniqlashda keng qo'llaniladi.

Gaussian dispersiya modeli atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining yayilishini aniqlash uchun keng qo'llaniladigan bir matematik modeldir. Bu model konsentratsiya profillarini, yayilishini va tarqalishini hisoblashda yordam beradi. Gaussian dispersiya modeli asosan quyidagi g'alati tenglama orqali ifodalangan:

$$C(x,y,z) = \frac{Q}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z} \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{(z-H)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right)$$

Bu erda:

- *C(x,y,z)* - atmosferadagi konsentratsiya, *x* - uzoqlik, *y* - yuqori (vertikal) tomon va *z* - tomon (gorizontal) koordinatalar bo'yicha konsentratsiya.
- *Q* - emissiya miqdori.
- σ_y - yuqori dispersiya sigma parametri.

- σ_z - tomon dispersiya sigma parametri.
- H - emissiya nuqtasining yuqori (vertikal) koordinatasi.

Bu tenglama zararli moddalarining atmosferada yayilishini Gaussian dispersiya funksiyasi orqali ifodalangan. Yuqori dispersiya sigma parametric σ_y yuqori tomonda yoyilishni, tomon dispersiya sigma parametri σ_z esa tomon bo'yicha yoyilishni belgilaydi. Emissiya miqdori Q emissiya nuqtasidan chiqadigan zararli moddalar miqdorini ifodalaydi.

Xulosa. Matematik modelashtirish jarayonida yuqori va to'g'ri ma'lumotlar, modellash algoritmlari va dispersiya modellari kritikdir. Zararli modalarning atmosferada tarqalishini to'g'ri aniqlash atmosferaning sharoitlarini va emissiya nuqtalarini hisobga olishni talab qiladi. Dispersiya modellari atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining tarqalishini matematik modelashtirishda va nazorat qilishda keng qo'llaniladi. Bu modellardan foydalanib, atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining konsentratsiyasini, yayilishini va tarqalishini aniqlash va boshqa muhim ma'lumotlarni topish mumkin. Bu modellarning foydalanilishi atmosferadagi ekologik ta'sirlarni nazorat qilishda va zararli moddalarining tarqalishini bashorat qilishda muhimdir. Gaussian dispersiya modeli atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining tarqalishini, konsentratsiya profillarini yaratishda va yayilishini aniqlashda keng qo'llaniladi. Bu model atmosferadagi zararli moddalarining tarqalishini matematik modellashda va nazorat qilishda muhim bir vosita sifatida ishlatiladi.

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SPEKTRAL INDEKSLAR ASOSIDA TAXTAKO’PIR TUMANI YASHILLIK DARAJASI TAHLILI

ANNOTACIYA: *Ushbu maqolada Taxtako‘pir tumanining yashillik darajasi masofaviy zondlash ma’lumotlari asosida baholandi. NDVI spektral indeksi yordamida hududdagi vegetaciya qoplami holati tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, yashillik darajasi yer fondi toifalariga va suv bilan ta’minlanishiga bevosita bog‘liq. Tahlil uchun Sentinel-2 sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari va ArcGIS 10.8 dasturidan foydalanildi. Maqolada hududdagi ekologik holatni monitoring qilish va yashil maydonlarni saqlash bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ham berilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *NDVI, GAT, vegetaciya, masofadan zondlash, yer fondi.*

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ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF GREENARY IN TAKHTAKUPIR DISTRICT BASED ON SPECTRAL INDICES

ABSTRACT: *This article analyzes the vegetation cover of the Taxtako‘pir district using remote sensing data and spectral indices. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) was used to assess the greenery level of the area. The results show that the vegetation index is directly related to land use types and water availability. Sentinel-2 satellite images and Google Earth Engine platform were used for data processing and analysis. The study highlights the importance of continuous monitoring of the region's ecological status and provides recommendations for preserving green areas and improving land management practices.*

Key words: *NDVI, GIS, vegetation, satellite data, land fund data.*

KIRISH

So‘nggi yillarda global iqlim o‘zgarishlari, cho‘llanish jarayonlari va urbanizaciya sababli yashil hududlarning holatini kuzatish va baholash dolzarb masalaga aylangan. Shuningdek, ayrim yaylov va o’tloqlarda degredaciya jarayonlari kuzatilmoqda, bu esa yashillik darajasining pasayishiga olib kelmoqdaYashillik darajasini aniqlashda masofaviy zondlash ma’lumotlari va spektral indekslardan foydalanish eng samarali yondashuvlardan biridir. Ayniqsa, NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) kabi indekslar o‘simliklar biomassasi va ularning faol fotosintez holatini baholashda keng qo‘llaniladi. Tadqiqotda Sentinel-2 sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari asosida NDVI spektral indeksi hisoblab chiqildi. Ma’lumotlar ArcGIS platformasida qayta ishlanib, Taxtako‘pir tumani bo‘yicha o‘rtacha NDVI qiymatlari aniqlandi. Baholash jarayonida bahorgi (1-maydan 31-maygacha) fasl alohida tahlil qilindi.

ASOSIY QISM

TADQIQOT HUDUDI

Tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasining shimoli-g‘arbiy qismida joylashgan Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi hududida olib borildi. Umumiy yer maydoni 44 892,4 ming gektarni tashkil etuvchi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi yerlarining 16 656,1 ming gektari Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

Mazkur hududda 6 243,5 ming gektar qishloq xo‘jaligiga mo‘ljallangan yerlar mavjud bo‘lib, bu Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasining umumiy yer maydonining qariyb 37 foizini tashkil qiladi. Shu bilan birga, 6 732,2 ming gektar o‘rmon fondi yerlariga, 81,2 ming gektar esa suv fondi yerlariga to‘g‘ri keladi.[4]

1-Jadval
2-gektarda

Hudud nomi	Umumiy yer maydoni	Qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari	O'rmon fondi yerlari	Suv fondi yerlari
O'zbekiston Respublikasi	44 892,4	26 132,2	12 092,5	827,3
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi	16 656,1	6 243,5	6 732,2	81,2

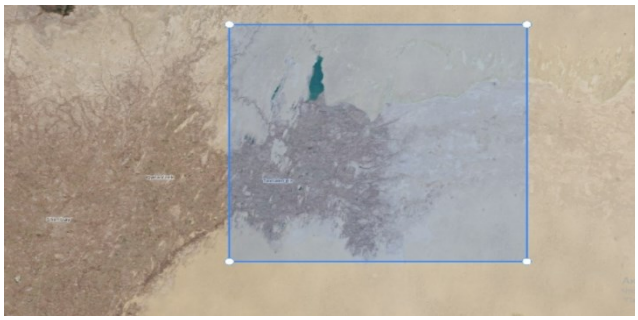
Tadqiqot obiekti bo‘lgan Taxtako‘pir tumani Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasining chekka hududlaridan biri bo‘lib, uning umumiy yer maydoni 2 112 218 gektarni tashkil etadi. Tumanda 2 ta aholi punkti mavjud bo‘lib, ularning jami yer maydoni 218 gektarni egallaydi.

Tumandagi qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlarining umumiy maydoni 1 454 764 gektarni, o‘rmon fondi yerlarining esa 459 398 gektarni tashkil qilishi ushbu hududning tabiiy resurslarga boy ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Suv fondi yerlarining maydoni 713 gektar bo‘lib, bu suv resurslari jihatidan tuman cheklanganligini bildiradi.[3]

2-jadval
2024-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko’ra gektarda

Hudud nomi	Umumiy yer maydoni	Aholi punkti yerlari		Qishloq xo'jaligi yerlari		O'rmon fondi yerlari		Suv fondi yerlari	
		soni	maydoni	soni	maydoni	soni	maydoni	soni	maydoni
Taxtako'pir tumani	2 112 218	2	218	863	1 454 764	2	459 398	8	713

Taxtako‘pir tumani Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasining shimoliy-g‘arbiy qismida joylashgan bo‘lib, Nukus shahridan 107 km uzoqlikda joylashgan. Asosan cho‘l va yarim cho‘l landshaftlariga ega. Hududda sug‘oriladigan yerlar kam bo‘lib, ular asosan daryolar bo‘yidagi tekisliklarda joylashgan. Taxtako’pir tumani iqlimi asosan keskin kontinental iqlimga ega. Yoz fasli juda issiq va quruq. Havo harorati +40°C va undan yuqoriga ko’tarilishi mumkin. Qish fasli sovuq keladi. Havo harorati -20°C gacha tushishi mumkin. Bahor va kuzda ob-havo tez-tez o’zgarib turadi. Yog’ingarchilik yiliga o’rtacha 100-150 mm atrofida bo’lib, asosan qish va bahor oylariga tog’ri keladi. Taxtako’pir tumani janubdan Beruniy, janubiy sharqdan Ellikqal’a, g’arbdan Qorao’zak, shimoliy g’arbdan Mo’ynoq tumani, shimoliy sharqdan Qozog’iston Respublikasi va sharqdan Navoiy viloyati bilan chegaradosh. Taxtako’pir tumani geografik koordinatalari kengligi 43°01'58", uzoqligi 60°18'59"



1-rasm

METODOLOGIYA

NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) — bu masofaviy zondlashda eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan vegetaciya indekslaridan biri bo‘lib, yer yuzasidagi yashil o‘simliklar qoplamasining mavjudligi va sog‘lig‘ini baholash uchun ishlatiladi.

$$NDVI = (NIR - Red) / (NIR + Red)$$

Mazkur formula yordamida yashillik darajasi tahlili aniqlanadi.

Bu yerda: NIR — o‘simliklar kuchli aks ettiradigan yaqin infraqizil to‘lqin uzunligi (Sentinel-2 uchun bu B8 kanal), RED — o‘simliklar kuchli yutadigan qizil to‘lqin uzunligi (Sentinel-2 uchun bu B4 kanal).

NDVI qo’llanilish sohalari: Qishloq xo’jaligi-ekin salomatligi va hosildorligini baholash, ekologiya-degredaciya, cho’llanish va yashil zonalarni tahlil qilish, o’rmon xo’jaligi-o’rmon qoplamasini monitoring qilish, suv resurslarini boshqarish-botqoqli va o’simlik bilan qoplangan suv hududlarini aniqlash.

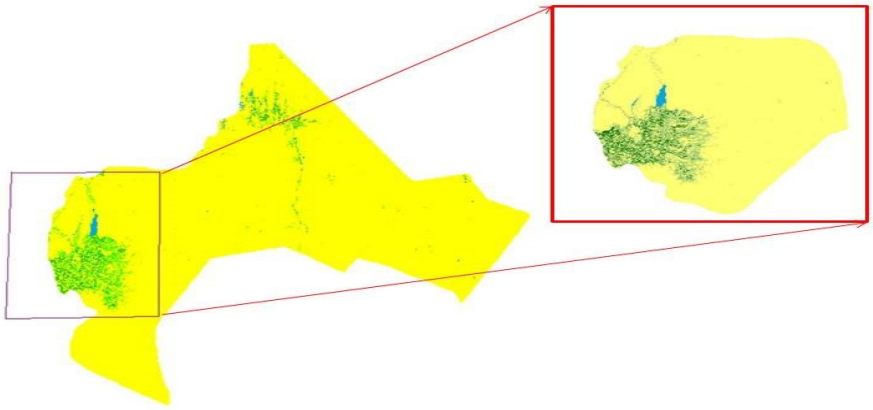
NDVI indeksining asosiy afzalliklari: -O‘simlik o‘sishini muntazam va katta maydonda kuzatish imkonini beradi. -Ekologik monitoring, cho‘llanish jarayonlarini aniqlash, qishloq xo‘jaligi monitoringi uchun samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Quyidagi jadvalda NDVI qiymati bo’yicha vegetaciya holatini ko’rishimiz mumkin. (1-jadval)

3-jadval

NDVI qiymati	**Vegetaciya holati (o'simlik holati)**
<0	Suv yuzalari
0.0-0.1	Qum,tosh,qor
0.1-0.2	Kam vegetaciya
0.2-0.3	Kam rivojalangan vegetaciya
0.3-0.5	O'rtacha vegetaciya
0.5-0.7	Yaxshi rivojlangan vegetaciya
>0.7	Juda zich va sog'lom vegetaciya

NATIJALAR

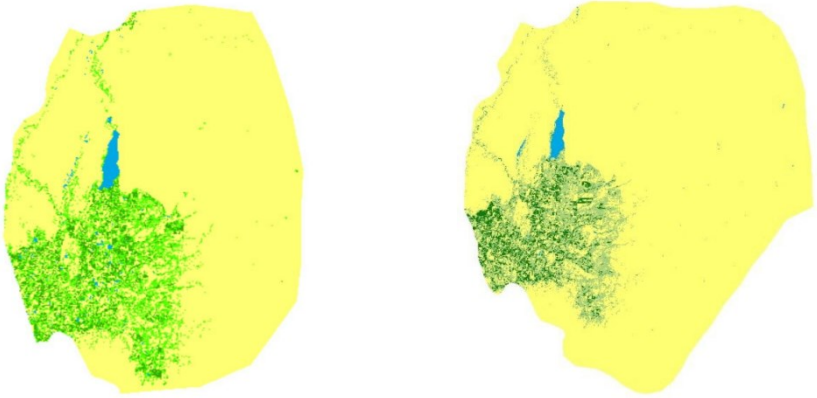
Taxtako’pir tumanida past rivojlangan vegetaciya juda ko’p bo’lganligi bois faqat qishloq xo’jaligiga moslashgan yerning NDVI indeksini aniqladim.



2-rasm

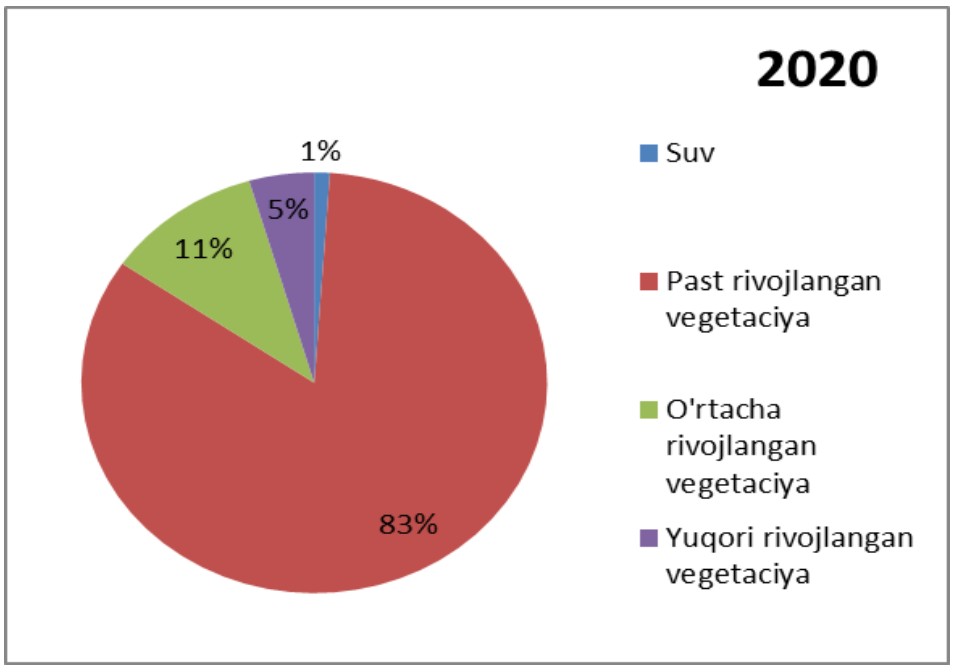
Taxtako’pir tumanining qishloq xo’jaligiga mo’ljallangan yerlarining NDVI tahlili.

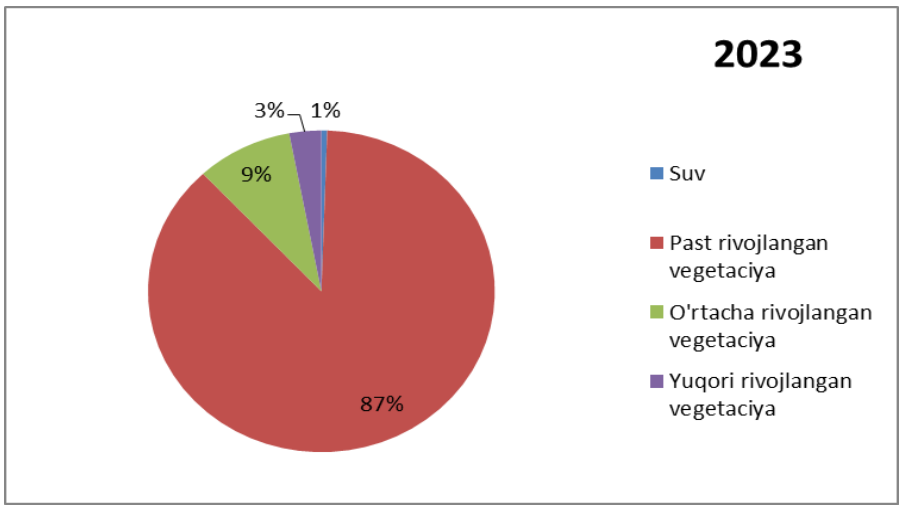
2020-yil **2023-yil**



Taxtako’pir tumanida past rivojlangan vegetaciya juda ko’p maydonni egallaydi. NDVI tahlili shuni ko’rsatadiki, yillar davomida tumandagi past rivojlangan vegetaciya maydoni ortib borgan , yuqori rivojlangan vegetaciya maydoni esa kamayib borgan. Tumanda suv yetishmovchiligi muammosi tufayli har yili foydalanishga yaroqsiz yerlar soni ortib bormoqda. Bu esa albatta aholiga va qishloq xo’jaligiga moslashgan yerlarga salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

Taxtako’pir tumani 2020-2023-yillar bo’yicha NDVI tahlili natijalari (may oyi bo’yicha)





Taxtako‘pir tumanida 2020 va 2023-yillar may oyida olingan NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) ma’lumotlari asosida vegetatsiya holatining o‘zgarishi tahlil qilindi. 2020-yil natijalariga ko‘ra, hududning 83 foiz qismi past rivojlangan vegetaciya bilan qoplangan bo‘lib, bu o‘simlik qoplamining zaif rivojlanganligini anglatadi. O‘rtacha rivojlangan vegetaciya maydoni 11 foizni, yuqori rivojlangan vegetaciya esa atigi 5 foizni tashkil etgan. Suv yuzasi esa 1 foiz darajasida qayd etilgan.

2023-yilga kelib esa past rivojlangan vegetaciya ulushi biroz oshib, 87 foizni tashkil qildi. Bu holat o‘simlik qoplamining umumiy holati yomonlashganligini ko‘rsatadi. O‘rtacha rivojlangan vegetaciya 9 foizgacha kamaygan bo‘lsa, yuqori rivojlangan vegetaciya 3 foizgacha qisqargan. Suv maydonlari esa o‘zgarishsiz, 1 foiz darajasida saqlanib qolgan.

Ushbu ma’lumotlar hududda vegetaciya holati so‘nggi yillarda barqaror emasligini, aksincha, pasayish tendensiyasiga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Bunga tabiiy omillar bilan bir qatorda, antropogen bosim va iqlim sharoitining o‘zgarishi ham sabab bo‘lishi mumkin.

XULOSA

Ushbu tadqiqotda masofaviy zondlash ma’lumotlari va NDVI spektral indeksi asosida Taxtako‘pir tumanining yashillik darajasi tahlil qilindi. Tahlil natijalari hududda yashil o‘simlik qoplamasi notekis taqsimlanganini ko‘rsatdi. Ayniqsa, suv bilan ta’minlangan hududlarda NDVI qiymatlari yuqori bo‘lib, yaylov va cho‘l zonalarida bu ko‘rsatkich ancha past bo‘ldi. Tadqiqot shuni ko‘rsatdiki, yer fondi tarkibi va iqlim sharoiti yashillik darajasiga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Sug‘oriladigan yerlarda vegetatsiya faolligi nisbatan yuqori bo‘lsa-da, yaylovlarning bir qismi ekologik jihatdan degradaciyalangan bo‘lib, bu yerlar uchun alohida monitoring va ekologik tiklash choralarini ko‘rish lozim. Kelgusida ko‘proq vaqt oralig‘ini qamrab olgan va boshqa spektral indekslarni (masalan, SAVI yoki NDVI) jalb qilgan holda kompleks monitoring olib borish tavsiya etiladi. Bu esa hududdagi o‘simlik qoplami o‘zgarishini yanada aniqroq baholashga xizmat qiladi.

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O‘ZBEKISTON YAYLOVLARIDA KADASTR TIZIMI VA U BILAN BOG‘LIQ MUAMMOLAR

ANNOTACIYA: *Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston yaylovlarida kadastr tizimining ahamiyati, uning tashkil etilish tarixi va mavjud holati tahlil qilingan. Yaylovlarning iqtisodiy ahamiyati, ulardan samarali foydalanishning ijtimoiy va ekologik jihatlari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, amaldagi yaylov kadastri tizimida uchrayotgan asosiy muammolar – ma’lumotlarning eskirganligi, raqamlashtirish darajasining pastligi va noto‘g‘ri foydalanish kabi masalalar ko‘rib chiqilgan. Xorijiy tajriba asosida O‘zbekiston sharoitiga mos takliflar ishlab chiqilgan. Maqola so‘ngida tizimni takomillashtirish yo‘llari haqida taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari yaylovlardan oqilona foydalanish va kadastr tizimini zamonaviylashtirishga xizmat qiladi.*

Kalit sózlar: *Kadastr tizimi, yer kadastri, monitoring, geoinformatsion tizim(GIS), raqamlashtirish.*

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CADASTRE SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN'S PASSAGES AND RELATED PROBLEMS

ABSTRACT: *This article analyzes the cadastral system of pastures in Uzbekistan, its importance, historical development, and current state. It highlights the economic significance of pastures and discusses their social and ecological roles in sustainable use. The study identifies key issues in the existing pasture cadastre system, such as outdated data, low levels of digitalization, and improper land use. Based on international experiences, applicable solutions and suggestions for Uzbekistan are presented. The article concludes with recommendations to improve the system using modern technologies. The research aims to contribute to the rational use of pastures and the modernization of the cadastral system.*

Keywords: *Cadastral system, land cadastre, monitoring, geographic information system (GIS), digitization.*

Kirish

Yaylovlar O‘zbekistonning qishloq xo‘jaligi tizimida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Mamlakat aholisi sonining ortib borishi, chorvachilik sohasining rivojlanishi yaylovlardan foydalanishni zamonaviy tizim asosida yuritishni talab etmoqda. Yaylovlarning oqilona boshqarilishi va ularning hisobini yuritish uchun kadastr tizimi muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston yaylovlaridagi kadastr tizimi, uning tashkil etilishi, mavjud muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha takliflar yoritiladi.Yaylovlar – bu chorva mollari uchun ozuqa bazasi bo‘lib xizmat qiluvchi tabiiy o‘tloq maydonlardir. Ular O‘zbekistonning cho‘l va tog‘oldi hududlarida keng tarqalgan. Respublikada umumiy yer maydonining taxminan 50% dan ortig‘ini yaylovlar tashkil etadi. Yaylovlardan to‘g‘ri foydalanish nafaqat chorvachilik, balki ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashda ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida yaylovlar alohida ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan tabiiy resurslardan biri hisoblanadi. Respublika hududining qariyb 50 foizini egallagan yaylovlar, asosan, cho‘l va dasht zonalarida joylashgan bo‘lib, ular yirik va mayda shoxli hayvonlarni boqish uchun asosiy yem-xashak bazasi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Chorvachilik tarmog‘i rivojida, ayniqsa, go‘sht va sut mahsulotlarini yetishtirishda yaylovlarning samarali boshqarilishi va ularning holatini to‘g‘ri baholash muhim omildir.

Yaylovlardan barqaror va samarali foydalanish uchun ularning kadastrini yuritish – ya’ni, har bir yaylov maydonining aniq joylashuvi, sifati, unumdorligi, foydalanish shakllari, ekologik holati va boshqa parametrlarini muntazam kuzatib borish zarur. Yaylovlar kadastri bu boradagi asosiy axborot manbai hisoblanib, davlat tomonidan yaylovlar ustidan monitoring, nazorat va boshqaruvni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Ammo bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda yaylovlar kadastr tizimi bilan bog‘liq bir qator muammolar mavjud. Ular orasida eski va yangilanmagan ma’lumotlar, texnologik asosan eskirgan usullar, huquqiy mexanizmlarning nomukammalligi, shuningdek, yer resurslaridan haddan tashqari foydalanish natijasida yuzaga kelgan ekologik muammolar alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Ushbu muammolar nafaqat chorvachilik rivojiga, balki butun ekotizim barqarorligiga ham salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

2.Tadqiqot uslubi va metod

Mazkur maqolani yozishda tizimli tahlil va solishtirma tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi. Birinchidan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududidagi yaylovlardan foydalanish holatini baholash uchun normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, rasmiy statistika ma’lumotlari, hamda ilgari chop etilgan ilmiy maqolalar tahlil qilindi.

Ikkinchidan, taqqoslash usuli orqali hozirgi mavjud yaylovlar kadastri tizimi bilan ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar — xususan, Qozog‘iston, Mo‘g‘uliston va Avstraliya

kabi mamlakatlar tajribasi solishtirildi. Bu esa muammolarni chuqurroq aniqlash va ular yechimiga oid amaliy takliflarni ishlab chiqish imkonini berdi.

Shuningdek, kartografik tahlil, monitoring hisobotlari va GIS texnologiyalaridan foydalanish holatlari o‘rganilib, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish imkoniyatlari baholandi.

Tadqiqot davomida deduktiv va induktiv metodlar asosida umumiy holatdan aniq muammolarga, so‘ngra ularning yechimlariga qarab tahliliy yondashuv qo‘llanildi.

O‘ZBEKISTONDA YAYLOVLAR KADASTR TIZIMINING SHAKLLANISHI

O‘zbekistonda yer kadastri tizimi 1990-yillardan boshlab shakllana boshlagan. Yaylov kadastri esa umumiy yer kadastrining tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Yaylov kadastrining asosiy vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

- Yaylovlarning joylashuvi, maydoni va tabiiy holati haqida ma’lumotlar to‘plash;
- Ularning yaroqliligi va o‘zlashtirilish darajasini baholash;
- Yaylovlardan foydalanish huquqini belgilash;
- Yaylovlar monitoringini yuritish.

AMALDAGI YAYLOV KADASTR TIZIMI VA UNI YURITISH TARTIBI

Yaylov kadastrini yuritish Davlat yer kadastri organlari tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Bu tizim GIS (geoinformatsion tizimlar), aerokosmik suratlar, geobotanik tadqiqotlar orqali ma’lumotlar yig‘ish va tahlil qilishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Har bir yaylovga pasport tuziladi, unda quyidagi ma’lumotlar bo‘ladi:

- Geografik joylashuvi;
- Tuproq va o‘simlik qoplami;
- Suv bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi;
- Yaylovlardan foydalanish huquqlari va egasi haqida ma’lumotlar.

YAYLOV KADASTRI BILAN BOG‘LIQ ASOSIY MUAMMOLAR

O‘zbekiston yaylov kadastr tizimida quyidagi muammolar mavjud:

1. Yaylovlar haqida ishonchli va yangilangan ma’lumotlarning yetishmasligi

Yaylovlar kadastr ma’lumotlari ko‘p hollarda eski bo‘lib, 1980–1990-yillarda olingan xaritalarga asoslangan. Bu esa yaylovlardan foydalanishda noto‘g‘ri qarorlar qabul qilinishiga olib kelmoqda

2. Geoinformatsion texnologiyalarning yetarlicha joriy etilmaganligi

Ko‘plab mahalliy hududlarda GPS, GIS, dronlar yordamida monitoring olib borilmaydi. Natijada yaylovlar degradatsiyasi, eroziya va sho‘rlanish holatlari vaqtida aniqlanmaydi

3. Huquqiy va institutsional muammolar

Yaylovlar ustidan mulk huquqi noaniqligi, ularni ijaraga berishdagi shaffoflikning yetishmasligi, yer resurslari ustidan nazoratning kuchsizligi — mavjud muammolardandir

4. Yaylovlardan haddan tashqari foydalanish va degradatsiya

Noto‘g‘ri chorvachilik yuritish, yaylovlarni qayta tiklamasdan foydalanish, vegetatsion davrga rioya qilmaslik – bu yerlarning ekologik holatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda

Qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlari, ayniqsa yaylovlar noto‘g‘ri, haddan tashqari ishlatilmoqda. Bu esa degradatsiyaga olib kelmoqda.

MUAMMOLARNI BARTARAF ETISH YO‘LLARI

Quyidagi choralar orqali O‘zbekistonda yaylov kadastr tizimini yaxshilash mumkin:

- Ma’lumotlarni yangilash: Har 3 yilda bir yaylovlar holati haqida ma’lumotlarni yangilab borish;
- Raqamlashtirish: Barcha yaylovlarni GIS tizimi orqali raqamlashtirish va ochiq elektron platforma yaratish;
- Huquqiy bazani kuchaytirish: Yaylovlardan foydalanish bo‘yicha qonunchilikni takomillashtirish;
- Monitoring tizimini joriy etish: Dron va sun’iy yo‘ldoshlar yordamida yaylov holatini doimiy kuzatish.

Avvalo, yaylovlar kadastrini raqamlashtirish eng muhim vazifalardan biridir. Hozirgi kunda ko‘plab yaylovlar to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar eski va noaniq. Bu esa ulardan to‘g‘ri foydalanishga to‘sqinlik qiladi. Shuning uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida — masalan, GPS va GIS tizimlari asosida — har bir yaylov maydonining aniq joylashuvi, chegarasi va holati raqamli shaklda qayd etilishi kerak. Bu orqali foydalanuvchilar va mutasaddi tashkilotlar aniq va ishonchli ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘ladilar. GIS, GPS va sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari asosida yaylovlarning onlayn monitoringi yo‘lga qo‘yilishi kerak. Bu orqali ularning holati real vaqt rejimida baholanadi

Ikkinchidan, yaylovlarning holatini aniqlash va ularni muntazam kuzatib borish uchun geotexnologiyalardan foydalanish kerak. Masalan, dronlar yoki sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari yordamida yaylovlarda o‘simlik qoplamasi, eroziya darajasi, sho‘rlanish va degradatsiya kabi holatlarni kuzatish mumkin. Bunday monitoring tizimi yaylovlarning holati yomonlashishiga vaqtida chora ko‘rish imkonini beradi. Mahalliy hokimliklar, ekologik tashkilotlar va fermerlar o‘rtasida muvofiqlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimi zarur. Bu orqali yaylovlardan oqilona foydalanish va ularni muhofaza qilishga erishiladi

Uchinchi muhim yo‘nalish — bu huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish. Bugungi kunda yaylovlardan foydalanish bo‘yicha qonunlar yetarlicha aniq emas. Ko‘pchilik yaylovlar qaysi tashkilot yoki shaxsga tegishli ekani, kim undan qanday foydalanishi mumkinligi haqida aniq tartib yo‘q. Shu bois, yaylovlar to‘g‘risida maxsus qonun ishlab chiqilib, u orqali yaylovlardan foydalanish, ijara shartlari, tiklash va nazorat qilish tartibi aniq belgilab qo‘yilishi kerak. Yaylovlarni ijaraga berish, ulardan foydalanish va tiklash bo‘yicha aniq me’yorlar belgilanishi, monitoring tizimi kuchaytirilishi zarur

To‘rtinchidan, yaylovlarni boshqarish bo‘yicha yagona va muvofiqlashtirilgan tizim yaratish lozim. Hozirda yaylovlar bilan turli tashkilotlar shug‘ullanadi va bu ishlar ko‘p hollarda o‘zaro muvofiqlashtirilmaydi. Shuning uchun, har bir hududda

yaylovlardan foydalanishni boshqaruvchi yagona markaz (masalan, Yaylov boshqaruvi markazi) tashkil qilinishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Bu markaz mahalliy hokimliklar, ekologik xizmatlar va foydalanuvchilar o‘rtasida muvofiqlashtiruvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Degradatsiyaga uchragan yaylovlarda meliorativ ishlovlar, ekotizimni tiklovchi o‘simliklar ekilishi va bioxilma-xillikni saqlovchi chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilishi kerak

Beshinchi yo‘nalish — bu degradatsiyaga uchragan yaylovlarni tiklash, ya’ni rekultivatsiya qilish. Afsuski, ko‘plab yaylovlarda o‘simliklar yo‘qolgan, yer sho‘rlangan yoki zich haydalgan. Bunday hududlarda maxsus yem-xashak o‘simliklarini ekish, yerga ishlov berish, yer namligini boshqarish kabi tadbirlarni amalga oshirish lozim. Ayniqsa, "rotatsion foydalanish" usulini joriy etish, ya’ni yaylovdan bir mavsum foydalanib, keyingi mavsumda uni dam olishga qoldirish orqali yerning o‘zini tiklashiga imkon berish kerak.

Yana bir muhim yo‘nalish — bu mahalliy aholining, ayniqsa chorvador va fermerlarning bilim va tushunchalarini oshirish. Ularni yaylovlardan oqilona foydalanish, yerning ekologik holatiga zarar yetkazmaslik, o‘simliklarni saqlash bo‘yicha o‘qitish kerak. Bu maqsadda treninglar, seminarlar, axborot materiallari orqali tushuntirish ishlari olib borilishi lozim.

Va nihoyat, bularning barchasini amalga oshirish uchun moliyaviy resurslar kerak. Davlat budjeti hisobidan mablag‘ ajratish bilan birga, xalqaro tashkilotlar — masalan, FAO, UNDP va boshqa donorlar bilan hamkorlikda turli grant va texnik yordam loyihalarini jalb qilish mumkin. Shuningdek, xususiy sektorni ham bu jarayonga jalb etish kerak.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O‘zbekiston yaylovlaridan samarali foydalanish, ularni muhofaza qilish va kelajak avlodga sog‘lom holatda yetkazish uchun yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan chora-tadbirlarni izchil amalga oshirish zarur. Bu nafaqat ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlaydi, balki qishloq xo‘jaligining asosiy tarmog‘i bo‘lgan chorvachilikning rivojlanishiga ham xizmat qiladi.

Natijalar

O‘tkazilgan tahlil va tadqiqotlar asosida O‘zbekiston Respublikasida yaylovlar kadastri tizimi bilan bog‘liq dolzarb muammolar aniqlanib, ularning asosiy sabablari va oqibatlari kompleks tarzda o‘rganildi. Quyidagi muhim natijalarga erishildi:

1. Mavjud kadastr tizimi nomukammal va yangilanishsiz ekanligi aniqlandi

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, hozirgi vaqtda O‘zbekistonda yaylovlar bo‘yicha to‘liq, zamonaviy elektron kadastr tizimi mavjud emas. Ko‘plab ma’lumotlar eskirgan, qog‘oz shaklida yuritiladi va bu foydalanuvchilar uchun ham, nazorat organlari uchun ham qiyinchilik tug‘diradi. Natijada yaylovlar maydonining aniq chegaralari va ekologik holati to‘g‘risida ishonchli axborot mavjud emas.

2. Degradatsiyaga uchragan yaylovlar ulushi ortib bormoqda

Geoinformatsion tahlil va statistik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, so‘nggi 10–15 yil davomida yaylovlar degradatsiyasi tendensiyasi davom etmoqda. Eroziya, ortiqcha yuklama (chorva sonining normadan ortiq bo‘lishi), va noto‘g‘ri foydalanish

holatlari kuzatilmoqda. Bu holat yem-xashak bazasining kamayishiga, chorvachilik mahsuldorligining pasayishiga olib kelmoqda.

3. Foydalanuvchilar va boshqaruv organlari o‘rtasida axborot bo‘shlig‘i mavjud

Yaylovlar boshqaruvida yer resurslaridan foydalanuvchi fermer xo‘jaliklari, mahalliy hokimiyat, kadastr va ekologik nazorat tashkilotlari o‘rtasida aniq mexanizmlar mavjud emas. Bu esa resurslardan samarasiz foydalanish va noto‘g‘ri hisob yuritishga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

4. Huquqiy me’yorlarning zaifligi tizimli muammolarni kuchaytirmoqda

Amaldagi qonunchilikda yaylovlar toifasiga oid bandlar mavjud bo‘lsa-da, ular ayrim hollarda ziddiyatli, noaniq yoki amaliyotda qo‘llash qiyin bo‘lgan holatlarga ega. Xususan, ijaraga berish muddatlari, ekologik majburiyatlar, tiklash tartiblari bo‘yicha normativlar yetarli emas.

5. Taklif etilgan chora-tadbirlar amaliyotda qo‘llansa, tizim sezilarli darajada yaxshilanadi

Tadqiqot davomida taklif etilgan quyidagi chora-tadbirlar yordamida yaylovlar kadastri tizimida ijobiy natijalarga erishish mumkin:

Raqamli kadastr tizimini joriy etish orqali aniq, tezkor va shaffof ma’lumot bazasi yaratiladi.

Monitoring texnologiyalarini joriy etish yordamida yaylovlarning ekologik holati doimiy kuzatuvda bo‘ladi.

Huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish orqali yer resurslaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha qat’iy tartib o‘rnatiladi.

Foydalanuvchilarni o‘qitish va jalb etish orqali resurslarga ongli va mas’uliyatli yondashuv shakllanadi.

6. Xalqaro tajribaning mahalliylashtirilishi istiqbolli yo‘nalish sifatida belgilandi

Qozog‘iston, Avstraliya va Mo‘g‘uliston kabi yaylov resurslari boy davlatlar tajribasi O‘zbekiston uchun muhim o‘rnak bo‘lishi mumkin. Xalqaro hamkorlik orqali innovatsion texnologiyalar, moliyaviy resurslar va ilmiy bilimlar jalb qilinishi mumkinligi aniqlandi.

Xulosa

Yaylovlarning to‘g‘ri boshqarilishi va kadastr tizimining takomillashuvi O‘zbekistonda ekologik barqarorlik, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi va qishloq xo‘jaligi rivojiga xizmat qiladi. Mazkur tizimni zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida tashkil etish va muammolarni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha aniq strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishi lozim.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi sharoitida yaylovlar kadastri tizimini rivojlantirish masalasi nafaqat qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasining barqarorligi, balki ekologik xavfsizlik, yer resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish va mahalliy aholi hayot darajasining yaxshilanishi bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, hozirgi vaqtda mavjud kadastr tizimi o‘zining funksional va texnik imkoniyatlari jihatidan zamonaviy talab va ehtiyojlarga javob bermaydi.Yaylovlardan samarasiz foydalanish, degradatsiya holatlari, raqamli monitoringning yo‘qligi va huquqiy noaniqliklar kadastr tizimining zaifligini

oshirib yubormoqda. Kadastr ma’lumotlarining eskirganligi, ularning tahlilga yaroqsizligi va foydalanuvchilar uchun ochiq emasligi bu sohada tizimli islohotlarni talab qiladi.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CONCEPT OF CONTINUOUS SPIRITUAL EDUCATION IN INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION

Annotation: *The article describes the shortcomings of the higher education system in the implementation of the "concept of continuous spiritual education" and the pedagogical necessity of organizing educational work based on a cluster approach. Also, the content and criteria of organizing educational work in the process of higher education are covered based on scientific sources.*

Key words: *Education, knowledge, upbringing, continuity, spirituality, environment, personality, loyalty, ideology, social, political, morality, concernation, pedagogy, psychology, culture.*

In our country, very high-level work is being carried out on youth education, in particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4307 dated May 3, 2019 “On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work”, Resolution No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 “On measures to further develop the higher education system”, Resolution No. PQ-3152 dated July 27, 2017 “On the establishment of the Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of the Tashkent Region” and the Decree No. PQ-3152 dated June 27, 2018 “On the State Program “Youth - Our Future” in ensuring the implementation of the tasks set forth in the Resolution, the essence of spiritual and educational, educational and moral, socio-political work, based on the moral content of pedagogical education at the institute It requires implementation based on the principle of "Education + Knowledge + Upbringing + Production".

The following principles form the basis of the educational principles of the "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education":

1. An important sign of a spiritual person is his socio-humanistic factor, understood as an integral description of a person's citizenship, personal characteristics, and psycho-physiological maturity. Experience shows that immorality, irresponsibility, and mental unpreparedness today not only represent a level of professional harm, but also represent unexpected dangers and crimes. It is precisely the lack of moral and spiritual readiness that creates unexpected situations that arise when carrying out one or another type of professional activity.

2. Socio-humanitarian activity in a broad sense means the development of effective transformational activities that fully express the essence of man as a form of vital activity. In this regard, the ability of a person to significantly influence external conditions and to channel them through an internal theoretical mechanism is of great importance.

3. A component of socio-humanitarian work should be pedagogical work - knowledge of the psychological and pedagogical foundations of education. This implies the need to include general pedagogical training in the content of all levels of general and professional pedagogical education, in the educational process of all periods of personal development, and only under such conditions will society achieve the necessary level of pedagogical culture, which will form the basis of its socio-pedagogical infrastructure.

The main goal of the cluster approach to improving educational work is to create a socio-pedagogical infrastructure that facilitates the training of young specialists with integrated knowledge, and, along with efficiency, reflects the combination of professional, general professional, general human knowledge, skills, qualifications and moral qualities, professional activity by the subject, and the effectiveness of performing their duties.

Thus, the goal of the cluster approach is to fully unlock a person's spiritual, moral, intellectual, and psychomotor potential through their professional development. At the same time, emphasis is placed on the specialist's job description so that the individual becomes a qualified, competitive specialist. The personality parameter (quality, trait, individual characteristics, etc.) is of paramount importance in relation to the specific skill, which takes on the status of a system-forming factor. Students' abilities and unique individual characteristics have a positive impact on them.

The implementation of a cluster approach to organizing the educational process requires the development of educational program documents consisting of a professional description of the graduate, training of teachers on multi-stage orientation, and experimental curricula for the course "Fundamentals of Psychological and Pedagogical Training of Students". It is also necessary to incorporate integrated elements of activity, such as the practice of using binary lessons related to programmed education, in-depth tests and exams, and a complex of electives. Forms of effective leisure activities, such as "Knowledge Day" and "Teacher and Mentor Day", which require participants to demonstrate comprehensive preparation and abilities, are also of great importance in the socialization and professional training of students.

Improving the mechanism of educational work based on the pedagogical cluster approach aims to sufficiently deepen and illuminate the psychological characteristics of education within the framework of these areas.

As a result of the analysis of the use of the pedagogical cluster approach to organizing the educational process, the following conclusions can be drawn: a) determining the place and time of organizational and pedagogical conditions in ensuring the effectiveness of higher education, substantiating the purpose, structure and content of the educational process;

It is of great importance in our country to implement the "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education", strengthen the spiritual foundations of independence, especially to deeply instill in the hearts and minds of young

students feelings of love for the Motherland and devotion to pedagogical education, and create the educational foundations of the specialty.

At the same time, in the current complex and dangerous period, when ideological, ideological and informational struggles are intensifying in the international arena, it is expedient to create a system that will provide clear and effective results in working with students and young people in the field of pedagogical education, which is aimed at organizing spiritual and educational work based on the requirements of the times, protecting young people from various ideological attacks, forming a conscious attitude towards life in young people, and increasing their sense of involvement in the events taking place around them.

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TURIZM VA REKREATSIYANI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MILLIY IQTISODIYOT TARAQQIYOTIDAGI AHAMIYATI

Аннотация. *Ushbu ilmiy ishda turizm va rekreatsiyani rivojlantirishning milliy iqtisodiyot taraqqiyotidagi o'rni va ahamiyati yoritilgan. Turizm sohasi zamonaviy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lib, nafaqat daromad manbai, balki yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish, hududiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va madaniy almashinuvni kengaytirishda ham katta rol o'ynaydi. Ishda O'zbekiston sharoitida rekreatsion resurslardan samarali foydalanish, turistik hududlarning rivojlanishi va davlat tomonidan ko'rsatilayotgan qo'llab-quvvatlov choralarining iqtisodiy samaradorligi tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Turizm, rekreatsiya, logistika, ekskursiya, Turizm assambleyasi kollegnal-konsultativ kengashi, turizmni kompleks rivojlantirish, milliy turistik mahsulotlar*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND RECREATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Annotation. *This scientific work highlights the role and importance of Tourism and Recreation Development in the development of the national economy. The tourism sector is one of the important sectors of modern economic development and plays a large role not only in the source of income, but also in*

the creation of new jobs, the development of Territorial Infrastructure and the expansion of cultural exchange. The work analyzes the effective use of recreational resources in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the development of tourist areas and the economic efficiency of the support measures provided by the state.

Keywords. *Tourism, recreation, logistics, excursion, kollegnal-Consultative Council of the tourism Assembly, complex development of Tourism, national tourist products.*

Kirish. O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy qudratini yanada yuksaltirish yo‘lidagi asosiy maqsadlardan biri milliy iqtisodiyotining barqaror va uzoq muddatli rivojlanishini ta’minlashdir. Barqaror iqtisodiyot esa infalyatsiya va ishsizlikni kamaytirib, aholi daromadlari va turmush darajasi oshishiga xizmat qiladi. Shundan kelib chiqib, turizm va rekreatsiya sohasini rivojlantirish masalasini ustivor yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida qaralib, bu borada davlatimiz muhim taklif va tashabbuslarini ilgari surmoqda va qo‘llab quvatlamoqda.

Asosiy qism. Hukumatimiz turizm va rekreatsiyasi xalqimizning uzoq asrlar davomida yaratilgan va asrab kelinayotgan tarixiy-madaniy merosi bilan chet elliklarni tanishtirish orqali xalqimizning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, madaniyati, san’ati, qadriyatlari haqida ma’lumotlar berish vositasi ekanini alohida ta’kidlab, soha rivojiga qaratilgan xavfsiz turizmni rivojlantirish, startap loyihalarni amalga oshirish yo‘nalishlarida qator taklif va tashabbuslarni o‘rtaga tashlamoqda.

Turizm va rekreatsiya rivojlanishi tadbirkorlik muhitini yaxshilashga hamda xususiy sektorda yangi loyihalarni ishga tushirishga imkoniyat yaratadi. Bu esa yangi ish o‘rinlarlari yaratish va bandlikni oshirishga olib keladi, mehmonxona, restoran, transport, logistika, ekskursiya va boshqa xizmatlar sohalarida ko‘plab ish o‘rinlari yaratadi.

Xalqaro fuqaro aviatsiyasi tashkiloti (bundan keyin ICAO deb yuritiladi) ma’lumotiga ko‘ra, har 8-10 ish o‘rnining bittasi ushbu sohaga tegishli bo‘lmoqda. 2023 yilda mamlakatimizda umumiy qiymati 9,5 trillion so‘mlik 508 ta loyiha amalga oshirilganining hisobiga jami 9492 ta yangi ish o‘rni yaratildi. 183 ta yangi mehmonxona va 232 ta xostel faoliyati yo‘lga qo‘yilib, jami joylashtirish vositalarining soni 5526 taga etdi. Sayyoxatlar, rekreantlar uchun xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi 810 ta yangi turistik tashkilot va turagentlar faoliyatining yo‘lga qo‘yilishi natijasida ular soni 2649 taga etdi.

Sayyoxlar rekreantlar uchun xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi 810 ta yangi turistik tashkilot va turagentlar faoliyatining yo‘lga qo‘yilishi natijasida ular soni 2649 taga etdi.

Shu bois, turizmni va rekreatsiya soxasini rivojlantirish masalasi ham asosiy ishlardan biri bo‘lib, u mamlakatning milliy madaniy meros ob’ektlarini muhofaza etish, tarixiy obidalarni asrash, milliy madaniyatni keng targ‘ib qilish kabi maqsadlariga ham bevosita mos keladi.

To‘g‘ri, so‘ngi yillarda mamlakatimizda turizm va rekretsiyani rivojlantirish, sayyohlarni kehg jalb etish, turizm infratuzilmasini yaxshilash borasida salmoqli ishlar qilindi.

Jumladan, xorijiy sayyohlar va rekreantlarni jalb qilish uchun turizm tashkilotlarini aylanma malag‘ bilan ta’minlash maqsadida Tiklanish taraqqiyot jamg‘armasidan 50 milliyon dollar qiymatda kredit ajratilmoqda. Salohiyati yuqori bo‘lgan joylarda master-rejalar asosida turizm va sog‘lamlashtirish maskanlari barpo etilib, ular infratuzilmasini yaxshilash uchun joriy yilda respublika byudjetidan 100 milliard so‘m yo‘naltirilishi, ularning har biriga 50 million dollar miqdorda infetitsiya jalb qilinishi belgilangan. Shuningdek, bu borada qator normative-huquqiy xujjatlar qabul qilindi, institutsional islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Lekin mamlakatimizning turizm salohiyati bundan-da katta imkoniyatlarni namayon qilgani holda iqtisodiyotda turizmning ulushini yanada oshirish uchun barcha sharoitlar mavjuddir.

O‘zbekistonning 2024 yilda sayyohat qilish uchun eng yaxshi davlatlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilishi va World of Statistcs tomonidan bu haqda e’lon qilinishi mamlakatimizga xorijlik sayyohlar tashrifi hamda sayyohlik eksporti hajmi ortishiga xizmat qiladi.

Bu esa yurtimizda turizm va rekreatsiya sohasini yangi bosqichga olib chiqishni kun tartibiga qo‘yib, yangi g‘oya va tashabbuslarni talab etadi. Ayni shu jihatdan mazkur masalaga alohida yo‘nalish sifatida qarab, taklif va tashabbuslarni ilgari surmoqda va qo‘llab quvatlanmoda.

Xususan, turizm sohasi umummilliy harakatga aylantirish, “ochiq eshiklar” siyosatini yuritish, vizasiz kirish tizimini kengaytirish kabi tashabbuslar o‘z vaqtida ko‘tarilgan hisoblanadi. Jumladan, vizasiz kirish tizimi doirasida amalga oshirilgan so‘nggi islohatlar natijasida 2017 yili mamlakatimizga 20 million 700 ming, 2015 yilda 5 million 300 mingdan ortiq sayyoh tashrif buyurgan bo‘lsa, 2023 yilga kelib, 6 million 626 ming nafarga etdi. Birgina 2024 yilning yanvar-iyul oylarida hammasi bo‘lib 4 million 242,9 ming nafar chet el fuqarosi sayyohlik maqsadlarida O‘zbekistonga kelgan. Bu ko‘rsatgich 2023 yilning mos davri bilan solishtirilganda 562,5 ming nafarga yoki 15,3 foiz oshgan.

Mazkur raqamlarning o‘zi ham mamlakatimizda “ochiq eshiklar” siyosati, vizasiz kirish tizimi borasida bildirilgan takliflarning hayyotiligini ko‘rsatadi.

Shu sababli bu boradagi takliflarni hayotga tatbiq etishni kechiktirmaslik nafaqat iqtisodiy manfaatlarga, balki ustivorlik kasb etadigan milliy qadriyatlar, boy tariximiz va milliy madaniyatimizni jahon xalqlariga keng targ‘ib qilish imkonini beradi.

Bundan tashqari, Turizm assambleyasi kollegnal-konsultativ kehgashi faoliyatini tashkil etish, turizmni kompleks rivojlantirish bo‘yicha 2030 yilgacha bo‘lgan strategiyani ishlab chiqish, milliy turistik mahsulotlar reklamasi – targeting strategiyasidan, targ‘ibotda ijtimoiy mediya imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish kabi tashabbuslarni ijobiy baholash mumkin. Bu g‘yalar mamlakatda mavjud imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanish orqali ham ma’naviy, ham iqtisodiy jihatdan yanada yuksalish imkonini beradi.

Albatta, boy obidalarga, turizm va rekreatsiya imkoniyatlariga ega bo‘lish bir yutuq bo‘lsa, ularni keng jamoatchilik va dunyo hamjamiyatiga, sodda aytsak, sayyohatchilarga tanitish va targ'ib qilish alohida vazifadir. Shu sababli yuqorida

qayd etilgan milliy turistik mahsulotlar reklamasi – targeting strategiyasidan foydalanish, targ‘ibotni kuchaytirishda bugungi kunda asosiy axborot va targ‘ibot manbai vositasi bo‘lgan ijtimoiy mediya imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalanish tashabbusi juda muhimdir.

Xulosa. Umuman olganda, iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, bu borada turizm va rekreatsiya sohasini yanada rivojlantirish mamlakatning kelajagi uchun mustahkam poydevor bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Milliy iqtisodiyot, xususan, turizm va rekreatsiya sohasi rivojlanishining hozirgi holati hamda tizimdagi ijobiy tendentsiyalar bu sohani yanada isloh qilish O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy taraqqiyotining omili hisoblanadi.

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METHODOLOGY FOR EDUCATING SPIRITUAL AND MORAL VALUES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS BASED ON AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Annotation*: The article briefly discusses the methodology for educating spiritual and moral values in the educational process based on an interdisciplinary approach.*

Keywords*: healthy, harmonious, intellectual, national, values, high, profession, specialist, important.*

In our country, from the first years of Independence, targeted measures have been taken to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for raising a healthy and harmonious generation, realizing the creative and intellectual potential of young people, and training competitive personnel in the labor market that meets the requirements of the time. The development of society cannot be imagined without the development of science. Because science assumes the tasks of production, creating its material base, technological development, and most importantly, providing personnel. Special attention is paid to the widespread implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, which are of great importance in increasing the economic potential of our country. In particular, as our esteemed first President I.A. Karimov noted, “Today, only people with modern knowledge, intellectual potential and advanced technologies, generalizing national and universal values, can achieve the strategic goals they have set for themselves in development. The competitiveness of any country in the world market depends not only on the availability of natural resources, but, first of all, on the regular training of a highly educated and disciplined workforce capable of mastering modern, constantly updated technologies.” Such opportunities provided to young people in the educational process create a solid foundation for the young generation, who are the owners of our future, to fully demonstrate their potential, study and work in the profession they have chosen, find their place in life and become specialists who make a worthy contribution to the prosperity of society. With this in mind, the team of the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction, based on the normative procedures specified in the orders and instructions of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations, has set the task of training personnel as the main criterion of its activities. In implementing this urgent issue, scientific research plays an important role. Because these scientific researches form a sense of thoroughness and innovation in young specialists and increase the scientific potential of the institute. Our institute has set itself the main goal of training specialists with high

qualifications and scientific potential in accordance with the requirements of the time for the fields of architecture and construction.

Rational use of the achievements of scientific areas that are developing day by day, training qualified specialists specializing in specific areas in this field is an important factor in ensuring the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people. Educational processes at the institute are carried out by combining theory and practice using current programs and modern methodological technologies. Also, research work is being carried out with the participation of students in the form of graduation qualification works and master's dissertations aimed at solving the problems of large enterprises and organizations. Compared to previous years, young scientists and talented students actively participate in scientific and research work at the institute, and their number this year amounted to 756. Today, 2 students at the institute are laureates of the Beruniy State Scholarship, 5 students of the T.Sh. Shirinkulov Scholarship, and 4 students of the R.R. Abdurasulov Scholarship. Our talented students are currently learning English, French and German perfectly. Our students are also actively participating in international scientific research in the areas they are studying through computer classes connected to the Internet. The Republican Scientific and Practical Conference of Young Scientists and Students on the topic "The Role of Intellectually Potential Youth in Education, Science and Production" is an event held within the framework of supporting the aspirations of our youth, and its main goal is to direct talented and capable young people to scientific research work, develop an environment of mutual scientific and creative cooperation, friendly relations among young people, create conditions for mutual exchange of ideas and experiences, unite young people in the path of scientific and technological progress, and support and encourage the scientific activities of young scientists. More than 400 young scientists, senior research fellows and talented students from 25 higher educational institutions of our republic are participating in the traditional XII scientific and practical conference of young scientists, master's students and students under the slogan "The role of intellectually talented youth in education, science and production" at the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction with more than 300 articles. Their research work is discussed at branch meetings and appropriate proposals and recommendations are developed on their basis. A collection of materials from this conference consisting of 4 parts has been published, and these collections include articles and theses covering the results of scientific research conducted in priority areas of the economy of our country. I believe that the proposals and recommendations made at the conference will be of great importance in the development of these areas in our republic and in increasing the interest of talented young people in science. I wish you success in the work of the conference and the development of your scientific research, and I believe that you will achieve great achievements in the field of science in the future.

Organization is, firstly, a component of management, the essence of which is to coordinate the actions of individual elements of the system, to achieve interaction

in the functioning of its parts; secondly, it is a form of unity of individuals for the purpose of carrying out joint activities within a certain structure.

The organization of the educational process is, firstly, a purposeful activity to form an educational institution and programs and formalize them into a single system that meets various educational needs; secondly, it is the structural structure of education, as well as the system of managing its institutions and financing their activities, the nature of their interaction with other structural units of society, and the division of labor.

Research has shown that in the conditions of developed higher pedagogical education, the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of the development of organizational competence of future teachers and the practical state of their development in practice are one of the urgent tasks of the present day. From the point of view of training future teachers, competence is the ability to overcome social requirements (norms) for professional training, which are necessary for the effective organization of the teaching process in the higher education system. Based on the analysis, the following definition of “competence” and “competence” in relation to the object of research was formulated: competence - reflects the readiness for changes in the labor market and innovative pedagogical activities. It is the ability to solve organizational tasks related to teaching practical and health-improving activities; competence - is the ability of a specialist to behave in unconventional situations, unexpected situations, enter into dialogue, take a new approach in relations with opponents, perform ambiguous tasks, use conflicting information, and have a plan of action in consistently developing and complex processes.

Organizational competence is the ability of a future teacher to mobilize knowledge, skills and methods of organizational actions in his professional activity.

Organizational ability is a quality that implies the correct organization of educational and educational processes by a teacher in scientific, theoretical, methodological and emotional terms.

We can trace the theoretical foundations of the humanistic direction in pedagogy from the great thinkers of the distant past. These views and thoughts also contain a number of positive thoughts about teachers who are professional and well-versed in their field, possessing organizational skills. The Greek philosopher Socrates considered professional teachers to be “midwives of thought”, he called students interlocutors, and he saw the purpose of learning not as knowledge transmitted in a “ready-made” form, but as meanings that arise as a result of reflection.

Managing students provides for the mobilization of their attention, preparation for motor activity, the development of certain types of exercises, and the standardization of physical activity. The teacher builds his behavior on the basis of the need to rationally distribute attention, choose the appropriate tone of communication with students, and control his own actions. Positive organization of independent activities of students is a typical sign of the teacher's experience.

The likelihood of a subjective approach to the development of organizational competence of future physical education teachers is high enough to attract attention. Therefore, in our research we tried to distinguish between objective and subjective reasons for the development of pedagogical organizational competence.

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DEVELOPING A CHILD'S MOTIVATION TO LEARN: EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Abstract. *The article analyzes effective approaches to developing learning motivation in primary school students. The author examines psychological mechanisms of motivation, differences between internal and external motivation, and emphasizes the significant role of family and school in developing a positive attitude toward learning. This publication provides practical recommendations for teachers and parents: creating a favorable educational environment, using incentives, developing interest in the subject, developing independence and responsibility in the child.*

Key words: *family, primary education, junior school student, formation, motivation, adaptation, educational process, training, strategy, knowledge, interest, independence, desire for knowledge.*

Introdcution. "In order to transform a school into a real center of spirituality, enlightenment and culture, it is necessary to use interactive methods of education and upbringing more widely" [1]. Motivation for learning plays a key role in the formation of successful educational activity of a child, especially at primary school age. It is during this period that the foundations of educational activity, attitude to knowledge and internal desire for knowledge are laid. However, sometimes primary school students face difficulties in adapting to the school environment, decreased interest in learning and lack of self-confidence. In such conditions, the most important task of adults - teachers and parents - is to support and develop the child's educational motivation and self-confidence. Some of the most effective tools in this process are praise, encouragement and the formation of interest in the educational process. Primary education teachers need to build a positive, inspiring and interesting space for teaching primary school students in cooperation with parents, according to uniformly developed strategies. In this process, it is advisable to pay special attention to an individual approach to each student for their effective adaptation and motivation to educational activities.

Main part. “The effectiveness of educating primary school students in the spirit of national and universal values is assessed by the students’ readiness for the next stages of education” [2].

The motivation for learning in primary school students is formed under the influence of many factors: the child’s personal characteristics, the atmosphere in the family, the teacher’s teaching style and the educational environment as a whole. At this age, children are especially sensitive to the approval of adults, emotional support and the excitement of the learning process. Therefore, the role

of parents and teachers in the formation of learning motivation is difficult to overestimate. “Cooperation between family and school is becoming increasingly relevant and in demand. Parents play an exceptional role in the life of a child; they are responsible for his or her development” [3]. The interaction between school and family has a positive effect on the education and upbringing of students, their motivation for cognitive activity in the educational process.

One of the key conditions for motivating a primary school student is the formation of a positive attitude towards learning. This is possible through the creation of an atmosphere of success and support. Teachers and parents need to emphasize the child's achievements more often, even if they are insignificant at first glance. Emotional reinforcement (praise, approval) helps the child feel confident in his or her abilities and makes him or her want to continue learning. Each child is unique: some students quickly learn the material, while others need more time and attention. It is important not to compare students with each other, but to track the personal progress of each child. Individual tasks, reliance on the strengths and interests of the student contribute to sustainable internal motivation. Using game and creative forms of learning helps in forming the motivation for learning of younger students. Play is a natural way for a younger student to learn about the world. Teachers and parents can use game methods, interactive tasks, elements of quests and project activities. This presentation of the material makes the learning process interesting and emotionally rich, which directly affects the child's desire to learn. Parental participation in the child's educational life significantly increases the level of motivation. Doing homework together, discussing school events, visiting museums or exhibitions related to the curriculum, all help children feel that knowledge is important. Teachers can involve children in pairs or groups, developing their skills of cooperation and responsibility.

One of the important aspects of developing motivation in primary school students is to develop their interest in learning. Therefore, it is important to stimulate the natural curiosity of each student: ask questions, encourage the search for answers, use non-standard approaches to explaining the material. When a child feels that learning opens up new horizons for him, motivation appears naturally.

Maintaining a daily routine and proper organization of the child's work helps in adaptation and development of interest in learning. A clear daily routine, a comfortable and quiet place for studying, regular breaks and a reasonable workload are important conditions for maintaining learning motivation. Parents and teachers need to develop self-organization skills in the child, encourage independence and accuracy in completing educational tasks.

A positive example of adults also helps in developing motivation and educational skills in primary school students. The child often copies the behavior of adults who are important to him. If he sees that parents and teachers themselves are interested in knowledge, read, study, and enthusiastically talk about something new, he adopts this model. Demonstrating the value of education through one's own example is a powerful motivational resource. Eastern scholars and

outstanding foreign educators paid special attention to the issues of raising children and their motivation for learning. Their views remain relevant today, defining a deep understanding of human nature and the role of education in its development. Eastern wisdom, permeated with the ideals of morality and harmony, considered education as a way of forming a person's inner culture. Al-Farabi, an Eastern philosopher and thinker, linked education with the development of reason and morality. He emphasized that true happiness is achieved through the improvement of the soul and mind, and the task of the educator is to lead the student to higher values. K.D. Ushinsky, a Russian educator, emphasized that "Education is a great thing: it decides the fate of a person, and consequently, the fate of all mankind." He believed that education should be national in spirit, based on respect for the child's personality and take into account his natural characteristics. Thus, the views of great educators and thinkers of different cultures and eras emphasize the universality of the idea of education as a fundamental process of personality formation. Their legacy is not only theoretical knowledge, but also a practical guide for modern parents, teachers and educators.

"The moral and social qualities of an individual are laid down in the family... Education is the main force capable of giving society a full-fledged individual. The effectiveness of educational influence lies in its purposefulness, systematicity and qualified leadership[4].

Conclusion. Motivation of primary school students to study is a key factor in their successful development, education and formation of cognitive interests and a sustainable attitude to the learning process. At primary school age, a child is especially sensitive to external stimuli and the emotional atmosphere in which he studies, so coordinated interaction between teachers and parents is of paramount importance.

Among the effective educational methods, the following can be distinguished:

– The method of encouragement, which emphasizes recognizing the successes of each student, encouraging efforts and forming a positive image of “I am a student”. It promotes the development of internal confidence and sustainable learning motivation.

– The method of personal example, especially important at primary school age: when adults demonstrate a love of knowledge, responsibility and perseverance, children begin to imitate these behavior patterns.

– Situational-activity approach, which involves the child's involvement in various cognitive activities (games, creative tasks, research projects), awakening interest in learning and allowing to consolidate educational material in real-life situations.

– Dialogue education, based on respectful communication, recognition of the child's emotions and involvement in a joint search for solutions, which contributes to the formation of internal motivation and a sense of responsibility.

– Individualization of education, taking into account the pace, interests and developmental characteristics of each student, supporting the desire for self-realization.

Thus, effective motivation of primary school students consists of many factors - this is warm emotional support, reasonable discipline, and interesting content of education and upbringing. It is important for parents and teachers to work together to achieve a common goal - to develop in the child the joy of learning and self-confidence. Attention, care and sensitive support of schoolchildren by teachers and parents will help to lay a solid foundation for their future independent and successful educational activities.

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PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN POULTRY FARMS

Summary: *Poultry farms and large poultry enterprises around the world are engaged in the production of edible eggs and chicken meat. In most developed countries, the health of staff is of great importance for the production of high-quality products. In case of temporary disability, the issues of disease prevention will always be relevant, since this area of medicine is aimed at maintaining the health of labor collectives. The prevention of temporary disability is especially relevant for agricultural workers, since this category of workers provides food to the population of the country. It should be noted that poultry farm workers need a wide range of harmful production factors and comprehensive protection. According to many researchers, when developing preventive programs, it is necessary to conduct examinations and treatment taking into account morbidity, temporary disability, and quality of medical care. The authors note the significant effectiveness of the use of personal protective equipment, which is important in the prevention of diseases.*

Keywords: *occupational diseases, temporary disability, healthcare system, prevention*

Relevance:

Poultry farms and large poultry enterprises around the world are engaged in the production of edible eggs and chicken meat. The health of the workforce is an important factor in the production of high quality products in most developed countries.In the case of temporary disability, the issues of disease prevention will always be relevant, since this field of medicine is aimed at maintaining the health of labor collectives. Prevention of temporary disability is especially relevant for agricultural workers, since this category of workers provides food for the population of the country. It should be noted that poultry farm workers are in a wide range of harmful production factors and need comprehensive protection. According to many researchers, when developing preventive programs, it is necessary to conduct examinations and treatment taking into account the indicators of morbidity, temporary disability, as well as indicators of the quality of medical care. The authors note that significant efficiency of the use of personal protective equipment is important in disease prevention.Problems with the search for the most optimal structure of preventive measures in the field of health protection of agroindustrial workers have been discussed in domestic and foreign literature. According to the majority of researchers, the development and implementation of preventive measures should be included in the health protection programs of those who work on modern poultry farms. Poultry farms should take into account

regional aspects of diseases leading to temporary disability, their structure and dynamics, primary qualitative and periodic medical examinations. The results of many studies confirm that one of the important steps in the prevention of diseases leading to temporary disability is preliminary and periodic medical examinations. Modern preliminary medical examinations (examinations) are carried out in order to determine at the time of employment whether the employee's state of health meets the requirements (on the basis of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

Periodic medical examinations (dispenserization) are conducted for: 1) dynamic observation of health of workers, timely detection of forms of beginning occupational diseases, early signs of impact of harmful and (or) dangerous production factors on health of workers, formation of risk groups; 2) detection of general diseases, medical contraindications for continuation of this harmful and (or) dangerous work; 3) timely carrying out of preventive and rehabilitative measures to increase the ability of employees to work, aimed at recovery and restoration of health; 3) timely carrying out of preventive and rehabilitative measures to increase the ability of employees to work, aimed at recovery and restoration of their health.

Analyzing the morbidity of poultry factory workers, many researchers note that there was no timely treatment of workers at risk of developing occupational diseases and no seasonal medical examinations of different occupational groups depending on their employment in the poultry industry. This depends on the quality of primary preventive measures and timely organization of periodic medical examinations. A number of authors believe that based on the results of surveys of risk groups and their immediate medical examination, timely detection of workers with symptoms of diseases is also achieved with adequate treatment measures.

Rehabilitation of poultry workers, having medical and social importance, on the basis of continuity consists in medical supervision according to the principles of stage-by-stage and provision of primary specialized medical care.

Labor conditions at poultry farms, undoubtedly, have a pronounced negative impact on the health of workers, which is manifested not only in all.

A high level of certain diseases is formed, as well as some peculiarities of their manifestation.

Studies also show that the prevalence of temporary disability increases with the increase in the number of poultry farm workers. In case of occupational diseases associated with work in harmful and hazardous conditions, it will be necessary to

organize medical examinations in occupational pathology centers that have been operating for more than 5 years.

Studies have shown that at poultry farms harmful factors are more often detected in women than in men, and elderly workers more often than young workers. Workers should consider these factors when determining their health status.

It should be noted that poultry workers are the most vulnerable occupational group in terms of the risk of respiratory diseases. Studies cited in the literature indicate that the structure of respiratory diseases often includes exacerbation of acute respiratory diseases as acute bronchitis, pneumonia, chronic bronchitis. Poultry farm workers come into contact with protein-vitamin concentrates, which are finely dispersed antigens. This determines their ability to penetrate into the respiratory organs to a considerable depth and cause appropriate reactions directly in the lung tissue itself. According to domestic and foreign studies, up to 25% of workers of modern poultry farms suffer from one or another nosological form of respiratory diseases associated with working conditions.

Numerous studies have shown that production dust of plant and animal origin at poultry farms is potentially hazardous to the health of its employees, is a clear allergen, and increases the likelihood of diseases, their development and unfavorable outcome.

In this case, exposure to inhaled dust particles that penetrate deep into the respiratory tract for 8 hours at a concentration of more than 4 mg/m3 is especially dangerous. This leads to a violation of the normal mechanism of lung cleansing, i.e. to a violation of cleansing from pathogenic particles, which in turn can lead to dystrophic and allergic diseases of the upper and lower respiratory tracts. When studying respiratory diseases in workers of modern poultry farms it was found that pathology of the upper respiratory tract is often observed in workers of the main workshops, where the highest concentration of dust in the air of the workplace is fixed. M.T. Guillam et al. (2013) noted that among people working on the main production of poultry farm the frequency of pathological changes of the upper respiratory tract is almost 3 times higher than in representatives of other groups. Further research is important to study the development of allergic respiratory diseases on the background of disorders of the immune system and oxidative-antioxidant system. According to the results of the study, the frequency of adverse effects of poultry meat on the body of poultry farmers increases with the age of the study population. Thus, the highest rate of respiratory diseases was found in workers aged 45-54 years. The researchers also note that the identified disorders of bronchial apparatus functioning are closely related to the time of work and are most pronounced in workers with work experience of 6-9 and more than 15 years. N.V. Boytsova (2004) found that catarrhal and allergic changes are most often

observed at professional experience up to 5 years, while sub- and atrophic processes prevail after 10 years of work.

The leading criterion of organic dust harmfulness is its immunotropic effect on the organism. When studying the properties of immune response in workers exposed to industrial dust, a reliable decrease in the relative content of CD-3 cells in the peripheral blood, a simultaneous decrease in the functional activity with a deficiency of CD-4 and CD-8 cells was determined. Stress in the protective killer function of T-lymphocytes, as well as in the lymphocytes themselves was established.

It has been established that the formation of a complex of professionally determined respiratory symptoms in poultry farmers is accompanied by the development of secondary immunodeficiency in the body's own and nonspecific defense system. E. Martin and co-authors (2013) note that different amounts of proteins in organic dust represent the greatest risk as exogenous heteroantigens because they can affect the immune system and cause allergic reactions. The works of domestic authors present data on unfavorable production factors that negatively affect the immunobiological reactivity of the organism of workers, manifested by suppression of cells and activation of humoral and cytokine links of immunity.

The result of irritation or toxic damage to the respiratory tract by high molecular weight compounds in poultry farmers is bronchial asthma. The high molecular weight compounds that cause immunologic bronchial asthma contain proteins of animal origin. Bronchial asthma caused by contact with high molecular weight compounds is accompanied by allergic rhinitis in 57.3% of cases and allergic dermatitis in 16.6% of cases.

Studies by many authors have shown that poultry farm workers are more susceptible to the development of allergic alveolitis. According to the results of the study of morbidity of workers of industrial poultry farms in Bukhara region it was found that exogenous allergic alveolitis develops in 5.2% of workers and is more pronounced in poultry farmers, whose production activity is intensive and associated with poultry farming. People of this category, having long-term contact with industrial dust, include poultry operators, mechanizers, poultry farmers, laborers and a number of other workers of poultry farms. The risk group for the development of exogenous allergic alveolitis was 37.8% of all examined poultry.

Some researchers claim that the main place among otitis media is occupied by ENT pathology: atrophic nasopharyngolaryngitis, allergic rhinitis, rhinosinusopathy. The researchers claim that the microbiota of the air environment at production facilities can also play an important role in the development of ENT pathology and the formation of specific microbiocenoses of mucous membranes of

the upper respiratory tract in poultry workers. A study of the influence of social and environmental factors on the female health of women working in poultry farms found that the microbiota of the mucous membranes of the nose, vagina and skin is the same as the microbial air pollution of industrial buildings.

Constant irritation of the eyes by organic dust, increased ammonia vapors, sulfur compounds and other substances in the air in production, inadequate cleaning of the conjunctival cavity and frequent dust penetration contribute to the development of ophthalmopathology.

Allergic diseases were diagnosed in 52% of poultry farmers. Among them, patients with allergic rhinoconctivitis are the most frequent.

Experts also note that due to the high concentration of poultry meat in a limited area, microbiological air pollution in the production areas of poultry buildings is of particular importance as a risk factor for various infectious diseases and organism sensitivity to toxicotoxicity. It is established that infectious and parasitic diseases are similar to the infection with which poultry farm workers came into contact during working hours. Contact with poultry is known to be a common risk factor for campylobacteriosis. The results of a promising study on the transmission of campylobacter from chickens to humans during the slaughter of poultry showed that infection is rare. Other zoonotic diseases, particularly the development of H7 infection, indicate a dependence on various factors in the work environment.

Since the 1990s. Influenza A subtype H9N2 viruses have caused infection in avian populations worldwide. Researchers have noted the need to continuously monitor circulating influenza viruses in poultry farms and detect changes in the H9N2 virus. Researchers are also concerned that poultry farmers are at a higher risk of contracting bird flu because of their frequent contact with chickens. Experts say the problem is particularly acute in Southeast Asian countries. Thus, R. Huang and co-authors (2013) presented the results of a study conducted in China from 2011 to 2012. According to the results of the study, antibodies to avian influenza H9N2 virus were detected in 2-3% of poultry farmers.

However, according to A. Soman and co-authors (2013), S. Nasreen and co-authors (2015), H9N2 virus can spread among poultry but is rarely transmitted to humans. X.Huo et al. (2012) also noted the low prevalence of H5N1 avian influenza virus among poultry farmers.

According to the researchers, many problems associated with the spread of this infectious disease are still poorly understood and require further research.

Obviously, the health of working people is also affected by the physical activity associated with agricultural work. Lifting and lowering heavy objects, frequent

and/or prolonged bending, forced body posture - all these contribute to increased pressure in the abdomen and the development of gastroesophageal reflux disease. The nature of working conditions is an important factor in the development of diseases of the digestive system. However, in addition, nutrition and its quality play an important role in the development of gastrointestinal diseases.

A study has shown that night shift workers have irrational work and rest schedules compared to day shift workers. It appears that those who work the night shift are overweight. According to the authors, further research is needed to understand the biological mechanisms involved in the complex systems of shift behavior and social adaptation faced by night workers.

Some poultry farm workers report cardiovascular pathology characterized by varying degrees of hypertension, autonomic dysfunction, often of the hypertensive type, and myocardial dystrophy. Researchers claim that these diseases in some cases lead to permanent disability and disablement.

Currently, there remains an important component of physical labor in the poultry industry. Many researchers note that diseases of the musculoskeletal system in poultry farm workers in most cases are professionally identified and are explained by the peculiarities of the organization of work at poultry farms.

Thus, when studying the disease of poultry farm workers, a poultry farm operator noted that some technological operations (feeding, cleaning feeders, collecting eggs) are performed in a mandatory half-bent position with a high load on the upper and lower limbs, muscles and lumbosacral spine, back. Poultry farmers bend their torso more than 100 times per shift, spending up to 50% of their working time in an uncomfortable position; from 60 to 80% of the shift time they spend in an upright position. The authors note that due to functional overstrain in workers there is a possible occupational risk of musculoskeletal pathology.

The scientists concluded that an important group of factors that determine the severity of labor at work are factors associated with ergonomic deficiencies. Workplaces often do not meet anthropometric characteristics. Structural deficiencies of workplaces create uncomfortable, physiologically irrational working conditions. Almost all of foreign and domestic researchers, indicate the presence of men engaged in heavy physical labor, injuries of intervertebral discs of the thoracic, lumbar and sacral regions, osteochondrosis of the spine and dorsalgia. In the course of production at poultry farms, women often perform work that places heavy loads on the joints of the upper and lower extremities, resulting in the development of polyarthrosis, gonarthrosis and coxarthrosis.

In conclusion, we note that at modern poultry farms workers are exposed to a number of unfavorable production factors, which are risk factors for their health in the process of production activity. The impact of harmful factors on the workers'

organism is mainly combinatory and complex, in some cases the joint action of harmful substances can cause strengthening and modifying effects.The data of many studies have confirmed that working people have the highest mortality rate from contact with plant and animal dust, so it is considered necessary for this contingent of workers to undergo medical examinations every 12 months. To improve working conditions at poultry farms it is necessary to improve technological processes by replacing machines and equipment with increased wear and tear, to conduct more modern technological processes in accordance with sanitary and hygienic requirements.

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FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN STUDENTS AT THE INITIAL STAGE OF LEARNING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Annotation*: This article explores the formation of communicative competence among foreign students at the initial stage of learning Russian as a foreign language. The development of this competence is essential for ensuring successful linguistic, academic, and sociocultural adaptation. The study emphasizes that communicative competence includes not only the ability to use grammatical structures correctly but also the capacity to engage in meaningful and culturally appropriate interaction. The article analyzes the main principles and strategies that contribute to building communicative skills in beginner-level RFL classrooms, considering the cognitive and emotional characteristics of foreign students. Particular attention is paid to situational learning, speech patterns, role-play, and interaction-based tasks that reflect real-life communication needs. The results underline the importance of integrative methods combining listening, speaking, reading, and writing practices aimed at the gradual development of communicative fluency.*

Keywords*: communicative competence, Russian as a foreign language, beginner level, foreign students, speech situations, language teaching methods, intercultural communication.*

The initial stage of learning Russian as a foreign language (RFL) plays a crucial role in shaping the linguistic foundation of foreign students. At this stage, the main goal is not only to introduce students to basic vocabulary and grammar but also to develop their communicative competence. This includes the ability to express oneself, understand others, and interact appropriately in everyday social contexts. In recent years, the pedagogical community has increasingly emphasized the communicative approach to language teaching, which prioritizes meaningful communication over rote memorization of language rules.

For foreign students in Uzbekistan, learning Russian is often associated with academic, professional, or social goals. However, their motivation and success largely depend on how quickly they can begin to communicate in real-life situations. This necessitates a teaching approach that fosters active language use from the first lessons. Communicative competence at the elementary level includes mastering basic speech patterns, learning to respond to common questions, describing objects and events, and engaging in simple conversations.

Moreover, at this early stage, students face psychological and cultural challenges, such as language anxiety, fear of making mistakes, and unfamiliarity

with Russian-speaking norms. Teachers must therefore provide not only linguistic instruction but also psychological support and culturally relevant content. The development of communicative competence must be carried out through integrated activities that combine grammatical accuracy with functional communication in authentic contexts.

The process of forming communicative competence in foreign students at the beginner level of RFL requires a methodologically grounded and student-centered approach. Communicative competence is understood not simply as linguistic knowledge but as the ability to use the language appropriately in various communicative situations. This includes grammatical competence, sociolinguistic sensitivity, strategic skills, and discourse coherence. In practical terms, this means that from the first lessons, students must be placed in situations that simulate real-life communication: greeting, introducing themselves, shopping, asking for directions, and participating in classroom discussions.

Effective development of communicative skills involves the use of role-playing, dialogical speech exercises, interactive games, and pair or group work. These methods help students overcome psychological barriers, increase motivation, and create a positive language environment. Teachers must design lessons that allow maximum student participation and minimize teacher-centered lecturing. Instructional materials should include visuals, authentic texts, dialogues, and exercises that reflect everyday life and cultural specifics of Russian-speaking contexts.

Phonetic drills are essential for pronunciation clarity and comprehension. Lexical and grammatical exercises should not be abstract but tied to communication tasks. For instance, instead of only memorizing case endings, students might be asked to describe a room or introduce their family, using appropriate grammatical forms in meaningful contexts. Listening and speaking activities should be dominant, supported by reading and writing tasks that reinforce oral patterns.

Additionally, the emotional comfort of students must be prioritized. A supportive and respectful classroom atmosphere encourages students to take risks and express themselves. Mistakes should be treated as natural and necessary steps in the learning process. Cultural competence also forms part of communicative competence. Learners need to understand non-verbal cues, politeness strategies, and conversational norms typical of Russian communication.

Modern digital tools can be utilized to enhance the learning experience. Online platforms, multimedia resources, and mobile apps offer interactive exercises and real-life language exposure. These resources are especially helpful for students outside the linguistic environment, such as those studying in non-Russian-speaking regions of Uzbekistan.

In conclusion, the formation of communicative competence at the initial stage should be systematic and dynamic, involving real-life scenarios, integrated skills development, and psychological readiness. Only then can students gradually move from structured speech patterns to spontaneous communication.

The development of communicative competence at the beginner level of Russian as a foreign language is a foundational element in the overall process of language acquisition for foreign students. At this stage, it is crucial to establish a solid base not only in grammatical structures and vocabulary but also in the functional use of language for everyday interactions. Through the use of communicative teaching strategies such as role-play, situational dialogues, and interactive learning environments, students are able to engage with the language in meaningful and contextually appropriate ways.

In the context of pedagogical institutions in Uzbekistan, where students may have limited access to Russian-speaking environments, the role of the teacher becomes even more significant. Teachers must act as facilitators of communication, cultural mediators, and emotional supporters, ensuring that learners feel confident and motivated. Creating a learner-centered atmosphere that emphasizes practice over perfection enables students to internalize the language more naturally and effectively.

Furthermore, incorporating culturally relevant materials, real-life tasks, and digital technologies can significantly enhance the learning experience. Ultimately, the successful formation of communicative competence at the elementary level lays the groundwork for further linguistic development, academic success, and social integration of foreign students. It also serves as a model for modern language pedagogy that values communication, intercultural understanding, and learner autonomy.

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PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL AND CORRECTIONAL APPROACHES TO STUDENTS THROUGH MUSIC LESSON ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Annotation*: This article explores the potential of music lesson activities as a means of providing both educational and correctional approaches to students within the framework of inclusive education. The main focus is on how music education can be adapted to address the diverse developmental, emotional, and cognitive needs of students with special educational needs (SEN). It analyzes the integration of correctional techniques into music pedagogy to support not only musical development but also speech, motor coordination, emotional expression, and social interaction. The article highlights effective practices that create inclusive and engaging learning environments through structured musical experiences and emphasizes the importance of collaboration between music educators, special education specialists, and psychologists.*

Keywords*: inclusive education, music pedagogy, correctional support, educational adaptation, students with special needs, individual development, integrative teaching methods.*

Inclusive education has become a fundamental principle in many educational systems, aiming to ensure that all students, regardless of their physical, intellectual, emotional, or social differences, receive equal opportunities to learn and develop. In Uzbekistan, the implementation of inclusive practices in general education institutions is increasingly emphasized by national policies and international frameworks. Among the many school subjects, music education holds unique potential in contributing to inclusive teaching due to its emotional, social, and developmental impact. Music lessons, by their nature, engage students in active listening, movement, creativity, and expression, making them particularly suitable for diverse learning environments.

At the primary and secondary levels, students with special educational needs often require additional correctional support to help them overcome barriers in communication, coordination, emotional regulation, and academic performance. Traditional corrective approaches are sometimes isolated from the general curriculum, but integrating them into creative subjects such as music allows for a more holistic and natural educational experience. In this context, the music classroom becomes not only a space for artistic growth but also a supportive environment where correctional goals can be addressed through engaging and meaningful activities.

The teacher's role in inclusive music education is to adapt materials, structure lessons appropriately, and provide emotional safety, while also fostering peer interaction and cooperation. Through rhythm-based exercises, vocal training, body movement, and instrument playing, students can strengthen cognitive and physical functions. This article aims to explore how structured music lesson activities can serve as both an educational tool and a correctional resource, particularly for students with disabilities or developmental challenges, contributing to their overall personal and academic development.

Music lessons, when thoughtfully designed, offer a multidimensional platform for addressing both educational and correctional needs in inclusive classrooms. For students with diverse abilities, music provides a non-verbal and emotionally rich medium through which they can express themselves, build confidence, and improve essential developmental skills. The sensory nature of music—combining sound, rhythm, movement, and visual cues—creates an inclusive space where students of all levels can participate actively, regardless of their verbal or cognitive limitations.

One of the key correctional benefits of music education lies in its ability to support motor development. Activities such as clapping to a beat, playing percussion instruments, or engaging in simple dance routines enhance fine and gross motor coordination. These exercises are especially beneficial for students with motor delays or neurological conditions. Similarly, singing and rhythm work help with speech development, articulation, and breathing regulation, which are crucial for students with speech and language disorders.

Emotional regulation and social interaction are also fostered through group music-making. Shared tasks such as ensemble performances or collaborative songwriting promote cooperation, listening skills, and empathy. These social benefits are especially valuable for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), attention deficits, or emotional-behavioral difficulties, who may otherwise struggle with peer relationships in more traditional classroom settings.

To implement effective inclusive and correctional strategies in music lessons, educators must apply differentiated instruction techniques. This may include using visual aids, simplifying musical notations, adjusting the tempo and complexity of songs, and offering alternative instruments or tasks suited to each student’s needs. Teachers should maintain flexibility in lesson plans, ensuring that all students can engage at their own level and pace. Collaborative planning with special education staff, speech therapists, and psychologists is essential to design interventions that are pedagogically sound and therapeutically relevant.

Furthermore, the integration of digital tools has expanded the accessibility of music education. Software programs, interactive applications, and multimedia resources allow students to experiment with sound and composition in a personalized and low-pressure environment. Technology also supports alternative forms of expression for students who may not be able to play traditional instruments.

In the context of Uzbekistan's inclusive education initiatives, music education offers an underutilized yet highly effective avenue for correctional support. Despite challenges such as limited resources and lack of specialized training among music teachers, pilot programs and international examples show promising results. Training teachers in inclusive music pedagogy, developing adaptive curricula, and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration are key steps toward realizing the full potential of music education in inclusive settings.

Thus, music lessons in inclusive classrooms serve not only as an artistic outlet but as a structured educational tool that simultaneously addresses cognitive, emotional, physical, and social development goals. The impact extends beyond musical skills, influencing the holistic growth and personal success of every learner.

The integration of educational and correctional approaches into music lesson activities within inclusive education environments presents a powerful opportunity to support the holistic development of all students, particularly those with special educational needs. Music, as a universal language, enables students to engage emotionally, cognitively, and physically, thereby creating a learning space where diversity is not only accepted but celebrated. Through structured musical exercises, students can enhance their communication skills, motor coordination, emotional regulation, and social competence in a natural and enjoyable way.

In inclusive classrooms, music lessons help bridge the gap between general and special education. They offer differentiated experiences that can be tailored to individual needs without isolating learners from their peers. The effectiveness of these lessons depends largely on the teacher's ability to implement adaptive strategies, provide psychological support, and foster an atmosphere of cooperation and trust. Collaboration with specialists further enriches the process, ensuring that correctional goals are met alongside educational ones.

In the context of Uzbekistan's evolving educational landscape, the role of music in inclusive education should be further explored, supported, and integrated into teacher training programs. By recognizing the pedagogical and therapeutic potential of music, educators can promote a more inclusive, compassionate, and developmentally responsive learning environment. Ultimately, music becomes more than a subject—it transforms into a meaningful medium for empowerment, growth, and inclusion.

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ZULFIYA IJODIDA JADIDONA KAYFIYATNING ZUHUR ETILISHI

Annotatsiya: *XX asr o'zbek adabiyotining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri – jadidchilik harakati va uning Zulfiya ijodidagi badiiy ifodasi tahlili. Jadidning siyosiy, ma'naviy va estetik asarlariga nazar tashlanar ekan, Zulfiya ijodida, "Hayot varaqlari" dostoni hamda "Xotiram siniqlari" kabi asarlarida jadidona kayfiyat, tarixiy xotira va ma'rifiy ruhning ifodasi tahlili. Shoira o'z asarlarida tarixiy shaxslar, ilm-ma'lumotga bo'lgan intilish, din va jamiyat ziddiyatlarini fidokorona tarzda yoritadi. Tadqiqotda O.Sharafiddinov va D.Quronovlarning ilmiy qarashlariga tayangan holda, Fitrat, Cho'lpon, Qodiriy kabi jadidlarning g'oyalari bilan Zulfiya badiiy merosi o'zlariga tegishli ideaviy bog'liqlik yoritiladi. Maqolada jadidchilikning, uning turli bosqichdagi siyosiy baholanishi, shoiraning bu'oyalarga munosabati chuqur tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so‘z: *Jadidchilik, Zulfiya, Fitrat, Cho‘lpon, Abdulla Qodiriy, ma’rifiy adabiyot, istiqlol, tarixiy xotira, badiiy tafakkur.*

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THE EXPRESSION OF SERIOUS MOOD IN ZULFIYA'S CREATION

Abstract: *One of the important directions of Uzbek literature of the 20th century is the Jadid movement and its artistic expression in the work of Zulfiya. Looking at the political, spiritual and aesthetic works of Jadid, an analysis of the expression of Jadid mood, historical memory and the enlightened spirit in Zulfiya's work, such as the epic poem "Hayot varakhlari" and "Xotiram siniglari". In her works, the poet selflessly illuminates historical figures, the desire for knowledge, and the contradictions of religion and society. The study, based on the scientific views of O. Sharafiddinov and D. Kuronov, sheds light on the ideological connection between the ideas of Jadids such as Fitrat, Chulpon, and Qodiriy and the artistic heritage of Zulfiya. The article deeply analyzes Jadidism, its political assessment at different stages, and the poet's attitude to these ideas.*

Keywords: *Jadidism, Zulfiya, Fitrat, Chulpon, Abdulla Qodiriy, enlightened literature, independence, historical memory, artistic thought.*

XX asrning eng og‘riqli, eng katta va hech qachon o‘rganib tagiga yetib bo‘lmaydigan mavzularidan biri bu – jadidizmdir. Jadid adabiyotining 1990-

yilargacha har xil nomlarda u yoki bu tarzad talqin qilinishi mustabid tuzumning qattol siyosati sabab sodir bo‘ldi. Jadidlar aslida qanday bayroq ostida birlashishgan edi? Ularning asl maqsadi mao’rif va ta’im, tarbiyamidi degan haqli savollar tegarsida qanchadan-qancha bahs-munozaralar olib borildi. Turkiston jadidlari esa har tomonlama kuchli, bilimli va xat-savodi masalasida ham ancha-muncha qatlamlarniegib qo‘ya oladigan tarzda tafakkur bilan qurollangandi. Bu haqda jadidshunos olim O.Sharafiddinov shunday yozadi: “1956 yilda shaxsga sig‘inish fosh qilingach, qatag‘on qilingan ko‘pgina odamlar oqlandi. Ular qatorida atoqli adib Abdulla Qodiriy ham bor edi. Oradan ko‘p o‘tmay, uning “O‘tkan kunlar” va “Mehrobdan chayon” romanlari qayta nashr qilindi. Keyin odatdagidek romanlarga taqrizlar bitildi, adib to‘g‘risida maqolalar e’lon qilindi, kitoblar yozildi, dissertatsiyalar himoya qilindi. Ishlar bir maromda ketayotganida bir masala ko‘ndalang bo‘ldi-yu, uning atrofida qiz-g‘in bahs qo‘zg‘oldi – Abdulla Qodiriy romanlari qaysi ijodiy metod asosida yozilgan? Ularni sosialistik realizm metodiga mansub deb bo‘ladimi? Savol qaltis edi – chunki “yo‘q” deb javob bersa, yaqindagina oqlanib, dushmanlik belgilaridan xalos bo‘lib kelayotgan adibni to‘laqonli sovet yozuvchilari qatoriga kiritib bo‘lmay qolardi. “Ha” deb javob bersa, romanlarda sosialistik realizm belgilarini topish amri mahol. O‘shanda ayrim adabiyotshunoslar tuzukroq dalil-isbotsiz Abdulla Qodiriy asarlarini sosialistik realizm namunasi deb e’lon qildilar-da, shu bilan bahsga chek qo‘yildi. Chek qo‘yildi-yu, lekin, baribir masala hal bo‘lmay qolaverdi. Bu, albatta, zo‘rma-zo‘raki hukm edi – o‘shandan keyin birorta adabiyotshunos bu muammoni qayta qo‘zg‘agani yo‘q”[1]. Bunday bahslar davom etardi, olimlar o‘zaro tortishuvlar bilan masalaga yanada chuqurroq kirish o‘rniga sovet ittifoqining jonkyar targ‘ibotchisidek ko‘rinib, o‘zlarining ASL maqsadi nima ekanligini ham tuzukroq anglolmay arosatda qolgandilar. Demak, XX asrning asosiy masalasi ikki xil yondashuv va bir xil mazmunning shakllari edi. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, 70-yillargacha bu haqda “churq” etib og‘iz ochishga hadiksirash an’anasi davom etdi. O.Sharafiddinov yozgan maqola nihoyat istiqlolning to‘rt yilligini nishonlash arafasida maydonga kelgan bo‘lsa, shoira Zulfiyaning “Hayot varaqlari” lirik dostoni ham o‘sha davrning badiiy mazmuni ekanligi yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Istiqlol bergan eng Oliy ne’mat – o‘tgan ota bobolarimizning boy adabiy merosi bilan shaxsini oqlash, miliy qadriyatlarimizning bir uzvi sifatida yosh avlod ongiga singdirish konsepsiyasi ishlab chiqildi. Bu borada badiiy asarlarning yaratilishi kundan-kunga ortib borar, kim qanday usluda so‘z aytsa, o‘zining qurbi idrokicha jarayonni, o‘tmishni, boringki, o‘zi shaxsan ishtirok etgan voqeliklarning asl yuzini ko‘rsatishni maqsad qilib qo‘yganligida bilinardi.

Shoira Zulfiya bu borada sakson yoshga to‘lib **“Xotiram siniqlari”**ga qo‘l urdi. Dostonda jadid kayiyatining zuhur etilishi borasida quyidagi nazariy-ilmiy mulohazalarimizni ifodasiga kirishamiz. Zulfiya o‘zining dostonida oilaviy-maishiy muammolarni umumturkiy miqyosga olib chiqishga intilar ekan, XX asr

1. https://adabiyot.islamonline.uz/kitoblar/maqolalar/263-jadid-adabiyoti.html

20-yillaridagi adabiy muhitda Navoiy, So‘fi Ollohyor, Mashrablarning oilasida sevib mutolaa qilinganini, mehribon volidasi muhtaramasi erinmasdan tushuntirib beranini ifodalaydi. Demak, shoira Fitratning “Munozara”sidagi masalani ham doston mohiyatiga mahorat bilan singdira olgan degan tushuncha paydo bo‘ladi har birimizda.

Prof.D.Quronov talqinicha: “Sharqning taraqqiysi va shavkatini ta’minlagan islom mafkurasi uni tashuvchilarning kaltabinligi, “musulmonliq haqiqatidan bexabarligi”yu “Qur’oni karim oyatlarining aksariyatini shahvatparast havoyi nafslariga fido etganlari” tufayli keyincha Sharqni tanazzulga yuz tuttirdi. Din peshvolarining G‘arb dunyosidagi taraqqiyot tamoyillaridan bexabarligi, ularning qay tomon borayotganini mushohada qilish va shunga muvofiq tadbir ishlash o‘rniga ixotalanib, dindoshlariga “taraqqiyot va madaniyat eshiklarini yopganlari”, ular orasida “vahshiylik bisotini yoyganlari” Sharqni abgor, zabun holga tushirdi, jumladan, “Temurning nabiralari bo‘yniga o‘risning itoat arqonini bog‘ladi”. Eng muhimi, bu xulosalar tarixni mushohada qilish asosida chiqariladi, tarixiy faktlarga tayanib asoslanadi. Fitrat islom Sharqidagi tanazzulning yana bir omilini “ummati Muhammadiyaning shia, sunniy, zaydiy, vahhobiy nomi bilan firqa-firqa qilib, birini biriga dushman qilib qo‘yilgani”da ko‘radi. E’tiborli jihati shuki, keyinroq A.Qodiriy ham yurtdagi “qipchoq – qorachopon”, “Qo‘qon – Toshkent” qabilidagi bo‘linishlarni rus istibdodiga keng yo‘l ochgan omil sifatida talqin qilgan edi”[2] Binobarin, Prof.D.Quronov Fitrat an’analarini Cho‘lponnig she’riy harakatlaridan kam emasligini isbotlarkan, jadid mavzusining to‘laqonli fenomenini bir maqola doirasida ochishga erishadi. Chunki jadid mavzusining o‘zi sertarmoq va katta bir plandagi mongrafik talqin ehtiyojini taqozo etadi:

Shoira Zulfiya dostonning ikkinchi qismi (*bu yerda syujet voqeligidan kelib chiqib o‘zimiz qismga ajratib talqin qilishni ma’qul ko‘rdik , -ta’kid bizniki -???)* da aks etgan syujet rivojida juda ko‘plab jadidona g‘oyalarning poetik ifodasi ochiqlanadi. Alam va o‘kinch, qayg‘u va iztiroblarning davomiyligi to‘g‘risida batafsil bilib olish imkoni tug‘iladi:

Qolganda azoblar iskanjasida,
Ota, bir ko‘rmadik ko‘zingizda yosh.
Yashab umidlarning pok sajdasida,
Hatto yovingizga otmadingiz tosh.

Va faqat dedingiz: “Soldim xudoga”,
Bu qirg‘in doyasi xudosizlar-ku,
... Sabr, qanotadan yaralgan elim,
So‘qir ham o‘ziga so‘qmoq izlar-ku?

Norg‘ul o‘g‘illaring qirildi shunday,
Sibirning nur tushmas o‘rmonlarida.
Sen esa yasharding misoli tushday,

2. https://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/uzbek/dilmurod-quronov-jadid-adabiyotida-tarix-kontsepsiyasi.html

Turtinib g‘ofillik tumanlarida[3].

Shuni qayd etish lozimki, mazkur she’riy parchada dostonning asosiy voqealar rivoji yuzaga chiqadi. Zulfiya bu yerda eng muhim jihatga mantiqiy urg‘u beradi. Ota va qiz orasidagi xayoliy munosabat – xotiraning o‘lmasligiga, millat oydinlarining o‘ziga xos kelajak sari qadam tashlashiga ishonch bildiradi. O‘tmish saboqlaridan xulosa chiqarib yashash oliy qadriyat, Alohning ham oldida o‘z vijdonini sotmasdan Vatanparvarlik ruhida ug‘ayishga keng yo‘l ochib beradi. Bunday deyishimizning asosiy sababi “Xudosa solish, bu qatliomning boshida Xudosizlar turishi”ni anglatish ham katta ma’naviy jasaoratligini juda kech tushunadi. To‘g‘ri mustabid tuzumning fosh bo‘lgan ASL masharasi balki undan ham ziyodidir. Turkistondagi xonliklaru amirlikni bir-biriga qayrab, o‘zaro dushman qilib, ichki nizolarni o‘ta maxfiy ravishda uyushtirib amalga oshirish taktikasini jadidlar bilmasmidi? Behbudiy ham, Fitrat, Munavvar Qoriyu, Cho‘lpon, Qodiriylar juda teran anglardi. Bu anglamlarning zamirida ularning asl maqsadlarining amaga oshirish imkoni sira bo‘lmasdi. Har tamonlama jismoiy va moddiy tomondan zaiflashib qolgan “Go‘zal Turkiston” xalqi xorijiy kuchlarning yordamiga muhtoj edi. Afsus, bunday yordamgacha ularni olib kelishmadi. Agar yana besh-o‘n yil ularning maqsadlariga qarshi hujum – qatag‘on quroli ishga tushmaganida jadidlar Turkistonni birlashtirish amaliyotini o‘tkazgan ham bo‘lardi. Zulfiya masalaning chuqur ildizigacha talqiniy kirib bora olgan. Mana shu jarayon jadidona kayfiyatning lirik doston arxitektonikasida izchil inkishof qilinib, milliy istiqlolning mazmun-mohiyatiga monand qadriyaviy mezonarning amalga oshishiga keng turti bo‘lid yesak, haq gapni aytgan bo‘lamiz:

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AHMAD DONISH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS RELIGION AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

ABSTRACT: *This work is dedicated to a comprehensive analysis of the life, work, and philosophical-religious views of the eminent 19th-century Tajik thinker Ahmad Donish (1827-1897). In the context of the feudal-theocratic Bukhara Emirate, Donish emerged as a progressive reformer who sought to modernize society, education, and state governance. He put forward ideas that were ahead of their time: the necessity of limiting the power of the absolute monarch, the establishment of advisory bodies, and the advancement of enlightenment and science. Special attention is paid to his original approach to religion, which combines spirituality, rationalism, and the pursuit of social progress. Donish criticized religious fanaticism, advocated for the integration of scientific knowledge and faith, and supported interfaith dialogue and spiritual tolerance. His works, such as "Navodir ul-vaqoye'," "Nomus-ul-a'zam," as well as reflections on soul and body, underscore his profound philosophical erudition and aspiration for the moral improvement of society. Donish's views remain relevant today in the context of contemporary discussions about freedom of conscience, the role of religion in society, and the necessity of enlightenment. Ahmad Donish is justly considered one of the last encyclopedic thinkers of Central Asia and the founder of the enlightenment movement that influenced the subsequent Jadidist movement.*

Keywords: *Ahmad Donish, enlightenment, philosophy, religion and reason, rationalistic mysticism, Sharia, Sunnism and Shiism, tolerance, freedom of conscience, freedom of religion, extremism, fundamentalism, religious fanaticism*

Introduction

Ahmad Donish (1827-1897) - Tajik thinker, poet, historian, philosopher, and educator from Bukhara. He lived during the period when the Bukhara Emirate was under the rule of the feudal-theocratic regime and acted as a reformer striving to modernize society, culture, and education. His religious-mystical views were closely connected with his philosophical and social beliefs.

Ahmad Donish (1827-1897) is one of the great scholars and thinkers who left a significant mark in the development of philosophical and historical thought, in the spiritual heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. He wrote his works under the pseudonym "Donish," and among the people, he was affectionately called "Ahmad Mahdumi Mukhandis," "Ahmad Mahdumi munajjim," "Ahmadi Mahdumi Donish," "Ahmadi Kalla."

Ahmad Donish left behind a rich philosophical, historical, and literary heritage that is studied in many countries. In particular, scholars such as S.Ayniy,

I.Muminov, Z.Sh.Rajabov, E.Bertels, R.Hodizoda, A.A.Haydarov, and others have published a number of articles and monographs analyzing the works of Ahmad Donish.

Recognizing the need for change, Donish was ahead of his time. He put forward the idea of limiting the rights of the absolute monarch by creating an advisory body following the example of European parliaments, and also proposed establishing ministries and streamlining local government bodies. But at the same time, he could not refuse to support the traditional forms of state governance that had been developed over many centuries by Muslim rulers and Muslim jurisprudence.

He received a classical Muslim education and knew the Quran, hadith, sharia, and Islamic philosophy well. At the same time, he sought that religion should serve as a source of moral and spiritual revival, and not a tool of oppression.

Donish's attitude towards religion was special and peculiar. He opposed the religious figures' idea that "to achieve the love of God, a person must renounce worldly life and dedicate himself only to serving Him." According to him, a person in this life should live in pleasure and well-being, and for this, he must acquire knowledge and use it in his activities. "Some people believe that God gives everything to a person and they do nothing. But material goods are produced by the people themselves," said Donish. In his work "Navodir ul-vaqoye'," he notes: "Dar наводиri holateғандар, ki az jangi sibo' rahoi yoftand," that is, "If we were to sit idly by and wait, bread and grain would not fall upon us from heaven. Therefore, a person must work." Despite expressing his unique thoughts, Ahmad Donish was a true Muslim.

If a person leaves everything related to their life and well-being to fate's will and waits for God to give them all material benefits, doing nothing, becoming lazy and working, then they will never achieve anything, and such a person is considered misguided in their life and a great fool. Material goods do not appear by themselves; to provide oneself with necessities, a person must know the means and reasons for obtaining these goods.

One should not think that Man is a "Monster" who has lost his way in this world, and if there were no man in this world, then "Allah's great art and power would remain invisible behind dark curtains." Only through social activity and intellectual enthusiasm does a person achieve spiritual perfection. And if one hopes only for fate and gives in to passivity, then the individual and even society may suffer defeat.

The thinker writes the following about human life: "If a person follows the rules of proper nutrition, strictly follows the daily routine and hygiene requirements, he will certainly live one hundred and twenty years or even more."

Donish emphasized the enormous role of religion in the development of the country. In the democratic changes of power in Bukhara, he believed, it is necessary to use the educational characteristics of religion. He argued that no religion should be persecuted. Donish opposed blind adherence to dogmas and

criticized religious fanaticism. He believed that true faith should be combined with reason and knowledge.

Today, this issue remains relevant and is reflected in Article 35 of the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It states: "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed for all. Everyone has the right to profess any religion or not profess any. Forced imposition of religious views is unacceptable." The fourth article of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" states: "Freedom of conscience is a constitutional legal guarantee of citizens' freedom to choose the truth of faith," and the sixth article of this same Law states: "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their attitude to religion and belief, are equal before the law." The "Concept of Ensuring Citizens' Freedom of Conscience in the Republic of Uzbekistan and State Policy in the Religious Sphere" outlines the principles of state policy in the religious sphere: legality, freedom of conscience, separation of religion from the state, equality, freedom of choice, interfaith communication, and mutual understanding.

In the chapter "On Craftsmen" of the book "Rare Incidents," the thinker states that the most correct and respected occupation is studying the foundations of Sharia, which illuminates our minds and souls. Furthermore, he approves of the activities of people engaged in the knowledge of Kalam, that is, religious law, the teachings of Fatwa, writing legal documents, calligraphy, medicine, clerical work, astronomy, poetry, and teaching. In his opinion, they develop public opinion, nurture human mind and soul. Donish emphasized the necessity of combining religious faith with scientific knowledge. He believed that Islam did not contradict reason and criticized Muslims who rejected science and progress. His approach can be called rationalistic mysticism. Donish's attitude towards religion is depicted in his work "Nomus-ul-a'zam" ("Great Law"). This book provides information on the main currents of Islam - Sunnism and Shiism, their similarities and differences.

Today, a dangerous threat is posed by such negative phenomena and ideologies as religious extremism, fundamentalism, fanaticism, dogmatism. Their goal is to seize power and rule the people according to their whims.

According to Ahmad Donish, the significance of each religion is known in its service to the peoples in joint and cooperative life. In his work "Advice for Reconciling Shia and Sunni" he writes about the history of the formation of two sects in Islam and the reasons for their discord. According to his arguments, the main goal of religion should not be to complicate relations between representatives of different movements, but, on the contrary, to call them to tolerance. Based on his beliefs, the thinker criticizes the discord between various movements and advises that disagreements between them should be resolved peacefully and reasonably.

Donish writes:..."to bring out the good power of man, and to prevent greed by conquering the soul of man, the laws of sharia were created." Furthermore, he noted: "Basically, the rules of Quranic verses are taken from the established rules and beliefs of the 'Badawi' tribe, which consists of a large number of Arabs."

When examining the relationship between soul and body, Ahmad Donish's various philosophical views manifested more strongly. Initially, Ahmad Donish acknowledged the idealistic and scholastic views of the Middle Ages. He wrote that the relationship between soul and body is a complex problem. But in modern times, Donish, continuing his thoughts on the relationship between soul and body, criticizes the views of the scholastics of the Middle Ages. He writes: "When you are asked what the ninth layer of heaven is, you will answer 'Arsh' (where the Being-Creator is). And if they ask: "What is further?" - you cannot answer, because the Mind cannot answer and explain what is above it or above it." Continuing his thoughts, he says: "The mind can understand and explain what is below it, but it cannot allow itself to contemplate what is above it." According to him, the soul has two types: "One of them is a structureless invisible phenomenon, and the second is a complex phenomenon. The first life light that descended from Allah is called an invisible soul. And the soul that encompasses the entire space and is at the bottom is called "Arsh," and for the purpose of creating Man and transitioning to the structure of stars, the Sun and the Moon, it is called a complex soul.

Ahmad Donish concludes: "There are four elements: fire, water, earth, and air, The Creator, showing his art and power, assembles the human body from these four elements. Further, the most distinctive and transparent complex type of soul is introduced into the human body."

Based on the above, we can say that Ahmad Donish was a very intelligent and well-mannered person. The life, work, and views of Ahmad Donish have attracted and continue to attract the attention of scholars, researchers, and philosophers. Because his scientific contribution is still relevant today.

Ahmad Donish's place in our country's history is significant, and in his time, Ahmad Donish, as the founder of the enlightenment movement, awakened the Jadids with his progressive ideas. And it should also be added that Ahmad Donish can be considered the last encyclopedic thinker in Central Asia.

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AHMAD DONISH ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCES AND THE STATUS OF TEACHING

ABSTRACT: *This article comprehensively covers the views of the enlightened scholar Ahmad Donish on issues of science, enlightenment, profession, teaching, and statehood. Science is interpreted as the main criterion of human thinking and spirituality, and its role in the development of society is analyzed. Ahmad Donish connects science and craft with human perfection and the interests of the people. He emphasizes the personality of the teacher and his spiritual qualities, encouraging young people to work not only for material benefit, but also for social benefit. The thinker's critical views on the ruler and the political system, the need for knowledgeable advisors to ensure the well-being of the people, are also scientifically analyzed. The article shows Donish's contribution to the field of education and upbringing, the harmony of his activities with today's requirements.*

Keywords: *Ahmad Donish, enlightenment, science, craft, teacher, education, morality, statehood, spirituality, youth education, social benefit, enlightenment.*

Introduction

Knowledge is the light of reason. It encourages people to sense existence, perceive reality, understand the spiritual and material world, and shape their thinking. Knowledge is the lamp of life. It brings happiness to people, beckons them to enlightenment, and distances them from ignorance. Intellectuals are considered leaders of society.

A knowledgeable person's words are fluent, precise, and understandable, while an ignorant person experiences strong doubt and more ambiguity in their speech. Although an ignorant person may pursue knowledge for a specific benefit, after achieving that benefit, they lose loyalty to that knowledge, falsify its pure virtues, and move towards new gains. Everyone considers it necessary to stay away from such people.

According to Ahmad Donish, it is obligatory for every Muslim, first and foremost, to study the sciences necessary for themselves. After that, they need to learn a profession or craft to make a living. Whatever knowledge and skill educates a person's mind and spirit, such knowledge and skill will support its owner both in this world and the next. "If knowledge and craft do not cultivate the human soul, but instead fatten the body, increase desires, and aid the devil's soul, then such knowledge and crafts are the habit of the owner, and the curse of God."

Acquiring knowledge has always been considered one of the most important issues, and the following can be said about this:

It is narrated from Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him): The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: "I am the city of knowledge, and Ali is its gate."

Article 50 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Everyone has the right to education. The state ensures the development of the continuous education system, its various types and forms, and state and non-state educational organizations."

Donish begins his treatise "Testament to Children; On the Benefits of Professions and Crafts" by advising his sons Abdulkarim and Asad on the necessity of acquiring skills and knowledge. Donish counsels his sons, explaining that various obstacles may arise before them, various trials may befall them, and that their secrets are hidden, emphasizing that this is the discipline and law of life itself.

"A human child," he says, "is born from a mother, grows up in her embrace, takes an interest in running and playing. They reach several years of age by falling and getting up, sitting and standing. Day by day, they grow older and spend their childhood. Then they see and engage with worldly ornaments, delicacies, and entertainment. In every endeavor, the desire to advance one's position enters their heart. Knowing that wealth is needed to acquire these things, that worldly riches cannot be conquered without gold and silver, they begin to take measures to find them..."

By calling young people to acquire knowledge and skills, Ahmad Donish draws their attention to the social significance of labor. Thus, when Donish speaks about the necessity of mastering a profession, he puts the demands of society and the interests of the people first. We can see this in his wills to his children. "Take up a craft that fulfills the needs of the people. Never strive to accumulate wealth and increase worldly possessions. Those who begin to accumulate wealth sink into swamp mud. Intend to fulfill the needs of your compatriots in acquiring knowledge and skills.... If every craftsman performs their craft, but their goal is not to benefit the people, such a craftsman will not be blessed."

Ahmad Donish pays great attention to the moral character of the teacher. He demands that teachers prioritize the interests of the younger generation. He says that it is necessary for teachers to work hard on themselves to impart much knowledge to students and to increase and deepen their own knowledge. From this, it can be seen that Ahmad Donish sets serious requirements for the teaching profession. He considers good morals and deep knowledge to be the most beautiful qualities of a teacher. Donish's dream of seeing an enlightened person spreading knowledge and enlightenment among people, especially young people, in the image of a teacher is of great importance even today, when special attention is being paid to the field of education and upbringing.

We see that Ahmad Donish paid great attention to the issue of morality in his views on the teaching profession. He considers the teacher a person who has a strong influence on students.

Article 52 of the updated Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the work of a teacher is recognized as the foundation for the development of society and the state, the formation and upbringing of a healthy, harmoniously developed generation, and the preservation and enrichment of the spiritual and cultural potential of the people."

"The state takes care of protecting the honor and dignity of teachers, their social and material well-being, and their professional growth."

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Status of a Teacher" on February 1, 2024, demonstrates the increased attention given to educators and mentors.

In the fourth direction of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026, the 70th goal "Implementing a Just Social Policy, Developing Human Capital," which includes "Improving State Youth Policy," Donish's ideas about work are crucial in helping young people develop spiritually, intellectually, physically, and morally, increasing health literacy, and promoting a healthy lifestyle. He emphasizes that a person who doesn't work and spends their days in idleness won't gain respect in this world or the next, firmly concluding that "It's impossible to find comfort without hardship or blessings without worry in this world."

He considers young people's independent choice of profession an important quality. As proof of the correctness of his opinion on this matter, he gives an example from his own life: "When I first started studying, I had no other books besides five or six that people had lent me. Therefore, I verified the truth of each matter. Where I had doubts, I sought answers from my heart, and these meanings inspired my soul."

According to Ahmad Donish, all crafts arise as a result of human interaction. With this, he encourages artisans to engage with the people. "If," says the thinker, "a person lives in complete isolation, without mixing with the people, then he will not be able to escape this affliction... And without interacting with the people, it is impossible to help them. Once engaged, it's impossible to be without love..."

He demands that people work not only for the present but also for the future, and in the sense that future generations should benefit from the fruits of their labor, he cites the following story: "When Caliph Harun al-Rashid was going on a journey, he met a man planting a sapling along the way; when he asked what it was, the man said it was a walnut sapling. When the Caliph asked when the walnut seedling would bear fruit, he replied that it would bear fruit in about 20 years. The Caliph asked him, 'You've gone senile from old age, and if you can't see the harvest despite all your hard work, what good is it to you?' Then the old man wisely replied, 'We ate the fruits of those who planted before us, now let us plant for others, let them eat even if we can't eat them ourselves.' The Caliph was pleased with these words and gave him a coin as a gift."

Ahmad Donish believed that education reform should begin with the rulers. If the ruler is enlightened and just, the people will live in peace and tranquility. The advisors of rulers should be educated people and wise men who can give the ruler

the right advice at any moment and guide him on the right path. In his works, Ahmad Donish comprehensively analyzes the events that took place in the emirate. In general, in all of Donish's works - "Rare Events," "History of Mangit Rulers," and "Measures of Religion," the thinker deeply analyzes the political system of the emirate. In his scholarly works, he very accurately describes the backwardness of the existing system and sharply criticizes the rulers of Bukhara at the end of the 19th century, who brought the country to a catastrophic state.

Analyzing the course of events, he presents his educational views and recommendations for improving the socio-political and economic life of the emirate. He earnestly desired to see his region prosperous and advanced. In the Bukhara Emirate of that time, where most legal norms and codes were not observed, the presentation of educational ideas was a significant step forward, which required certain courage and a strong civic position.

Promoting Donish's philosophical views in society. More effective results in national and universal moral issues can be achieved through wider promotion of Donish's philosophical views in society and practical application of his spiritual values and ethical ideas. This underscores the necessity of applying Donish's values in practice today.

Studying Donish's historical and political ideas. A thorough study of Ahmad Donish's views on political and social issues, and comparing them with modern politics, helps to understand his aspirations for improving the society of his time. This, in turn, updates Donish's political thinking for today and provides valuable guidance in developing modern politics and social justice.

The life and spiritual heritage of Ahmad Donish are significant not only from a scientific perspective but also from spiritual and moral standpoints. A deeper study of his works, their application in educational and scientific systems, as well as the widespread dissemination of Donish's philosophical ideas in society, can contribute to the development of science and spirituality today. This, in turn, will become an important factor in the scientific and spiritual advancement of society.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15690271

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BAYNALMILAL TERMINLARNING LINGVISTIK FARQLARI ASOSIDA TASNIFI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslik va lingvistik tahlil sohasidagi dolzarb masalalar yoritiladi. Tilning kelib chiqishi va rivojlanishi, leksik birliklarning o‘zgarishiga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Har bir tilga xos so‘zlarning kelib chiqishi, yangi so‘z va atamalarning shakllanishi, ularning lingvistik asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, til o‘zgarishining usullari ham muhokama qilinadi. Maqola tilning dinamik va o‘zgaruvchan tabiati, jamiyat hamda texnologik taraqqiyot bilan bog‘liq o‘zgarishlar doirasida tilshunoslik fanining muhim jihatlarini ochib beradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *tilshunoslik, lingvistik o‘zgarishlar, leksika, terminologiya, etimologiya, til rivojlanishi, o‘zlashma so‘zlar, madaniyat, texnologik taraqqiyot, lingvistik jarayonlar.*

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CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TERMS BASED ON LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES

Annotation: *This article covers current issues in the field of linguistics and linguistic analysis. Particular attention is paid to the origin and development of the language, the change of lexical units. The origin of words specific to each language, the formation of new words and terms, and their linguistic foundations are analysed. Methods of language change are also discussed. The article reveals important aspects of the science of linguistics within the framework of changes related to the dynamic and changing nature of language, society and technological development.*

Key words: *linguistics, linguistic changes, lexicon, terminology, etymology, language development, borrowed words, culture, technological development, linguistic processes.*

XXI asr tilshunosligi har qanday lingvistik hodisani tahlil qilishda uzoq davrli evolyutsion taraqqiyotni boshdan kechirdi. Bu jarayon davomida tadqiqot usullari hamda o‘rganilayotgan obyekt haqidagi qarashlar sezilarli darajada o‘zgardi. Chet tillarini rivojlantirishning hozirgi bosqichida ilm-fan va texnikaning turli sohalariga oid terminlarning miqdor jihatdan sezilarli darajada oshishi, ularning umumxalq tiliga faol kirib borishi va so‘z boyligini yangi birliklar bilan to‘ldirishi kuzatilmoqda. Ilmiy-texnik axborotlarning jadallik bilan rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq holda ilmiy-texnik tarjimada terminlarning ishlash xususiyatlarini o‘rganish masalasi tobora dolzarb bo‘lib bormoqda.

Ma’lumki, leksika va uning qatlamlari o‘z xarakteriga ko‘ra turlicha tovlanadi va o‘ziga xos lingvistik qiymat kasb etadi. Bu holat leksikaning murakkab lingvistik qatlam ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Har bir xalq va uning tili boshqa xalqlar va ularning tillari bilan aloqadorligi orqali leksikasida aks etadi. Shu sababli til leksikasini oynaga qiyoslash mumkin: qandayki oynada qaralgan narsaning aksi ko‘rinsa, til leksikasida ham ijtimoiy va ruhiy olamning barcha xususiyatlari namoyon bo‘ladi. Jamiyatdagi har qanday yangilik, o‘zgarishlar, eng avvalo, lug‘at tarkibida o‘z aksini topadi. Leksika ijtimoiy hayotdagi barcha o‘zgarishlar, xalqning tarixiy yo‘li izlarini o‘zida aks ettiradi.

Aynan shu nuqtayi nazardan qaraganda, muayyan tilning lug‘at tarkibini o‘rganishda chet til elementlarining mavqei, ularning amal qilish doirasi va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini chuqur tahlil qilish zarur bo‘ladi. Lug‘at tarkibi ijtimoiy hayotdagi o‘zgarishlarni aks ettirishida o‘ziga xos qonuniyatlarga bo‘ysunadi. Chunki boshqa xalqlar bilan madaniy, ma’naviy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy munosabatlar ham til, ham uning leksikasida aks etadi. Bunday jarayonlar til lug‘at tarkibida chet so‘zlarning paydo bo‘lishiga olib keladi. Masalan, hozirgi rus tilining lug‘at tarkibida arab tilidan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar salmoqli o‘rinni egallaydi.

Tarixiy rivojlanish jarayonida tillar doimo bir-biri bilan aloqa qilgan va bu aloqa hozirgacha davom etmoqda. Tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan, bu — ikki yoki undan ortiq tilning o‘zaro ta’sirini bildiradi. Bu ta’sirlar natijasida tillarning tuzilishi va leksikasi o‘zgaradi. O‘zlashma so‘zlar — bitta tildan ikkinchisiga o‘tgan, yangi tilga moslashgan birliklardir. Bu so‘zlar odatda, ular orqali ifodalanayotgan predmet yoki tushuncha bilan birga o‘zlashadi.

Har qanday so‘zning orqasida ma’lum tarix yotadi. Til — milliy va madaniy o‘zlikning eng muhim vositasidir va u ko‘plab qiziqarli faktlarni o‘zida jamlaydi. Til, ayniqsa qadimgi yunon yoki lotin tillari kabi, konservativ yoki “o‘lik” tilga aylanishi ham mumkin.

O‘zlashgan so‘zlarning ma’nosi etimologiya — ya’ni so‘zlarning kelib chiqishini o‘rganuvchi tilshunoslik sohasi orqali aniqlanadi. O‘zlashma so‘zlar til boyligini to‘ldiruvchi, mustahkam joylashgan birliklar hisoblanadi. Tillarning o‘zaro ta’sirini kuchaytiruvchi asosiy omil esa xalqlar o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy va madaniy munosabatlarning kengayib borayotganidir. Natijada, qarindosh yoki notanish tillar o‘rtasida maxsus fond shakllanib boradi. Bu so‘zlar ko‘pincha fan va texnikaning turli sohalariga oid terminlar bo‘ladi.

O‘zlashgan so‘zlar shu darajada yangi til tizimiga moslashadiki, ular chet so‘z ekanligi faqat etimologik tahlil orqali aniqlanishi mumkin. Masalan:

- “Авиация” so‘zi XX asr boshlarida rus tilida paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lib, fransuz tilidan kirib kelgan. Fransuz tilidagi bu so‘z lotinchadagi *avis* (“qush”) so‘zidan kelib chiqqan.
- “Автобус” so‘zi ham rus tilida XX asr boshlarida paydo bo‘lgan bo‘lib, ingliz tilidagi *auto* va *bus* birliklaridan tashkil topgan.

Umuman olganda, ilmiy matnlar aniq mantiqiy bayonga ega bo‘lishi kerak. Ushbu mantiqni to‘g‘ri va sifatli tarjima qilish tarjimonning asosiy vazifasidir. Ilmiy uslubdagi matnlar o‘ziga xos ifoda vositalariga ega bo‘lib, ularda so‘roq gaplar kamdan-kam hollarda ishlatiladi va u ham bo‘lsa, o‘quvchi e’tiborini jalb qilish uchun xizmat qiladi.

Hayotimizda uchraydigan barcha atamalar ichida ingliz va rus tillaridan kirib kelgan birliklar alohida ajralib turadi. Bu atamalar xalqaro birliklar sifatida ko‘plab tillarda deyarli bir xil shaklda uchraydi. Chet tillardan so‘z va iboralarni o‘zlashtirish ikki asosiy yo‘l bilan amalga oshadi:

1. **To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri o‘zlashtirish** — so‘zlar shakli o‘zgartirilmasdan qabul qilinadi: *tractor – трактор, tram – трамвай, radio – радио, television – телевизор* va boshqalar.
2. **Kopiya usuli bilan o‘zlashtirish** — bu usulda so‘z yoki ibora ma’nosi va shakli boshqa tilda mavjud so‘zlar bilan almashtiriladi. Bu oddiy tarjimaga o‘xshab ko‘rinsa-da, aslida semantik va struktural o‘xshashlik asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Xulosa: Ushbu maqolada baynalmilal terminlarning leksik tizimga ta’siri, ularning kelib chiqishi va tilga moslashish usullari lingvistik asosda tahlil qilindi. Tilning jamiyat va texnologiya bilan o‘zaro aloqasi, leksik o‘zgarishlar va terminlar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Har bir tilning rivojlanishi — uning boshqa tillar bilan o‘zaro aloqasi va boyish jarayoni bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

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INDIVIDUAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL-METHODICAL TRAINING OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS IN AN INDIVIDUAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract: *This article examines the importance of the individual educational environment in preschool educational organizations and the professional and methodological training of educators. The article analyzes how individual pedagogical and psychological conditions affect the educational process. The individual educational environment plays an important role in the effective organization of the learning and development process of children by taking into account their personal needs, abilities and psychological characteristics.*

Keywords: *Individual educational environment, preschool education, professional and methodological training of educators, psychological conditions, individual pedagogical approach, child development, personal needs, psychological state, development of the human personality, preschool educational organizations, individualization of the educational process, pedagogical methods.*

The Concert for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, in the framework of the measures set to expand the coverage of higher education, improve the quality of training of specialists with higher education, increase the individuality of students in the educational process, develop curricula based on individual educational trajectories, aimed at developing creative thinking and practical skills in students, and gradually provide higher educational institutions with academic independence in order to implement the tasks set, plays an important role in the professional methodological preparation of future preschool educators, improving their reading and methodological skills and qualifications based on modern scientific technologies, their professional methodological development, and becoming mature specialists in their future professional and pedagogical activities.

A preschool educator is a specialist responsible for establishing children's early learning and creative activities, ensuring their spiritual, moral, and physical development. To do this, the educator must have not only pedagogical skills, but also individual characteristics, psychological and professional abilities. Individual psychological conditions and characteristics are important in developing the professional and methodological training of preschool educators.

The concept of "individual" is Latin and means "to be engaged in a private, solitary, and special way." Individualization, as a type of differentiated education, is fully expressed in modular teaching.

Individualized learning environment means organizing the educational and upbringing process based on the personal needs, interests and abilities of each child. Research and pedagogical experiments that have led to this show that the psychological, emotional and intellectual development of children depends on the individual characteristics of each.

Therefore, preschool educators must ensure an individual approach when working with each child.

The professional and methodological training of preschool educators shapes their working style and skills.

An individual learning environment is a set of psychological and pedagogical conditions in the process of interaction between a student and a teacher. For preschool educators, an individual learning environment is based on taking into account the individual characteristics, abilities and needs of children. In this environment, it is necessary to create psychological opportunities to explore the personality of each child, develop their creative abilities, and avoid stress and confusion in the learning process.

Individual-psychological conditions In order to effectively organize the professional and methodological training of a preschool educator, a number of psychological conditions must be taken into account. The main ones are the following factors:

Psychological stability and stress tolerance. Educators need to have the ability to manage stress and solve problems effectively. To do this, it is important to provide them with knowledge and skills in the field of psychology.

Motivation and internal needs. It is important to form the enthusiasm and interest of preschool educators in their professional activities. In this regard, individualized forms of teaching, that is, educational programs adapted to the personal needs of each educator, are important.

Social abilities of the personality. The educator's communication skills, the ability to establish effective interaction with children, and the ability to clearly and clearly define pedagogical tasks are also considered part of individual-psychological conditions.

The psychological characteristics of a preschool teacher are important for the effective implementation of his pedagogical activities. They include the following:

Empathy and the ability to sense children's needs. The educator must have the ability to correctly assess the condition of children and apply appropriate upbringing methods. Empathy allows for a correct understanding of children's needs and provides them with psychological support.

Psychological preparation. The educator must have the psychological training to assess the psychological state of children, understand their volitional and emotional states, and select appropriate teaching methods for them.

Self-reliance and professional responsibility. A teacher's attitude to work, a critical view of their own activities, and a desire for professional growth are part of the individual psychological characteristics of a person.

For preschool educators, taking into account individual psychological conditions helps to actively and effectively organize the educational process. Educators should strive to consider the personal needs of each child, their psycho-emotional state, and any creative abilities.

Individual psychological conditions play an important role in the professional and methodological preparation of preschool educators. These conditions are important for creating opportunities for the development of educators' professional skills, pedagogical abilities, and personal qualities. Therefore, taking into account the individual psychological aspects of educators is important in establishing the professional development of each of them.

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FORMS OF ORGANIZATION OF ADDITIONAL TRAINING AIMED AT INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION

Annotation*: This article analyzes the various forms of organizing additional training programs aimed at supporting individual education in the field of music pedagogy. In the context of current educational reforms in Uzbekistan, there is an increasing focus on personalized learning, especially in the training of future music educators. The paper explores the potential of extracurricular courses, master classes, individual mentorship, online modules, and flexible learning formats to cater to the unique needs and abilities of students. Emphasis is placed on how these forms contribute to the development of students' musical talents, cognitive independence, and professional readiness. Drawing on both theoretical insights and practical experiences, the article offers recommendations for integrating individualized approaches within the structure of pedagogical education.*

Keywords*: individual education, additional training, personalized learning, music pedagogy, flexible learning formats, student-centered teaching.*

In modern educational systems, the recognition of students' individual learning needs has become a central principle of effective pedagogy. This is particularly relevant in the context of music education, where individual talent, pace of development, and creative potential vary significantly among learners. As a response to the limitations of standardized instruction, educational institutions increasingly implement additional training programs that focus on individualization. These programs provide opportunities for students to pursue personal artistic interests, deepen their knowledge, and refine their professional skills outside of the traditional curriculum.

In Uzbekistan, educational reforms emphasize the importance of creating flexible and adaptive learning environments, particularly within pedagogical universities. Music pedagogy, as a field that relies heavily on practice, interpretation, and emotional expression, benefits greatly from supplementary training tailored to individual capacities. These forms of training include specialized workshops, creative laboratories, one-on-one consultations with instructors, and access to digital learning platforms. Each of these allows students to set personal learning trajectories while receiving expert support and feedback.

The relevance of organizing such individualized programs lies in their ability to foster autonomy, motivation, and responsibility among future music teachers. By engaging in additional training, students are empowered to take ownership of their

learning, identify areas for improvement, and set meaningful artistic and pedagogical goals. Moreover, individualized formats enable instructors to better assess student progress and adjust their methods accordingly, contributing to a more nuanced and responsive educational process.

This article aims to examine the structure, function, and pedagogical outcomes of different forms of additional training aimed at individual education. Through a review of current practices in Uzbekistan and abroad, it outlines strategies for designing effective, inclusive, and student-centered learning experiences that go beyond the boundaries of the standard academic curriculum.

Additional training aimed at individual education in music pedagogy encompasses a wide range of organizational forms, each designed to meet specific needs, interests, and learning styles of students. These forms offer valuable flexibility and can significantly enhance both artistic and pedagogical competencies.

One of the most common forms is individualized tutoring. This includes one-on-one lessons with instructors, where students receive targeted instruction in areas such as instrument technique, vocal performance, or composition. These lessons allow for detailed feedback, correction of technical errors, and development of unique interpretive approaches. Such personalized attention not only accelerates learning but also builds self-confidence and artistic identity.

Master classes led by experienced professionals serve as another effective form of additional training. These sessions offer students a chance to interact with leading figures in music, observe professional-level performance practices, and receive public critique. In addition to technical insights, master classes provide motivational value and professional orientation, inspiring students to raise their standards and expand their musical vision.

Creative workshops and group projects allow for peer learning and collaborative exploration. Unlike traditional lectures, workshops are typically interactive and focus on solving real-world musical problems, such as arranging music for school ensembles or designing lesson plans for young learners. These activities strengthen teamwork skills and encourage the application of theoretical knowledge in practical contexts. Moreover, they foster creativity, experimentation, and a supportive learning atmosphere.

Flexible online modules are becoming increasingly important in providing individualized instruction, especially in contexts where in-person access is limited. Digital learning platforms offer resources such as video tutorials, self-assessment tools, virtual simulations, and forums for discussion. These platforms allow students to study at their own pace and revisit challenging material as needed. In addition, the integration of digital tools helps prepare future teachers for technologically enriched classroom environments.

Mentorship programs represent a more holistic form of additional training. In such programs, experienced instructors or professional musicians work with students over an extended period, guiding their artistic development, pedagogical thinking, and career planning. Mentors not only share their expertise but also serve

as role models, offering advice on time management, academic choices, and performance opportunities. This long-term engagement fosters a deep sense of connection and accountability, which are crucial for professional growth.

Extracurricular clubs and student-led initiatives also play a role in individual education. These may include chamber music ensembles, vocal groups, or composition circles where students take initiative in organizing rehearsals, performances, and public events. These self-directed activities enhance leadership, creativity, and organizational skills, which are essential for music educators who often work independently in schools or cultural institutions.

The effectiveness of additional training depends on the support of the institution and the readiness of faculty to adopt flexible and student-oriented approaches. It is essential to create an environment where students are encouraged to express their learning needs, experiment with different formats, and pursue individualized goals. Institutions should provide time, space, and recognition for these activities, integrating them into the broader educational strategy.

In Uzbekistan, examples of such initiatives can be found in many music colleges and pedagogical universities. For instance, conservatories organize student concerts that reflect the outcomes of individual projects. Workshops on national musical heritage, digital composition, or inclusive music teaching provide diverse avenues for personalized growth. These experiences not only reinforce academic training but also prepare students to meet the diverse challenges of teaching in modern educational settings.

The organization of additional training aimed at individual education in music pedagogy plays a vital role in shaping competent, reflective, and adaptive future educators. Such training responds to the varied learning needs of students, allowing them to explore personal artistic paths while acquiring essential pedagogical skills. By offering flexible formats such as individualized tutoring, master classes, workshops, online learning, and mentorship, institutions create a supportive framework for students to develop autonomy, initiative, and professional confidence.

These forms of training not only supplement academic content but also contribute to the broader development of musical thinking, emotional intelligence, and communicative competence. In particular, they prepare future music teachers to approach classroom challenges creatively and with a deep understanding of student diversity. Furthermore, by engaging in self-directed and practice-oriented learning, students internalize the principles of lifelong education and are more likely to inspire such attitudes in their future pupils.

In Uzbekistan’s educational context, the promotion of individual-oriented training aligns with national priorities to modernize and personalize pedagogical processes. To sustain and expand these efforts, it is necessary to provide institutional support, train educators in adaptive teaching strategies, and recognize the achievements of students within these additional frameworks. Ultimately, individualized additional training is not only an enhancement of traditional instruction but a transformative element that equips future music teachers with the

tools to teach with purpose, passion, and relevance in the evolving educational landscape.

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UDK 664.1

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HYGIENE ISSUES AMONG WORKERS IN CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

Abstract: *Confectionery production involves various processes that may pose significant hygiene and occupational health risks for workers. These risks include exposure to dust from sugar and flour, high temperatures, poor ventilation, repetitive tasks, and contact with food additives. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the main hygiene problems encountered by workers in confectionery enterprises, their health impacts, and practical recommendations to mitigate these challenges.*

Keywords: *Occupational hygiene, confectionery workers, sugar dust, heat exposure, ergonomic risks, food safety, industrial health.*

1. Introduction

The confectionery industry plays a significant role in the global food sector, contributing to economic growth, employment, and consumer satisfaction. It encompasses a wide range of products, including chocolates, candies, toffees, caramels, chewing gums, and baked sweets such as biscuits and pastries. The increasing demand for these products has led to the rapid expansion of small-, medium-, and large-scale confectionery enterprises around the world.

Despite its economic importance, the confectionery production environment presents multiple occupational hazards that can severely impact workers' health and well-being. Employees in this industry are frequently exposed to high levels of thermal energy from ovens and cookers, airborne particulate matter from sugar and flour, chemical substances from flavorings and colorants, and physical strain due to repetitive movements and standing for long periods. [1,2]

Furthermore, the enclosed and often crowded conditions of confectionery workshops can increase the risk of poor ventilation, microbial contamination, and insufficient sanitation. In many developing countries, small-scale confectionery businesses often lack adequate infrastructure, hygienic facilities, and access to occupational health services. This leads to a higher incidence of respiratory diseases, skin problems, heat exhaustion, and musculoskeletal disorders among workers.

Maintaining proper hygiene and ensuring occupational safety is therefore not only crucial for protecting worker health but also essential for guaranteeing the safety and quality of food products. Hygiene failures in the workplace can result in contamination of confectionery goods, posing health risks to consumers and damaging the reputation of manufacturers.[4,5]

This article aims to examine the most common hygiene-related challenges faced by workers in the confectionery industry, analyze their health implications, and provide evidence-based recommendations for prevention and control. Through the identification of these occupational hygiene.[3]

2. Main Occupational Hygiene Problems in Confectionery Production

2.1 Airborne Dust and Particulate Matter

The processing of ingredients such as sugar, flour, and starch can produce fine dust particles that become airborne. Inhalation of these particles can lead to:

- Allergic rhinitis,
- Asthma,
- Chronic bronchitis.

Fine dust may also pose an explosion hazard in confined and unventilated spaces.

2.2 Heat Exposure and Poor Air Circulation

Ovens and boiling equipment used in confectionery production release heat and steam. Without proper ventilation or cooling systems, workers may suffer from:

- Heat stress,
- Dehydration,
- Fatigue,
- Decreased concentration and productivity.

2.3 Exposure to Additives and Cleaning Chemicals

Workers come into contact with flavoring agents, colorants, and cleaning solutions. Prolonged or unprotected exposure may cause:

- Skin irritation and dermatitis,
- Eye discomfort,
- Respiratory problems.

2.4 Ergonomic and Musculoskeletal Risks

Production tasks such as stirring, molding, lifting, and packaging are often repetitive and physically demanding. Over time, these tasks may lead to:

- Lower back pain,
- Repetitive strain injuries (RSI),
- Carpal tunnel syndrome.

2.5 Poor Sanitation and Inadequate Personal Hygiene Practices

In some small- or medium-sized enterprises, inadequate hygiene facilities or lack of training can result in:

- Cross-contamination of food products,
- Spread of infections,
- Lower employee morale.

3. Health Implications for Workers

Occupational hygiene deficiencies can lead to both short-term and long-term health outcomes. These include:

- Acute respiratory illnesses,

- Chronic fatigue syndrome,
- Skin disorders,
- Mental stress due to unsafe or unsanitary conditions.

Women workers, who represent a large part of the workforce in confectionery sectors, are particularly vulnerable when sanitation and hygiene infrastructure is lacking.

4. Prevention and Control Strategies

To improve workplace hygiene in confectionery enterprises, the following measures should be implemented:

4.1 Engineering and Environmental Controls

- Installation of dust extraction and air filtration systems.
- Thermal insulation of equipment and proper air conditioning.
- Regular maintenance of machinery to prevent leaks and emissions.

4.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Provision of gloves, masks, goggles, and heat-resistant clothing.
- Training workers on the correct use and disposal of PPE.

4.3 Education and Training

- Regular training on personal hygiene, safe food handling, and ergonomic practices.
- Health promotion programs, including hydration and rest schedules.

4.4 Regulatory and Organizational Measures

- Adherence to occupational safety and food hygiene standards (e.g., HACCP, ISO 22000).
- Establishing hygiene monitoring and worker feedback systems.
- Ensuring access to clean water, toilets, and changing rooms.

5. Conclusion

Occupational hygiene in confectionery enterprises is a key aspect of both worker health and food safety. Identifying and managing the hygiene-related risks can reduce illness, improve productivity, and contribute to the overall sustainability of the industry. Employers and health authorities must collaborate to ensure that workers operate in safe, clean, and health-conscious environments.

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UDK 664.66

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LABOR HYGIENE ISSUES IN COTTON PRODUCTION: RISKS, IMPACTS, AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Abstract: *This article explores the occupational hygiene challenges faced by agricultural workers involved in cotton cultivation and processing. It identifies physical, chemical, and biological hazards—such as heat, dust, noise, and exposure to pesticides—that threaten the health of workers, particularly tractor operators, irrigators, and cotton pickers. The study emphasizes the need for improved sanitary-hygienic standards and working conditions to protect workers in the cotton sector.*

Keywords: *cotton cultivation, workers' health, microclimate, heat, humidity, solar radiation, personal protective equipment, working conditions, safety, sanitation, labor hygiene*

Introduction

The establishment and continuous monitoring of optimal working conditions in the agricultural sector are fundamental not only for preserving the health and efficiency of workers but also for ensuring the overall productivity and sustainability of agricultural enterprises. As agriculture remains a labor-intensive field, particularly in developing countries, the well-being of workers must be regarded as a strategic priority within national health and economic development frameworks.

In Uzbekistan, cotton cultivation plays a pivotal role in the national economy, contributing significantly to export earnings, employment, and rural livelihoods. Over the past decade, the introduction of modern agricultural technologies, mechanized equipment, and digital innovations has brought the sector into a new phase of development. These advancements have allowed for increased yields, more efficient land use, and enhanced control over production cycles. However, despite such progress, the working conditions of laborers involved in cotton production—especially those engaged in sowing, irrigation, pest control, and harvesting—remain physically demanding and are often associated with significant occupational health risks.[3]

Workers are regularly exposed to harsh environmental factors, including extreme temperatures, prolonged solar radiation, and physically strenuous tasks, which can lead to fatigue, dehydration, and long-term health complications. Moreover, the use of agrochemicals such as pesticides, herbicides, and defoliants introduces additional hazards related to toxic exposure, respiratory disorders, and dermatological conditions. In many cases, insufficient use of personal protective

equipment (PPE), inadequate workplace ventilation, and a lack of standardized safety protocols further exacerbate these risks.

Given the strategic importance of cotton production and the vulnerability of its workforce, it becomes imperative to explore and address the occupational hygiene challenges inherent in this sector. Ensuring worker safety through the development and implementation of effective sanitary-hygienic standards, technological adaptations, and policy reforms is essential for promoting sustainable agricultural development. This study aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of the current labor conditions in cotton production in Uzbekistan, identifying key risk factors and proposing practical recommendations for improvement.[1,2].

Materials and Methods

This research investigated the hygienic conditions of agricultural workers in various roles, including tractor drivers, irrigators, and crop maintenance workers. The study was conducted in collaboration with the District Sanitary Supervision Center, focusing on farms within the jurisdiction of local community committees.

Measurements were taken using the following:

- **Temperature**: Thermometer (SanPin RUz. 0324-16)
- **Noise and vibration**: VShV-003 sound level meter (SanPin RUz. 0325-16)
- **Dust levels**: Gravimetric method
- **Carbon monoxide**: ANT-3 gas analyzer (MU012-3/0015)
- **Pesticide residues**: Thin-layer chromatography (Kiev – 1985)

In addition to physical and chemical factors, observational techniques and sanitary-hygienic assessment tools were employed.

Results

Occupational Hazards Identified

Cotton production workers face multifaceted health risks during all stages of the agricultural cycle. The following hazards were identified:

- **Microclimate Extremes**: Workers are exposed to extreme heat and solar radiation, especially during the spring and summer months. Temperatures inside tractor cabins reached up to 58–59°C, while outdoor temperatures often exceeded 40°C.
- **Dust and Chemicals**: The use of herbicides, insecticides, acaricides, and defoliants during May–September contributes to harmful exposure. Airborne dust was measured at elevated levels in cotton-cleaning facilities.
- **Noise and Vibration**: Machinery such as cotton-cleaning equipment generates excessive noise and vibration, affecting hearing and musculoskeletal systems.
- **Inadequate Protective Measures**: Although protective equipment was provided, many workers reported insufficient thermal regulation in clothing, especially in subnormal temperatures during early spring.

Key Observations

- Tractor drivers, irrigators, and cotton pickers operate primarily in open fields.

- Seasonal climatic variability—particularly high summer heat—intensifies physical stress.
- Hygienic conditions in cotton-cleaning plants are significantly influenced by poor ventilation, persistent dust, and the lack of noise mitigation.

Discussion

This study demonstrates that cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan involves occupational hazards that directly impact the health and performance of agricultural workers. The combination of physical (temperature, humidity), chemical (pesticides), and biological (dust, microbes) exposures presents a significant threat, particularly when protective protocols are inconsistently followed[2,4].

The introduction of effective personal protective equipment (PPE), along with improved working conditions such as ventilated spaces and scheduled rest periods, is essential. Additionally, seasonal planning and climate-responsive measures must be implemented to safeguard workers' health, especially during peak temperature periods[5,6].

Conclusion

The findings confirm that agricultural workers involved in cotton production are frequently exposed to harmful environmental factors, particularly during the summer season. To mitigate health risks, it is essential to:

- Enforce the use of personal protective equipment;
- Provide adequate hydration and rest breaks during work;
- Improve the microclimate at workstations with ventilation and cooling systems;
- Develop and apply sanitary-hygienic standards tailored for cotton-processing facilities.

The necessity for these interventions is further emphasized by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5612 (February 3, 2021), which calls for modernization and innovation in agricultural services and worker protections.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15690338
UDC: 911.3:316

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THE ROLE OF THE CARTOGRAPHIC METHOD IN THE RESEARCH OF TOPONYMS

Abstract. *In this article, the method of cartographic research is studied. In this case, attention is mainly focused on the advantages and significance of the cartographic research method in toponymic research. Because a toponym, that is, a geographical name, is an important element of these maps.*

Key words: *toponym, toponymy, research methods, cartographic method.*

Names help to identify and distinguish places. It is thanks to this ability that they help to mark directions, detect movement and identify addresses. Transportation, trade, tourism and even defense operations depend on knowing the exact names of the places. The broadcast of news is characteristic of events that occur in a certain place. To natural disasters, be it a tsunami or a terrorist attack, or the declaration of counting the votes of a political candidate loses its identity if it is not a place name.

Toponymy, when referring to past historical stages, constitutes an element of maps of singular informative value whose usefulness is given, if we are able to unravel its meaning, by the information that is accumulated in a simple word that gives name to a part of the territory. A place name can inform us of facts that may still be evident today, such as orography or hydrography, but also of others that may have varied over time, as it is a testimony anchored in history and, often, tremendously resistant to innovations. Hence the usefulness it has to better understand, for example, ancient population systems, agricultural expansion, the existence of certain botanical species, the presence of ancient peoples and, of course, linguistic geography and the very history of a language.

Toponymy, understood not only as the collective term that designates a set or subset of place names, but also, and above all, as the discipline that has as its object of study the place names themselves, and cartography, whose purpose is the elaboration, and also the analysis, of maps containing place names, are closely

linked. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of the problems and limitations posed by each one can be addressed, and often solved with the possibilities offered jointly, because both are interrelated and both, in their cooperation, can be beneficial.

The toponym, as we all know, is the proper name by which a geographical feature is designated, which makes it an important element of geographical reference. Hence, one of the means in which geographical names are best located is the map. Although names can exist, and really do exist, outside the supports of cartography, a map without names cannot be conceived. That is why it is said that "the map constitutes the vehicle par excellence for the dissemination of place names" and that geographical names become, once written, a vital element of maps.

Geographical names, unlike the other symbols used on maps, are not just a geographical object. Their choice, their form, their spelling and their application to geographical details do not correspond only to the cartographs, because they are symbols borrowed from another communication system.

The cartographic aspect of toponymic study is the oldest and the most represented geographical aspect. It is closely related to the need to present a large number of toponyms on maps, and also in school literature and lexicographic editions. Toponyms are interpreted as a means of identification, communication, and orientation that are important for conveying accurate information about the locations of named objects. There fore, they are primarily perceived as an element or "language" of maps.

Collecting a cartographic material is an important part of any toponymic study since maps are the most important source of geographic nomenclature. While names of most population centres of the World's countries may be determined from district map reference books, maps are in many cases the only and exhaustive (especially and in case of large-scale mapping) source of determining names of geographical objects.

The method is successfully employed in stating the principles of toponymic phenomena locations, the dynamics of their chronological development, spatial links and relations (both between single toponymic facts and between a latter and various social and natural events reflected on maps). Identification of toponymic materials calls for various cartographic sources to be used. Maps constructed at different time periods allow one to study the dynamics of various phenomena and their components based on toponymic data.

Cartography cannot be considered separately from identification of toponymic areals, which aims at precise localisation of demi diffusions marked by onomastic phenomenon analysed, or objects named in a particular manner. Application of cartography, however, is not only limited to identification of areals found. Among subjects of cartography one may find various territorial place name distributions made in the course of regional studies, as well as global characteristics of place names found in various languages. Areals identified as a result of cartography make up a specific toponymic text, the reading of which sets a number of new

tasks before a researcher. A map bearing a toponymic load in itself becomes a source for further studies of geographical names.

In the field of toponymy cartographic method may be successfully employed for identification of the principles of toponymic phenomena localisation, their chronological dynamics, as well as spatial links and relations (both between single toponymic facts and between a latter and various social and natural events reflected on maps). These aims and objectives can be reached by wide-range use of various existing maps (from the most recent to the old ones), as well as by construction of new cartographic works (toponymic maps and map collections). Depending on the nature of study the latter may focus on different aspect of cartographic method. Identification of toponymical material, links and relations of different levels require the use of already previously constructed topographic, special and thematic maps. Map construction is a generic element of studying the "geography" of toponymic phenomena.

Cartographic method is closely linked to other methods of toponymic study. This relation is bilateral. Firstly, cartographic method provides the researcher with factual data which may then be analysed by means of other methods. Secondly, it provides graphic interpretation of results obtained and when "tied" to a map, i.e. geographical reality or certain historical setting, significantly enriches the understanding of the nature of event while serving as a reliable accuracy criterion of results obtained.

The difference and advantage of the cartographic method over other methods is that the degree of study of names, natural, social, economic phenomenon and relation to objects, makes it possible to accurately indicate the repeatability and density per unit area. Identification of toponymic data requires the use of various cartographic sources. With maps of different periods, the stages of development of natural phenomena and processes can be observed and determined on the basis of toponymy data. The cartographic method requires the toponymist to draw clear conclusions from the general materials studied. For this reason, the information on the map is clearly and clearly visible in relation to the text and makes it possible to understand toponymic phenomena and laws.

Using modern information and GIS technologies, the creation and effective use of maps that contain toponymic data gives great results in the creation of an electronic base of geographic names and the creation of new toponymic maps.

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THE ANTHROPOCENTRIC FEATURES OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS IN DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE

Annotation: The anthropocentric features of psycholinguistics in diplomatic discourse explore the relationship between human cognition, psychology, and language use in diplomacy. Understanding how language is employed in diplomatic communication helps to reveal the cognitive processes, message construction, and interpretation nuances that diplomats face in sensitive and high-stakes interactions. This paper delves into how diplomats utilize psycholinguistic strategies, including cognitive processes, pragmatic and politeness strategies, emotional and social intelligence, power dynamics, and cultural sensitivity in their communication. The complexity of diplomatic discourse and the role of language in managing international relations through diplomacy are also discussed. The paper highlights how psycholinguistics provides insight into the human aspects of language and its importance in fostering diplomatic relationships.

Keywords: Psycholinguistics**,** diplomatic discourse**,** cognitive processes, cultural sensitivity, diplomacy.

It is well known that language, due to its emergence in the process of live speech, is also the subject of study for both linguistics and psychology. As a result, psycholinguistics (or linguopsychology) emerged as a synthesis of these two fields. This discipline is the process of studying internal feelings and emotions, as well as issues related to speech comprehension and language acquisition. The term "psycholinguistics" was first introduced in 1936 by Jacob Robert Kantor in his book *The Objective Psychology of Grammar*. Later, this term began to be used among his colleagues at Indiana University. Incidentally, it was popularized in the scientific community due to the article *Language and Psycholinguistics: A Review*, written by his disciple, the American psychologist Nikolai Henry Prang, in 1946, and started to be widely used[4].

In 1953, at an inter-university scientific seminar organized by the Linguistics and Psychology Committee at Indiana University in Bloomington, USA, psycholinguistics was officially declared as a separate field of study. This seminar was initiated by renowned American psychologists Charles Osgood, John Carroll, and linguist and literary scholar Thomas Sebeok. In 1954, the book *Psycholinguistics: Theory and Research Problems* was published, which outlined the main theoretical issues and problems of psycholinguistics discussed during the

1. Levelt W.J. Psycholinguistics. The Pre-Chomskyan Era. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press. 2013.

seminar, as well as the key directions of experimental research. This book played a crucial role in promoting interdisciplinary psycholinguistic research[5]. However, even before psycholinguistics emerged as a distinct field of study, there is considerable evidence suggesting that its development dates back to ancient times. For example, the earliest empirical research, such as Plato's *Allegory of the Cave* and the emergence of neuropsychology, can be considered the initial steps of psycholinguistics. This would not be an exaggeration.

he development of the field of psycholinguistics also includes the research efforts of scholars from around the world. Notably, the studies of German philologist, philosopher, and linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt, German linguists A. Schleicher and X. Steinthal, Russian and Ukrainian philologist and psychologist A.A. Potebnya, Russian-Polish linguist I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, American linguist Leonard Bloomfield, and other scholars have played a significant role in the development of psycholinguistics as a scientific field[6]. Psychological issues entered linguistics through naturalistic and logical educational ideas. In this regard, the concept of Wilhelm von Humboldt's approach to linguistic creativity in semantic construction is noteworthy. The psychologism trend in linguistics strongly criticizes naturalism, arguing that the development stages of language are closely tied to human thought and its psychological development. The roots of this perspective trace back to the psychologism movement, which emerged in the 19th century, based on comparative-historical linguistics.

The unique characteristics of biologism were expressed in the teachings of Schleicher, while logical grammar was further developed in the theory of Bekker. Steinthal, in his creative works, studied this process based on human behavior and the development of national psychology. However, psycholinguistics did not develop based on the example of a single nation[7].

Today, psycholinguistics is closely linked with the analysis of a range of issues related to new areas in linguistics, such as communicative linguistics, text linguistics, discourse analysis, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, and linguocultural studies. Both theoretical and practical aspects of psycholinguistics are of significant relevance today. Firstly, there is a need to address the issue of modeling the semantic structure of a text and adequately reflecting the concept of text that emerges through the interaction between the receiver and the text. Secondly, it is essential to study the semantic structure of the text in such a way that the results of the research have pragmatic significance for optimizing the communication process, processing semantic data in electronic

2. Osgood C.E. Psycholinguistics. A survey of theory and research problems. 1954. – P. (212). Baltimore: Waverly Press.
3. Уланович О.И. Психолингвистика электронный учебно-методический комплекс по учебной дисциплине для специальности. Белорусский государственный университет. 2015. – С. 4. (67).
4. Primov A., Qodirova X. Tilshunoslikning dolzarb muammolari. O‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma.

machines, improving foreign language teaching methods, and advancing translation activities.

Psycholinguistic research is based on the theoretical principles developed within the Russian psychological school by L.S. Vygotsky (1956), A.A. Leontyev (1977-1981), and A.R. Luria (1959, 1962, 1975, 1979). Psychological schools emerged in the first half of the 19th century and the early 20th century, focusing on the functional characteristics of language and speech issues, as well as the structure of language and speech activity. It is well known that the functional-structural approach is considered crucial for psycholinguistics.

Psycholinguistic research primarily focuses on studying the meaning of a text through experimental methods, analyzing how it is understood by the reader or listener, and how its content is formed and structured. Based on the works of A.A. Leontiev, we interpret the text as a form that reflects a communicative situation — that is, it includes components such as the subject of communication (what the message is about), the sender (addresser), and the receiver (addressee) of the message[8]. A text, in turn, is regarded as: 1) a form, and 2) a certain logic (or concept) expressed through that form. This field studies the actual psychological aspects of language, including models of speech production, speech culture, speech pathology, the relationship between thought and speech, the genesis of speech, and all other issues related to verbal communication. It is important to emphasize that language and its elements serve as essential tools in shaping a person's social background and political views. Psycholinguistics examines various characteristics of language, particularly the use of linguistic units in speech activity and how these are connected to an individual's traits, psychology, thinking, character, and mood. This suggests that without language and its elements, the formation of thought would be impossible.

Conclusion: The study of psycholinguistics within the context of diplomatic discourse highlights the inherently anthropocentric nature of language, wherein speech reflects not only cognitive and psychological processes but also the speaker's social identity, emotional state, and communicative intent. Diplomatic communication, characterized by strategic language use, politeness, and nuance, serves as a rich domain for analyzing how linguistic choices are shaped by individual psychological traits and sociocultural factors. Psycholinguistics, therefore, provides essential insights into how diplomats construct meaning, manage interpersonal relations, and influence perceptions through language. This interplay between language, thought, and human behavior underscores the central role of the individual in discourse, affirming that effective diplomatic interaction is as much a psychological and cognitive act as it is a linguistic one.

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MULTIMEDIALI KOMPLEKSLI O‘YINLARDAN FOYDALANISH IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya*: Mazkur maqolada maktabgacha ta’lim tizimida zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan, xususan, multimediali kompyuterli interfaol o‘yinlardan samarali foydalanishning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasining maqsadlariga muvofiq holda, maktabgacha ta’limda raqamli ta’lim resurslarini joriy etish, bolalarning kognitiv, axloqiy va estetik rivojlanishini ta’minlashda multimediaviy o‘yinlarning didaktik ahamiyati ochib beriladi. Shuningdek, maqolada kompleks o‘yinlar orqali o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlarni takrorlash va mustahkamlashga xizmat qiluvchi amaliy misollar, o‘yin dizayni va interaktiv ta’lim elementlari yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *maktabgacha ta’lim, multimediali o‘yin, interfaol texnologiya, raqamli ta’lim, bolalar rivojlanishi, ta’limiy dastur, kompyuter savodxonligi, kompleks o‘yin, PowerPoint, o‘yin orqali o‘qitish.*

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING MULTIMEDIA COMPLEX GAMES

Abstract*: This article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of the effective use of modern information and communication technologies, in particular multimedia computer interactive games, in the preschool education system. In accordance with the goals of the “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” strategy, the didactic importance of multimedia games in introducing digital educational resources in preschool education and ensuring the cognitive, moral and aesthetic development of children is revealed. The article also highlights practical examples, game design and interactive educational elements that serve to repeat and consolidate the knowledge acquired through complex games.*

Keywords*: preschool education, multimedia game, interactive technology, digital education, child development, educational program, computer literacy, complex game, PowerPoint, game-based learning.*

Ma’lumki, maktabgacha ta’limning asosiy maqsadi bola shaxsini sog‘lom va yetuk, maktabda o‘qishga tayyorlangan tarzda shakllantirishdan iborat.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunining 7-moddasida ta’lim turlari sanab o‘tilib, uning birinchi turi – maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya ekanligi ta’kidlangan. Shuningdek, 8-moddasida: “ Maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya bolalarni o‘qitish va tarbiyalashga, ularni intellektual, ma’naviy-axloqiy, etik, estetik va jismoniy jihatdan rivojlantirishga, shuningdek bolalarni umumiy o‘rta ta’limga tayyorlashga qaratilgan ta’lim turidir”[9], - deyilgan.

Multimedia texnologiyalaridan ta’lim sohasida foydalanishning dolzarbligi to‘g‘risida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 5-oktabrdagi «Raqamli O‘zbekiston - 2030» strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6079-sonli Farmonida “Tayanch oliy ta’lim tashkilotlarida yetakchi professor-o‘qituvchilari ma’ruzalarining audiovizual ta’lim kontentini hamda multimedia ta’lim mahsulotlarini (audiokitoblar, 3D, VR va boshqalar) ishlab chiqaruvchi maxsus media markazlarni tashkil etish” vazifalari belgilangan[10].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 6-oktabrdagi “Axborot texnologiyalari sohasida ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish va ularni IT-industriya bilan integratsiya qilish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-4851-son qarorida “Axborot texnologiyalari sohasidagi kadrlarni tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish «Raqamli O‘zbekiston — 2030» strategiyasini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish, raqamli texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish va aholining kundalik hayotiga keng joriy etishni ta’minlashning muhim shartlaridan biri hisoblanadi”.

Ta’lim tizimini respublikamizda zamonaviy raqamli ta’lim resurslari yordamida modernizatsiyalash uchun rivojlangan davlatlarning nufuzli oliy ta’lim tashkilotlari filiallari, qo‘shma fakultetlari, qo‘shma ta’lim markazlari tashkil etilmoqda va ularning moddiy texnik bazasi yaratilmoqda.

Ushbu maqsadni amalga oshirishda hozirgi asr – axborot asri ekanligidan kelib chiqqan holda maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida ta’lim-tarbiya jarayoniga axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish davr taqozasidir.

Buning uchun esa zamonaviy o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalar, texnik vositalar, o‘yinchoqlar va kompyter o‘yinlari yaratish hamda ularni ishlab chiqish bugungi kunning asosiy vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Multimediaviy kompyuterli interfaol o‘yinlar xam kompyuterlar asosida amalga oshiriladi.”Interfaol tushinchasi ingiliz tilidagi „interact” (rus tilida interaktiv, o‘zbek tilida interfaol) so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib „inter” – xamkorlik o‘zaro ikki taraflama „act”- xarakat qilmoq, ish ko‘rmoq kabi manolarni anglatadi.

Ishlab chiqilgan va taklif etilgan o’yinini amalga oshirish uchun datavval multimediaviy slayd tayorlanadi, slayd tayyorlash uchun MS OFFISE tarkbidagi Power Point yoki Macromedia Flish dasturlari foydalanish mumkin. Microsoft

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni // Qonun hujjatlari ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi, 24.09.2020 y., 03/20/637/1313-son
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 5-oktabrdagi «Raqamli O‘zbekiston - 2030» strategiyasini tasdiqlash va uni samarali amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6079-sonli Farmoni. Manbaa(https://lex.uz/docs/-5030957)

Power Point universal, imkoniyatlari keng bo‘lgan ko‘rgazmali amaliy dasturlar qatoriga kiradi. Power Point dasturi yordamida matn, rasm, chizma, grafiklar, animatsiya samaralari, ovoz, videorolik va boshqalardan tashkil topgan slaydlar va taqdimotlar yaratiladi, ya’ni multimediali ta’lim vositasi tayyorlanadi[4].

Bu dastur orqali barcha ko‘rgazmali qurollarni yaratish, shuningdek, ba’zi joylarda malumotlar bazasi sifatida ham qo‘llash mumkin. Ayrim hollarda bu dasturdan multimedia vositalarini boshqarish va ularni qo‘llab namoyish etuvchi qurilmalarga yuborish vazifalarini bajarish mumkin. Slayd – ma’lum bir o‘lchamga ega bo‘lgan muloqot varaqalari hisoblanadi. Unda biron maqsad uchun yaratilayotgan va namoyish etishga mo‘ljallangan materiallarning elementlari joylashadi. Slaydlar ketma-ketligidan iborat tayyor ko‘rgazma yoki mashg‘ulot materialini kompyuter ekranida yoki elektron doskada namoyish qilish mumkin.

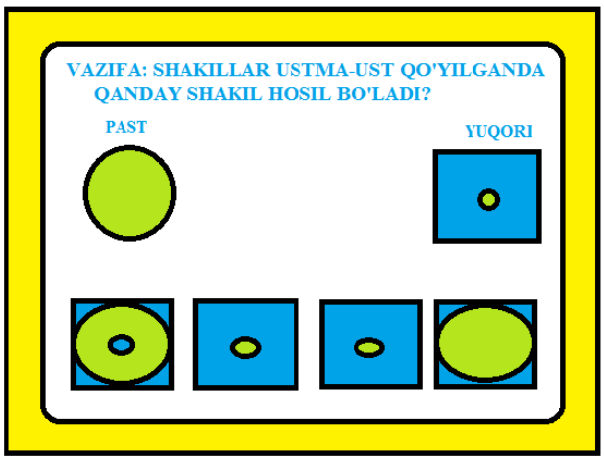
Ushbu dastur asosida multimediaviy kompyuterli interfaol o‘yin o‘tkazish uchun bir nechta slayd tayyorlandi, masalan, ”Shakllarni ustma-ust qo‘shish (1-rasm), ”Kubiklardan minora yasash” (2-rasm).

Multimediaviy kompyuterli interfaol o‘yinlarning odatdagi multimediaviy ta’limiy va rivojlantiruvchi o‘yinlaridan farqi shundan iboratki, interfaol o‘yinga tegishli slaydda bir nechta mavzuga tegishli ta’lim materiali mujassamlashgan bo‘ladi. Shunig uchun, bunday o‘yinlardan 9-10 ta mavzu o‘tilgandan so’ng foydalaniladi. Slaydlar multimediaviy bo’lgani uchun ularni namoyishga qo’yilganda bolalarga jozibali va qiziqarli effekt beradi [3].

Kompleks shaklidagi kompyuterli o‘yinlar bir nechta mavzu o‘rganilgandan keyin amalga oshiriladi (o‘ynaladi). Kompleks shaklidagi o‘yinlarning asosiy xarakterli tomoni shundan iboratki, ushbu o‘yinlarda ilgari o‘tilgan (o‘rganilgan) material takrorlanadi va mustahkamlanadi.

Kompleksli o‘yinlarga “Shakllarni usma-ust qo‘yish”, “Minora yasash”, “Teploxod” o’yinlari kiradilar.

Misol tariqasida “Minara yasash” o‘yinini keltiramiz. O‘yin odatdagi an’anviy o‘yinlarni kompyuterda bajarish imkorniyatiga qaratilgan. “Minora yasash” o‘yinini amalga oshirish uchun shu mavzuga tegishli multimediali slayd tayyorlanadi. O‘yin besh yoshli bolalar uchun ishlab chiqilgan.



1-rasm. Shakllarni ustma-ust qo‘yish o‘yini



2-rasm. Kubiklardan minora yasash

To‘rtburchakli multimediali slaydni namoyishga qo‘yganda monitor ekranida birin-ketin turli o‘lchovli kubikchalar xarakatlanib (animatsiya) chiqib kela boshlaydilar va bitta o‘rinda joylashadilar. Dastavval kattasi, uning ustiga kichikroq ikkinchisi, so‘ngra uchunchisi, to‘rtinchisi, beshinchisi o‘rnashadi. Beshinchisining ustiga konus kelib tushadi. Natijada 2-rasmda ko‘rsatilgandek minora xosil bo‘ladi.

Minora xosil bo‘lishini slayddagi bola kuzatib turadi. (2-rasm) O‘yin dasturi shunday yaratilganki yasalgan “Minora” ya’na tarqatib yuborilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari quyidagilar amalga oshiriladi:

1) kubiklarni va konusni sanash;

2) geometrik shakllarni farqlash;

3) ranglarni farqlash (kubiklar turli ranglarda bo‘ladi).

Shuning uchun, o‘yin nomi –kompleks o‘yin deb nomlangan. O‘yinni o‘tkazish vaqti yuqoridagi mavzular o‘tib (o‘rganilib) bo‘lingan davrga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bunday kompleks o‘yinlarda bolalarning bilimlari sinaladi, takrorlanadi va mustahkamlanadi.

Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarining katta va maktabga tayyorlov guruhlariga bolalarni tarbiyachi bilan birgalikda qadimiy o‘yinlarimizdan chillak o‘ynash, oq terakmi – ko‘k terak, milliy kurash, varrak uchirish, bekinmachoq o‘yinlarini tashkil etish, besh tosh, arqon tortishlarni amalga oshirish mumkin.

Multimediali kompleksli kompyuterli o‘yinlar dasturda rejalashtirilgan u yoki bu material o‘tib bo‘lingandan so‘ngra, shu materiallarga mos ravishda amalga oshiriladi. Masalan:

1) 5 soni ichida qo‘shish va ayirish mavzusi o‘tib bo‘lingach, o‘rganilgan materialni mustahkamlash maqsadida “Bo‘sh o‘rinni to‘ldir” nomli kompyuter o‘yini o‘tkaziladi.

2) Bolalarga yo‘l harakati qoidalari tushuntirib berilgach “Svetafor” nomli kompyuter o‘yini o‘tkaziladi.

Demak, maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlarida multimediali kompleks o’yinlardan foydalanish tarbiyalanuvchilarda kompyuter savodxonligini shakllantirishda asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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ZAMONAVIY GEODEZIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASHNING AXAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Texnologiyaning jadal rivojlanishi geodeziya sohasini sezilarli darajada o'zgartirdi, geodeziya va xaritalashda aniqlik, samaradorlik va ma'lumotlar integratsiyasini kuchaytiradigan zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarini joriy qildi. Ushbu maqolada ushbu texnologiyalar turli sohalarda, jumladan, qurilish, yerni boshqarish, atrof-muhit monitoringi va shaharsozlikda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Zamonaviy geodeziya amaliyotida asosiy vositalar sifatida global navigatsiya sun'iy yo'ldosh tizimlari (GNSS), masofadan zondlash, GIS, LiDAR va raqamli fotogrammetriyaga e'tibor qaratilgan. Ushbu innovatsiyalarni qo'llash orqali mutaxassislar yuqori aniqlikka erishishlari, inson xatolarini kamaytirishlari va ish jarayonlarini soddalashtirishlari mumkin. Maqolaning xulosasiga ko'ra, zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining integratsiyasi nafaqat foydali, balki bugungi dinamik dunyoning fazoviy ma'lumotlarga bo'lgan murakkab ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun zarurdir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Zamonaviy geodeziya, geodeziya texnologiyalari, GNSS, LiDAR, masofadan zondlash, GIS, raqamli fotogrammetriya, geodeziya, fazoviy ma'lumotlar, xaritalash aniqligi.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MODERN GEODETIC TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: *The rapid advancement of technology has significantly transformed the field of geodesy, introducing modern geodetic technologies that enhance accuracy, efficiency, and data integration in surveying and mapping. This article*

explores the critical role these technologies play in various sectors, including construction, land management, environmental monitoring, and urban planning. Emphasis is placed on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), remote sensing, GIS, LiDAR, and digital photogrammetry as key tools in contemporary geodetic practice. By adopting these innovations, professionals can achieve higher precision, reduce human error, and streamline workflows. The paper concludes that the integration of modern geodetic technologies is not just beneficial but essential for meeting the complex spatial data needs of today's dynamic world.

Keywords: *Modern geodesy, geodetic technologies, GNSS, LiDAR, remote sensing, GIS, digital photogrammetry, surveying, spatial data, mapping accuracy.*

KIRISH

XXI-asrda geodeziya intizomi Yerning fizik xususiyatlarini o‘lchash va ifodalash metodologiyalarini qayta belgilab bergan ilg‘or texnologiyalar integratsiyasi natijasida chuqur o‘zgarishlarga uchradi. Global navigatsiya sun’iy yo’ldosh tizimlari (GNSS), yorug’likni aniqlash va masofani aniqlash (LiDAR), geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS) va raqamli fotogrammetriyani o’z ichiga olgan zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalari qurilish muhandisligi, atrof-muhit monitoringi, shaharsozlik va tabiiy ofatlarni boshqarish kabi ko’plab sohalarda ajralmas vositalarga aylandi.

GNSS qurilmalarining ko’payishi aniq joylashishni aniqlash tizimlariga bo’lgan ishonchning kuchayib borayotganini ta’kidlaydi. 2021 yil holatiga ko’ra, GNSS qurilmalarining global o’rnatilgan bazasi 6,5 milliard donaga yetdi, prognozlar esa 2031 yilga kelib 10,6 milliardga oshadi. Ushbu o’sish bozor bahosida aks ettirilgan, bu erda GNSS bozori 2021 yilda 198,9 milliard evroga baholangan va 2031 yilga kelib 492,2 milliard evroga ko’tarilishi kutilmoqda. Bunday o’sish avtonom avtomobil navigatsiyasidan tortib aniq qishloq xo’jaligigacha bo’lgan yuqori aniqlikdagi ilovalarni osonlashtirishda GNSSning muhim rolini aks ettiradi. Bunga parallel ravishda, LiDAR texnologiyasi yuqori aniqlikdagi, Yer yuzasining uch o’lchovli tasvirlarini yaratish qobiliyati tufayli eksponensial o’sishni boshdan kechirdi. 2023-yilda 2,84 milliard dollarga baholangan global LiDAR bozori 2030 yilga kelib 131,7 milliard dollargacha oshishi kutilmoqda, bu esa 2020–2023 yillarda 62,48 foiz yillik o’sish sur’atini (CAGR) ko’rsatadi. Ushbu kengayish LiDAR-ning topografik xaritalash va o’rmon xo’jaligini boshqarishdan tortib infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va avtonom tizimlargacha bo’lgan ilovalardagi ko’p qirraliligi bilan bog’liq. Ushbu texnologiyalarning integratsiyasi nafaqat geodezik o’lchovlarning aniqligi va samaradorligini oshirdi, balki real vaqt rejimida ma’lumotlarni yig’ish va tahlil qilishni osonlashtirdi va shu bilan ko’proq ma’lumotli qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonlarini ta’minladi. Masalan, shaharsozlikda GNSS va LiDAR ning qabul qilinishi suv toshqini xavfini baholash va infratuzilmaning chidamliligini rejalashtirish uchun juda muhim bo’lgan batafsil raqamli balandlik modellarini yaratishga imkon beradi.

Bundan tashqari, 1984 yilgi Jahon geodezik tizimi (WGS 84) kabi geodezik ma'lumot tizimlarining evolyutsiyasi global platformalarda fazoviy ma'lumotlarni standartlashtirishda muhim rol o'ynadi. 2024-yil yanvar oyida chiqarilgan so'nggi yangilanish WGS 84 (G2296) Xalqaro yer usti ma'lumotnomasi 2020 (ITRF2020) bilan mos keladi va shu bilan geofazoviy ma'lumotlarning aniqligi va o'zaro muvofiqligini oshiradi. Ushbu yutuqlarni hisobga olgan holda, zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarini joriy etish zarurati har qachongidan ham yaqqol namoyon bo'lmoqda. Ularning qo'llanilishi nafaqat fazoviy ma'lumotlarning aniqligi va ishonchliligini oshiribgina qolmay, balki barqaror rivojlanish va axborot siyosatini ishlab chiqishga yordam beruvchi turli sohalardagi muhim operatsiyalarni ham qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Ushbu maqola ushbu texnologiyalarning ahamiyatini o'rganadi, ularning ta'siri, qo'llanilishi va geodeziya fanining kelajakdagi traektoriyasini o'rganadi.

Adabiyot tahlili va metodikasi: Geodeziya fani evolyutsiyasiga ilg'or texnologiyalar, xususan, Global Navigatsiya Sun'iy yo'ldosh tizimlari (GNSS), Yorug'likni aniqlash va masofani aniqlash (LiDAR), Geografik Axborot Tizimlari (GIS) va raqamli fotogrammetriya integratsiyasi chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Ushbu texnologiyalar birgalikda geografik ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va tahlil qilishning aniqligi, samaradorligi va ko'lamini oshirdi. Global Navigatsiya Sun'iy yo'ldosh tizimlari (GNSS): GNSSning tarqalishi joylashishni aniqlash va navigatsiyada inqilob qildi. GPS, GLONASS, Galileo va BeiDou kabi zamonaviy GNSS platformalari ko'p chastotali signallarni va yaxshilangan aniqlikni taklif qiladi. Masalan, GNSS-dagi yutuqlar 95% dan ortiq mavjudlik va 99,99999% yaxlitlik kafolati bilan yo'lak darajasida aniq lokalizatsiyani ta'minladi va avtonom avtomobil navigatsiyasi kabi ilovalarga sezilarli foyda keltirdi. LiDAR texnologiyasi: LiDAR Yer yuzasining yuqori aniqlikdagi, uch o'lchamli tasvirlarini olishda asosiy vosita sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Uning kadastr o'lchash va xaritalashda qo'llanilishi an'anaviy usullar bilan bajarish qiyin bo'lgan vazifalar talablariga javob beradigan yuqori samaradorlik va aniqlikni namoyish etdi. Geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS): GISning GNSS va LiDAR texnologiyalari bilan integratsiyasi geofazoviy ma'lumotlarning aniqligini va geodeziya usullarining samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, GNSS dan GIS bilan birgalikda foydalanish pozitsion xatolarni 5 sm gacha kamaytirishi mumkin, bu esa o'rganilayotgan hududlarni yanada yaxlitroq tushunish imkonini beradi. Raqamli fotogrammetriya: Raqamli fotogrammetriyadagi yutuqlar katta hajmdagi fazoviy ma'lumotlarni to'plashni osonlashtirdi. Fotogrametrik usullarning GPS tizimlari bilan integratsiyalashuvi ob'ektlarning makon va vaqtdagi joylashuvini aniqlashni kuchaytirdi, bu esa geodezik o'lchovlarning aniqroq va samarali bo'lishiga yordam berdi.

Metodologiya: Zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining ta'siri va joriy etilishini baholash uchun ham miqdoriy, ham sifat tahlillarini o'z ichiga olgan aralash usullardan foydalanildi. Ma'lumotlar to'plami: Geodeziyada GNSS, LiDAR, GIS va raqamli fotogrammetriyaning qo'llanilishi va samaradorligi to'g'risida ma'lumotlarni to'plash uchun mavjud adabiyotlarni, jumladan,

ekspertlar tomonidan ko’rib chiqilgan jurnallar, sanoat hisobotlari va amaliy tadqiqotlarni har tomonlama ko’rib chiqish o’tkazildi.

Miqdoriy tahlil: Geodeziya texnologiyalarini qabul qilish sur’atlari va bozor o’sishi bo’yicha statistik ma’lumotlar tahlil qilindi. Misol uchun, GPS va LiDAR geodeziya tizimlarining global bozori 2025 yilga kelib 4,7 milliard dollarga yetishi va 2020 yildan boshlab yillik 7,5 foizga o’sishi prognoz qilinmoqda.

Sifatli tahlil: Geodeziya sohasidagi mutaxassislar bilan suhbat va so’rovlar zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarini joriy etish bilan bog’liq amaliy qiyinchiliklar va imtiyozlar haqida tushunchaga ega bo’lish uchun o’tkazildi. Bunga texnologiyani qo’llashga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni o’rganish kiradi, masalan, xarajatlar, o’qitish talablari va tashkiliy tayyorgarlik.

Prognozli modellashtirish: Yig‘ilgan ma’lumotlarga asoslanib, geodezik texnologiyalarni qabul qilish va ta’sirining kelajakdagi tendentsiyalarini bashorat qilish uchun bashoratli modellar ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu modellar texnologik taraqqiyot, bozor talabi va siyosat rivojlanishi kabi o’zgaruvchilarni ko’rib chiqdi.

Ushbu keng qamrovli metodologiya zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining ahamiyatini va ularning geodeziya sohasiga o’zgartiruvchi ta’sirini tushunish uchun mustahkam asos yaratadi.

Natijalar:

1. Global qabul qilish va bozor dinamikasi

Zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining integratsiyasi global miqyosda sezilarli o’sishga guvoh bo’ldi. Global navigatsiya sun’iy yo’ldosh tizimlari (GNSS) bozori, geodezik ilovalarning asosi bo’lib, 2021 yilda 198,9 milliard evroga baholandi va 2031 yilga kelib 492,2 milliard evroga ko’tarilishi prognoz qilinmoqda, bu yillik o’sish sur’ati (CAGR) taxminan 9,6% ni aks ettiradi. Ushbu o’sish turli sohalarda aniq joylashishni aniqlash tizimlariga bo’lgan ishonchning kuchayib borayotganini ta’kidlaydi. Xuddi shunday, Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) bozori eksponensial o’sishni boshdan kechirdi. 2024 yilda 3,1 milliard dollarga baholangan, 2033 yilga kelib 13,3 milliard dollarga yetishi kutilmoqda va prognoz davrida CAGR 17,66 foizni tashkil etadi. Ushbu kengayish LiDAR-ning topografik xaritalash va o’rmon xo’jaligini boshqarishdan infratuzilmani rivojlantirish va avtonom tizimlargacha bo’lgan ilovalardagi ko’p qirraliligi bilan bog’liq.

2. Texnologik taraqqiyot va aniqlikni oshirish

Ko’p chastotali GNSS qabul qiluvchilarining paydo bo’lishi joylashishni aniqlashning aniqligini inqilob qildi. GPS, GLONASS, Galileo va BeiDou kabi zamonaviy GNSS platformalari ko’p chastotali signallarni va yaxshilangan aniqlikni taklif qiladi. Masalan, GNSS-dagi yutuqlar 95% dan ortiq mavjudlik va 99,99999% yaxlitlik kafolati bilan chiziq darajasida aniq lokalizatsiyani ta’minladi, bu avtonom avtomobil navigatsiyasi kabi ilovalarga sezilarli foyda keltirdi. LiDAR texnologiyasi ham sezilarli yutuqlarga erishdi. Yuqori aniqlikdagi sensorlarning rivojlanishi va xarajatlarning kamayishi LiDAR-ni turli ilovalar uchun qulayroq qildi. Misol uchun, LiDAR bilan jihozlangan dronlar qishloq

xo’jaligi, tog’-kon sanoati va o’rmon xo’jaligi kabi sohalar uchun samarali yechimlarni taklif etib, batafsil havodan o’rganish imkonini beradi.

3. Sohaviy ta’sir va qo‘llash spektri

Zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi turli sohalarga chuqur ta’sir ko’rsatdi: Shahar rejalashtirish va infratuzilma: LiDARning Yer yuzasining yuqori aniqlikdagi, uch o’lchamli tasvirlarini yaratish qobiliyati suv toshqini xavfini baholash va infratuzilmaning barqarorligini rejalashtirish uchun muhim bo’lgan batafsil raqamli balandlik modellarini yaratishga yordam berdi. Atrof-muhit monitoringi: LiDAR texnologiyasi iqlim o‘zgarishiga e’tibor kuchayib borayotgani sababli o‘rmonlarni kesish va suv toshqini xavfini baholash kabi atrof-muhit monitoringida yordam beruvchi topografik xaritalash uchun ajoyib aniqlikni taklif etadi. Qishloq xo’jaligi: LiDAR texnologiyasini aniq qishloq xo’jaligida qo’llash ma’lumotlardan foydalanishni kamaytirish, atrof-muhitga ta’sirni cheklash va resurslar samaradorligini oshirish orqali barqaror dehqonchilikni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi.

4. Mintaqaviy qabul qilish va bozor ulushi

Mintaqaviy tahlil asrab olishning turli darajalarini ko’rsatadi: Shimoliy Amerika: LiDAR global bozori ulushining taxminan 40% ga egalik qiladi, bu kuchli texnologik infratuzilma hamda avtonom avtomobillar va ilg’or xaritalash texnologiyalariga katta investitsiyalar hisobiga asoslanadi. Yevropa: LiDAR global bozori ulushining qariyb 30% ni tashkil qiladi, bu o’sish muhandislik, geodeziya va aqlli shahar tashabbuslariga bo’lgan talabdan kelib chiqadi. Osiyo-Tinch okeani mintaqasi: LiDAR global bozori ulushining taxminan 25% ni tashkil qiladi, kelgusi bir necha yil ichida eng yuqori o’sish sur’ati, taxminan 30% bo’lishi kutilmoqda, bu qurilish, tog’-kon sanoati va qishloq xo’jaligiga talabning ortishi bilan bog’liq. Ushbu topilmalar zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining turli sohalar va mintaqalar bo’ylab o’zgaruvchan ta’sirini ta’kidlab, ularning geodeziya va xaritalashda aniqlik, samaradorlik va ma’lumotlar integratsiyasini oshirishdagi muhim rolini ta’kidlaydi.

Muhokama: Zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining integratsiyasi fazoviy ma’lumotlarni yig’ish, tahlil qilish va qo’llash landshaftini tubdan o’zgartirdi. Global navigatsiya sun’iy yo’ldosh tizimlari (GNSS), yorug’likni aniqlash va masofani aniqlash (LiDAR), geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS) va sun’iy intellekt (AI) va narsalar interneti (IoT) kabi yangi vositalarning birlashishi geodeziyada aniqlik va samaradorlikning yangi davrini boshlab berdi.

- Texnologik sinergiya va kengaytirilgan aniqlik

GNSS va LiDAR texnologiyalari o’rtasidagi sinergiya geofazoviy o’lchovlarning aniqligini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. GNSS-dagi yutuqlar, jumladan, ko’p chastotali qabul qiluvchilar va real vaqtda kinematik (RTK) joylashishni aniqlash qiyin muhitda ham santimetr darajasidagi aniqlikni ta’minladi. LiDAR tizimlari, ayniqsa AI algoritmlari bilan integratsiyalashganda, er va tuzilmalarning yuqori aniqlikdagi, uch o’lchovli modellarini yaratish qobiliyatini oshirdi. AI va mashinani o’rganishning geodezik ish oqimlariga qo’shilishi ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash va tahlil qilishni yanada soddalashtirdi. Sun’iy intellektga asoslangan

dronlar va mobil xaritalash tizimlari murakkab erlarda avtonom tarzda harakatlana oladi, ma’lumotlarni to’playdi va real vaqt rejimida qayta ishlaydi, bu esa inson xatolarini kamaytiradi va samaradorlikni oshiradi.

- Bozor dinamikasi va qabul qilish tendentsiyalari

Global geodeziya o’lchash asboblari bozori jadal o’sishni namoyish etdi, 2023 yildagi 30,44 milliard dollardan 2024 yilda 33,3 milliard dollargacha ko’tarilib, yillik o’sish sur’ati (CAGR) 9,4 foizni tashkil etdi. Ushbu yuksalish traektoriyasi infratuzilmani rivojlantirish loyihalari, er o’lchash ehtiyojlari, atrof-muhit monitoringi va navigatsiya tizimlaridagi yutuqlar bilan bog’liq. Mintaqaviy miqyosda Shimoliy Amerika texnologik infratuzilma va avtonom tizimlarga investitsiyalar bilan bog’liq bo’lgan global LiDAR bozori ulushining taxminan 40 foizini egallaydi. Yevropa hissasiga qariyb 30% to‘g‘ri keladi, o‘sish “aqlli shahar” tashabbuslari bilan ta’minlangan, Osiyo-Tinch okeani mintaqasi esa 25% atrofida bo‘lsa, qurilish va qishloq xo‘jaligiga talabning ortishi hisobiga eng yuqori o‘sish sur’atini kuzatishi kutilmoqda.

- Rivojlanayotgan tendentsiyalar va kelajak istiqbollari

Kvant sensorlari: 2027-yilgacha tijorat maqsadlarida foydalanishga topshirilishi kutilmoqda, kvant sensorlari geodezik kuzatuvlar aniqligini oshirib, millimetrdan past aniqlik va bir zumda o’lchovlarni va’da qiladi. Geospatial AI (GeoAI): AIning geofazoviy ma’lumotlar bilan integratsiyasi shaharsozlik, tabiiy ofatlarga javob berish va atrof-muhit monitoringida avtomatlashtirilgan qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Geospatial AI bozori 2027 yilga kelib CAGR darajasida 32,5% ga o’sishi prognoz qilinmoqda. Raqamli egizaklar: real vaqt rejimidagi ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilgan jismoniy makonlarning raqamli nusxalarini yaratish shaharsozlik va infratuzilmani boshqarishdagi operatsiyalarni simulyatsiya qilish va optimallashtirish imkonini beradi. Edge Computing: chekka hisoblash orqali ma’lumotlarni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri maydonda qayta ishlash kechikishni kamaytiradi va uzoq yoki qiyin muhitlarda real vaqtda qaror qabul qilish uchun muhim geofazoviy ilovalarning javob berish qobiliyatini yaxshilaydi. Ushbu yutuqlar zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalari imkoniyatlaridan to’liq foydalanish uchun ilmiy-tadqiqot, ishlanmalar va kadrlar tayyorlashga doimiy sarmoya kiritish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi. Turli sohalarda aniq fazoviy ma’lumotlarga talab o‘sishda davom etar ekan, barqaror va barqaror infratuzilmalarni shakllantirishda ushbu texnologiyalarning roli tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Xulosa: GNSS, LiDAR, GIS, raqamli fotogrammetriya va sun’iy intellektga asoslangan analitik tizimlar kabi zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarining uzluksiz rivojlanishi va integratsiyasi geofazoviy fanning landshaftini qayta belgilab berdi. Ushbu innovatsiyalar shahar infratuzilmasini rejalashtirish va atrof-muhit monitoringidan tortib transport, qishloq xo’jaligi va milliy xavfsizlik kabi turli sohalarda geodeziya operatsiyalarining aniqligi, samaradorligi va qo’llanilishini sezilarli darajada oshirdi. Statistik ma’lumotlar ushbu texnologiyalarning jadal o’zlashtirilishini tasdiqlaydi, global geodeziya qurilmalari va LiDAR bozorlari yillik murakkab sur’atlarda mos ravishda 9% va 17% dan oshadi. Ushbu o’sish nafaqat texnologik etuklikni, balki davlat va xususiy

sohalarda yuqori aniqlikdagi, real vaqtda geofazoviy ma'lumotlarga global talabning ortib borayotganini ham aks ettiradi. Natijalar aniq ko'rsatib turibdiki, zamonaviy geodeziya vositalarining integratsiyasi fazoviy ma'lumotlar sifatini yaxshilaydi, vaqt va mehnat xarajatlarini kamaytiradi, qaror qabul qilish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi. Bundan tashqari, chekka hisoblashlar, kvant sensorlari va geofazoviy AIning paydo bo'lishi fazoviy ma'lumotlarni olish, qayta ishlash va qo'llashda yanada katta o'zgarishlarni va'da qiladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy geodeziya texnologiyalarini strategik qabul qilish va takomillashtirish nafaqat foydali, balki muhim ahamiyatga ega. Iqlim o'zgarishi, urbanizatsiya va raqamli transformatsiya kabi global muammolar kuchayib borar ekan, aniq, ishonchli va aqlli geofazoviy tizimlarning roli barqaror rivojlanish va axborot siyosatini ishlab chiqish uchun tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu sababli, texnologik innovatsiyalar, ta'lim va fanlararo hamkorlikka doimiy sarmoya kiritish zamonaviy geodeziyaning to'liq imkoniyatlarini ochish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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SENTINEL 2 SUN'IY YO`LDOSHI GEOFAZOVIY MA'LUMOTLARINI OLISH VA ULAR ASOSIDA NDVI (NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX) VEGETATSIYA INDEKSINI MANITORING QILISH

Anatatsiya. *NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) yordamida yer resurslarining holatini monitoring qilish asosiy maqsad qilib olindi. Tadqiqotda ushbu tahlil usuli orqali o'simlik qoplamining o'zgarishi va holati aniqlanadi. NDVI indeksidan foydalanish orqali hududdagi ekologik va qishloq xo'jaligi jarayonlarini baholash imkoniyati yaratiladi. Bunda Amudaryo tumani misol sifatida tanlab olindi va ushbu hududda NDVI asosida monitoring ishlari olib borildi. Tadqiqot natijalari ushbu hududdagi vegetatsiya holatini baholash va kelajakdagi ekologik holatini taxmin qilish imkoniyatini, shuningdek salbiy oqibatlarni oldini olish imkoniyatini beradi.*

Kalit so'zlari: *NDVI; ArcGIS; QGIS; nurlanish; vegetatsiya indeksi; Sentinel*

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RECEIVING GEOSPASTIC DATA FROM THE SENTINEL 2 SATELLITE AND MONITORING THE VEGETATION INDEX (NDVI) ON THEIR BASIS

Annotation.*The main purpose of this study is to monitor the condition of land resources using NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index). This analytical method helps to determine changes and conditions of vegetation cover. By using the NDVI index, it becomes possible to assess environmental and agricultural processes in the area. Amudarya district was selected as a case study, and monitoring was carried out based on NDVI data in this region. The results of the study allow for evaluating the vegetation condition in the area, predicting future ecological conditions, and preventing potential negative impacts.*

Keywords: *NDVI; ArcGIS; QGIS; radiation; vegetation index; Sentinel*

Kirish. NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) -normallashtirilgan nisbiy o`simlik indeksi-fotosintetik faol biomassa miqdorining oddiy miqdoriy ko`rsatkichidir (odatda vegetatsiya indeksi deb ataladi). O`simlik qoplamining miqdoriy ko`rsatkichlaridan foydalangan holda turli muammolarni hal qilish va bartaraf etish uchun eng keng va ishlatiladigan indekslardan biri. Uni aniqlash va piksel qiymatlarini aniqlash rastr qiymatlarini kalkulyatsiyash orqali topiladi.

NDVI xaritasi orqali o‘simliklarning qaysi hududlarda sog‘lom, qayerda esa zaif yoki mavjud emasligini rangli gradient yordamida ko‘rish mumkin. Masalan, sog‘lom vegetatsiya yashil rangda, zaif o‘simliklar yoki yalang‘och tuproqlar sariqdan qizilgacha bo‘lgan ranglarda aks ettiriladi. GIS texnologiyalari bu xaritalarni aniqlik bilan analiz qilishga imkon yaratadi. Masalan, ArcGIS yoki QGIS dasturlarida NDVI qatlamini tahlil qilish uchun raster kalkulyatorlardan foydalaniladi. Bu kalkulyatorlar yordamida foydalanuvchi o‘ziga kerakli bo‘lgan indekslarni hisoblab chiqishi, NDVI qiymatlarini guruhlab, klasslarga ajratishi va bu klasslar asosida vegetatsiya holatini baholashi mumkin.

GIS texnologiyalarida yana bir muhim imkoniyat – bu tahlilning vaqt bo‘yicha dinamikasini kuzatishdir. Masalan, biror hududdagi NDVI qiymatlari yil davomida qanday o‘zgarganini ko‘rish orqali ekinlarning o‘sish bosqichlari, qurish yoki kasallanish holatlari aniqlanadi. Bu esa qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida hosildorlikni baholash va muammoli hududlarni aniqlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, GIS yordamida olingan NDVI ma’lumotlari statistik tahlilga tayyorlanadi. Masalan, qaysi maydonlar NDVI bo‘yicha eng yuqori yoki eng past qiymatlarga ega, o‘rtacha NDVI darajasi qancha, qaysi zonalarda o‘zgarishlar ko‘proq – bularni aniqlash mumkin.

Material va metodlar. O‘simliklarning qaytuvchi nurlanishi va NDVI (Normallashtirilgan farqiy vegetatsiya indeksi). Qaytuvchi nurlanish — bu qandaydir obyektga tushgan energiyaga nisbatan uning qaytarayotgan energiyasi nisbatidir. Ekinlarning spektral qaytuvchi nurlanishi yaqin infraqizil (λ = 700-1300 nm) va ko‘rinadigan qizil (λ = 550-700 nm) diapazonlarida sezilarli darajada farq qiladi (Kumar va Silva, 1973; 1-rasm). O‘simliklar spektrning ko‘k va qizil qismlarida odatda kam nurlanish qaytaradi, bu xlorofillning so‘rilishi bilan bog‘liq. Yashil rangdagi nurlanish esa biroz ko‘proq qaytadi, shuning uchun o‘simliklar bizning ko‘zimizga yashil ko‘rinadi Vegetatsiya va tuproq o‘rtasidagi kontrast aynan qizil va yaqin infraqizil diapazonlarda eng katta bo‘ladi. O‘simliklarning fotosintetik faolligi esa xlorofill miqdori bilan belgilanadi. O‘simlikning fotosintetik faolligi xlorofill miqdori va faoliyatiga bog‘liq. Makkajo‘xori (Piekielek va Fox, 1992; Chapman va Barreto, 1997) hamda bug‘doyda (Evans, 1989) bargdagi azot miqdori va xlorofill orasidagi bog‘liqlik aniqlangan. NDVI (Normallashtirilgan farqiy vegetatsiya indeksi) qizil va yaqin infraqizil (NIR) diapazonlardagi qaytuvchi nurlanish o‘lchovlari asosida hisoblanadi:

$$NDVI = \frac{R_{NIR} - R_{Red}}{R_{NIR} - R_{Red}}$$

bu yerda:

R_{NIR}— yaqin infraqizil nurlanishning qaytishi,

R_{RED} — ko‘rinadigan qizil nurlanishning qaytishi.

NDVI turli omillar, masalan, ekinlarning ozuqa yetishmovchiligi, kichik donlilarda yakuniy hosil, uzoq muddatli suv tanqisligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Biroq, NDVI birgina omil ta’sirini emas, balki turli o‘simlik o‘sish omillarini aks ettiruvchi umumiy o‘sish ko‘rsatkichini ifodalaydi. Indeks bilan aniqlanadigan fizik xususiyatlar asosan o‘simlik to‘qimalarining zichligi (ya’ni, barg yuzasi yoki qoplash foizi) yoki umumiy biomassa bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, odatiy vegetatsiya indeksidagi farqlanishni bevosita qaysidir boshqaruv omiliga bog‘lash to‘g‘ri bo‘lmaydi — avvalo o‘sishga ta’sir qilayotgan asosiy cheklovchi omilni aniqlash kerak. Masalan, agar bir maydonda o‘sishga azot yetishmovchiligi to‘sqinlik qilayotgan bo‘lsa, NDVI tuproqdagi azot miqdori bilan kuchli bog‘liqlik ko‘rsatadi. Ammo boshqa bir maydonda o‘sishga suv yetishmovchiligi sabab bo‘lsa, NDVI xuddi shunday darajada o‘simliklar foydalanayotgan tuproq namligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Turli vegetatsiya indekslari mavjud, biroq ularning asosiy ko‘rsatkichi sifatida yaqin infraqizil va qizil qaytuvchi nurlanishga tayanadigan indekslar odatda NDVI bilan bir xil ma’lumotni beradi. (1)

Sentinel—Yevropa Kosmik Agentligi tomonidan Yer yuzidagi jarayonlarni kuzatish va nazorat qilish maqsadida ishlab chiqilgan Copernicus dasturi (Dunyoning eng yirik Yer kuzatuv dasturi)ning bir qismi sifatida o‘rmonlarni monitoring qilish, tabiiy ofatlarni boshqarish va yer yuzasidagi o‘zgarishlarni kuzatish uchun uchirilgan sun’iy yo‘ldosh. U o‘z tarkibiga Sentinel-2A va Sentinel-2B sun’iy yo‘ldoshlarini oladi. Sentinel-2 yer va o'simliklarining yangi istiqbolini ko'rish uchun 13 spektrli diapazonga ega innovatsion keng doiradagi yuqori aniqlikdagi multispektral tasvirni olib yuradi. Yuqori aniqlik, yangi spektral imkoniyatlar, 290 km kenglik va tez-tez qayta ko'rib chiqish vaqtlarining kombinatsiyasi Yerning misli ko'rilmagan manzaralarini beradi. Missiya optimal qamrov va ma'lumotlarni yetkazib berish uchun bir xil orbitada bir-biridan 180° masofada joylashgan ikkita bir xil sun'iy yo'ldoshlar turkumiga asoslangan. Sentinel-2 o'simliklar o'sishini kuzatish bilan bir qatorda yer qoplamidagi o'zgarishlarni xaritalash va dunyo o'rmonlarini kuzatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, u ko'llar va qirg'oq suvlarining ifloslanishi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Suv toshqinlari, vulqon otilishi va ko'chkilar tasvirlari ofat xaritasini tuzishga yordam beradi va insonparvarlik yordamiga yordam beradi.(2)

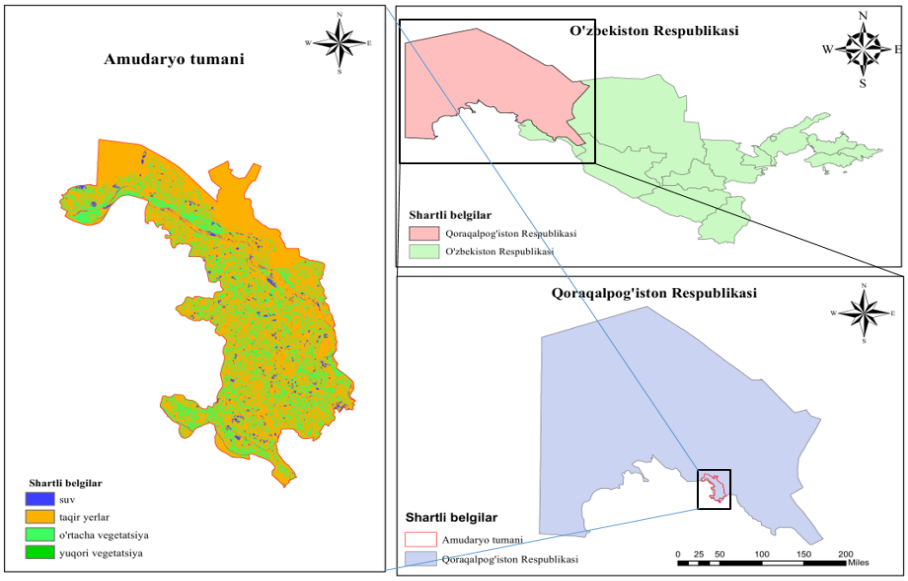
Ko'p spektrli tasvir va keng qamrovli qamrovi bilan Sentinel-2 missiyasi nafaqat uzluksizlikni taklif qiladi, balki Frantsiya Spot va AQSh Landsat missiyalarida ham kengaytiriladi.Sentinel-2A 2015-yil 23-iyunda, undan keyin 2017-yil 7-martda Sentinel-2B uchirildi. 2024-yil 5-sentabrda Sentinel-2C o‘z birodarlariga qo‘shilish va missiyadan yuqori aniqlikdagi ma’lumotlarning uzluksiz ta’minlanishini ta’minlash uchun orbitaga uchirildi.Uchirishdan so'ng, Yevropa Komissiyasi sun'iy yo'ldoshlarga egalik huquqini o'z zimmasiga oladi.

Sentinelning afzalliklari va xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat: 13 tasma (elektromagnit spektridagi to‘lqin uzunligiga mos keluvchi ko‘rinadigan, infraqizil va qisqa to‘lqinli infraqizil nurlarni o‘z ichiga oladi). Tizimli ma’lumot yig‘ish: Shimoliy kenglikning 56° va 84° oralig‘ida joylashgan hududlar, qirg‘oqbo‘yi suvlari va O‘rta Yer dengizi hududlari haqida tasvirlar.5 kun ichida qayta kuzatish: Yuqori kengliklarda bir joyga tushadigan tasvirlar soni ortadi, ya’ni ayrim hududlardan har 5 kunda 2 yoki undan ortiq tasvir olinadi (biroq har xil burchak ostida). Aniqlik: 10, 20 va 60 metrli fazoviy aniqlik. Ko‘rish qamrovi: 290 km kenglik. Ma’lumotlardan foydalanish imkoniyati: Bepul va ochiq ma’lumotlardan foydalanish. Sentinel-2A sun’iy yo‘ldoshining tasmalari boshqa sun’iy yo‘ldoshlarning spektral ma’lumotlariga qaraganda to‘liqroq bo‘lib, maxsus ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun mo‘ljallangan. Sun’iy yo‘ldosh ma’lumotlarini yuklab olish tasvir sifatining yuqoriligi tufayli qiyinchilik tug‘diradi.

Sentinel-2 bandlari	Markaziy to'lqin uzunligi (μm)	Kenglik aniqligi(m)	Bandning kengligi
Band 1-Qirg'oq bo'yi	0.443	60	20
Band 2-ko'k	0.490	10	65
Band 3-yashil	0.560	10	35
Band 4-qizil	0.665	10	30
Band 5-Vegetaciya(Red edge)	0.705	20	15
Band 6- Vegetaciya (Red edge)	0.740	20	15
Band 7- Vegetaciya (Red edge)	0.783	20	20
Band 8-Infra qizilga yaqin(NIR)	0.842	10	115
Band 8A-Tor infra qizilga yaqin (Narrow NIR)	0.865	20	20
Band 9-Suv bug'lari	0.945	60	20
Band 10-Qisqa to'lqinli infra qizil – patsimon bulutlar uchun (SWIR-Cirrus)	1.375	60	20
Band 11- Qisqa tolqinli infra qizil (SWIR)	1.610	20	90
Band 12-Qisqa tolqinli infra qizil (SWIR)	2.190	20	180

1-jadval. Sentinel-2a sun'iy yo'ldoshi bandlari. (2)

Natija va namunalar. Amudaryo tumani Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasining janubiy hududida joylashgan bo‘lib, asosan sug‘orma dehqonchilik va chorvachilik bilan shug‘ullaniladi. Tumanning tabiiy-iqlimiy sharoiti, Amudaryo daryosiga yaqinligi, yerlarning meliorativ holati – bularning barchasi o‘simlik qoplamining holatiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. NDVI yordamida ushbu tuman hududida o‘simliklar qanchalik sog‘lom yoki zaif ekanligini aniqlash mumkin. U o‘simliklarning sog‘lomlik darajasini baholash, qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlaridagi o‘zgarishlarni aniqlash, ekologik monitoring olib borishda keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu indeksni hisoblashda sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlaridan foydalaniladi va NDVI qiymati -1 dan +1 gacha bo‘lgan oraliqda bo‘ladi. Qiymat 0.2 dan yuqori bo‘lsa, bu o‘simlik qoplami mavjudligini bildiradi.



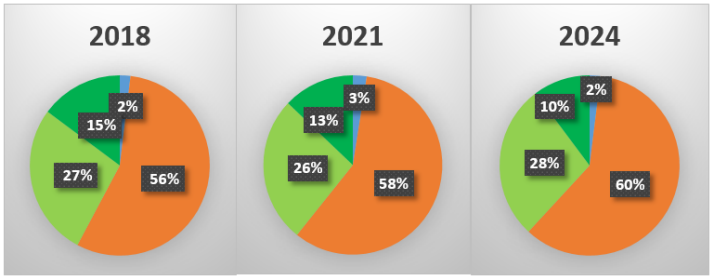
Tahlil jarayonida 2018–2024 yillar orasidagi yozgi va bahorgi fasllarda olingan Sentinel-2 sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlaridan foydalanildi.. Natijalarga ko‘ra, tumanning sug‘oriladigan yerlarida NDVI qiymatlari 0.4–0.7 orasida bo‘lgan, bu esa qoniqarli o‘simlik qoplamini bildiradi. Aksincha, qurg‘oqchil yerlarda bu ko‘rsatkich 0.2 dan past bo‘lgan. Bu esa o‘sha joylarda o‘simlik zichligi past yoki umuman yo‘qligini bildiradi. Shuningdek, tahlillar NDVI qiymatlari yil sayin o‘zgarib borayotganini ko‘rsatdi. Ayrim hududlarda NDVI pasaygani kuzatildi, bu esa sho‘rlanish, suv tanqisligi yoki noto‘g‘ri agrotexnik tadbirlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, Amudaryo daryosi oqimining kamayishi va suvdan noto‘g‘ri foydalanish – tuman ekologik holatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

NDVI asosida tuzilgan xaritalar Amudaryo tumanida ekologik muammolarni aniqlashda va ularni hal qilish yo‘llarini topishda muhim manba hisoblanadi. Bunday tahlillar sug‘orish tizimlarini yaxshilash, sho‘rlangan yerlarni aniqlash, dehqonchilikni raqamli kuzatish imkonini yaratadi.

NDVI analizi Amudaryo tumani kabi sug‘oriladigan hududlar uchun juda foydali vosita bo‘lib, u yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish, ekologik monitoring va qishloq xo‘jaligi rejalarini to‘g‘ri tuzishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

NDVI natijalari asosida amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlar bilan tuman ekologik holatini barqarorlashtirish mumkin. Amudaryo tumani yaylovlarida vegetatsiya asosan bahor davrida rivojlanadi, ammo ekologik muammolar sababli o‘simlik zichligi va xilma-xilligi kamaymoqda. Yaylovlarni saqlab qolish uchun ularni tiklash, o‘simlik turlarini ko‘paytirish, sho‘rlanishga qarshi kurashish va yaylovlardan oqilona foydalanish zarur.Amudaryo hududi vegitatsiya darajasini tekshirish maqsadida 2018-2021 va 2024-yillar may oyi oxirigi davrlari o’simliklar vegetatsiyasini tahlil qilish va o’zgarishini kuzatish amaliyotini o’tkazamiz.

Natijalarga ko’ra 2018-yilga qaraganda 2021-yilda o’simliklarning vegitatsiyasi 2%ga kamayganligini ko’rishimiz mumkin. Shuningdek 2024-yilgi ma’lumotlar bilan solishtirsak esa 5%ga kamayganligini ko’ramiz. Demak vegitatsiya yildan yilga yomonlasha borayotganligini ko’rishimiz mumkin. Albatta bunga asosiy sabab suv resurisining kamayganligidadir, jumladan ekologiyaning buzulishi ham o’simliklar vegetatsiyasiga ta’sir ko’rsatadi. O’simliklar vegitatsiyasining kamayishi taqir ya’ni cho’l hududlar ortishiga sabab bo’ladi. Vegetatsiyaning kamayishi natijasida cho‘l va taqir hududlar soni ortib, 2024-yilga kelib bu kabi yerlar jami maydonning 60% ini egallagan. Bu holat atrof-muhit barqarorligiga jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi.



Xulosa. Yillik monitoring natijalari asosida olingan ma’lumotlar o‘simliklar vegetatsiyasining yildan-yilga pasayib borayotganini yaqqol ko‘rsatmoqda. 2018-yildan 2021-yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda vegetatsiya 2% ga kamaygan bo‘lsa, 2024-yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 5% ga yetgan. Bunday holat ekologik muammolarning chuqurlashayotganini, ayniqsa, suv resurslarining kamayishi, yer degradatsiyasi va global iqlim o‘zgarishlarining bevosita ta’sirini aks ettiradi. O‘simliklar qoplami yer yuzasidagi ekologik barqarorlikni saqlab turuvchi asosiy omillardan biri bo‘lib, uning kamayishi nafaqat tuproq unumdorligini pasaytiradi, balki cho‘llanish jarayonlarini jadallashtiradi. 2024-yilda yaxshi rivojlanmagan, taqir va cho‘lga aylangan hududlar umumiy yer maydonining 60 foizini tashkil qilgani bu jarayon qanchalik xavfli darajaga yetganini ko‘rsatadi. Bu holat nafaqat qishloq xo‘jaligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, balki butun hududning iqlimiy muvozanatini buzadi, havo sifati yomonlashadi va aholi salomatligiga ham xavf tug‘diradi.

Mazkur muammoni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur:Suv resurslarini boshqarish: Tejamkor sug‘orish texnologiyalarini joriy etish, suvni qayta ishlatish tizimlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish. Yashil hududlarni

ko‘paytirish: Deforestatsiyaga qarshi kurashish va ko‘p yillik o‘simliklar ekilishini rag‘batlantirish. Ekologik monitoring: Vegetatsiya holatini doimiy kuzatib borish, muammoli hududlarni erta aniqlash. Mahalliy aholini jalb etish: Aholi o‘rtasida ekologik savodxonlikni oshirish, ularni atrof-muhitni asrashga jalb qilish. Davlat dasturlari va qo‘llab-quvvatlash: Ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashga qaratilgan hukumat dasturlarini ishlab chiqish va moliyaviy resurslarni ajratish. Tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, ekologik muvozanatni tiklash va saqlash, cho‘llanishga qarshi kurashish bo‘yicha tizimli choralar ko‘rish dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda. Har bir yilni boy berish – kelajak avlodlar uchun jiddiy yo‘qotish bo‘lishi mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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6. “MASOFADAN ZONDLANGAN SENTINEL-2 PLATFORMASI TASVIRLARINI TASNIFLASH ALGORITMLARI”

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JAHON ADABIYOTI FANINI O‘QITISHDA ANTIK ADABIYOT NAMUNALARINING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada jahon adabiyoti fanini o‘qitishda xalqning boy ma’naviy merosiga tayanish orqali talabalarda adabiy-estetik tafakkur va nazariy tahlil ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish masalasi yoritiladi. Ayniqsa, antik davr adabiyoti namunalarining o‘rni, ulardagi badiiylik qonuniyatlari, ularni o‘qitishdagi ichki va tashqi murakkabliklar tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *jahon adabiyoti, antik adabiyot, estetik tafakkur, badiiy tahlil, adabiy meros, nazariy tahlil, adabiy-estetik tarbiya.*

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THE ROLE OF ANCIENT LITERATURE WORKS IN TEACHING WORLD LITERATURE

Abstract*. This article discusses the development of students’ literary-aesthetic thinking and theoretical analysis skills through the teaching of world literature, relying on the nation’s rich spiritual heritage. Particular attention is given to the role of classical works of antiquity, the artistic principles they embody, and the internal and external challenges encountered in the teaching process.*

Keywords*: world literature, ancient literature, aesthetic thinking, literary analysis, literary heritage, theoretical analysis, literary-aesthetic education.*

Jahon adabiyoti fanining asosiy maqsadi – talabalarga adabiy tafakkurni rivojlantirish, xalqning boy ma’naviy merosi asosida badiiylik tamoyillarini tushuntirish va amaliy qo‘llash ko‘nikmasini shakllantirishdan iborat. Bu yo‘lda adabiy-badiiy manbalarni, jumladan antik davr adabiyoti namunalarini o‘rganish alohida ahamiyatga ega. Ammo bu jarayonda qator ichki va tashqi omillar sababli o‘quvchilarda tushunmovchiliklar yuzaga kelishi kuzatiladi. Mazkur maqolada aynan shu muammolar, ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llari, shuningdek, antik asarlarning talabalarga estetik tarbiya berishdagi o‘rni ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Jahon adabiyoti — bu milliy adabiyotlar bilan birgalikda tarixiy, madaniy, va badiiy rivojlanishda ulkan ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan global madaniy merosdir. Ushbu merosni o‘rganish nafaqat badiiy adabiyotning tarixiy rivojlanishidagi asosiy jihatlarni anglash, balki insoniyatning umumiy tafakkurini, yuksak estetik idrokini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Adabiyot nazariyasi, bir tomondan, badiiy asarlarni umumlashtirgan ilmiy metodlarni, usullarni, qonuniyatlarni o‘rganishga, ikkinchi tomondan, adabiyotning jamiyatdagi o‘rni va ahamiyatini tushunishga yo‘naltirilgan ilmiy sohadir. Adabiyot nazariyasining asosiy tushunchalari orasida badiiylik qonuniyatlari, badiiy asarlarning tuzilishi va tahlil metodlari mavjud. Nazariyadagi asosiy tushunchalar:

Estetika – go‘zallik va san’atning tabiati, ulardan baho berish me’yorlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan fan. Adabiyot estetik jihatdan inson ruhini shakllantiradi.

Filologiya – adabiyotning til va nutq orqali ifodalangan bilimlarini o‘rganadi, badiiy asarlarga yondashishda muhim metodologik o‘rin tutadi.

Adabiyotshunoslik – adabiyotning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini tahlil qiluvchi ilmiy soha bo‘lib, asarlarni jamiyat va tarixiy jarayonlar bilan bog‘lashga imkon beradi.

Badiiy tahlil metodlari adabiy asarlarni chuqur anglash uchun zarur bo‘lgan uslublar va yondashuvlar to‘plamidir. Badiiy tahlil asarlarning ichki mazmuni, til va uslubini o‘rganishni, shuningdek, ularni tarixiy, madaniy va estetik kontekstda baholashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Asosiy metodlar:

Strukturalizm – adabiy asarlarni til va uning tuzilish elementlari orqali tahlil qilish. Bu yondashuv badiiy asarni tarkibiy qismlariga ajratib, har bir qismining o‘rnini va funktsiyasini o‘rganadi.

Poststrukturalizm – o‘qish va talqin jarayonida matnning ko‘plab ma’nolari va ijtimoiy sharoitlarni inobatga olish. Poststrukturalistlar matnning aniqlikdan ko‘ra, murakkab va o‘zgaruvchanligini ta’kidlaydilar.

Fenomenologiya – o‘qish jarayonida badiiy asarning estetik va hissiy tajribasini o‘rganish. Bu metod matnning o‘quvchiga qanday tasavvur uyg‘otishini, uning ruhiy va hissiy holatini tahlil qiladi.

Intertekstualizm – bir matnni boshqa matnlar bilan bog‘lash orqali tahlil qilish. Bu metod matnlarni o‘zaro aloqada o‘rganishga asoslanadi.

Estetik tafakkur — bu badiiy asarlarni tushunish, idrok etish, baholash va unga nisbatan hissiy javob berish qobiliyatidir. Jahon adabiyoti fanini o‘qitishda talabalarning estetik tafakkurini rivojlantirishning o‘zi birinchi navbatda, badiiy asarlarni individual nuqtai nazardan tushunish va idrok etishni o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu jarayonning muhim bosqichlari quyidagilar:

Badiiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish – asarlarning tuzilishini, tilini va uslubini chuqur tahlil qilish orqali talaba adabiy jarayonni yaxshiroq anglaydi.

Estetik idrok – adabiy asarlarning badiiy go‘zalligi va shaklini qabul qilish. Talaba o‘z estetik sezgirligini rivojlantiradi va asarlardan ko‘proq badiiy qiyofalar, ma’no qatlamlarini topa boshlaydi.

Adabiy tafakkur – talaba badiiy asarlarni nafaqat go‘zallik nuqtai nazaridan, balki ularning tarixiy va madaniy o‘rnini, jamiyatdagi ahamiyatini anglaydi.

Badiiy tahlil metodlarini qo‘llash orqali jahon adabiyotining turli davrlariga oid adabiy asarlarni chuqur tahlil qilish mumkin.

Masalan, Dante Aligyerining “Qiyomat komediyasi” asari o‘sha davrning diniy va siyosiy tuzilmasini, insonning axloqiy dilemmalarini va abadiy qutulish

orzularini ifodalaydi. Bu asar postrenessans davrining murakkab adabiy poeziyasining namunasi sifatida o‘rganiladi.

Gyotening “Faust” asarida inson ruhining ichki kurashi, maqsad va idealga intilish kabi mavzular ko‘tarilgan. Faust, Gyote tomonidan yaratilgan realizm va romantizm o‘rtasidagi ko‘prik sifatida talqin etiladi.

Lev Tolstoyning “Anna Karenina” romani inson ruhiyatining murakkabligini, xususiy va ijtimoiy konfliktlarni tahlil qilishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Tolstoyning badiiy uslubi va psixologik tahlili uning asarini chuqur anglashga imkon beradi.

Oscar Uayldning "Dorian Grayning portreti" asarida go‘zallik, axloqiy qadriyatlar va ichki dunyoning mutanosibligi masalalarini ko‘taradi. U badiiy shakl va nozik iroda o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatni ifodalagan.

Adabiyot, jamiyatning ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy jarayonlariga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. U insonning dunyoqarashini shakllantirish, tarixiy tajribalarni ifodalash va yangi g‘oyalarni targ‘ib qilish orqali jamiyatni rivojlantiradi. Adabiyot orqali shaxs va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishlar, o‘zgartirishlar va anglashlar yoritiladi. Adabiyotning jamiyatdagi roli:

Inson ruhiyatining aks ettirish vositasi – adabiyot insonning ichki dunyosini, uning o‘z-o‘zini anglashini aks ettiradi.

Siyosiy va ijtimoiy fikrni shakllantirish – adabiyot, ayniqsa, siyosiy yozuvlar va xabarlar orqali jamiyatdagi o‘zgarishlarga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Madaniy tafakkur – adabiyot milliy va xalqaro miqyosda madaniyatlarni bog‘laydi va o‘zaro tushunishni mustahkamlaydi.

Jahon adabiyoti fanini o‘qitishdagi amaliy misollar, tajribalar va kuzatishlar, ayniqsa, adabiy asarlarni o‘rganishda samarali metodlarni ishlab chiqish jarayonini yoritadi. O‘quv jarayonida talabalar bilan olib borilgan adabiy tahlil, sinovlar va kuzatishlar orqali ularga adabiyotning chuqur ma’nolarini etkazish mumkin. Shuningdek, real hayotdagi amaliyotlar, talabalarning adabiy-estetik tafakkurini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Xulosa. Jahon adabiyoti fanini o‘qitishning nazariy asoslari, badiiy tahlil metodlari va talabalarda estetik tafakkur shakllanishi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, jahon adabiyotini o‘rganish nafaqat adabiyot nazariyasini chuqur tushunish, balki inson tafakkuri va jamiyatning rivojlanishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Adabiy asarlar orqali talabalarda estetik tafakkur va badiiy tahlil ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish mumkin.

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APPLYING INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Annotation. *This in the article natural science in teaching interactive of the methods of use advantages given .*

Key word. *Interactive methods, Abu Rayhan Beruni, observation, natural science*

Interactive of the methods use Natural science teaching in the process in children sure based on and whole verse h during memorable of knowledge accumulated to go help will give .

"Ma'mun" Academy about the importance of demonstration in the process of educating students members also expressed positive opinions. The members of "Ma'mun" Academy also expressed positive opinions about the importance of demonstration in the process of educating students . For example, **Abu Rayhan Beruni** was a great talent and researcher who made a huge contribution to the development of world science. Beruni writes: *"Our goal is not to bore the reader*." If the student moves from one issue to another, it is like walking in different district gardens, as soon as one garden is passed, another garden begins. Then his everyone to see and watch what to do comes » diya will fly To the reader knowledge in giving : - the student not boring ; - knowledge in giving one different thing or one different science not teaching ; - unity , consistency ; - new The topics are interesting, mostly demonstrative statement reach says that it is necessary . Knowledge in getting understand study , scientific of the researcher to purity compliance to reach separately ehtobar will give .

Natural science in classes applied exhibition to means (live natural objects and descriptive tables , systems , puppets , film , slide film , slide) and others enters

Natural science teaching for especially natural of bodies use to the goal according to because they are in students natural bodies directly to see based on imagination and concepts harvest to do possibility will give . Natural demonstrative weapons - t abiiy of plants samples all organs with , ready herbariums , seeds set , fixed (wet) accessories , bouquets , animal of the world alive natural samples , skeleton and overalls , insects collection of birds eggs and nests , mud , sand , river stones , gravel , water , birds pati , minerals etc enters These are live and lifeless nature to their bodies is divided .

When using these visual aids, it is advisable to start with the simplest ones first. As a result of their research, it turned out that:

- visual aids, which initially have a simple and simple structure and are quickly accepted by students, then (continuously) slightly complex visual aids, and at the end of the lesson, when complex visual aids are used, students' acceptance and making personal conclusions about objects gave positive results,
- When complex visual aids were used from the beginning of the lessons, there were some shortcomings in students' perception and drawing their own conclusions about the topic.

In addition, it is important to take into account the students' acceptance of the lessons in the classroom, because some classes may have relatively low acquisition opportunities for all students, while other classes may have high acquisition opportunities for all students. . Going from simple to complex in the use of visual aids will give a positive result in both of the above cases. In addition, all students in the class actively participate in the lessons.

For example: in the "Deserts and Oases" topic in the "Natural Science" textbook of the fourth grade, the concepts "barkhan", "barren" are presented. Also, visual aids depicting "barkhan" and "bald" are presented in the textbook itself. Readers who live in the true desert zone or have been to the desert a few times may have a partial understanding of this, but have not seen the lightness of the sand and how it moves from one place to another as a result of strong winds. students cannot draw conclusions about the formed "barkhans". For this, the students *will see the lightness of the sand with their own eyes* , and if they see that the sand can fly away under the influence of a little *wind* , they will have a clear and positive understanding of the formation of "barkhans".

It is important to use a variety of sensory analyzers so that students can get full information about the objects when using each visual aid: skin sensation, smell and, if possible, the full senses with the guidance of the teacher. when used, they are stored in memory for a long time. Demonstrating live animals allows students to imagine not only their appearance, but also their movements, actions, sounds, etc., and these images will be more complete and clear. In order to better guide the observations, the teacher asks the students about the size, shape, color, main parts of the face if it is alive, the way it moves, as well as guiding questions about the similarities and differences from other objects. puts

In teaching science, the teacher has to inform the students about many objects and phenomena that they have not yet seen. In such cases, it is advisable for the teacher to use simple pictures first, and then some more complex ones.

Many objects are observed in science classes. Follow up nature of learning demonstrative is a method . Observation in science classes environment in the process of being the body and events planned purposefully washed away without , conscious acceptance do n adi . Observations regardless of what purpose it is intended for thing conscious acceptance by doing get for simple information at first know , and then they can summarize and draw conclusions.

For example, by observing the changes in the color of the leaves of maple and maple, students compare the leaves of these plants and determine their differences and common features: looking at the fruits of maple, sycamore, sycamore, poplar ,

students learn what these fruits are different from each other. observed to differ with Observing objects and phenomena, comparing them, identifying similarities and differences helps to develop thinking, attention and will.

" Diary observations in the notebook special sources the children observations to transfer help will give . M: In the summer you in nature what did you watch . How plants do you know Nature and work to the calendar observation information each day writing to go to observations steady interest absorbent to the goal appropriate of styles is considered

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SAFETY TECHNIQUES IN CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION WORK

Abstract. *This article studies the scientific basis and practical application of safety measures in construction and installation work. It emphasizes the need to comply with safety requirements in order to protect the lives of workers working in hazardous working conditions, increase productivity, and ensure the continuity of production processes. The study presents conclusions based on current legislative standards, statistical data, and observation results.*

Keywords: *construction, safety measures, installation work, work at height, labor protection, emergency situations.*

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QURILISH-MONTAJ ISHLARINI BAJARISHDA XAVFSIZLIK TEXNIKASI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada qurilish-montaj ishlarida xavfsizlik texnikasi bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarning ilmiy asoslari va amaliy tatbiqi o'rganiladi. Xavfli mehnat sharoitida ishlovchi ishchilarning hayotini himoya qilish, ish unumdorligini oshirish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining uzluksizligini ta'minlash uchun xavfsizlik texnikasi talablariga amal qilish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi. Tadqiqotda amaldagi qonunchilik me'yorlari, statistik ma'lumotlar va kuzatuv natijalariga asoslangan xulosalar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *qurilish, xavfsizlik texnikasi, montaj ishlari, balandlikda ishlash, mehnat muhofazasi, favqulodda holatlar.*

Introduction. Ensuring occupational safety in the construction sector is important not only to protect the health and life of workers, but also to prevent

economic losses, increase productivity, and ensure the continuity of the production process. Compared to other sectors, accidents in construction are more fatal, as they involve working with heavy machinery, heights, live electrical lines, and explosive or flammable materials.

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the number of industrial accidents in the construction sector is 3-5 times higher than in other sectors of the industry. This situation is especially relevant in developing countries. This requires increased attention to safety techniques, the introduction of new technologies and management methods. In recent years, the construction sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been developing at a significant pace. As a result of large infrastructure projects, housing construction, industrial facilities, roads and bridges, thousands of workers are being attracted. However, if this development is not carried out in accordance with safety requirements, it can lead to many negative consequences.

Therefore, laws on labor protection, regulatory documents aimed at ensuring safety in construction (including Construction Norms and Rules - QMQ, technical regulations, the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other relevant regulatory documents) are constantly being improved. However, the existence of laws and regulations is not enough - they must be strictly applied in practice, and control and monitoring mechanisms must function effectively.

Psychological and social factors also affect safety: difficult working conditions, excessive workload, lack of sufficient rest, indifference to work, lack of sufficient skills and knowledge increase the risk. Therefore, a systematic approach to safety in construction is necessary: this requires not just a one-time instruction, but a comprehensive management strategy that is constantly being developed. Electricity is widely used in construction. Electrical wiring, switchgear and equipment must be installed in accordance with established standards. Electrical installations may only be serviced by qualified electricians. Ungrounded electrical equipment, touching them with wet hands, overloading when several devices are connected at the same time - all this increases the risk of electric shock. The areas within the working range of the crane must be clearly marked. There must be constant communication between the operator operating the crane and the personnel working on the ground. Lifting equipment, concrete pouring machines and other heavy machinery must be operated only by workers with the appropriate documents and qualifications.

The results of the study show that the safety control system in construction organizations is not working effectively enough. The number of occupational safety specialists is limited or they are only busy with document management. It was observed that in some facilities, safety equipment is used only during inspections. This situation indicates a weak work culture and a lack of safety knowledge.

In international practice, for example, in German or Japanese construction companies, safety plans are developed for each project stage, and real-time monitoring is carried out using special mobile applications. The introduction of

such digital approaches in Uzbekistan can also significantly increase occupational safety.

Conclusion. Construction and installation work is one of the types of activities with high technical complexity and high risk. Each worker working in this field is responsible not only for his own health and life, but also for the safety of people and objects around him. Therefore, compliance with safety regulations is not just a requirement, but should be an integral part of professional culture.

Scientific and analytical sources and international experience show that most accidents in construction are due to the human factor, namely, labor discipline, carelessness, lack of knowledge and skills. Therefore, ensuring safety should not be limited to protective clothing, signs or technical means - it is a complex process that requires a conscious and responsible approach from each participant.

In addition, the following measures should be taken to improve safety techniques:

Continuous training and retraining of workers - increasing theoretical and practical knowledge of safety rules;

Introduction of modern technologies - automated systems that allow for early detection and prevention of risks;

Analysis and monitoring of working conditions - conducting regular inspections, audits and safety assessments;

Psychological and social support - increasing the morale of workers, stress resistance and motivation to work.

Ultimately, strict adherence to safety techniques in construction and installation work increases production efficiency, prevents economic losses, and most importantly, protects human life and health. In today's conditions, ensuring safety should be a strategic goal of any development-oriented construction organization.

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RESEARCH OF THE PROCESS OF ETHYLENE PRODUCTION FROM METHANE

Abstract. *The article describes the methods of methane processing, the production of synthesis gas from methane and the production of chemical products based on it, the methods and applications of methane oxycondensation to ethylene, and the direct catalytic oxidation of methane to oxygen-containing products. The kinetic equations of the reaction, as well as the essence of the process and methods for its improvement, are analyzed.*
Keywords: *methane, oxygen, methanol, acetic acid, hydrocarbon, catalyst, mechanism, coking, conversion.*

Before carrying out kinetic studies, it is advisable to obtain information on the equilibrium composition of the mixture of substances formed during the oxycondensation of methane. Such information is very useful for determining the stage of the reaction and explaining the kinetic laws. Thermodynamic analysis of some technically important reactions involving methane has been carried out by a number of scientists. These studies mainly concern reactions such as dehydrogenation, oxidation and chlorination of methane. In these studies, the values of Gibbs energies for the above-mentioned reactions were calculated at different temperatures. They did not carry out a complete thermodynamic analysis of the reactions. There is absolutely no information in the scientific literature on the equilibrium yields of olefins formed during the interaction of methane with molecular oxygen. This does not allow us to even approximately estimate the forms in which methane used as the starting material can be converted into other substances in the reactions. Therefore, there was a need to study the equilibrium composition of methane oxycondensation reaction products. Analysis of data in the literature shows that the oxycondensation reaction of methane goes through the following chemical changes:

1) $2CH_4 + O_2 = C_2H_4 + 2H_2O$
2) $2CH_4 + O_2 = C_2H_2 + 2H_2O + H_2$
3) $2CH_4 + 1/2O_2 = C_2H_6 + H_2O$
4) $C_2H_6 + O_2 = C_2H_2 + 2H_2O$
5) $CH_4 = C + 2H_2$

6) $CH_4 + 2O_2 = CO_2 + 2H_2O$

7) $CH_4 + O_2 = CO + 2H_2$

To determine the equilibrium compositions of the substances in the given reactions, we used the lgKp values of the components given in the literature. The lgK_p values were calculated using the extrapolation method for temperatures of 1100, 1200 and 1300 K.

It can be seen from the above reaction equations that the main reactions are parallel, except for the reactions of ethane formation from methane and acetylene formation from it. The lgKp values for parallel reactions were calculated using the following equation:

$$lgK_{p(reac)} = \Sigma lgK_{p(reac.\ prod.)} - \Sigma lgK_{p(starting\ material)}$$

The method recommended by Kandiner and Brenkley was used to determine the equilibrium concentrations of the products of the methane oxycondensation reaction. The essence of the method is that the composition of the equilibrium mixtures is the result of several reactions occurring simultaneously, and their composition can be calculated very simply and accurately using specially selected "base" components. According to the Kandiner and Brenkley method, the amount of components is equal to the maximum possible matrix level.

Calculations were continued until the molar amounts of the initial and final "base" components reached a sufficient level of accuracy. The equilibrium composition of the components was calculated using a program written in the BASIC algorithmic language for personal computers at a methane:oxygen ratio of 1:2, with a degree of methane conversion to products of 86%.

The calculation results are presented in Table 1.

Table-1

Equilibrium composition of oxycondensation reaction components at different temperatures (in moles)

Temperature, K	Components, (mol)			
	$n_5 - C_2H_4$	$n_6 - C_2H_2$	$n_7 - C_2H_6$	$n_8 - C$
1000	0,150	0,050	0,065	0,080
1100	0,200	0,035	0,030	0,100
1200	0,175	0,030	0,010	0,250

Based on the results of Table 1, a graph of the temperature dependence of mole fractions was constructed (Figure 1) and the degree of methane conversion into various products was calculated (Table 1).

Figure 1 shows that in the range of 1000–1100 K, the ethylene production yield increases from 0.15 mole fraction to 0.2 mole fraction, reaches a maximum at 1100 K, decreases slightly (by 0.02 mole fraction) in the range of 1150–1200 K, and begins to increase again from 1200 K.

TABLE 2
RATE OF CONVERSION OF METHANE TO PRODUCTS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

Temperature, K	Rate of conversion of methane to products, (%)			
	C_2H_4	C_2H_2	C_2H_6	C
1000	30	10	13	8
1100	40	7	6	10
1200	35	6	2	25

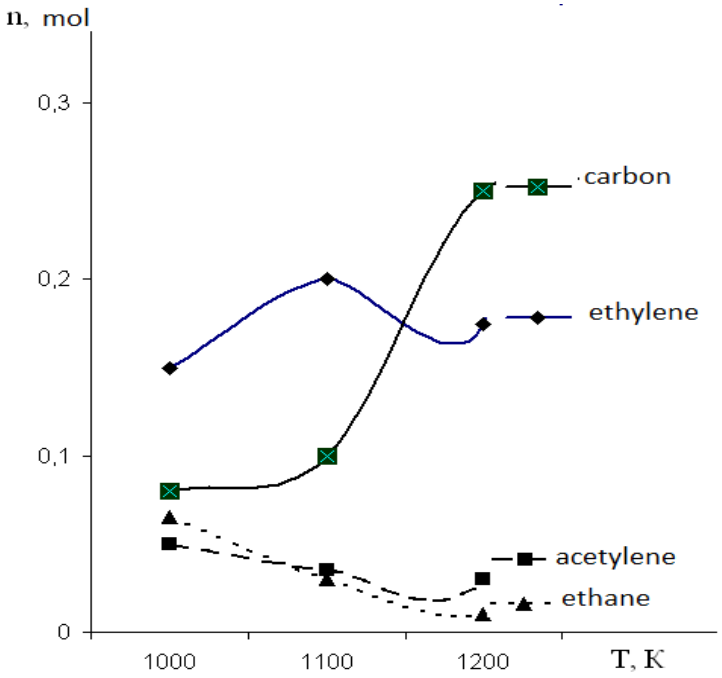


Figure 1. Dependence of the yield of subordinate components on temperature.

The products of ethane and acetylene formation decrease from 0.6 and 0.5 mole fractions, respectively, in the range of 1000 -1150 K, reaching a minimum at 1180 K and starting from 1200 K, they begin to increase slowly again. At the same time, a significant part of methane is converted into carbon in the range of 1100 K to 1200 K.

Based on the results of Table 2, a graph of the degree of conversion of methane into products versus temperature was constructed (Fig. 2).

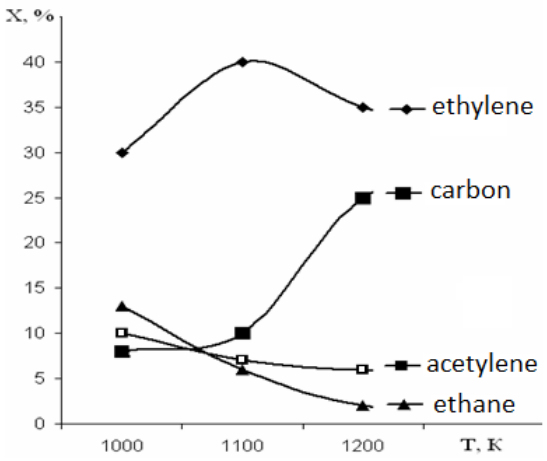


Figure 2. Temperature dependence of the degree of methane conversion to products.

As can be seen from Figure 2, there is an exponential relationship between the reaction yield of ethylene and temperature, which reaches a maximum at 1100 K. This indicates that the process in the given temperature range obeys the Arrhenius equation.

Based on the above, and assuming that the sorption process obeys the Langmuir isotherm, the following Langmuir-Hinshelwood-type equations were proposed as kinetic equations for the catalytic oxycondensation reaction of methane:

$$W = \frac{k \cdot K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} \cdot K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}}{(1 + K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} + K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2})} \quad (1)$$

$$W = \frac{k \cdot K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} \cdot K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}}{(1 + K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} + K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2})^2} \quad (2)$$

$$W = \frac{k \cdot K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} \cdot K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}}{K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} + K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}} \quad (3)$$

It is necessary to check to what extent the selected equations (1-3) satisfy the experimental kinetic laws obtained under the conditions of a differential reactor. Based on the given equations and experimental results, the parameters of the kinetic equations should be determined by the minimum deviation of the sum of the squares of the experimental values from the theoretically calculated value. Since the proposed equations are nonlinear, their solution can be mathematically infinite. From a kinetic point of view, the solution of these equations is found by checking the adequacy of the equations based on the experimental results obtained in the ranges of changes in the kinetic parameters. Thus, the solutions of the proposed kinetic equations, the reaction rate constant k, and the values of the adsorption coefficients of oxygen and methane ( ) are found based on the values of the partial pressures of oxygen and methane ( ) and the experimental reaction rate (W). The program "NELIN-NEUTZ" written in the BASIC algorithmic language

was used to solve the problem. The adequacy of the equations was checked based on the value of the root mean square deviation (s) of the difference between the experimentally obtained and theoretical calculation results.

The root mean square deviation of the reaction rates found on the basis of the theoretically calculated and experimentally obtained values of the constants and coefficients in the proposed kinetic equations ranges from □2.0% to 26.0%. If the root mean square deviation is analyzed according to these equations, its value according to equation (1) is up to 21.23%, and according to equation (3) it is up to 25.7%. Thus, the values of the constants and coefficients calculated according to equations (2) and (3) deviate from the adequacy, and therefore do not fully satisfy the kinetic process. The results with high adequacy are constants and coefficients calculated based on equation (2), so it was selected for further calculations. The mean square deviation of this equation does not exceed 5% and it adequately satisfies the kinetic parameters of the process within the given range of variation.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15692903

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MARKAZIY FARG’ONADA QISHLOQ XO’JALIGI YERLARINI TADQIQ ETISHDA GEOGRAFIK OMILLARNI O’RGANISHNING AHAMIYATI. (ANDIJON VILOYATI TUMANLARI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada Farg’ona okrugining Markaziy va Sharqiy rayonlari hududlarida yerdan foydalanishga ta’sir etuvchi geografik omillar tahlili natijalariga asoslanib qishloq xo’jaligida samaradorlikni oshirishga qaratilgan tavsiyalar berilgan. Andijon viloyatining tekislik va tog’-tog’ oldi landshaftlarida iqlimiy resurslarning tafovutlari so’nggi kuzatilgan ma’lumotlar negizida yoritildi.*

Kalit so’zlar*: ekin yerlari, agrodemografik bosim, geografik xususiyatlar, landshaft, rel’ef, issiqlik, yog’inlar, tuproq unumdorligi*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS IN THE RESEARCH OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN CENTRAL FERGANA. (ON THE EXAMPLE OF DISTRICT OF ANDIZHAN REGION)

Annotation: *The article provides recommendations aimed at improving efficiency in agriculture, based on the results of an analysis of geographical factors affecting land use in the territories of the Central and Eastern districts of the Ferghana District.*

The differences in climatic resources in the lowland and foothill landscapes of the Andijan region are highlighted based on the latest observed data.

Keywords: *arable land, agro-demographic pressure, geographical features, landscape, relief, heat, precipitation, soil fertility*

KIRISH. Davrlar o’tgan sari zamon talablari barcha sohalarda takomillashish, kam mehnat sarflab ko’proq daromad olish vazifasini qo’ymoqda. Shundan kelib chiqib xozirgi kun tadqiqotlarining dolzarb vazifalaridan biri qishloq xo‘jaligi tizimida faoliyat yuritayotgan turli soha vakillarining dehqonchilik bo‘yicha bilim darajasini oshirish, ularni qishloq xo‘jaligida zarur tadbirlar, hamda yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish bo‘yicha zarur tavsiyalar berishdan iboratdir.

Respublikamizda qabul qilingan «Yer to‘g‘risida»gi, «Kooperatsiya to‘g‘risida»gi, «Ijara to‘g‘risida»gi, «Dehqon xo‘jaliklari to‘g‘risida»gi kabi bir qator qonun va hujjatlar, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Farmonlari, hukumat qarorlari qishloqda yangi huquqiy munosabatlarni joriy etish, iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish va shaxsiy tomorqa xo‘jaliklarini rivojlantirish imkonini yaratdi. Iqtisodiyotning agrar sektorida ulkan zaxiralar mavjud. Qishloqda bozor mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish dehqonda egalik hissini uyg‘otish, mulkchilik munosabatlarini takomillashtirish, xo‘jalik mol-mulkining bir qismini-muayyan ulushini dehqonga biriktirib qo‘yishga asoslangan xo‘jaliklarga aylantirish, shuningdek dehqon-fermer hamda shaxsiy yordamchi xo‘jaliklarni keng rivojlantirish asosida olib borilmoqda.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlaridan mo‘l va sifatli hosil olish nafaqat tuproqning mineral va mahalliy o‘g‘itlar bilan ta’minlanganligi balki, hududning iqlimiy resurslari, rel’yefi va ekinni ekish vaqtining to‘g‘ri tanlanishiga bog‘liq, zarur ko‘nikma va bilimga ega bo‘lishni talab qilmaydigan sohaning o‘zi yo‘q.

Adabiyotlar sharhi.

I.Tyunen qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmoqlarini joylashtirishning yoki qishloq xo‘jaligi geografiyasining dastlabki ilmiy asosini yaratuvchisi bo‘ldi. A.I.Alekseyev, V.A.Maksimovlar tomonidan qishloq joylar geografiyasi kitoblari nashr etilib, ularda qishloq joylarning aholisi, yashash joylari, turmush tarzi, ijtimoiy sohalarning rivojlanishi, ishlab chiqarish masalalariga e’tibor qaratildi. Hozirgi davr iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografiyasida qishloq joylar va qishloq xo‘jaligini bir butun, kompleks tarzda o‘rganilgan tadqiqotlar yetarli emas, ammo geografiya va unga turdosh ayrim fanlar doirasida qishloq joylar turli darajada va yo‘nalishlarda tadqiq etilgan. O‘z navbatida qishloq joylarni har tomonlama o‘rganishning muhimligini S.A.Kovalev, .I.Alekseyev tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarda ko‘rish mumkin. Qishloq xo‘jaligida yerlardan foydalanish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan aksar muammolar, ularning keskinlik darajasi qat’iy geografik tavsifda bo‘lib, «joydan-joyga» tomon o‘zgarib turadi. Chunki sug‘oriladigan yerlarning aholi jon boshiga hisoblangan miqdori va sifati yoki qishloq joylardagi agrodemografik bosim ko‘rsatkichlari mamlakatimizning turli mintaqalari, viloyatlari, tumanlari doirasida bir xil emasligi Farg‘ona vodiysi misolida Yu.I. Ahmadaliyev ishlarida berilgan. Qishloq xo‘jaligini hududiy tashkil etish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlarda (O.Abdullayev, Z.M.Akramov, K.I.Ivanov, V.G.Kryuchkov, K.I.Lapkin, A.M. Nosonov, A.N. Rakitnikov, A.N.Ro‘ziyev, A.G‘ofurov) yer resurslarini o‘rganishning iqtisodiy geografik asoslari yaratildi. qishloq joylari konsepsiyasida esa (A.I.Alekseyev, E.A.Ahmedov, S.A.Kovalev, O.B.Otamirzayev, V.A.Pulyarkin, A.Soliyev, A.A.Qayumov) yer resurslaridan foydalanishni hududiy tashkil etishning aholi soni, zichligi, joylashishi va bandligi bilan bog‘liq jihatlarini o‘rganishga asosiy e’tibor qaratildi. Yerni baholashning zamonaviy geografiyadagi nazariy va metodologik masalalari tahlili A.A.Mins (1972), O.K.Zamkov (1978), K.V.Zvorikin (1984), V.N.Li (1989), Yu.I. Ahmadaliyev (2007) va boshqa olimlarning asarlarida berildi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi tomorqa xo‘jaliklarida sug‘oriladigan yerlardan ekinlarni yeteshtirish samaradorligini oshirishda muhim ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi geografik omillarning tahlilidan kelib chiqib, tuproq unumdorligini oshirish, ekinlarni joylashtirishni takomillashtirish yuzasidan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat. Ushbu maqolaning nazariy, amaliy va uslubiy asosi sifatida iqtisodiy adabiyotlar va ilmiy maqolalar, olimlarlarning sohani rivojlantirishga oid fikrlarini o‘rganish, jarayonlarni kuzatish, hodisa va jarayonlarga tizimli yondashuv, baholash, SWOT tahlil o‘tkazish orqali tegishli xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida umumiqtisodiy usullar bilan bir qatorda statistik ma’lumotlarni jamlash, umumlashtirish, taqqoslash, suhbat o‘tkazish usullari qo‘llanilgan.

Tahlil va natijalar

Andijon viloyati qadimdan sug‘orib kelinadigan yer resurslariga boy viloyatdir. Qoradaryo daryosi va uning atrofidagi sug‘orish shoxobchalarining mavjudligi bu hududda qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirish uning zamirida turli xildagi maxsulotlar ishlab chiqarish uchun muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Andijon viloyati Respublikamizda qishloq xo‘jaligi rivojlangan viloyatlardan biri bo‘lib hisoblanadi. Jumladan,O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududining (448.97 ming km^2) 0.96 foizini egallagani xolda (4.3 ming km^2), Mamlakat Қишлоқ, ўрмон ва балиқчилик хўжалиги маҳсулот (хизмат)лари умумий ҳажмининг 10.2 foizini beradi. Viloyat qishloq xo‘jaligi ko‘p tarmoqli bo‘lib, uning asosiy tarmoqlari dehqonchilik va chorvachilikdan iboratdir. Dehqonchilikning asosiy qismini sug‘oriladigan yerlarda olib boriladi.

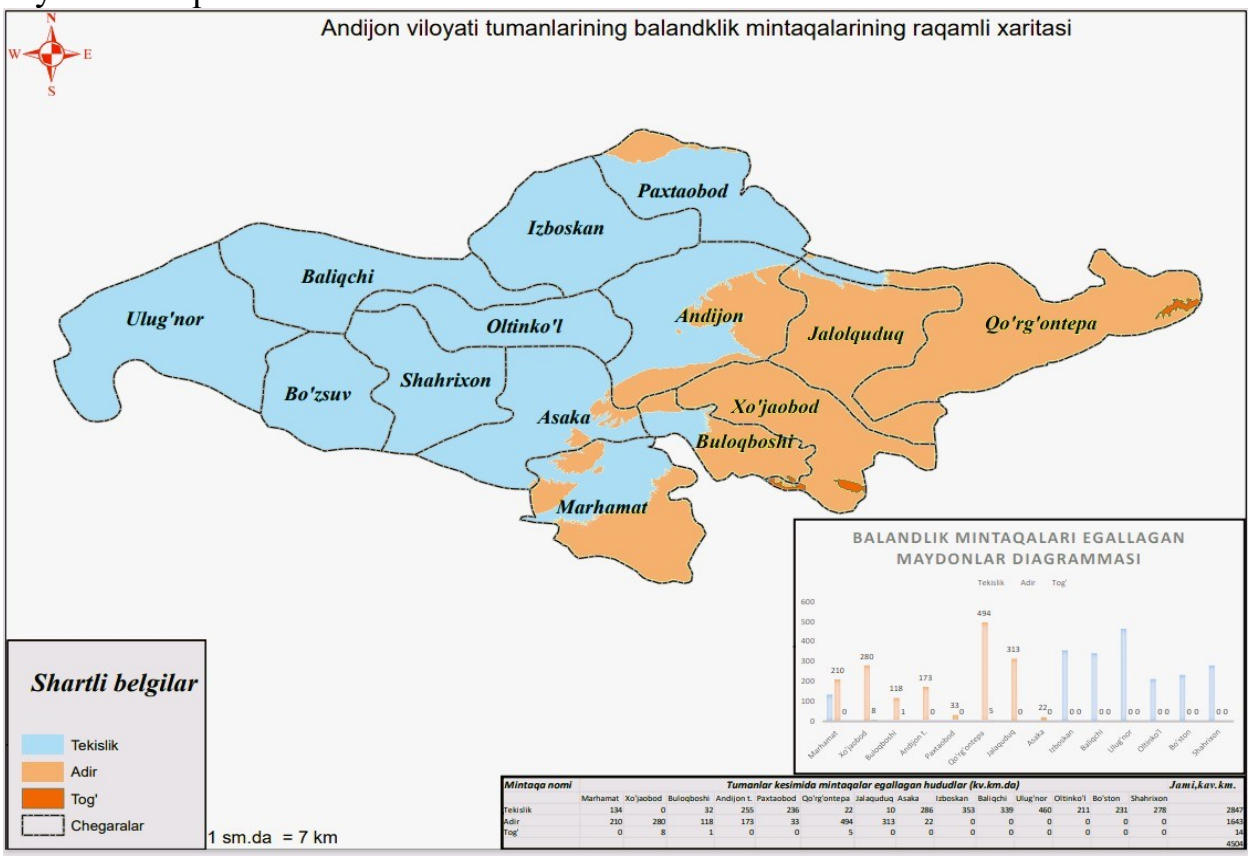
Ma’lumki, O’zbekiston hududi tekislik hamda tog’oldi va tog’ qismlariga bo’linadi. Tekislik qismi Respublikamizning shimoli-g’arbiy va g’arbiy qismidagi yer yuzasi okean sathidan taxminan 100-250 metr baland bo’lgan O’zbekistonning eng qurg’oqchil qismlaridir. Tog’oldi va tog’ qismi O’zbekiston hududining janubi-sharqiy va sharqiy qismlari(adirlar, og’oldilari, toglar, tog’ oraliqlaridagi vodiylar)ni o’z ichiga oladi. Bu hududlar tog’ga tomon o’zgarib borganligidan balandlik mintaqalanishi vujudga keladi. Andijon viloyati geografik joylashuviga ko’ra O’zbekistonning sharqiy qismida Farg’ona vodiysi(botiq)da joylashgan bo’lib, eng shimoliy nuqtasi Paxtaobod tumani Madaniyat qishlog‘i 41^0 03^1 shimoliy kenglik, eng janubiy nuqtasi Marhamat tumani Qorachatir tog‘larining shimoliy yonbag‘irlarida, 40^0 24^1 sharqiy uzoqlik, sharqiy nuqtasi Xonobod shahri yaqinida joylashgan Jiydabuloq qishlog‘i sharqida 73^0 10^1 sharqiy uzoqlik, eng g‘arbiy nuqtasi esa Ulug‘nor tumani Yangi Baliqchi qishlog‘i g‘arbida 71^0 31^1 sharqiy uzoqlikga to‘g‘ri keladi. Viloyat shimoldan janubga 74,5 km, g‘arbdan sharqqa 144 km ga cho‘zilgan.

Viloyat hududi kichik bo‘lishiga qaramay, tabiiy geografik xususiyatlari rang barang. Viloyatning tekislik landshaftlari egallagan qismi Yozyovon va Qoraqalpoq cho‘li cho‘l landshaftida, adir landshaftlari Asaka, Bog‘ishamol va Teshiktosh adirlariga, shimolida Chotqol tog‘ tizimi, sharqida Farg‘ona tog‘

tizimining, janub va janubi sharqida Oloy tog‘ tizimining 1000-2000 metr balandlikdagi past tog‘lari landshaftlarida joylashgan. Landshaftlarning ma’muriy tumanlardagi ulushi xisobi bo’yicha;

- past tog’ landshaftlari -Qo’rg’ontepa, Buloq-boshi, Xo’jaobod tumanlarida viloyat jami hududining 0.3 foizi
- adir landshafti - Qo’rg’ontepa, Jalaquduq, Xo’jaobod, Andijon, Marhamat, Asaka, Buloq-boshi, Paxtaobod, tumanlarida viloyat jami hududining 36.5 foizi
- tekislik landshaftlari - Ulug’nor, Bo’ston, Shahrixon, Baliqchi, Oltinko’l, Izboskan tumanlarida viloyat jami hududining 63.2 foizi tarzida farqlanadi. (1-rasm).

Relefning bu jihatlariga ko’ra viloyat hududini shartli ravishda Tekis shimoli-g’arb hamda Baland janubi-sharq zonalariga ajratish mumkin. Viloyat hududi inson faoliyat yuritishi uchun juda yaxshi qulayliklarga ega bo‘lib, hududda dehqonchilikning, bog‘dorchilikning barcha sohalarini keng ko‘lamda rivojlantirish imkonini beradi va bundan aholi bugungi kunda keng foydalanmoqda.



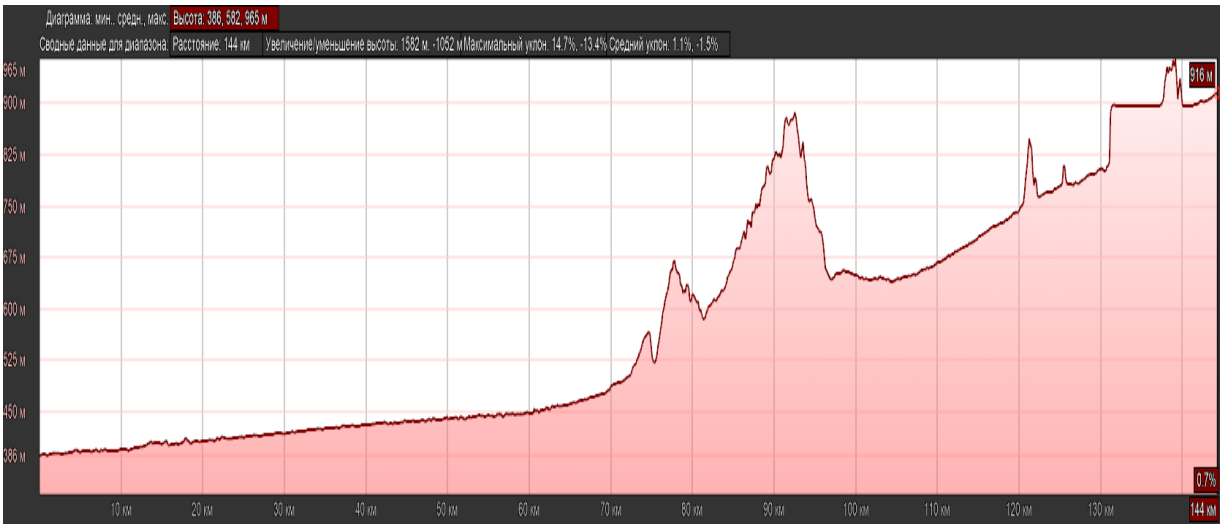
1-rasm. Andijon viloyati tumanlarining balandlik mintaqalarining raqamli xaritasi. (Xarita muallif tomonidan ishlangan)

Andijon viloyatida qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishni rivojlantirishda hududning agroiqlimiy sharoitlarining o‘zgarishi va tafovutlariga hamda xususiyatlariga qarab amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, unda asosan joylarning tabiiy geografik sharoitlari, jumladan, hududning relefi, tuproq, iqlim omillari, issiqlik, yorug‘lik, namlik kabilar hisobga olingan.

Andijon viloyati yer yuzasi g‘arbdan sharqqa tomon ko‘tarilib boradi. Viloyatning eng g‘arbiy qismi hisoblangan Ulug‘nor tumani dengiz sathidan 385-406 metr balandlikda joylashgan bo‘lsa, sharqqa tomon ko‘tarilib, Baliqchi 414 metr, Bo‘z, Oltinko‘l, Shahrixon tumanlari 424 metr, Izboskan, Paxtaobod tumanlari 444 metr, Asaka 472-659 metr, Marhamat 800-1200 metrgacha, Buloqboshi, Xo‘jaobod, Jalaquduq 801-1545 metrgacha dengiz sathidan balandlashib borsa, Qo‘rg‘ontepa 600-1350 metr, Andijon shahri va Andijon tumani 400-500 metr dengiz sathiga nisbatan balandda joylashgan. (2-3 rasm).



2-rasm. Andijon viloyatining shimoldan janubga tomon o’tkazilgan relef profili. Profil Google Earth Pro ilovasida yaratildi.



3-rasm. Andijon viloyatining g’arbdan sharqga tomon o’tkazilgan relef profili. Profil Google Earth Pro ilovasida yaratildi.

Andijon viloyatida yer fondi tumanlar bo‘yicha turlicha taqsimlangan. Viloyat tumanlarida yer fondi hajmining kattaligiga ko‘ra 3-guruhga ajratib o‘rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shu orqali qaysi tuman qanday yer fondiga ega ekanligi ma’lum bo‘ladi. Bu guruhlar quyidagicha nomlanadi, ya’ni eng katta yer fondiga ega bo‘lgani yetakchi, keyingi o‘rindagilari oraliq va so‘ngi o‘rindagi esa quyi o‘rinlarga ajratish ijobiy holatni ko‘rsatib boradi. Viloyatda yer fondi hajmining

kattaligiga ko‘ra, 2024 yil 1-yanvar holati bo‘yicha Qo‘rg‘ontepa (46,24 ming gektar), Andijon (36,9 ming gektar) va Jalaquduq (36,8 ming gektar), Ulug‘nor (35,6 ming gektar)tumanlari yetakchi; Asaka (28,3 ming ga), Baliqchi (33,9 ming ga), Shahrixon (33,4 ming ga), Izboskan (28,2 ming ga), Marhamat (30,5 ming ga), Paxtaobod (25,99 ming ga) va Xo‘jaobod (22,88 ming ga), Oltinko‘l (22,2 ming gektar) tumanlari oraliq o‘rnida; Bo‘ston (20,0 ming ga), Buloqboshi (18,89 ming ga) tumanlari quyi o‘rinlarni egallaydi. Bu tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra yetakchi o‘rinlarda turgan Qo‘rg‘ontepa va Ulug‘nor tumanlarining aksariyat yer maydonlari landshaft xususiyatiga ko‘ra tog‘oldi, adir va tekislik geotizimlarida(Ulug’nor) joylashib, qishloq xo‘jaligiga foydalanishga ko‘ra lalmi va yaylovzorlar katta maydonlarni egallaydi. Aksincha keyingi o‘rinlarni egallagan Bo‘ston, Baliqchi, Oltinko‘l, Paxtaobod va Izboskan tumanlari asosan Norin-Qoradaryo daryosi gidrografik tarzda joylashgan bo‘lib, boshqa tumanlar bilan chegaralari o‘ziga hos, shu bilan birga tumanlarning yerlari asosan sug‘orib dehqonchilik qilishga ixtisoslashganligidir. Tumanlarda sug‘oriladigan yerlarda ekin yerlarining tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Bo‘ston tumanida umumiy yer maydonining 61,6 foizi yoki 12,4 ming gektari ekin yerlardan iborat, keyingi o‘rinlarda Paxtaobod 59,7 %, Izboskan va Ulug‘nor tumanlarida mos ravishda 59,1 va 58,2 % ekin yerlardan iborat (1-jadval). Ayrim tumanlarning ekin ekiladigan yerlari uncha katta bo‘lmasada asosiy qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini yetishtirib beradi. Viloyat tumanlari yerlari asosan sug‘orib ekiladigan yerlardan iborat. Masalan Xo‘jaobod tumanining ekin ekiladigan yerlari maydoni viloyat ekin yerlarining atigi 2,7 foizini, Buloq-boshida bu xolat 3,5 foizni tashkil qiladi. Bu tumanlarda jami ekin ekiladigan yerlarning 99,4 foizi sug‘orib ekiladigan asosan bog‘dorchilik yerlardan iboratdir.

Tumanlar kesimida umumiy maydonga nisbatan ekin yerlarining ulushida Bo’ston, Paxtaobod va Ulug’nor tumanlari yetakchilik qiladi. Andijon, Asaka, Buloq-boshi tumanlarida 34-37 foizgacha ulushga ega bo’lgani holda eng past ko’rsatkich Xo’jaobod tumanida 23.6 foizni tashkil etadi. Viloyat bo’yicha 01.01. 2024.ga bu ko’rsatkich 46,2 foizni (198752 gektar) tashkil etdi. Tahlillardan ma’lum bo’ladi-ki, ekin yerlari geografiyasi ham turlicha. (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Andijon viloyati tumanlarida ekin yerlarining taqsimlanish

№	Tumanlar nomi	Umumiy maydoni (gektar)	Ekin yerlar (gektar)	Ulushi Foizda (%)
1	Oltinko‘l	22170	11178	50,4
2	Andijon	36915	12620	34,1
3	Asaka	28300	9739	34,4
4	Baliqchi	33892	19079	56,3
5	Bo‘ston	20047	12344	61,6
6	Buloq-boshi	18896	7019	37,1
7	Jalaquduq	36865	17498	47,4
8	Izboskan	28254	16703	59,1
9	Qo‘rg‘ontepa	46239	20889	45,1
10	Marhamat	30536	13114	42,9
11	Paxtaobod	25999	15511	59,6
12	Ulug‘nor	35670	20727	58,1
13	Xo‘jaobod	22885	5417	23,6
14	Shahrixon	33458	16120	48,2
15	Andijon shahri	6654	11	0,002
	Xonobod Shahri	3623	784	21,6
	Jami	430303	198752	46,2

Jadval Kadastr agentligining Davlat Kadastrlari palatasi Andijon viloyati boshqarmasi maъlumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

Aholi sonining ortishiga teskari tartibda ekin ekiladigan yerlar maydoni qisqarib bormoqda. Kuzatilayotgan davrda viloyatda 4333 gektar maydonga qisqarib 198752 gektarga kelib qoldi. Bu maydonlar geografiyasida qisqarish Asaka va Xo’jaobod tumanlari, mos ravishda 1152, 1109 gektarga kamaygan bo’lsa, Ulug’nor va Jalaquduq tumanlarida ijobiy vaziyat kuzatiladi (2-jadval). Viloyat doimiy aholisining umumiy soni so’nggi 15 yilda 2549.1 ming kishidan 3394.4 ming kishiga yetib, nisbiy ko’rsatkich 133.2 foizga ortgan. Aholining o’rtacha zichlik ko’rsatkichi Respublikada eng oldingi o’rinda - 788.8 kishiga yetdi. Bu masala jihatidan Asaka tumanida 1254.4 kishi, Ulug’nor tumanida 178.9 kishi tengligi katta tafovutlar mavjudligini ifodalaydi. Yoki aholi jon boshiga ekin yerlari viloyat kesimida kamayib borib joriy yil boshiga ko’ra o’rtacha 5.8 sotix, Asaka tumanida 2.7 sotix, Ulug’nor tumanida 32.5 sotixdan to’g’ri keladi. Agrodemografik bosimning tafovutida hududning geoekologik vaziyati ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Aholi sonining ortishi ijobiy deb qaralsa-da, antropogen bosimning ortib borishi, ekin maydonlarining qisqarishi hisobiga oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta’minlashda qishloq xo’jaligi mavqeining pastlashishi, geoekologik vaziyatning murakkablashishi, tabiat muvozanatida biodiversitetning salbiy ta’sirga uchrashi, tuproq unumdorligini oshirishga qaratilgan tadbirlar aslida tuproqni kashandaga aylantirib borayotganligi kabi bir qator geografik paradokslar mavjud.

Ekin ekiladigan yer maydonlarining qisqarishida seliteb hududlar ya’ni aholi yashaydigan antropogen hududlar- binolar, qurilish maydonchalari, ko‘cha tarmoqlari va shahar infratuzilmasining boshqa elementlarini kengayib borayotganligini sabab qilishimiz mumkin.

2-jadval

Andijon viloyati tumanlarida ekin ekiladigan yerlar maydoni, gektar his.
(2010-2024 yillar)

№	Yillar Tumanlar	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	Davr boshiga nisbatan farqi
1	Oltinko‘l	11466	11447	11372	11282	11266	11174	11179	11178	-298
2	Andijon	12867	13063	13038	12952	12848	12783	12706	12620	-247
3	Asaka	10891	10761	10601	10238	9980	9963	9963	9739	-1152
4	Baliqchi	19627	19596	19460	19449	19443	19419	19419	19079	-548
5	Bo‘ston	12455	12454	12445	12385	12375	12346	12345	12344	-111
6	Buloq-boshi	7437	7435	7435	7386	7384	7038	7038	7019	-418
7	Jalaquduq	17414	17921	17922	17923	17891	17863	17864	17498	84
8	Izboskan	16841	16841	16763	16754	16732	16715	16715	16703	-138
9	Qo‘rg‘ontepa	21419	21624	21587	22140	22025	21178	21156	20889	-530
10	Marhamat	13433	13369	13367	13344	13338	13287	13274	13114	-319
11	Paxtaobod	15657	15665	15769	15746	15731	15562	15514	15511	-146
12	Ulug‘nor	20615	20615	20579	20564	20557	20762	20762	20727	112
13	Xo‘jaobod	6526	6521	6508	6419	6411	5487	5487	5417	-1109
14	SHahrixon	16354	16354	16353	16336	16325	16159	16127	16120	-234
15	Andijon sh.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	11	-15
16	Xonobod sh.	57	57	57	57	57	805	795	784	-727
	Viloyat bo‘yicha	203085	203749	203279	203001	202389	200567	200370	198752	-4333

Jadval : Kadastr agentligining Davlat Kadastrlari palatasi Andijon viloyati boshqarmasi maълumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan

Qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmoqlarini joylashtirish va ixtisoslashuvini ko‘p jihatdan - iqlim sharoitlari, harorat, tuproqning fizik va kimyoviy xossalari, yer osti va yer usti suvlari ifodalab beradi. Iqlim salohiyati, ya’ni iqlim sharoiti va resurslari qishloq xo‘jaligi rivojlanishini belgilaydigan muhim tabiiy omillardan biridir.

Yer usti tuzilishiga mos ravishda iqlim g’arbdan sharqqa tomon o’zgarib boradi, bunda harorat biroz pasayib, yog’in miqdori ortishi kuzatiladi. Andijon viloyatining Andijon shaxri, Ulug’nor, Bo’ston, Qo’rg’ontepa tumanlarida

O’ZGIDROMETning kuzatuv stantsiyalari mavjud bo’lib 2005-2023 yillardagida ob-havo elemenlari kuzatuv natijalari olindi (3-jadval) .

3-jadval.
Ob-havo elementlari ko’rsatkichlari (2005-2023 y.y.)

Ob-havo element lari nomi / Stantsiyalar	yillar	Harorat					Havo namligi Nisbiy foizi		Shamolning maksi-mal tezligi m/s	Yog’in miqdori jami (mm)
		Havo			Tuproq yuzasida					
		O’ rtacha	maksimal	minimal	maks	min	O’ rtacha	minimal		
Ulug’nor	2023	15.1	40.4	-15.9	69.7	-14,0	72	13	17	156.0
	2020	13.8	37.9	-11,2	72	-15,0	70,6	18	22	161
	2015	14,5	40,0	-9,4	71,0	-11,0	71,9	16	23	181,9
	2010	14,5	38,6	-14,5	70,0	-17,0	72,5	18	25	191,7
	2005	14.6	41.5	-6.9	70.0	-7	68	17	24	180
Bo’ston	2023	15,1	39,9	-16,1	70,0	-15	64,2	10	16	148,2
	2020	14,6	40,1	-9,9	70	-11	66	15	22	178,4
	2015	14,5	39,4	-8,9	71	-8	70,6	19	22	215,6
	2010	14,3	38,4	-11,2	65	-13	71,7	22	20	266,3
	2005	14,7	41,6	-6,6	69	-8	67,7	17	21	121,1
Andijon	2023	15.5	40.8	-19.4	71.5	-23.5	62.9	12	19	195.9
	2020	16.9	38.4	-10,0	68.5	-8,5	62,9	13	23	186,2
	2015	14.8	39.8	-8,0	68.5	-7,0	61,1	11	20	263,7
	2010	14.9	39	-13.4	67.5	-17.5	68,4	18	20	281,1
	2005	14.9	40.4	-5.6	71.5	-7.5	63,1	14	20	207,3
Qo’rg’ontepa	2023	13.9	38.6	-26.6	67.5	-27.5	69	17	22	259.6
	2020	12.8	36.5	12.6	67.0	-14,0	70,6	17	20	284,1
	2015	13,1	39,0	-11,4	67,0	-14,0	72	20	25	448,0
	2010	13,5	38,2	-17,3	63,0	-20,0	70.1	17	18	457,1
	2005	13,3	40,0	-11,7	63,5	-14,5	75	17	20	325,1

Jadval: O’zgidromet Andijon viloyati boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tayyorlandi.

Stansiyalar ketma-ketligi g’arbdan sharqga ya’ni tekislik landshaftidan tog’-adir landshafti tomon mos ravishda joylashganligidan, havoning har bir ko’rsatkichida miqdorlar pasaymoqda. Har bir stansiyada havoning yillik o’rtacha harorati o’rganilgan davrda 0,4-0,6 ^{0}C ga ortgan.

Markaziy Farg’ona tekisliklari Ulug’nor va Bo’ston stansiyasida iyun-iyul oylarida tuproq yuzasida maksimum 70-71 ^{0}C, minimum -15-17 ^{0}C oralig’ida ko’rsatdi. Farg’ona okrugining Sharqiy rayonlaridagi adir va tog’ oldi landshaftlarida esa tuproq yuzasidagi maksimum 67-69 ^{0}C, minimum 23-27 ^{0}C gacha pasayishi kuzatildi.

Havoning nisbiy namligi va yog’in miqdorida ham sezilarli tafovutlar mavjud. Yog’in Farg’onaning Markaziy hududlarida 150-160 mm, Sharqiy tog’ oldi landshaftlarida esa 400-455 mm.gacha tushishi mumkin.

Kuzatilayotgan davrda mintaqa ortacha harorat ortib, yog;in miqdori kamayib iqlimning quruqlashib borayotganligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Jumladan davr boshiga nisbatan yog'inni qurg'oqchil tekislikda 15-20 foiz, tog' oldi hududlarda 20-30 foizgacha kamayganligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

Ma'lumki, tuproq unumdorlik hususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan murakkab tabiiy hosila. Tuproqda o‘simliklar, mikroorganizmlar va ba'zi umurtqasiz hayvonlar yashaydi. Masalan, 1 m^2 tuproq qatlamida 100 milliardlab sodda hayvonlar hujayrasi, millionlab nematodlar, yuzlab yomg‘ir chuvalchanglari, 100 minglab zamburug‘lar, bakteriyalar va suv o‘tlar yashaydi. Demak, tuproqda uchrovchi barcha tirik organizmlar yashash jarayonlarida bir-biriga nisbatan turli xil munosabatda bo‘lib o'zaro ta'sir ko‘rsatadi, ya'ni o‘simlik, hayvon va mikroorganizmlar o‘rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlar natijasida tuproqda gumus va mineral moddalar to‘planadi.

O‘simlikka tuproqning xususiyatlari va kimyoviy tarkibi hamda mikroflorasi juda katta ta'sir qiladi. Tuproqning kimyoviy xossalaridan biri uning kislotaliligi bo‘lib, bu vodorod ionlari konsentratsiyasi bilan ifodalanadi. Tuproqning kimyoviy tabiatiga qarab, ***atsedofil*** *(kislotali*), ***neytrofil*** *(neytral),* ***bazofil*** *(ishqoriy)* o‘simlik turlari yoki jamoalari ajratiladi. Tuproqdagi o‘simliklar uchun zarur bo‘lgan kimyoviy elementlardan azot, fosfor, kaliy, kalsiy, magniy, oltingugurt, temir kabi makroelementlar va mis, bor, rux, molibden kabi mikroelementlar muhim ekologik ahamiyatga ega..

O‘simliklarning tuproqda bo‘ladigan turli tuzlarga munosabati ham har xil. Ba'zi o‘simliklar karbonat tuzlari ko‘p tuproqlarda yaxshi o‘sadi va ular ***kalsefillar*** *de*yiladi.

Markaziy Farg'onada cho‘l va chala cho‘l zonalaridagi Ulug'nor, Bo'ston va Mingbuloq, Yozyovon tumanlarining ko‘pgina maydonlari sho‘rlangan tuproqlar hisoblanadi. Bunday joylarda tabiiy holda qorasho‘ra, qizil quyonjun, boyalish, oqboyalish, to‘rg‘aycho‘p, qumboq, baliqko‘z, sho‘rbo‘ta va boshqa o‘simlik turlari o‘sadi. Ulug'nor va Bo'ston tumanining qumli tuproqlarda ***psammofitlar*** deb atalgan o‘simliklarning ekologik guruhi (iloq, saksovul, qum akatsiyasi, efemerlar) tarqalgan. Psammofit o‘simliklarning barglari ensiz, qattiq yoki odatda reduksiyalashgan, meva va urug‘lari qumda o‘rmalab yoki shamol yordamida tarqaladi va sharsimon ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi.

Andijon viloyati tuproqlarining hududiy tarqalishi uning unumdorligiga ham tasir etgan. Andijon viloyati yer resurslarining geografik tarqalishi tahlilidan kelib chiqib, ularning tarqalgan hududlarining tabiiy sharoiti, inson omili ta'siridagi holatlarini analiz qilib sug‘oriladigan tuproqlarning sifat bahosiga xulosa berilsa, quyidagi natijalarni ko‘rish mumkin: mavjud tuproqning fizik, ximik, biologik xususiyatlari nuqtai nazaridan baholangan tuproq miqdori 100 % ga nisbatan: 1) juda yaxshi - 2,7 % ga, 2) yaxshisi 39,6 %, 3) o‘rtachasi 37,9 % ga, 4) o‘rtachadan pastrog‘i 19,7 % ga, 5) yomon - 0,1 % ga teng. Bu viloyat hududida mavjud bo‘lgan tuproq resurslari o‘zining sifat ko‘rsatkichi bo‘yicha respublikaning boshqa hududlariga nisbatan sifat darajasi yuqori ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Ikkinchidan, sug‘oriladigan yerlarda tuproqlarning mexanik tarkibiga ko‘ra tasnifi quyidagicha (100 % ga nisbatan tumanlar kesimida. Tuproqning mexanik tarkibining hamma tumanlarda ham bir xil emasligini Ulug‘nor tumani misolida ko‘rish mumkin. Bu yerda og‘ir qumloqli va loyli tuproqlar 7,3 % ni, o‘rta qumloqli 14,0 % ni, yengil qumloqli 36,7 % ni hamda qumloq – qumli tuproqlar 42,0 % ni tashkil etadi. Tuproqning mexanik tarkibining bunday xususiyatga egaligi tumanda qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishda o‘ziga xos muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Jumladan, tuproqlarning sho‘rlashish darajasi yuqori bo‘ladi. Natijada tuproq sho‘rini yaxob berish orqali yuvishni talab qiladi, ikkinchidan ekinlarni sug‘orishda ko‘p suv talab qiladi, chunki sug‘orish davrida suvning katta qismi yerga shimilib va bug‘lanib ketadi. Uchinchidan, chirindi miqdori oz bo‘ladi, natijada tuproqning donadorlik va unumdorlik xususiyati pasayadi va ko‘p mineral o‘g‘it berishni talab qiladi.

Xulosa va takliflar: Hududning Farg’ona vodiysida joylashganligi qishda Arktika sovuq havo massalaridan himoya qiladi. Viloyat maydoni kichikligi va unda aholi zichligi yuqoriligi yer resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish va ekin turlarini joylashtirishda takomillashtirish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi. Bunda yer emas, balki ekinlar qayta joylashtiriladi. Tahlil natijalaridan kelib chiqib tamorqa xo’jaliklarida ekin turlarini tanlashda quyidagi ma’lumotlardan foydalanishni tavsiya etamiz:

1. Hudud relefi g’arbdan sharqga tomon ko’tarilib borishi tufayli qishloq xo’jaligiga ayniqsa ekin turlariga ta’sir etuvchi abiotik omillar haqida malumot;

a. Vegetatsiyaga ta’sir etuvchi ijobiy harorat yig’indisi tekislik Ulug’norda 5400 ^{0}C, Qo’rg’ontepada 5100 ^{0}C ni tashkil etadi

b. Yillik Amplituda havo haroratidagi 50-55 ^{0}Cga, tuproq yuzasida esa 70-80 ^{0}Cga yetadi

c. Shamolning tezligi maksimal 23-25 m/s

d. Hududda yillik yog’in miqdori 150 mm.dan 450 mm.gacha notekis taqsimlangan

2. Tuproqlarning geoekologik vaziyati yomonlashish arafasida. Ayniqsa, tomorqa xo’jaliklarida resurslardan oqilona foydalanilmayapti.

3. Aholining hududiy joylashuvida tafovutlar mavjud. Aholi jon boshiga ekin yerlari viloyat kesimida kamayib borib joriy yil boshiga ko’ra o’rtacha 5.8 sotix, Asaka tumanida 2.7 sotix, Ulug’nor tumanida 32.5 sotixdan to’g’ri keladi.

4. Antropogen bosimning ortib borishi, ekin maydonlarining qisqarishi hisobiga geoekologik vaziyat murakkablashmoqda

5. Tuproq unumdorligini oshirishga qaratilgan tadbirlar asnosida, pestisid va mineral o’gitlardan foydalanish tuproqni kashandaga aylantirib borayotganligi tabiat muvozanatida biodiversitetga zarar keltirayotgan paradokslar mavjud

Xulosa o’rnida, Andijon viloyati maydoni kichikligi Respublika maydoninig 0.9 foizini, aholini esa 9.2 foizini egallagan ekanligi hududning geografik o’ziga xosliklarini ifodalaydi. Ayniqsa qishloq xo’jaligida yer resurslaridan foydalanishda geografik omillar xususiyatlarni tadqiq etish zarurati mavjud.

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MATRISALARNING AMALIY MASALALARGA TADBIQI

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada matritsalarning amaliy masalalarga tatbiqi qaralgan bo'lib, matritsalar yordamida masalalarni sodda ko'rinshda ifodalash hamda qisqa va sodda usullar yordamida yechish yo'llari qarab chiqilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: matritsa, satr, ustun, element, dioganal, yechim.

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APPLICATION OF MATRICES TO PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

Abstract: *This article examines the application of matrices to practical problems, and explores ways to express problems in a simple way using matrices and solve them using short and simple methods.*
Keywords: *matrix, row, column, element, diagonal, solution.*

Matritsa tushuncha sifatida XYIII-XIX asrlar davomida shakllantirildi va ishlab chiqildi. Daslabki vaqtlarda matritsa geometrik ob'ektlarni almashtirish va chiziqli tenglamalarni yechish bilan bog'liq holda rivojlantirildi. Hozirgi vaqtda matritsalar matematikaning kuchli tatbiqiy vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Matritsalar sonlar, funksiyalar va matematik belgilarning katta massivlarini yagona ob'ekt sifatida qarash va bunday massivlarni o'z ichiga olgan masalalarni qisqa ko'rinishda yozish va yechish imkonini beradi.

1-masala. Sotuvchi biror vaqt davomida har xil xaridorlarga 5,6,8,9,15 kg. dan mayiz, 4,8,10,3,5 kg. dan turshak, 3,6,2,8,12 kg. dan bodom, 10,9,8,3,4 kg. dan pista sotdi. Shu vaqt ichida sotuvchi necha kg. dan mayiz, turshak, bodom va pista sotgan.

Yechish. A matrisa orqali sotilgan mevalarni belgilaymiz.

$$A=\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 15 \\ 4 & 8 & 10 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 & 8 & 12 \\ 10 & 9 & 8 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} mayiz \\ turshak \\ bodom \\ pista \end{matrix}$$

Masalani yechish uchun A matrisani E birlik ustun matrisaga ko'paytiramiz.

$$C = A \cdot E = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 & 15 \\ 4 & 8 & 10 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 & 8 & 12 \\ 10 & 9 & 8 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 43 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 34 \end{pmatrix}.$$ Oxirgi ustun matrisani hosil qilish uchun A ning satr elementlari qo'shiladi. Hosil bo'lgan ustun matrisa 43 kg mayiz, 30 kg turshak, 31 kg bodom va 34 kg pista olingani bildiradi.

2-masala. Birinchi xaridor narxi 60 so'mdan 2 kg. olma, 100 so'mdan 3 kg. nok, 80 so'mdan 2 kg. olxo'ri oldi. Ikkinchi, uchunchi va to'rtinchi xaridorlar ham shu narxlarda mos ravishda 2 kg olma, 1 kg nok, 1 kg olxo'ri, 1kg olma, 2 kg nok, 1 kg olxo'ri va 2 kg olma, 2 kg nok, 1 kg olxo'ri sotib oldilar.

1) Har bir xaridor necha so'mdan sarf qilgan. 2). To'rtta xaridorga necha kg. dan olma, nok va olxo'ri sotilgan. 3). Hammasi bo'lib to'rttala haridor necha so'm sarf qilgan.

Yechish. 1) I, II, III va IV xaridorlarning olgan mevalarini ushbu matrisa orqali belgilaymiz:

$$\begin{matrix} & I & II & III & IV \\ A = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} olma \\ nok \\ olxo'ri \end{matrix}$$

Narxlarni $B=(60,100,80)$ satr matrisa orqali yozamiz. Endi har bir xaridor necha so'mdan sarf qilganligini hisoblaymiz.

$$C_1 = (60\ 10\ 80)\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 120+300+160 = 580, \quad C_2 = (60\ 100\ 80)\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 120+100+80 = 300$$

$$C_3 = (60\ 100\ 80)\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 60+200+80 = 340, \quad C_4 = (60\ 100\ 80)\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 120+200+80 = 400$$

1) Hammasi bo'lib sotuvchi necha kg. olma, nok va olxo'ri sotganini hisoblash uchun A matrisani E birlik ustun matrisaga ko'paytiramiz.

$$C = AE = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Shunday qilib sotuvchi 7 kg olma, 8 kg nok va 5 kg olxo'ri sotgan ekan.

3) Hammasi bo'lib to'rttala xaridor necha so'm sarf qilganini hisoblash uchun B matrisani C matrisaga ko'paytirish kerak.

$$B \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 60 & 100 & 80 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = (420 + 800 + 400) = (1620)$$

Demak to’rttala xaridor hammasi bo’lib 1620 so’m sarf qilgan.

Xulosa o’rnida ayish lozimki, matritsalar hozirgi vaqtda matematika, texnika va iqtisodiyotning turli sohalarida keng qo‘llaniladi. Masalan, ulardan matematikada algebraik va differensial tenglamalar sistemasini yechishda, kvant nazariyasida fizik kattaliklarni oldindan aytishda, internet tarmog‘ida ma’lumotlarni shifrlashda foydalaniladi. Ko’pgina haqiqiy tabiiy jarayonlar matritsalar yordamida hisoblangan [1-10]. Matritsalar biologiya, kimyo, iqtisod va boshqa ko’plab fanlarda ham keng qo’llaniladi

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ISHQALANISH KUCHINING BAJARGAN ISHINI ANIQ INTEGRAL YORDAMIDA HISOBLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada turli masalalarni yechishda aniq integralning ba'zi fizikaviy masalalarga tatbiqlaridan foydalanishga oid ba'zi masalalar o'rganiladi. Xususan, aylanuvchi vertikal valning tayanch qismidagi ishqalanishni yengishga sarf qilinadigan quvvat masalasini aniq integral yordamida hisoblash usullari qaralgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *bosim, moment, ishqalanish, kuch, og'irlik, tezlik, tezlanish,integral.*

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CALCULATING THE WORK DONE BY THE FRICTION FORCE USING THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL

Abstract: *This article studies the issues related to the use of applications of the definite integral to some physical problems in solving various problems. In particular, the methods of calculating the power consumed to overcome friction in the support part of a rotating vertical shaft using the definite integral are considered.*

Keywords: *pressure, torque, friction, force, weight, speed, acceleration, integral.*

Tovon deb, aylanuvchi vertikal valning tayanch qismiga aytiladi tovonlardagi ishqalanishni yengishga sarf qilinadigan quvvat masalasini tekis tovon bo'lgan holda ko'ramiz.

Tekis tovon shunday jismki, u tovon tagiga o'zining tekis asosi bilan tayanadi. Asos doiraviy xalqa formasida bo'lib, tashqi radiusi R va ichki radiusi r_0 ($r_0 = 0$ bo'lgan holda sidirg'a doiraviy kesim) bo'ladi. Tovonning to'liq bosimini P bilan belgilaymiz. Tovonning O markazidan baravar uzoqlashgan nuqtalari bir xil sharoitda bo'ladi va ulardagi bosim bir xil bo'lishi kerak. Tovonga bo'lgan to'liq bosim, p ning bergan P bosimi bilan muvozanatda bo'lishi kerak. Erkin o'zgaruvchi $p(r)$ uchun r_0 dan R gacha o'zgaradigan r radiusni olamiz. $(r_0 ; R)$ oraliqda qismlarni bo'lib, shu bilan birga butun xalqani elementar konsentrik

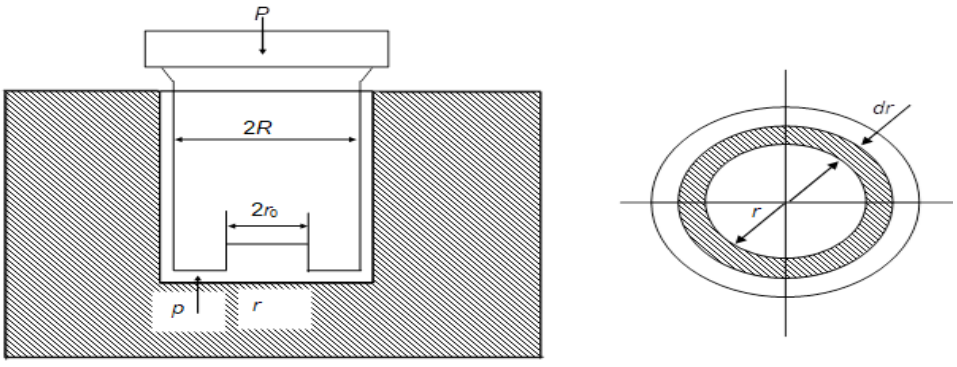
xalqalarga ajratamiz. Butun p bosim, ayrim xalqalarga mos keluvchi elementar bosimlardan to'planadi. Agar markazdan r masofada turuvchi nuqtadagi bosim p bo'lsa xalqaga $dP = p \cdot 2rdr$ bosim to'g'ri keladi. Tovon bo'ylab taqsimlangan bosimlar yig'indisi valning bergan bosimga tengdir.

$$P = 2\pi \int_{r_0}^{R} prdr.$$ Ishqalanishning to'la momenti

$$M = 2\pi\ \mu \int_{r_0}^{R} P\ r^2 d\,r$$ integral bilan ifodalanadi.

O'zgarmas aylanma M momentining bajargan ishi A, M momentini aylanishini W burchak tezligiga ko'paytirish bilan hosil qilinadi. $A = M \cdot W$. Agar P bosim xalqaning $\pi\left(R^2 - r_0^2\right)$ yuzi bo'ylab bir xil taqsimlangan bo'lsa, yuz birligiga $p = c = \dfrac{P}{\pi\left(R^2 - r_0^2\right)}$ bosim to'g'ri keladi. Buni ishqalanishning to'la momenti formulasiga qo'yamiz. $M = 2\pi\mu \dfrac{P}{\pi\left(R^2 - r_0^2\right)} \int_{r_0}^{R} r^2 dr = \dfrac{2}{3}\mu P \dfrac{R^3 - r_0^3}{R^2 - r_0^2}$

Tutash tovon uchun $M = \dfrac{2}{3}\mu PR$. Bu natijalar yangi siyqalanmagan tovonlar uchun qo'llaniladi. Val aylanganda tovonning O markazdan uzoqroq turuvchi nuqtalari kattaroq tezlikda harakat qiladi. Ularda ishqalanish ishi ko'proq bo'ladi, shuning uchun tovon va tovon osti ko'proq yeyila boradi, shu tufayli bosimning bir qismi tovonning markazga yaqin qismlarga o'tkaziladi, $pr = c = const$ bo'ladi.



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p bosimi markazgacha bo'lgan r masofaga teskari proporsional ravishda o'zgaradi deb faraz qilamiz.

U holda $P = 2\pi C \int_{r_0}^{R} dr = 2\pi\ C\left(R - r_0\right)$ va

$$M = 2\pi\mu \frac{P}{2\pi\left(R - r_0\right)} \int_{r_0}^{R} rdr = \frac{1}{2}\mu P\left(R + r_0\right)$$

Tutash tovon uchun $M = \frac{1}{2}\mu PR$. Demak, eskirgan tovonlar uchun ishqalanishga quvvatni yo'qotish, yangi tovonlarga qaraganda kamroq ekan.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish lozimki, aniq integrallar matematik hisoblashlarda katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Ko'pgina haqiqiy tabiiy jarayonlar aniq integrallar yordamida hisoblangan [1-10]. Aniq integrallar biologiya, kimyo, iqtisod va boshqa ko'plab fanlarda ham keng qo'llaniladi .

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MEXANIKA MASALALARINI LAGRANJ TENGLAMASINI QO'LLAGAN HOLDA YECHISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada eng kichik ta'sir prinsipi va undan kelib chiqadigan Lagrang tenglamasining ahamiyati, mexanika masalalarini Lagranj tenglamasidan foydalangan holda yechish yo'llarini o'rganish maqsadida namuna masalalar yechib ko'rsatilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *mexanika; harakat tenglamasi; Lagranj funksiyasi; Lagranj tenglamasi; umumlashgan koordinata; eng kichik ta'sir prinsipi; ta'sir integrali; xususiy hosila.*

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SOLVING MECHANICAL PROBLEMS USING THE LAGRANGE EQUATION

Annotation*: This article examines the principle of least action and the meaning of the Lagrange equation resulting from it, in order to study ways to solve problems in mechanics using the Lagrangian equation.*

Key words: *mechanics; equation of motion; Lagrange function; Lagrange equation; generalized coordinate; principle of least action; Integral of action; partial derivative.*

Ko'pchiligimizga ma'lumki, oliy ta'lim muassasalarining "Fizika" yoki "Fizika va astronomiya" mutaxassisliklarida "Nazariy fizika"ning I qismi "Nazariy mexanika" yoki "Klassik mexanika" deb ataluvchi bo'lim o'qitiladi. Bu bo'limda biror mexanik hodisa bilan bog'liq forlmulalar yoki mexanik masalalar Nyuton mexanikasida o'rganilgan Nyuton qonunlar bilan emas, balki nazariy yo'l bilan hamda Lagranj va Gamilton formulalalari bilan tushuntiriladi va ishlanadi. Lekin, aksariyat talabalarda faqat Nyuton mexanikasi hamda Nyuton qonunlari bilan mexanika masalalarini tushuntirish va yechish ko'nikmalari shakllangan. Aynan shuning uchun ham ular har qanday mexanika bo'limiga tegishli muammo yoki masalani o'zlari o'rgangan usulda bartaraf etishga harakat qilishadi, nazariy yo'l bilan esa juda kamchilik talabalar shug'ullanishadi. Shu maqsadda mexanika masalalarini nazariy yo'l bilan tushuntirish va masalalarni Lagranj yoki Gamilton tenglamalari bilan ishlashni o'rganish va bu bo'yicha ko'nikma va malakalar

shakllantirish ayni muddaodir. Mazkur maqola ana shunday muammoni hal etishga bag‘ishlanadi.

Ma’lumki, nazariy mexanikada ixtiyoriy sharoitda harakatlanayotgan nuqtaviy jism vaqtning t_1 paytida holati A nuqtada, t_2 paytida esa B nuqtada bo‘lsa, A va B nuqtani tutashtiruvchi cheksiz ko‘p trayektoriyalar ichida aynan bitta trayektoriyani tanlashi sababini ta’sir integralining minimallik sharti asosida tekshiriladi.

$$s=\int_{t_1}^{t_2} L\left(q,\dot{q},t\right)dt \to \min \qquad \textbf{(I)}$$

Bunda, $L\left(q,\dot{q},t\right)$ – umumlashgan koordinata, umumlashgan tezlik hamda vaqtning funksiyasi bo‘lgan Lagranj funksiyasi bo‘lib, u energiya o‘lchamiga ega.

$$L=K-U=\frac{1}{2}m\dot{q}^2-U \qquad \textbf{(II)}$$

Bunda, U – jism yoki nuqtaning potensial energiyasi; K – jism yoki nuqtaning kinetik energiyasi bo‘lib, (II) tenglamada faqat ilgarilanma harakat uchun $K=\frac{1}{2}m\dot{q}^2$ ko‘rinishda berilgan. Aslida, aylanma harakat yoki tebranma harakat qilgan hollar uchun aylanma va tebranma harakatlarga mos kinetik energiyalarini qo‘yish joiz bo‘ladi.

(I) tenglamadagi ta’sir integralining minimallik shartidan Lagraj tenglamasi kelib chiqariladi.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q}-\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right)=0 \qquad \textbf{(III)}$$

Mana shu (III) tenglama xuddi Nyuton mexanikasidagi $F=ma$ formula kabi nazariy mexanikaning matematik apparati hisoblanadi.

Endi esa mexanikaning kinematika va dinamika boblarida ko‘p uchraydigan masalalardan tanlab, ularni Lagranj tenglamasi yordamida yechishga harakat qilib ko‘raylik.

Masala 1 (prujinali mayatnik masalasi). Bikrligi k bo‘lgan prujinaga m massali jism osilgan. Bu jismni muvozonat hoaltdan chiqarish orqali tebranma harakatga keltirilsa, u holda harakat tenglamasi qanday ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi? Harakat tenglamasini Lagranj tenglamasi yordamida keltirib chiqaring.

Yechish: Deformatsiyalanmagan prujinaning uchini koordinata boshi deb tanlab, deformatsiya kattaligi x bo‘lganda prujinaga mahkamlangan sharcha kinetik energiyasini $K=\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2$ deb, potensial energiyasini esa $U=\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ deb olamiz. Natijada, Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L=K-U=\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2-\frac{1}{2}kx^2 \qquad \textbf{(1.1)}$$

ifodasi hosil bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2-\frac{1}{2}kx^2\right)=-kx \qquad \textbf{(1.2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}=\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}}\left(\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2-\frac{1}{2}kx^2\right)=m\dot{x} \qquad \textbf{(1.3)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right)=\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\right)=\frac{d}{dt}\left(m\dot{x}\right)=m\ddot{x} \qquad \textbf{(1.4)}$$

Endi esa (1.2) va (1.4) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

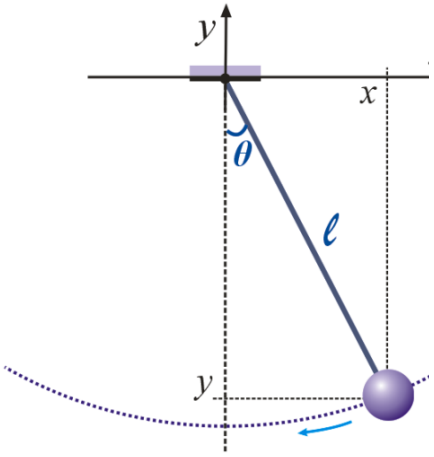
$$-kx=m\ddot{x},\ \rightarrow\ \ddot{x}+\frac{k}{m}x=0,\quad \ddot{x}+\omega^2x=0 \qquad \textbf{(1.5)}$$

Hosil bo‘lgan tenglama, tebranayotgan prujinaga mahkamlangan sharchaning harakat tenglamasi (aniqrog‘i harakatining differensial tenglamasi) deyiladi. Bu differensial tenglamaning (umumiy qilib aytganda barcha erkin garmonik tebranishlarning) yechimnini umumiy holda

$$x=A\sin\left(\omega t+\varphi_0\right)\ \text{ yoki }\ x=A\cos\left(\omega t+\varphi_0\right) \qquad \textbf{(1.6)}$$

ko‘rinishda bo‘lishini Nyuton mexanikasidan ham yaxshi bilamiz. Shu boisdan ham bundan keyingi masalalarda (III) Lagranj tenglamasidan foydlaanib faqat harakat (differensial) tenglamasining o‘zini keltirib chiqarish bilan cheklanamiz.

Masala 2 (matematik mayatnik masalasi). Uzunligi ℓ bo‘lgan ipga ozilgan m massali sharchaning kichik tebranishlar bilan tebranishiga matematik mayatnik deyiladi. Bu matematik mayatnik uchun harakat tenglamasini Lagranj tenglamasi yordamida keltirib chiqaring.



Yechish: Mayatnik osilgan nuqtani koordinata boshi deb olib, bu nuqtadan Ox va Oy o‘qlarini o‘tkazamiz (rasmga qarang). Mayatnik ixtiyoriy vaziyatda turganida vertikal bila θ burchak tashkil qiladi. Bunda korrdinatalar va tezliklar

$$\begin{cases}x=\ell\sin\theta\\ y=-\ell\cos\theta\end{cases}\quad\text{va}\quad\begin{cases}\dot{x}=\ell\cos\theta\cdot\dot{\theta}\\ \dot{y}=\ell\sin\theta\cdot\dot{\theta}\end{cases} \qquad \textbf{(2.1)}$$

bo‘ladi. Bunda kinetik va potensial energiyalar

$$K=\frac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2\right)=\frac{1}{2}m\ell^2\left(\cos^2\theta+\sin^2\theta\right)\dot{\theta}^2=\frac{1}{2}m\ell^2\dot{\theta}^2 \qquad \textbf{(2.2)}$$

$$U=mgy=-mg\ell\cos\theta \qquad \textbf{(2.3)}$$

bo‘ladi. Tebranayotgan matematik mayatnik uchun Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L=K-U=\frac{1}{2}m\ell^2\dot{\theta}^2+mg\ell\cos\theta \qquad \textbf{(2.4)}$$

bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}=\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\left(\frac{1}{2}m\ell^2\dot{\theta}^2+mg\ell\cos\theta\right)=-mg\ell\sin\theta \qquad \textbf{(2.5)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\left(\frac{1}{2} m \ell^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mg\ell\cos\theta\right) = m\ell^2\dot{\theta} \qquad \textbf{(2.6)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(m\ell^2\dot{\theta}\right) = m\ell^2\ddot{\theta} \qquad \textbf{(2.7)}$$

Endi esa (2.5) va (2.7) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

$$-mg\ell\sin\theta - m\ell^2\ddot{\theta} = 0, \;\rightarrow\; \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{\ell}\sin\theta = 0 \qquad \textbf{(2.8)}$$

Kichik tebranishlarda $\sin\theta \approx \theta$ ekanligini e’tiborga olsak,

$$-mg\ell\sin\theta - m\ell^2\ddot{\theta} = 0, \;\rightarrow\; \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{\ell}\sin\theta = 0 \qquad \textbf{(2.9)}$$

bo‘ladi. Hosil bo‘lgan tenglama, kichik tebranishlar bilan tebranayotgan matematik mayatnik harakatining differensial tenglamasi hisoblanadi. Bu tenglamani yechib chiqish orqali $\theta=\theta(t)$ harakat tenglamasini olish mumkin.

Masala 3 (yuqoriga tik otilgan jism masalasi). Yer sirtidan biror boshlang‘ich tezlik bilan vertikal holda tik yuqoriga otilgan jism uchun harakat tenglamasini Lagranj tenglamasi yordamida keltirib chiqaring.

Yechish: Yer sirtidan boshlang‘ich tezlik bilan tik holda yuqoriga qarab otilgan jism harakati faqat *Oy* o‘qi bo‘yicha sodir bo‘lgani uchun jismning tezlik va koordinata o‘zgarishini faqat shu o‘qda olamiz. Qulaylik uchun koordinata boshini yer sirtida olamiz. Jism ixtiyoriy y koordinatada bo‘lganida uning kinetik va potensial energiyalar

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m\dot{y}^2 \quad \text{va} \quad U = mg\,y \qquad \textbf{(3.1)}$$

bo‘ladi. Bu jism uchun Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L = K - U = \frac{1}{2} m\dot{y}^2 - mg\,y \qquad \textbf{(3.2)}$$

bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{1}{2} m\dot{y}^2 - mg\,y\right) = -mg \qquad \textbf{(3.3)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{y}}\left(\frac{1}{2} m\dot{y}^2 - mg\,y\right) = m\,\dot{y} \qquad \textbf{(3.4)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(m\,\dot{y}\right) = m\,\ddot{y} \qquad \textbf{(3.5)}$$

Endi esa (3.3) va (3.5) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

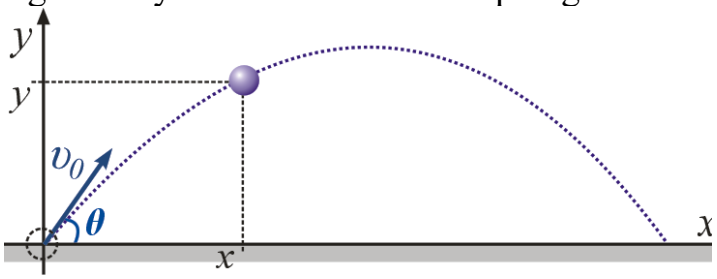
$$-mg - m\,\ddot{y} = 0, \;\rightarrow\; \ddot{y} = -g \qquad \textbf{(3.6)}$$

Hosil bo‘lgan (3.6) tenglama, yer sirtidan tik yuqoriga otilgan jism harakatining differensial tenglamasi hisoblanadi. Uni integrallash orqali umumiy holda tezlik va yo‘l tenglamalarini olish mumkin.

$$\dot{y} = \dot{y}_0 - g\,t \quad \text{va} \quad y = y_0 + \dot{y}_0 t - \frac{g\,t^2}{2} \qquad \textbf{(3.7)}$$

Masala 4 (gorizontga burchak ostida otilgan jism masalasi). Yer sirtidan gorizontga nisbatan biror θ burchak ostida ϑ_0 boshlang‘ich tezlik bilan otilgan jism uchun harakat tenglamasini Lagranj tenglamasi yordamida keltirib chiqaring.

Yechish: Jism otilgan nuqtani koordinata boshi deb belgilab, bu nuqtadan Ox va Oy koordinata o‘qlarini o‘tkazamiz (rasmga qarang). Ixtiyoriy vaqt onidagi jismning kinetik va potensial energiyalar



$$K=\frac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2\right) \quad \text{va} \quad U=mgy \tag{4.1}$$

bo‘ladi. Bunda Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L=K-U=\frac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2\right)-mgy \tag{4.2}$$

bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\begin{cases}\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial q_1}=\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial x}=\dfrac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2\right)-mgy\right)=0\\ \dfrac{\partial L}{\partial q_2}=\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial y}=\dfrac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2\right)-mgy\right)=-mg\end{cases} \tag{4.3}$$

$$\begin{cases}\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1}=\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}=\dfrac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2\right)-mgy\right)=m\dot{x}\\ \dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2}=\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}=\dfrac{\partial}{\partial \dot{y}}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2\right)-mgy\right)=m\dot{y}\end{cases} \tag{4.4}$$

$$\begin{cases}\dfrac{d}{dt}\left(\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_1}\right)=\dfrac{d}{dt}\left(\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\right)=\dfrac{d}{dt}\left(m\dot{x}\right)=m\ddot{x}\\ \dfrac{d}{dt}\left(\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_2}\right)=\dfrac{d}{dt}\left(\dfrac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}\right)=\dfrac{d}{dt}\left(m\dot{y}\right)=m\ddot{y}\end{cases} \tag{4.5}$$

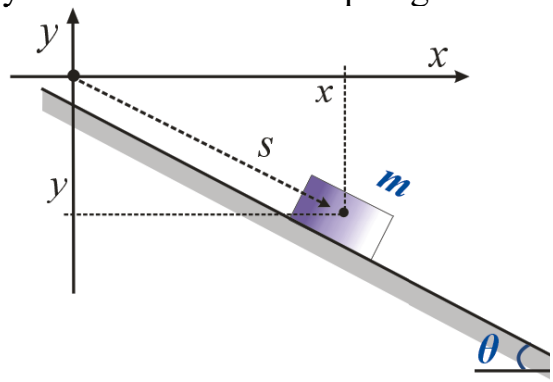
Endi esa (4.3) va (4.5) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

$$\begin{cases}0-m\ddot{x}=0\\ -mg-m\ddot{y}=0\end{cases}, \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases}\ddot{x}=0\\ \ddot{y}=-g\end{cases} \tag{4.6}$$

Hosil bo‘lgan (4.6) tenglama, yer sirtidan tik yuqoriga otilgan jism harakatining differensial tenglamasi hisoblanadi. Uni integrallash orqali umumiy holda tezlik va harakat tenglamalarini olish mumkin.

$$\begin{cases}\dot{x}=\dot{x}_0=\vartheta_0\cos\alpha\\ \dot{y}=\dot{y}_0-gt=\vartheta_0\sin\alpha-gt\end{cases} \quad \text{va} \quad \begin{cases}x=x_0+\vartheta_0\cos\alpha\, t\\ y=y_0+\vartheta_0\sin\alpha\, t-\dfrac{gt^2}{2}\end{cases} \tag{4.7}$$

Masala 5 (silliq qiya sirtdan tushayotgan jism masalasi). Gorizontga nisbatan qiyalik burchagi α bo‘lgan silliq qiya sirtda sirpanib tushayotgan jism uchun harakat tenglamasini Lagranj tenglamasi yordamida keltirib chiqaring.



Yechish: Dastlab, jismni qiya sirtning tepasida ushlab turilibdi deb, shu joydan koordinata boshini o‘rnatamiz hamda *Ox* va *Oy* o‘qlarini o‘tkazamiz (rasmga qarang). Qiyalik mutlaqo silliq bo‘lgani uchun qo‘yib yuborilgan jism pastga tomon qiyalik bo‘ylab sirpanib tusha boshlaydi. Uning yurgan yo‘lini s bilan belgilaymiz. Shunda kinetik va potensial energiyalar

$$K=\frac{1}{2}m\dot{s}^2 \quad \text{va} \quad U=mgy=-mgs\sin\alpha \tag{5.1}$$

bo‘ladi. Sirpanib tushayotgan jism uchun Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L=K-U=\frac{1}{2}m\dot{s}^2+mgs\sin\alpha \tag{5.2}$$

bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial s}=\frac{\partial}{\partial s}\left(\frac{1}{2}m\dot{s}^2+mgs\sin\alpha\right)=mg\sin\alpha \tag{5.3}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{s}}=\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{s}}\left(\frac{1}{2}m\dot{s}^2+mgs\sin\alpha\right)=m\dot{s} \tag{5.4}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right)=\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{s}}\right)=\frac{d}{dt}\left(m\dot{s}\right)=m\ddot{s} \tag{5.5}$$

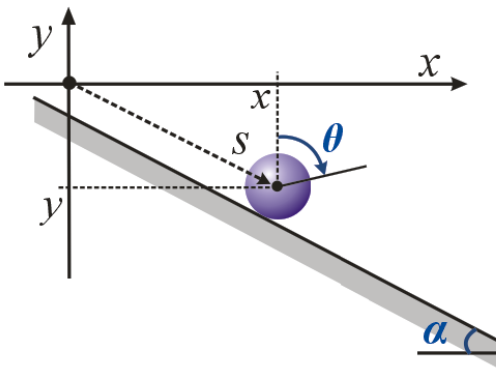
Endi esa (5.3) va (5.5) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

$$mg\sin\alpha-m\ddot{s}=0,\ \rightarrow\ \ \ddot{s}=g\sin\alpha \tag{5.6}$$

Hosil bo‘lgan (5.6) tenglama, silliq qiyalikdan sirpanib tushayotgan jism harakatining differensial tenglamasi hisoblanadi. Uni integrallash orqali umumiy holda tezlik va yo‘l tenglamalarini olish mumkin.

$$\dot{s}=\dot{s}_0+g\sin\alpha\, t \quad \text{va} \quad s=s_0+\dot{s}_0t+\frac{g\sin\alpha\, t^2}{2} \tag{5.7}$$

Masala 6 (qiya sirtdan dumalab tushayotgan jism masalasi). Gorizontga nisbatan qiyalik burchagi α bo‘lgan qiya sirtdan dumalab tushayotgan jism uchun harakat tenglamasini Lagranj tenglamasi yordamida keltirib chiqaring.



Yechish: Dumalovchi jism qiyalik tepasidan tushayotgada uning harakatini kuzatish boshlangan nuqtani koordinata boshi sifatida olib, shu nuqtadan jism yurgan yo‘lni s bilan belgilaymiz (rasmga

qarang). Bunda bosib o‘tilgan s yo‘l hamda jismning dumalashdagi θ burilish burchagi orasida

$$s = R\theta \tag{6.1}$$

ko‘rinishdagi bog‘lanish bor. Bundan hosila olish orqali

$$\dot{s} = R\dot{\theta}, \quad \ddot{s} = R\ddot{\theta} \tag{6.2}$$

bog‘lanishlarga o‘tish mumkin. Kinetik va potensial energiyalarni topamiz.

$$K = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{s}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{s}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\frac{\dot{s}^2}{R^2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\dot{s}^2 \tag{6.3}$$

$$U = mgy = -mgs\sin\alpha \tag{6.4}$$

Dumalayotgan jism uchun Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L = K - U = \frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\dot{s}^2 + mgs\sin\alpha \tag{6.5}$$

bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\dot{s}^2 + mgs\sin\alpha\right) = mg\sin\alpha \tag{6.6}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{s}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{s}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\dot{s}^2 + mgs\sin\alpha\right) = \left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\dot{s} \tag{6.7}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{s}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\dot{s}\right) = \left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\ddot{s} \tag{6.8}$$

Endi esa (6.6) va (6.8) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

$$mg\sin\alpha - \left(m + \frac{I}{R^2}\right)\ddot{s} = 0, \ \rightarrow \ \ddot{s} = \frac{mg\sin\alpha}{m + \frac{I}{R^2}} = \frac{g\sin\alpha}{1 + \frac{I}{mR^2}} = \frac{g\sin\alpha}{1+\beta} \tag{6.9}$$

Hosil bo‘lgan differensial tenglama s yo‘lga nisbatan differensial tenglama hisoblanadi. Bu yerda $\beta = \frac{I}{mR^2}$ – o‘lchamsiz va 1 dan kichik koeffitsiyent bo‘lib, uning qiymati disk yoki slindr uchun $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ ga, xalqa yoki yupqa devorli truba uchun $\beta=1$ ga, shar uchun $\beta = \frac{3}{5}$ ga, sfera ucun $\beta = \frac{2}{3}$ ga teng. β koeffitsiyentning bu qiymatlarni e’tiborga olsak, (6.9) formula mos holda quyidagi ko‘rinishlarga o‘tadi:

$$\ddot{s} = \frac{2}{3}g\sin\alpha, \ \ddot{s} = \frac{1}{2}g\sin\alpha, \ \ddot{s} = \frac{5}{8}g\sin\alpha, \ \ddot{s} = \frac{3}{5}g\sin\alpha \tag{6.10}$$

(6.2) va (6.9) formulalardan foydalanib, jismning dumalashdagi θ burilish burchagiga nisbatan differensial tenglamani hosil qilish mumkin.

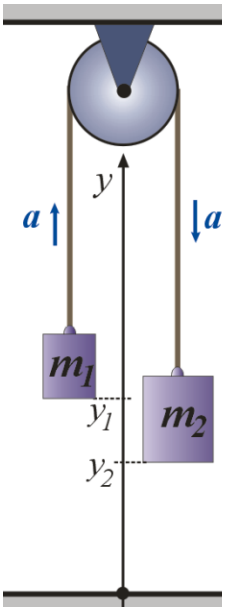
$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g\sin\alpha}{(1+\beta)R} \tag{6.11}$$

Bundan disk, xalqa, shar va sfera cuhun quyidagi formulani olish mumkin:

$$\ddot{\theta}=\frac{2g}{3R}\sin\alpha,\quad \ddot{\theta}=\frac{g}{2R}\sin\alpha,\quad \ddot{\theta}=\frac{5g}{8R}\sin\alpha,\quad \ddot{\theta}=\frac{3g}{5R}\sin\alpha \qquad \textbf{(6.12)}$$

(6.9) yoki (6.10) tenglamalarni integrallash natijasida dumlayotgan jismning tezlik va yo‘l tenglamalari hosil qilinadi. (6.11) yoki (6.12) tenglamalarni integrallash natijasida esa dumlayotgan jismning burchak tezlik va burilish burchagi tenglamalari hosil qilinadi.

Masala 7 (atvud mashinasi masalasi). Qo‘zg‘almas yengil blokka massalari m_1 va m_2 ($m_2 > m_1$) massali jismlar osilgan. Jismlar uchun harakat tenglamasini Lagranj tenglamasidan foydalanib yeching.



Yechish: Yerdan biror balandlikka osilgan yengil blokka uzunligi ℓ ga teng bo‘lgan yengil va cho‘zilmas ip o‘tkazilgan va uning uchlariga massalari m_1 va m_2 ga teng bo‘lgan ikkita jism osilgan deb olaylik. Yer sirtida koordinata boshini olib Oy o‘qini tik holda tepaga yo‘naltiramiz. Jismlarning koordinatalarini mos holda y_1 va y_2 bilan belgilaymiz. Blok aylanganda jismlarning biri ko‘tarilganda ikkinchisi tushgani uchun

$$y_1+y_2+\ell=const,\quad\rightarrow\quad y_2=const-\ell-y_1=C_1-y_1 \qquad \textbf{(7.1)}$$

munosabat o‘rinlidir (rasmga qarang). Bundan esa

$$\dot{y}_2=-\dot{y}_1,\qquad \ddot{y}_2=-\ddot{y}_1 \qquad \textbf{(7.2)}$$

kelib chiqadi. Kinetik va potensial energiyalarni topamiz.

$$K=\frac{1}{2}m_1\dot{y}_1^2+\frac{1}{2}m_2\dot{y}_2^2=\frac{1}{2}(m_1+m_2)\dot{y}_1^2 \qquad \textbf{(7.3)}$$

$$U=m_1gy_1+m_2gy_2=m_1gy_1-m_2gy_1+m_2gC_1 \qquad \textbf{(7.4)}$$

Jismlar sistemasi uchun Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L=K-U=\frac{1}{2}(m_1+m_2)\dot{y}_1^2+(m_2-m_1)gy_1-m_2gC_1 \qquad \textbf{(7.5)}$$

bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial y_1}=\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}\left(\frac{1}{2}(m_1+m_2)\dot{y}_1^2+(m_2-m_1)gy_1-m_2gC_1\right)=(m_2-m_1)g \qquad \textbf{(7.6)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}_1}=\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{y}_1}\left(\frac{1}{2}(m_1+m_2)\dot{y}_1^2+(m_2-m_1)gy_1-m_2gC_1\right)=(m_1+m_2)\dot{y}_1 \qquad \textbf{(7.7)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right)=\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}_1}\right)=\frac{d}{dt}\left((m_1+m_2)\dot{y}_1\right)=(m_1+m_2)\ddot{y}_1 \qquad \textbf{(7.8)}$$

Endi esa (7.6) va (7.8) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

$$(m_2-m_1)g-(m_1+m_2)\ddot{y}_1=0,\quad\rightarrow\quad \ddot{y}_1=\frac{m_2-m_1}{m_1+m_2}g \qquad \textbf{(7.9)}$$

Hosil bo‘lgan (7.9) tenglama, birinchi jism harakatining differensial tenglamasi hisoblanadi. Ikkinchi jismning differensial tenglamasi quyidagicha:

$$\ddot{y}_2 = -\ddot{y}_1 = -\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g \qquad \textbf{(7.10)}$$

(7.9) hamda (7.10) tenglamalarni integrallash orqalihar bir jism uchun umumiy holda tezlik va yo‘l tenglamalarini olish mumkin.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = \dot{y}_{1.0} + \dfrac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} gt \\ \dot{y}_2 = \dot{y}_{2.0} - \dfrac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} gt \end{cases} \quad \text{va} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = y_{1.0} + \dot{y}_{1.0} t + \dfrac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \dfrac{gt^2}{2} \\ \dot{y}_2 = y_{2.0} + \dot{y}_{2.0} t - \dfrac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \dfrac{gt^2}{2} \end{cases} \qquad \textbf{(7.11)}$$

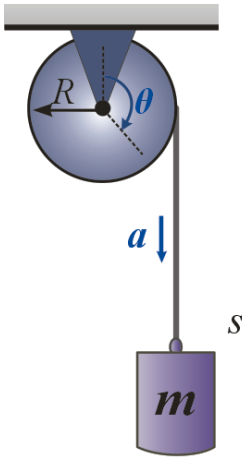
Bunda albatta boshlang‘ich tezlik va boshlang‘ich koordinatalar uchun

$$\dot{y}_{2.0} = -\dot{y}_{1.0}, \quad y_{2.0} = -y_{1.0} \qquad \textbf{(7.12)}$$

munosobatni e’tiborga olish kerak bo‘ladi.

Masala 8 (qo‘zg‘almas blokka osilgan jism masalasi). Qo‘zg‘almas slindrik blokka o‘ralgan ipning bir uchiga m massali yuk osilgan. Blokning massasi M, inersiya momenti I, radiusi R ga teng. Yuk qo‘yib yuborilgandan keyin uning harakat tenglamasi qanday ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi. Masalani Lagranj tenglamasidan foydalanib yeching.

Yechish: Qo‘zg‘almas blok markazini koordinata boshi sifatida olib, shu nuqtadan boshlab jism pastga tushgan yo‘lni s bilan belgilaymiz (rasmga qarang).



Bunda bosib o‘tilgan s yo‘l hamda blokning aylanishidagi θ burilish burchagi orasida

$$s = R\theta \qquad \textbf{(8.1)}$$

ko‘rinishdagi bog‘lanish bor. Bundan hosila olish orqali

$$\dot{s} = R\dot{\theta}, \quad \ddot{s} = R\ddot{\theta} \qquad \textbf{(8.2)}$$

bog‘lanishlarga o‘tish mumkin. Qo‘zg‘almas blok va unga ip orqali osilgan jismdan iborat sistemaning kinetik va potensial energiyalarni topamiz.

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m\dot{s}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m\dot{s}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} MR^2\right)\left(\frac{\dot{s}}{R}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\dot{s}^2 \qquad \textbf{(8.3)}$$

$$U = mgy = -mgs \qquad \textbf{(8.4)}$$

Dumalayotgan jism uchun Lagranj funksiyasi

$$L = K - U = \frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\dot{s}^2 + mgs \qquad \textbf{(8.5)}$$

bo‘ladi. (III) Lagranj tenglamasidagi xususiy hosilalarni topamiz.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\dot{s}^2 + mgs\right) = mg \qquad \textbf{(8.6)}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{s}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{s}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\dot{s}^2 + mgs\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\dot{s} \qquad \textbf{(8.7)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{s}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\dot{s}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\ddot{s} \qquad \textbf{(8.8)}$$

Endi esa (6.6) va (6.8) ifodalarni (III) tenglamaga qo‘yamiz.

$$mg - \frac{1}{2}\left(m + \frac{M}{2}\right)\ddot{s} = 0, \;\rightarrow\; \ddot{s} = \frac{4m}{2m + M}g \qquad \textbf{(8.9)}$$

Hosil bo‘lgan differensial tenglama s yo‘lga nisbatan differensial tenglama hisoblanadi. (8.2) va (8.9) formulalardan foydalanib, qo‘zg‘almas blokning aylanishdagi θ burilish burchagiga nisbatan differensial tenglamani hosil qilish mumkin.

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{4m}{2m + M}\frac{g}{R} \qquad \textbf{(8.10)}$$

(8.9) tenglamani integrallash natijasida tushayotgan jismning tezlik va yo‘l tenglamalari hosil qilinadi. (8.10) tenglamani integrallash natijasida esa aylanayotgan qo‘zg‘almas blokning burchak tezlik va burilish burchagi tenglamalari hosil qilinadi.

Shunday qilib, mazkur maqolada mexanika masalalarini talabalarga ko‘nikma bo‘lib qolgan an’anaviy usul – Nyuton qonunlari yordamida emas, balki Lagranj tenglamasi hamda Lagranj funksiyalarini qo‘llagan holda yechishga oid namuna masalalar ishlab ko‘rsatib berdik. Bunday noan’anaviy usul yordamida masalalar yechish talabalar uchun juda ham foydali bo‘lib, ularning fikrlash doirasini kengaytirishga, hodisa-jarayonlar haqida to‘laqonli bilimga ega bo‘lishga, bilimini oshirishga hamda turli yo‘llar bilan masalalarni ishlash ko‘nikmasini shakllanishiga olib keladi.

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NEUROLOGICAL COMPLICATIONS AND OUTCOMES OF BACTERIAL MENINGITIS/MENINGOENCEPHALITIS IN ADULTS: A REVIEW

Abstract. *Bacterial meningitis and meningoencephalitis are severe infections of the central nervous system with high morbidity and mortality in adults. Neurological complications such as hearing loss, seizures, cognitive impairment, and hydrocephalus are common and often determine long-term outcomes. This review summarizes the spectrum of complications, predictors of poor prognosis, and modern approaches to reduce neurological sequelae in adult patients.*

Keywords*: bacterial meningitis, meningoencephalitis, neurological complications, outcomes, adults, CNS infections*

Introduction. Bacterial meningitis and meningoencephalitis continue to pose serious health challenges globally, especially in adult and elderly populations. Despite the availability of antibiotics and adjunctive therapies, neurological complications are frequent and often irreversible [1]. The incidence of long-term deficits varies depending on the causative organism, time to treatment, and host factors such as age and comorbidities [2]. Neurological complications remain a significant cause of morbidity following bacterial meningitis and meningoencephalitis in adults. These complications can arise acutely during the infection or develop later as part of a post-infectious syndrome. The pathophysiology is multifactorial, involving inflammatory damage, vascular involvement, and direct neuronal toxicity [1, 4].

Etiological Factors and Pathogenesis. The most common pathogens in adults are *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, and *Listeria monocytogenes* [3]. These bacteria invade the subarachnoid space, leading to intense inflammation, cytokine release, and breakdown of the blood-brain barrier. Resulting complications are often linked to cerebral edema, vascular thrombosis, and neuronal damage [4].

Neurological Complications. Neurological sequelae occur in up to 50% of survivors [5]. Common complications include:

- **Sensorineural hearing loss**: especially with *S. pneumoniae* meningitis [6]. One of the most common long-term complications is sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL), particularly associated with *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. It occurs in up to 30% of survivors and results from inflammation of the cochlea or auditory nerve, which may be irreversible [2]. Rapid initiation of dexamethasone has been shown to reduce this risk when given before or with the first dose of antibiotics [10].
- **Seizures and epilepsy**: due to cortical irritation and infarcts. Seizures occur in approximately 20–30% of adults during acute bacterial meningitis. They are typically generalized or focal and may be the first clinical sign of cortical involvement or cerebral infarction [3]. Post-infectious epilepsy can develop later, especially in patients with extensive cortical damage or brain abscesses [6].
- **Cognitive and memory impairment**: observed in 20–30% of cases after recovery [7]. Cognitive dysfunction, including memory loss, attention deficits, and decreased executive function, may persist for months or years after the infection. This is particularly seen in older adults and those with pneumococcal etiology [7]. Neuropsychological sequelae are often underdiagnosed but significantly impair quality of life and occupational reintegration.
- **Hydrocephalus**: more frequent in tuberculous and Listeria meningitis [8]. Hydrocephalus, especially the communicating form, is more frequently associated with *Listeria monocytogenes* and tuberculous meningitis. It results from obstruction of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) flow due to inflammation and fibrosis in the arachnoid villi. CT or MRI imaging is essential for early diagnosis, and management may require external ventricular drainage or shunting [8].
- **Focal deficits and cranial nerve palsies**: due to inflammatory damage and increased intracranial pressure. Focal deficits, such as hemiparesis or aphasia, are often due to cerebral infarctions secondary to vasculitis or thrombosis. Cranial nerve palsies, particularly involving CN VI and CN VII, are observed in both acute and recovery phases and may be transient or permanent [4, 5].

These complications may persist or progress even after pathogen clearance.

Prognostic Indicators and Risk Factors. Predictors of poor outcome include advanced age, altered consciousness on admission, presence of seizures, hypotension, and pneumococcal etiology [9]. High CSF protein, low glucose levels, and delayed antibiotic administration are also associated with worse prognosis.

Treatment and prevention of sequelae

Early administration of antibiotics is crucial, often preceded by dexamethasone to reduce inflammation and prevent hearing loss [10]. Adjunctive therapies under investigation include neuroprotective agents and targeted anti-inflammatory drugs. Rehabilitation, hearing aids, and cognitive therapy are essential components of long-term care.

Conclusion. Bacterial meningitis and meningoencephalitis in adults remain life-threatening conditions with substantial neurological consequences. Early recognition, timely therapy, and post-infection rehabilitation are critical to improving outcomes and minimizing long-term disability.

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TREATMENT OF CHRONIC BRUCELLOSIS IN WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE AT THE CURRENT STAGE

Abstract. *Chronic brucellosis poses significant therapeutic challenges, particularly in women of fertile age, due to the risk of relapse, drug toxicity, and concerns regarding reproductive health. This review explores modern strategies in the treatment of chronic brucellosis, highlighting the importance of tailored antimicrobial therapy, safety considerations during pregnancy, and approaches to fertility preservation. Evidence-based recommendations are presented based on international guidelines and recent clinical studies.*

Keywords. *Chronic brucellosis; women of reproductive age; combination therapy; antimicrobial resistance; fertility; doxycycline; rifampicin; relapse prevention.*

Introduction. Brucellosis is a widespread zoonosis caused by *Brucella* spp., with over 500,000 new cases reported annually worldwide. Chronic forms may persist for months or years, especially in inadequately treated individuals. Women of reproductive age represent a special population due to concerns related to pregnancy, lactation, and long-term fertility [1, 2].

Pathogenesis and Clinical Features in Fertile Women.

The pathogenesis of chronic brucellosis in women of fertile age is a complex interplay between the persistence of *Brucella* spp. in the host tissues, immune evasion mechanisms, and the specific involvement of reproductive organs. After initial hematogenous dissemination, *Brucella melitensis*, the most virulent species for humans, can localize in the uterus, ovaries, and other pelvic structures, resulting in chronic inflammation, tissue granulomas, and even necrosis [1].

Women in the reproductive age group frequently present with non-specific clinical manifestations. These include low-grade fever, night sweats, polyarthritis, chronic fatigue syndrome, and depression-like symptoms, which are often mistaken for autoimmune or psychosomatic disorders [4]. Reproductive symptoms may include irregular menstruation, chronic pelvic pain, infertility, and adverse pregnancy outcomes such as spontaneous abortion and preterm birth [3].

Franco et al. noted that *Brucella* organisms possess the ability to persist intracellularly within macrophages, escaping the host immune system and contributing to chronic infection [2]. The chronic inflammatory response leads to the release of cytokines such as IL-1β, TNF-α, and IL-6, which are involved in both systemic symptoms and localized organ damage [8].

In female patients, involvement of the genital tract is not uncommon. Colmenero et al. described cases of *Brucella*-induced endometritis, salpingitis, and tubo-ovarian abscesses, which may mimic pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or endometriosis in their clinical presentation [9]. Furthermore, brucellosis has been associated with hormonal imbalances that may disrupt ovulatory cycles, which in turn leads to decreased fertility potential [7].

Pregnancy further complicates the clinical course of brucellosis. Khan et al. emphasized that during pregnancy, immune tolerance is increased, potentially reducing the host's ability to clear the pathogen and leading to transplacental transmission [3]. This poses a significant risk for intrauterine fetal infection, miscarriage, and fetal growth restriction.

In chronic forms of the disease, diagnosis is often delayed. The slow progression of clinical signs, combined with low sensitivity of blood cultures and serologic tests during latency, often leads to underdiagnosis or misdiagnosis [10]. As a result, many women undergo unnecessary investigations for rheumatologic, gynecologic, or even psychiatric conditions before the correct diagnosis of brucellosis is established.

In summary, chronic brucellosis in women of fertile age is characterized by immune evasion, reproductive organ tropism, and clinical heterogeneity. Understanding its pathogenetic basis is crucial for timely diagnosis and prevention of long-term reproductive complications.

Therapeutic Approaches and Antimicrobial Strategies.

The WHO recommends a combination of doxycycline (100 mg BID for 6 weeks) and rifampicin (600–900 mg daily), which remains the standard regimen [5]. For chronic cases, especially with osteoarticular involvement or relapsing forms, triple therapy including streptomycin or gentamicin may be used [6]. However, concerns arise regarding the teratogenicity of doxycycline and ototoxicity of aminoglycosides in pregnant patients [7].

In non-pregnant women of childbearing age, doxycycline remains effective, but clinicians must ensure contraception during treatment to prevent fetal risk. In case of pregnancy, alternative regimens like rifampicin with cotrimoxazole are suggested, albeit with caution due to hematologic side effects [8].

Reproductive Considerations and Fertility Impact. Brucellosis may negatively impact fertility through chronic inflammation of pelvic organs or hormonal disturbances. Early diagnosis and eradication of infection are crucial to minimize reproductive sequelae. Assisted reproductive techniques (ART) may be considered in select cases post-treatment, but infection must be fully resolved before attempting conception [9].

Relapse Prevention and Monitoring. Chronic brucellosis is notorious for relapse, occurring in up to 15–20% of cases. Factors contributing include incomplete therapy, immunosuppression, and persistent foci in reproductive organs [10]. Serologic monitoring (e.g., SAT, ELISA) and periodic PCR testing post-treatment help detect subclinical reactivation. Long-term follow-up and patient education regarding symptom recurrence are essential.

Conclusion. Treatment of chronic brucellosis in women of fertile age requires a delicate balance between efficacy and safety. Personalized therapeutic strategies, consideration of reproductive status, and long-term monitoring can reduce complications and preserve fertility. Future research should focus on optimizing regimens for pregnant and lactating women and improving early detection techniques.

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STERIL O’SIMTALAR OLISH VA O’STIRISHGA DOIR AYRIM MULOHAZALAR

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada steril o’simtalar olish bosqichlari, jarayoni, maqsadi va uning amaliy ahamiyati bayon etilgan.*

Tayanch so’zlar*: steril o’simta,in vitro,eksplant,kallus to’qima ,ozuqa muhit, kimyoviy vositalar, genetik seleksiya ,biotexnologiya ,hujayra muhandisligi , mikroklonal ko’paytirish, fitogormonlar.*

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SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON OBTAINING AND CULTIVATING STERILE PLANTS

Annotation*: This article describes the stages, process, purpose, and practical significance of sterile grafting.*

Key words: *sterile tumor, in vitro, explant, callus tissue, nutrient medium, chemical means, genetic selection, biotechnology, cell engineering, microclonal reproduction, phytohormones .*

Kirish. Steril o‘simtalar o‘stirish biotexnologiyaning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lib, bu usul yordamida o‘simliklarni kasalliklarsiz va zararkunandalarsiz muhitda yetishtirish mumkin. In vitro texnologiyasi klonal ko‘paytirish, genetik tadqiqotlar va dorivor moddalar ishlab chiqarishda keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu maqolada steril o‘simtalarni o‘stirishning ahamiyati, texnologik jarayonlari va amaliy qo‘llanilishiga e’tibor qaratiladi. Laboratoriya sharoitida steril o‘simtalar (steril ko’paytirish) o‘stirish o‘simlik hujayralari, to‘qimalari yoki organlarini sun’iy muhitda steril sharoitda yetishtirish jarayonidir. Bu usul ko‘pincha

mikroklonlash, o‘simlik genetik modifikatsiyasi, viruslardan tozalash va ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun qo‘llaniladi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi laboratoriya sharoitida steril o‘simtalar o‘stirish texnologiyasini o‘rganish va samarali usullarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat. Tadqiqot davomida turli sterillash usullari, oziqaviy muhit turlari va o‘simliklarning regeneratsiya jarayoni tahlil qilinadi. Olingan natijalar o‘simliklarni mikroklonlash, genetik modifikatsiya va biotexnologik tadqiqotlar uchun samarali usul sifatida foydalanish imkoniyatlarini baholashga xizmat qiladi.

Steril o‘simtalar olish jarayoni bir necha asosiy bosqichlardan iborat:

Birinchi bosqich – eksplant tanlash. Bu bosqichda o‘simlikning ildiz, poya, barg, meristema yoki urug‘ kabi qismlari tanlanadi. Tanlangan material sog‘lom bo‘lishi va virus hamda zamburug‘lardan xoli bo‘lishi kerak.

Ikkinchi bosqich – sterillash jarayoni. Eksplant yuzasidagi mikroorganizmlarni yo‘qotish uchun u sterilizatsiya qilinadi. Odatda 70% spirt (30–60 soniya), natriy gipoxlorit (0,5–2% eritma, 5–15 daqiqa) yoki vodorod peroksid (3–6%, 5–10 daqiqa) ishlatiladi. Sterillashdan so‘ng eksplant bir necha marta steril distillangan suv bilan yuviladi.

Uchinchi bosqich – oziqaviy muhit tayyorlash. O‘simlik to‘qimalari uchun maxsus oziqaviy muhit tayyorlanadi. Eng ko‘p ishlatiladigan muhitlar –Gamborg B5 muhiti hisoblanadi. Ushbu muhitga o‘sish uchun kerakli oziq moddalar va fitogormonlar (auksinlar, sitokininlar) qo‘shiladi. Tayyorlangan muhit avtoklavda 121°C da 15–20 daqiqa davomida sterilizatsiya qilinadi.

To‘rtinchi bosqich – ekish (eksplantlarni muhitga joylashtirish). Laminar oqim shkafida steril sharoitda eksplant maxsus tayyorlangan muhitga ekiladi. Bu jarayonda ishlatiladigan barcha asboblar (skalpel, pintset va boshqalar) ham steril bo‘lishi sharti

Beshinchi bosqich – inkubatsiya va o‘stirish. Eksplantlar o‘sishi uchun maxsus sharoitlar yaratiladi. Namlik 50–70% atrofida, harorat 22–27°C oralig‘ida bo‘lishi kerak. Yorug‘lik rejimi esa o‘simlik turiga qarab 12–16 soat davomida ta’minlanadi. Shu bosqichda to‘qima o‘sishi va kallus hosil bo‘lishi kuzatiladi.

Oltinchi bosqich – o‘simlikni ildiz chiqarish va adaptatsiya qilish. Steril sharoitda o‘stirilgan o‘simtalar ildiz hosil qiluvchi maxsus muhitga o‘tkaziladi. Ildizlar shakllangach, o‘simlik tabiiy sharoitga moslashtirish uchun issiqxona yoki maxsus substratda o‘stiriladi.

Ishning borishi. No‘xat, loviya va soya o‘simliklaridan 20 ta xar xil sog‘lom urug‘ ‘lar saralab olinadi. Ular oldin sovunli eritmada, so‘ngra vodopravod suvida va distillangan suvda yaxshilab yuviladi. Yuvilgan urug‘larni doka qopchalarga joylab 25 daqiqa 96% li spitrga solinadi, suvda yaxshilab yuvib 0,1% li sulema eritmasida 10 daqiqa sterillanadi va oxirida besh marta yaxshilab steril suvda chayiladi.

Tajribalar laminar - boksda olib boriladi. Steril pintset bilan tagiga filtr qog‘oz solingan Petri likobchalariga 10 tadan urug‘ solinadi va 10 ml steril suv qo‘yiladi. Nuxat, loviya va soya urug‘lari o‘stirishga tayyorlangan probirkadagi suv paxta tiqinlar b ilan yopilgan bo‘lib, 20 daqiqa 2 atmosfera bosimda avtoklavda

sterillangan bo‘lishi kerak.Urug‘lar solingan Petri likobchalari 25 o C haroratdagi termostatga qo‘yiladi. Ikki kundan so‘ng (urug‘lar ungandan so‘ng) solingan Petri likobchalarning biridagi suv 2.4-D ning steril eritmasiga (10 mg/l) almashtirib qo‘yiladi.

Xulosa. Steril o‘simtalar yetishtirish zamonaviy biotexnologiyaning muhim qismi bo‘lib, qishloq xo‘jaligi, farmatsevtika va ekologiya sohalarida keng qo‘llaniladi. Bu usul yordamida sifatli, kasalliklarsiz va genetik jihatdan toza o‘simliklar yetishtirish mumkin. Laboratoriya sharoitida steril o‘simtalar o‘stirish biologiya, qishloq xo‘jaligi va farmatsevtika sohalarida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu usul orqali o‘simliklarni patogen mikroorganizmlardan himoyalangan holda o‘stirish va ko‘paytirish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Steril sharoitda o‘stirilgan o‘simtalar tezroq o‘sadi, sog‘lom bo‘ladi va genetik jihatdan sof saqlanadi.Bunday usul qimmatbaho va noyob o‘simliklarni ko‘paytirish, viruslardan xoli ko‘chatlar yetishtirish hamda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish uchun keng qo‘llaniladi. Ayniqsa, qishloq xo‘jaligida yuqori hosildor va kasalliklarga chidamli navlarni yetishtirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu bilan birga, farmatsevtika sanoatida dorivor o‘simliklarning barqaror yetishtirilishini ta’minlashga yordam beradi.Shuning uchun laboratoriya sharoitida steril o‘simtalar o‘stirish usuli zamonaviy biotexnologiyaning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lib, o‘simlikshunoslik va dori sanoatida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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ISSUES OF ORGANIZING COLLABORATIVE WORK WITH AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATIONS IN CERTAIN AREAS IN COMBATING THE ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

ABSTRACT. *This article addresses some problematic issues arising from the looting of objects and collections of cultural, historical, and archaeological value through counterfeiting, their illegal circulation, as well as their sale on the "black market" for mercenary purposes. It also examines issues related to preventing the illegal circulation of cultural property in cooperation with authorized organizations.*

KEYWORDS: *forgery of objects and collections of cultural, historical, archaeological value, customs authorities, cooperation with competent organizations, prevention of illegal circulation of cultural property, inevitability of responsibility.*

In recent years, numerous instances have been detected involving the looting of objects and collections of cultural, historical, and archaeological value through counterfeiting, and their illegal movement across customs borders. Today, approximately 6,100 cultural properties belonging to Uzbekistan have been identified in more than 40 countries worldwide. The majority of these are located in Russia, Turkey, Germany, and Great Britain. Sixty percent of cultural property belonging to Uzbekistan consists of material cultural objects, such as pottery, metal, glass items, and material monuments, while 40 percent are manuscripts and miniatures.

According to the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are 530 registered landmarks, 617 monumental art monuments, 2,266 architectural monuments, 8,210 immovable cultural heritage objects, and 4,797 archaeological monuments [1].

Regarding the preservation of cultural property, Chapter XI of our main legal document, the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is titled "Duties of Citizens." Article 61 of this chapter stipulates that citizens must preserve the historical, spiritual, cultural, scientific, and natural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan. It is established that "historical, spiritual, cultural, scientific, and natural heritage is protected by the state" [2].

Furthermore, each state body, while implementing its tasks and functions, also carries out a number of law enforcement activities such as ensuring legality, protecting human rights and freedoms, safeguarding the rights and legitimate interests of state and non-state organizations and labor collectives, and combating offenses and crime.

Additionally, the State Customs Committee is designated as the authorized body for state regulation of the export and import of cultural property in accordance with Article 5 of the Law "On Export and Import of Cultural Property" dated August 29, 1998 [3].

The illegal acquisition of items or documents of cultural value, failure to return artifacts of artistic, historical, and archaeological heritage of the peoples of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and illegal movement of cultural property across the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan necessitate the introduction of specific provisions in administrative and criminal legislation.

The interaction of all law enforcement agencies with customs authorities is crucial in preventing violations in this area. This enables the timely receipt of relevant and important information about the illegal trade (black market) of cultural property and allows for monitoring the activities of criminal organizations.

It is important to establish working relationships between law enforcement structures to implement general anti-crime programs, create a stable mechanism for rapid information exchange in this direction, and study the experiences of leading organizations in its practical application.

It should be emphasized that the international experience of developed countries demonstrates that significant attention is being paid to the cooperation of operational-search activity agencies in combating the activities of criminal groups engaged in the smuggling of cultural property.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Operational-Search Activity" defines the cooperation issues of state bodies authorized to conduct operational-search activities in implementing operational-search measures [4].

In particular, it is expedient to make extensive use of the operational-search measures indicated in Article 14 of the Law to identify the operational mechanisms of criminal groups, apprehend them during the commission of crimes, and reach the main factors causing the crime, i.e., the "clients."

For instance, conducting controlled delivery operations to the "clients" based on obtained information not only prevents their illegal circulation but also prevents their sale on the "black market" for mercenary purposes.

In this context, the objects of controlled delivery operations include items and objects prohibited or restricted from free circulation (narcotic substances, firearms, cultural property, precious stones and metals, etc.), items and objects obtained through criminal means or containing traces of crime, and tools or means of committing crimes (money, documents, weapons, etc.).

By conducting this measure in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, it is possible to identify the recipients of cultural property from criminal groups, apprehend criminals at the final delivery location, and fully expose members of transnational organized criminal groups.

In such cases, if operational-search measures are not used with a proper assessment of the situation, the organizers and leaders of criminal businesses

engaged in the smuggling of cultural property may escape punishment, with only ordinary executors being held accountable, resulting in the continued operation of cultural property smuggling channels.

Furthermore, the study of international experience has shown that effectiveness in preventing the illegal circulation of cultural property can be achieved through the application of stringent measures to offenders, up to and including criminal prosecution.

It should be noted that despite the unreliability of the "black market" formed on the basis of smuggled, stolen, or looted cultural property for capital investment, experts believe it attracts the attention of organized criminal groups and entrepreneurs and businessmen associated with criminal activities.

The World Customs Organization, which considers the protection of world cultural heritage as one of its goals, cooperates with international organizations such as the International Council of Museums (ICOM), UNESCO, and Interpol, as well as national law enforcement agencies, to exchange information and put an end to this illegal activity.

For this purpose, the WCO pays special attention to daily cooperation with the customs services of all member states through the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO network) [5].

Additionally, the WCO, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), has developed a model export certificate, and the organization supports the use of this certificate in the legal circulation of cultural property by member states. Currently, the organization is paying special attention to the training and retraining of personnel based on the "PITCH" program at regional and international levels.

Furthermore, the WCO, in cooperation with Interpol, Europol, and national law enforcement agencies, has been organizing and coordinating operational activities at the global and regional levels dedicated to combating the illegal circulation of cultural property.

All WCO member countries actively participate in the "Pandora" operation within the European region, organized every two years, and the global "Athena" operation in cooperation with Interpol.

For information, it should be noted that during the "Pandora" operation, led by Spain from June 1 to September 30, 2021, conducted at airports, checkpoints, auction houses, and museums, more than 9,400 illegally acquired cultural properties were identified, and 52 criminals were apprehended. Since customs authorities are bodies that exercise control over the movement of goods, vehicles, and citizens, this task provides an opportunity to operate at the forefront in combating the illegal circulation of cultural property.

However, this very process also creates a number of problems for customs officers, such as time constraints in seizing or confiscating cultural property identified during inspections. It is known that the process of making decisions about suspicious goods identified during the inspection of certain types of vehicles leads to violations of the established time regulations. Therefore, it is an urgent

issue to create the possibility of establishing rapid communication with experts on cultural property in customs legislation.

The availability of knowledge in this area is naturally useful when making quick decisions when suspicious cultural property is identified and in identifying the international chain of cultural property smuggling. "ARCHEO" is a network that provides the opportunity to establish communication in real-time with customs services, other law enforcement agencies, international organizations, scientific experts, and non-governmental organizations to put an end to the illegal circulation of cultural property [6].

As a proposal:

To prevent the illegal circulation of cultural property, we consider it appropriate to introduce into national legislation a proposal to connect to the special "ARCHEO" information system and develop the skills of regular use of it for raising the qualifications of customs authorities and Cultural Heritage Agency specialists in cooperation with the World Customs Organization.

Today, the National Central Bureau of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol in the Republic of Uzbekistan organizes the international search for stolen and looted cultural property in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The international search for cultural property is announced by the Interpol General Secretariat [7].

Creating a simplified procedure for including looted or stolen cultural property in international searches.

This, in turn, will enable customs officers to obtain information about cultural property being placed on international wanted lists, which will help prevent the illegal circulation of looted or stolen cultural property across customs borders.

The Interpol NCB has launched online mobile application systems operating on the open internet for use by law enforcement agencies, state organizations, and the general public. This mobile application can be downloaded to "Apple" and "Android" mobile devices through the "App Store" and "Google Play." These mobile applications provide information about cultural property placed on international wanted lists by the Interpol NCB of member states, allow visual searches, and enable reports about stolen cultural property to be sent to Interpol [8].

Today, even the staff of most prestigious museums are not aware of how to use these online mobile application systems operating on the internet.

This indicates that the work being done to prevent the illegal circulation of cultural property using modern technologies is being carried out sluggishly.

Organizing online and practical training courses for staff working in prestigious museums on the use of online mobile application systems by industry specialists;

We believe that intensifying international cooperation in operations conducted in collaboration with WCO member countries and Interpol in this direction, and ensuring the participation of personnel working in practice in these operations, will yield good results.

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STEROID QATOR BIRIKMALARNING TIBBIYOTDA QO’LLANILADIGAN XOSILALARI

Annotatsiya: *Tibbiyotda qo`llaniladigan tabiiy, biologik faol moddalar steroid tuzilishdagi birikmalar alohida o`rin egallaydi. Steroid tuzilishdagi birikmalarni o`simlik va hayvon organizmida moddalar almashinuvini hamda turli a`zolar ish faoliyatini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Steroid hamda vmitamin D guruh birikmalar organizmda turli a`zolarga ta`sir ko`rsatishi olimlarni ayni birikmalar ustida chuqur izlanishlar olib borishiga hamda shu asosda kiyoviy tuzilishi jihatdan ularga o`xshash, yangi biologik faol moddalarni yaratishga jalb qildi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Tibbiyot, biologik faol moddalar tajriba, Steroid qator birikmalari, garmonlar, rivojlan, strategiyalar,innovatsion,texnalogiya.*

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TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES

Annotation: *Natural, biologically active substances used in medicine, compounds with a steroid structure occupy a special place. Compounds with a steroid structure are considered important in improving the metabolism of plants and animals and the functioning of various organs. The effects of steroid and vitamin D group compounds on various organs in the body attracted scientists to conduct in-depth research on these compounds and on this basis to create new biologically active substances similar to them in terms of chemical structure.*

Key words: *Medicine, biologically active substances experience, Steroid series compounds, hormones, development, strategies, innovation, technology.*

Tibbiyotda qo’llaniladigan tabiiy, biologik faol moddalar orasida steroid tuzilishdagi birikmalar alohida o’rin egallaydi. Steroidlar o’simlik va hayvonot dunyosida keng tarqalgan va molekula tuzilishining asosi qisman yoki to’la gidrirlangan siklopentanopergidrofenantren halqali ko’p sonli polisiklik moddalardan iborat.

Steroid tuzilishdagi birikmlar o’simlik va hayvon organizmida moddalar almashinuvini hamda turli a’zolar ish faoliyatini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyatga

ega. Ularning ko’pchiligi molekula tuzilishi jihatdan bir-biriga ancha o’xshasalarda, ammo fizologik ta’siri bilan juda katta farq qiladilar.

Tibbiyotda qo’llaniladigan steroid tuzilishdagi birikmalar o’zlarining turli holatlarda saqlagan metal radikallari, funksional guruhlari va o’rinbosarlari hamda ba’zi hollarda steroid halqasida ayrim holatdagi uglerodlar orasida o’sh bog’ borligi bilan farqlanadi.

R2=H, CH3 (ko’pchilik birikmalarda metil radikali bo’ladi) R=OH; −CH2OH;

Turli shoxlangan ochiq zanjirli o’rinbosarlar, besh va olti a’zoli halqalar bo’ladi.

X=OH; C=O; X1=H; OH; −C=O

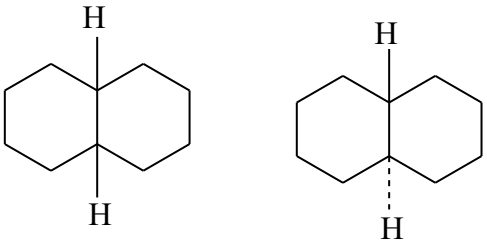
Steroid birikmalarning organizmda turli a’zolarga tasir ko’rsatishi olimlarni ayni birikmalar ustida chuqur izlanishlar olib borishga hamda shu asosda kimyoviy tuzilishi jihatidan ularga o’xshash yangi biologik faol moddalarni yaratishga jalb qildi.

Ayniqsa, 1932-yilga kelib Viland va Vindaus xolesterinning kimyoviy tuzilishini aniqlashgandan so’ng, steroidlarni har tamonlama mukammal o’rganish yanada rivojlandi.

Hozirgacha ma’lum bo’lgan ko’p sonli steroid birikmalar, ularning tibbiyotda uchrashi, fizologik ta’sir xarakteri va kimyoviy tuzilishiga qarab quyidagi guruhlarga bo’linadi:

- Sterinlar va ularga yaqin bo’lgan D-guruh vitaminlar;
- o’t kislotalar
- steroid tuzilishdagi garmonlar (estrogen, androgen, gestagenjinsiy garmonlar, kortekosteroidlar yoki buyrak usti bezi garmonlari);
- yurak glikozidlari va saponinlar;
- cho’l baqa zahiralari;
- steroid tuzilishdagi alkaloidlar.

Steroidlar A/B; B/C; va C/D halqalarning umumiy uglerod atomlaridagi yoki o’rinbosarlar tasavvurdagi halqa tekisligiga nisbatan, dekalinlardagi kabi TSIS va TRANS kofiguratsiyada bo’lishi mumkin:



Tsis-dekalin Trans-dekalin

Tabiatdagi steroid birikmalar aksaryatining biosintezi ancha mustahkam trans - konifiguratsiya holatida bo’ladi. Ammo ba’zi tabiiy steroidlar tsis - konfiguratsiya holatida ham uchraydi. Tabiiy steroidlarda B/C halqalar hamma vaqt, C/D halqalar esa qariyb hamma vaqt trans holatda birikkan bo’ladi. Faqat yurak glikozidlarining geninlari (aglyukonlari) va cho’l baqasi zahiralaridagi steroidlarning C/D xalqalari tsis - konfiguratsiya holatida bo’ladi.

Steroidlardagi A/B halqalarining birikishiga kelganda esa, ular ham tsis ham trans konfiguratsiya holatda uchrshi mumkin. Steroidlardagi vodorodlar va o'rinbosarlarning tasavvurdagi halqalar tekisligining ostida va ustida fazoviy joylashgani α va β harflari bilan belgilanadi.

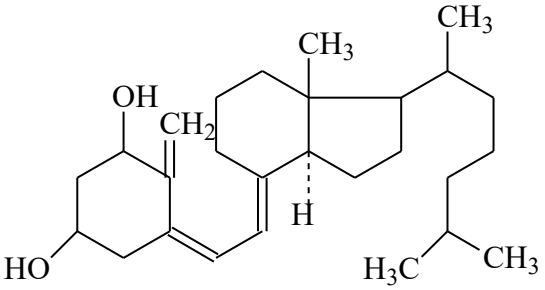
A/B halqalar birikishining sterokimyosi beshinchi holatdagi vodorodning fazodagi holati bilan ko'rsatiladi.

5-α-steroid 5-β-steroid

Steroiddagi A/B halqalarining ko'pchilik hollarda ham tsis ham trans konfiguratsiyada uchraydigan holatlarini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin.

OKSIDEVIT (Oxidevidum)

9, 10-sekoxolestatrien-5Z, 7E, 10(19)-diol-1α, 3β



Oksidevid rangsiz kristall yoki oq kristall kukun bo'lib, suvda deyarli erimaydi, 95% li spirtda yengil eriydi kungaboqar (pista) moyida kam va sekin eriydi. 132-140°C haroratda suyuqlanadi. Preporatning spirtdagi 100% li eritmasining solishtirma nur yutish ko'rsatkich E1%1cm 440 teng. Oksidevid ham boshqa vitamin D qator preporatlarga o'xshash havo kislorodi va yorug'lik ta'siriga beqarordir.

Vitamin D guruh preporatlari B ro'yxati bo'yicha yorug'lik va havo kislorodi ta'siridan extiyotlik bilan (+10°C dan yuqori bo'lmagan harorat sharoitida) saqlanadi. Yurak glikozidlari kimyoviy tuzilishi jihatidan murkkab organik birikma bo'lib, ular gidrolizlanganda ikki asosiy qismga, ya'ni aglikon yoki genin va unga oddiy efirsimon birikkan qand (glikon) komponentlariga parchalanadi. Uning genin qismi o'z navbatida bitsiklik sistema steroid (kondensirlangan ABCD halqalaridan iborat siklopentanapergidrofenantren) halqasi va undagi C17 holatga birikkan to'yinmagan besh va ba'zilari esa ikki juft to'yinmagan olti a'zoli lakton halqalardan tashkil topgan.

Barcha yurak glikozidlarning geninlari kimyoviy tuzilishi jihatdan bir-biridan katta farq qilmaydi. Ulardagi C3 va C14 holatdagi gidroksil guruhlari hamda C17 kofiguratsiyalari barcha yurak glikozidlarida doimiy o'zgarmas bo'ladi. Geninlar asosan, halqasidagi C12 va C16 holatiga guruhlarining joylashish taqtibi hamda C10 ga birikkan funksional guruhning xususyati bilan farqlanadi.

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INTERAKTIV VOSITALAR ORQALI BOSHLANG‘ICH SINF DARSLARIDA AXBOROT-KOMMUNIKATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARI (AKT) KOMPETENSIYASINI QO‘LLASH SAMARADORLIGI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada interaktiv vositalar yordamida boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida AKT kompetensiyasini shakllantirishning samarali yo‘llari yoritilgan. Dars jarayonida foydalanilayotgan raqamli texnologiyalar, ularning o‘quvchilarga ta’siri, hamda o‘qituvchining raqamli savodxonligini oshirishga qaratilgan metodlar tahlil qilingan. Amaliy tajriba va kuzatuvlarga asoslangan holda interaktiv metodlarning afzalliklari yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *interaktiv vositalar, AKT kompetensiyasi, boshlang‘ich ta’lim, dars samaradorligi, raqamli texnologiyalar, o‘quv jarayoni.*

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EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLICATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY CLASSES THROUGH INTERACTIVE TOOLS

Abstract: *The article explores effective methods for developing ICT competence among primary school students through interactive tools. It analyzes the use of digital technologies in lessons, their impact on students, and strategies to improve teachers' digital literacy. The benefits of interactive methods are highlighted based on practical experiences.*

Keywords: *interactive tools, ICT competence, primary education, lesson efficiency, digital technologies, learning process*

1. Kirish. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining (AKT) tez sur’atlar bilan rivojlanishi ta’lim sohasida yangi yondashuvlarni talab qilmoqda. Boshlang‘ich ta’limda bu texnologiyalarni to‘g‘ri qo‘llash, o‘quvchilarning faolligini oshirish va dars samaradorligini ta’minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ayniqsa, interaktiv vositalardan foydalanish orqali ta’lim jarayonining sifati oshadi.

2. Asosiy qism

2.1. Interaktiv vositalarning mohiyati va turlari. Zamonaviy boshlang‘ich ta’limda interaktiv vositalar pedagogik jarayonning ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Interaktiv doskalar, mobil ilovalar, raqamli laboratoriyalar, onlayn test tizimlari va boshqa ko‘plab vositalar orqali o‘quvchilar bilan bevosita aloqada bo‘lish

imkoniyati yaratiladi. Bu vositalar o‘qituvchiga o‘quvchilarni rag‘batlantirish, ularning bilim darajasini aniqlash va tahlil qilishda yordam beradi.

Interaktiv vositalarning asosiy turlari:

- **Interaktiv doskalar** (Smart Board): taqdimotlar, mashqlar va testlarni real vaqt rejimida o‘tkazish imkonini beradi.
- **Virtual o‘quv platformalari**: Google Classroom, Moodle, Zoom orqali masofaviy ta’limni tashkil qilish mumkin.
- **Multimedia kontentlari**: audio-video materiallar, animatsiyalar, grafikalar yordamida mavzularni tushuntirish.
- **Mobil ilovalar**: o‘yinlar orqali o‘rganish, mustahkamlash va test topshirish.

2.2. AKT kompetensiyasining boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari uchun ahamiyati

AKT kompetensiyasi nafaqat texnik bilim va ko‘nikmalarni, balki axborotni izlash, tahlil qilish, baholash va uni amaliyotda qo‘llash qobiliyatini ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Boshlang‘ich sinfda bu kompetensiyani shakllantirishda o‘qituvchi o‘zining shaxsiy bilim va ko‘nikmalariga tayangan holda mos usullarni qo‘llashi kerak.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida quyidagi jihatlar rivojlanadi:

- Texnologiyadan oqilona foydalanish madaniyati
- Mustaqil izlanish ko‘nikmasi
- Vizual va eshitish orqali bilimlarni qabul qilish
- Guruh bo‘lib ishlash va onlayn hamkorlik

2.3. Interaktiv metodlarning samaradorlik jihatlari . O‘qituvchining interaktiv vositalardan to‘g‘ri foydalanishi dars jarayonining sifatini oshiradi. Interaktiv yondashuvlar yordamida o‘quvchilarda bilimlarni mustahkamlash darajasi yuqori bo‘lishi, ularning darsda faol ishtirok etishi kuzatiladi.

Amaliy kuzatuvlarga ko‘ra:

- Interaktiv o‘yinlar orqali o‘quvchilarning 60% dan ortig‘i mustaqil fikr bildirgan.
- Multimediali materiallar bilan dars o‘tilgan guruhlarda mavzu yodda saqlanishi 30% ga oshgan.
- Onlayn testlar orqali o‘z bilimini nazorat qilgan o‘quvchilar o‘z-o‘zini baholashga o‘rgangan.

Shuningdek, interaktiv vositalar yordamida o‘qituvchilarning o‘z ustida ishlash, yangiliklarni o‘rganish va AKT sohasidagi bilimlarini rivojlantirish ehtiyoji ortadi. Bu esa ta’lim jarayonining uzviy rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi.

2. Interaktiv vositalar tushunchasi va turlari

- Interaktiv doskalar (Smart Board)
- Virtual o‘quv platformalari (Kahoot, Quizizz, LearningApps)
- Multimedia vositalari (audio, video, animatsiyalar)
- Online kollaboratsiya vositalari (Google Jamboard, Padlet)

3. AKT kompetensiyasining boshlang‘ich sinfda ahamiyati

- Kompyuter savodxonligi
- Internet madaniyati va xavfsizligi

- Raqamli kommunikatsiya
- Muammoli vaziyatlarni texnologik hal qilish

4. Interaktiv vositalarning samaradorlik omillari

Ko‘rsatkich	Ta’siri
Diqqatni jalb qilish	O‘quvchilar darsga faolroq qatnashadi
Vizual yondashuv	Murakkab mavzular tushunarli bo‘ladi
Refleksiya imkoniyati	O‘qituvchi va o‘quvchi natijani tez baholaydi
Tezkor aloqadorlik	Feedback imkoniyatlari kengayadi

5. O‘qituvchining roli. O‘qituvchi AKT vositalaridan nafaqat foydalanishi, balki ularni to‘g‘ri tanlay olishi, texnologik yangiliklarga ochiq bo‘lishi kerak. Buning uchun quyidagilar zarur:

- Doimiy malaka oshirish
- Raqamli metodikalardan foydalanish
- Dars rejalariga texnologiyalarni integratsiya qilish

6. Amaliy kuzatuvlar va tajribalar. Toshkent shahridagi 5 ta umumta’lim maktabida olib borilgan kuzatuvlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, interaktiv vositalar qo‘llanilgan darslarda:

- O‘quvchilarning ishtiroki 37% ga oshgan
- Darsni tushunish darajasi 29% yuqori bo‘lgan
- O‘qituvchilarning darsga tayyorgarligi aniqroq bo‘lgan

7. Xulosa va tavsiyalar. Interaktiv vositalar orqali boshlang‘ich sinfda dars samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatlari mavjud. AKT kompetensiyasining shakllanishi esa o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchilarni raqamli jamiyatga tayyorlaydi. Shuning uchun:

- Har bir dars uchun eng mos interaktiv vosita tanlanishi
- O‘qituvchilarning raqamli kompetensiyasi rivojlantirilishi
- AKT vositalari uchun doimiy texnik qo‘llab-quvvatlash tizimi bo‘lishi lozim

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CONSIDERATIONS ON CARIES DISEASE

Abstract. *Dental diseases of the oral cavity, are of particular importance in clinical medicine. The following article discusses the most common type of dental disease, that is, caries. The causes of this disease and the specific features of its treatment are analyzed.*

Key words: *medicine, stomatology, caries, enamel, dentin, cement, filling, diagnosis, analysis.*

Introduction. Stomatology is a branch of clinical medicine that studies diseases of the organs of the oral cavity, namely the tongue, lips, pharynx, mucous membranes of the mouth, maxillofacial system and adjacent areas, the reasons that cause them, and methods of preventing these diseases.

The most common dental diseases include: caries – erosion of hard tooth tissues; tartar is a hard layer consisting of food residues, bacteria and cells; periodontitis – inflammation of tissues around the tooth; gingivitis – inflammation of the gums without breaking the tooth-gum connection; periodontitis – inflammation of the root membrane and pre-root tissues of the tooth; pulpitis – inflammation of the soft tissues inside the tooth, as well as congenital and traumatic injuries of the oral cavity.

Main part. The term “caries” was borrowed from ancient Greek into Latin (lat. caries) and means “decay”. Caries is a widespread disease, affecting 90% of the world's population. Caries is a complex pathological process, in which the decay of dental tissues is observed and a damaged cavity is formed in the tooth - a cavity. Many factors play a role in the origin of caries. For example, oral microflora; food and diet; the amount of fluorine in the water; composition and volume of saliva; general condition of the body; extreme effects on the body; endogenous and exogenous factors in the external and internal environment.

In stomatology, caries is classified anatomically, topographically and clinically. Anatomical classification mainly consists of enamel caries, dentine caries, cement caries. The topographic classification of caries is based on the depth of the disease and is observed in the following forms: spot-shaped caries, surface caries, medium caries and deep caries. According to the clinical classification, there are rapid and slow-progressing caries, which appear as white and pigmented (brown) spots. According to the results of the examinations, it was determined that caries is white when it progresses rapidly, and pigmented when it progresses slowly. The way in which caries progresses is of great importance in drawing up a treatment plan.

Usually, patients do not notice any subjective sensations in case of caries in the form of spots. In some cases, patients complain of tooth sensitivity. On the surface of the enamel demineralization, a change in its color is observed, from white, light

brown, dark brown to brown. The disease begins with the loss of enamel gloss in a limited part of the tooth. Usually, such changes are located on the neck of the tooth. When probing, this surface is smooth and painless. In the vital staining test, the stain is stained blue. In caries in the form of stains, a comparative diagnosis is made with fluorosis and hypoplasia.

A spot formed by surface caries is formed as a result of destructive changes at the site of caries. The patient complains of short-term pain caused by chemical reactions sweet, salty, sour. If the cavity of caries is located in the neck of the tooth, pain may also occur from the thermal effect. During examination and probing, a small defect is detected. The defect is located only in the enamel layer. When detecting superficial caries, a comparative diagnosis is made with hypoplasia, tooth erosion, and a Ponasiman defect.

In medium caries, the defect has an average depth past the border of enamel and dentin. In most cases, the patient does not feel pain. In rare cases, the patient complains of short-term pain caused by thermal, mechanical, chemical effects. During examination and probing, a carious cavity of moderate depth is detected, with a rough surface due to the presence of softened dentin at the bottom of the cavity. When detecting moderate caries, a comparative diagnosis is made with a periodontal defect, erosion, and chronic periodontitis. When probing moderate caries, sensitivity is observed at the enamel-dentin border.

Deep caries is characterized by short-term pain caused by all kinds of effects. The pain stops after receiving the effective treatment. An examination reveals a deep carious cavity with softened dentin. When probed, the bottom of the cavity of caries is painful. When identifying deep caries, a comparative diagnosis is made with moderate caries, acute partial pulpitis, and chronic fibrous pulpitis. Moderate caries is distinguished by the pain caused by the impact and the depth of the cavity. It is distinguished from pulpitis by the spontaneous onset of pain and the duration of the pain.

Treatment of caries is local and general. Treatment measures of a general nature are aimed at increasing the protective forces of the human body and tissue resistance. For this purpose, B, D, E vitamins and mineral components are recommended to the patient. For example, calcium gluconate, phytin, etc.

Local treatment depends on the tissue changes. In caries in the form of spots, the tissues are not sharpened, and the lost mineral components are introduced into the area of demineralization, where the spot is formed. For this, remineralizing solutions are applied. The main components of these solutions are calcium, phosphorus, fluorine. The effectiveness of remineralization therapy is determined by conducting a vital staining test. It is recommended to use toothpastes containing fluoride.

To treat teeth with caries, the tissues in which pathological changes have occurred are removed. In the treatment of moderate caries, the cavity is filled, dried, and a base and then a permanent filling are placed. In the treatment of deep caries, a healing ointment is applied to neutralize the microflora of the carious cavity and prevent pulp inflammation. Pastes containing calcium hydroxide are

used as healing ointments. After the healing ointment, the separating aqueous dentin, phosphate cement base, and then permanent filling are restored.

In cases of superficial, medium, and deep caries, it is necessary to remove pathologically altered tissues. For this, the tooth is extracted.

Tooth sharpening is the main step in the treatment of caries. Regardless of the caries cavity, sharpening and forming the caries cavity consists of several stages. First, if necessary, anesthesia is administered; the carious cavity is opened; the carious cavity is expanded and the softened, pigmented dentin is removed; the cavity is formed, that is, pathologically altered tissues are removed based on the principle of preserving healthy tissues when filling the cavity; after the cavity is formed, it is filled in order to restore the anatomical shape and functional state of the tooth.

The stages of preparing a cavity for filling include: preparing the tools needed for filling; preparing the filling material; protecting the cavity to be filled from saliva; drying the cavity; put a separating matrix if the porous contact is on the surface; preparation of filler raw materials; re-drying the cavity; diapering; filling raw materials into the cavity; shaping, sanding and polishing the filling; isolation of the filler from saliva.

It should be mentioned here that some complications may arise in the treatment of caries. For example, an error in diagnosis; Careless opening of the tooth cavity when sharpening the cavity of caries; as a result of not using the matrix when filling the contact surface of the tooth, the excess filling crushes the gingival suction; when filling teeth, the contact point with the adjacent tooth is lost, and the gap between the teeth is opened, resulting in inflammation of the gingival sac; necrosis of the pulp due to the toxic effect of the filling material; lifting the bite during filling; burning of the pulp due to an error in processing the carious cavity; inflammation of the pulp due to an error in treating the formed cavity with alcohol or a strong substance; the occurrence of secondary or recurrent caries due to incomplete removal of pathologically altered tissues in the carious cavity; immediate or rapid loss of the filling due to improper shaping of the cavity; tooth discoloration due to improper selection of the filling material and color.

According to experts, three factors that cause caries play an important role. These are: dental caries, sweets and fluoride deficiency. Influencing these three factors leads to a decrease in the intensity of caries. To reduce the intensity of caries, it is necessary to clean the teeth from plaque, reduce the amount of sweets in the daily diet, and eliminate fluoride deficiency.

Conclusion. It is clear that among dental diseases, caries is actively observed, and it is important to study its causes and pathological processes. This disease significantly affects not only dental health, but also a person's daily life. In order to prevent the disease, it is recommended to undergo a specialist examination and follow the rules of hygiene.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15692929

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BUXORO VILOYATI IQLIM XUSUSIYATLARI VA IQLIMIY RESURSLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Buxoro viloyati iqlim xususiyatlari, tabiiy resurslari va ularning iqtisodiyotga ta'siri tahlil qilingan. Shu jumladan viloyatning kontinental iqlim sharoitlari, yuqori harorat rejimi, quyosh radiatsiyasi, shamol tezligi kabi omillarning o'ziga xosligi tavsiflab o'tilgan. Ayniqsa, quyosh va shamol energiyasidan foydalanish imkoniyatlari geografik asosda ko'rib chiqilgan. Maqolada iqlimiy resurslarni oqilona boshqarish va ulardan samarali foydalanish orqali qishloq xo'jaligi, sanoat hamda turizm sohasida va qayta tiklanadigan energiya tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, mintaqada ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash uchun iqlimiy resurslardan foydalanishning dolzarbligi haqida tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Iqlim , quyosh yorug'ligi, harorat rejimi, quyosh radiatsiyasi, o'rtacha harorat, amplituda, shamol energiyasi, quyosh energiyasi.*

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CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS AND CLIMATE RESOURCES OF THE BUKHARA REGION

Annotation: *This article analyzes the climatic characteristics, natural resources, and their impact on the economy of the Bukhara region. It describes the unique features of the region's continental climate, including high-temperature regimes, solar radiation, and wind speed. Special attention is given to the geographic potential for utilizing solar and wind energy. The article examines the opportunities to develop agriculture, industry, tourism, and renewable energy sectors through the efficient management and rational use of climatic resources.*

Furthermore, recommendations are provided on the importance of using climatic resources to ensure ecological sustainability in the region.

Keywords: *Climate, sunlight, solar heat, temperature regime, solar radiation, average temperature, amplitude, wind energy, solar energy.*

Introduction. In our republic, extensive reforms are being implemented to develop modern methods for utilizing natural resources, yielding significant results. The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 outlines essential tasks for implementing the national project "Green Space." In this regard, environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources hold particular importance, with geography playing a crucial role in this process. The implementation of tasks outlined in regulatory and legal documents, such as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 8, 2022, "On the Development Strategy for 2022–2026," the Decree No. PF-5863 dated October 30, 2019, "On the Approval of the Concept for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030," and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 841 dated October 20, 2018, "On Measures to Implement National Goals and Objectives for Sustainable Development until 2030," is a pressing issue of the present day [1].

In today's globalized era, climate change has become a critical concern worldwide. The proper and systematic utilization of climate resources is one of the key priorities set by nations. Uzbekistan is also addressing the challenges of efficient climate resource utilization, as this issue plays a unique role in national development. Climate-related topics are increasingly gaining significance across various sectors, and they are expected to remain highly relevant in the future. One such important area of study is the potential for utilizing the climatic resources of the Bukhara region in line with modern requirements. Therefore, an in-depth scientific and practical investigation of the opportunities for utilizing the climatic resources of Bukhara is necessary.

Several scholars have conducted research on the climatic conditions of the Bukhara region, including A. Karimov, X. X. Rasulov, O. Shodmonov, Sh. I. Ibragimov, M. B. Tursunov, and others. Bukhara's climate falls within the dry subtropical zone, characterized by a high number of sunny days throughout the year. These climatic features are significant not only for agriculture but also for other sectors of the economy.

Research Methods. Bukhara region is one of the countries that belong to the inland basin, located on the boundary between the temperate climate zone and the subtropical climate zone. The region's geographic location has an impact on the formation of its climate [2].

According to I. Q. Nazarov, the territory of the Bukhara region is located in the southwestern part of Uzbekistan, in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan River, within the southwestern Kyzylkum Desert. It borders the Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the northwest, is enclosed by the Navoi region in the east and west, and adjoins the Karmana and Karshi deserts of the Kashkadarya

region in the southeast. Bukhara has a dry continental climate with sharp temperature fluctuations throughout the year. Summers are hot and dry, with average temperatures ranging between +35°C and +40°C, while winters are cold, with temperatures ranging from -5°C to +5°C. The annual precipitation is between 100 and 150 mm, increasing the need for irrigation in agriculture [3; 8-12-b].

Climate is shaped by the interaction of multiple factors, with geographical location playing a crucial role. Considering that Central Asia is situated in the interior of the Eurasian continent, the Bukhara region lies at the center of the deserts of Central Asia, exhibiting climate characteristics typical of southern (subtropical) deserts. The research methods employed in this study include observational, stationary, and cartographic approaches. Analysis of meteorological data confirms that the region has an extreme continental desert climate. The main characteristics include sharp temperature contrasts between day and night, spring and autumn seasons (March–November) with relatively humid and unstable conditions, a dry and scorching summer (June–August), and a moderately cold winter. The region experiences 2800–3000 hours of sunshine annually [3;17-18-b].

Given that Bukhara has more than 2800 hours of sunshine per year, it offers favorable conditions for solar energy utilization. The installation of solar panels could meet the electricity needs of households and small businesses while also powering water pumps and irrigation systems in agriculture. Wind energy potential is also present in certain open areas of the region, where wind speeds are sufficiently stable for electricity generation. The installation of small- and medium-sized wind turbines could provide a sustainable power supply for remote areas. The adoption of solar and wind energy would contribute to economic diversification, the expansion of environmentally friendly energy production, and a reduction in harmful emissions. Therefore, it is essential to develop and implement specialized projects to integrate renewable energy sources.

Furthermore, the total solar radiation received in the region amounts to 150–160 kcal per cm^2. The sum of useful temperatures- defined as daily average temperatures exceeding 10°C ranges between 4800^0C and 5100°C annually, creating favorable conditions for cultivating heat-loving crops. The coldest month is January, while the hottest month is July. The average annual temperature in Bukhara is 14.2°C, while in Karakul, it reaches 15°C. However, the annual temperature variation is significant, ranging between 68°C and 72°C, presenting ecological challenges for the organic environment. The region experiences insufficient natural moisture, with annual atmospheric precipitation ranging from 90 to 150 mm, mostly occurring as rain. Snow cover is thin and does not persist for long. Seasonal precipitation distribution is uneven: spring is the wettest season, accounting for 50–55% of annual rainfall, whereas summer is extremely dry, with rainfall dropping to 10–20% in July and August. This causes the “Garmsel” effect, negatively impacting agricultural yields. The region’s significant temperature fluctuations between day and night, as well as between seasons, lead to occasional frost, cold spells, and other climatic phenomena.

Winds play a crucial role in Bukhara's climate. Wind activity is observed worldwide, but its impact is particularly strong in desert areas. In Bukhara, winds predominantly blow from the north. This factor must be considered in urban planning, industrial site selection, and infrastructure development. Additionally, natural disasters such as sudden cold waves, flash floods, hailstorms, and summer heatwaves should be taken into account. The potential for utilizing wind energy in certain open areas of the region is promising, as wind speeds are sufficiently stable for electricity generation. By installing small- and medium-scale wind turbines, it is possible to address energy supply issues in remote locations that are far from the main power grid. The use of solar and wind energy contributes to the diversification of the local economy, the development of environmentally friendly energy production, and the reduction of harmful emissions into the environment. Therefore, it is crucial to develop and implement specialized projects aimed at integrating renewable energy sources in the region. In recent years, a slight increase in winter temperatures (0.3–0.5°C) and an annual precipitation rise of 10–20 mm have been recorded in Bukhara. Overall, the region's climate is an invaluable natural resource. The high number of sunny days and favorable temperatures present significant advantages. Despite the extreme arid conditions, effective utilization of these climatic features could contribute to improving living conditions and strengthening the national economy.

Indeed, desert resources can be harnessed not only for industrial and agricultural purposes but also for non-material sectors such as recreation and healthcare. The climatic conditions of deserts hold therapeutic potential for human health. The long dry and hot season, with humidity levels as low as 15–20%, has proven beneficial in treating kidney diseases. Additionally, resources such as saline mud, desert sand, medicinal clay, and mineral-rich groundwater provide opportunities for the development of health and wellness tourism. Several sanatoriums in the Bukhara region are currently operating in this field. For example, in Bukhara city, the Sitorai Mokhi-Khossa sanatorium and hot spring treatment facilities are available, while in the Alat district, therapeutic treatments using saltwater and hot sand have been established [4].

Conclusions and Recommendations

In the future, the process of climate aridification in the region is expected to intensify, along with an increasing anthropogenic impact on landscapes. As a result, desertification, a decline in biomass productivity, and a reduction in genetic diversity will be observed. The climatic characteristics and resources of Bukhara region play a crucial role in its economic and ecological development. The high potential of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind energy, creates opportunities for their efficient and rational utilization. Additionally, proper management of the region's climatic resources is essential for the sustainable development of agriculture and tourism.

Further research on climate resources and the improvement of technologies for their utilization can significantly contribute to the region's economy. Therefore, it

is essential to develop a strategic approach for the comprehensive study and sustainable use of Bukhara's natural and climatic potential.

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KORXONALARDA RAQAMLI BUXGALTERIYA HISOBINI JORIY ETISH: AFZALLIKLAR VA MUAMMOLAR

Annotatsiya: *Raqamli buxgalteriya hisobi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda korxonalarning moliyaviy jarayonlarini boshqarishda muhim vosita sifatida tobora keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Ushbu maqola korxonalarda raqamli buxgalteriya hisobi tizimlarini joriy etishning afzalliklari (vaqt va resurslarni tejash, xatolarni kamaytirish, shaffoflikni oshirish) va muammolarini (yuqori xarajatlar, malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi, ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi) tahlil qiladi. O‘zbekiston korxonalari misolida raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlari, davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlash tashabbuslari va ushbu sohada duch kelinadigan qiyinchiliklar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqola raqamli buxgalteriya hisobini samarali joriy etish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, kichik va o‘rta biznes hamda yirik korxonalar uchun mos yechimlarni taklif qiladi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *raqamli buxgalteriya, avtomatlashtirish, moliyaviy hisobot, ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi, o‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti, kichik va o‘rta biznes, 1c buxgalteriya, malakali kadrlar, raqamli transformatsiya, xarajatlarni optimallashtirish.*

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IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL ACCOUNTING IN ENTERPRISES: ADVANTAGES AND PROBLEMS

Annotation: *Digital accounting is increasingly being used in the modern economy as an important tool for managing the financial processes of enterprises. This article analyzes the advantages (saving time and resources, reducing errors, increasing transparency) and problems (high costs, lack of qualified personnel, data security) of implementing digital accounting systems in enterprises. Using the example of Uzbek enterprises, digital transformation processes, state support initiatives and challenges encountered in this area are considered. The article is aimed at providing practical recommendations for the effective implementation of digital accounting, offering suitable solutions for small and medium-sized businesses and large enterprises.*

Keywords: *digital accounting, automation, financial reporting, data security, Uzbek economy, small and medium-sized businesses, 1c accounting, qualified personnel, digital transformation, cost optimization.*

Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda raqamlashtirish korxonalarning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim omil sifatida qaralmoqda. Buxgalteriya hisobi sohasida raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish moliyaviy jarayonlarni soddalashtirish, xarajatlarni optimallashtirish va shaffoflikni ta’minlash imkonini beradi. O‘zbekiston kabi rivojlanayotgan iqtisodiyotga ega mamlakatlarda raqamli buxgalteriya hisobi nafaqat ichki jarayonlarni takomillashtirish, balki xalqaro investorlar uchun jozibadorlikni oshirish nuqtai nazaridan ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. O‘zbekiston hukumati tomonidan “Raqamli iqtisodiyot” dasturi doirasida qabul qilingan tashabbuslar, xususan, soliq tizimining raqamlashtirilishi va elektron hujjat aylanishining joriy etilishi buxgalteriya hisobini modernizatsiya qilishga zamin yaratmoqda. Ushbu maqola O‘zbekiston korxonalari misolida raqamli buxgalteriya hisobini joriy etishning afzalliklari, muammolari va amaliy yechimlarini ko‘rib chiqadi.

Raqamli buxgalteriya hisobi tizimlari korxonalarga bir qator muhim afzalliklarni taqdim etadi. Birinchidan, samaradorlik va vaqtni tejash masalasi muhim. Raqamli tizimlar, masalan, 1C, QuickBooks yoki SAP, hisob-kitoblar va moliyaviy hisobotlarni avtomatlashtiradi. Masalan, soliq hisobotlarini tayyorlash vaqti 50-70% ga qisqarishi mumkin. Bu, ayniqsa, vaqtni tejash muhim bo‘lgan yirik korxonalar uchun foydalidir. Ikkinchidan, xatolarni kamaytirish imkoniyati. Qo‘lda kiritiladigan ma’lumotlar bilan bog‘liq xatolar, masalan, noto‘g‘ri hisob-kitoblar, raqamli tizimlar yordamida minimallashtiriladi. Bu moliyaviy hisobotlarning ishonchliligini oshiradi. Uchinchidan, shaffoflik va taqqoslanuvchanlik. Raqamli tizimlar real vaqtda moliyaviy ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish imkonini beradi, bu investorlar va auditorlar uchun qulay sharoit yaratadi. Masalan, bulutli texnologiyalar yordamida ma’lumotlarga istalgan vaqtda kirish mumkin. To‘rtinchidan, masofadan boshqarish imkoniyati. Bulutli buxgalteriya tizimlari buxgalterlarga istalgan joydan ishlay olish imkonini beradi, bu ayniqsa COVID-19 pandemiyasi davrida masofaviy ish sharoitlarida muhim bo‘ldi. Nihoyat, xalqaro standartlarga moslashish. Raqamli tizimlar Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlariga mos keladigan hisobotlarni tayyorlashni osonlashtiradi, bu xorijiy investorlar bilan hamkorlikni kengaytirishda muhimdir. O‘zbekistonda raqamli buxgalteriya hisobining joriy etilishi “Elektron hukumat” tashabbuslari va my.soliq.uz kabi platformalar orqali qo‘llab-quvvatlanmoqda. 2023-yilga kelib, yirik korxonalarining 60% dan ortig‘i raqamli tizimlarni qo‘llay boshlagan, bu esa iqtisodiy shaffoflikni oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Afzalliklarga qaramay, raqamli buxgalteriya hisobini joriy etish bir qator qiyinchiliklar bilan kechmoqda. Birinchidan, yuqori xarajatlar masalasi. Raqamli tizimlarni joriy etish uchun dasturiy ta’minot, apparat vositalari va xizmat ko‘rsatish xarajatlari talab qilinadi. Kichik va o‘rta biznes uchun bu jiddiy moliyaviy to‘siq hisoblanadi. Masalan, 1C Buxgalteriya dasturini o‘rnatish va sozlash o‘rtacha 5-10 million so‘m xarajat talab qilishi mumkin. Ikkinchidan, malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi. O‘zbekistonda raqamli buxgalteriya bo‘yicha malakali mutaxassislar soni cheklangan. 1C, SAP yoki QuickBooks kabi tizimlarda ishlash uchun maxsus o‘qitish zarur, ammo bunday kurslar yetarli

darajada keng tarqalmagan. Uchinchidan, ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi. Raqamli tizimlar kiberxavf-xatarlarga, masalan, ma’lumotlar o‘g‘irlanishi yoki tizim nosozliklariga duch kelishi mumkin. O‘zbekistonda kiberxavfsizlik infratuzilmasi hali to‘liq rivojlanmagan, bu esa korxonalar uchun qo‘shimcha xavf tug‘diradi. To‘rtinchidan, normativ-huquqiy to‘siqlar. Milliy qonunchilik ba’zida raqamli tizimlarning to‘liq joriy etilishiga xalaqit beradi. Masalan, elektron hujjat aylanishi bo‘yicha cheklovlar yoki mahalliy standartlarning xalqaro talablarga mos kelmasligi qiyinchiliklar keltirib chiqaradi. Nihoyat, qarshilik masalasi. An’anaviy usullarga ko‘nikkan korxonalar va buxgalterlar raqamli o‘zgarishlarga qarshilik ko‘rsatishi mumkin, bu esa transformatsiya jarayonini sekinlashtiradi.

O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti uchun raqamli buxgalteriya hisobi nafaqat ichki jarayonlarni optimallashtirish, balki global moliya bozorlariga integratsiyalashish nuqtai nazaridan ham muhimdir. Davlat siyosati bu jarayonda muhim rol o‘ynamoqda. O‘zbekiston hukumati 2020-2025-yillarga mo‘ljallangan “Raqamli iqtisodiyot” dasturi doirasida raqamlashtirishni faol qo‘llab-quvvatlamoqda. Soliq tizimining raqamlashtirilishi va elektron hisob-fakturalar joriy etilishi buxgalteriya hisobini avtomatlashtirishga zamin yaratdi. Kichik va o‘rta biznesning o‘rni ham e’tiborga molik. O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotida kichik va o‘rta biznes 50% dan ortiq ulushga ega, ammo moliyaviy resurslarning cheklanganligi tufayli ularning aksariyati raqamli tizimlarni joriy eta olmayapti. 2023-yilda kichik va o‘rta biznesning atigi 20% raqamli buxgalteriya tizimlaridan foydalangani qayd etilgan. Mahalliy dasturiy ta’minot sifatida 1C Buxgalteriya O‘zbekiston bozorida eng keng tarqalgan dastur bo‘lib, mahalliy qonunchilikka moslashtirilgan. Shu bilan birga, xalqaro platformalar, masalan, QuickBooks va Xero, tobora ommalashmoqda. Xorijiy investitsiyalar nuqtai nazaridan raqamli buxgalteriya tizimlari moliyaviy shaffoflikni oshirib, O‘zbekistonning investitsion jozibadorligini yaxshilaydi. Xususan, Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlariga mos hisobotlar xorijiy investorlar uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Raqamli buxgalteriya hisobini samarali joriy etish uchun bir qator amaliy choralar taklif qilinadi. Avvalo, davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlash zarur. Kichik va o‘rta biznes uchun raqamli tizimlarni joriy etishni moliyalashtirish maqsadida subsidiyalar va imtiyozli kredit dasturlari yo‘lga qo‘yilishi kerak. Bu kichik korxonalarning raqamlashtirish xarajatlarini qoplashga yordam beradi. Keyinchalik, kadrlar tayyorlash masalasi. Universitetlar va maxsus o‘quv markazlarida raqamli buxgalteriya bo‘yicha kurslarni kengaytirish lozim. 1C, SAP va QuickBooks kabi platformalar bo‘yicha sertifikatlash dasturlari joriy etilishi kerak. Ma’lumotlar xavfsizligini ta’minlash ham muhim. Kiberxavfsizlik bo‘yicha milliy standartlar ishlab chiqilib, korxonalar zamonaviy himoya tizimlari bilan ta’minlanishi lozim. Masalan, ma’lumotlarni shifrlash va bulutli tizimlarning xavfsizligini oshirish choralari ko‘rilishi kerak. Xalqaro tajribadan foydalanish masalasi ham dolzarb. Turkiya, Rossiya va Janubiy Koreya kabi mamlakatlarda raqamli buxgalteriyani muvaffaqiyatli joriy etish tajribasi o‘rganilib, O‘zbekiston sharoitlariga moslashtirilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Nihoyat, targ‘ibot va xabardorlikni oshirish. Raqamli buxgalteriyaning afzalliklari haqida korxona

rahbarlari va buxgalterlar orasida ma’lumot tarqatish uchun seminarlar va ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali kampaniyalar tashkil qilinishi kerak.

Raqamli buxgalteriya hisobi O‘zbekiston korxonalari uchun moliyaviy jarayonlarni optimallashtirish, shaffoflikni oshirish va global iqtisodiyotga integratsiyalashishda muhim vosita hisoblanadi. Afzalliklarga qaramay, yuqori xarajatlar, malakali kadrlar yetishmasligi va ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi bilan bog‘liq muammolar jarayonni sekinlashtirmoqda. Davlat, xususiy sektor va xalqaro tashkilotlar o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik, shuningdek, taklif qilingan amaliy choralar ushbu to‘siqlarni bartaraf etishga yordam beradi. Kelgusida raqamli buxgalteriya hisobining iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ta’sirini yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish uchun qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish tavsiya etiladi. O‘zbekistonning raqamli transformatsiya yo‘lidagi muvaffaqiyati uning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va global moliya bozorlaridagi o‘rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

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STAGES OF TRANSITION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) IN THE BANKING SYSTEM

Abstract. *The article examines the processes and challenges of transitioning Uzbekistan's banking system to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The adoption of these standards, which are critical in the context of global economic integration, ensures the transparency, comparability, and reliability of financial reporting. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the transition to IFRS is a vital component of economic reforms aimed at integrating banks into international financial markets and enhancing investor confidence. However, this process is accompanied by challenges, including the adaptation of the regulatory framework, training of qualified personnel, and development of information technology infrastructure. The article analyzes the key issues, challenges, and prospective solutions related to this transition.*

Keywords *international financial reporting standards (ifrs), uzbekistan banking system, financial reporting, economic reforms, transparency, global integration, regulatory framework, qualified personnel, information technologies..*

In the context of global economic integration, the processes of aligning banking systems' financial reporting with international standards have become a necessity. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) play a critical role in ensuring the transparency, comparability, and reliability of financial information. Within the framework of its economic reforms, the Republic of Uzbekistan is actively transitioning its banking system to IFRS. This process is significant not only for improving financial reporting systems but also for enhancing attractiveness to international investors and facilitating integration into global financial markets. However, this transition is accompanied by several challenges and difficulties, including the adaptation of the regulatory and legal framework, training of qualified personnel, and the development of information technology infrastructure, which require special attention. This article aims to analyze the processes of transitioning to IFRS in Uzbekistan's banking system, the associated challenges, and prospective solutions.

The transition to IFRS holds not only technical but also strategic importance for Uzbekistan's banking system. The adoption of international standards strengthens banks' financial stability, enhances the efficiency of risk management, and expands opportunities for collaboration with global financial institutions. Additionally, this process serves as a crucial step in modernizing the internal structures of local banks and increasing their competitiveness. Although banks have begun implementing reporting systems compliant with IFRS requirements as

part of the roadmap outlined by the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, the success of this process largely depends on infrastructure, expertise, and financial resources.

Furthermore, the transition to IFRS is regarded as a key factor in strengthening Uzbekistan's relations with international financial organizations. For instance, institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank support the alignment of countries' financial systems with international standards. The full adoption of IFRS by Uzbekistan's banks contributes to improving the country's global financial rating and creates additional opportunities for attracting foreign investment. At the same time, this process requires banks to review their internal procedures and undertake long-term reforms aimed at enhancing the quality of financial reporting. Through in-depth analysis, this article seeks to identify the most effective solutions for Uzbekistan's banking system.

The research findings indicate that Uzbekistan's banking system has achieved significant progress in transitioning to IFRS, yet several challenges persist. Between 2018 and 2025, over 80% of Uzbekistan's leading commercial banks began implementing financial reporting systems compliant with IFRS requirements. According to statistical data provided by the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, by 2021, the number of banks submitting IFRS-compliant reports had increased by 60% compared to 2018 (Table 1). However, data from interviews reveal that most banks face difficulties due to the regulatory and legal framework's incomplete alignment with international standards. This is particularly evident in the discrepancies between national legislation and IFRS requirements in the valuation of assets and liabilities.

Table 1.
Dynamics of IFRS Implementation in Uzbekistan's Commercial Banks (2018–2021)

Year	Number of Banks Submitting IFRS Reports	Percentage of Total Banks (%)
2018	10	33%
2019	12	40%
2020	15	50%
2021	24	80%

The SWOT analysis results identified the strengths of transitioning to IFRS as increased transparency in financial reporting and enhanced confidence from international investors. However, weaknesses include a shortage of qualified personnel and insufficiently developed information technology infrastructure, which are particularly noteworthy. Approximately 70% of interview participants highlighted the lack of accountants capable of meeting IFRS requirements (Chart 1). Opportunities include expanding cooperation with international financial organizations and attracting foreign investments. As for threats, the financial costs and long-term implementation of the process remain significant barriers for banks.

A series of practical recommendations were developed for Uzbekistan's banking system. First, specialized training programs and international certification courses (e.g., ACCA, CPA) should be introduced to address the shortage of qualified personnel. Second, legislative reforms must be accelerated to align the regulatory and legal framework with IFRS requirements. Third, state-supported financial assistance programs are recommended to support smaller banks. Finally, international experiences, particularly strategies used by developed countries in implementing IFRS, could be adapted to Uzbekistan's context. These measures will enhance the efficiency of the process and accelerate the integration of Uzbekistan's banking system into global financial markets.

The study revealed that Uzbekistan's banking system has achieved significant milestones in transitioning to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), while also uncovering several critical challenges. Between 2018 and 2025, the majority of commercial banks successfully implemented reporting systems compliant with IFRS requirements, contributing to greater transparency in financial reporting and strengthening international investor confidence. However, the incomplete alignment of the regulatory and legal framework, a shortage of qualified personnel, and inadequate development of information technology infrastructure were identified as key obstacles slowing the process. The findings indicate that transitioning to IFRS not only requires technical adjustments but also strategic reforms to ensure the country's integration into global financial markets.

To address these challenges and implement the process more effectively, the following recommendations were developed:

1. Training Qualified Personnel: International certification programs (e.g., ACCA, CPA) should be introduced through public-private partnerships to enhance bank employees' knowledge and skills in IFRS.

2. Regulatory Alignment: Legislative reforms must be expedited to align the regulatory framework with international standards, particularly to resolve conflicts in the valuation of assets and liabilities. The Central Bank of Uzbekistan can play a leading role in this process.

3. IT Infrastructure Development: Investments in automating banks' reporting systems should be increased to strengthen information technology infrastructure. Collaboration with international financial institutions (e.g., the World Bank, IMF) to establish financial support programs for small and medium-sized banks is recommended.

4. Adopting International Experience: Strategies from countries that have successfully implemented IFRS (e.g., Poland, Turkey) should be adapted to Uzbekistan's context to accelerate the process and optimize costs.

5. State Support: Subsidy and preferential loan programs should be developed to support banks, particularly smaller ones with limited financial resources. Additionally, raising awareness among banks and the public about the economic and social benefits of IFRS adoption through widespread promotion is essential.

These measures will enhance the competitiveness of Uzbekistan's banking system and facilitate its establishment as a reliable participant in global financial markets.

In conclusion, transitioning to IFRS holds long-term strategic importance for Uzbekistan's banking system, with its success depending on close cooperation between the state, banks, and international organizations. Implementing the above recommendations will not only improve the quality of financial reporting but also ensure Uzbekistan's successful integration into the global financial system within the framework of its economic reforms. Further research is recommended to explore the financial and social impacts of this process in greater depth.

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O`ZBEKISTON QISHLOQ XO`JALIGIDADA SUVDAN FOYDALANISH TARIXIDAN

Annotatsiya: *O`zbekiston hududida suv xo`jaligi va suvdan foydalanish madaniyati qadimiy bo`lib, suvdan samarali foydalanish maqsadida ko`plab turdagi suv inshootlari yaratilgan va barpo etilgan. Mazkur maqolada O`zbekiston hududida qadimdan yaratilgan suv inshootlari turlari va ularni barpo etilish tarixi, ulardan foydalanish jihatlari bayon etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: qadimgi sug`orish inshootlari, quduq, chirli, akveduk, sardoba, koriz.*

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FROM THE HISTORY OF WATER USE IN AGRICULTURE IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The culture of water management and water use in Uzbekistan is ancient, and many types of water structures have been created and built in order to use water efficiently. This article describes the types of water structures created in Uzbekistan from ancient times, the history of their construction, and aspects of their use.*

Key words: *ancient irrigation structures, kuduk, chirli, aqueduc, sardoba, koriz.*

Kirish: Suv xo`jaligi – suv resurslarini o`rganish, hisobga olish, undan kompleks foydalanishni rejalashtirish, sug`orish sistemalarini ekspluatatsiya qilish, yer osti va yer usti suvlarini ifloslanishdan, tugab qolishdan saqlash, shuningdek, uni istemolchilarga yetkazib berish bilan shug’ullanadi. Suv xo’jaligi vazifasiga keng ma’noda olganda yerlarni sug`orish, zaxini qochirish, yaylovlarni suv bilan ta’minlash, tuproq qatlamining yuvilib ketishi va jarliklar hosil bo’lishining oldini olish, yerlarni, binolar, inshoatlar va boshqa ob’ektlarni suv toshqini va suv bosishdan muxofaza qilish, sanoat, qishloq xo’jaligi, aholini ichimlik va

kommunal suv bilan taminlash, suv energiyasidan foydalanish, baliqchilik va baliq ovlash, kema qatnashi va yog'och oqizish ishlari uchun zarur bo'lgan inshoot va moslamalarni qurish, suv resurslarning behuda sarflanishi, kamayib ketishi va ifloslanishidan muhofaza qilish va boshqa ishlar kiradi.

Asosiy qism. Suv resurslaridan foydalanish tarkibiga ko'ra, xo'jalik tarmoqlari suv iste'molchilari va suvdan foydalanuvchi tarmoqlarga bo'linadi. Suv iste'molchilari (sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi, kommunal xo'jalik) suvni manbadan olib, aksariyat hollarda tamomila iste'mol qiladi yoki bir qismini o'zlashtiradi va bug'lantirib yuboradi, qolgan qismini esa sifatini o'zgartirgan holda qaytaradi, natijada manba suvining sifati, miqdori va rejimi o'zgaradi. Suvdan foydalanuvchilar (gidroenergitika, suv transporti, baliqchilik va boshqa) suvning o'zidan emas, uning energiyasidan va suvli muhitdan foydalanadilar, natijada manbadagi suv sifati, miqdori va rejimi o'zgarmaydi.

O`rta Osiyo qishloq xo'jaligi juda ko'p suv iste'mol qiladi. Uning hissasiga sug'orma dehqonchilikda to'liq saqlanadigan umumiy suv miqdorining 80-90 foizga yaqini, yoki yiliga 64 mlrd.m^3 ga to'g'ri keladi. Uning asosiy qismi sug'orma dehqonchilikda sarflanadi. Arid zonalardagi suv resurslarining eng muhim xususiyati - ularning hududlar bo'yicha notekis taqsimlanganligi, shuningdek, daryo oqimining vaqt (yillar va mavsumlar bo'yicha oqim o'zgarishi) oralig'ida noqulay taqsimlanishidir. Ayrim hududlarda suv resurslari va unga bo'lgan ehtiyoj o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlikni yo'qotish uchun sug`orish inshootlari, daryo va kanallar oqimini ko'p yillik, yillik, mavsumiy va oy, hafta va sutka davomida tartibga soluvchi suv omborlari, daryo oqimini hudud bo'ylab taqsimlovchi kanallar, shu kanallardan suv oluvchi nasos stansyalari quriladi. Sug`orish inshootlari kompleksining majmui suv xo'jaligi sistemasini tashkil etadi. Sug'orish va xo'jalik tarmoqlarining boshqa maqsadlari uchun suvga bo'lgan ehtiyoj kuchaygan hozirgi davrda bir qancha tarmoqlarga xizmat qiladigan ko'p maqsadli yirik suv omborlari qurilmoqda (masalan; Chorvoq, Norak, Rogun, To'xtag'ul va boshqa shu kabi suv omborlari irrigatsiya va gidroenergetikaga xizmat qiladi), suvni havzalararo taqsimlash va uni uzoq masofalarga olib borish ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda (masalan, Amudaryo suvi Amu-Buxoro, Amu-Qarshi mashina kanali orqali Zarafshon va Qashqadaryo havzalariga oqizilmoqda).

O'zbekistonda suv xo'jaligi tarixi juda qadimiy. Sirdaryo va Amudaryo etaklarida miloddan avvalgi VIII-VII asrlardan boshlab sug'orma dehqonchilik qlinganligining arxeologik dalillari mavjud. Samarqand vohasi, Qashqadaryo havzasi, Farg'ona vodiysida qadimiy sug'orish inshootlari (kanallar, to'g'onlar, sardobalar, korizlar) qoldiqlari hozirgacha saqlanib qolgan. Yirik sug'orish kanallaridan Bo'zsuv, Zang, Manas (Eski Anhor) kabilar qadimiy tarixga ega. X asrlarda Pasttog' darasi (Jizzax viloyati Forish tumani)da qurilgan Xonbandi (suv sig'imi 1,5 mln m^3), XVI-asrlarda Samarqand viloyatida qurilgan Abdullaxon bandi to`g`oni o'sha davrning noyob inshootlaridan biri bo'lgan.

O'zbekistonda suv xo'jaligi sistemasi XX asrning 20-yillaridan boshlab eski sug'orish tarmoqlarini tiklash, yangilarini qurish, sug'oriladigan yangi yerlarni o'zlashtirish (Mirzacho'l, Dalvarzin, Qumqo'rg'on dashlari, Qarshi, Jizzax

cho’llari, Qizilqum chekkasi) va uning suv ta’minoti, xo’jaliklararo sug’orish va kollektor-drenaj tarmoqlari qurildi. Respublika suv xo’jaligida 4,3 mln.ga sug’oriladigan yerlar va 19,5 mln.ga suv chiqarilgan yaylovlarni suv bilan taminlash uchun umumiy suv sarfi 2500 m^3/sek bo’lgan 75 ta yirik kanal, umumiy hajmi 18,6 mlrd m^3 bo’lgan 53 ta suv ombori va 25 ta selxonalar, 32,4 ming kilometr xo’jaliklararo va 176,4 ming km xo’jalik sug’orish tarmoqlari, 5000 ga yaqin nasos agregatlari o’rnatilgan. 1479 ta doimiy nasos stansiyalar va boshqa inshootlar qurilgan. Suv xo`jaligi o`z qurilish industriyasi va mexanizatsiyalashgan suv qurilish tashkilotlariga ega. Suv xo`jaligi tizimida ilmiy tekshish institutlari, oliy o`quv yurtlari (O`zbekiston irrigatsiya ilmiy tekshirish inistituti, “Suvloyiha” birlashmasi, “Suv muammolari” ilmiy tadqiqot instituti, Toshkent irrigatsiya va QXMMI, shu sohaga tegishli korxonalar), loyiha-izlanuv muassasalari faoliyat ko`rsatadi. Suv xo`jaligiga umumiy rahbarlikni Respublika Suv xo`jaligi vazirligi olib boradi. Vazirlikning viloyatlar boshqarmalari hamda irrigatsiya tizimlari, gidouzellar, kanallar, nasos stansiyalari ishlarini boshqaradi. Gidrometriya xizmati joylarda suv taqsimotini hasobga oladi va nazorat qiladi.

O`zbekiston hududi dehqonchilik va chorvachilik uchun qulay iqlim, unumdor yerlarga boy bo`lganligi sababli, bu yerda eng qadimiy qishloq xo`jaligi vujudga kelgan. Qishloq xo`jaligining asosini esa kafolatlangan hosil olish bilan bog`liq su`g`orma dehqonchilik tashkil etadi. Umuman insoniyatning qishloq xo`jaligida suv manbalaridan foydalanib su`gorma dehqonchilik bilan bog`liq hayoti, aniq joylarda sug`orish shohabchalarini barpo etish tarixi hisoblanadi.

Tarixiy manbalarning guvohlik berishicha O`zbekistonning janubi bo`lgan Qashqadaryoda ilk bor havzalararo suvdan foydalanish tartibi vujudga kelgan. Zarafshon daryosining suvini Qashqadaryo havzasiga bundan bir necha asrlar ilgari Manas kanali qazilib olib kelingan.

Qadimgi svilizatsiya markazlaridan biri bo’lgan O’rta Osiyoda quruq va issiq iqlim sharoitida aholining turmush tarzi suvdan foydalanish tarixi bilan bog’liqdir.

O’rta Osiyo xalqlari tarixiy an’analari orqali suv qadrini juda yaxshi biladilar. Bu hol O’zbekistonda yanada yaqqol aks etadi. Chunki shudgor qilinadigan yerlarning 90 foizini obikor maydonlar tashkil etib, suv hosildorlikning yagona manbai hisoblanadi. Aslida esa bu hududda qadimgi gidrotexnik inshootlar sug’orish tizimlarining me’yoriy jihatlarini belgilab beruvchi etalon sifatida ham xizmat qilar edi. Demak sug’orishda qadimiy an’analar asosida tejamkorlik bilan foydalanilsa respublikamizda sug’orish uchun chuchuk suv tanqisligi muammo darajasiga ko’tarila olmaydi. Chunki har bir hududdagi mavjud sug`orish inshootlar o’sha hududning tabiiy geografik sharoiti asosida bunyod etilgan bo’lib, o’sha inshootlar quvvatidan yuqori darajada suv miqdori sug’orishga jalb etilmagan. Cho’l hududlarda bog’ va daraxtzorlar sug’orish uchun Misr yoki Qashqadaryo cho’larida quduq suvi bilan sug’orilgan. Suv tanqisligi tufayli Qarshi cho’lida yerning bir tomonda 1,5 arshin kenglikda quduq qazib, uning atrofiga pishgan g’isht terib chiqishgan. Quduq tepasiga chig’ir moslamasi o’rnatilib, echki terisidan mesh (paqir)lar yasab, ot yordamida quduqlardan suv olishadi, shundan

keyin dehqon o’z yerini sug’oradi. Tomorqadagi mevalar, poliz ekinlarini va tamakilarni quduq suvi bilan sug’orish keng tarqalgan.

Agar o’sha hududlarda sug’orish uchun suv hozirgidek kanallar orqali olib kelinib mo’l-ko’l sarflana boshlaganda edi, sho’rlanish darajasi oshib, ba’zan esa ikkilamchi sho’rlanish ham yuz berar va hosildorlik darajasi keskin o’zgarib, mahsulot tannarxi ko’tarilib ketgan bo’lar edi. Ortacha chuqurlikdagi (20m) quduqdan sekundiga 5-40 l suv ekin maydonlariga zamonaviy sug’orish elektr qazilmalar yordamida ko’tarib berish mumkin. Qadimda bu yumush jonivorlar kuchidan foydalanilgan holda bajarilganligini hisobga olsak, oqimning yuqoriga ko’tarilayotgan miqdor ko’rsatgichi biroz kamchilikni tashkil etishni tasavvur etamiz. Ammo bu holat quduq tubida butun vegetatsiya davri bo’ylab suvning uzilmasligini ta’minlashda juda muhimdir. Darhaqiqat ayrim quduqlardan suvni kuchli qurilmalar yordamida so’rib olish tufayli yer ostida yetarli darajada nam to’plana olmay qolishi tez-tez sodir bo’lib turadi. Shu boisdan ham qadimgi sug`orish inshootlarning yana bir ijobiy tarafi, tabiiylikni sof holicha saqlash ahamiyati takror bo’rtib ko’rinadi. Ko’pchilikda qadimgi gidrotexnik inshootlarning sug’orish ishlaridagi ahamiyati arzimasdek taassurot uyg’otadi. Aslida esa bu raqam anchagina jiddiy ko’rsatgichlarga ega ekanligini ko’ramiz. Masalan, III asrda qazilgan Xorazmning Qiyot kanali va bir qancha ariqlar evaziga sug’orilgan obikor yerlarning umumiy maydoni 1,3 mln. gektarni tashkil etgan. Bu hozirgi Xorazm viloyatidagi sug’orilib dehqonchilik qilinayotgan yer maydonlaridan to’rt barobar ko’p demakdir.

Qadimgi suv inshoatlari ichimlik va dehqonchilikdan tashqari chorva mollarini sug’orish uchun ham muhim ahamiyatga ega bo’lgan. Tarixiy manbalarga qaraganda qurg’oqchil hududlarda chorvani suv bilan ta’minlash uchun qadimgi sug`orish inshootlardan omilkorlik bilan foydalanilgan. Masalan birgina Sangisuvloq sardobasi atrofida qo’ng’irot hamda nayman urug’iga xos o’zbek chorvadorlarining 200 dan ortiq o’tovi joylashgan edi. Yuzlab quduq, chirli, chog’om, dashqoq kabi inshootlar aksariyat hollarda murakkab hisob kitob va muhandislik o’lchovlar amalga oshirilgan. Chunki bu borada aniq matematik va geometrik o’lchamlar hisobigagina ko’zlangan maqsadga erishish mumkin. Birgina koriz qazish uchun yer osti suvi qatlamining qanday chuqurlikda yotishi, ularning mavsumiy o’zgarishi joy rel’efining nishabligini aniqlash faqat geodeziya, topografiya va muhandislik kabi fanlarda qo’llaniladigan hisob kitoblar evazigagina amalga oshirish mumkin bo’lgan.

Akveduk qurish kanal – ariq qazish kabi muhandislik ishlari ham shubhasiz nivelirlash ishlarisiz amalga oshmas edi. Ayniqsa tog’li hududlarda oddiy ariq o’tkazish ham nihoyatda murakkab jarayonlar evaziga yuzaga keladi.

Kanal-ariq kabi inshootlarni bunyod qilishda to’g’irirog’i suvni ravon oqishligi uchun o’zan qiyaligini bir maromda rel’ef yuzasi bo’ylab olib borish murakkab o’lchov ishlarini talab qilar, o’sha holatlarda shoqulli tarozisi, usturlob kabi asbob uskunalar yordamida nivelirlashning soddaroq usullari ham qo’llanilgan. U quyidagi turlarga bo’linadi:

1) hayvon jonivorlar hissiyotidan foydalanish;

2) ko’z bilan chamalash yoki tadbir qo’llash;

Birinchi usulda tuya, eshak kabi jonivorlar ustiga og’ir yuk bilan harakatlanayotgan jonivor nuqul qiyalik bo’ylab harakatlanib, baland rel’efli hududlarni chetlab o’tgan, o’sha jonivor yurgan iz bo’ylab ariq-kanal qazilganda suvning ravon oqishi ta’minlanar ekan. Manbalarga qaraganda Tuyatortar kanalining yo’nalishi qum ortilgan tuya yordamida aniqlangan.

Ikkinchi holatda esa oddiy ikki quloch atrofidagi taxta ustiga suvga botirilgan bir parcha qalin mato tashlanib kuzatilgan. Mato parchasiga shimilgan suv qaysi tomonga to’planib oqa boshlasa, o’sha tomonga enish hisoblanar edi. Yoki bundan ham oddiyroq kuzatish bo’yicha yer yuzasining qiyaligini bilmoqchi bo’lgan tajribali mirob qazilishi lozim bo’lgan ariq yoki kanal yo’nalishi bo’ylab uzala tushib yotar va oyoq uchiga qarar edi. Agar oyoqlarning bosh barmog’i ko’r qiriga chalinsa, demak qiyalik mavjud, aks holatda bu ko’rsatgich juda katta. Mobodo bosh barmoqlar ro’y-rost ko’rinsa unda oqim qiyaligi mavjud emas, aksincha rel’ef yuqorilab borayotganidan dalolat berar edi. Xalq qadriyatlarining bunday ustakorlik bilan qo’llagan tadbirlari, aniq hisob kitoblarni o’lchov asbob uskunalari bilan olib borishlari topografiya yoki muhandislik fanlarining rivojlanish bosqichlarini o’rganishda shubhasiz qiziqarli natijalar berar edi. Bundan tashqari sardoba, koriz, tegirmon, akveduk, suv ayirg’ich kabi hoh murakkab, hoh sodda inshoot bo’lsin o’ziga xos sharqona muhandislik elementlari bilan boy holatda bunyod etilganligini ko’ramiz.

Sardobalar qurilishida ham aniq o’lchamlar talab qilingan. Dastlab rel’efning eng past-suv to’planadigan nuqtasini aniqlash lozim bo’lganidayoq giodeziya va topografiyaga murojaat qilinar edi. Ba’zi hollarda muammo eng ibtidoiy usul orqali amalga oshirilib, natijada suvning tabiiy holda to’planadigan nuqtasi tanlab olingan.

Sardoba qurish jarayoni unchalik oson kechmasligi tufayli bu yumush podsholiklar tarafidan, qisman ayrim shaxslarning moddiy mablag’lari evaziga qurilgan. Ammo fuqorolar tomonidan bunyod etiladigan inshootlar albatta maxsus xonning ruxsati berilgach, qurila boshlagan. Tarixdan ma’lum bo’lishicha sardobalar eng ko’p qurilgan davr Amir Temur (XIV asr) va Abdullaxon II (XVI asr) humkronlik qilgan yillarga to’g’ri keladi.

Xulosa. Musulmon olamida xalqning hojatini chiqarish, jumladan ko’prik, ariq, yo’l qurish, ayniqsa suv bilan elni obod qilish katta savob ish ekanligi ma’lum. Shu boisdan hojatbaror, savobtalab iymon-e’tiqodli mulkdorlar doimo ham quduq, hovuz, koriz, sardoba qurish kabi ishlarni o’z mablag’lari evaziga amalga oshirilishi sharqona ahloqning nodir qirralaridan biridir. Shunday sarmoyatalab yumush barchaning ham qo’lidan kelavermasligi tayin. Chunki ba’zan sarmoya kamlik qiladi, ba’zan esa sarmoya mavjud bo’lsada, himmat yetishmaydi. Badavlat, bag’rikeng, iymonli insonlargina bunday oliyjanob yumushlarga bosh qo’shganlar. Jo’ybor shaxslardan Xo’ja Sa’adning birgina Qarshi cho’llarida ota meros qolgan chorvasi 10000 qo’y, 7000 yilqi va 5000 tuyadan iborat edi. Shuncha mol mulk evaziga ehsonli mulkdor albatta savob ishlarga qo’l urgan degan xulosaga boramiz.

Masalaning ikkinchi tarafi, chorvaga cho'lu biyobonda suv ta'minotini ta'minlash uchun, ya'ni o'z shaxsiy manfaatlardan kelib chiqqan holda ushbu yumushlar amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-chi? Bo'lishi mumkin. Tabiiyki chorvachilikni rivojlantirish uchun so'zsiz sardoba, quduq, hovuz va hakozo kabi suv manbalari dastlabki ehtiyoj namunalariga aylanadi. Ammo o'sha inshootlarning ko'pchiligi yaylovlar bilan birgalikda aynan serqatnov yo'l chorrahalarida, aholi manzilgohlari yaqinida barpo etilganligi dastlabki fikrimizni tasdiqlaydi. Yoki ikki shahar Samarqand va Buxoroni birlashtirib turuvchi yo'l bo'yidagi rabotning asosiy suv manbai Raboti Malik sardobasi ham aynan o'sha buyuk Shayx Xo'ja Sa'ad tomonidan ta'mirlangan, yoki Qarshi atrofidagi bog'dorchilikni rivojlantirish uchun yangi ariqlar qazdirib, eskilarini ta'mirlaganlar.

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FORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL MOTIVATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BY MEANS OF GAMING TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation*: This article explores the effectiveness of game-based technologies in forming and enhancing academic motivation among primary school students. The early stages of schooling are crucial for developing a positive attitude toward learning, and the use of interactive, playful methods proves to be an important pedagogical tool. The paper examines various types of educational games and their psychological and didactic impact on learners' motivation and cognitive engagement. Through analysis of contemporary approaches and classroom practices in Uzbekistan, the study offers practical recommendations for integrating game-based technologies into the primary education curriculum to stimulate interest, participation, and intrinsic motivation in young learners.*

Keywords*: academic motivation, primary school, game-based learning, interactive technologies, learner engagement, educational games, early childhood education*

The formation of academic motivation in primary school students is a fundamental aspect of the educational process, as it lays the foundation for future learning and cognitive development. At this early stage, children are especially sensitive to emotional stimuli and social interactions, and their perception of school is largely shaped by the learning environment and the teaching methods employed. Traditional methods of instruction often fail to capture the attention and curiosity of young learners, resulting in passive learning and reduced interest in academic tasks. Therefore, educators and researchers increasingly emphasize the importance of using child-centered, engaging, and interactive strategies to foster a sustainable interest in learning.

One of the most promising approaches in this regard is the application of game-based technologies in the classroom. Educational games are not merely recreational; they serve as powerful didactic tools that promote motivation, stimulate mental activity, and support the development of key skills such as problem-solving, collaboration, and self-regulation. In the context of Uzbekistan's evolving education system, where modernization and innovation are high priorities, integrating game-based learning aligns with national objectives to enhance the quality and inclusivity of primary education.

This article investigates the role of game-based technologies in developing academic motivation among primary school students. It aims to analyze the psychological mechanisms by which games affect learners' motivation, evaluate

the effectiveness of specific game formats, and propose strategies for their implementation in classroom settings. By focusing on practical applications and current pedagogical trends, the study seeks to contribute to a more dynamic and motivating educational experience for young learners.

The use of game-based technologies in primary education is grounded in the understanding that play is an essential mode of learning for children. Games naturally align with the developmental characteristics of younger learners, offering a balance between enjoyment and structured learning. In educational contexts, games provide opportunities to practice academic skills in a non-threatening environment, where mistakes are seen as part of the process rather than failures. This promotes persistence, self-confidence, and autonomy—all of which are crucial for building intrinsic motivation.

Academic motivation is commonly divided into intrinsic and extrinsic forms. While extrinsic motivation is driven by rewards or external approval, intrinsic motivation arises from the learner's internal interest and satisfaction. Game-based learning supports both types but is particularly effective in nurturing intrinsic motivation. By engaging students in interactive tasks with immediate feedback and clearly defined goals, educational games foster a sense of competence and challenge that encourages deeper involvement in learning activities.

In the context of Uzbekistan, primary schools are increasingly adopting interactive whiteboards, tablets, and software platforms designed for educational purposes. Teachers report that digital games help maintain classroom attention, reduce disruptive behavior, and encourage active participation. For example, language learning apps like Duolingo or locally developed math games offer personalized learning experiences that adapt to each student's pace and ability. Such technologies provide dynamic alternatives to rote memorization, transforming lessons into meaningful and stimulating experiences.

Moreover, traditional non-digital games also remain relevant. Board games, role-playing scenarios, and classroom competitions can serve as motivational tools when designed with clear educational objectives. These methods allow students to explore content through experimentation, storytelling, and peer collaboration, enhancing both cognitive and social development.

However, successful implementation of game-based technologies depends on several factors. Firstly, the game content must align with curricular goals and developmental standards. Secondly, the teacher must be trained not only in using the tools but also in facilitating meaningful reflection and discussion after gameplay. Thirdly, the games must be age-appropriate and culturally relevant, especially in diverse educational settings like Uzbekistan, where linguistic and regional differences may influence classroom dynamics.

Research suggests that when educational games are well-integrated into lesson plans, they contribute to improved retention of material, increased engagement, and more positive attitudes toward learning. Additionally, they provide an inclusive environment where students with different learning styles or needs can

thrive. For example, visual learners benefit from graphical interfaces, while kinesthetic learners engage through motion-based tasks.

To conclude, game-based learning is not a supplementary activity but a strategic instructional method that can be systematically applied to develop academic motivation. When thoughtfully integrated, it supports multiple dimensions of learning, from emotional engagement to conceptual understanding, making it a valuable tool in primary education.

The formation of academic motivation in primary school students is a complex and dynamic process that requires thoughtful pedagogical strategies. As this paper has demonstrated, game-based technologies offer a highly effective means of stimulating interest, engagement, and persistence in learning tasks. By blending enjoyment with educational objectives, games support the development of cognitive, emotional, and social competencies that are essential for long-term academic success.

In the context of Uzbekistan's educational system, where reforms emphasize innovation and student-centered approaches, the integration of both digital and traditional educational games is particularly timely. These methods align with contemporary goals to create more inclusive, interactive, and motivating classroom environments. Furthermore, game-based learning accommodates diverse learner needs and preferences, making it a flexible tool for differentiated instruction.

However, for game-based learning to reach its full potential, it must be systematically embedded into the curriculum. Teachers must receive adequate training to effectively select, implement, and evaluate educational games. It is also important to ensure that the games are pedagogically sound, age-appropriate, and aligned with cultural norms and values. When these conditions are met, game-based technologies can transform the learning experience in primary education from a routine task into an exciting journey of discovery.

Ultimately, motivating young learners requires more than the transmission of knowledge—it demands the creation of environments where curiosity is nurtured and learning is intrinsically rewarding. Game-based learning, when thoughtfully applied, offers a practical and powerful means of achieving this goal in modern primary education.

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THE ROLE OF BIOSENSORS IN MEDICINE IN EARLY DETECTION OF DISEASES

Abstract: *This paper explores the crucial role of biosensors in the early detection of diseases within modern medicine. Biosensors are analytical devices that combine a biological sensing element with a physicochemical detector, offering high sensitivity, rapid response, and real-time monitoring of various biological markers. The study outlines how biosensors are revolutionizing diagnostic methods, enabling non-invasive and continuous health monitoring both in clinical settings and at home. Emphasis is placed on their application in detecting chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, and certain types of cancer at an early stage. The discussion also highlights the current limitations and challenges in biosensor development, such as material stability, cost, and data privacy issues. The conclusion underscores the potential of biosensors to significantly improve patient outcomes and reshape the future of healthcare through personalized, preventive diagnostics.*

Keywords: *Biosensor, Early disease detection, Bioreceptor, Transducer, Point-of-care testing, Sensitivity, Selectivity, Wearable sensor, Biomarker.*

Introduction

In modern medicine, the early detection of diseases plays a critical role in improving patient outcomes and ensuring effective treatment. Timely diagnosis often determines the success rate of medical interventions, particularly in life-threatening conditions such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and infectious illnesses. One of the most promising innovations in this area is the development and implementation of biosensors analytical devices capable of detecting biological information and converting it into measurable signals. Biosensors combine biological components, such as enzymes, antibodies, or nucleic acids, with a physical or chemical transducer to identify specific substances in the human body. These devices allow for real-time monitoring of physiological processes, offering rapid and highly sensitive diagnostic capabilities. As a result, biosensors have become essential tools in point-of-care testing, personalized medicine, and chronic disease management.

The rise of portable, non-invasive, and highly accurate biosensor technologies has significantly enhanced healthcare delivery, making it possible to conduct regular monitoring outside of traditional clinical settings. Their applications range from glucose monitoring in diabetic patients to the detection of biomarkers for early cancer screening. This paper aims to explore the different types of

biosensors, their working principles, and their growing importance in the early detection of diseases. By examining recent advancements and practical applications, the article highlights how biosensors are reshaping the future of medical diagnostics.

Main Part

Biosensors are analytical devices that use biological molecules to detect the presence or concentration of specific substances, transforming biological responses into measurable signals. Their integration into modern healthcare has revolutionized diagnostics, particularly for early disease detection. The increasing prevalence of chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular disorders has created a demand for more efficient, faster, and more precise diagnostic tools. Biosensors fulfill this need by offering real-time, sensitive, and selective detection capabilities. Unlike traditional laboratory diagnostics, which may take hours or days, biosensors can provide results in minutes or even seconds. Their portability and ease of use allow for home-based health monitoring, reducing the burden on healthcare facilities. Moreover, biosensors support personalized medicine by enabling continuous monitoring and data-driven treatment adjustments. Their role in pandemic response (e.g., COVID-19 rapid tests) also illustrates their critical contribution to public health. In sum, biosensors are becoming indispensable in early diagnosis, preventative care, and disease management.

Biosensors are classified based on the biological element and the type of transducer used. The most common types include electrochemical, optical, piezoelectric, and thermal biosensors. Electrochemical biosensors are widely used for glucose monitoring in diabetic patients and are based on measuring electric signals resulting from chemical reactions. Optical biosensors detect changes in light properties due to the interaction of analytes with biological elements; they are used in detecting cancer biomarkers and pathogens. Piezoelectric biosensors work by detecting changes in mass or pressure when a biological interaction occurs, commonly used in viral detection. Thermal biosensors measure changes in temperature caused by biochemical reactions. Each type serves specific diagnostic needs and offers different levels of sensitivity, response time, and suitability for integration with digital systems. Additionally, wearable biosensors are gaining attention for continuous health monitoring. These biosensors are embedded in smartwatches or patches and track parameters like heart rate, oxygen levels, and body temperature. Thus, the variety of biosensor types allows for their broad application in both clinical and personal health settings.

A typical biosensor consists of three main components: a bioreceptor, a transducer, and a signal processor. The bioreceptor is a biological molecule such as an enzyme, antibody, or DNA that specifically interacts with the target analyte. This interaction creates a biochemical signal. The transducer then converts this biochemical signal into a physical signal (e.g., electrical, optical, or thermal). Finally, the signal processor amplifies and converts it into a readable output, often displayed on a digital screen. For example, in a glucose biosensor, the enzyme

glucose oxidase reacts with glucose in the blood sample, producing an electrical current proportional to glucose concentration. This current is interpreted and displayed numerically. The selectivity of the bioreceptor ensures that only specific substances are detected, minimizing false results. The effectiveness of a biosensor depends on the sensitivity, specificity, stability, and response time of these components. Miniaturization and nanotechnology have further improved biosensor performance by increasing surface area and enhancing signal strength. These components work together seamlessly to deliver rapid and accurate diagnostics in various medical contexts.

Biosensors play a vital role in the early detection of a wide range of diseases. In diabetes management, glucose biosensors allow continuous blood sugar monitoring, helping prevent complications through early intervention. In oncology, biosensors can detect tumor biomarkers such as PSA (prostate-specific antigen) or CA-125 (ovarian cancer) in blood samples, facilitating early cancer screening. Cardiovascular diseases can also be monitored using biosensors that detect cardiac markers like troponin or C-reactive protein. Furthermore, in infectious disease diagnostics, biosensors are used to identify pathogens like HIV, hepatitis, and recently, SARS-CoV-2 with high accuracy and speed. Their portability makes them ideal for field diagnostics, especially in low-resource settings. Biosensors are also integrated into wearable health monitors, helping track vital signs such as heart rate and oxygen levels continuously, which is crucial for early detection of deteriorating health conditions. Additionally, neurological disorders like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's are being researched for potential biosensor applications to detect early biomarkers in blood or cerebrospinal fluid. Thus, biosensors are a cornerstone of modern preventive medicine.

Biosensors offer numerous advantages that make them ideal for modern healthcare systems. They are highly sensitive, capable of detecting minute concentrations of analytes, which is crucial for early diagnosis. Their speed allows for almost instant results, reducing the need for lab-based testing. They are portable, cost-effective, and can often be used by patients themselves without specialized training. In addition, biosensors can be integrated with digital platforms and mobile apps for real-time data tracking and telemedicine applications. However, despite these strengths, biosensors also have certain limitations. Their performance can be affected by environmental conditions such as temperature or humidity. Some biosensors may suffer from short lifespan or limited reusability, making them less ideal for long-term monitoring. There is also the issue of biofouling, where biological materials accumulate on the sensor's surface and reduce accuracy over time. Moreover, complex diseases involving multiple biomarkers may require multi-analyte detection systems, which are more challenging to develop. Thus, while biosensors hold great promise, ongoing research is needed to address these limitations and expand their capabilities.

Recent years have witnessed remarkable advancements in biosensor technology. The integration of nanotechnology has significantly enhanced the sensitivity and miniaturization of biosensors. Nano-biosensors, which utilize

nanoparticles, nanotubes, and quantum dots, allow for ultra-sensitive detection at the molecular level. Wearable biosensors embedded in smartwatches, fitness bands, or adhesive patches have become increasingly popular, enabling real-time monitoring of health indicators like glucose, lactate, and even cortisol. The use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in biosensor systems has opened new possibilities in data analysis, predictive diagnostics, and personalized healthcare. Innovations in lab-on-a-chip technology are creating portable biosensor devices capable of performing multiple tests with just a small sample. In the future, biosensors are expected to play a key role in remote patient monitoring, especially for elderly and chronically ill populations. Moreover, they are crucial to the advancement of precision medicine, where treatment is tailored to the individual's unique biological profile. As biosensor technology continues to evolve, its impact on early disease detection and health outcomes will only grow stronger.

Biosensors are transforming the landscape of medical diagnostics by offering rapid, accurate, and non-invasive methods for early disease detection. Their ability to identify biomarkers and physiological changes in real time makes them essential tools in managing both chronic and acute health conditions. From home-based glucose meters to sophisticated cancer-detecting devices, biosensors are enabling a more proactive and personalized approach to healthcare. Despite certain limitations, ongoing technological advancements, particularly in nanotechnology and artificial intelligence, are continuously expanding their capabilities. As healthcare moves towards more patient-centered and data-driven models, biosensors will play a central role in disease prevention, early diagnosis, and health monitoring. Their widespread adoption could lead to reduced healthcare costs, better patient outcomes, and a healthier global population.

Discussion

The integration of biosensors into modern medical practice represents a major step forward in early disease detection. Their ability to offer real-time, non-invasive, and highly sensitive monitoring makes them not only practical but also essential in both clinical and home settings. Compared to traditional diagnostic methods that often require bulky equipment and time-consuming procedures, biosensors provide a faster and more convenient alternative. For example, glucose monitoring has become dramatically easier and more accurate thanks to biosensors, empowering diabetic patients to manage their condition more independently. However, while the promise of biosensors is enormous, their real-world implementation is still facing certain challenges. Manufacturing costs, material stability, and environmental sensitivity can sometimes limit their reliability or lifespan. In addition, some biosensors require calibration or are sensitive to contamination, which could affect diagnostic accuracy. Despite these limitations, continuous improvements in nanotechnology, AI integration, and material science are helping to overcome many of these barriers.

Furthermore, biosensors are contributing to a shift toward personalized medicine. Patients no longer have to wait days for lab results they can monitor key

health parameters instantly and continuously. This not only improves disease outcomes through early detection but also reduces the pressure on healthcare systems by enabling decentralized diagnostics. Ethical and regulatory considerations are also part of the discussion. The use of wearable biosensors raises questions about data privacy, security, and ownership. It is essential for future research and policy to address these concerns while promoting widespread, equitable access to these technologies.

Conclusion

In summary, biosensors are rapidly transforming the landscape of modern medical diagnostics. Their precision, portability, and real-time monitoring capabilities make them valuable tools for detecting diseases at early stages—when intervention is most effective. From chronic conditions like diabetes and cardiovascular diseases to infectious illnesses, biosensors are opening up new avenues for timely and accurate diagnosis. The technology not only benefits clinicians but also empowers patients by enabling self-monitoring and better disease management. As healthcare continues to move toward personalized and preventive care, biosensors are becoming essential in bridging the gap between patient and physician. Ongoing research in nanomaterials, artificial intelligence, and microfabrication is expected to make biosensors even more sensitive, affordable, and accessible. However, along with their growth, ethical and regulatory frameworks must be developed to ensure safe and fair use. Ultimately, biosensors represent a promising future where diseases can be identified before symptoms appear, treatments can begin earlier, and patient outcomes can be vastly improved. Their role in the medical field will only expand in the coming years, solidifying their place as a cornerstone of smart, efficient healthcare.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15693084

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IMPACT OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ON GROUNDWATER LEVEL DECLINE IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. *The article examines the problems of global climate change, its direct impact on groundwater and surface water resources, water shortage problems in Uzbekistan, the volume of groundwater resources and their distribution across the regions of the republic, the efficient use of water resources, as well as the rational use of water resources in industry, agriculture and consumption by the population. The reasons for the decline in groundwater levels were also highlighted, and the population was given the necessary instructions on how to protect drinking water sources in the context of global climate change.*

Key words: *Global climate change, groundwater, surface water, water resources, monitoring, reserves, regions, industry, agriculture, drinking water. population.*

Background. Global climate change is one of the most pressing environmental issues of our time, affecting ecosystems, weather patterns, and water resources worldwide. In Uzbekistan, an arid and semi-arid country in Central Asia, the effects of climate change are particularly pronounced. Among the most alarming issues is the significant decline in groundwater levels, which threatens the sustainability of water resources needed for agriculture, industry, and human consumption. This article examines how global climate change is affecting the decline in groundwater levels in Uzbekistan, discussing the contributing factors and potential implications for the country's future [1; 3; 5; 8].

Currently, the issue of correct and rational use of underground waters and their protection by the population and agricultural consumers is becoming increasingly relevant. As a result of global climate change, anthropogenic effects associated with dehydration of water bodies, reduction of water consumption, excessive use of underground water sources for agricultural development are observed in our region. Particular attention in our country is paid to the efficient use of water. An important legal document in this regard is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Water and Water Use" [4; 6; 7; 10].

Results of the research. Currently, 97 groundwater deposits have been identified in the republic, and their total water resources amount to 63.9 million cubic meters per day (25% of the total water resources), of which water with mineralization up to 1 g/l amounts to 25.8 million cubic meters per day (40%). For

reference: Groundwater is divided into 4 types according to the degree of mineralization or content of dissolved salts: fresh (up to 1 g/l), slightly mineralized (1-10 g/l), moderately mineralized (10-50 g/l) and highly mineralized (more than 50 g). Groundwater reserves are distributed unevenly across the republic, mainly in the Tashkent region (28%), Samarkand (14%), Surkhandarya and Namangan (13%), Andijan (12%) and Fergana (8%), and account for 67% of the republic's drinking water supply. Of these, groundwater is widely used in the Fergana (29.1%), Namangan (13.2%), Kashkadarya (10.8%), Samarkand (11.5%) and Tashkent (10.3%) regions. Groundwater is widely used for agricultural and industrial purposes, in a total volume of 18.6 million cubic meters per day or 6.8 cubic kilometers per year. The current groundwater monitoring system is analyzed based on the mineralization level of water samples taken from 1,465 monitoring wells [2; 4; 9; 10] .

According to environmental pollution monitoring data, the main polluters of groundwater are industrial, agricultural and municipal enterprises. The unsatisfactory state of surface water supply networks and drainage systems in some regions of our republic has led to an intensive rise in groundwater levels in some cities and other populated areas. In particular, there are 6 groundwater deposits in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Today, 46.41 thousand m3/ day of water are withdrawn from 662 wells in operation for various needs [5; 11; 12] .

In recent years, the surface runoff of the Amu Darya has decreased, and the quality of surface water has deteriorated. Mineralization of groundwater is especially common during the low-water period in lenses (layers of groundwater), riverine Increasing to 1.3-2.4 g. Irrigation of agricultural lands has caused the development of regional secondary salinization processes. Mineralization of groundwater is within 0.6-60.8 g / l, mainly salinization by sulfate-chloride-sodium salts is observed [11; 14; 15]

As a result of the decrease in the water level in the canals in the area of the Karakalpak groundwater deposit in the Shumanay district (in observation well No. 1/3), a decrease in the groundwater level to 1.5-3.5 m and an increase in mineralization to 0.7-1.2 g / l were noted. It was established In 2019-2021, in observation well No. 2z, located at the Ustyurtgazkimyo complex (Aksholak site) in the area of the Ustyurt groundwater deposit, a decrease in the groundwater level from 1.8 m to 5.0 m and a decrease in their mineralization from 2 g / l to 8.0 g / l were noted, an increase was noted. Practical work is being carried out to strengthen control over the depletion and prevention of groundwater pollution, and to carry out measures for local control over the state of the environment. During the inspection of 3886 underground wells used by business entities, it was established that 2299 underground wells were used without the appropriate documents [10; 13] .

Of these, 2,472 wells (11 in QR , 1,226 in Bukhara, 237 in Jizzakh, 44 in Kashkadarya, 310 in Navoi, 3 in Namangan, 438 in Surkhandarya, 97 in Syrdarya, 16 in Fergana, and 90 in Tashkent region) are operated without proper documentation, 760 wells have not received geological reports, 801 wells have not

received permits for drilling groundwater wells, 2,237 wells do not have technical passports, 1,578 wells have not received permits for water use, and in 112 cases (63 in Jizzakh region, 22 in Navoi, 27 in Syrdarya) violations of the law were established during well drilling [1; 2; 4; 9] .

Work is currently underway to eliminate cases of violation of the law and ensure the legal registration of wells. To date, out of 2,472 wells operated without issuing the relevant documents, 1,032 wells have been provided with the issuance of the relevant documents in accordance with the law. In addition, given the sharp increase in the need for water, especially groundwater, in all sectors of the national economy, it is considered appropriate to take measures aimed at identifying additional groundwater resources and strengthening groundwater monitoring by geological and hydrogeological units [11; 14; 15] .

The Role of Groundwater in Uzbekistan Groundwater is a critical component of Uzbekistan's water supply, particularly in regions where surface water is scarce. It serves as the primary source of drinking water for rural communities and is vital for irrigation, the backbone of the country's agriculture-dominated economy. Groundwater also plays an important role in maintaining ecological balance, supporting wetlands, rivers, and other ecosystems that depend on stable water levels.

Climate change and its impact on groundwater

Climate change puts significant pressure on groundwater resources in Uzbekistan through various mechanisms:

1. Changing rainfall patterns: Climate change is disrupting traditional rainfall patterns, leading to more frequent and severe droughts in Uzbekistan. Reduced rainfall means less natural recharge of groundwater aquifers, which are replenished primarily by rainfall. With less opportunity for recharge, groundwater levels are declining at an alarming rate.

2. Increased Evaporation: Rising temperatures due to global warming are increasing the rate of evaporation across Uzbekistan. This not only reduces the availability of surface water, but also affects groundwater recharge. Higher temperatures accelerate the loss of moisture from soils and water bodies, resulting in less water seeping into the ground to replenish aquifers.

3. Glacier Melting and River Runoff: Uzbekistan's largest rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, are fed by glaciers in the Tien Shan and Pamir mountains. As these glaciers melt due to rising global temperatures, river runoff initially increases, but as the glaciers shrink, long-term reductions in river runoff are inevitable. This reduction affects both surface water and the associated groundwater systems, leading to lower groundwater levels **.**

4. Increased Water Demand: Shifts in weather patterns caused by climate change, such as longer, hotter summers, are increasing the demand for water, especially in agriculture. As surface water resources become more strained, there is an increasing reliance on groundwater for irrigation. Due to increased extraction, groundwater reserves are being depleted faster than they can be replenished naturally .

Consequences of lowering groundwater levels

The decline in groundwater levels in Uzbekistan has far-reaching consequences:

1. Impact on Agriculture: Agriculture, the backbone of Uzbekistan's economy, relies heavily on irrigation. As groundwater levels decline, the cost of pumping water increases, making irrigation more expensive and less accessible, especially for small farmers. This can lead to lower crop yields, threatening food security and livelihoods.

2. Deterioration of water quality: Low groundwater levels can lead to the infiltration of poor-quality water from nearby areas, increasing salinity and polluting aquifers. This deterioration in water quality can make groundwater unsuitable for both agriculture and human consumption, exacerbating water shortage problems.

3. Ecological damage: Many of Uzbekistan's ecosystems, including wetlands and rivers, depend on stable groundwater levels. As these levels decline, ecosystems become disrupted, leading to loss of biodiversity, habitat degradation, and increased vulnerability of the environment to further climate-related stresses **.**

4. Socio-economic impacts: Declining groundwater levels have serious socio-economic impacts. Rural communities that depend on groundwater for drinking and irrigation face increasing hardship as water becomes increasingly scarce and expensive. This can lead to migration, increased poverty and social unrest .

Mitigation and adaptation strategies

Addressing the problem of declining groundwater levels due to climate change requires a multifaceted approach:

1. Sustainable Water Management: Adopting sustainable water management practices is critical. This includes regulating groundwater abstraction, promoting water-saving technologies in agriculture, and encouraging rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge techniques to replenish aquifers.

2. Climate change adaptation strategies: Uzbekistan needs to develop and implement climate change adaptation strategies that take into account the long-term impacts of climate change on water resources. This includes integrating climate resilience into national water policies and investing in research to better understand the dynamics of groundwater systems under changing climate conditions.

3. Regional Cooperation: Given the transboundary nature of water resources in Central Asia, regional cooperation is important. Uzbekistan should work with neighboring countries to develop joint strategies for managing shared water resources and addressing the impact of climate change on groundwater levels **.**

4. Public awareness and education: Raising awareness about the importance of groundwater conservation and the impact of climate change is critical. Educational programs and public campaigns can encourage communities to adopt water-saving practices and support sustainable water management initiatives .

Conclusions: The impact of global climate change on declining groundwater levels in Uzbekistan is a serious and growing concern. The country must take

proactive steps to mitigate the impacts of climate change on its water resources, ensuring that groundwater remains a viable and sustainable resource for future generations. Through sustainable management practices, regional cooperation, and climate change adaptation strategies, Uzbekistan can address the challenges posed by declining groundwater levels and protect its water resources in an increasingly uncertain climate **.**

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XO'JAYLI TUMANI TUPROQ SHO'RLANISHINING YILLAR DAVOMIDA O'ZGARIB BORISHINI FOTOGRAMMETRIYA VA YERNI MASOFADAN ZONDLASH FANI ORQALI TAHLIL QILISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Xo'jayli tumanining tuproq sho'rlanish darajasining yillar davomida o'zgarishi tahlil qilingan. Sho'rlanish qishloq xo'jaligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan muhim ekologik muammo hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotda Landsat sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlari asosida turli yillardagi sho'rlanish xaritalari tuzilib, ularning fazoviy va statistik o'zgarishlari baholandi. Natijalar hududdagi sho'rlanish dinamikasi va uning asosiy sabablarini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Maqola sho'rlanishni kamaytirish va yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi.*

Klit so'zlar: *Xo'jayli tumani,sho'rlanish,GIS,Landsat, Salinity Index – SI Meliorativ*

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ANALYZING THE CHANGES IN SOIL SALINITY IN KHOJAYLI DISTRICT OVER THE YEARS THROUGH THE SCIENCE OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND REMOTE SENSING.

Annotation*:This article analyzes the temporal changes in soil salinization in the Khodjeyli district. Salinization is a major environmental issue affecting agricultural productivity. The study is based on Landsat satellite imagery to create salinity maps for different years and evaluate their spatial and statistical variations. The results help to identify the dynamics and key causes of salinization*

in the area. The article provides scientifically grounded recommendations to reduce salinization and promote efficient use of land resources.

Key words:*Khojayli district, salinization, GIS, Landsat, Salinity Index – SI, meliorative*

So‘nggi yillarda yer resurslarining ekologik holatini o‘rganishda zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xususan, masofaviy zondlash (RS) va geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS) keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada Xo‘jayli tumani misolida 2020, 2022 va 2024 yillarga oid sun’iy yo‘ldosh ma’lumotlari asosida tuproq sho‘rlanishining darajasi aniqlanib, yillar davomida bu holat qanday o‘zgarayotgani tahlil qilinadi.

Tuproq sho‘rlanishi – hududning ekologik muvozanatiga va qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan asosiy omillardan biridir. Sho‘rlanish darajasining ortishi tuproq unumdorligining pasayishiga, hosildorlikning kamayishiga va ekologik muammolarning kuchayishiga olib keladi.

Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi – Xo‘jayli tumanida tuproq sho‘rlanishining 2020, 2022 va 2024 yillardagi holatini GIS va RS texnologiyalari asosida baholash, bu boradagi o‘zgarishlarni ilmiy asosda tahlil qilish va sho‘rlanishni kamaytirish bo‘yicha samarali taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Metodologiya. Ushbu ilmiy maqolada Xo‘jayli tumanining 2020, 2022 va 2024 yillardagi tuproq sho‘rlanish holatini aniqlash va solishtirish uchun masofaviy zondlash (Remote Sensing – RS) hamda geografik axborot tizimlari (GIS) texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda Sho‘rlanish Indeksi (Salinity Index – SI) asosida tahlil o‘tkazildi. Tadqiqot quyidagi bosqichlarda amalga oshirildi:

1. Ma’lumotlarni yig‘ish:

Tadqiqot uchun Landsat 8 (2020 va 2022 yillar) va Landsat 9 (2024 yil) sun’iy yo‘ldosh tasvirlari Google Earth Engine platformasidan yuklab olindi. Tanlangan tasvirlar vegetatsiya davri (aprel–avgust)ga to‘g‘ri keladigan va bulutliligi kam bo‘lgan kunlardan tanlandi.

2. SI (Sho‘rlanish Indeksi) hisoblash:

Sho‘rlanishni aniqlashda SI indeksidan foydalanildi. SI turli spektral kanallar yordamida hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotda quyidagi formulalardan foydalanildi (adabiyotlarga asoslangan holda):

SI = (SWIR - NIR) / (SWIR + NIR)

SWIR – Short-Wave Infrared kanali (masalan, Band 6 yoki 7),

NIR – Near Infrared kanali (masalan, Band 5).

3. Indeks xaritalarini tuzish:

Har bir yil uchun SI qiymatlari hisoblanib, xaritalar tuzildi. Xaritalarda sho‘rlanish darajalari quyidagicha tasniflandi:

Yuqori sho‘rlanish ($SI > 0.4$)

O‘rtacha sho‘rlanish ($0.2 < SI \leq 0.4$)

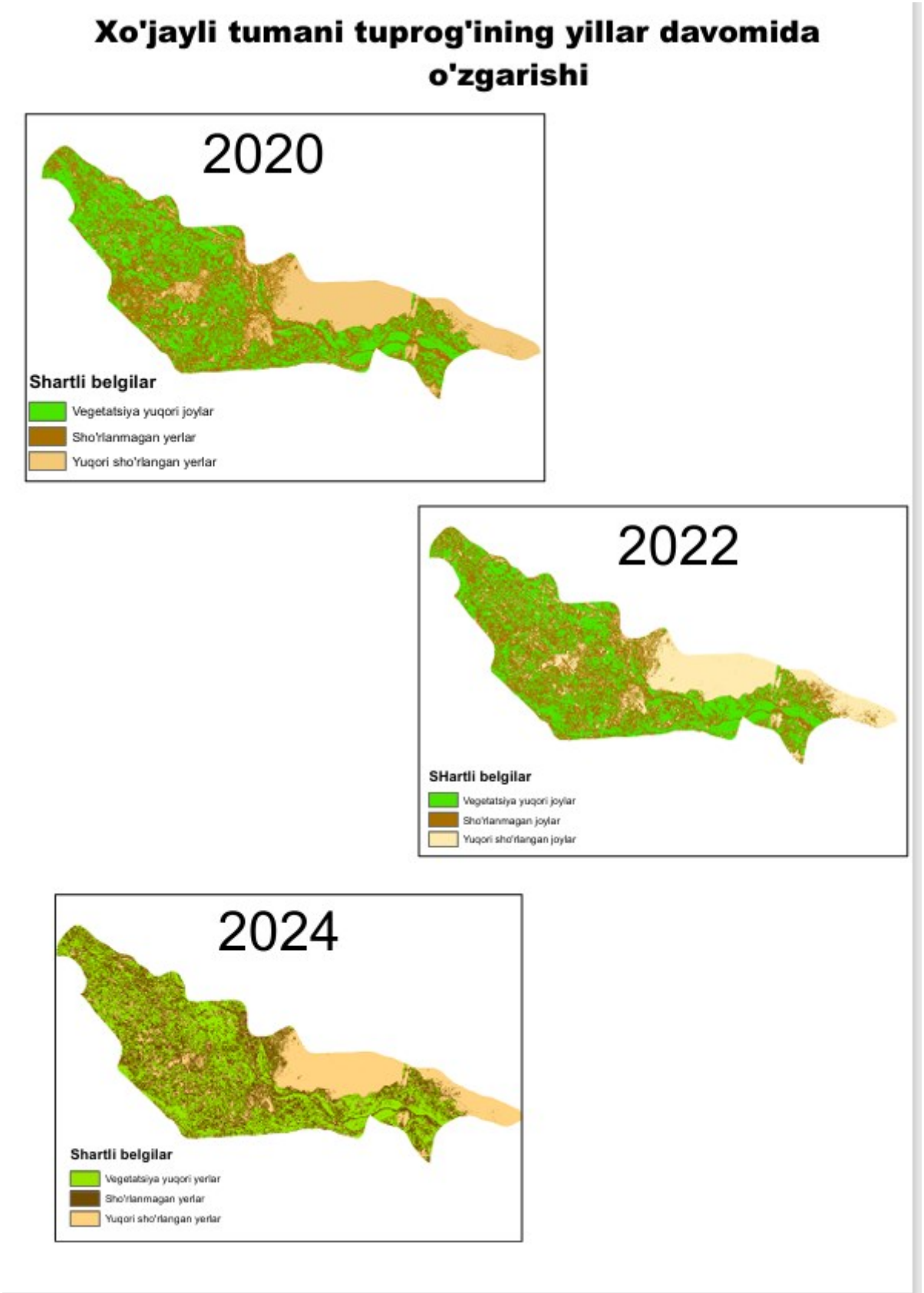
Past sho‘rlanish ($SI \leq 0.2$)

4. Vaqt bo‘yicha solishtirma tahlil:

2020, 2022 va 2024 yillardagi xaritalar o‘zaro solishtirilib, sho‘rlanish darajasidagi o‘zgarishlar aniqlanadi. Bunda tuproq holatining yomonlashuvi yoki yaxshilanishi kartografik asosda ko‘rsatiladi.

5. Sho‘rlanishni kamaytirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar:

GIS tahlil natijalari va mavjud ilmiy manbalarga tayangan holda, sho‘rlanishni kamaytirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi. Bunga yerlarni yuvish (melioratsiya), drenaj tizimlarini yaxshilash, sho‘rga chidamli ekinlarni joriy qilish va agromeliorativ chora-tadbirlar kiradi.



1-Rasm Xo'jayli tumani yillar davomida Tuprog'i o'zgarishi (2020-2022-2024)

1-Rasmdan ko’rinib turibdiki-Bizlar o’rganib chiqqan yillar davomida 2024-yilda vegetatsiya yuqori yerlar eng yuqori ko’rsatkichga ya’ni (37.84%)ni tashkil qilgan;eng kam ko'rsatkich esa 2022-yilda kuzatilgan 35% dir. Sho’rlanmagan yerlar bo’yicha eng yuqori ko’rsatkich 2022-yilda (38.9%)ni eng quyi ko’rsatkich esa 2024-yilda kuzatilgan bo’lib bundagi ko’rsatkich (35.83%)ni tashkil etgan.Eng oxirgi sinfimiz Yuqori sho’rlangan yerlar ko’rsatkichlarimiz bo’yicha yillar davomida solishtirganimizda eng yuqori ko’rsatkichimiz 2020-yilda kuzatilgan (27.02%)ni tashkil qilgan bo’lsa, eng kam ko’rsatkich bu 2022-yilda (26.1%)ni kuzatilgan.Shundan ko’rinib turibdiki yillar bilan o’tishi eng yuqori sho’rlangan yerlar ko’rsatkichi kichkina foizlarga bo’lsa ham kamaymoqda.Xo’jayli tumanidan oqib o’tuvchi Amudaryo daryosining borligi ham boshqa tumanlarga qaraganda sho’rlikning pasligini keltirib chiqaradi.

Tahlil natijalari va muhokama

2020, 2022 va 2024 yillardagi SI (Sho‘rlanish Indeksi) xaritalari asosida Xo‘jayli tumanining tuproq sho‘rlanish darajasi o‘rganildi. Natijalar quyidagicha bo‘ldi:

2020 yil: Tuproqning ko‘p qismida past va o‘rtacha sho‘rlanish darajasi qayd etildi. Sho‘rlanish yuqori bo‘lgan hududlar asosan tuman markazi yaqinida va pasttekisliklarda joylashgan. Xo’jayli tumanining Umumiy hududi (132 050,61ga)ning 35.67 % ni vegetatsiya darajasi yuqori yerlar; Sho’rlanmagan yerlar esa 37.31 % ni tashkil qilgan bo’lsa; 27.02%ni o’ta sho’rlangan yerlar tashkil etadi.

2022 yil: Sho‘rlanish darajasi ba’zi hududlarda oshgan, ayniqsa sug‘oriladigan yerlarda sho‘rlanish kengaygan. Bu qishloq xo‘jaligi intensivligi va sug‘orish suvlarining sifatsizligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.Xo’jayli tumanining umumiy maydoni (132 050,61ga)ning 35 % ni vegetatsiya darajasi yuqori yerlar;Sho’rlanmagan yerlar esa 38.9% ni yerlar tashkil etgan bo’lsa; 26.1%ni o’ta sho’rlangan yerlar tashkil etadi.

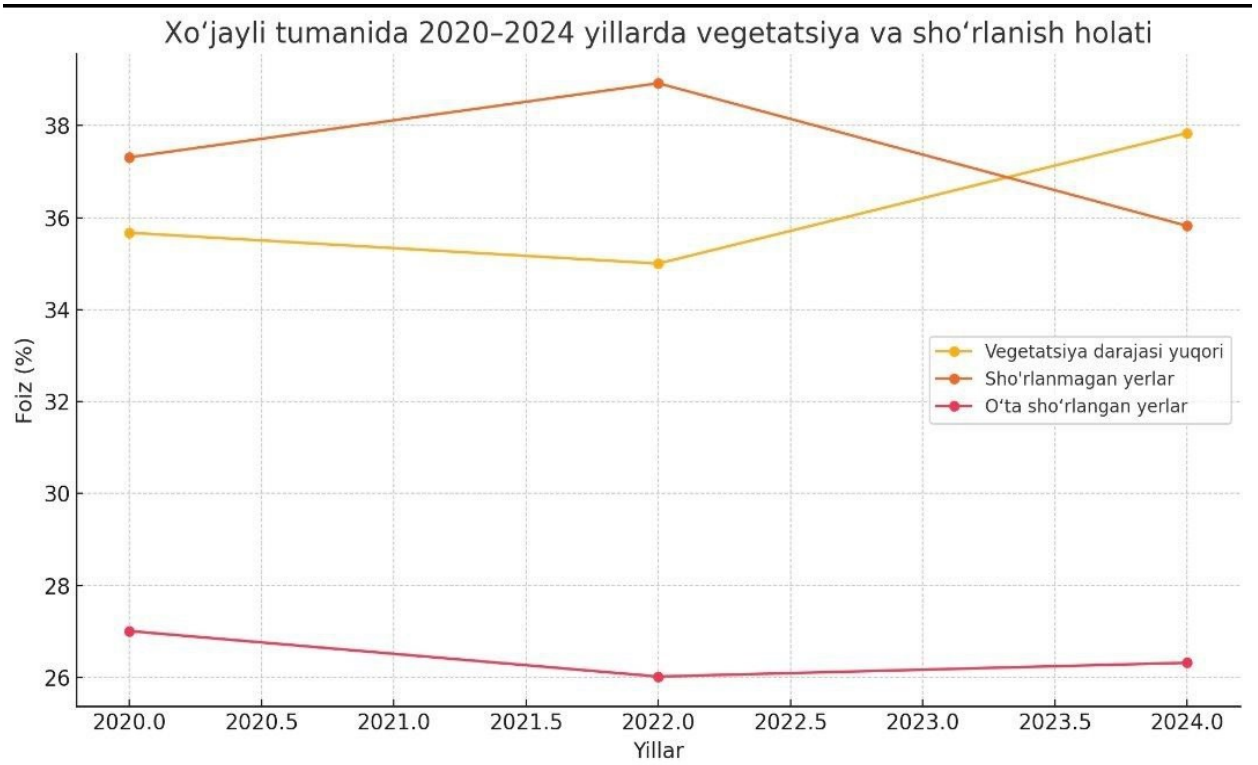
2024 yil: Sho‘rlanish darajasi ayrim joylarda kamaygan, chunki so‘nggi yillarda melioratsiya va drenaj tizimlarini yaxshilash bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilgan. Ammo, ayrim sohalarda sho‘rlanish darajasi o‘zgarishsiz qolmoqda yoki ozgina oshgan. Xo’jayli tumanining umumiy maydoni (132 050,61ga)ning 37,84%ni vegetatsiya darajasi yuqori yerlar;Sho’rlanmagan yerlar esa 35,83% ni yerlar tashkil etgan bo’lsa; 26,33% ni o’ta sho’rlangan yerlar tashkil etadi.

Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tuproq sho‘rlanishi hududning iqlim sharoitlari, suv ta’minoti va yerlarni boshqarish usullariga bog‘liq. Sho‘rlanish darajasini kamaytirish uchun:

Meliorativ chora-tadbirlarni davom ettirish, ayniqsa drenaj tizimlarini yaxshilash,

Sho‘rga chidamli ekin turlarini joriy etish,

Sug‘orish suvining sifatini nazorat qilish va tejash,



1-grafik tasvir.Tumanning tuproq o’zgarishi yillar kesimida.

Tuproqni muntazam monitoring qilish zarur. Yuqoridagi ma’lumotlar va rasmlar orqali (1-grafikli tasvir) ni vujudga keltirishimiz mumkin.Bu tasvir juda tushunarli qilib ishlaganligi sababli o’quvchi va foydalanuvchiga o’qish uchun juda qulaylidir. Bu grafiklardan kelib chiqadiki eng kam ko’rsatkichni bu o’ta sho’rlangan yerlar ko’rsatkichi egallaydi.Bu yo‘nalishlarda qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlar va amaliy ishlar olib borilishi tavsiya etiladi.

Xulosa.Xo‘jayli tumanining tuproq sho‘rlanish darajasi 2020, 2022 va 2024 yillar oralig‘ida o‘rganildi. SI (Sho‘rlanish Indeksi) tahlili asosida sho‘rlanish darajasining hududlar bo‘yicha o‘zgarishi aniqlandi.

2022 yilda ayrim hududlarda sho‘rlanish oshgani, 2024 yilda esa melioratsiya va suv boshqaruvi choralari natijasida ba’zi sohalarda sho‘rlanish kamaygani ko‘rsatildi. Biroq, ayrim joylarda sho‘rlanish darajasi hali ham yuqori bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Shu sababli tuproq sho‘rlanishining oldini olish va kamaytirish uchun samarali meliorativ tadbirlarni davom ettirish, suv resurslarini tejash va sifatini yaxshilash, shuningdek, sho‘rga chidamli ekinlar ekish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ushbu tadqiqot kelgusida tuproq holatini monitoring qilish va melioratsiya samaradorligini oshirishda asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tavsiyalar

1. Xo‘jayli tumanida tuproq sho‘rlanishini kamaytirish uchun samarali melioratsiya ishlarini kengaytirish zarur.

2. Sug‘orish suvlarining sifatini doimiy nazorat qilish va sho‘r suvlarni qayta ishlash tizimlarini joriy etish tavsiya etiladi.

3. Tomchilab sug‘orish tizimlarini keng joriy qilish orqali suvni tejash va tuproq sho‘rlanishini kamaytirish mumkin.

4. Sho‘rga chidamli va kam suv talab qiladigan ekin turlarini ekish orqali tuproq sho‘rlanishining oldini olish mumkin.

5. Suv resurslarini tejash va samarali boshqarish uchun innovatsion texnologiyalar va monitoring usullaridan foydalanish lozim.

6. Tuproqni sho‘rlanishdan saqlash uchun hududlarda o‘rmonzorlar va yashil zona yaratish ishlarini davom ettirish kerak.

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APPLICATION OF COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO NON-LANGUAGE MAJORS

Annotation*: This article explores the application of the communicative approach in teaching English to non-language major students in higher education institutions, with a specific focus on pedagogical universities in Uzbekistan. The communicative approach emphasizes interaction as both the means and the ultimate goal of learning a language. By encouraging real-life communication and active student participation, this method helps learners develop practical language skills needed for academic and professional contexts. The paper reviews the theoretical background of the communicative approach, its key principles, and how it can be adapted to the specific needs of non-linguistic majors. The study also analyzes the challenges of implementation and suggests practical solutions to integrate communicative methods in traditional classrooms. Findings indicate that when applied effectively, the communicative approach significantly enhances learners' motivation, language proficiency, and confidence in using English in real-life situations.*

Keywords*: communicative approach, English teaching, non-language majors, higher education, pedagogical universities, student-centered learning, classroom interaction.*

In the context of globalization and rapid development of international communication, the ability to use English effectively has become an essential skill, not only for language specialists but also for professionals in various non-linguistic fields. In Uzbekistan, the demand for competent English speakers is steadily increasing across all sectors, including education, science, technology, and business. This trend necessitates the modernization of foreign language instruction in higher education institutions, particularly for students who are not majoring in foreign languages. Traditional methods of English language teaching, which emphasize grammar-translation and rote memorization, often fail to equip learners with practical communication skills needed for real-life situations.

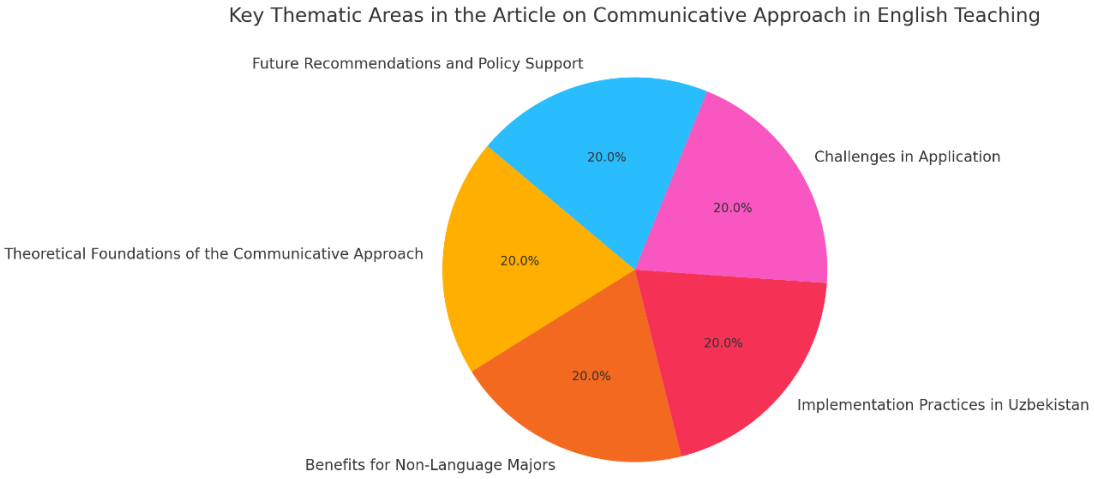
The communicative approach, which centers on interaction and the use of authentic language, offers a promising alternative. It aligns with the principles of student-centered education, promoting the development of speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills through meaningful and purposeful communication. For non-language majors, this approach is especially beneficial, as it fosters motivation and relevance by connecting language learning with their future professional needs.

This paper aims to investigate the theoretical foundations of the communicative approach and analyze its practical application in teaching English to non-language major students in pedagogical universities. Special attention is given to the educational context of Uzbekistan, where reforms in higher education call for innovative teaching methodologies that support communicative competence. By examining successful practices and challenges, the paper provides insights into how to effectively implement this approach in diverse classroom settings.

The communicative approach to language teaching is grounded in the theory that language is primarily a tool for communication. Unlike traditional methods that prioritize grammatical accuracy and vocabulary memorization, the communicative approach places emphasis on fluency, interaction, and real-world usage. It encourages students to engage in dialogues, role plays, discussions, problem-solving tasks, and other collaborative activities that reflect authentic language use. For non-language majors, who often view English as a supplementary skill, this approach fosters interest and practical competence.

In pedagogical universities of Uzbekistan, the implementation of the communicative approach is gradually expanding due to educational reforms that emphasize learner autonomy and competence-based curricula. Teachers are encouraged to create student-centered classrooms, where learners take an active role in the learning process. This includes using English as a medium of instruction during lessons, integrating multimedia resources, and designing tasks that require students to use English in functional contexts, such as giving presentations, writing emails, or participating in debates.

One of the key features of the communicative approach is its focus on the functional use of language rather than theoretical knowledge. Teachers act more as facilitators than as traditional lecturers, guiding students in discovering rules and solving communication problems through interaction. This shift requires a change in teaching philosophy and classroom management, as well as continuous professional development for instructors.



Pic. 1. The diagram shows the main themes of the article: theory, benefits, practice in Uzbekistan, challenges, and future steps in using the communicative approach for teaching English.

However, several challenges hinder the widespread implementation of the communicative approach in Uzbekistan's pedagogical institutions. These include large class sizes, limited contact hours, insufficient teaching materials, and the varying English proficiency levels of both students and instructors. Additionally, many teachers were trained under more traditional methods and may lack experience or confidence in applying communicative strategies effectively.

Despite these obstacles, various successful practices have been reported. Some universities have introduced blended learning formats, where face-to-face instruction is supplemented by online tasks and interactive modules. Others have established English-speaking clubs, peer-to-peer conversation sessions, and task-based assessments. These initiatives have shown promising results in increasing student engagement and language proficiency.

Moreover, curriculum developers are revising English syllabi to align with communicative goals. They incorporate learning outcomes that emphasize interactional competence, fluency, and task-based performance. New textbooks and teaching guides are being developed that reflect real-life language use and offer culturally relevant content for Uzbek learners.

In conclusion, the communicative approach offers a dynamic and effective alternative for teaching English to non-language majors. While it requires systemic support and teacher training, it has the potential to significantly improve students' practical language skills, which are increasingly demanded in academic and professional settings.

The application of the communicative approach in teaching English to non-language majors in pedagogical universities represents a significant step toward aligning language education with the practical demands of the 21st century. By focusing on meaningful communication, this method fosters learners' ability to use English confidently in real-life situations, making language learning more engaging and relevant for students whose primary field of study is not linguistics.

Despite existing challenges such as traditional mindsets, insufficient resources, and lack of training, the positive outcomes observed in institutions that have embraced this approach demonstrate its effectiveness. To ensure the success of communicative language teaching, it is essential to provide ongoing professional development for teachers, develop supportive curriculum frameworks, and create interactive learning environments that encourage communication.

In the context of Uzbekistan's educational reforms, incorporating the communicative approach not only enhances students' language proficiency but also contributes to broader goals such as improving employability, academic mobility, and international collaboration. With the right support and adaptation, the communicative approach can become a cornerstone of English language education for non-language majors across the country.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONDUCTED ON THE 'EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Annotation *This article is about the research carried out on the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". A specific analysis of this dictionary,which is important in Uzbek linguistics, the article examines the work of scientific research, its content and structure, the appearance, which is carried out on the explanation of words borrowed from other languages. Through research, it is explained how the" Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" plays a role in linguistics, teaching and scientific research. The dictionary has been described as reflecting the role of the Uzbek language in modern lexicography and grammar, its role in adding new words and terms, and changes in language development. The article also includes suggestions and perspectives to expand the possibilities of lexicology.*

Keywords. *Lexicography, Explanatory Dictionary, studies, lexicography, lexicographers, subtleties of meaning, new, applications, Uzbek language, scientists, writing.*

As we know, lexicography is a distinct field of linguistics, and this area has developed significantly compared to other branches of linguistics. Lexicography is concerned with dictionary-making and its theoretical issues. Under the influence of time and place, the vocabulary of a language constantly evolves. Life, lifestyle, progress, and discoveries introduce new words and concepts, while some words become obsolete and fall out of use. As a result, lexicology also develops and expands. It is difficult to fully comprehend a specific language or text without dictionaries. Lexicography, as the work of dictionary-making, originated in the early stages of writing development in various cultures due to the need to understand the meanings of unclear words. Thus, early dictionaries had generalized characteristics.

If we take a look at the history of Uzbek lexicography, we can observe that it dates back to ancient times. The history of lexicography can be traced back to the XI-XII centuries. This history begins with the creation of Mahmud al-Kashgari's "*Devon-i Lug'at-it-Turk*." The significance of this dictionary lies not only in describing words and their meanings, but also in covering a wide range of information, such as the history, way of life, customs, values, and geographical locations of the Turkic peoples who were the users of these words.

In Uzbek lexicography, Mahmud Zamakhshari's work *Asos ul-balog'a* and his *Muqaddimat ul-adab*, a four-language dictionary, hold significant importance. This four-language (Arabic, Persian, Uzbek, Mongol) dictionary made a

substantial contribution to the development of both practical and theoretical lexicography.

In the subsequent periods of lexicography history, the dictionary *At-tuhfatuz zakiyati fil lug'atit turkiya*, created in the 13th century by an unknown author, also holds great value. The dictionaries created in later periods are of notable importance as they were largely created due to the interest in the works of our great ancestor Alisher Navoi. These include works such as Tole Imoni Hiravi's *Badoe ul-lug'at*, a Chagatai-Persian dictionary created in the 15th century, the *Abushqa*, a Chagatai-Turkish explanatory dictionary from 16th century Turkey, Muhammad Yoqub Chingii's *Kelurnoma*, a Chagatai-Persian dictionary (17th century), Muhammad Rizo Khoksor's *Muntaxab ul-lug'ot*, an explanatory dictionary from the 18th century, Mirzo Mahdiykhon's *Sangloh*, a Chagatai-Persian dictionary from the 18th century, and Sulaymon Bukhari's *Lug'ati chig'atoiy va turki usmoniy* (19th century), among others.

In the history of Uzbek lexicography, the 20th century holds a special place. During this period, many specialized terminological dictionaries, educational and orthographic dictionaries, as well as bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, were created for various purposes. Notably, dictionaries aimed at comparing the Uzbek language with Russian and other European and foreign Eastern languages hold a prominent place. In this regard, lexicographic scholars Z. Ma'rufov and G. Mikhaylov note that "In that period, the Uzbek-Russian dictionary compiled by the famous lexicographer of our time, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, Professor K.K. Yudakhin, and published in 1972, occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek lexicography. This is the first scientifically based dictionary, which contains nearly 10,000 words. Many of the principles used in the creation of this dictionary have been integrated into the foundation of Uzbek lexicography and continue to be applied by Uzbek lexicographers."

According to linguists, the significant achievements in Uzbek lexicography and its maturity can be attributed to the considerable positive influence of related languages, especially Russian lexicography. For example, in the 1940s, Uzbek lexicography relied solely on the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" (1935-1940) edited by D.N. Ushakov. However, by the 1950s and 1960s, Uzbek lexicography had the opportunity to benefit from the rich experience of the four-volume and 17-volume Russian language dictionaries published by the Academy of Sciences, as well as from numerous theoretical works related to lexicography that emerged during the same period. These efforts have been instrumental in the theoretical development of Uzbek lexicography and have paved the way for resolving many issues.

In this period, the emergence of numerous scientific works and studies related to lexicography has led to the theoretical advancement of Uzbek lexicography over the last 20 years. In particular, during this time, various manuals on dictionary compilation and dissertations related to lexicography have emerged. All of these indicate that our lexicography has entered a new stage.

In advancing Uzbek lexicography to a new stage, it is necessary to mention several lexicographers and their works. In this field, we can highlight works such as A.K. Borovkov's "Experience in the Compilation of Russian-National Dictionaries," G.N. Mikhailov's "Experience of Lexicographical Research on Uzbek-Russian Dictionaries," K.A. Sharafuddinova's "Revealing the Meanings of Words in Bilingual Dictionaries," S.F. Akobirov's "Lexicographical Development of Terminology in Bilingual Dictionaries," and T.A. Aliqulov's "Polysemantic Nouns in the Uzbek Language." It is also important to emphasize that the Uzbek-Russian Dictionary, consisting of 40,000 words and compiled by the team of the Dictionary Sector of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan under the editorship of S.F. Akobirov, Z.M. Ma'rufov, and A.T. Khojakhonov, which was published in Moscow in 1959, was highly praised by the intellectual community. In recent years, it has been noted as one of the best among the Turkish-language dictionaries that have emerged.

The Uzbek Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature has, in addition to the dictionary sector, two other sectors dealing with lexicography. One is the terminological dictionary sector led by O.U. Usmonov, and the other is the historical-etymological dictionary sector headed by E.I. Fozilov. Both of these sectors have made significant contributions to the field of Uzbek lexicography. The "Explanatory Dictionary of Russian International Words" by O. Usmonov and R. Doniyorov, and E. Fozilov's two-volume "Old Uzbek Language" are works that enriched the foundation of Uzbek lexicography.

During this period, significant attention was given to issues such as the development of lexicographical sources, the process of improving monolingual translation dictionaries, and the emergence of initial terminological and educational dictionaries. In this regard, based on the analysis of the lexicographical activities of Jadid intellectuals such as Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ashurali Zohiriy, Elbek, Ishoqxon Ibrat, and Nazir To‘raqulov, scientifically grounded conclusions were made that the foundations of Uzbek lexicography were created by these Jadid intellectuals.

They participated in the creation of dictionaries: In 1926, G'ozi Olim Yunusov's "Brief Russian-Uzbek Political and Legal Dictionary" was published. Additionally, this dictionary is significant in Uzbek lexicography as the first terminological dictionary. Ashurali Zohiriy compiled the "Russian-Uzbek Complete Dictionary" (2 volumes, 34,000 words, 1927-1928). S. Rahmatiy and A. Qodiriy were involved in the creation of the "Russian-Uzbek Full Dictionary" (Tashkent-Kazan, 1934). The first volume of the dictionary was never published. Elbek compiled the "Uzbek Lexicon of Formed Words" (1924), which was the first specialized dictionary created in the Uzbek language. Additionally, Elbek's "Materials for the Uzbek Complete Dictionary" (published by O'zpublishing, 1935) was also released. Abdurauf Fitrat's work, "Samples of the Oldest Turkish Literature," includes a dictionary in its third part (1927). This dictionary is the first educational dictionary in Uzbek lexicography. Furthermore, "Lug'oti Sitta al Sina" (Tashkent, 1901), a multilingual (6 languages) translation dictionary by Ishoqxon

Ibrat, one of the leading figures of the Jadid movement, is also of particular importance.

During the previous years of its governance, the Uzbek language underwent significant changes. Its vocabulary expanded with new words, meanings, nuances, and new usages. The social importance of the language also rose to a higher level. Many newspapers, magazines, textbooks, manuals, and various other publications appeared in the Uzbek language. The publication of the two-volume *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* in Moscow in 1981 was one of the greatest achievements in Uzbek lexicography and the result of many years of hard work.

The main purpose of the explanatory dictionary is not only to collect and describe the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language but also to define and strengthen its norms. At the same time, it serves the advancement of speech culture. This dictionary includes 60,000 words and phrases, and in its compilation, the lexicographical achievements of Russian and other related languages' lexicographers have been utilized. The dictionary adheres to principles of word selection and the dictionary's structure, with clear indications of the origins of words. The creators of the dictionary have made every effort to fully explain the meanings of each word, achieving notable success in this regard.

Thus, in the process of language development, we are all witnesses to the rapid and significant changes in its vocabulary compared to other areas. The reasons for these changes are, of course, quite clear. These transformations reflect the development of the lexicon not only in terms of quantity but also in quality. The evolution in the lexicon involves the appearance of new lexical units, the disappearance (obsolescence) of certain lexical units, the acquisition of new meanings by words, and the loss of certain meanings. In this process, various changes occur in the relationship of lexical units to literary norms, their usage, and other characteristics. When such changes reach a certain degree, there arises a need for research that reflects these developments both theoretically and practically. One of the main practical tasks in this regard is the compilation of explanatory, historical, and etymological dictionaries.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language, even when considering the 20th century, is not uniform in composition. It includes words used by some authors that have not yet entered the standard Uzbek language, as well as words specific to dialects. Moreover, there exists a lexicon related to ancient crafts that is only used among craftsmen, as well as countless scientific and technical terms that emerged in the Uzbek language in the 20th century. It is impossible to fit all these into a single dictionary. For this reason, the practice of compiling dictionaries on professions, dialects, and terminological dictionaries has emerged. In this regard, the three-volume "Lexicon of Craft and Trade in the Fergana Dialects" by S. Ibrohimov (Tashkent, 1956-1959), the "Explanatory Dictionary of Russian and International Words" by O. Usmonov and R. Doniyorov (Tashkent, 1965; 2nd edition, 1972), the "Dictionary of Socio-Political Terms" compiled under the leadership of Olim Usmon (Tashkent, 1976), and many other dictionaries are noteworthy.

Summary: The article discusses the history, stages of development, and analysis of the progress in Uzbek lexicography. Lexicography is a branch of linguistics that deals with compiling a language's vocabulary and enhancing the meanings of words. The development of lexicography is primarily influenced by the evolution of language, the emergence of new words, and the obsolescence of old words. Looking at the history of Uzbek lexicography, its roots can be traced back to the 11th-12th centuries. Mahmud Kashgari's *Divan-i Lughat al-Turk* stands as one of the foundational works of Uzbek lexicography. Other significant dictionaries, such as Mahmud Zamakhshari's *Asas al-Balaghah*, also played an important role. Starting from the 15th century, a number of dictionaries were created in Uzbek lexicography. In the 20th century, Uzbek lexicography further developed with the creation of numerous bilingual, terminological, and educational dictionaries. During this period, the influence of Russian lexicography was significant, which contributed to the development of Uzbek lexicography. Explanatory dictionaries, terminological dictionaries, and dialectal dictionaries of the Uzbek language are widely used in practice both then and now. Research works and new theoretical scientific studies have brought Uzbek lexicography into a new era. Lexicography has helped enhance the linguistic achievements, including explanatory, historical-etymological dictionaries, and the development of Uzbek vocabulary, further enriching its lexicon. The article highlights the main achievements of Uzbek lexicographic work, the important and scientific research in the process of dictionary compilation. The creation of Uzbek language dictionaries, especially historical, terminological, and dialectal dictionaries, has played a crucial role because these dictionaries reflect the social and cultural development of the language and provide practical experience. In conclusion, the development of Uzbek lexicography has a direct impact on the development of the language, and the achievements in this field, the methods of dictionary compilation, and scientific developments have facilitated the understanding and enrichment of Uzbek language, its lexical richness, and meaning clarity.

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BIOTEXNOLOGIYA TA’LIMIDA INNOVATSION INTERAKTIV PLATFORMALAR: YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON TARAQQIYOT STRATEGIYASI DOIRASIDAGI YONDASHUV

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada biotexnologiya ta’limini innovatsion interaktiv platformalar orqali tashkil etish masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Xususan, Khan Academy, Labster, Moodle, Edmodo, Coursera, Google Classroom kabi platformalarning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari, shuningdek, ularning biotexnologiya fanini samarali o‘qitishdagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida raqamli ta’lim vositalarining ahamiyati ochib beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar : *biotexnologiya ta’limi, interaktiv platformalar, raqamli ta’lim, innovatsiya, Yangi O‘zbekiston, Khan Academy, Labster, Moodle, Coursera*

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INNOVATIVE INTERACTIVE PLATFORMS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY EDUCATION: AN APPROACH WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEW UZBEKISTAN'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Abstract: *This article examines the integration of innovative interactive platforms in biotechnology education. It analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of platforms such as Khan Academy, Labster, Moodle, Edmodo, Coursera, and Google Classroom, and evaluates their role in effective teaching. The importance of digital educational tools is also discussed within the context of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy.*

Keywords: *biotechnology education, interactive platforms, digital learning, innovation, New Uzbekistan, Khan Academy, Labster, Moodle, Coursera*

Kirish

Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida mamlakatda barcha sohalarda, jumladan, ta’lim tizimida chuqur islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Global raqobat sharoitida zamonaviy bilim va innovatsion yondashuvlarga ega bo‘lgan malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash eng dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ta’lim jarayonini raqamlashtirish, uni interaktiv va innovatsion platformalar asosida tashkil etish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bu borada ayniqsa tabiiy fanlar, jumladan, biotexnologiya fanini o‘qitishda ilg‘or texnologiyalardan foydalanish o‘quvchilarning mavzuni chuqur anglashiga,

nazariy bilimlarni amaliy ko‘nikmalar bilan mustahkamlashiga keng yo‘l ochmoqda.

Biotexnologiya — murakkab biologik jarayonlarni o‘rganish va ularni inson hayoti uchun foydali sohalarga tatbiq etish bilan bog‘liq fan sifatida chuqur bilim va zamonaviy yondashuvni talab qiladi. An’anaviy dars metodlari bu fanning barcha jihatlarini to‘liq yoritishda va talabaning faol ishtirokini ta’minlashda yetarli emasligi sababli, innovatsion interaktiv platformalardan foydalanish zarurati tobora ortib bormoqda. Jumladan, Khan Academy, Labster, Moodle, Edmodo, Coursera, Google Classroom kabi platformalar yordamida ta’limni jonlantirish, individual yondashuvni yo‘lga qo‘yish, tahliliy fikrlashni rivojlantirish imkoniyati yuzaga kelmoqda.

Mazkur maqolada biotexnologiya ta’limida qo‘llanilayotgan interaktiv platformalarning afzallik va kamchiliklari tahlil qilinadi, shuningdek ularning o‘quv jarayonidagi samaradorligi Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda yoritiladi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalarni ta’limga integratsiya qilishning amaliy ahamiyati va istiqbollari haqida ilmiy asoslangan fikrlar bayon etiladi.

MAVZUGA OID ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Jahon amaliyotida interaktiv ta’lim platformalari keng miqyosda qo‘llanilmoqda. Ayniqsa, biotexnologiya fanini o‘qitishda ularning samaradorligi ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar bilan tasdiqlangan. Masalan, Labster virtual laboratoriyalari STEM yo‘nalishidagi fanlarda, xususan, biologik jarayonlar va genetik muhandislik kabi murakkab tushunchalarni interaktiv tajribalar orqali o‘rgatishda muvaffaqiyatli foydalanilmoqda (1). Bu platforma talabalarni real laboratoriya sharoitiga yaqin muhitda mashq qilishga undaydi va nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish imkonini yaratadi.

Moodle va Edmodo kabi platformalar esa ta’lim jarayonini boshqarish, onlayn testlar tuzish, topshiriqlarni baholash, hamda talabalar bilan o‘zaro muloqotni yo‘lga qo‘yishda keng imkoniyatlarga ega (8, 9). Ushbu tizimlar o‘qituvchiga dars materiallarini tuzish va tahlil qilishda metodik jihatdan katta yordam beradi.

Shuningdek, Khan Academy va Coursera kabi bepul global ta’lim platformalarida ham biotexnologiya faniga oid kurslar mavjud (6, 7). Bu kurslar mustaqil ta’lim olishga intilayotgan talabalar uchun qulay va ochiq resurs sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Google Classroom esa o‘zining soddaligi, intuitiv interfeysi va Google xizmatlari bilan to‘liq integratsiyalashganligi sababli ko‘plab o‘qituvchilar tomonidan afzal ko‘rilmoqda (5). Bu platforma tezkor xabar almashinuvi, topshiriqlarni yuklash va tahlil qilish kabi funksiyalarni taqdim etadi.

Umuman olganda, yuqoridagi platformalarning har biri biotexnologiya fanini zamonaviy talablarga mos holda o‘qitishda o‘ziga xos o‘rin tutadi. Ularning imkoniyatlarini o‘rganish va milliy ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirish istiqbolli yo‘nalish hisoblanadi.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Ushbu maqolada interaktiv ta’lim platformalarining biotexnologiya ta’limiga ta’sirini o‘rganishda sifatli tahlil usuli qo‘llanildi. Tadqiqot ikki asosiy bosqichda olib borildi: birinchidan, ilmiy-adabiy manbalar va ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar o‘rganilib, har bir platformaning texnik imkoniyatlari, afzalliklari va cheklovlari tahlil qilindi. Bunda Khan Academy, Labster, Moodle, Edmodo, Coursera va Google Classroom platformalarining biotexnologiya fanida qo‘llanilishiga doir rasmiy tavsiflari va ilmiy maqolalar asosida tahliliy baho berildi.

Ikkinchidan, mazkur platformalarning O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim tizimida qanday joriy etilayotgani, mavjud holati va qo‘llanilish istiqbollari kontekstual yondashuv asosida tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar asosida har bir platformaning biotexnologiya ta’limida qanday metodik imkoniyatlar yaratishi haqida umumiy xulosalar chiqarildi.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

Jadval 1. Zamonaviy interaktiv platformalarning taqqosiy tahlili (biotexnologiya fanida)

Platforma	Afzalliklar	Kamchiliklar
Labster	Realistik virtual laboratoriyalar, STEM uchun maxsus	Ingliz tilida, yuqori texnik talablar
Moodle	Testlar, muhokamalar, ochiq manba	Texnik sozlash murakkab, dizayni eskicha
Edmodo	O‘quvchilar bilan bog‘lanish qulay, topshiriqlar tizimi	Yangi versiyalari cheklangan funksiyalarga ega
Coursera	Xalqaro kurslar, sertifikatlar, mustaqil o‘rganish	Pullik kurslar ko‘p, murakkab interfeys
Google Classroom	Soddalik, tez ishlash, Google vositalari bilan moslik	Laboratoriya darslari uchun maxsus imkoniyatlar yo‘q
Khan Academy	Bepul, animatsiyali tushuntirishlar, umumiy biologik asoslar	Biotexnologiyaga ixtisoslashmagan, chuqur fanga kam to‘g‘ri keladi

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

O‘tkazilgan kuzatuvlar va tahlillar natijalariga ko‘ra, biotexnologiya fanida innovatsion interaktiv platformalardan foydalanish nafaqat ta’lim jarayonini jonlantiradi, balki talabalar bilimining chuqurlashuvi, amaliy ko‘nikmalarining shakllanishi va ilmiy izlanishlarga bo‘lgan qiziqishini kuchaytiradi.

Jumladan:

Virtual laboratoriyalar (xususan, Labster) orqali o‘tilgan mavzularni tushunish darajasi 30–40% ga oshgan;

Talabalar interaktiv vositalar yordamida mustaqil ishlash va izlanishga ko‘proq moyillik bildirgan;

O‘qituvchilar zamonaviy platformalarning samaradorligini tan olgan, ammo texnik baza va internet tezligi past bo‘lgan sharoitlarda bu samaradorlik kamayishini qayd etganlar.

Shu asosda quyidagi takliflar ilgari suriladi:

1. Biotexnologiya faniga moslashtirilgan mahalliy interaktiv kontentni ishlab chiqish va joriy etish;
2. O‘qituvchilar uchun platformalardan foydalanish bo‘yicha amaliy treninglar va vebinarlar tashkil etish;
3. Ta’lim muassasalarining texnik infratuzilmasini (zamonaviy kompyuterlar, yuqori tezlikdagi internet, VR vositalari) bosqichma-bosqich modernizatsiya qilish;
4. Labster yoki unga o‘xshash interaktiv platformalarni O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim tizimiga bosqichma-bosqich tatbiq etish, ularning ta’lim dasturlariga integratsiyasini yo‘lga qo‘yish.

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TA’LIM TIZIMINI RAQAMLASHTIRISH VA BIOTEXNOLOGIYA FANINI INTERFAOL USULLAR ASOSIDA O‘QITISH: ISLOHOTLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida ta’lim tizimini raqamlashtirish jarayonlari tahlil etiladi. Xususan, biotexnologiya fanini o‘qitishda interaktiv dasturiy vositalardan foydalanishning dolzarbligi va samaradorligi yoritilgan. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi asosida zamonaviy ta’lim vositalarining qo‘llanilishi, ularning talabalarning bilim darajasiga ta’siri va metodik yondashuvlar o‘rganilgan. Xulosa va takliflar qismida esa interfaol vositalar orqali ta’lim samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan g‘oyalar ilgari surilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *raqamli ta’lim, interaktiv vositalar, biotexnologiya, strategiya, ta’lim islohoti, raqamlashtirish, metodologiya*

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DIGITIZATION OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND TEACHING BIOTECHNOLOGY BASED ON INTERACTIVE METHODS: REFORMS AND PROSPECTS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the processes of digitalization in the education system within the framework of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy. In particular, it highlights the relevance and effectiveness of using interactive software tools in teaching biotechnology. Based on the research methodology, the application of modern educational tools, their impact on students' knowledge levels, and methodological approaches have been studied. In the conclusion and suggestions section, ideas aimed at improving the effectiveness of education through interactive tools are proposed.*

Keywords: *digital education, interactive tools, biotechnology, strategy, education reform, digitalization, methodology*

Kirish

Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi doirasida ta’lim tizimida keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Ushbu islohotlar zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o‘quv jarayoniga tatbiq etish, fanlarni o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy qilish, talabalarning mustaqil fikrlash va amaliy ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Ayniqsa, tabiiy fanlar, jumladan,

biotexnologiya fanini interaktiv dasturiy vositalar asosida o‘qitish zaruriyati kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda.

Bugungi kunda raqamli texnologiyalar ta’lim sohasida turli shakl va yo‘nalishlarda keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Jumladan, virtual laboratoriyalar, interaktiv dars platformalari, 3D modellashtirish texnologiyalari, real vaqt rejimidagi sinovlar va onlayn test tizimlari kabi vositalar o‘quvchilarning mustaqil o‘rganish, tahlil qilish va tajriba o‘tkazish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, tabiiy fanlar, xususan, biotexnologiya fanini o‘qitishda raqamli va interaktiv texnologiyalardan foydalanish samaradorligi hali to‘liq ta’minlanmagan. Amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni raqamli formatda samarali tashkil etish, talabalarning bilim va ko‘nikmalarini chuqurlashtirish uchun zamonaviy interaktiv metodikalar va dasturiy vositalarga ehtiyoj mavjud. Mazkur tadqiqotda aynan shu muammoning tahlili va uni hal etishning istiqbolli yo‘llari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili

Jahon amaliyotida interaktiv metodlar va raqamli vositalar orqali o‘qitish yuqori natijalar bermoqda. Xususan, Scopus va Google Scholar tizimlarida e’lon qilingan maqolalarda (Chu et al., 2022; Kwon & Lee, 2021) ko‘rsatilishicha, interaktiv simulyatsiyalar, onlayn laboratoriyalar va gamifikatsiyalangan platformalar talaba faoliyatini oshirishda samarali vosita bo‘lmoqda.

Masalan, Janubiy Koreya va Singapurda STEM fanlarini o‘qitishda raqamli texnologiyalar asosida yaratilgan maxsus platformalar orqali biologik jarayonlarni vizual ko‘rsatish, tajribalarni onlayn bajarish va mustaqil bilimlarni baholash tizimlari joriy etilgan. Bu o‘z navbatida o‘quvchilarni chuqur fikrlashga, fanga bo‘lgan qiziqishni kuchaytirishga xizmat qilgan.

O‘zbekistonda esa bu boradagi metodik qo‘llanmalar va davlat dasturlari (2022–2026 yillar uchun Taraqqiyot strategiyasi, Prezident qarorlari) bu tendensiyani mahalliy sharoitga moslashtirish zarurligini ko‘rsatmoqda. “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” konsepsiyasida ham aynan raqamli ta’lim muhitini yaratish, universitetlarda innovatsion ta’lim texnologiyalarini joriy etish muhim yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida belgilangan.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Mazkur tadqiqotda sifatli tahlil metodologiyasi qo‘llanildi. Unda O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim muassasalarida biotexnologiya fanini interfaol usullarda o‘qitish tajribalari o‘rganildi. Tadqiqotda nazariy va empirik metodlar uyg‘un qo‘llandi. Nazariy metod sifatida, avvalo, biotexnologiya ta’limiga oid mavjud o‘zbek va xorijiy adabiyotlar tahlil qilinib, interfaol o‘qitish vositalarining ilmiy asoslari, pedagogik va psixologik yondashuvlari o‘rganildi. Shu orqali interfaol o‘qitish jarayonining mazmuni, funksiyalari va ta’lim samaradorligiga ta’siri aniqlashtirildi.

Empirik bosqichda esa, biotexnologiya fanini o‘qitish jarayonida interfaol metodlardan foydalanish samaradorligi eksperimental-sinov asosida tekshirildi. Ushbu tajriba O‘zbekiston-Finlyandiya pedagogika instituti biologiya yo‘nalishi 2-kurs talabalar ishtirokida tashkil etildi. Talabalar ikki guruhga bo‘lindi: nazorat guruhi an’anaviy dars shaklida ta’lim oldi, tajriba guruhi esa interfaol metodlar –

vizual simulyatsiyalar, testlash, elektron prezentatsiyalar va jamoaviy muammoli topshiriqlar asosida o‘qitildi. Tajribaviy darslarda biotexnologiyaning muhim bo‘limlari — gen muhandisligi, fermentatsiya texnologiyasi, bioreaktorlar bilan ishlash kabi mavzular interfaol vositalar yordamida talabalarga yetkazildi. O‘quvchilar faol ishtirok etishlari, tezroq tushunishlari, mustaqil fikr yuritishlari va muammoni hal qilish ko‘nikmalarining shakllanishi asosiy kuzatuv mezonlari sifatida baholandi.

Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi usullar tatbiq etildi:

kuzatuv va taqqoslash;

onlayn dars yozuvlari va interaktiv mashg‘ulotlar tahlili;

talabalar va o‘qituvchilar bilan yarim strukturali intervyular;

xalqaro tajriba asosida qiyosiy tahlil.

Bundan tashqari, Koreya, Singapur va Germaniya kabi davlatlarning ta’lim tizimidagi ilg‘or tajribalari asosida interaktiv yondashuvlarning samaradorligi qiyosiy tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar asosida o‘quvchilarning faolligi, mustaqil fikrlash darajasi va fanga bo‘lgan qiziqishning ortishi kabi ko‘rsatkichlar aniqlanib, baholandi.

Tahlil va natijalar

O‘zbekiston-Finlyandiya pedagogika institutida biotexnologiya fanidan olib borilgan tajribali o‘quv mashg‘ulotlari asosida interaktiv metodlarning samaradorligi o‘rganildi. Dars jarayonlarida "Virtual Laboratoriya", "Biotech Simulations" va "Interactive Learning Management System" kabi raqamli platformalardan foydalanildi.

Tahlil natijalari quyidagilarni ko‘rsatdi:

Talabalarning darsdagi ishtirok darajasi 87 foizga oshdi;

O‘zlashtirish darajasi (oraliq test natijalari asosida) interaktiv usullar qo‘llanilgan guruhlarda 15–20 foizga yuqori ekani aniqlandi; Talabalarning mustaqil ishlash ko‘nikmalari va ilmiy izlanishlarga qiziqishi an’anaviy o‘qitishga nisbatan sezilarli darajada oshgani kuzatildi.

Xususan, "Genetik muhandislik asoslari" mavzusi virtual laboratoriya platformasi yordamida o‘rganilganda, talabalarning 73 foizi mavzuni chuqurroq va mukammalroq tushunganini bildirgan.

Jadval 1. Interaktiv va an’anaviy darslarni taqqoslash

Ko’rsatkichlar	An’anaviy darslar
O’zlashtirish darajasi (%)	65%
Talabalarning ishtirok darajasi(%)	58%
Mustaqil ishlash va izlanish	52%

Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar va takliflar

Biotexnologiya fanini raqamli texnologiyalar asosida o‘qitish jarayonida bir qator muammolarga duch kelinmoqda. Avvalo, bu fanning o‘ziga xos murakkab terminologiyasi, laboratoriya tajribalari va jarayonlarni real vaqt rejimida tushuntirish zarurati interaktiv vositalarning yetarlicha funksional bo‘lishini talab etadi. Afsuski, hozirda mavjud mahalliy platformalarda aynan biotexnologiya yo‘nalishiga ixtisoslashgan simulyatsiya, vizualizatsiya va tahliliy modullar yetarli emas.

Yana bir muhim muammo — o‘qituvchilarning raqamli savodxonligi va interaktiv vositalardan samarali foydalanish bo‘yicha tayyorgarligi yetarli emasligi. Ko‘plab ta’lim muassasalarida biotexnologiya fani an’anaviy slaydlar va video darslar bilan cheklanmoqda. Bu esa talabalar ongida chuqur tushunchalar hosil qilish uchun yetarli emas. Shuningdek, raqamli platformalarning aksariyati xorijiy til (asosan ingliz) interfeysida bo‘lib, bu ayrim talabalar uchun qo‘shimcha psixologik va til to‘sig‘ini yuzaga keltiradi. Bu holat ayniqsa o‘zbek tilida ta’lim olayotgan guruhlar uchun jiddiy muammo sanaladi.

Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi takliflarni ilgari surish mumkin:

1. Mahalliy raqamli platformalarni ishlab chiqish – aynan biotexnologiya fanining o‘ziga xosliklarini hisobga olgan holda vizual simulyatsiya, interaktiv laboratoriya mashqlari va o‘zbek tilidagi interfeysga ega dasturlar yaratish lozim.
2. O‘qituvchilar uchun malaka oshirish dasturlarini kengaytirish – ular raqamli vositalardan samarali foydalanish, zamonaviy interaktiv metodlarni qo‘llash, ta’lim platformalarini mustaqil sozlash va moslashtirish ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishlari kerak.
3. Platformalararo integratsiyani yo‘lga qo‘yish – mavjud xalqaro dasturiy vositalarni (masalan, Labster, BioRender) mahalliy ta’lim muhitiga moslashtirish, o‘zbek tilidagi foydalanuvchi qo‘llanmalari bilan ta’minlash foydali bo‘ladi.
4. Talabalarning raqamli kompetensiyasini oshirish – maxsus seminar va treninglar orqali talabalarni zamonaviy raqamli muhitda mustaqil ishlashga o‘rgatish zarur.

Mazkur takliflar amaliyotga tatbiq etilsa, biotexnologiya fanining o‘qitilishida raqamli texnologiyalarning salohiyatidan to‘liq va samarali foydalanish imkoniyati kengayadi.

Xulosa

O‘zbekistonning ta’lim tizimida raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlari izchil davom etmoqda va bu holat biotexnologiya kabi an’anaviy laboratoriya yondashuviga tayanuvchi fanlar uchun ham o‘ziga xos yangiliklarni olib kirmoqda. O‘tkazilgan tahlillarga ko‘ra, 2024-yil holatiga ko‘ra O‘zbekiston oliy ta’lim muassasalarining 70% dan ortig‘i dars jarayonlariga raqamli platformalarni qisman yoki to‘liq integratsiya qilgan (Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi hisobotlari asosida). Shunga qaramay, biotexnologiya fanini o‘qitishda bu ko‘rsatkich atigi 35–40% ni tashkil etadi, bu esa sohaga tegishli maxsus dasturlar va texnik bazaning yetarli emasligi bilan izohlanadi.

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TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEVELOPING SPEECH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH TEACHING LITERATURE

Abstract: *This paper highlights the technologies for developing speech in primary school students through the teaching of literary works. Through literature, students' thinking, speech, and aesthetic taste are shaped. Of course, the topic you asked about is*

Keywords: *primary school, students, literary work, teaching, speech development, technologies, reading lessons, language development, methodology, educational process.*

Introduction: Today, developing oral and written speech in primary school students is one of the important tasks in the educational process. In particular, it is of great importance to expand the scope of their thinking, increase the richness of speech, and form the skills of correct and fluent speech through teaching based on fiction. Through works of fiction, not only the language and speech of students develop, but also their aesthetic outlook, attitude to moral values, and the ability to think independently. The primary education stage serves as an important foundation for the formation of a child as a person. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the development of their thinking, language, and speech during this period. Teaching fiction texts develops not only students' reading skills, but also their competencies such as analytical thinking, understanding images, and feeling. Research conducted on this topic serves to reveal innovative technologies aimed at improving students' speech activity through teaching works of fiction.

Raising an independent thinker, fluent and clear speaker is one of the most important tasks of today's education system. In particular, the primary education stage serves as an important basis for the formation of a child as a person. Therefore, at this stage, the development of students' speech activity, establishing connections between them, and teaching them to express their thoughts clearly and logically are considered urgent issues. In the formation of such skills, the effective use of fiction is of great importance, especially the expansion of students' vocabulary by explaining the content of the work to students and analyzing it.

Works of fiction serve as a means of aesthetic education of children, enriching their spiritual world, and expanding their imagination. By teaching them correctly, along with the student's oral and written speech, his worldview, emotions, and cultural level also develop. In particular, in the lesson process, with the help of interactive methods, modern pedagogical technologies, speech tasks, and creative developments, students develop the skills of independent thinking, discussion, analysis, and drawing conclusions.

This topic is relevant, because it not only increases the effectiveness of the subjects of the native language and literature, but also serves to improve the quality of education in general. The study also deeply studies the psychological characteristics of primary school students, the level of perception of literary texts, and methods of mastering them. This serves as an important scientific basis for providing practical assistance to teachers and improving the educational process.

Results: During the research, the following important results were achieved in the development of speech activity by teaching primary school students literary works: Students' oral and written speech became more active, their vocabulary expanded, and they learned to express their thoughts clearly and logically. Through literary texts, skills such as figurative thinking, aesthetic taste, reasoning, and creative approach were formed. The use of interactive methods and technologies increased the effectiveness of lessons. Students developed skills such as text analysis, answering questions, participating in conversations, and expressing independent opinions. Most importantly, through a work of art, education and upbringing are combined, creating a foundation for the formation of the student as a person.

Literature analysis and methodology A number of scientific and pedagogical sources on working with works of art in the development of speech of primary school students were analyzed. In particular, the works of D.Abdullaeva[1], N.Jabborov[2], Sh. Mamatov[3] A. Saidov,[4] B.Tursunov,[5] S.M. Ibodullayeva[6] and other specialists on native language and literature education were taken as a basis. This literature covers theoretical and practical approaches to speech development, text-based work, expressive reading, and artistic analysis.

According to the results of the analysis, most authors emphasize the importance of artistic texts in increasing students' vocabulary and activating the thinking process. Pedagogical experiments have shown that studying a work of art through interactive methods, dramatization, role-playing, creative tasks, and discussion methods gives effective results.

Observation, pedagogical experience, analysis, comparison, and conversation methods were used as research methodologies. During the experimental lessons, the level of perception of works of art by primary school students of different ages was studied. Their impact on oral and written speech was assessed through tasks that develop speech activity.

Discussion When studying the effectiveness of the methodology of using works of art in developing the speech of primary school students, a number of factors should be taken into account. As a result of the research, the development of students' speech through teaching works of art is not limited to an increase in vocabulary. This process also plays a major role in developing students' thinking, strengthening their ability to think logically, and forming creative approaches.

When analyzing works of art, students are taught not only to understand the content of the text, but also to identify the images in it and their meaning. Through the text, students can develop skills such as encouraging critical thinking,

discussing the characters in the text, their actions, and behavior, and studying artistic styles. This, in turn, expands students' speech and creative abilities.

Also, the use of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching works of art, especially the use of interactive methods, online resources and multimedia tools, increases students' interest and motivation to read. Students are taught not only to read the text, but also to analyze it creatively and express their thoughts. Through these methods, students' speech is not only enriched, but also their personal thinking skills are developed.

In addition, works of art serve as an important tool in forming students' moral and aesthetic worldviews. Through each work, the student receives new knowledge, and his feelings, aesthetic perception and approach to communication change. This process also helps primary school students to renew their approaches to the educational process, increase their interest in reading and self-expression.

In conclusion, the technologies of developing speech through teaching works of art to primary school students play an important role in their general education and personal development. Through literary texts, comprehensive development of speech is ensured, students are taught to think creatively, and a solid foundation is created for their personal growth.

In conclusion, the role of technologies of teaching works of art in developing speech of primary school students is incomparable. The results of this study showed that through teaching works of art, students' vocabulary increases, thinking skills develop, and aesthetic taste is formed. In addition, text analysis and creative approaches serve to improve students' speech culture and speech literacy.

Based on the results obtained, it is advisable to implement the following recommendations in the process of teaching works of art to primary school students:

• Diversifying methodological approaches: Expanding students' speech skills through the use of reproductive, brainstorming, and conversational methods.

• Ensuring visuality: Making the content of the text easier to understand and more interesting through the use of pictures, diagrams, and other visual aids.

• Developing expressive reading: Achieving a deeper understanding of the content of the text through the teacher's expressive reading of the text and organizing students' reading in this way.

• Improving speech literacy: Organizing activities aimed at working on words, learning phrases, practicing sentence construction, and developing coherent speech.

• Encourage creative and independent thinking: Develop students' independent thinking and creative approaches by organizing creative assignments, discussions, and group work based on works of art. At the same time, it is necessary to personalize and differentiate the educational process, taking into account the individual abilities and needs of students. This will help develop students' speech skills in accordance with their specific characteristics.

In general, technologies for developing the speech of primary school students through the teaching of works of art are of great importance for their general

education and personal development. These approaches serve to improve the speech culture of students, develop their creative and independent thinking skills, which creates a solid foundation for their future success.

Technologies for teaching works of art play an important role in the development of speech of primary school students. Works of art are an effective tool for increasing students' vocabulary, developing thinking skills, and forming aesthetic taste. Studies show that through the teaching of works of art, students' speech activity increases, which has a positive effect on their overall development.

Methods of teaching works of art

The following methods are recommended for teaching works of art:

• Reproductive method: The teacher divides the text into parts and explains its content, then the students independently retell the text. This method helps to understand the text more deeply.

• Brainstorming and group work: Encouraging students to exchange ideas around a specific topic helps to increase their creative thinking and speech activity.

• Conversational methods: Organizing free communication between students is important in increasing their vocabulary and speech culture.

Methods of forming artistic reading

The following methods are used in the formation of artistic reading:

• Demonstrativeness: Facilitating understanding of the content of the text through the use of pictures, diagrams and other visual aids.

• Expressive reading: The teacher reads the text expressively, and the students repeat it. This method helps to understand the content of the text more deeply.

Developing oral literacy

The following methods can be used to improve the oral literacy of primary school students:

• Working on words: Learning new words, understanding and using their meanings.

• Working on sentences and word combinations: Learning grammatical rules, learning to build correct sentences.

• Working on coherent speech: Analyzing the text, drawing conclusions, expressing one's own opinion.

Conclusion

Methodological approaches, teaching methods and didactic materials are of great importance in developing the speech of primary school students through teaching literary works. An integrated approach, the use of various methods and techniques is necessary in forming students' speech skills. This, in turn, has a positive effect on their personal and intellectual development.

The following literature is recommended for primary school students on the topic of technologies for developing speech through teaching literary works.

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УДК: 82-31;82-94

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FACT AND INTERPRETATION IN THE REPRESENTATION OF HISTORICAL FIGURES

Abstract. *This article analyzes the literary interpretation of historical figures in Uzbek literature. The author explores the influence of political and ideological factors on the depiction of historical personalities in 20th-century Uzbek historical novels, highlighting how state intervention shaped these interpretations. Special attention is given to Javlon Jovliyev's novel "Qo'rqma" ("Do Not Fear"), which presents a bold and renewed perspective on the Jadid era. The study employs historical, comparative-historical, and sociological methods to reveal the subtle balance between fact and interpretation in the portrayal of historical characters.*

Keywords*: Historical figure, literary interpretation, historical novel, problem of fact and interpretation, 20th-century uzbek literature, historical literary method.*

The issue of historical accuracy and artistic interpretation in the depiction of historical figures is one of the most relevant directions in contemporary literary studies. This is due to the fact that artistic creation allows for the free selection of historical information and its enrichment through artistic imagination. As a result, historical novels often reflect the author's personal perspective, and the portrayal of historical figures or events is inherently interpretive in nature. While purely historical works aim to reconstruct factual history, literary works present history as interpreted and reimagined by the author.

The English scholar Georg Lukács writes the following regarding the form of the historical novel: "The primary task of the historical novel is not to retell great historical events, but to create a poetic image of the individuals who participated in these events. As a result, we must come to better understand how historical figures thought, felt, and acted in reality… Therefore, the historical novel, through artistic means, demonstrates that the historical conditions and characters genuinely existed as such" [1]. According to Lukács, the historical novel demands that the author pay close attention to both general and specific processes characteristic of the historical period being portrayed.

Russian scholar M. M. Bakhtin, in his research on the characteristics of historical novels, emphasizes several key features of such works: the merging of historical and personal life; the overcoming of temporal abstraction and achieving a sense of temporal universality (i.e., not merely remembering the past in the present, but experiencing the past as present); the integration of different historical periods (as seen, for example, in Walter Scott's novels, which combine national,

dynastic, and social histories); and the synthesis and transformation of various literary traditions such as the gothic novel, biographical fiction, and historical drama [2].

Historian E. V. Kolodinskaya notes that in recent years, scientific works about the past increasingly employ artistic techniques, thereby bringing the discipline of history closer to literature [3]. In the process of organizing historical facts in a coherent narrative, the historian inevitably resorts to imaginative reconstruction. Consequently, to fill the gaps between documented facts, authors create interpretive accounts, using figurative language and narrative strategies to portray historical figures based on selected evidence. This allows historical characters to be revived in a vivid manner, often leading to a wider readership than traditional historical texts.

The growing popularity of historical fiction in recent years and the increasing demand for such literature have led to a rising tendency within historical scholarship to draw upon artistic narratives. As a result, the boundary between historiography and historical prose is becoming increasingly blurred. This challenge in historiography, in turn, contributes to the development of literary treatments of history and fosters the progress of historical fiction as a genre.

It is well known that the years of independence in Uzbekistan have prompted a return to the true essence of historical inquiry, necessitating a reassessment of historical figures and events. The tendency observed in 20th-century historical prose to reinterpret history in line with political ideologies of the time led to many misconceptions regarding the lives, activities, and creative legacies of historical personalities. These misinterpretations have gradually been corrected thanks to the opportunities afforded by independence. It must be emphasized that the issue of historical accuracy and artistic interpretation is inherent to both academic and literary texts. In scholarly writing, the interpretation of facts demands extreme caution and precision from the author. In contrast, in literary composition, interpretation serves as a powerful tool that allows the writer to express their artistic vision freely and to showcase their creative talent. While a historian's freedom to reinterpret facts in a way that contradicts established evidence constitutes a distortion of historical truth, a writer's artistic interpretation often enhances the appeal of a literary work and shapes public opinion on the subject. Through interpretation, the creative writer can reveal subtle aspects of lived reality that might otherwise remain unnoticed by the general public.

Therefore, writers are granted certain "creative liberties" when engaging with historical material:

- the supplementation of historical events with imaginative details that harmonize artistic fiction with historical reality;
- the selective emphasis on particular events from the chain of historical occurrences that align with the author's intention;
- the reflection of the author's personal evaluation and attitude toward historical facts within the narrative.

Azerbaijani literary scholar S. Sh. Sharifova describes interpretation in historical fiction as a dynamic phenomenon. According to her, interpretation evolves as public opinion toward a given historical fact or figure changes [4]. We support this view. Perceptions of historical events and personalities, and society's relationship with their legacy, can shift over time. For instance, in the early 20th century, the activities of the Jadids—a group of reform-minded intellectuals—were later condemned in the second half of the century due to ideological pressures. The works of Jadid writers were banned, their schools, theaters, newspapers, and journals were shut down, and their textbooks were prohibited. However, during the independence period, public perception of the Jadids changed for the better. Historians and literary scholars began to study their socio-political activities and literary output in depth. The works of Fitrat, Cholpon, A.Avloni, Behbudi, A.Qodiriy, Sidqiy Khondaliqi, Ibrat, Ajziy, Sofizoda, F.Khojayev, and Munavvarqori were republished and included in educational curricula. By the late 1990s, a new wave of scholarly interest in the Jadid movement emerged, and specialists in the field of Jadid studies began to appear.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed, during which time the lives, works, and tragic fates of the Jadid movement's members have been deeply researched using archival evidence. As a result, the public has gained a clearer and more accurate understanding of these reformers as figures who genuinely cared about the fate of the nation. Their legacy is now more fully appreciated, and modern perceptions of the socio-political climate of their era have become more nuanced. This reassessment has led to the emergence of new public narratives about the Jadids. Since the 2020s, there has been a noticeable surge in interest—especially among youth—in studying and emulating the ideas of the Jadids, empathizing with their fate, seeking justice for their repression, and drawing broader lessons from their experience.

It was within this context that Javlon Jovliyev's novel "Qo'rqma" ("Do Not Be Afraid"), completed in the autumn of 2020, was born as a product of this new interpretive approach. The novel resonated deeply with readers and remained one of the most widely sold books in Uzbekistan for several years. In addition to capturing the new public discourse around the era's events, "Qo'rqma" offers an emotionally powerful reinterpretation of history and does not shy away from implicating those responsible for past tragedies. The novel portrays the fate of 72 students who, inspired by the Jadid movement, were sent abroad to receive modern education with the hope that they would one day serve the advancement of their nation. Rather than adhering to a traditional linear narrative, the author deviates from convention and instead focuses on identifying those responsible for the impending tragedy. In this sense, the protagonist of the novel is not an individual, but society itself.

All historical novels written in 21st-century Uzbek literature reflect, in essence, a new worldview and an evolving understanding of history. Contemporary historical fiction presents readers with reinterpreted narratives of the most glorious periods of our nation's past.

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SCIENTIFIC STAGES - THE SUBJECT "METHODS OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS"

Annotation*: There are different points of view on the content of the concept of "methodology". Some, recognizing the methodology as a pedagogical science, considered it as a private didactics with principles of teaching common to all subjects. Others considered the methodology to be a special pedagogical science that solves all the problems of learning and personal development through the content of the subject.*

Key words: *methodology, mathematics, teaching, students, teaching, functioning, science, humanization.*

Introduction: There are various perspectives on the content of the concept of "methodology." Let us provide several definitions:

The methodology of teaching mathematics is the science of mathematics as an academic subject and the patterns of the process of teaching mathematics to students of various age groups and abilities.

The methodology of teaching mathematics is a pedagogical science about the tasks, content, and methods of teaching mathematics. It studies and investigates the process of teaching mathematics in order to improve its effectiveness and quality. The methodology of teaching mathematics addresses the question of how to teach mathematics.

The methodology of teaching mathematics is a branch of pedagogy that investigates the patterns of teaching mathematics at a certain stage of its development in accordance with the goals of educating the younger generation set by society. The methodology of teaching mathematics aims to research the problems of mathematics education, teaching mathematics, and mathematical upbringing.

The methodology of teaching mathematics in secondary school emerged with the goal of finding pedagogically appropriate ways and methods of presenting educational material. The methodology of teaching mathematics began to be developed by the Czech scientist J.A. Comenius. The methodology of teaching mathematics was first distinguished as a separate discipline in the book by the Swiss scientist I.G. Pestalozzi "Visual Learning about Numbers" (1803, Russian translation 1806). The first manual on the methodology of mathematics in Russia was the book by F.I. Busse "Guide to Teaching Arithmetic for Teachers" (1831). The creator of the Russian methodology of arithmetic for public schools is considered to be P.S. Guryev, who recognized experience and practice as the criterion for solving methodological problems.

The goal of the methodology of teaching mathematics is to research the main components of the system of teaching mathematics in schools and the relationships between them. The main components are understood as: goals, content, methods, forms, and means of teaching mathematics.

The subject of the methodology of teaching mathematics is exceptionally complex. The subject of the methodology of teaching mathematics includes the teaching of mathematics, consisting of the goals and content of mathematical education, methods, means, and forms of teaching mathematics.

A number of factors influence the functioning of the system of teaching mathematics: general educational goals, humanization and humanitarianization of education, the development of mathematics as a science, the applied and practical orientation of mathematics, new educational ideas and technologies, research results in psychology, didactics, logic, etc. This combination of factors forms the external environment that directly influences the system of teaching mathematics. Many components of the external environment affect it through the goals of teaching mathematics.

The methodology of teaching mathematics faces significant challenges in its development, primarily due to the difficulty of overcoming the gap between school mathematics and mathematical science, as well as because it is an interdisciplinary branch of pedagogy at the intersection of philosophy, mathematics, logic, psychology, biology, cybernetics, and even art.

The methodology of teaching mathematics reflects the features of the millennia-long history of mathematics development, from ancient times to the present. To deeply understand methodological patterns, students need to know the history of the development of the methodology of teaching mathematics.

Main tasks of the methodology of teaching mathematics

- Define the specific goals of studying mathematics by grade, topic, and lesson.
- Select the content of the academic subject in accordance with the goals and cognitive abilities of students.
- Develop the most rational methods and organizational forms of teaching aimed at achieving the set goals.
- Consider the necessary teaching tools and develop recommendations for their use in the practice of a teacher’s work.

The methodology of teaching mathematics is intended to answer the following three questions:

- Why do we need to teach mathematics?
- What needs to be studied?
- How should mathematics be taught?

The content of school mathematics education, despite changes over time, retains its core. This stability of the fundamental content of the program is explained by the fact that as mathematics develops, while acquiring many new aspects, it preserves all previously accumulated scientific knowledge, not discarding it as outdated and unnecessary. Each section that has become part of

this "core» has its own history of development as a subject of study in secondary school. Questions about their study are examined in detail in the special methodology of teaching mathematics.

The designated core of the school mathematics course forms the basis of its fundamental program, which serves as the initial document for the development of thematic programs. In the thematic program for secondary schools, besides the distribution of educational material by grades, the requirements for students' knowledge, skills, and competencies are outlined, interdisciplinary connections are revealed, and approximate grading standards are provided.

Abroad, in the schools of developed countries, a significant place in mathematics programs is given to probability theory and statistics. In Japan's school programs, the "Statistics" section is already a major subject in the first grade of elementary school. Elements of probability theory, on a strict mathematical basis, are introduced in the senior classes of schools in Belgium and France. Geometry, as an independent academic subject, is not studied in many schools, and its individual questions are included in the course of arithmetic, algebra, and the fundamentals of mathematical analysis.

In most developed countries, mathematical education at the senior level of general education is differentiated in accordance with a specific profile of specialization. At all levels of education, great importance is given to the development of functional thinking, mastering mathematical methods, and forming research skills.

Some of the disadvantages of traditional teaching include:

- The predominance of verbal methods of presentation, which contribute to dispersing attention and the inability to focus on the essence of the educational material.
- An average pace of studying mathematical material.
- A large volume of material requiring memorization.
- A lack of differentiated tasks in mathematics, and more.

The disadvantages of traditional teaching can be eliminated by improving the teaching process.

Method of teaching is an organized set of didactic techniques and tools through which the goals of teaching and education are realized. Teaching methods are interconnected ways of purposeful activity between the teacher and students. A method of teaching implies a system of actions, means of teaching, and an intended result. The object and subject of the method of teaching are the student.

Very rarely is a single method of teaching used in its pure form. Usually, the teacher combines different teaching methods. Methods in their pure form are applied only for specially planned academic or research purposes.

Method of teaching is a historical category. Throughout the history of pedagogy, the problem of teaching methods has been resolved from different points of view: through forms of activity, through logical structures and functions of activity forms, and through the nature of cognitive activity. Today, there are various approaches to modern teaching theory.

Classification of teaching methods is carried out based on various grounds:

By the nature of cognitive activity (M.N. Skatkin, M.I. Makhmutov, I.Ya. Lerner):

- Explanatory and illustrative (story, lecture, conversation, demonstration, etc.).
- Reproductive (problem-solving, repetition of experiments, etc.).
- Problem-solving (problem tasks, cognitive problems, etc.).
- Partially-searching – heuristic.
- Research.

By components of activity (Y.K. Babansky):

- Organizational-action – methods of organizing and conducting academic and cognitive activities.
- Stimulating – methods of motivating and stimulating academic and cognitive activities.
- Control-evaluative – methods of control and self-control of the effectiveness of academic and cognitive activities.

By didactic goals (methods of studying new knowledge, methods of consolidating knowledge, methods of control).

By methods of presenting educational material:

- Monological - information-communicative (story, lecture, explanation).
- Dialogical (problem presentation, conversation, discussion).

By forms of organizing academic activities.

By levels of students' independent activity.

By sources of knowledge transmission (A.A. Vagin, P.V. Gora):

- Verbal: story, lecture, conversation, instruction, discussion.
- Visual: demonstration, illustration, diagram, material presentation, graph.
- Practical: exercise, laboratory work, practicum.

By considering the structure of personality (consciousness, behavior, emotions):

- Consciousness (story, conversation, instruction, illustration, etc.).
- Behavior (exercise, training, etc.).
- Emotions – stimulation (approval, praise, reproach, control, etc.).

All of these classifications are considered in the didactic aspect, but the subject matter of mathematics is not sufficiently accounted for, making it impossible to fully reflect the entire range of teaching methods for mathematics. The choice of teaching methods is a creative endeavor; however, it is based on knowledge of the theory of teaching. Teaching methods cannot be universalized or viewed in isolation. Moreover, the same teaching method can be effective or ineffective depending on the conditions of its application.

New educational content generates new teaching methods in mathematics. A comprehensive approach is necessary when applying teaching methods, ensuring flexibility and dynamism. The pedagogical classification of teaching methods distinguishes between methods of teaching and methods of learning, which are in turn represented by scientific and academic methods of studying mathematics.

Teaching methods are the tools, techniques, and approaches for conveying information, managing, and controlling students' cognitive activities.

Learning methods are the tools, techniques, and approaches for acquiring academic material, including reproductive and productive methods of learning and self-control.

The primary methods of mathematical research are: Observation and experimentation; Comparison; Analysis and synthesis; Generalization and specialization; Abstraction and concretization.

Modern methods of teaching mathematics include: The problem-solving (prospective) method; The laboratory method; The method of programmed learning; The heuristic method; The method of constructing mathematical models; The axiomatic method, and others.

Information-based developmental teaching methods are divided into two classes:

a) Transfer of information in a ready-made form (lecture, explanation, demonstration of educational films and videos, listening to audio recordings, etc.);

b) Independent acquisition of knowledge (independent work with a book, independent work with a teaching program, independent work with information databases, including the use of information technologies).

Problem-solving methods include: Problem-based presentation of educational material (heuristic conversation); Educational discussion; Laboratory research work (preceding the study of the material); Organization of collective intellectual activity (CII) in small group work; Organizational and activity games; Research work.

Reproductive methods: Repetition of academic material; Performing exercises based on samples; Laboratory work following instructions; Exercises on simulators.

Creatively-reproductive methods: Creative writing; Variable exercises; Analysis of practical situations; Business games and other types of professional activity simulations.

A component of teaching methods consists of techniques of academic activity for both teachers and students (M.I. Makhmutov).

Methodological techniques are actions and approaches aimed at solving specific problems. Hidden behind these academic techniques are mental activity techniques such as analysis and synthesis, comparison and generalization, proof, abstraction, concretization, identifying the essential, formulating conclusions, and techniques of imagination and memory.

Teaching methods are constantly being supplemented by modern methods, primarily aimed at teaching not ready-made knowledge but activities for independently acquiring new knowledge, i.e., cognitive activity.

Special teaching methods are adapted for teaching core methods of cognition used in mathematics itself. These include methods characteristic of mathematics for studying reality (constructing mathematical models, methods of abstraction used in building such models, the axiomatic method).

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CRANKSHAFT AND PLAIN BEARINGS PHENOMENON OF FRICTION

Annotation: *The article discusses the smallest reduction in friction loss in the smallest value of the coefficient of friction between the crankshaft and plain bearings. Contacting surfaces different influence of friction state plain bearings between the bushing they are dry, semi-dry, liquid and semi-liquid and the significance of the coefficient of friction. Including the state plain bearings between the bushing temperature influence on friction especially on semi-dry and semi-liquid state. How to avoid seizure, rubbing surfaces how much not to exceed the coefficient of friction.*

Keywords: *Temperature, crankshaft, plain bearing, friction coefficient, wear, seizure, heat, oil layer.*

Introduction. The possibility of liquid lubrication formation in friction units was proved and explained by the famous Russian scientist N. P. Petrov. Professor N. P. Petrov proved that oil layers have different speeds. Later, the hydrodynamic theory of lubrication was not only confirmed, but also developed by the works of N. E. Zhukovsky, S. A. Chaplygin, O. Reynolds, A. Sommerfeld, N. I. Mertsalov, A. K. Dyachkov and others.

The operation of a bearing is accompanied by the release of heat as a result of friction between the bushing and the part rotating in it. Useful work is expended to overcome friction, which, in turn, is a product of human muscular energy, the thermal energy of an engine or electric motor, etc., and is applied to one of the bearing components to set it in rotation. Therefore, friction is a harmful phenomenon for bearings not only because it requires energy, but also because it is the cause of wear of the rubbing parts.[1]

The main reason for wear of plain bearings of crankshafts is accompanied by heat release as a result of friction arising between plain bearings and crankshaft. Design is necessary to think over and provide the best operation of the bearing without excessive friction losses and with the smallest possible wear, but still concerns affect friction.[2]

Study. It is always useful and beneficial to reduce friction in bearings.

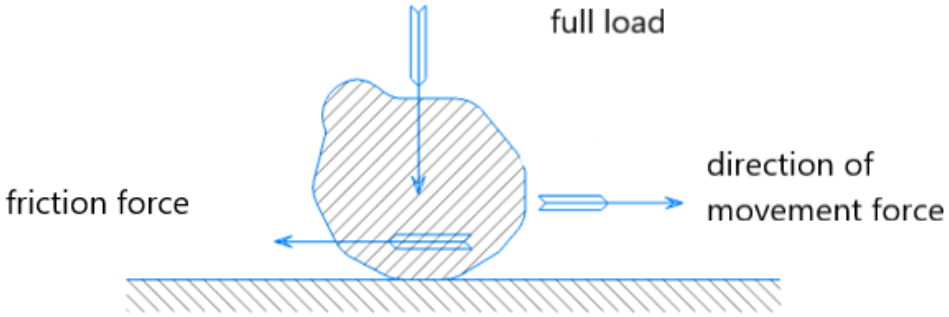


Fig. 1.1 Payload and friction force

Friction losses are taken into account by the friction coefficient, which is equal to the ratio of the force of resistance to movement (friction force) to the applied load (Fig. 1.1).

To obtain the lowest friction losses, it is necessary to achieve the lowest value of the friction coefficient. Rubbing surfaces are never completely smooth; each of them always has, even if very small, protrusions and depressions. They are shown in a greatly enlarged form in Fig. 1.2

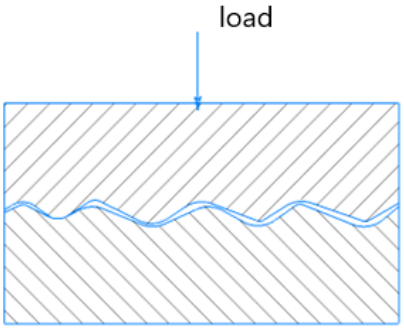


Fig. 1.2 Scheme of transfer of friction forces load

When two mating surfaces are stationary and one of them is pressed against the other, the projections of one enter the depressions of the other. A kind of engagement of the surfaces is obtained. To start the movement of one surface on the other, it is necessary either to cut off the projections that have entered the depressions, or to squeeze them out of the depressions (elastically deform). To do this, it is necessary to apply a certain force to one of the mating bodies. That is why when starting from a place, it is always necessary to apply a force greater than when moving.

If there is no lubrication between the contacting surfaces in the form of lubricating oil, moisture or other friction-reducing film, then the friction is called dry. Dry friction is characterized by the highest coefficient of friction. If there is a partial layer of lubricating oil, moisture or other liquid between the contacting surfaces, but mainly there is direct contact of the material of the rubbing bodies, then the friction is called semi-dry. Note that dry friction can only be obtained

artificially, by special cleaning of the rubbing surfaces; in practice, even in the absence of lubrication, the rubbing surfaces are covered with at least a layer of moisture deposited from the atmosphere. And in a modern car - a layer of oil deposited from oil vapors evaporated from adjacent, lubricated parts of the car.Most dry materials have coefficient of friction valuesfrom 0.3 to 0.6Values outside this range are rarer and may have a coefficient as low as 0.04. A value of zero would mean no friction, an unobservable property.

The coefficient of semi-dry friction is if between the contacting surfaces there is mainly a layer of lubricant and only partial direct contact of the material of the rubbing bodies (without separation by a layer of lubricant), then such friction is called semi-liquid.Semi-dry friction occurs in non-steady-state operating conditions, as well as with very poor lubrication. Friction coefficient for semi-dry and dry friction0.1-0.5.

The coefficient of semi-liquid friction is less than that of semi-dry friction. Some machine parts operate under semi-liquid friction conditions, and most parts operate under semi-liquid friction conditions when starting up. If there is a layer of lubricant over the entire surface between the contacting surfaces, completely separating them from each other, then such friction is called liquid. Liquid friction is the best for the operation of machine parts. The change in friction coefficients along with the change in friction conditions is easily explained. Thus, oil in the cavities of rubbing bodies prevents the free placement of protrusions in them. Therefore, the resistance to squeezing out protrusions from the cavities decreases with semi-dry and then semi-liquid friction and disappears altogether if friction becomes liquid.Semi-fluid friction.Most plain bearings operate under semi-fluid friction conditions, in which most of the surface is separated by a layer of lubricant, but individual elements of the surface are in contact. The coefficient of friction is 0.008-0.08.

Temperature has a very great influence on friction in general and especially on semi-dry and semi-liquid friction. If a completely freely entering shaft is inserted into a bushing, given a corresponding load and set in rotation, then at first the shaft will rotate relatively freely in the bushing. Then, as the temperature increases, from the heat released during friction, the temperature of the friction surfaces will increase faster and faster, the resistance to rotation will begin to increase. Finally, it will become so significant that in order to remove the shaft from the bushing, into which it entered freely during installation, it will be necessary to use a puller, i.e. to squeeze the shaft out of the bushing with great force. This phenomenon is called seizing or welding, because on the squeezed out shaft one can often see particles of the bushing, tightly adhered and attached to its surface, as if welded to it. The same can be seen on the bushing, to the surface of which particles of the shaft are welded, as it were.

To avoid seizure, it is necessary to ensure sufficient heat dissipation from the rubbing surfaces and eliminate the possibility of direct contact (without an oil layer) of most of the rubbing surfaces.

With liquid friction, all the projections of both rubbing surfaces are separated by a layer of oil, therefore, there can be no wear of the rubbing surfaces, and the friction coefficient is the lowest. Therefore, the area of liquid friction is the most advantageous for the operation of the bearing.Liquid frictionis provided if the lubricating fluid completely separates the rubbing surfaces, i.e. the friction between solids is replaced by friction between particles (molecules) of the liquid. Liquid friction is most favorable for the operation of the rubbing pair, since it reduces the power consumption to overcome friction by 10-15 times, wear and heating of parts are sharply reduced, the friction unit can withstand higher loads. The operation of the friction unit, and, consequently, the machine as a whole, becomes not only longer, but also more reliable. Therefore, when designing and creating machines, as well as during their operation, it is necessary to strive to ensure the liquid mode of operation of the rubbing pair.[3]

In liquid friction, the entire load from one rubbing surface to another is transferred through the oil layer, i.e. without direct contact of metal with metal. For this, the oil layer must be able to fully bear the applied useful load. To achieve such operation of the bearing, it is necessary to know the laws of formation of the bearing capacity of the oil layer.

For fatigue failure to occur in a high-strength material without wear or seizure, the hydrodynamic characteristics (clearance, lubricant viscosity and very low surface roughness) must beensure a sufficient minimum thickness of the lubricating film to prevent metal-to-metal contact.

Conclusion. The phenomenon of the listed friction coefficients: dry, semi-dry, semi-liquid and liquid friction, the phenomenon of seizure:

- the coefficient of semi-dry friction is less than dry frictioncoefficient of frictionfrom 0.3 to 0.6 andwith semi-dry friction0.1-0.5;
- friction coefficient 0.008-0.08;
- To avoid seizing, it is necessary to ensure sufficient heat dissipation from the rubbing surfaces and eliminate the possibility of direct contact (without an oil layer) of most of the rubbing surfaces.

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INSON YURAK-QON TOMIR TIZIMI FIZIOLOGIYASI JISMONIY *F*AOLLIK TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya: *Hozirgi kunda insonlar orasida yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari (insult, arteroskleroz, gipertoniya, va miokard infarkti) ko`payib bormoqda.Muhimi shundaki yurak qon-tomir kasalliklaridan ayniqsa miokard infarkti kundan-kunga yosharib bormoqda. Bu kasalliklarning kelib chiqishiga organizmdagi psixologik holatlar bilan birga fiziologik bo'lgan jarayonlarning buzilishi bilan bog`liq. Maqolada yurak- qon tomir kasalliklari va miokard infarktining kelib chiqish sabablari, belgilari va davolash chora- tadbirlari yoritib beriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: Tibbiyot, insult, arteroskleroz, gipertoniya, miokard infarkti, EKG, yurak huruji, nekroz,stenokardiya,genetik omil, narkotik va perikardit.*

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PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HUMAN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM AND THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Annotation: *Currently, the number of cardiovascular diseases (stroke, atherosclerosis, hypertension, and myocardial infarction) is increasing among people.It is important that cardiovascular diseases, especially myocardial infarction, are rejuvenating every day. The origin of these diseases is associated with impaired processes in the body, which are physiological, along with psychological conditions. The article will discuss the causes, symptoms, and treatment measures for cardiovascular diseases and myocardial infarction.*

Keywords: *Medicine, stroke, atherosclerosis, hypertension, myocardial infarction, ECG, heart attack, necrosis, angina pectoris, genetic factor, drugs and pericarditis.*

Yurak qon-tomir kasalliklari yurak va qon aylanish tizimiga ta`sir qiluvchi kasalliklarni o`z ichiga oladi. Yurak qon- tomir kasalliklarining kelib chiqish sabablari turlicha bo`lishi mumkin.Yurak qon- tomir kasaliklarning kelib chiqishiga stress bilan birga organizmdagi turli xil fiziologik holatlarning buzilishi sabab bo`lishi mumkin. Yurak qon- tomir kassalilaridan eng keng tarqalgani

arteroskleroz, gipertoniya, insult va miokard infakti hisoblanadi.Bu kasalliklarning kelib chiqishiga quyidagi omillar sabab bo`ladi:

- Noto`g`ri ovqatlanish va semizlik
- Chekish spirtli ichimliklar iste`mol qilish
- Kam harakatli turmish tarzi
- Stress va ko`p asabilashish
- Genetik omillar va yoshi kattalashishi
- Yuqori qon bosim va diabet

Yurak qon-tomir kasalliklari bazi turlariga misol qilib insult- miya qon oqimining to`silishi yoki tomirning yorilishi natijasida sodir bo`ladigan havfli holat bo`lib miya hujayralarining zararlanishiga olib keladi.Bu holat ham yurak qontomir kasalliklar guruhiga kiradi, chunki u tomirlarning muammosi tufayli yuzaga keladi.

Arteroskleroz-bu qon tomirlar devorining qalinlashishi, qattiqlashishi va elastigligining yo`qolishi bilan kechadigan kasallik bo`lib, u asosan yirik va o`rta arteriyalarda kuzatiladi. Arteroskleroz insult kasaligining kelib chiqishiga sabab bo`ladi.

Gipertoniya-qon tomirlardagi bosimning me`yoridan yuqori bo`lish holati bo`lib yurak va qon tomirlarga qo`shimcha yuk tashishiga olib keldi. U yurak qontomir tizimiga jiddiy zarar yetkazishi va yurak huruji, insult, buyrak yetishmovchiligi kabi havfli kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga sabab bo`lishi mumkin.

Perikardit- bu yurakni o‘rab turuvchi parda, ya‘ni perikardning yallig‘lanishi bilan tavsiflanadigan kasallik hisoblanadi. Bu kasallikda insonda hafi hisoblangan belgilar nafas olishda qiyinchilik, yurak urishi tezlashishi, istima va umumiy holsizlik kabilarni yuzaga keltiradi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan yurak qon-tomir kasaliklariga o`z vaqtida aniqlanib davolash choralari ko`rilmasa miokard infarkti kelib chiqadi. Miokard infarkti (yurak huruji deb ham ataladi) -bu yurak toj arteriyasining tromb bilan berkilib qolishi yoki ularning siqilishi oqibatida, yurakning muskul qavatining qon bilan ta`minlanishining buzilishi natijasida kelib chiqadi. Bu kasallik bilan 45-60 yoshdagi insonlar kassalanadi. Erkaklar ayollarga nisbatan ko`proq miokard infaktiga chalinadi. Miokard infarktining kelib chiqish sabablari:

- Arteriyalarning ichki devorida xolesterin va yog` moddalarning toplanishi
- Qon- tomirlar spazmi ya`ni keskin torayishi Qonning ivish xususiystining oshishi ya`ni meyoridan ortiq tromb hosil

bo`lishi

- Semizlik noto`g`ri ovqatlanish
- Qon bosimning oshishi
- Stress va psixologik zo`riqish

Miokard infarkti asosan yurak sohasida bo’ladigan qattiq og’riq bilan boshlanadi. Og’riq kuchli bo’ladi. Bemor ko’pincha chidolmaydi. Ba’zan og‘riqqa chidab, o‘zicha dori ichgan bemorlar ham bo’ladi. Og’riqni har xil ta’riflashadi. Ba’zilar «ko’kragimga go’yo qizigan temir bosishyapti» desalar, ba’zilar esa

«go’yo ko‘krak qafasimda ot tuyoqlari bilan turibdi» deydilar. Og’riq uzoq — bir necha soatdan bir-ikki kungacha davom etadi.

Ko’pincha miokard infarktining o’tkir xuruji davri bir necha o’n daqiqadan bir necha soatgacha, hattobazi holatlarda 1-2 kungacha davom etadi. Ayrim holatlarda miokard infarktining o’tkir davri bir necha kun bo’ladi. Shu davrda esa nekroz doirasi miokardda tarqalishi va natijada kattalashishi kuzatiladi. Uzoqqa cho’zilgan miokard infarktida esa nekroz o’chog’ini paydo qilib, bemorning sog‘ligiga katta hafni yuzaga keltiradi, rivojlanishi 48-72 soatga cho’ziladi. Shuniham aytish kerakki 20% kasallarda, ko’pincha qariyalarda, nafas yetishmasligi, hansirash bilan boshlanadi. Chap qorinchaning o’tkir yetishmovchiligi bu holga olib keladi. Yurak astmasi, o’pka shishi rivojlanadi. Kasallikning astmatik xili nihoyatda og‘ir kechib, yurak-tomirlar tizimining surunkali yetishmovchiligiga olib keladi. Bemorlarning 40-60% ida ko’ngilsiz voqealar sodir bo‘ladi.

Bemorlar ba’zan miokard infarktini boshdan o’tkazganliklarini bilmaydilar. Boshqa sabab bilan EKGda tekshirilganda miokard infarkti o’tkazilganligiga xos o’zgarish (chandiq) topiladi. Ba’zan miokard infarktiga xos klinik belgilar juda kam bo‘ladi. Har qachongidek yurak sohasida stenokardiya xurujiga xos og’riq, qisqa muddatli hansirash, bilinar-bilinmas bo’shashish bo’lib o’tganini bemorlar eslab qololmaydilar. Keyinchalik EKGda tekshirilganda miokard infarkti aniqlanadi.

- Miokard infarktini boshdan o‘tkazgan bemorlar infarkt bilan takroran kasal bo‘lishlari mumkin. Takror infarkt deb, birinchi marta miokard infarktini o’tkazgandan keyin 8-12 hafta ichida miokardda paydo bo‘ladigan yangi nekroz o’choqlariga aytiladi. Miokard rivojlangan infarktidan 72 soatdan keyin 8 hafta ichida sodir boladigan yangi miokard infarkti o’choqlarini takroriy miokard infarkti deb hisoblaydi. Takroriy miokard infarktiga chalingan bemorlarning ahvoli og’ir

bo‘ladi. Ularda yurak-tomirlar yetishmovchiligi, yurakning maromsiz urishi rivojlanadi.

Miokard infarkti rivojlanish alomatlarini darhol emas bosqichma – bosqich yuzaga keladi:

- Nafas qisishi – nafas olish qiyinlashadi va kislorod yetishmaydi
- Shundan so`ng, ko`krak qafasida yonish hissi bilan yurakda kuchli og`riq paydo bo`ladi. Og`riq qo`llarga, yelkaga,oshqozon va pastki jag`ga, shuningdek, tananing boshqa organlari va qismlarga tarqalishi mumkin
- Yurak yetarli darajada kislorod bilan ta`minlanmaganligi uchun bemorda kuchli toliqish, zaiflik va charchoq hissi paydo bo`ladi, ba`zi bemorlarda hushdan ketish ham kuzatiladi.
- Kuchli terlash yuzaga keladi
- Ko`ngil aynishi, qayt qilish va qorinda kuchli og`riq bo`ladi - Kuchli qo`rquv va vahima hissi paydo bo`ladi.

Davolash jarayoni bir necha bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi, ularning har biri alohida sharoitlarda amalga oshiriladi.

Kasalxonagacha. Tez yordam brigadasi birlamchi reanimatsiyani amalga oshiradi va bemorni kasalxonaga yetkazadi.

Kasalxona. Qon tomir jarrohligining ixtisoslashtirilgan bo'limi shifokorlari kasallikning eng o'tkir va o'tkir bosqichlarida miokard infarktini bevosita davolashni amalga oshiradilar.

Reabilitatsiya. Kasalxona yoki kardiosanatoriyaning maxsus bo'limida bemor miokard infarktidan keyin reabilitatsiyadan o'tadi, bu esa shifokorlar nazorati ostida tananing funktsiyalarini maksimal darajada tiklashga imkon beradi.

Ambulator. Infarktdan keyingi davrda bemor normal hayotga qaytadi, vaqtivaqti bilan yashash joyidagi klinikada mutaxassisga tashrif buyuradi.

Miokard infarktini shifoxonada davolash uchta asosiy muammoni hal qilishdan iborat bo‘ladi:

•Birinchisi, mushak to'qimalarining nekrozidan kelib chiqadigan og'riqni yo'qotishdir.

•Ikkinchisi - antikoagulyant preparatlar va trombolitiklarni kiritish orqali nekroz zonasini cheklash. Uchinchisi - maxsus dorilar yordamida og'ir asoratlar (o'tkir yurak etishmovchiligi, aritmiya va boshqalar) rivojlanishining oldini olish.

O'z vaqtida tibbiy yordam ko'rsatilmaganda yoki uyda miokard infarktini xalq davolanish usullari bilan davolashga harakat qilganda, asoratlar xavfi sezilarli darajada oshadi va hatto o'limga olib keladi.

Ba'zi sa'y-harakatlar bilan har bir kishi bunday jiddiy kasallikning rivojlanish xavfini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishi mumkin. Miokard infarktining oldini olish choralari juda oddiy: siz dietada yog'li ovqatlar va qizarib pishgan ovqatlar miqdorini cheklashingiz, chekishni to'xtatishingiz va spirtli ichimliklar miqdorini kamaytirishingiz, xolesterin va qon shakarini nazorat qilishingiz kerak. Mumkin va muntazam bo'lishi kerak bo'lgan jismoniy faoliyat haqida unutmasligimiz kerak. Bundan tashqari, jismoniy va hissiy jihatdan ortiqcha stressdan qochish kerak.

Keksalikkacha salomatlikni saqlash butunlay o'z qo'limizda.

Miokard infarkti shubha qilingan bemorlarga darhol yordam ko`rsatish kerak, chunki vaqt o`tgan sari yurak mushaklari ko`proq zararlanadi. Dastlab tez yordam chaqiriladi u kelguniga qadar agar bemorni allergiyasi bo`lmasa qonni suyultirish uchun 1 dona aspirin beriladi. Bemor tinchlantirilib yotqizdirish imkon qadar kam harakatlantirish kerak.Bemor shifxonaga kelgandan so`ng shoshilinch kompleks reanimatsiya choralari ko`riladi:

- EKG (elektrokardiografiya)–miokard infarktida asosiy tekshiruv - Qon tahlili
- Roentgen- agar kerak bo`lsa yurak va o`pka holatini tekshiradi
- Og`riqni kamaytirish uchun morfin kabi og`riq qoldiruvchi qilinadi

Agar stenokardiya kuchli va dori- dormonlar yordam bermasa kasalxonaga yotkizilgan kuni yoki ertasi kuni karonar angioplastik (arteriya devorini kengaytirish uchun operatsiya) amalga oshiriladi.

Ushbu kasallikning oldini olish birinchi va ikkinchi darajali shartlarga bo‘linadi. Birlamchi maqsad — miokardial infarkt yuzaga kelishini oldini olish,

ikkinchisi — kasallikka duchor bo‘lganlarda yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari qaytalanishini oldini olishdir. Profilaktika nafaqat yurak-qon tomir tizimi muammolari mavjud kishilarga, balki sog‘lom kishilar uchun ham muhimdir. Profilaktika xavf omillarini bartaraf etish yoki ularning ta‘sirini kamaytirishga qaratilgan bo‘ladi:

1. Tana vaznini nazorat qilish. Ortiqcha vaznli odamlarda yurakka ortiqcha yuk tushishi kuzatiladi, gipertoniya va qandli diabet rivojlanishi xavfi ortadi.

2. Muntazam jismoniy faoliyat. Jismoniy faollik modda almashinuvini yaxshilashga yordam beradi, shuningdek tana vaznini kamaytiradi. Muntazam mashqlar bajarish miokard infarkti xavfini 30 foizga qisqartirishi isbotlangan. Jismoniy mashqlar majmuasi va og‘irlik darajasini shifokor tayinlaydi.

3. Yomon odatlardan voz kechish. Olimlar allaqachon chekish va spirtli ichimliklarni suiste‘mol qilish yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari rivojlanish xavfini sezilarli darajada oshirishini isbotlashgan. Yomon odatlardan voz kechishni istamagan odamlarda miokard infarktining rivojlanishi xavfi 2 barobar ortadi.

4. Qonda xolesterin miqdorini nazorat qilish. 45 yoshdan oshgan barcha insonlarga yog‘lar almashinuvini muntazam ravishda nazorat qilish tavsiya etiladi, chunki u buzilganda rivojlanadigan ateroskleroz yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarining asosiy sabablaridan biridir.

5. Qon bosimini nazorat qilish. Qon bosiming doimiy ravishda 140/90 mm. sim. ust. dan yuqori bo‘lishida uni dori-darmonlar bilan me‘yorga keltirish talab etiladi, chunki arterial gipertoniya bilan birga yurakka tushadigan yuk sezilarli darajada ko‘payadi.

6. Qonda glyukoza darajasini nazorat qilish. Bu uglevod almashinuvi buzilishlarini aniqlash va diabetning oldini olish uchun kerak.

7. Parhez. Osh tuzini, ko‘p miqdorda xolesterin va qiyin eruvchi yog‘larni o‘z ichiga olgan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlar iste‘molini cheklash tavsiya etiladi.

8. Asetilsalitsil kislotasi mavjud dori-darmonlarni qabul qilish. Aspirin nafaqat miokardial infarktni davolash uchun, balki uning oldini olish uchun ham standartdir. Bugungi kunda ushbu moddani o‘z ichiga olgan ko‘plab dorilar kardiologiyada keng ishlatiladi. Optimal dozani va muayyan dori turini tanlash uchun siz shifokoringizga murojaat qilishingiz kerak.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda yurak qon - tomir kasalliklarning kundan- kunga ortib bormoqda uning oldini olish uchun psixologik stresslarning oldini olish, soglom turmush tarziga rioya qilish ya`ni tuz va yog`li mahsulotlarni me`yorida iste`mol qilish, chekishni tashlash, muntazam ravishda sport bilan shug`ullanish,tibbiy nazoratlardan doimiy ravishda o`tib turish lozim.Zero barcha kasallikni davolash o‘rniga uni oldini olish muhumdir.

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MAKTABDAGI PSIXOLOGIK XIZMAT: MUAMMOLAR VA YECHIMLAR

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada hozirgi kunda maktabdagi psixologik xizmatga yoshlarning muhtojligi hamda ayrim muammolar va yechimlar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *yoshlar tarbiyasi, psixologik xizmat, o'quvchilarning psixik salomatligi, diagnostik, psixologik testlar, kuzatish va suhbatlar.*

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE AT SCHOOL: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Annotation: *this article presents information about the need of young people for psychological service at school at present, as well as some problems and solutions.*

Keywords: *youth education, psychological service, mental health of students, diagnostic, psychological tests, observation and conversations.*

Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonida dunyoning barcha mamlakatlarida yoshlar tarbiyasiga va ularning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotiga jiddiyroq e'tibor berish masalasiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj yanada ortib bormoqda, sababi kichik maktab yoshi yoki o'smirlik davri har bir bolaning butun umri davomidagi o'ziga xos ijtimoiy poydevor vazifasini o'taydi. Bu tushunchaning qanchalik mustahkamligi bolaning individual va intellektual taraqqiyotini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi hamda jarayonning muvaffaqiyatli tarzda amalga oshishini maktabdagi psixologik xizmat amaliyotisiz ham amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, maktabga psixologik xizmat amaliyoti turli davlatlarda turlicha shaklda tashkil etilganligi bilan belgilanadi. Har bir davlat o'zining imkoniyatlaridan va vaziyatlarni inobatga olib psixologik xizmat amaliyoti mexanizmini yo'lga qo'yganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Maktabdagi psixologik xizmat — bu o‘quvchilar, o‘qituvchilar va ota-onalarga psixologik yordam ko‘rsatish orqali sog‘lom psixologik muhit yaratishga qaratilgan tizimli faoliyatdir.

Quyida maktab psixologik xizmatining asosiy jihatlari keltirilgan:

1. Maqsadi:
- O‘quvchilarning psixik salomatligini saqlash va rivojlantirish.
- Ta’lim-tarbiya jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni aniqlash va hal qilishga yordam berish.
- Ijtimoiy-psixologik muhitni sog‘lomlashtirish.

2. Asosiy vazifalari:
- O‘quvchilarning individual psixologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish (diagnostika).
- Rivojlantiruvchi mashg‘ulotlar (treninglar, o‘yinlar) o‘tkazish.
- Konsultatsiya va maslahatlar berish (o‘quvchilarga, ota-onalarga, o‘qituvchilarga).
- Muammoli holatlarda psixokorrektsion yordam ko‘rsatish.
- Ijtimoiy moslashuvga yordam berish.

3. Psixologik xizmat shakllari:
- Individual ishlar: O‘quvchilar bilan yakka tartibda suhbat, testlar, maslahatlar.
- Guruhli ishlar: Treninglar, rolli o‘yinlar, muhokamalar.
- Ma’naviy-ma’rifiy tadbirlar: Konferensiyalar, ota-onalar yig‘inlari, seminarlar.

4. Ish yo‘nalishlari:
- Diagnostik: Psixologik testlar, kuzatish va suhbatlar orqali tahlil.
- Konsultativ: Maslahat berish, tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.
- Koreksion: Muammoli xatti-harakatni tuzatish.
- Rivojlantiruvchi: Shaxsiy sifatlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ishlar.

5. Hamkorlik:
- O‘qituvchilar bilan: O‘quvchilarning holati haqida ma’lumot almashish.
- Ota-onalar bilan: Oila va maktab hamkorligini mustahkamlash.
- Tarbiyachilar va rahbariyat bilan: Umumiy tarbiyaviy ishlar rejasini ishlab chiqish.

Ayrim maktabda psixologik xizmatga e’tibor yetarli emasligi – bu ko‘plab ta’lim muassasalarida uchraydigan dolzarb muammolardan biridir. Quyida bu muammoning sabablari, salbiy oqibatlari va yechimlari keltirilgan:

MUAMMONING SABABLARI:

1. Rahbariyat tomonidan e’tiborsizlik: Ba’zi maktab rahbarlari psixologik xizmatni ikkinchi darajali deb hisoblaydi va unga yetarli resurs ajratmaydi.
2. Jamiyatda psixologik xizmatga nisbatan noto‘g‘ri qarash:

Ota-onalar va o‘qituvchilarning ba'zilari psixologga murojaat qilishni "muammo bor" deb qabul qiladi.

3. Tizimlashtirilmagan faoliyat: Psixologik xizmatning faoliyati ko‘pincha rejasiz, nazoratsiz olib boriladi, natijada uning samarasi ko‘zga ko‘rinmaydi.

4. Ma’lumot yetishmovchiligi: O‘quvchilar va ularning ota-onalari psixologik xizmatning vazifalari va imkoniyatlari haqida yetarli ma’lumotga ega emaslar.

YECHIM VA TAKLIFLAR:

1. Rahbarlarning ongini oshirish:

- Maktab rahbariyati uchun psixologik xizmatning ahamiyati bo‘yicha seminar-treninglar o‘tkazish.
- Psixologik xizmat samaradorligi haqida hisobotlar va ko‘rsatkichlar taqdim etish.

2. Jamoatchilik bilan ishlash:

- Ota-onalar va o‘qituvchilarga psixologik xizmat nima ekanligini tushuntirish (majlislar, bukletlar, videolar orqali).
- Psixologik yordamga murojaat qilishni ijobiy targ‘ib qilish.

3. Faoliyatni tizimlashtirish:

- Har oy uchun aniq reja va hisobot tayyorlash.
- O‘quvchilarning psixologik portretlarini yaratish va kuzatib borish.

4. Moddiy-texnik ta’minotni yaxshilash:

- Psixolog uchun alohida xona, test materiallari, kompyuter va boshqa vositalarni ajratish.

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UDK: 91(282.247.32)(091)

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THE HISTORY OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF THE AMU DARYA RIVER

Annotation: *This article analyzes the geographical exploration, natural features, and ecological issues of the Amu Darya River. It highlights the significant reduction in the river's water volume due to the expansion of agriculture and irrigation systems in the 20th century, which contributed to the Aral Sea crisis. The paper also discusses how mismanagement of water resources and global climate change have exacerbated the problem. The importance of strengthening interstate cooperation, implementing innovative irrigation technologies, and protecting the environment is emphasized as essential measures to improve the ecological condition of the Amu Darya River.*

Keywords: *Amu Darya, ecological condition, water resources, irrigation system, Aral Sea, climate change, geographical exploration, environmental protection.*

INTRODUCTION. The Amu Darya is one of the most significant and ancient rivers in Central Asia, originating from the Pamir Mountains and flowing into the Aral Sea. For centuries, the river has played a crucial role in supplying water resources to the region. Its geographical features, flow patterns, and ecological condition have been extensively studied by numerous scholars and researchers.

The study and exploration of the Amu Darya began in ancient times due to its importance as the main irrigation artery of Central Asia. As the largest river in the region, the Amu Darya originates in the Pamir-Alay mountain system and flows westward from Kokitang through the plains, traversing the Kyzylkum and Karakum deserts before reaching the Aral Sea. The river is continuously fed by glacial waters from the mountains of Tajikistan. The Amu Darya is formed by the confluence of the Panj and Vakhsh rivers, with glaciers in the right tributary covering an area of approximately 7,500 km². Glacial meltwater contributes around 15% of the total river flow.

Until 1961, the Amu Darya consistently reached the Aral Sea, forming a delta of approximately 11,000 km² before entering the sea. The hydrological characteristics of the Amu Darya River are presented in Table 1.

№	Names of Rivers	Length (km)	Basin area (sq.km)	Average annual water flow (m^3/s)	River density, km/km^2	Average annual capacity, thousand kWh	Annual energy production, million kWh	Where it flows into
1.	Amu Darya	1404	226800	1990	239	4100	36000	Aral Sea
2.	Panj	921	113500	1032	2509	11143	97615	Amu Darya
3.	Vakhsh	353	39080	657	835	1423	44939	Amu Darya

Table 1. Hydrographic characteristics of the Amu Darya River.

METHODOLOGY. This article employs qualitative research methods to scientifically examine the historical geographical development of the Amu Darya River. Throughout the study, the historical-geographical approach, comparative method, and source analysis were selected as the primary research techniques. These methods enabled a systematic analysis of scholarly works conducted in various periods regarding the Amu Darya River and assessed the scientific contributions of researchers from different historical eras.

RESULTS. The research findings demonstrate that the geographical development of the Amu Darya River has evolved through distinct historical stages, each characterized by specific scientific approaches. The key results identified during the study were analyzed under the following categories: primary sources from antiquity concerning the Amu Darya; cartographic and geodetic advancements during the medieval period; and the progression of contemporary geographical research.

The history of the Amu Darya is deeply ancient, with early written sources dating back to the pre-Christian era. Ancient Greek geographers and Eastern scholars provided detailed accounts of the river. Later, Arab, Persian, and Turkic scientists extensively studied its water supply, environmental impact, and economic significance.

During the Middle Ages, the Amu Darya served as a crucial route for military campaigns, trade caravans, and nomadic populations. Changes in the river's location and course had a direct influence on numerous historical events. For instance, while the river once flowed into the Aral Sea, human interventions eventually caused a dramatic reduction in its discharge, leading to a major ecological crisis. In the 19th and 20th centuries, scientific expeditions carried out in-depth studies of the Amu Darya's hydrological and geological characteristics. Today, thanks to modern technologies, the river's ecological condition, decreasing water levels, and the negative impacts of human activities are being actively investigated.



Figure 1. Geographic view of the Amu Darya River.

In the first stage, information about the geographic location, flow direction, and the influence area of the Amu Darya's water resources was collected through the study of ancient and medieval sources. In this regard, the works of ancient Greek and Roman geographers, Arab and Persian scholars, as well as Central Asian thinkers were analyzed. Among them, the writings of scholars such as Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy, Al-Biruni, and Mahmud al-Kashgari were used as primary historical sources.

The Greek scholar Herodotus provides information about the Araks (Amu Darya) in his works, stating: "Araks, it is said, is larger than the Ister and (compared to other rivers) smaller, having many islands larger than Lesbos... Araks flows from the land of the Matians. The Gindis (Indus) river also flows from there." According to R. Lentz, the Araks mentioned by Herodotus should be the Syr Darya or the Tedzhen River. However, many scholars believe it refers to the Amu Darya. Herodotus probably thought that one branch of the Amu Darya (Uzboy) flowed into the Caspian Sea. Professor A. Sadullaev also writes, "Araks is the Amu Darya; the Matiyon mountains, according to Herodotus's understanding, are the Pamir or Hindu Kush ranges, since according to history (Herodotus's account), the Matiyon mountains are the origin of the Indus River as well." [8]

The Arab traveler Ibn Khordadbeh, in his work The Book of Routes and Realms, mentions the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, stating that these rivers flow into the Kurdor lake (it is unclear whether "Kurdor" refers to the Aral Sea or the

Caspian Sea). The Arab traveler Abu al-Hasan al-Masudi (10th century) in his works describes how the Amu Darya starts from the mountains, flows past Termez, turns westward, and flows into a lake, into which another large river called "Farrona" (Syr Darya) also flows. He also wrote about irrigation of lands in the Khorezm oasis through several canals from the Amu Darya.

The Turkistani scholar Abu Bakr Narshakhi, in his work History of Bukhara, notes that the Amu Darya is the largest river in Turkistan. It flows through a clayey terrain up to Zarafshan (Kharamkom) and Baykend (an ancient city near the current Yakkatut railway station), after which its water diminishes and it flows through reed beds to reach Korakul. He also mentions that this lake is abundant with fish and birds. [1]

In his work Geodesy, Al-Biruni provided valuable information about the origin of the Aral Sea and noted that the ancient channel of the Amu Darya was the Kalif Uzboy. According to R.U. Rakhimbekov , important conclusions can be drawn from Al-Biruni's scientific reflections on the paleogeography of the Kyzylkum and Karakum deserts and the historical development of the Amu Darya. The Amu Darya basin and the nature of the Kyzylkum and Karakum have constantly changed and developed in both geological and historical terms, with alternating periods of wetness and dryness. The remains of marine animals found in these deserts indicate that they were once underwater. These changes occurred due to internal and external forces of the Earth, causing the rivers to shift their courses frequently. Most of the Karakum desert consists of alluvial plains formed by the ancient deposits of the Amu Darya. These observations testify to Al-Biruni's profound knowledge of the natural geography and dynamic geology of Turkistan. [1, 6]

From 1721 to 1725, Floro Beneveni served as Russia's ambassador to Bukhara and Khiva, primarily gathering information about the military power and socio-political situation of the Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate. Additionally, he collected data about gold and other riches in the Amu Darya deserts. He reported that the ancient Amu Darya once flowed into the Caspian Sea.

In the next phase, scientific expeditions from the 19th and 20th centuries were reviewed. Based on cartographic research, hydrological observations, and geological expeditions conducted during the Russian Empire and Soviet periods, the dynamics of changes in the Amu Darya were analyzed. Scientific publications, maps, and expedition reports from this period helped to identify changes in the Academic V.A.Obruchev, between 1886 and 1888, studied the lower part of the Zarafshan Valley as well as the natural conditions and resources of the Kyzylkum desert, providing interesting information about the ancient channel of the Amu Darya known as Uzboy. [1]

In the modern phase, satellite images and remote sensing data have been utilized. Hydrological and ecological studies have been analyzed to investigate the ecological condition of the Amu Darya, the decrease in its water level, and the impact of anthropogenic factors on the river. Additionally, scientific articles and

reports have been reviewed to understand the current changes affecting the river, identifying existing problems and considering possible solutions.

Thus, this research combined historical and contemporary research methods. This approach allowed for a comprehensive analysis of the geographical study history of the Amu Darya River and a clear depiction of its changes over time.

DISCUSSION. The development of research on the Amu Darya River has progressed step by step, with each period contributing distinctive scientific approaches. Although the foundational geographic knowledge of the Amu Darya was established in ancient times, it was later significantly enriched through scientific investigations and theoretical frameworks. When compared with earlier studies, the research results demonstrate that the historical development of geographic studies on the Amu Darya was not confined solely to Central Asian scholarship but also had a direct impact on global scientific advancement.

The findings indicate that the Amu Darya River has undergone various geographic and ecological changes throughout its long history. According to ancient sources, the river did not flow into the Aral Sea but possibly directed its waters to the Caspian Sea. For example, the Greek historian Strabo referred to the Amu Darya as the Oxus and noted that its flow direction differed from the present. Medieval geographers emphasized that the Amu Darya's water volume was once more abundant, forming a delta with extensive irrigated lands.

By the 19th and 20th centuries, scientific expeditions had thoroughly studied the hydrological characteristics of the Amu Darya. In the 1870s, Russian Empire scientists conducted cartographic studies to monitor the river's movements. These studies revealed seasonal variations in water volume in the lower reaches of the river. During the Soviet Union era in the 20th century, extensive irrigation use significantly reduced the river's flow. Especially from the 1960s onward, much of the Amu Darya's water was diverted for irrigation in Karakalpakstan and other regions of Uzbekistan. This diversion is recognized as one of the main factors leading to the drying up of the Aral Sea.

Today, the ecological condition of the Amu Darya faces serious problems. Satellite images show that the volume of the river's water has sharply decreased over the past 50 years. For example, while in the 1980s the river water used to reach the Aral Sea, nowadays this process often stops. The water supply of the Amu Darya is mainly influenced by climate change and human activities. As a result of global warming, glaciers in the Pamir and Hindu Kush mountains are melting, reducing the natural amount of water flowing into the river. At the same time, due to the insufficient implementation of water-saving technologies in agriculture, the water of the Amu Darya is being used wastefully.

In addition, industrial waste and untreated sewage discharged into the river further deteriorate its ecological condition. In particular, industrial enterprises in the territories of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan discharge harmful chemical substances into the river water, which reduces water quality and negatively impacts the environment. Specifically, in the Karakalpakstan region, the population is

increasingly facing problems with drinking water shortages and related health issues.

To address the ecological problems of the Amu Darya in the future, a number of measures must be taken. It is crucial to widely implement water-saving technologies, transition to modern irrigation systems, and strengthen international cooperation on water resource management. Agreements on transboundary water resource management among Central Asian countries are necessary. Otherwise, the reduction of Amu Darya's water flow could pose a serious threat to the entire Central Asian ecosystem.

These results not only demonstrate the changes the Amu Darya has undergone throughout the history of its geographic study but also highlight its current urgent problems. This helps to create a scientific basis for the effective management of the river's water resources in the future.

The results obtained regarding the geographical study and current ecological state of the Amu Darya River indicate that this river has played and continues to play a decisive role in the water resource system of Central Asia. The research analyzed data ranging from historical sources to modern scientific observations, identifying the natural flow of the river, the impact of human activity, and its ecological problems. This section provides an in-depth analysis and discussion of these findings.

First of all, it is necessary to discuss the ancient geographical changes of the river based on historical data. Although some historical sources suggest the hypothesis that the Amu Darya once flowed into the Caspian Sea, it has since been proven that its waters are directed toward the Aral Sea. This indicates that natural processes, earthquakes, and climate changes have altered the river's original course. However, in the 19th and 20th centuries, human activities accelerated artificial changes in the river's direction.

In the 20th century, extensive use of Amu Darya's waters for agricultural irrigation disrupted its natural hydrological system. Especially during the Soviet Union era, large-scale irrigation projects significantly reduced the river's flow. As a result, the Amu Darya became one of the main causes of the Aral Sea's desiccation. This process not only caused an ecological disaster but also led to political tensions among Central Asian countries regarding the allocation of water resources.

Currently, the water volume of the Amu Darya has significantly decreased. Research indicates that several key factors contribute to this process. One of the primary causes is global climate change, which has led to the reduction of natural water flow into the river due to the melting of glaciers in the Pamir and Hindu Kush mountains. Another critical factor is the improper use of the river's water resources; effective irrigation systems have not yet been sufficiently implemented, which remains a significant problem. Many farmers still rely on traditional irrigation methods, resulting in substantial water wastage.

Various proposals have been put forward to address the ecological problems of the Amu Darya. For instance, international organizations and Central Asian

countries advocate the development of coordinated strategies for the sustainable use of the river's waters. At the same time, the widespread adoption of water-saving technologies is essential. Techniques such as drip irrigation and laser leveling can substantially reduce water consumption.

Moreover, improving wastewater treatment systems in industrial enterprises located along the river is an urgent issue. Currently, the quality of the Amu Darya's water has deteriorated sharply, posing a serious threat to public health. In particular, in the regions of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm, the decline in drinking water quality has been accompanied by an increase in various diseases. This underscores the necessity to preserve the river not only as a water resource but also as a vital component of the ecosystem.

The discussed findings indicate that a comprehensive approach is essential to improve the ecological condition of the Amu Darya River. Strengthening interstate cooperation, advancing scientific research, and increasing public ecological awareness are crucial for the river's sustainable future. Otherwise, the drying up of the river and degradation of its ecological environment may cause severe damage to the entire water supply system of Central Asia. Therefore, the efficient use and protection of the Amu Darya waters remain among the most urgent contemporary issues.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the Amu Darya is one of the most important water sources in Central Asia, and its geographic exploration and ecological status have undergone significant changes over the years. Historically, the river's course was shaped by natural processes; however, in the 20th century, human activity—particularly agriculture and irrigation systems—had a profound impact on its hydrology. As a result, the drying up of the Aral Sea, reduction of water resources, and ecological problems have emerged.

Today, the volume and quality of the Amu Darya's water have drastically declined, becoming a pressing issue for the entire region. To address this situation, it is necessary to use water efficiently, implement ecological technologies, and strengthen interstate cooperation. Otherwise, the drying of the river and degradation of the ecological environment may lead to serious consequences for the population and economy of Central Asia.

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TABIIY GEOGRAFIYA” FANINI O‘QITISH METODIKASINI INNOVATSION DASTURIY VOSITALAR ASOSIDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada tabiiy geografiya fanini oliy ta’lim tizimida zamonaviy, innovatsion texnologiyalar asosida o‘qitishning dolzarbligi, mavjud metodik yondashuvlar va ularning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari, shuningdek, raqamli platformalar orqali ta’lim sifatini oshirish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, dunyo tajribasi misolida interaktiv xaritalar, simulyatsiyalar, mobil ilovalar hamda CLIL metodikasi bilan integratsiyalashtirish yondashuvlari haqida ko‘rib chiqilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *innovatsion yondashuvlar, ma’ruza, darslik asosidagi o‘qitish, xarita bilan ishlash, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar, Interaktiv xaritalar, ArcGIS, Google Earth, 3D, GPS, Moodle, Google Classroom, CLIL.*

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IMPROVING THE TEACHING METHODOLOGY OF NATURAL GEOGRAPHY BASED ON INNOVATIVE SOFTWARE TOOLS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the relevance of teaching natural geography in higher education systems using modern, innovative technologies, existing methodological approaches, their advantages and disadvantages, as well as the possibilities of improving education quality through digital platforms. The article also examines the integration of interactive maps, simulations, mobile applications, and CLIL methodology, based on world experience.*

Keywords: *innovative approaches, lectures, textbook-based teaching, working with maps, practical exercises, interactive maps, ArcGIS, Google Earth, 3D, GPS, Moodle, Google Classroom, CLIL.*

Zamonaviy ta’lim tizimi hozirda o‘quv jarayonlarini interaktiv va raqamli vositalar bilan boyitishni talab qilmoqda. Ayniqsa, tabiiy geografiya kabi vizual va

amaliy fanlarga innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash orqali talabaning bilim olish jarayonini sezilarli darajada yaxshilash mumkin. Tabiiy geografiyani an’anaviy usullarda o‘qitish bir tomonlama ma’lumot uzatishga asoslangan bo‘lsa, innovatsion dasturiy vositalar orqali bu jarayon interaktiv, qamrovli va samarali tus oladi.

Geografiya fanida qo‘llaniladigan an’anaviy metodlar (ma’ruza shakli, darslik asosidagi o‘qitish, xarita bilan ishlash, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar) tarixan samarali bo‘lib kelgan. Ammo zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi natijasida bu metodlarni takomillashtirish zaruratini tug‘dirdi.

Innovatsion yondashuvlar quyidagilardan iborat:

-Interaktiv xaritalar (ArcGIS, Google Earth): hududlarni raqamli tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

-Simulyatsiya dasturlari: iqlim o‘zgarishi, yer rel’yefi, suv aylanishi kabi jarayonlarni ko‘rsatadi.

-Mobil ilovalar (EarthViewer, WeatherBug): real vaqt ma’lumotlarini talabalarga yetkazib beradi.

-Elektron ta’lim platformalari (Moodle, Google Classroom): mustaqil ta’lim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi.

Quyidagi O‘zbekistonda foydalaniladigan va mashhur elektron ta’lim platformalari va mobil ilovalar:

– Google Classroom: Bu Google tomonidan taqdim etilgan platforma bo‘lib o‘quvchilarni guruhga bo‘lish, vazifalarni yuklash, elektron qo‘llanmalarni almashish va elektron testlar tuzish imkoniyat yaratadi. Bu, o‘qitish va o‘rganishni boshqarish uchun oson va moslashtirilgan platforma hisoblanadi.

– Microsoft Teams: Bu kommunikatsiya, ko‘rsatish va ishbilarmonlik vositasi bo‘lib, o‘quvchilar bilan interaktiv tarzda muloqotlar, vebinarlar o‘tkazish, fayllarni almashish va ishlab chiqish imkoniyatini beradi.

– Zoom: Video-konferensiyalar o‘tkazish, vebinarlar tashkillashtirish va interaktiv darslar uchun Zoom platformasi juda mashhur bo‘lib bu platforma orqali o‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar bir-biriga online tarzda ulana oladilar.

– Moodle: Bu o‘quvchilar va o‘qituvchilar o‘rtasida interaktiv aloqada yordam beruvchi oson hamda samarali tizim. Moodle orqali kurslar yaratish, vazifalarni yuklash, testlar o‘tkazish va elektron ma'lumotlar almashish mumkin.

– Edmodo: Bu platforma o‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar o‘rtasidagi aloqalarni tashkil etish, ma'lumot almashish va bir-birlariga vazifa berish uchun mo‘ljallangan platforma.

– Kahoot!: Bu o‘yin shaklidagi interaktiv testlar tuzish platformasi bo‘lib, o‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarga bilimlarini sinash, yangi materialni o‘rganish va o‘qitishda qiziqarli muloqotlar tashkil qilish uchun ishlatishlari mumkin bo‘ladi.

– Cambridge Assessment English: Bu platforma ingliz tili va sinovlari uchun materiallar va testlar tuzishda ko‘mak beradi. O‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarni o‘rganish va sinovlarga tayyorlashda ishlatishlari mumkin.

– Khan Academy: Bu onlayn ta'lim platformasi o‘quvchilarga matematika, fizika, kimyo, tibbiyot va boshqa fanlarda bepul darslarni taqdim etadi.

– Duolingo: Bu ilovada turli tillarni o‘rganish imkoniyati mavjud. O‘quvchilar o‘z vaqtlarida va o‘z tempida tillarni o‘rganishlari mumkindir.

– Coursera, Udemy, va Skillshare: Bu platformalar orqali o‘quvchilar va o‘qituvchilar dunyo bo‘ylab mavjud kurslarga yozilishlari mumkin, yangi bilimlarni o‘rganishlari va o‘zlashtirilgan ta'limlarni olishlari mumkindir.

— Ibrat academy: Yoshlar ishlari agentligi tomonidan tashkil etilgan Ibrat Farzandlari — xorijiy tillarni bepul o‘rgatishga mo‘ljallangan platforma hisoblanadi.

Chet davlatlar, jumladan Buyuk Britaniya (Edinburgh, Oksford universitetlari) va Singapur universitetlari, tabiiy geografiyani o‘qitishda GIS, Lidar tizimlari, laboratoriya ishlari, dala tadqiqotlari va simulyatsiyalardan keng foydalanib keladi.

Bundan tashqari, tabiiy geografiya fanini ingliz tili bilan integratsiyalash (CLIL) orqali o‘rgatish amaliyoti ham dolzarb bo‘lib, talabalarning ikki tomonlama bilim va ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Tabiiy geografiya fanida CLIL metodikasini qo‘llash o‘quvchilarga nafaqat geografik bilimlarni o‘rganish, balki ingliz yoki boshqa chet tillarini o‘rganishga imkoniyat yaratadi. Bu metodika geografiyani o‘rganish jarayonida tilni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi, chunki o‘quvchilar geografik tushunchalarni o‘zlashtirish bilan birga, tilni amaliy ravishda qo‘llashni o‘rganib boradilar.

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, innovatsion yondashuvlar:

Talabalarning darsga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshiradi;

Mavzuni chuqur tushunishga xizmat qiladi;

Tahliliy va tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantiradi;

Amaliy ko‘nikmalarni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbekistonda ushbu vositalarni o‘quv jarayoniga tatbiq etish hali yetarli darajada emas, ammo mavjud dasturlar (Ziyonet, elektron darsliklar) asosida bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish mumkin.

Xulosa va takliflar

1. Tabiiy geografiya fanini o‘qitishda raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish lozim.

2. O‘qituvchilar uchun zamonaviy metodik malaka oshirish kurslarini tashkil qilish zarur.

3. Mahalliy elektron resurslar bazasini boyitish va yangi interaktiv kontent ishlab chiqish talab etiladi.

4. Fan va chet tilini birlashtirgan CLIL metodikasini joriy qilish ijobiy natijalar beradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar asosida bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarda kasbiy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirishning pedagogik strategiyalari: muammolar va yechimlar” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi 2024-yil 20-fevral

2. K. Marsh, "CLIL: Content and Language Integrated Learning"

3. J. Coyle, "Integrating Content and Language: A Key to CLIL Success"

4. R. C. O’Neill, "Teaching Geography in a Global Context"

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DIGITAL LEXICOGRAPHY AND BILINGUAL TERM MANAGEMENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTIC DICTIONARIES

Annotation. *As educational systems increasingly rely on digital tools and corpus-based learning, bilingual lexicography must evolve to address new challenges in accuracy, usability, and accessibility. Through a comparative analysis of traditional print dictionaries and modern digital platforms such as Glosbe, ABBYY Lingvo, and til.gov.uz, this article identifies existing gaps and proposes enhancements rooted in international best practices. Drawing on the theories of Bergenholtz, Tarp, Nielsen, and Kilgarriff, the article recommends strategies for corpus-driven term extraction, standardization, and interactive design. It also advocates for the creation of a centralized, academic digital dictionary of linguistic terms tailored to Uzbek learners and translators.*

Key words: *digital lexicography, bilingual dictionaries, term standardization, corpus linguistics, English-Uzbek, linguistic terminology.*

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RAQAMLI LEKSIKOGRAFIYA VA IKKI TILLI ATAMALAR BOSHQARUVI: INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK LINGVISTIK LUG‘ATLARIDA TADQIQOT

Annotatsiya. *Ta’lim tizimlarida raqamli vositalar va korpusga asoslangan o‘qitish usullari tobora keng qo‘llanilayotgan bir paytda, ikki tilli leksikografiya aniqlik, foydalanish qulayligi va ochiqlik kabi yangi talablarni qondira olishi zarur. Ushbu maqolada Glosbe, ABBYY Lingvo va til.gov.uz kabi an’anaviy bosma lug‘atlar hamda zamonaviy raqamli platformalar qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Xalqaro ilg‘or tajribalarga asoslanib, mavjud muammolar aniqlanadi va ularni hal etish bo‘yicha takliflar ilgari suriladi. Bergenholtz, Tarp, Nielsen va Kilgarriff nazariyalariga tayanilgan holda, maqola korpus asosida atamalarni ajratish, ularni standartlashtirish va interaktiv dizayn yaratish bo‘yicha strategiyalarni taklif qiladi. Bundan tashqari, o‘zbek tilida o‘rganuvchilar va tarjimonlar uchun mo‘ljallangan, markazlashtirilgan akademik raqamli lug‘at yaratish g‘oyasi ilgari suriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *raqamli leksikografiya, ikki tilli lug‘atlar, atamalarni standartlashtirish, korpus lingvistikasi, inglizcha-o‘zbekcha, lingvistik atamalar.*

INTRODUCTION

The evolution of dictionary-making has accelerated in recent decades with the integration of digital technologies, corpus linguistics, and user-focused design. Traditional bilingual dictionaries, once print-based and static, are increasingly replaced by dynamic, interactive platforms that reflect real-time language use. For languages like Uzbek-undergoing rapid modernization and reform in education-the development of digital bilingual lexicographic tools is both a necessity and a challenge. In the process of developing dictionaries, digital processes have been used for a long time, the hybrid format has often been chosen for publication for many years, i.e. a print version and a digital edition are published.

Since the founding of the TCDH in 1998, the digital publication and indexing of dictionaries and reference works and their linking have been important focus areas. The development of these resources has been based on international standards from the start. Due to the digital networking of the dictionaries, users can carry out simple comprehensive searches.

Objectives

This paper investigates how digital lexicography can support the management and standardization of linguistic terms in English–Uzbek dictionaries. It seeks to answer the following questions:

- How are digital dictionaries improving or limiting the bilingual presentation of linguistic terms?
- What are the limitations of existing Uzbek–English digital resources?
- How can international digital lexicographic practices be applied in the Uzbek context?

By addressing these questions, the study aims to contribute to the growing field of digital lexicography and bilingual terminology development. Through a combination of literature review, term analysis, and corpus-based comparison, this article sheds light on the existing gaps and offers practical recommendations for lexicographers, translators, and language educators working with English-Uzbek linguistic terminology.

METHODS

Research Design

This study employs a mixed-methods research design, integrating qualitative content analysis with comparative lexicographic evaluation. The aim is to identify structural, terminological, and user-experience gaps in current English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries, with particular emphasis on digital platforms and academic terminology in linguistics.

A comparative analysis was conducted using 50 linguistic terms selected from English linguistics textbooks and academic glossaries. These were compared against entries in prominent English–Uzbek dictionaries, online platforms (e.g., Glosbe, ABBYY), and university-published glossaries. Each term was analyzed based on translation strategy (literal, calque, borrowing, paraphrase), accuracy, and contextual appropriateness. Qualitative data from interviews with translators

and educators were also used to assess practical challenges in terminology usage and teaching.

Bergenholtz and Gouws (2012) define digital lexicography as a user-oriented approach to dictionary design that prioritizes accessibility, interactivity, and relevance. Kilgarriff (2008) emphasizes the importance of corpora in digital lexicography, advocating for data-driven definitions and usage examples. Nielsen (2010) and Tarp (2008) highlight that bilingual dictionaries must serve functional purposes for specific user groups: translators, learners, researchers. Inaccurate term mapping, lack of context, and static definitions reduce the effectiveness of bilingual dictionaries.

Uzbek lexicography is still transitioning from Soviet-era terminology systems. Many linguistic terms are borrowed from Russian or transliterated from English without context. Sobirova (2020) and Khudoyberganova (2018) criticize the lack of standardized terminology across Uzbek dictionaries.

RESULTS

By the result of examining English-Uzbek digital dictionaries such as Glosbe, ABBYY Lingvo, and til.gov.uz, evaluating their treatment of bilingual terms, it was assessed user experience, database structure, and lexical precision have a crucial role in corpus linguistics. In comparing the digital representations of commonly used Uzbek linguistic terms across different platforms, inconsistencies were observed in definitions and translations. For instance, in ABBYY Lingvo, the translation of morphology differs from that found in til.gov.uz, impacting linguistic accuracy for researchers and students. Corpus-based analysis of English-Uzbek lexicons shows a disparity in technical term adoption. Certain English scientific terms do not have precise Uzbek equivalents, requiring neologisms or contextual adjustments. The integration of AI-driven lexicography models enhances bilingual term searches, yet challenges remain in semantic disambiguation between Uzbek and English.

Digital lexicography and bilingual term management require a fine balance between corpus precision, linguistic authenticity, and technological adaptability. The future of English-Uzbek digital dictionaries will depend on collaborative efforts between linguists and AI-driven lexicographic tools.

Moreover, many English terms lack precise Uzbek equivalents, leading to multiple translations across different digital platforms. For instance, the term phoneme is translated differently in Glosbe Dictionary, ABBYY Lingvo, and til.gov.uz-sometimes reflecting phonetic units, sometimes broad linguistic structures. This inconsistency affects Uzbek linguistic researchers and educators, requiring deeper standardization efforts.

DISCUSSION

As corpus-driven lexicography is improved dramatically as it offers a valuable opportunities for both linguists, lexicographers. A lot of new corpus tools have been developed that contribute to the advancement in generative, cognitive and corpus linguistics, let alone corpus lexicography. The data from National corpora are used in different areas of research. The scientific community should pay

particular attention to creating specialized corpora that are in great demand at the moment. According to abovegiven drawbacks to digital lexicography in English and Uzbek languages, the followings would be an appropriate solutions: implementing standardized linguistic validation frameworks across dictionary platforms, **e**ncouraging collaboration between Uzbek linguists and lexicographers to refine translations, introducing an open-source, AI-powered terminology correction system that crowdsources linguistic expertise,developing a linguistic task force to create standardized Uzbek equivalents for scientific and technical terms.

CONCLUSION

Digital lexicography holds immense potential for developing reliable, user-centered, and up-to-date bilingual dictionaries. For Uzbek- a language in transition - the need for standardized and accessible linguistic terminology is especially urgent. By leveraging corpus linguistics, digital tools, and academic collaboration, Uzbekistan can modernize its bilingual lexicographic resources and better integrate with global academic discourse. Future research should focus on developing digital platforms and corpus-based tools to ensure dynamic and accurate translation of specialized terms across disciplines.

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TEXNOLOGIYA FANNI O’QITISHDA – EKSKURSIYANING O’RNI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada texnologiya fanlarini o’qitishda sinfdan tashqari ish turlaridan biri hisoblangan – ekskursiyaning o’rni haqida fikrlar bayon etilgan. Ekskursiyalar – nazariya bilan amaliyotni bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog’laydigan ish turi hisoblanadi. Ekskursiyalar – talaba va o’quvchilarda kasbga va mehnatga bo’lgan moyillik bor-yo’qligini aniqlashda yordam beradi. Talaba va o’quvchilarga ekskursiya uchun obyekt sifatida tanlangan hudud – eng avvalo o’qituvchi uchun nazariy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilishi lozim. Shundagina ekskursiyadan ko’zlangan maqsadga erishiladi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *texnologiya, sinfdan tashqari ishlar, dars, ta’lim, ekskursiya, nazariya, amaliyot.*

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THE ROLE OF THE EXCURSION IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF TECHNOLOGY

Annotation. *This article describes the role of the excursion, which is considered one of the types of extracurricular work in the teaching of technology. Excursions are a type of work that closely connects theory and practice. Excursions help to determine whether students and pupils have an inclination towards profession and work. The area chosen as an object for students and pupils' excursion should be enriched with theoretical information for the teacher first of all. Only then will the purpose of the excursion be achieved.*

Key words: *technology, extracurricular activities, lesson, education, excursion, theory, practice.*

Kirish. So’nggi yillarda yurtimizda barcha sohalarda bo’lgani kabi, ta’lim sohasiga ham yuqori darajada e’tibor qaratilmoqda. Oliy ta’lim muassasalari talabalari uchun ham yangi davr talablariga mos davlat ta’lim standartlari va unga mos ravishda fan dasturlari ishlab chiqilmoqda. Unga mos ravishda sifatli dars

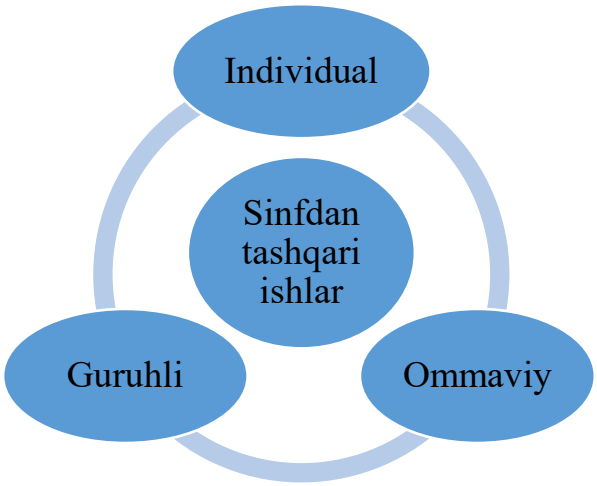
jarayonlarini tashkil etish ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ushbu taqdim etilayotgan maqolada ham oliy ta’lim muassasalarida texnologiya ta’limi mazmunini takomillashtirish, talabalarning darslarda erkin va mustaqil fikrlashlari, mantiqiy mushohada qilishlari, faollik va ijodkorlik kabi qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, nazariy bilimi, amaliy ko’nikma va malakalarini shakllantirishni nazarda tutadi.

Ma’lumki, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi O’zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev tomonidan qabul qilingan “O’zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to’g’risida” gi PF-6108 sonli Farmoni ijrosini ta’minlash maqsadida PQ-4884 sonli “Ta’lim-tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirishga oid qo’shimcha chora-tadbirlar to’g’risida” gi qarori qabul qilingan edi. Bu kabi qarorlarning ijrosini ta’minlashda biz olib borayotgan pedagogik tadqiqotlar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Asosiy qism. Texnologiya fanidan dars mashg’ulotlari jarayonini tashkil etishning sinfdan tashqari shakli ham u yoki bu turdagi dars mashg’uloti hisoblanadi. Tashkil etilgan dars va darsdan tashqari jarayonning har biri umumiy yakunlangan, shuning bilan birga aniq bir maqsadga (o’quvchilarga yangi bilimlar berish, yangi texnologik tushunchalarni kengroq shakllantirish, olingan bilimlarni amaliyotda qo’llash malakasiga ega bo’lishni o’rgatish, mavjud bilimlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish va ularni mustahkamlash, takrorlash hamda nazorat qilish kabilar) yo’naltirilgan bo’ladi.

Dars – o’quv tarbiyaviy jarayonida asosiy qism sifatida pedagogika, psixologiya va didaktika prinsiplariga muvofiq tashkil etiladi. U o’qituvchi va o’quvchi-talabalarni, turli elementlarni o’zida mujassamlashtirgan murakkab va muvofiqlashtirilgan harakatlari majmuasidir. Darslarning tuzilishi va turkumlari masalasiga qator pedagogik tadqiqotlar bag’ishlangan. Ularda darsni tashkil etishda asos sifatida nima qabul qilinishiga: mazmuni, o’qitish metodlari, o’qitish jarayonining asosiy bosqichlari, o’qitish maqsadlariga bog’liq bo’lgan turli xil yondoshuvlar qarab chiqilgan.

Texnologiya fani bo’yicha darsdan va sinfdan tashqari ishlarni tashkil qilish bo’yicha uch xil izoh mavjud. Bular sxemada keltirilgan (1-sxema):



1-sxema. Sinfdan tashqari ishlarning turlari

Sinfdan tashqari ishlarning har biriga alohida qaysi ish turlari kirishini quyida ko'rishimiz mumkin:

✓ Individual – o'quvchi bilan yakka holda ishlash, olimpiadaga tayyorlash, tanlovga tayyorlash, referat tayyorlash, ma'ruza va tezislar tayyorlash, tajriba o'tkazish va h.k.

✓ Guruhli – to'garaklar, fakultativ kurslar, darsdan tashqari o'qishlar, QVZ va h.k.

✓ Ommaviy – olimpiadalar, tanlovlar, fanga doir kechalar, ekskursiyalar, fanga doir hafaliklar, viktorinalar va h.k.

Har bir o'qituvchi darsga tayyorgarlik ko'rayotganda uning asosiy maqsadi va vazifasini belgilaydi, uni optimal hal qilish uchun o'qitish metodlarini va o'quv ishini tashkil qilish shakllarini tanlab oladi.

Keyingi yillarda ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish jarayonida o'qitishning yangi pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalaridan keng foydalanilmoqda, boshqa fanlar qatori texnologiya fanini o'qitishda ham rivojlangan mamlakatlarda sinalgan, samarali natijalar bergan dars turlari qo'llanmoqda. Bu darslarning muhim jihati shundan iboratki, unda o'quvchi-talabalarni ko'proq mustaqil ishlashga, darsni amaliy jihatini kuchaytirishga asosiy e'tibor qaratiladi. Agar, o'quvchi chuqur nazariy bilimga ega bo'lsa-yu, lekin, yetarli amaliy ko'nikmani egallamagan bo'lsa, u o'zining bilimini amaliyotda qo'llay olmaydi va bilimni foydali maqsadda yo'naltira olmaydi. Shuningdek, o'quvchi-talaba mustaqil bilim olish ko'nikmasini egallamagan bo'lsa, u o'z bilimini chuqurlashtirish, rivojlantirish va yangilash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmaydi. Shu tufayli yangi turdagi darslarni o'qitish jarayoniga kirib kelishi samarali natija berishi tabiiydir.

Hozirgi paytda fan va texnika shunday tez rivojlanib bormoqdaki, uni o'quv dasturlariga kiritib ulgurish juda qiyin. Buni inobatga olgan holda har bir umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabi texnologiya fani o'qituvchisi internet tizimi va boshqa ommaviy axborot manbalari orqali hozirgi fan va texnika yangiliklariga tegishli

ma’lumotlarni olib, dars jarayonida qo’llashlari kerak bo’ladi, aks holda o’quvchilarga bugungi zamon talablari darajasida bilim bera olishlari qiyinlashadi.

Ta’limda har bir texnologiya fani o’qituvchisi texnologiya fanini o’qitish jarayonida qo’llanilayotgan ilg’or pedagogik va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalardan foydalanishlari bilan cheklanmasdan, o’zlari ham dars o’tishning samarali usullarini yaratish ustida ishlashi va ijod qilishini davr talab qilmoqda.

Oxirgi paytlarda aksariyat ko’pchilik pedagog-o’qituvchilar yangi mavzuni o’rganish davomida darslarida o’quvchilardan ma’lumotlarni so’rash va ularni baholashni asosan dars boshida emas, balki dars davomida va oxirida, o’rganilgan materialni mustahkamlashda amalga oshirmoqda.

Bunda o’tilganni takrorlash yangi material uchun zarur bo’lsa, qisqacha, jonli suhbat shaklida olib boriladi va baholash shart emas. Darsning asosiy qismi yangi bilimlarni shakllantirish va mustahkamlashga qaratiladi.

Texnologiya fanini o’rganishda o’quvchilarning o’zlari qiladigan ishlari katta ahamiyatga ega, chunki o’quvchilarda muhim amaliy o’quv va malakalar hosil qilinadi. Ammo, butunlay ongli, ravshan, sistemali va puxta bilim olish uchun mustaqil ishning o’zi kifoya qilmaydi. Umumiy o’rta ta’lim maktablarida o’quvchilarni texnikaviy jihatdan tayyorlash uchun eng muhim vositalaridan biri ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga o’tkaziladigan – ekskursiyalardir. Ishlab chiqarishlarda o’tkaziladigan ekskursiyalar ta’lim tarbiya jihatidan katta ahamiyatga ega.

Ekskursiya – bu tanishish yoki o’rganish maqsadida aniq belgilangan reja bo’yicha o’tkaziladigan, mavzuli hikoyalar bilan olib boriladigan biror obyektni ko’rsatish jarayonidir. Har bir ekskursiyaning mazmuni (xususiyati) hikoya qilish, namoyish etish, ma’lumot berishdan iborat. Agar namoyish etish (tanishtirish) bo’lmasa bunday madaniy, ilmiy jarayon ekskursiya emas, balki oddiy ma’ruza yoki suhbat hisoblanadi. Har bir ekskursiya mavzusi va maqsadidan qat’iy nazar quyidagi belgilarga ega bo’lishi shart:

- ✓ Aniq vazifa, mavzu va maqsad mavjudligi;
- ✓ Guruh yoki individual (yakka) ekskursant mavjudligi;
- ✓ Ekskursavod borligi;
- ✓ Vaqtning davomliligi;
- ✓ Ekskursiya obyektlarini bevosita ular joylashgan o’rinda ko’rsatish;
- ✓ Tomoshaning maqsadga muvofiqligi;
- ✓ Oldindan ishlab chiqilgan yo’nalish bo’yicha harakatlanish;

Ekskursiyada aynan hikoya qilish va namoyish etish asosiy xususiyatlardir. Lekin, ko’rilayotgan narsalar haqida chuqur tahlil, ma’no, tushuncha berilmasa, bu ishtirokchilar uchun faqatgina diqqatga sazovor joylarni tomosha qilish bo’ladi. Ekskursiyaning mazmuni ham ko’rilayotgan obektlarga qiziqarli ma’lumotlarni aytib berishdan iborat. Ekskursavodning obyekt haqida aniq faktlar, hodisalar, jarayonlarga asoslanib hikoya qilayotganlari o’quvchilar onekskursavoda ko’rayotganlari bilan bog’lanib umumlashadi.

Shu tariqa ekskursavod o’quvchilarga obyektlarni to’g’ri ko’rishni o’rgatadi. Bu jarayonda ekskursiyaning asosiy tarkibiy qismi bo’lgan atrof-muhitni emotsional qabul qilish katta rol o’ynaydi. Ekskursavod o’quvchilarni nafaqat eshitish va ko’rishga, balki voqea hodisalarni his etishga majburlashi kerak. Ko’rgan va eshitganlar o’quvchilarga javob hissiyotini uyg’otish zarur (hayrat, quvonch, g’urur).

Ekskursiya – bu nafaqat vaqt o’tkazish, balki jismoniy va ruhiy kuch sarflashni talab qiluvchi, bo’sh yoki o’qish vaqtidagi intellektual faoliyatidir. Ekskursiya o’zining ko’rgazmaliligi, daromadliligi, hissiyotliligi bilan insonlarning ruhiy qiyofasi shakllanishiga ta’sir ko’rsatadi.

Ekskursiyalar nazariya bilan amaliyotni bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog’laydi. O’quvchilarda mehnatga bo’lgan va kasbga moyillik bor-yo’qligini aniqlashda yordam beradi. Ekskursiya uchun obyekt sifatida faqat yirik va faqat ishlab chiqarishlardan emas, balki kichikroq ishlab chiqarishlardan ham foydalanish mumkin.

Ekskursiya o’tkaziladigan bu ishlab chiqarishlarda o’quv dasturida ko’rsatilgan jarayonlar bo’lishi kerak. O’tilgan va o’tiladigan o’quv materiali unda qo’llanilgan ko’p ko’rgazmali hamda va fizik va astronomik tajribalar yordamida fizik va astronomik jarayonlar sanoatda qo’llanishini faqatgina ekskursiya vaqtida o’quvchilarga aniq dalillar bilan tushuntirish mumkin. Ekskursiya davomida o’quvchilar asosiy va qo’shimcha qurilmalarning ishi va tuzilishi, texnologik jarayonlar bilan tanishib aniq tushunchaga ega bo’ladi. Bunda dars davomida ko’rilmagan ayrim tajribalarni, muhandislik inshootlarni o’z ko’zi bilan ko’radi. Bu ekskursiyalar davomida aniq misollarda qo’shimcha mahsulotlardan to’g’ri foydalanish hamda sanoat texnologiyasini yanada mukamallashtirish yo’llarini hozirgi zamon fan yutuqlari orqali tushuntirish mumkin. Ekskursiya davomida o’quvchilar kuchi bilan fizika va astronomiyadan ko’rgazmali qurollar, kolleksiyalar, sxema, maketlar, modellar yasash, shu davr ichida ularni grafik ma’lumotini oshirish, qurilmalarni sxemasini chizishni o’rgatish mumkin. O’quv ekskursiyalarni o’tkazishga tayyorgarlik ekskursiya obyektini tanlashdan boshlanadi.

Ekskursiya obyektlari. Dasturning o’qitish xatida har bir sinfda yiliga kamiga bir marta ekskursiya o’tkazish talab etiladi. Quyidagilar ekskursiya obyektlari bo’lishi mumkin:

a) oliy ta’lim muassasalari;
b) ilmiy laboratoriyalari;
c) fabrika va zavodlar;
d) mahalliy sanoatning hunarmandchilik ustaxonalari;
e) tabiiy xom ashyo va ular ishlanadigan tegishli joylar;
f) muzeylar;
g) ko’rgazmalar.

Ko’p joylarda dasturda ko’rsatilgan ekskursiya obyektlari bo’lmaganidan belgilangan ekskursiyalar to’liq bajarilmay qoladi. Bunday holda obyektlar mahalliy sharoitga qarab tanlanadi.

Ekskursiya sinf sharoitidan tashqarida o’tkaziladigan darsdir. Ularni maktab ta’til kunlari ham o’tkazilishi mumkin. Yil davomida 8-sinflarda kamida bir marta, kasb-hunar maktablarida kamida ikki marta ekskursiya darslarini o’tkazish kerak. Ekskursiya ham dars kabi ma’lum bosqichlarga ega, dars kabi muayyan reja asosida o’tkaziladi. O’quvchi ekskursiyadan oldin boriladigan obyekt haqida nazariy ma’lumotlarga ega bo’lishlari zarur. O’qituvchi o’zi oldin obyektni yaxshi o’rganishi zarur.

Xulosa. Texnologiya fani o’qituvchilari birgalikda kompleks ekskursiya o’tkazishlari yanada yaxshi natija beradi. Bunda o’quvchi ishlab chiqarish korxonasini har tomonlama to’liq o’rganish imkoniyatiga ega bo’ladi va fanlar orasidagi uzluksiz bog’liqlikni yaxshiroq his qiladi. Bugungi kunda Texnologik ta’lim yo’nalishi talabalarining 4+2 amaliyoti davrida belgilangan umumiy o’rta ta’lim maktablarida amaliyot o’tayotgan bitiruvchi kurs talabalari 6- hamda 8-sinf o’quvchilari bilan birgalikda ekskursiyalar tashkil etildi. Albatta, har bir ekskursiya o’quvchilarda fan yuzasidan ma’lumot ega bo’lishini xizmat qilishi nazarga olingan holda Navoiy viloyatidagi “Monomarkaz” da, “Navoiy qurilish sinov” MChJlarda ta’limiy ekskursiyalar tashkil etildi. Bu esa o’quvchilarda nafaqat kasb-hunra o’rganish, balki ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatini olib boorish borasida ham qiziqishlarini ortishiga xizmat qilishi, shubhasiz.

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УДК: 911:502/504

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ОПЫТ ОЦЕНКИ ЭКОТУРИСТСКОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В ЭКОСИСТЕМНОМ ОТНОШЕНИИ

Аннотация: *Радикальные реформы в туристической отрасли Узбекистана привели к развитию экотуризма во всех регионах страны. В статье рассматривается развитие экотуризма в Ферганской долине, относительно неразвитом регионе Узбекистана. Специальным постановлением хокима Наманганской области перед исследователями была поставлена задача оценить ее возможности для экотуризма. Впервые в Узбекистане был выбран мереологический подход исследования экотуристского потенциала экосистем региона. В статье даны теоретические аспекты классификации экосистем для определения оптимальной возможности использования природного потенциала региона. На основе экосистемной категоризации определены оптимальные таксономические единицы для среднемасштабного картографирования региона. Выделено 13 экосистем, которые образуют 4 отдельные зоны экотуризма. Эти зоны использовались как моно- и комплексные экотуристические маршруты, учитывая практические аспекты охраны, рационального использования и восстановления экосистем.*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, экотуризм, региональное развитие, экосистема, новый подход, материалы и методы, мереологический подход, классификация, реализация, зоны экотуризма, оценка, Ойкос, характеристики, второе подтверждение типа.*

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EXPERIENCE ASSESSMENT OF THE ECOTOURISM POTENTIAL OF NAMANGAN REGION IN TERMS OF ECOSYSTEMS

Abstract*: The radical reforms in the tourism industry in Uzbekistan led to the development of ecotourism in all regions of the country. The article discusses the development of ecotourism in Fergana Valley, the relatively undeveloped area of Uzbekistan. A special resolution of the governor of the Namangan region posed atask for researchers to assess its ecotourism opportunities. For the first time in*

Uzbekistan, a mereological approach ofinvestigating the ecotourism potential of the region's ecosystems was chosen. The article gives theoretical aspects of ecosystem classification for determining the optimal possibility of using the natural potential of the region. Based onthe ecosystem categorization, the optimal taxonomic units for medium scale mapping of the region have beendetermined. 13 ecosystems have been distinguished which form 4 separate ecotourism areas. These areas were used as mono and complex ecotours routes, considering the practical aspects of the protection, rational use andrestoration of ecosystems.

***Key words**: tourism, ecotourism, regional development, ecosystem, new approach, materials and methods, mereological approach, classification, implementation, ecotourism areas, evaluation, Oikos, characteristics, second type reconfirmation.*

Introduction

Ecology is a discipline of science, which studies interactions among organisms and their environment in particular ecosystems, as we know it. In this definition, ecosystems present as the object of ecology. Actually, ecology is, according to its derivation from the Greek “Oikos”, meaning “household, place to live” and “logos” – “study”, the study of the environment of organisms. Thus, the conduction of any ecological researches in terms of ecosystems comes from the requirements of philosophy to disciplines [1,4,10].

The issue of development of all types of tourism in 2017-2018 according to the local conditions and opportunities has been raised after the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016, PF-4861 “On measures on ensuring rapid development of tourism industry in Uzbekistan”. On March 1, 2017, the State program “On the implementation of Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests” has been approved by the governor of the Namangan region.

Article 27 of the program states about “the creation of new tourist destinations in the regions, development of modern types of tourism and development of measures on strengthening their attractiveness”. According to this, with the response of first deputy governor of the region, it is planned to develop a related plan of measures, diversify tourism services and create new tourist destinations, assess tourism potential of the areas and create new tourism products, implement a complex of measures on organizing tours and excursions for local people

Materials and methods In researches related to ecosystems, two approaches are used: holistic, that is the whole and mereological, the detailed study of component parts. The holistic approach is complex research of all components of matter and energy flow in ecosystems in terms of quantity and quality. The ereological approach divides the ecosystems into initial and secondary components and studies all factors and processes that influence the main components. The results serve to analyze and generalize the shaped ideas

related to the whole ecosystem. We also used the mereological approach to define the ecosystems of the region. Because in ecosystems living organisms and non-living substances directly connected with each other, that means not only non-living natural factors influence organisms, their morphological and morphometric parameters, but organisms also influence them. During the research, using the cameral analysis, semi-stationary and expeditionary methods there has been developed the map of ecosystems of the Namangan region and its ecotourism potential has been assessed

The ecological system (ecosystem) is a definite biotic structure formed through energetic flow in a particular natural environment, an interaction between organic and non-organic world. According to E.Odum, the population of organisms should be investigated together with the non-living environment and they unitedly form ecosystems [3, 8]. N.F.Reymers defines it as “the environment andcommunity of any organism that forms a functional unit, appears due to interaction between particular
ecological components and results of this interaction [8, 9].

After the development of Ecological systems theory, Bertenfall (1960), Margalef (1968), Watt (1968), Petten (1966, 1971), Van Dane (1966) showed
the necessity of assessment of ecosystems in any ecological researches in terms of quantity [5,6,7]. Because ecosystems require to assess and separate them from the point of possibilities of management of interaction between components, keeping, choosing and restoring the environment.To conclude, scientists proved that the systematic approach in ecological researches is very useful.

It is difficult to agree with some ideas of A.Rafikov related on territorial and width specification.Because, firstly, both ecosystems and geosystems have hierarchical levels. This was proved by G.Odum, the brother of E.Odum (1967,1971) so that outer interactions between the ecosystems coincide to the systematic approach. Actually, ecosystems are divided into components and rank them according to hierarchical level. Ecosystems consist of not only geosystems of the earth but also air of atmosphere, lithological width, water are and soil horizon.

Therefore, protection of organic world of natural ecosystems, their effective use, protection, and restoring of biological diversity are issues of significant importance. Ecosystem classification means recognition and differentiation of interactions between organisms and their relations to environment according to morphogenetic parameters. However, there is no generally recognized scheme or table of ecosystems, which are the object of ecology.

N.F.Reymers categorizes ecosystems as micro, mezzo and macro ecosystems according to their units of measure. We think it is true to single out mini ecosystems too. Such classification serves to explain the geographical specifications of ecosystems. Indeed, the types and varieties of ecosystems are classified according to the sizes of organisms. During the classification of ecosystems of Namangan region, the followingworks were used:

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- Fauna – Zakhidov T. (1962),- Ecology – Usmanaliev A. (1977), Saliev BK (2008), Nazarov A.A.(2004), Nazarov A., Mahkamov Sh., Mahkamov I. (2013), Xusanov T.X. (2014),

- Economic activity - Passport of Namangan region (2013), Kozokov A, Nazarov A., Abdurakhmanov S., Kamalov B. (2013)

I. *High mountain ecosystems.* The absolute height of the territory of high mountain ecosystems is 2400-4000 meters that covers the peaks and foothills of Arashon, Ortalik and Karavultepa mountain ranges of Western Tien-Shan. This ecosystem is divided into two types:

First type: *Ecosystems with nonvascular plants and relative fauna.* Consists of plains, eluvial and diluvial deposits, foothills, and effusive and intrusive rocky mountain ranges of paleozoic era. The foothills are not formed completely in points of crossing; geomorphological forms like small pointed stones specific for mountain valleys are not rare.

Third type: *Ecosystems with flatlands of rare spruce forests, shrubs and feather grasses.* Height of such ecosystems reaches 1900-2400 meters in north and 2000-2500 meters in south. Consists of foothills from Paleogene and Neogene era and eluvial and diluvial deposits, in plains covered with proluvial deposits. Used as seasonal pasture. Together with rare spruce forests (Red and black spruces), wild fruits such as crataegus, mountain apple trees, mountain cherry trees, barren trees like mountain pines and mountain willows, and shrubs (wild raspberries, dogroses and thistles) grow in the ecosystems. The flora also includes ziziphora, hypericum, mountain basil, mountain pepper, mentha, hawthorn, dogrose, rare spruce forests and hydrophilic earthen plants. Jackals, wolves, foxes and squirrels are main representatives of fauna together with such birds: owls, falcons and small eagles. This ecosystem is extensively used by population for seasonal hunting, husbandry and mountain gardening.

Fourth type: *farmed middle mountain ecosystems*. They also consist of proluvial deposits of Mesozoic and Cenozoic deformation. The higher part of this ecosystem is used for rainfed agriculture, sierosem dark brown soil of middle and flatlands are used for gardening, the rest typical sierosem soil for other types of peasantry. Unfarmed parts are abundant with mountain basil, mountain mentha and hydrophilic earthen plants. Fauna consists of mammals – wolves, foxes, jackals, birds – owls, kites, black crows, sparrows, and linnets.

Low mountain ecosystems: *the* two types of such ecosystems are classified differently than the ecosystems above, that is, they are categorized according to

height zones. Their anthropogenic level is related with the geomorphological and climatic specifications of the area. Typical continental climate rules in these ecosystems, the average temperature of July +28-32 C0, that of January -2-8 C0. Average annual rainfall is 150-180 mm.

Fifth type: *Unfarmed middle mountain ecosystems.* Located in southern and eastern part of Pap district, northern and north-southern parts of Chust district, western and northern part of Turakurgan, southern and southeastern part of Kosonsoy, northern part of Yangikurgon district. The geological structure consists of Quaternary period's magmas and metamorphic substances. The foothills consist of diluvial deposits, flatlands – proluvial, the mountains – eol deposits. The soil type is typical and sierosem light. Water supply level is not high. Low mountains are deformated by hydrographic components such as Rezaksoy, Pungansoy, Kosonsoy, Podishokhotasoy. Water collectors Zarvaksoy, Rezaksoy, Chust, Eskiyer are located in this small ecosystem. Flora density proportionally raises from west to east. In the unfarmed mountains of the region, xerophytes such as lilac, garmala, camel-thorn, sorghum of Aleppo, cane are very wide spread. In western part, apart from them, holophytes and semi-shrubs are found. Fauna consists porcupines, gophers, field mice, lizards, hedgehogs, tortoises, snakes, their enemies – owls, kites, falcons and eagles. Steppe foxes and jackals are some few mammals. The ecosystems are characterized as wide use of them as pasture for husbandry.

Sixth type: *Farmed middle mountain ecosystems.* Located in southern art of Pap district, northern and western parts of Chust district, southwestern and southeastern parts of Kosonsoy, northeastern part of Yangikurgon district. The Northern Fergana Kanal and Great Namangan kanal flow from northern east to southern west. Pungansoy, Rezaksoy, Kosonsoy, Podishokhotasoy streams cross these canals. Kokserak, Yertikan and Warzik water collectors play big role in water supply if the area. The main feature of its geological structure is that it has big spread of loess and relatively enough supply of water.

Rolling hills ecosystems. These types of ecosystems are divided into three regarding to the lev el of participation of humans in them: Rolling hills ecosystems of permanent pastures, rainfed and irrigated agriculture. Because the Fergana valley, including Namangan is the territory of very high density of population. The people living in the territory are considered as the main type of organisms. *Seventh type: Rolling hills ecosystems of permanent pastures.* With highly deformed relief, the main core consists of deposits of Quaternary period, the soil of such ecosystems are light sierosem, soil salinity and erosion are very high. People intensively use the area for husbandry; therefore, it is covered with rare sagebrush, saltwort and ephemeral plants. The absolute height goes up that is increase of annual rainfall level to 30-50 mm is main cause of coverage of bigger areas with semi-shrubby plants.

Eighth type: *Rolling hills ecosystems of rainfed agriculture.* The level of these ecosystems in Yangikurgan, Chortok and Pap districts is 900-1000 metersabove the sea level. Found on the typical dark sierosem soil laid on eluvial

and proluvial deposits, eol loess, conglomerate, sandy and chalk stones. The climate is temperate continental, seasonal rainfall level level is 180-200 mm. The average temperature of July +26-28 C0, that of January +2-6 C0. Pungonsoy, Zarvaksoy and Jiydalisoy water collectors are located in the area. Due to natural conditions, xerophytes such as lilac and camel-thorn, holophytes like thick-grained sedge and sorrel, and in the plains moisture-loving xerophile plants are wide spread. Rainfed agriculture logically is done in relatively high and flat rises, therefore mammals like porcupines, gophers, foxes, jackals, reptiles like tortoises, snakes, lizards, birds such kites and owls live there.

V. Plain Ecosystems. These differ from other types due to high anthropogenic influence. It is divided into 4 mini ecosystems: ecosystem of unfarmed upland plain, ecosystem of farmed upland and inter-hills plain, ecosystem of farmed trans- and pre-Syrdarya plain, ecosystem of unfarmed transSyrdarya sandy plain.

Tenth type: *ecosystem of unfarmed upland plain.* Such ecosystems are located in the southeastern and central parts of Pap and consists of young eol and proluvial deposits of Quaternary period. Deformed because of deflation and erosion.

Eleventh type: *ecosystem of of farmed upland and inter-hills plain.* Such ecosystems include the main lands of the region intensively used in agriculture. This ecosystem is divided into 3 inter-hills plains: Chust – Olmos – Gova – Varzik; Kosonsoy, Iskovot – Zarkent – Peshkurgon. The soil here formed on loess and loess-type substances of Quaternary period, relief goes down from north to south. Therefore, the soil is typical light seriosem and very fertile. The main types of agricultures are cotton, wheat, corn and intensive gardening. The area produces the main part of regional agricultural products.

Conclusion

The rapid development of tourism industry in Uzbekistan, including ecotourism has become issue of very high importance. However, determining tourism potentials and their approaches of their implemention to practice carry regional importance. Therefore, in the example of Namangan region, Experience assessment of the ecotourism potential in terms of ecosystems has been proved as the optimal approach. This meteorological approach suits the research object and objectives of ecology. The ecotourism potential of the region has been assessed through separating 13 ecosystems on the medium-scaled ecotourism map of the region and to dividing them into 4 areas according to their ecotourism importance.

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OLIY MA’LUMOTLI MUTAXASSISLAR TAYYORLASH SIFATINI OSHIRISHDA OMMAVIY VA IJODIY YONDASHUVLARNI QIYOSIY TAVSIFI

Annatatsiya: *Maqolada Oliy ta’lim muassasalarda boshlang‘ich ta’limda mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini zamonaviylashtirishda ommaviy va ijodiy yondashuvlarni qiyoslash va tavsiflash pedagogik innovatsiyalar yordamida talabalarning kreativ qobiliyatlarini shakllantirish va ularni rivojlantirishida didaktikani roli, ahamiyati, ularning ta’limda tutgan mavqelarini aks etirgan.*
Kalit so’zlar: *rivojlanish, ta’lim, tarbiya, samaradorlik, sifat, didaktika, individual ta’lim, pedagogik jarayon, bosqichlari, motivatsiya, ijodiy fikrlash va ishlash, an’anaviy va innovatsion xarakterlari, ilg‘or, ta’lim texnologiyalar, ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, konseptual paradigma, tadqiqiy ijodiy.*

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COMPARATIVE DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC AND CREATIVE APPROACHES IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TRAINING OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL SPECIALISTS

Abstract; *The article compares and describes the role and importance of didactics in the formation and development of students' creative abilities through pedagogical innovations, their position in education, and their role in modernizing the quality of training specialists in primary education in higher educational institutions.*
Keywords: *development, education, upbringing, efficiency, quality, didactics, individual education, pedagogical process, stages, motivation, creative thinking and work, traditional and innovative characteristics, advanced, educational technologies, social, economic, conceptual paradigm, research and creative.*

Mamlakatimizda qabul qilingan «Harakatlar strategiyasi», Prezidentimizning 2017 yil 20 apreldagi «Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PQ-2909-son, 2017 yil 27 iyuldagi «Oliy ma’lumotli mutaxassislar

tayyorlash sifatini oshirishda iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlarining ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PQ-3151-son, 2017 yil 26 sentyabrdagi «Pedagog kadrlarni tayyorlash, xalq ta’limi xodimlarini qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PQ-3289- son qarorlari, 2018 yil 25 yanvardagi «Umumiy o‘rta, o‘rta maxsus va kasb-hunar ta’limi tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish choratadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi PF-5313-son farmoni va boshqa qator huquqiy hujjatlarda ham ta’lim tizimi oldiga ana shu talablar qo‘yilgan.[11]

Ko‘zlangan maqsad - vazifalarni amalga oshirish, ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotda ongli ravishda qatnasha oladigan, ijtimoiy jarayonlarga faol ta’sir eta oladigan, mamlakat taqdiriga javobgar bo‘la oladigan, mas’uliyatni his yetadigan, mustaqil va erkin fikrlovchi shaxsni shakllantirishdir. Shuning uchun ham hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda shunday ta’limni amalga oshirishning mexanizmi sifatida o‘qitishning sifatiga alohida diqqat qaratilmoqda. Ta’lim sifatini oshirish bu iloji boricha ko‘proq bilim to‘plash, axborotga ega bo‘lishgina emas, balki tafakkurni rivojlantirish, nihoyatda katta axborot oqimidan zarurlarini tezda tanlab olish, yo‘nalishni tezda mo‘ljalga olish, vaziyatni baholash, nostandart muammolarni yechish ko‘nikma va malakasini shakllantirishdir.

Lekin hozircha ta’lim tizimida tayyorlanayotgan mutaxassis kadrlarimizning sezilarli qismi bu talablarga to‘liq javob bermaydi. Natijada ular raqobatbardosh bo‘lmagani sababli mehnat bozoridan o‘z o‘rnini topa olmay sarson bo‘ladi. Ta’lim sifati, eng avvalo, ta’lim jarayonining asosiy bo‘g‘ini, uning ham ob’ekti, ham sub’ektining o‘quv materialini o‘zlashtirish sifatiga bog‘liqdir. O‘quv materiali – bu ob’ektiv axborotni didaktik ishlov berish orqali talabalar tomonidan o‘zlashtirishga tayyorlash natijasidir. Talaba uni o‘zlashtirishi, ya’ni uni qabul qilishi, tushunishi, anglab yetishi, tahlil qilishi kelgusida standart va nostandart muammolarni yechishda qo‘llashi kerak.

Jamiyat taraqqiyoti natijasida ta’lim tizimiga qo‘yilgan talabning o‘zgarib borishi natijasida ta’lim jarayonini tashkil etishga yondashuvlar ham o‘zgarib, takomillashib boradi. Ular xilma-xil bo‘lib, ta’lim tizimidagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarni baholash mezonlariga ko‘ra, ta’lim jarayonini tashkil etish, o‘qitishga yondashuvlarni turli guruhlarga bo‘lish mumkin.

Ulardan eng ommaviy yondashuvlar: ko‘rgazmali-an’anaviy (tushuntiruv-illyustrativ), texnologik, tadqiqiy-ijodiy, hamda modulli yondashuv deya ayta olamiz. Ularning bir-biridan qanday farqlanishini quyida ularga berilgan qiyosiy tavsif orqali ko‘rish mumkin. Ta’limga yondashuvlarning qiyosiy tavsifi - ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, o‘qitishga yondashuvlar konseptual jihatdan bir-biridan farq qiladi. Birinchi yondashuv an’anaviy o‘qitishda:[12]

- yangi materiallarning deyarli hammasi o‘qituvchi tomonidan og‘zaki bayon qilinadi;

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● bilimlar talabalarga tayyor holda taqdim etiladi;

Kadrlar tayyorlash masalasining dolzarbligi hozirgi kundagi jamiyat tomonidan yuqori malakali, raqobatbardosh, mutaxassis sifatida yuzaga kelgan muammolarning mohiyatini tezda anglaydigan, jahon miqyosidagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tendensiyalardan ortda qolishni bartaraf etadigan, demokratik huquqiy davlatni samarali ravishda barpo qiladigan mutaxassislarga talabning ortib borayotganligida ifodalanmoqda.

Ta'limga yondashuvlarning qiyosiy tavsifi. Mezonlar Ko'rgazmali-an'anaviy yondashuv, ilg'or texnologik yondashuv, tadqiqiy-ijodiy yondashuv, modulli yondashuv, ўqituvchining roli, ўqituvchi bilim beruvchi, ўquv jarayonini tizimli yondashuvdan foydalangan holda loyihalash va uni amalga oshirishga qaratiladi. Asosiy diqqat ta'lim oluvchining turli variantlarni baholashi va qaror qabul qilishi, muammolarni yechishiga qaratiladi. E'tibor ko'proq ta'lim oluvchiga, uning o'z ustida mustaqil ishlashi hamda o'z-o'zini nazorat qilishiga qaratiladi.

O'quv maqsad-vazifalari doimo aniq qo'yilavermaydi, ko'zlanayotgan natijaga ko'ra maksimal darajada o'quv maqsadlarining aniq qo'yilishi ўquv jarayonidan qo'yilgan maqsadni izlash, tadqiqot o'tkazish tarzida tashkil qilish, har bir mavzu, ta'limning maqsadiga ko'ra alohida birlik modullarni izchil holda ketmaket chuqur o'zlashtiradi.

Ta'lim berishning ustuvor metodlari bayon qilish, hikoya, tushuntirish, retseptiv, reproduktiv metodlardan iborat. Ta'lim jarayonida interaktiv metodlar qo'llaniladi, vaziyatga ko'ra tuzatishlar kiritish mumkin ўquvchi, talabalarning shaxsiy tashabbusi, yangi bilimlarni mustaqil o'rganishlarini qo'llab quvvatlovchi metodlar bu samaradorligi oshirish va dan iborat. Bu metodlarni tanlash va moslashtirish O'quvchi-talabaning bilim olishini ta'minlash Axborotlarni to'plash, xotirada saqlab qolish, mustahkamlashga doimo undash O'quvchi, talabaning faolligini ta'minlash, mustaqil o'qishga o'rgatish Mustaqil, tahliliy fikrlash faoliyatining yuz berishi uchun muhit yaratish, o'z ustida muntazam ishlash O'z ustida mustaqil muntazam ishlash, ijodiy izlanish uchun qulay muhit yaratish.[13]

Qo'yilgan maqsadga kafolatli erishish;

● o'qituvchi turli yo'llar bilan bu bilimlarning qabul qilinishini tashkil qiladi;

● o'quvchi-talabalar bilimni qabul qiladilar (retsepsiya) va ularning ma'nosiga yetadilar, o'z xotiralarida saqlab qoladilar;

● darslik asosan mustaqil ish uchun qo'llaniladi;

● auditoriya mashg'ulotlari paytida darsliklar ayrim hollarda pedagog tushuntirishlariga xalaqit bermaslik uchun yoki o'quvchi talabalar diqqatini buzmaslik maqsadida qo'llanilmaydi.

Ko'pincha darslik uyda ham qo'llanilmaydi, uning o'rnini dars paytida tuzilgan konspekt bosadi;

● bilimlarni tekshirish asosan mashg'ulot vaqtining sezilarli qismini egallaydigan individual og'zaki so'rovlar hamda uzoq muddatlarda o'tkaziladigan nazorat ishlari yordamida amalga oshiriladi;

3. Yo'ldoshev J.G'., Usmonov S. Ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar. – T.: «O'qituvchi», 2004.

● mustaqil ishning nisbiy miqdori juda kam. O‘quvchi, talabalarni olingan bilim, axborotlarni xotirada saqlab qolish, mustahkamlashga undaydi.

Shuning uchun ham ko‘plab pedagoglar «O‘quvchi-talabalarga nimani o‘qitish, o‘rgatish, qanday o‘qitish, o‘rgatish kerak? Qanday qilib tayyorlayotgan mutaxassis kadrlarning bilimi, malaka darajasi yuqori bo‘lishi ta’minlanadi?» degan savollar qo‘yib, unga javob topish uchun tinimsiz izlanishlar olib boradilar. Pedagogik texnologiya deyarli yarim asr davomida tadrijiy ravishda rivojlandi va hozirgi darajaga etdi. Birinchisida ta’lim paradigmasi [14] «O‘qituvchi–darslik–o‘quvchi» bo‘lsa, ikkinchisida «O‘quvchi–darslik–o‘qituvchi» bo‘lib, birinchisida o‘quvchi o‘qitishga bo‘ysindirilgan ob’ekt sifatida qaralsa, ikkinchisida esa ta’lim jarayonining teng huquqli, mustaqil hamda faol ravishda ilm olishga intiluvchi sub’ekti sifatida ko‘riladi. Birinchisida «bilim olish – yagona maqsad», xato esa jazolansa, ikkinchisida, «bilim olish – shaxsiy va boshqa muammolarni yechish vositasi», xatoni har kim ham qilishi mumkin, inson xatolari orqali o‘rganadi, uni takrorlamaslikka harakat qiladi, degan pozitsiyadan qaraladi.

O‘qituvchining o‘zini ham fikrlash qobiliyatiga va muammolarni yechish ko‘nikmalariga, vaziyatni tezda baholay olish, hozirjavob bo‘lish ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishi talab etiladi. Texnologik yondashuvda pedagog olimlar tomonidan ta’lim texnologiyalari chuqur o‘rganilgan va ularni turli jihatdan guruhlarga bo‘lib, sabablari asoslab berilgan. Ularni atroflicha o‘rgangan taniqli olim G.K.Selevko o‘zining «Zamonaviy ta’lim texnologiyalari» kitobida pedagogik texnologiyalarni turli jihatdan yondashgan holda eng ko‘pi bilan 12 ta guruhga ajratgan.

Tadqiqiy-ijodiy yondashuvda o‘quvchi, talabalarning muammolarni yechish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish, ularni yangi bilimlarni mustaqil o‘zlashtirishi, tashabbus ko‘rsatishiga ko‘proq e’tibor beriladi. Natijada bosqichma-bosqich o‘qitish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Pedagoglarning fikricha, agar modul texnologiyasi asosida o‘qitish to‘g‘ri tashkil etilsa, ta’limning har qaysi bosqichida o‘quvchi, talabalar yangi o‘quv materiallarini o‘zlashtiradi, ko‘nikma va malakasini takomillashtiradi.

Modullarga ajratib o‘qitishga ishchi o‘quv rejaning chuqur tahlili asosida o‘zaro bog‘liq fanlar guruhi aniqlanadi, ya’ni butun o‘quv rejasi alohida makro-modullar to‘plami sifatida qaraladi. Modul tizimi asosida ta’lim berishning afzalligi shundaki, e’tibor ko‘proq ta’lim oluvchiga, uning o‘z ustida mustaqil ishlashi hamda o‘z-o‘zini nazorat qilishiga qaratiladi. Pedagogik adabiyotlarda «modulli o‘qitish» termini xalqaro tushuncha bo‘lib, uning bitta ma’nosi faoliyat ko‘rsata oladigan o‘zaro chambarchas bog‘liq elementlardan iborat bo‘lgan tugunni bildiradiBu modul asosida o‘qitishning boshqa konsepsiyalari, nazariyalariga nisbatan izchil bog‘liqlikda ekani, ularni o‘zida mujassamlashtirganini ko‘rsatadi[15]. Keyingi paytlarda ta’limda qo‘llanilayotgan integrativ yondashuv ham («Integrasiya» so‘zi lotincha bo‘lib, tiklash, to‘ldirish,

4. Парадигма (юнонча paradeigma сўзидан олинган бўлиб, мисол, намуна маъносини беради. фалсафий ва социал) – 1) воқеликнинг муҳим хусусиятларини ифодаловчи, уни тушунчалар тизимида мужассамлаштирган қатъий илмий назария;

5.Karimjanov A. Darslik. “Boshlang‘ich ta’lim pedagogikasi” «Fan va texnologiya», 2019.

qismlarni bir butun qilib birlashtirish degan ma’noni anglatadi) nazarda tutgan holda ta’limda bilimlar integrasiyasi yoki fanlararo bog‘lanishdan:

- bir necha fanlarni birlashtirib, maxsus kurslar yaratish;
- o‘quv fanlarining turli bo‘laklarini ma’lum bir blokka birlashtirish;
- bir mavzuni ikki yoki bir necha predmetlar asosida o‘rganish;
- bilimlarni umumlashtirish asosida yaratilgan kurslarni o‘rganish va boshqalarni

Modulning muhim ustunliklaridan yana biri ta’lim tizimining «On-line» holatida aks ettirilishi hisoblanib, ta’lim jarayoni real vaqtda aks ettiriladi. Internet orqali o‘qituvchi bilan o‘quvchi-talabaning individual muloqoti ularning mavzu mazmunini chuqur o‘zlashtirishiga yordam beradi, o‘z ustida muntazam ishlashga yo‘naltiradi. Modul asosida o‘qitishni nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilish asosida uning quyidagi xususiyatlarini ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin:

- modul asosida o‘qitish didaktik tizimning har bir komponentini bajarilishi lozim bo‘lgan darajada ishlab chiqish va uning ko‘rgazmali ta’minotini modul dasturi va modullarda taqdim etish;
- o‘qitish mazmunining aniq tarkibini belgilash, o‘quv jarayonida nazariy materialni izchillikda bayon qilish, dars o‘tish metodlarini tanlash, uni metodik materiallar bilan ta’minlash, o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlarni nazorat qilish uchun baholash tizimini ishlab chiqish, zarur bo‘lganda ularga tuzatishlar kiritish;
- modul asosida o‘qitish uni variantliligi, juz’iy o‘zgartirishlar kiritish, o‘quv jarayonini talabalarning individual imkoniyatlari va ehtiyojlari va talablariga moslashtirishdir. 1998 yili 11 martda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining «Fanlarni modul tizimi bo‘yicha o‘qitish to‘g‘risida»gi 58-son buyrug‘ida oliy o‘quv yurtlarida o‘quv jarayonini takomillashtirish hamda xorijiy mamlakatlarning yetakchi oliy o‘quv yurtlarida talabalarga fanlarni modul tizimi bo‘yicha o‘qitishda to‘plangan tajribalarni respublikamizda ham qo‘llash uchun tajribadan o‘tkazish ko‘zda tutilgandi.

O‘quv jarayonida o‘qitish metodlarini tanlash muhim ahamiyatga ega, chunki qo‘yilgan maqsadni qanday amalga oshirish, qanday natijaga erishish aynan qaysi metodni qay tarzda qo‘llash hamda talabalar bilimi nazoratiga bog‘liqdir. Nazorat ham metodga tayanadi. Ma’ruza, amaliy mashg‘ulot, o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash, tafakkur qilish va ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash imkoniyatini yaratuvchi, ijodiy ishlashga yo‘naltirish uchun topshiriqlar ham tanlangan metodlar asosida tayyorlanadi. Shuning uchun o‘qituvchi, bizningcha, metod tanlashga alohida diqqat qaratishi zarur. Bunda albatta o‘quv metodlarini tanlashga ta’sir etuvchi omillar hamda ularni qanday o‘rin tutishiga e’tibor berish kerak. Masalan, iqtisodiyotda taqqoslash, hisob-kitob muhim rol o‘ynashini hisobga olgan holda mikro- hamda makromiqyosda qabul qilingan qaror, huquqiy hujjatlar, ularni qanday o‘zgarishlarga olib kelishini o‘rganishga qaratilgan topshiriqlar tayyorlash zarur.

Fanlarni modul texnologiyasi asosida o‘qitishda o‘quvchi, talabalar bilimi va ko‘nikmalari o‘quv maqsadlariga muvofiq holda muntazam baholanishi kerak. Baholash huquqiy, pedagogik va psixologik tamoyillarga hamda Davlat ta’lim

standartlariga asoslanadi. O‘qituvchi har bir topshiriq yoki masala-mashq, keys va boshqa bajarilgan ishlar uchun baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqishi kerak. Shu bilan birga talabalarga o‘zlarini o‘zlari baholashlarini ham tashkil etish maqsadga muvofiq. Baholash orqali butun modulni o‘rganish jarayoni va uning barcha komponentlari maqbulligi tekshirilib ko‘riladi. Bu bilan modulli o‘qitish kutilayotgan natijani berayotgani yoki bermayotgani aniqlanadi. O‘qituvchi o‘quvchi-talabalarga bilimni o‘zlashtirishlari uchun motivatsiya yaratishi darkor.

Natijalarni guruhlarda ochiq-oydin va samimiy muhokama qilish ham yuqori samara beradi. Modulni o‘rganish oxirida yakuniy suhbat uchun vaqt ajratilishi kerak. Bu o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchi-talabalar faoliyati natijalari, ularning amalga oshirgan va oshirmagan ishlari yuzasidan mulohaza yuritish uchun yaxshi imkoniyat beradi.

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Boshlang‘ich ta’lim yo‘nalishi talabasi

FOLKLORSHUNOSLIKDA OLOV BILAN BOG’LIQ DINIY-IRFONIY QARASHLAR XUSUSIDA

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada o’zbek folklorshunosligida olovga aloqador qarashlarning diniy – irfoniy xususiyatlari ilmiy-nazariy tahlil qilingan.*
Kalit so’zlar: *Xorazm, Hurjamol, animistik tasavvurlar, afsona, olov, suv, qush, o‘simlik, ulkan maxluq, Zardusht, urf-odatlar, marosimlar.*

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RELIGIOUS AND MYSTICAL IDEAS ABOUT FIRE IN FOLKLORE

Annotation*: The article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the religious and mystical features of ideas associated with fire in Uzbek folklore.*
Keywords*: Khorezm, Khurdzhamal, animistic imagination, myth, fire, water, bird, plant, giant creature, Zoroastrianism, customs, rituals.*

Olov kulti haqidagi qarashlar juda qadimiy bo‘lib, ular islomgacha shakllangan diniy-mifologik tushunchalarga borib taqaladi. Aniqrog‘i, uning ildizi ruhlarga ishonchdan iborat animistik tasavvurlar, Quyosh bilan bog‘liq astral (kosmogonik) miflar orqali zadushtiylik dinining mazmuniga singgan.

Mif va olov munosabati epik ijodda ko‘pincha ajdarho timsolida aks ettirilgan. Ajdaho og‘zidan mislsiz olov purkaydigan ulkan maxluq. Xalq xazina bor yerda ajdar bo‘lishiga ishongan. Ular go‘yo xazina qo‘riqchilaridir. Masalan, “Xorazm va Hurjamol” afsonasida ajdarning ko‘rinishi o‘xshatish va mubolag‘a san’ati asosida: “Gavdasi tog‘dek, og‘zi katta o‘raday, har tishi oy boltaning tig‘iday emish. Qon to‘la ko‘zlari yonib turgan ajdaho og‘zidan olov sochib, har biri bamisoli chinordek keladigan panjalarini yerga tiragancha ulkan gavdasini bazo‘r sudrab yurar, shu qadar uzunligidan dumi qayerdaligi bilinmasmish. O‘tdek chaqnayotgan ko‘zlari quyosh nuriday o‘tkir, har nafas olganda paydo bo‘lgan shamol chor-atrofni chang-to‘zonga ko‘mib yuborayotganmish” deya badiiy tasvirlangan.

Antropogonik miflarda insonning “o‘tda yonmasligi, suvga cho‘kmasligi” orzusi alohida talqin etilgan. Bu motiv jahon xalqlari folkloridagi mushtarak motivlardan biri ekani Odisseyning olov daryosidan tirik o‘tishi, Alpomishning

esa olovda yondirilsa-da, o‘lmasligi motivlari mazmuniga singdirilganiga guvoh bo‘lish mumkin. Bu epik motiv agiografik afsonalar syujetida ham uchraydi. Shuni inobatga olib, M.Rahmonova: “Afsonalarda olov, suv, qush va o‘simlik kultlari bilan bog‘liq qarashlarning ifodasi alohida o‘rin tutishini, jumladan, olov kulti bilan bog‘liq qarashlar olov timsoli shaxslantirilgan afsonalar syujetida yorqin ko‘zga tashlanishini” maxsus qayd etadi. Darhaqiqat, “Qari olov xo‘ja” afsonasida ko‘rsatilishicha, Xorazmda Qari olov xo‘ja degan muqaddas joy bo‘lgan ekan. Unda aytilishicha, musulmon xo‘jalari g‘oyatda g‘ayritabiny kuchga ega ekanki, ular olovda ham yonmas ekanlar. Buni sinab ko‘rish uchun bir podsho ellik arava o‘tin keltirib, uning o‘rtasiga xo‘jani o‘tirg‘izib qo‘yib, so‘ngra olov yoqishni buyuribdi. Alanga so‘nganidan keyin xo‘janing kul-puliyam qolmagandir, deb o‘ylagan odamlar ne ko‘z bilan ko‘rsinlarki, haligi xo‘ja soppa-sog‘, biror tukiyam kuymasdan, o‘tda yonmasdan o‘tirganmish. Shunda otashparastlar bu holdan hayron qolib, islomning qudratiga tan berishgan ekan.[16]

Ushbu afsonada otashparastlik diniga xos qarashlar o‘rnini asta-sekin islom dinining g‘oyalari egallaganiga ishora qilinmoqda.[17]

“Avesto”da Mitra – quyosh xudosi sifatida ko‘rsatiladi. U baxt-saodat ramzi hisoblanadi. Negaki, olovni ardoqlash, unga sig‘inish – Zardusht dini, qadimgi turkiy xalqlar hayotida juda rivojlangan. Masalan, Narshaxiy ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, Muqanna o‘zini uch kun qizitilgan tandirga tashlaydi. Sababi, osmonga chiqib, olov farishtalarini olib kelib, o‘z dushmanlarini yengmoqchi bo‘lgan.

A.Ashirov aytib o‘tganidek, zardushtiylikning biror-bir marosimi olovga e’tiqod ramzi – olovsiz o‘tmagan.[18] Olov o‘chirilmasdan saqlangan va begonalar hamda g‘ayridinlar nazar-nafasidan asralgan. O‘choq yoxud otashgohning kuli ham muqaddas hisoblanib, aziz joylarga ko‘mib saqlangan. Bundan tashqari, har bir turar joyda shu xonadon chirog‘i uning qo‘ri va alangasini doimo yoqib saqlaydigan oilaviy otashgohlar (olovxona, otashkada, o‘txonalar) ham bo‘lgan. Ular ko‘pincha maxsus ajratilgan va pokiza tutilgan xonalarda tashkil etilib, olov maxsus yasalgan o‘choq yoki kursi shaklidagi postament (asos, tagkursi) ustida yoqib saqlangan. Hozir ham har bir xonadonda tandirxona, o‘choqxona qurish odati saqlanib kelmoqda. Tandir qurib, unga birinchi marta o‘t yoqqanda o‘tin bilan birga ho‘kiz shoxi ham qo‘shib yoqilgan. Shu asosda oilaning to‘kin, nonning mo‘l-ko‘l bo‘lishi umid qilingan.

Tandir nomi bilan bog‘liq maqollar ham mavjud. Ularda “Tomosha tandir boshida”, “Suprasida uni yo‘q,Tom boshida qo‘sh tandir”, “Xamir qormasdan tandirga o‘t yoqma”, “Yetilmagan xamir tandirda turmas” deya o‘git beriladi.

Asosan, olov yoqish, uni saqlash va ovqat pishirish uchun o‘choqlar qurilgan. O‘choq deganda, ustiga qozon o‘rnatiladigan uch tomoni yopiq qurilma tushuniladi. Arxeologik qazilmalar asosida o‘choqning ilk namunalari paleolit

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davriga xosligi aniqlangan. Olov bilan bog‘liq diniy-irfoniy qarashlar tufayli o‘choq yoki o‘choq boshidan turli urf-odatlar, marosimlarni o‘tkazishda foydalanilgan. Barcha xalqlarda o‘choq (pech) muqaddas joy hisoblangan. Quyi paleolitda o‘choqlar toshdan, so‘ngra guvala, g‘ishtdan yasalib, somonli loy bilan suvalgan.

Hozirgi davrda o‘choqning yer-o‘choq, loy o‘choq, temir o‘choq, gaz o‘choq singari turlari bor bo‘lib, ular katta-kichikligiga qarab ham katta o‘choq, kichik o‘choq tarzida turlicha nomlanadi.

To‘y va sayllarda, sumalak, halim, halisa, umuman olganda, katta ma’raka oshlarini pishirishda aylanasi doshqozon gardishiga mos maxsus (yer baravarida, qozon atroflari alanga chiqmaydigan qilib tuproq bilan zichlangan va suvalgan) yero‘choqlar kavlangan. Bunday o‘choqlar o‘z vazifasini o‘tab bo‘lgach, buzib tashlangan.

Kundalik osh-ovqat tayyorlash uchun esa xonadonlar oshxonalarida loy o‘choqlar qurilgan. Ular ham loy bilan suvalgan va doimiy ishlatilgan. Loy o‘choq ishlatish an’anasi hozirgacha qishloqlarda saqlanib qolgan. Shaharlarda esa ko‘pincha ko‘chma o‘choqlardan foydalaniladi. Bunday o‘choqlar odatda, temirdan yasaladi. Temir o‘choqlar ko‘chma o‘choq vazifasini bajaradi. Ular nima bilan yoqilishiga qarab, o‘tin o‘choq va gaz o‘choq deb yuritiladi. Gaz o‘choqqa nisbatan xalq orasida “gaz plitka” nomi ham ishlatiladi. U rus tili ta’sirida o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashgan. Gaz o‘choq faqat tabiiy gaz bilan yondiriladi. Loy va temir o‘choqlarga ko‘pincha o‘tin yoki tezak yoqiladi. Gaz uchun “zangori olov” degan tasviriy ifoda qo‘llanadi. Xalq topishmoqlarida gazga “Yonsa tutun chiqmaydi, Hech yerga gard yuqmaydi” [19] deb, ta’rif berilgan. Darhaqiqat, gazdan hosil bo‘lgan olovning tutuni bo‘lmaydi. U yonganda hech qayerni qoraytirmaydi. O‘tin va ko‘mir esa yongan joyini qoraytiradi.

Keyingi paytlarda tok kuchi bilan ishlaydigan o‘choq, ya’ni “elektr plitka”lar ancha keng tarqalib ketdi. Shuni inobatga olib, elektr plitkalar ta’riflangan topishmoqlar ham yaratildi. Ulardan birida “O‘chog‘i bor, mo‘risi yo‘q. Cho‘g‘i bor, kuyasi yo‘q”[20] deya, elektr plitkaga ishora qilingan. Bu bilan uning an’anaviy o‘choqlardan farqi va afzalligiga e’tibor qaratilgan. Haqiqatan ham, elektr plitkaning mo‘risi, cho‘g‘i va kuyasi bo‘lmaydi. Ammo gaz plitka tepasiga mo‘rikon qo‘yilishi mumkin.

O‘choqlar ishlatilish vaqtiga qarab ham farqlanadi. Bu jihatdan ularning “yoz o‘choq” (yozda ishlatilgan) va qish o‘choq kabi (qishda ishlatilgan) turlari borligi ma’lum. Shuning uchun ayrim maqollarda “qish o‘chog‘i” birikmasi ishlatilgani diqqatni tortadi. Masalan: “Qish o‘chog‘i tor,Tur uyingga bor”.[21]

O‘choq kabi tandirning turlari ham ko‘p. Masalan, yurtimizda uning “yer tandir”, “devor tandir” singari turlari o‘rnatilishiga qarab, “qalama tandir”, “tosh tandir” esa nimadan tayyorlanishi jihatidan, “uy tandir”, “to‘y tandir”, “nonvoy

4. Ўзбек халқ топишмоқлари, 322-бет.
5.Ўзбек халқ топишмоқлари, 197-бет.
6. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. – Тошкент: Ғ.Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1989. – Б.293.

tandir”, “somsa tandir”, “go‘sht tandir” kabi turlari esa qayerda nimani pishirishga mo‘ljallanganiga ko‘ra bir-biridan farqlanadi.

“Yer tandir” ko‘pincha ko‘chmanchi urug‘lar (turk, qarluq, qatag‘on, barlos kabi) tomonidan ishlatilsa, “devor tandir”lardan esa o‘troq aholi bo‘lgan chig‘atoy, xo‘jalar ko‘proq foydalanishgani aytiladi. Nonni xalq, omma uchun erkak nonvoylar yopsa, xonadonlarda bu ishni ayollar bajarishgan. Bunda dastlab tandir o‘tda yaxshi qizdirilib, keyin qo‘lga yenglik kiyib, non xamiri rapida yordamida tandir betiga yopib pishirilgan.

Chorvachi aholi non pishirishda “toza toshlar”dan ham foydalangani kuzatiladi.

Tandirning paydo bo‘lishi va undan foydalanishning boshlanishi miloddan avvalgi II mingyillikka, bronza davriga bog‘lanadi. Bronza davridan boshlab insonlar tandirdan foydalanib, undan kundalik ehtiyoji uchun kerak bo‘ladigan non va boshqa narsalarni pishirgan.

Yurtimizda Sopollitepa yodgorligida yashagan insonlar tandirdan foydalanganligi va o‘sha davrda tandir yasashning texnologiyasi haqida ma’lumot olingan. Sopollitepa yodgorligining bir qancha xonalaridan tandir va o‘choqlarning qoldiqlari topilgan. Bundan tashqari, tandir bilan bog‘liq urf-odatlar ham mavjud.

Xullas, o‘z hayotiy ehtiyojidan kelib chiqib, qadimdan insonlar olovni o‘ziga yaqin ko‘makdosh, homiy (kult) sifatida qaragan, shu asosda uni muqaddaslashtirgan.

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INITIAL-BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM FOR THE WAVE PROPAGATION EQUATION ON LADDER-SHAPED GRAPHS

Annotation: *In this paper, we investigate local boundary value problems for the wave equation on ladder type metric graph. The main goal of this work is to study the uniqueness and the existence of solution of the formulated problem. Using by the method of separation of variables we find a solution of the investigated problem in the form of the Fourier series. Existence and uniqueness of solution of the considered problems are defined.*

Keywords: *Metric graph, ladder type metric graph, method of separation of variables, apriori estimates.*

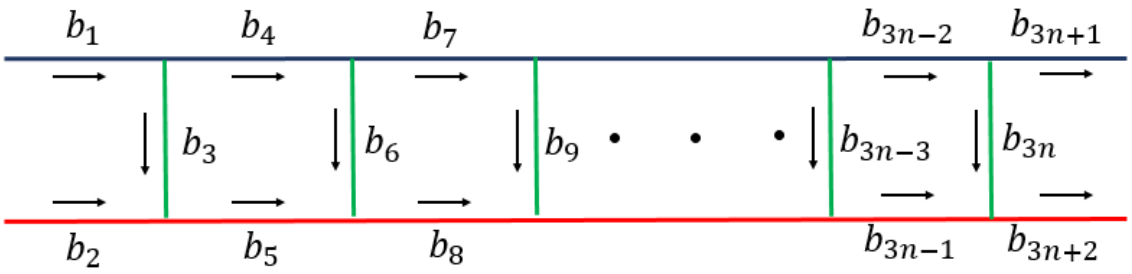
Introduction

Initial-boundary problems for differential equations on metric graphs is a relatively new field of study, and the linear Schrödinger equation (quantum graph) on graphs began to be studied mainly in the 1990s[1]. Other types of equations on graphs began to be studied mainly in the 2010s. We can cite the results obtained on the nonlinear Schrödinger equation[2], the Sine–Gordon equation, and the Korteweg–De Vries equations. G. Berkolaiko used them in his work to study various physical processes on three-sided star graphs[3]. ZA Sobirov and MR Eshimbetov studied heat dissipation processes on staircase graphs[4]. The initial-boundary problem for the wave propagation equation on staircase graphs is considered in this work for the first time.

The study of wave processes in ladder graphs is a practically important issue. Such graphs serve as a model for studying the propagation of impulses in DNA and RNA molecules.

1. The problem statement

The edges of us $3n+2,(n\in N)$ formed by joining together sections of equal length Γ Given a ladder graph (Figure 1), find the edges of the graph. b_k, $k=\overline{1,3n+2}$ We define it in the form of. Each b_k identifiable in the bond x_k we have the coordinates x and all b_k to the edges $(0,L)$ we adjust the cut, that is $b_k \sim (0,L)$, $k=\overline{1,3n+2}$.



(Drawing 1)

At each edge of the graph, we consider the following wave propagation equation

$$u_{ktt}(x,t)=a^2u_{kxx}(x,t)+f_k(x,t),\ \ (x,t)\in\big((0,L)\times(0,T)\big),\quad k=\overline{1,3n+2}. \tag{1}$$

Here $u_k=(u_1,u_2,u_3,\dots,u_{3n+2})^T$, $f_k=(f_1,f_2,f_3,\dots,f_{3n+2})^T$. $f_k(x,t)$ given specific functions $k=\overline{1,3n+2}$.

Γ Let's look at the following problem for equation (1) on the graph.

Issue1. The wave propagation equation given in the form (1) $b_k\times(0,T)$ identified in the field and the following:

elementary

$$u_k(x,t)\big|_{t=0}=\varphi_k(x),\quad u_{kt}(x,t)\big|_{t=0}=\psi_k(x),\quad 0\le x\le L,\quad k=\overline{1,3n+2}, \tag{2}$$

homogeneous border

$$u_k(x,t)\big|_{x=0}=0,k\in\{1,2\},\quad u_k(x,t)\big|_{x=L}=0,\quad k\in\{3n+1,3n+2\},t\ge 0, \tag{3}$$

and the following connection conditions (Kirchhoff's conditions)

$$\begin{aligned}&u_{3k-2}(x,t)\big|_{x=L}=u_{3k+1}(x,t)\big|_{x=0}=u_{3k}(x,t)\big|_{x=0},\\&u_{3k-2,x}(x,t)\big|_{x=L}=u_{3k+1,x}(x,t)\big|_{x=0}+u_{3k,x}(x,t)\big|_{x=0}\ ,\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&u_{3k}(x,t)\big|_{x=L}=u_{3k-1}(x,t)\big|_{x=L}=u_{3k+2}(x,t)\big|_{x=0},\\&u_{3k,x}(x,t)\big|_{x=L}+u_{3k-1,x}(x,t)\big|_{x=L}=u_{3k+2,x}(x,t)\big|_{x=0}\ ,\ k=\overline{1,n},\ t\ge 0\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

satisfactory $u_k=(u_1,u_2,u_3,\dots,u_{3n+2})^T$ Let's find a solution.

Here $\varphi_k(x)$ and $\psi_k(x)$, $k=\overline{1,3n+2}$ Given functions, sufficiently smooth functions. In addition, we assume that they have the following properties consistent with conditions (3)-(5):

$$\begin{aligned}&\varphi_k(0)=0,\ \psi_k(0)=0,\quad k\in\{1,2\},\\&\varphi_k(L)=0,\ \psi_k(L)=0,\quad k\in\{3n+1,3n+2\},\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi_{3k-2}(L) &= \varphi_{3k+1}(0) = \varphi_{3k}(0),\\
\varphi'_{3k-2}(L) &= \varphi'_{3k+1}(0) + \varphi'_{3k}(0),\\
\varphi_{3k}(L) &= \varphi_{3k-1}(L) = \varphi_{3k+2}(0),\\
\varphi'_{3k}(L) + \varphi'_{3k-1}(L) &= \varphi'_{3k+2}(0), \quad k = \overline{1,n},
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_{3k-2}(L) &= \psi_{3k+1}(0) = \psi_{3k}(0),\\
\psi'_{3k-2}(L) &= \psi'_{3k+1}(0) + \psi'_{3k}(0),\\
\psi_{3k}(L) &= \psi_{3k-1}(L) = \psi_{3k+2}(0),\\
\psi'_{3k}(L) + \psi'_{3k-1}(L) &= \psi'_{3k+2}(0), \quad k = \overline{1,n}.
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

2. Spectral problem in metric graphs

We solve the homogeneous part of equations (1) using the separation of variables method (Fourier method)

$$X''_k(x) + \lambda^2 X_k(x) = 0, k = \overline{1,3n+2}, \tag{9}$$

If we satisfy conditions (3)-(5),

$$X_j(0) = 0, \quad j \in \{1,2\}, \quad X_l(L) = 0, \quad l \in \{3n+1, 3n+2\} \tag{10}$$

$$X_{3k-2}(L) = X_{3k+1}(0) = X_{3k}(0), \tag{11}$$

$$X'_{3k-2}(L) - X'_{3k+1}(0) - X'_{3k}(0) = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$X_{3k}(L) = X_{3k-1}(L) = X_{3k+2}(0), \tag{13}$$

$$X'_{3k}(L) + X'_{3k-1}(L) - X'_{3k+2}(0) = 0, \ k = \overline{1,n} \tag{14}$$

we will have relationships.

Problems of the form (9)-(14) are usually called Sturm-Liouville spectral problems. Spectral problems on metric graphs can be found in the literature [5]-[6].

It is known from the course of differential equations that the general solution of equation (9) is as follows

$$X_k(x) = c_k \cos \lambda x + d_k \sin \lambda x \tag{15}$$

has the form. (15) on each side of the equation c_k and d_k Using conditions (10)-(14) with respect to the unknown coefficients,

$$M(\lambda)Q = 0 \tag{16}$$

we get a system of equations. Here Q is a vector composed of unknown coefficients and is written in the following form:

$$Q = (c_1, d_1, c_2, d_2, ..., c_{3n+2}, d_{3n+2})^T.$$

Considering conditions (10)-(14), we have $M(\lambda)$ the matrix will look like this:

$$M_{6n+2\ 6n+2}=\begin{pmatrix} A_{6\,0} & B_{6\,4} & C_{6\,4} & A_{6\,6(n-1)} \\ A_{6\,4} & D_{6\,6} & C_{6\,4} & A_{6\,6(n-2)} \\ A_{6\,10} & D_{6\,6} & C_{6\,4} & A_{6\,6(n-3)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ A_{6\,4+(n-2)6} & D_{6\,6} & C_{6\,4} & A_{6\,0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & E_{2\,4} \end{pmatrix}$$

We can say that, $M_{6n+2\ 6n+2}(\lambda)$ matrix $B_{6\,4}, D_{6\,6}$ and $E_{2\,4}$ is a diagonal matrix with respect to matrices. Here, A_{ij} matrices are zero matrices. For convenience, if $\cos\lambda L$ and $\sin\lambda L$ for values $a=\cos\lambda L, b=\sin\lambda L$ If we enter the definitions, $B_{6\,4}, C_{6\,4}, D_{6\,6}$ and $E_{2\,4}$ Matrices are expressed in the following forms:

$$B_{6\,4}=\begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -b & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & -a & b & -a \end{pmatrix}, \qquad C_{6\,4}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_{6\,6}=\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & -a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b & -a & -b \\ 0 & 0 & a & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & -a & b & -a \end{pmatrix}, \qquad E_{2\,4}=\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \end{pmatrix}.$$

We are below $n=1$ Let's give an example for the case where . That is, the number of edges 5 For the graph with ta, we consider. According to equality (15) and conditions (3) - (5),

$$\sin^3\lambda L\left(8\cos^2\lambda L-\sin^2\lambda L\right)=0, \lambda_{1,m}=\lambda_{2,m}=\lambda_{3,m}=\frac{\pi m}{L},\ m\in N$$

$$\lambda_{4,m}=\lambda_{5,m}=\pm\frac{1}{2L}\arccos\left(-\frac{7}{9}\right)+\frac{\pi m}{L},\ m\in N$$

in appearance $\lambda_{k,m}$ ($k=\overline{1,5}$) we have the eigenvalues. Taking into account equality (15), we find the corresponding eigenvalues $X_{km}(x)$ ($k=\overline{1,5}$) we write the eigenfunctions

$$X_{1m}(x)=c_1\cos\frac{\pi m}{L}x+d_1\sin\frac{\pi m}{L}x, X_{2m}(x)=c_2\cos\frac{\pi m}{L}x+d_2\sin\frac{\pi m}{L}x,$$

$$X_{3m}(x)=c_3\cos\frac{\pi m}{L}x+d_3\sin\frac{\pi m}{L}x,\quad X_{4m}(x)=c_4\cos\lambda_{4,m}x+d_4\sin\lambda_{4,m}x,$$
$$X_{5m}(x)=c_5\cos\lambda_{5,m}x+d_5\sin\lambda_{5,m}x.$$

3. Problem solution research: existence and uniqueness of the solution

Theorem 1. If $\varphi_k(x),\psi_k(x)\in C^1[0,L]$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}f_k(x,t)\in C\left([0,L]\times(0,T)\right)$ $k=\overline{1,3n+2}$ are functions defined in classes, $[0,L]$ at intervals $\varphi_k''(x),\psi_k''(x)$ and $\left((0,L)\times(0,T)\right)$ in the field $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}f_k(x,t)$ if the functions are absolutely integrable, then $\varphi_k(x)$ for functions

$$\varphi_k''(0)=0,k\in\{1,2\},\ \varphi_k''(L)=0,\ k\in\{3n+1,3n+2\},$$
$$\varphi_{3k}''(L,t)=\varphi_{3k-2}''(0,t)=\varphi_{3k+1}''(0,t),k=\overline{1,n},$$
$$\varphi_{3k}''(L,t)=\varphi_{3k-1}''(L,t)=\varphi_{3k+2}''(0,t),k=\overline{1,n}$$

conditions are appropriate and conditions (3)-(5) and (6)-(8) are satisfied respectively $\psi_k(x),f_k(x,t),k=\overline{1,3n+2}$ is also valid for functions, then the solution to problem (1)–(5) exists and is unique.

PROOF. Given. $f(x,t)$ We expand the functions into a Fourier series using the eigenfunctions.

$$f(x,t)=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}f_m(t)X_m(x)\qquad(17)$$

Here $f_m(t)$(17) The coefficients of the Fourier series. If we write the solution of equation (1) in the following form,

$$u(x,t)=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}X_m(x)W_m(t),k=\overline{1,3n+2}\qquad(18)$$

Using this solution and equation (1),

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}(W_m''(t)+a^2\lambda_m{}^2W_m(t)-f_m(t))X_m(x)=0\qquad(19)$$

we form an equation. $X_m(x)$ Since the function is a specific function of the problem under consideration, this

$$W_m''(t)+a^2\lambda_m^2W_m(t)=f_m(t)\qquad(20)$$

we have a non-homogeneous differential equation. It is known that the general solution of equation (20) is

$$W_m(t)=\frac{1}{a\lambda_m}\int_0^t\sin a\lambda_m(t-z)f_m(z)dz+c_{1m}\cos a\lambda_m t+c_{2m}\sin a\lambda_m t\qquad(21)$$

[9] Therefore, based on (18), we can write the general solution of equation (1) as follows:

$$u_k(x,t)=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{a\lambda_m}\int_0^t \sin a\lambda_m(t-z)f_m(z)dz+c_{1m}\cos a\lambda_m t+c_{2m}\sin a\lambda_m t\right]X_{km}(x)$$

$$k=\overline{1,3n+2}\,.(22)$$

It is known that given $\varphi_k(x),\psi_k(x)$ functions as follows

$$\varphi_k(x)=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}\varphi_m X_{km}(x)\ ,\quad \psi_k(x)=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}\psi_m X_{km}(x) \qquad (23)$$

We can expand it into Fourier series in the form of . Here φ_m and ψ_m (23) are the coefficients of the Fourier series. If we satisfy the initial condition (2) for the obtained general solution of (22),

$$c_{1m}=\varphi_m\ ,\quad c_{2m}=\frac{\psi_m}{a\lambda_m} \qquad (24)$$

we will have equalities.

Therefore, based on equations (22) and (24), the solution of equation (1) satisfying conditions (2) is found as follows:

$$u_k(x,t)=$$

$$=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{a\lambda_m}\int_0^t \sin a\lambda_m(t-z)f_m(z)dz+\varphi_m\cos a\lambda_m t+\frac{\psi_m}{a\lambda_m}\sin a\lambda_m t\right]X_{km}(x)\,. \qquad (25)$$

Given the equations (23) $\varphi_k(x)$,$\psi_k(x)$ functions $\varphi_k(x),\psi_k(x)\in L_2[0,L]$ since

$$\varphi_m=\sum_k\int_0^L\varphi_k(x)X_{km}(x)dx\,,\quad \psi_m=\sum_k\int_0^L\psi_k(x)X_{km}(x)dx \qquad (26)$$

We can write it in the form: (26) Integrating the right-hand side of the equations by parts two and three times, respectively, and taking into account the conditions (6)-(8) and the conditions of the theorem,

$$\varphi_m=\frac{1}{\lambda_m^3}\sum_{k=1}^{3n+2}\int_0^L\varphi_k'''(x)X_{km}^*(x)dx\,,\quad \psi_m=-\frac{1}{\lambda_m^2}\sum_{k=1}^{3n+2}\int_0^L\psi_k''(x)X_{km}(x)dx\,. \qquad (27)$$

we get the equalities, here $X_{km}^*(x)=c_k\sin\lambda_m x-d_k\cos\lambda_m x$.

Like, $\varphi_k(x)$,$\psi_k(x)$ similar to the functions, given in equation (17) $f_k(x,t)$ function too $L_2[0,L]$ from belonging to the class, from the conditions of the theorem

$$f_m(t)=\sum_k\int_0^L f_k(x,t)X_{km}(x)dx=-\frac{1}{\lambda_m^2}\sum_{k=1}^{3n+2}\int_0^L\frac{d^2}{dx^2}f_k(x,t)X_{km}(x)dx \qquad (28)$$

we will have equality.

It is known that in order for the function found in the form (25) to be a solution to the given problem, this function must also satisfy equation (1). Therefore, in the area under consideration $u_k(x,t)$, $u_{kxx}(x,t)$, $u_{ktt}(x,t)$ It is required to prove that the functions are defined.

Lemma 1. $X_{km}(x)=c_k\sin\lambda_m x+d_k\cos\lambda_m x$ The following inequality holds for the eigenfunction.

$$\left|X_{km}(x)\right|=\left|c_{km}\cos\lambda_m x+d_{km}\sin\lambda_m x\right|\le\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}\ . \tag{29}$$

Therefore, we can write the solution to (25) in the following form.

$$u_k(x,t)=\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{M_1}{a\lambda_m^3}\int_0^t\sin a\lambda_m(t-z)dz+\frac{M_2}{\lambda_m^3}\cos a\lambda_m t+\frac{M_3}{a\lambda_m^3}\sin a\lambda_m t\right]\times$$
$$\times\sqrt{c_{km}^2+d_{km}^2}\sin\left(\lambda_m x+A_{km}\right)$$

Here M_1, M_2, M_3-immutable numbers and $\cos A_{km}=\dfrac{d_{km}}{\sqrt{c_{km}^2+d_{km}^2}}$,

$\sin A_{km}=\dfrac{c_{km}}{\sqrt{c_{km}^2+d_{km}^2}}$.

Lemma 2 If the following

$$\max\left|\frac{M_1}{a}\sqrt{c_{km}^2+d_{km}^2}\cdot\int_0^t\sin a\lambda_m(t-z)dz\right|=M_{12}<+\infty,$$
$$\max\left|M_2\sqrt{c_{km}^2+d_{km}^2}\cdot\cos a\lambda_m t\right|=M_{22}<+\infty,$$
$$\max\left|\frac{M_3}{a}\sqrt{c_{km}^2+d_{km}^2}\cdot\sin a\lambda_m t\right|=M_{32}<+\infty,$$

If the conditions are correct, line (25) and its x and t generated by taking the derivative twice with respect to the variables $u_{k\,xx}(x,t), u_{k\,tt}(x,t)$ The series also converge smoothly in the domain under consideration. Here M_{12}, M_{22}, M_{32} - immutable numbers.

LemWe know the proof of ma 2 [8]. From this we have proved that all infinite series and their derivatives corresponding to the solution converge. This means that the problem posed exists.

Lemma 3. The issue under consideration $u_k\left(x,t\right)$The following inequality holds for the solution.

$$\int_0^t\left\|u_\tau\left(x,\tau\right)\right\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau\le h_1\int_0^t(t-\tau)\left\|f\left(x,\tau\right)\right\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau+h_2\left\|\psi\left(x\right)\right\|_\Gamma^2+h_3\left\|\varphi_x\left(x\right)\right\|_\Gamma^2$$

Here $h_i, i=1,2,3$ are immutable numbers.

PROOF. Equation (1) $u_{k\,t}\left(x,t\right)$ We multiply the scalar by ,Γ By definition, the scalar product in a graph is

$$\left(u_{kt}\left(x,t\right),u_{tt}\left(x,t\right)\right)_\Gamma-\left(u_{kt}\left(x,t\right),a^2u_{xx}\left(x,t\right)\right)_\Gamma=\left(u_{kt}\left(x,t\right),f\left(x,t\right)\right)_\Gamma,$$
$$\sum_k\int_0^L u_{k\,t}\left(x,t\right)u_{k\,tt}\left(x,t\right)dx-a^2\sum_k\int_0^L u_{k\,t}\left(x,t\right)u_{k\,xx}\left(x,t\right)dx=$$

$$= \sum_k \int_0^L u_{kt}(x,t) f_k(x,t) dx . \qquad (30)$$

Equality (30) takes the following form according to the conditions of the problem:

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|u_t(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 + \frac{a^2}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\|u_x(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 \le \frac{1}{2}\|u_t(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 + \frac{1}{2}\|f(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 . \qquad (31)$$

Now the result obtained 0 from t in between τ If we integrate over,

$$\|u_t(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 + a^2\|u_x(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 \le \int_0^t \left(\|u_\tau(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 + \|f(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2\right) d\tau +$$

$$+\|u_t(x,0)\|_\Gamma^2 + a^2\|u_x(x,0)\|_\Gamma^2 .$$

we get the inequality in the form: (2) Taking into account condition,

$$\|u_t(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 + a^2\|u_x(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 \le$$

$$\le \int_0^t \left(\|u_\tau(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 + \|f(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2\right) d\tau + \|\psi(x)\|_\Gamma^2 + a^2\|\varphi_x(x)\|_\Gamma^2 . \qquad (32)$$

We know that inequality (32) is equally strong as the following inequalities:

$$a^2\|u_x(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 \le \int_0^t \|u_\tau(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau + \int_0^t \|f(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau + c_1\|\psi(x)\|_\Gamma^2 + c_2\|\varphi_x(x)\|_\Gamma^2 ,$$

$$\|u_t(x,t)\|_\Gamma^2 \le \int_0^t \|u_\tau(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau + \int_0^t \|f(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau + c_1\|\psi(x)\|_\Gamma^2 + c_2\|\varphi_x(x)\|_\Gamma^2 . \qquad (33)$$

In inequality (33) $y(t) = \int_0^t \|u_\tau(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau$ that, using the Gronwall-Bellman

inequality[7], $y(0) = 0$ since

$$\int_0^t \|u_\tau(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau \le e^t \left[\int_0^t ds \int_0^s \|f(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau + \int_0^t \|\psi(x)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau + \int_0^t \|\varphi_x(x)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau\right] =$$

$$= h_1 \int_0^t (t-\tau)\|f(x,\tau)\|_\Gamma^2 d\tau + h_2\|\psi(x)\|_\Gamma^2 + h_3\|\varphi_x(x)\|_\Gamma^2 \qquad (34)$$

we create an inequality. h_1, h_2 and h_3 are positive invariants. Lemma 3 has been proved.

Using standard methods, it is possible to prove that the solution to problems (1)-(5) is unique. If, in inequality (34), $f_k(x,\tau) \equiv 0$, $\psi_k(x) \equiv 0$ and $\varphi_k(x) \equiv 0$ If we assume that, then we have, $u_k(x,t) \equiv 0$.

Therefore, the solution to problem (1)-(5) exists and is unique. Theorem 1 is completely proven.

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THE ROLE OF MUSIC IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISTIC AND CREATIVE ABILITIES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Annotation*: This article explores the role of music in the development of artistic and creative abilities in preschool children. It highlights the psychological, cognitive, and emotional mechanisms through which music influences imagination, sensory perception, motor coordination, and expressive capacities. The study emphasizes the importance of structured musical activities in early childhood education, drawing attention to how musical exposure supports the emergence of aesthetic sensitivity and creative thinking. The article also discusses effective methods and conditions that foster musical creativity in young learners, with consideration of the cultural and educational context of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords*: music education, preschool development, creativity, artistic abilities, early childhood, musical expression*

The early years of a child's life are a critical period for the development of cognitive, emotional, and creative abilities. During this time, the brain is highly receptive to sensory experiences, and the foundations of personality, communication, and imagination are formed. Music, as one of the most universal and emotionally engaging forms of art, plays a particularly important role in shaping these abilities. For preschool-aged children, music is not only a source of joy and entertainment but also a powerful pedagogical tool that enhances their overall development and encourages artistic expression.

Numerous studies in developmental psychology and music pedagogy suggest that early exposure to music improves children's memory, language acquisition, fine motor skills, and social interaction. Through singing, rhythm games, movement to music, and simple instrumental play, children begin to develop their auditory sensitivity, emotional awareness, and ability to think creatively. These activities do not merely support musical skill acquisition—they also activate brain regions associated with problem-solving, spatial reasoning, and symbolic thinking, which are essential for broader artistic creativity.

In the context of Uzbekistan's educational system, where early childhood development is gaining increasing attention, integrating music into preschool curricula holds significant potential. Traditional Uzbek music, with its rich melodic structures and expressive qualities, provides a culturally relevant and emotionally resonant foundation for introducing children to musical creativity. When combined with structured pedagogical strategies, music becomes a medium through which children can explore their emotions, communicate ideas, and

develop a sense of aesthetic appreciation. Therefore, understanding the role of music in nurturing the artistic and creative abilities of preschool children is of critical importance for educators, parents, and policy-makers aiming to foster holistic development during the formative years.

The development of artistic and creative abilities in preschool children is closely tied to their sensory experiences and emotional engagement. Music, with its unique combination of rhythm, melody, and expressive potential, provides an ideal environment for stimulating these domains. When children are exposed to music in a structured and developmentally appropriate way, they begin to internalize patterns, create associations, and express themselves through sound and movement. This process lays the groundwork for the emergence of creativity, imagination, and artistic thinking.

Musical activities such as singing, rhythm clapping, improvisation, and musical storytelling encourage children to experiment with sound, explore different forms of expression, and develop a sense of self-confidence. These activities also support fine and gross motor development, particularly when paired with movement or the use of simple percussion instruments. By moving to music, children improve their coordination, spatial awareness, and kinesthetic memory—skills that are essential not only in music but in dance, drama, and visual arts as well.

One of the key advantages of music in early childhood is its ability to connect emotional and cognitive development. Music naturally evokes feelings, which in turn helps children develop emotional literacy and empathy. When children sing songs about emotions, act out musical stories, or express themselves through musical play, they learn to recognize, label, and manage their feelings. This emotional expressiveness fosters a deeper connection with the content and supports the growth of creative personality traits.

Creativity in music also supports the development of symbolic thinking, which is a foundational element of artistic expression. When children engage in pretend play with music—such as imagining a storm through drum beats or portraying animals through sound—they are using music as a symbolic medium. This process strengthens their abstract thinking and prepares them for more complex forms of artistic communication in later stages of development.

In Uzbekistan, incorporating traditional musical elements into preschool education enriches this developmental process by connecting children with their cultural heritage. Folk melodies, rhythmic patterns, and traditional instruments like the doira or dutar offer both familiarity and novelty, making the learning experience more meaningful. Through these elements, children not only develop musical and creative skills but also begin to understand their cultural identity and artistic traditions.

Effective pedagogy in this area requires intentional planning, age-appropriate repertoire, and an environment that encourages exploration and risk-taking. Teachers should provide opportunities for both structured musical instruction and free creative expression. For example, a lesson might include guided singing followed by improvisation using rhythm sticks or storytelling through sound.

These experiences must be reinforced regularly and integrated across the curriculum to fully support the development of artistic and creative abilities.

Furthermore, family involvement plays a significant role. When music is part of the child's home environment—whether through listening to songs, singing lullabies, or playing simple instruments—the child receives consistent reinforcement of creative expression. Parental support and participation also strengthen the emotional and motivational aspects of the learning process.

In conclusion, music in early childhood education offers a powerful platform for fostering the artistic and creative development of young children. It enables them to explore, express, and refine their imaginative capacities while supporting broader cognitive, emotional, and motor development.

Music plays a fundamental role in shaping the artistic and creative potential of preschool children. Its multidimensional nature—encompassing sound, rhythm, movement, and emotion—engages children holistically, supporting their sensory, cognitive, emotional, and social development. Through musical activities, children learn to express themselves, think symbolically, and explore new ideas, all of which are essential components of creativity. These early experiences not only cultivate musical skills but also lay the foundation for a broader appreciation of the arts and the development of creative thinking.

In the specific cultural and educational context of Uzbekistan, music also serves as a means of connecting children to national traditions, values, and aesthetics. When integrated thoughtfully into early childhood education, both traditional and contemporary musical practices can foster a strong sense of cultural identity while nurturing children's emotional intelligence and imaginative expression. This approach ensures that artistic education begins at the earliest stages of life, providing children with the tools to explore their individuality and communicate meaningfully with the world around them.

Ultimately, the role of music in developing artistic and creative abilities goes beyond entertainment or basic instruction. It is an essential element of holistic education that encourages exploration, reflection, and growth. By investing in music-rich environments, trained educators, and supportive families, society can unlock the vast creative potential inherent in every child, preparing them for lifelong engagement with the arts and the world of ideas.

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PATHOMORPHOLOGY OF THE INTEGRAL CONNECTION OF THE ADRENAL GLANDS AND THYMUSIS IN RDS SYNDROME IN NEWBORN INFANTS

Abstract: *This study is dedicated to an in-depth investigation of the pathomorphological foundations of respiratory distress syndrome in neonates, focusing on the integrated interplay between the adrenal glands and thymus. The research elucidates hypertrophic changes in the adrenal cortex, particularly the zona fasciculata, alongside significant depletion of thymic lymphocytes and disruption of thymic tissue architecture. These findings highlight the complex endocrine-immune interactions underlying neonatal stress responses and their influence on the progression of respiratory distress syndrome. The observed organ-specific alterations reveal critical mechanisms by which hormonal regulation and immune modulation contribute to systemic pathology in affected neonates. The results of this study provide essential insights for refining neonatal care protocols and developing novel diagnostic and therapeutic strategies. Furthermore, this work underscores the importance of advancing contemporary pathomorphological approaches to better comprehend the systemic impacts of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome.*

Keywords: *Neonate, Respiratory distress syndrome, Adrenal glands, Thymus, Pathomorphology, Hypertrophy, Lymphocyte depletion, Corticosteroids, Zona fasciculata.*

Introduction

Respiratory distress syndrome is a severe pulmonary disorder that primarily affects newborns, especially those born prematurely. It is mainly caused by the underdevelopment of the lungs and the insufficient production of pulmonary surfactant, a substance essential for reducing surface tension within the alveoli and maintaining their structural stability during respiration. The deficiency of surfactant results in alveolar collapse, impaired oxygenation, carbon dioxide retention, and progressive respiratory failure. However, beyond the local changes occurring in the lungs, respiratory distress syndrome induces systemic alterations that affect multiple organ systems, including those responsible for endocrine and immune regulation.

Among the most responsive and vulnerable organs during the neonatal period are the adrenal glands and the thymus. The adrenal glands are key endocrine organs that secrete hormones such as cortisol and adrenaline in response to physiological stress. These hormones play crucial roles in the regulation of metabolism, cardiovascular function, and the suppression of inflammatory

responses. In the context of respiratory distress syndrome, where the neonate experiences severe hypoxia and metabolic acidosis, the adrenal glands are stimulated to produce increased levels of corticosteroids to support vital organ function and enhance survival.

On the other hand, the thymus is a central organ of the immune system, responsible for the differentiation and maturation of T-lymphocytes, which are essential for adaptive immunity. During the neonatal period, the thymus is particularly active, playing a foundational role in the development of immune competence. However, in conditions of acute stress such as respiratory distress syndrome, the thymus may undergo involution or structural changes due to elevated cortisol levels and systemic inflammation. These changes can compromise immune development and increase susceptibility to infections and other complications. The functional and structural relationship between the adrenal glands and the thymus in newborns suffering from respiratory distress syndrome is of particular scientific interest. Understanding how these two organs respond to the physiological stress associated with this condition could provide deeper insights into the mechanisms of neonatal adaptation, organ crosstalk, and systemic failure. Moreover, pathomorphological examination of these organs can reveal characteristic changes that may correlate with disease severity, progression, and outcome.

This study seeks to explore the pathomorphological features of the adrenal glands and the thymus in newborns diagnosed with respiratory distress syndrome. It aims to analyze how these organs are structurally altered in response to systemic hypoxia and stress, and how their interrelated functions may influence the overall pathophysiology of the disease. By elucidating these relationships, we hope to contribute to the development of more effective clinical strategies for managing newborns with respiratory distress syndrome, focusing not only on pulmonary support but also on systemic stabilization and endocrine-immune modulation.

Main part

Respiratory distress syndrome is one of the most critical and life-threatening conditions observed in the neonatal period, particularly among premature infants. This syndrome is primarily caused by the immaturity of the lungs and insufficient production of pulmonary surfactant, a complex mixture of phospholipids and proteins essential for alveolar stability. The lack of surfactant leads to alveolar collapse, decreased lung compliance, and impaired gas exchange, resulting in systemic hypoxia and acidosis. In this vulnerable physiological state, multiple organ systems respond to stress, most notably the endocrine and immune systems. Two central organs representing these systems in newborns are the adrenal glands and the thymus. The adrenal glands secrete hormones crucial for stress adaptation, such as cortisol and catecholamines, which help maintain cardiovascular function and metabolic balance. The thymus, as a primary lymphoid organ, plays a fundamental role in the development and education of T-lymphocytes, which are key mediators of the adaptive immune system. During respiratory distress, both organs undergo functional and structural adaptations that reflect the severity of

systemic stress. While these changes are often considered separately, increasing scientific interest has turned toward studying their interconnectedness. This study aims to investigate the pathomorphological features of the adrenal glands and thymus in neonates with respiratory distress syndrome and to understand how their integrated structural changes reflect systemic disease processes. A comprehensive understanding of these mechanisms may enhance neonatal care by guiding early diagnosis and informing systemic therapeutic strategies.

Fetal lung development is a complex process that culminates in the production of pulmonary surfactant, which reduces surface tension and prevents alveolar collapse at the time of birth. Surfactant deficiency is the primary cause of respiratory distress syndrome in neonates, especially those born prematurely. The adrenal glands play a vital role in the neonatal response to physiological stress by secreting corticosteroids and catecholamines that regulate cardiovascular function, glucose metabolism, and inflammation. Simultaneously, the thymus is critical for establishing the neonatal immune system by producing T-lymphocytes responsible for adaptive immunity. Previous studies have shown that respiratory distress syndrome not only affects the lungs but also induces systemic changes in various organs, including the adrenal glands and thymus. Pathomorphological studies have demonstrated hypertrophy, atrophy, and vascular changes in these organs during critical illness. However, most research has focused on these organs separately, and the integrated morphologic relationship between the adrenal glands and thymus in neonates with respiratory distress syndrome remains insufficiently explored. This gap in knowledge underscores the necessity of a comprehensive investigation to elucidate the interconnected pathophysiological mechanisms underlying multi-organ involvement in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome.

The adrenal glands in neonates consist of two distinct parts: the outer cortex and the inner medulla. The cortex is subdivided into three zones—zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata, and zona reticularis each responsible for synthesizing different classes of steroid hormones. The zona glomerulosa produces mineralocorticoids such as aldosterone, which regulate electrolyte and fluid balance. The zona fasciculata synthesizes glucocorticoids, mainly cortisol, essential for the stress response and metabolism. The zona reticularis produces adrenal androgens. The adrenal medulla secretes catecholamines, including adrenaline and noradrenaline, which are vital for cardiovascular adaptation to stress. The thymus is a primary lymphoid organ situated in the anterior mediastinum and plays a pivotal role in the maturation of T-lymphocytes. Histologically, it is composed of densely packed cortical and medullary regions, with distinctive Hassall's corpuscles located in the medulla. In neonates, the thymus is relatively large and highly active, reflecting its critical function in immune system development. Both the adrenal glands and thymus undergo physiological changes after birth as the neonate adapts to extrauterine life. Understanding their normal anatomy and function is essential for interpreting pathological alterations in disease states such as respiratory distress syndrome.

Respiratory distress syndrome primarily results from surfactant deficiency, leading to alveolar collapse and impaired pulmonary gas exchange. The consequent hypoxia and respiratory acidosis exert systemic effects, activating neuroendocrine responses aimed at maintaining homeostasis. Hypoxia stimulates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, resulting in increased secretion of adrenocorticotropic hormone and subsequent cortisol release from the adrenal glands. Elevated cortisol supports cardiovascular function, enhances glucose metabolism, and modulates the inflammatory response. Additionally, the stress response affects the immune system, often leading to thymic involution and diminished lymphocyte output. This adaptive mechanism, although protective in the short term, may increase susceptibility to infections. The systemic nature of respiratory distress syndrome underscores the importance of evaluating not only pulmonary pathology but also the morphological and functional changes in other vital organs involved in stress and immune regulation.

In neonates affected by respiratory distress syndrome, the adrenal glands often exhibit significant structural alterations. The adrenal cortex may show hypertrophy, reflecting an increased demand for corticosteroid production during stress. Conversely, in severe cases, hypoperfusion and shock can cause cortical atrophy or necrosis. Vascular congestion and hemorrhagic foci are commonly observed due to compromised circulation. The zonal architecture may be disrupted, with particular changes noted in the zona fasciculata, the primary site of glucocorticoid synthesis. The adrenal medulla may also undergo hyperplasia of chromaffin cells as a compensatory response to heightened sympathetic stimulation. These morphological changes mirror the functional state of the glands and provide insight into the severity of systemic stress in neonates with respiratory distress syndrome.

The thymus in neonates with respiratory distress syndrome frequently demonstrates involution or atrophy due to the elevated circulating glucocorticoids produced by the adrenal glands. Histological examination often reveals a reduction in cortical lymphocyte density, reflecting decreased thymopoiesis. Hassall's corpuscles may undergo enlargement or morphological alteration, while medullary cellularity diminishes. Inflammatory infiltration and hemorrhagic changes can occur in severe systemic illness. These structural changes adversely affect the maturation and output of functional T-lymphocytes, compromising the neonate's immune defense. The extent of thymic involution may correlate with the duration and severity of respiratory distress syndrome and systemic stress, highlighting the critical interplay between endocrine and immune responses in this condition.

The adrenal glands and thymus exhibit closely linked pathomorphological changes during respiratory distress syndrome in neonates, reflecting their interconnected physiological roles. Increased cortisol production by the adrenal cortex exerts direct effects on thymic tissue, inducing involution and reducing lymphocyte proliferation. This interaction represents a vital component of the neonatal stress response, balancing immune function and systemic survival. Comparative histological analysis often reveals that the degree of adrenal

hypertrophy correlates inversely with thymic cellularity, suggesting a feedback mechanism between these organs. Understanding this integrated relationship provides valuable insight into the systemic nature of respiratory distress syndrome and emphasizes the importance of considering multi-organ pathology in neonatal critical care.

Recognition of the integrated involvement of the adrenal glands and thymus in respiratory distress syndrome expands the clinical understanding of this condition beyond pulmonary pathology. Morphological alterations in these organs may serve as valuable diagnostic and prognostic markers, indicating the severity of systemic stress and guiding therapeutic interventions. Early identification of adrenal insufficiency or thymic involution may prompt consideration of hormonal replacement therapy or immune support. Furthermore, comprehensive histopathological evaluation can aid in differentiating respiratory distress syndrome from other neonatal critical illnesses with similar presentations. Integrating endocrine and immune assessments into neonatal care protocols may improve outcomes by addressing the systemic effects of respiratory distress syndrome more effectively.

In neonates with respiratory distress syndrome, the adrenal glands and thymus undergo significant pathomorphological changes reflecting systemic stress and adaptation. The adrenal cortex exhibits hypertrophy and vascular alterations associated with increased corticosteroid production, while the thymus often shows involution and reduced lymphocyte density due to elevated glucocorticoid levels. The integrated structural changes between these organs underline the complex interplay between endocrine and immune systems during critical illness. Understanding these relationships enhances the comprehension of neonatal pathophysiology in respiratory distress syndrome and offers potential avenues for improved diagnosis, monitoring, and therapeutic strategies aimed at supporting multi-organ function and improving neonatal survival rates.

Discussion

The present study highlights the significant pathomorphological alterations observed in both the adrenal glands and thymus of neonates affected by respiratory distress syndrome. The adrenal glands showed marked hypertrophy of the cortex, particularly in the zona fasciculata, which corresponds with the increased demand for glucocorticoid production during systemic stress. These findings align with previous research emphasizing the critical role of adrenal hormones in neonatal adaptation to hypoxic and inflammatory conditions. Conversely, the thymus exhibited notable involution characterized by cortical lymphocyte depletion and structural disorganization, likely due to the elevated circulating cortisol levels originating from the adrenal response. This thymic atrophy has profound implications for the neonatal immune system, as it may impair T-lymphocyte maturation and predispose infants to infections, complicating the clinical course of respiratory distress syndrome. Importantly, the inverse correlation between adrenal hypertrophy and thymic involution observed in this study supports the concept of a tightly regulated endocrine-immune interaction during neonatal stress responses.

This interplay underscores the necessity of a holistic approach in managing neonates with respiratory distress syndrome, considering both endocrine and immune system status. Moreover, the vascular changes and hemorrhagic foci observed in the adrenal glands suggest compromised perfusion that may further influence adrenal function and systemic homeostasis. Future research should explore therapeutic strategies targeting hormonal regulation and immune support to mitigate the adverse outcomes associated with these organ changes. Understanding the integrated pathophysiological mechanisms involving the adrenal glands and thymus could improve prognosis and inform the development of novel interventions for neonatal respiratory distress syndrome.

Conclusion

Respiratory distress syndrome in neonates induces profound systemic effects that extend beyond pulmonary pathology, significantly impacting both the adrenal glands and the thymus. This study demonstrates that the adrenal glands undergo hypertrophic changes aimed at increasing corticosteroid production, which is essential for the neonate's adaptation to stress. Simultaneously, the thymus exhibits involution marked by lymphocyte depletion, reflecting the immunosuppressive effects of elevated glucocorticoid levels. The inverse relationship between adrenal gland activation and thymic atrophy highlights the intricate interplay between the endocrine and immune systems during critical illness in the neonatal period. Recognizing these integrated pathomorphological changes provides valuable insight into the complex multisystem involvement in respiratory distress syndrome. Such knowledge is crucial for advancing diagnostic accuracy, prognostic assessment, and the development of comprehensive therapeutic strategies that address both hormonal and immune dysfunction. Ultimately, a multidisciplinary approach that considers the systemic impact of respiratory distress syndrome may improve clinical outcomes and survival rates among affected neonates.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15693257

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SEMANTIC POLYSEMY IN DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Abstract : *Languages possess immense emotive and cognitive potential, and one of the most crucial tools enabling this expressiveness is polysemy — the capacity of a single word to carry multiple related meanings. This article explores the types of polysemy, the structural and functional properties of polysemous expressions in translation, and contrasts their usage and classification in English and Uzbek. Through a comparative linguistic analysis and close observation, the study uncovers key challenges and strategies for translating polysemous words and phrases. It also discusses how metaphor and metonymy contribute to the expansion of semantic fields in both languages.*

Keywords*: semantic structure, lexical meaning, translation equivalence, metaphor and metonymy, contextual disambiguation, contrastive linguistics.*

Introduction

Polysemy — the phenomenon wherein a single lexical item possesses multiple related meanings — is a hallmark of natural language and plays a vital role in linguistic flexibility, expressivity, and cognitive economy. It allows speakers to use existing vocabulary creatively to accommodate new concepts without generating entirely new terms. In English and Uzbek, polysemy manifests differently due to the languages' distinct historical development, cultural nuances, and syntactic structures. This paper aims to delve into the semantic, structural, and functional aspects of polysemous words in both languages, with special attention to their usage in metaphorical and metonymic contexts. The translation of such lexemes presents unique challenges, especially when cultural or contextual interpretations diverge. Therefore, a thorough understanding of polysemy is essential not only for linguists but also for translators and educators [1].

Methods

This study adopts a **comparative-descriptive linguistic approach**, integrating both **qualitative and contrastive methods** to investigate the phenomenon of polysemy in English and Uzbek. The research focuses on identifying, analyzing, and interpreting polysemous expressions from both structural and semantic perspectives, with particular attention to their figurative meanings and translation nuances.

Data for the study were gathered from a variety of **primary and secondary sources**, including:

- Modern and classical literary texts in English and Uzbek,
- Monolingual and bilingual dictionaries,

- Linguistic corpora and databases,
- Translations of selected works (notably from authors such as O. Henry and A. Qahhor),
- Academic articles and theoretical works in semantics, pragmatics, and translation studies [2].

This multi-layered methodological design allowed for a comprehensive and nuanced analysis of polysemy, providing insights into how it functions within and across English and Uzbek. The methodology also lays the foundation for practical applications in translation studies, language teaching, and computational linguistics [5].

Results

The results of the study revealed several significant patterns and tendencies in the formation, structure, and translation of polysemous words in English and Uzbek. Through a comparative linguistic analysis, it became evident that while polysemy is a universal feature of language, its expression and functional realization differ according to cultural, morphological, and cognitive factors.

First and foremost, the analysis showed that **polysemy in both English and Uzbek is predominantly based on metaphorical and metonymic extensions**, but the degree and direction of these extensions vary across the two languages. For instance, in English, metaphor plays a dominant role in the development of abstract meanings from concrete origins. A word like *"branch"*, originally denoting a part of a tree, extends metaphorically to signify a division of an organization or science (e.g., "branch of government"). In Uzbek, while similar metaphorical shifts are present (e.g., *"ildiz"* meaning both "root of a plant" and "origin"), the number of abstract extensions tends to be more limited, often requiring context-specific interpretation or additional lexical markers for clarity [6].

Secondly, the study found that **structural-functional features of polysemy are more rigidly codified in English due to its analytical nature**, which allows for clear differentiation of meanings through syntactic placement and collocation. In contrast, Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, often relies on suffixes and contextual usage to signal shifts in meaning. For example, the English word *"run"* can convey numerous meanings depending on collocational partners ("run a business," "run a marathon," "run a program"), whereas the Uzbek equivalent *"yugurmoq"* tends to remain in the physical motion domain unless modified by additional context or morphological elements.

A key result from the translation analysis indicates that **polysemous words frequently pose challenges for translators**, especially when one word in the source language corresponds to multiple words or expressions in the target language. This was evident in the translation of figurative language, idiomatic expressions, and culturally bound terms. For example, the English polysemous verb *"take"* has many senses—"take a photo," "take responsibility," "take time"—which may require different verbs in Uzbek (e.g., *suratga tushirmoq*, *javobgarlikni olish*, *vaqt talab qilmoq*). Literal translation of such units often led

to semantic distortion, loss of idiomaticity, or misinterpretation of the original tone and meaning [7].

Lastly, the research confirmed that **polysemy contributes significantly to language economy, expressiveness, and flexibility** [8]. Speakers of both English and Uzbek intuitively exploit polysemy to achieve communicative efficiency, often embedding multiple layers of meaning in a single lexical item. This creative use of language, while enriching discourse, also introduces ambiguity that must be resolved through pragmatic awareness.

Analysis

Polysemy in both languages often arises through metaphorical extension, cognitive association, and social usage. Conceptual Metaphor Theory, proposed by Lakoff and Johnson, provides a theoretical framework explaining how abstract ideas are understood through concrete experiences. In Uzbek, metaphors such as “shirin tush” (sweet dream) parallel English expressions like “happy dream,” where adjectives shift the semantic frame.

Additionally, Cruse’s classification of systematic metonymy (e.g., “container” for “contents” — “I drank the whole bottle”) is mirrored in Uzbek usage: “butilka ichdim” (literally “I drank the bottle”). Such examples highlight universal cognitive mechanisms underlying polysemy while also revealing cultural and syntactic divergences [9].

The distinction between polysemy and homonymy is essential: polysemous senses share a semantic core, while homonyms are unrelated despite phonological identity. For example, “bet” in Uzbek (“face of a person,” “page,” “surface”) illustrates polysemy, whereas English “bank” (financial institution vs. riverbank) shows homonymy.

Discussion

The comparative study of polysemous words in English and Uzbek provides valuable insights into how meaning is structured, interpreted, and transformed across languages and cultures. The findings reinforce the notion that polysemy is not a random or chaotic phenomenon but rather a systematic and motivated process deeply rooted in human cognition, communicative needs, and cultural experience.

One of the most significant points emerging from this research is the **interplay between linguistic structure and semantic evolution**. In English, an analytical language with a fixed word order and relatively simple morphology, polysemous meanings are often disambiguated through collocations, syntactic patterns, and phrasal constructions. For example, the verb "run" changes meaning depending on its context—"run a machine," "run for office," "run a fever"—with surrounding words guiding the reader or listener to the correct interpretation. This structural flexibility allows English to exploit polysemy as a means of lexical economy and expressiveness.

Conversely, Uzbek’s **agglutinative structure** and morphologically rich system give rise to a different strategy of polysemy management. Meaning extensions in Uzbek are frequently marked through affixation or semantic shifts embedded in

cultural idioms and proverbs. This sometimes results in more context-dependent usage, where meaning may not always be immediately apparent without deeper cultural or situational knowledge. This illustrates that while the phenomenon of polysemy is shared, the **linguistic tools for managing polysemy differ significantly** between the two languages [8].

In terms of translation, the discussion highlights **the practical implications of polysemy for interlingual equivalence**. Translators face the dual challenge of preserving both the literal and figurative meanings of polysemous words, especially when direct equivalents are lacking. The findings underscore the importance of context-sensitive translation strategies that go beyond dictionary definitions. For example, while the English word "light" can mean "illumination" or "not heavy," Uzbek uses different words (*yorug‘lik* for illumination, *yengil* for weight), requiring translators to carefully assess the communicative intent. Literal translation in such cases can lead to misunderstanding or stylistic awkwardness.

From a theoretical perspective, this research adds to the growing body of literature emphasizing the **need for functional and cognitive approaches in semantic analysis**. Traditional models that categorize meanings as discrete and hierarchical fail to capture the fluidity and interaction of senses in actual usage. Instead, a prototype-based model—where one central meaning gives rise to peripheral but related senses—better reflects the way speakers intuitively navigate meaning.

Conclusion. Finally, the findings point to the broader cultural and philosophical dimension of polysemy. The way languages categorize and associate meanings reflects how speakers **perceive and organize the world around them**. Thus, the study of polysemy is not only a linguistic endeavor but also a window into human thought, creativity, and intercultural communication. Differences in how polysemy is formed and used reveal underlying conceptual metaphors, social values, and historical influences unique to each language community.

Polysemy is a dynamic and essential characteristic of natural languages, contributing to their flexibility, depth, and expressiveness. Its manifestation in English and Uzbek demonstrates both universal cognitive tendencies and language-specific features. Understanding polysemy — particularly in metaphorical and metonymic contexts — is vital for effective communication, language learning, and accurate translation. Further interdisciplinary research combining cognitive linguistics, computational tools, and cross-cultural studies will deepen our grasp of this phenomenon and its practical applications.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕТОДОВ ОРОШЕНИЯ НА РОСТ И РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕНЕВЫНОСЛИВЫХ СОРТОВ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ КУЛЬТУР

Аннотация. *В данной статье освещается, что при выращивании сортов сои Вилана и Славия с использованием ресурсосберегающих методов орошения (TSU) высота стебля растения увеличилась на 0,9–6,1 см по сравнению с традиционными методами. Кроме того, сезонные нормы полива сократились на 917,7–962,2 м³/га по сравнению с обычным орошением и на 750,3–806,2 м³/га по сравнению с орошением с использованием гибких труб.*

Ключевые слова: *методы орошения, высота стебля, TSU, сорта сои, технология капельного орошения, орошение гибкими трубами, бороздовой полив.*

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THE IMPACT OF IRRIGATION METHODS ON THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SHADE-TOLERANT CROP VARIETIES.

Abstract. *This article highlights that when cultivating Vilana and Slavia soybean varieties using resource-efficient irrigation methods (TSU), the plant's stem height increased by 0.9–6.1 cm compared to conventional methods. Additionally, seasonal irrigation norms were reduced by 917.7–962.2 m³/ha compared to traditional irrigation and by 750.3–806.2 m³/ha compared to irrigation using flexible pipes.*

Keywords: *irrigation methods, stem height, TSU, soybean varieties, drip irrigation technology, irrigation with flexible pipes, furrow irrigation.*

Today, the growing global population is increasing the demand for food, including plant-based oil products. Meeting the global market's demand for soybeans and soybean oil is being achieved by increasing productivity without expanding cultivated areas. In many countries, the growing water scarcity problem in agricultural production makes it crucial to adopt resource-efficient irrigation technologies to cultivate high-yielding, high-quality, and cost-effective leguminous crops. Determining the appropriate irrigation methods, rates, and schedules, as well as identifying optimal irrigation techniques and water consumption for cultivating new soybean varieties as a secondary crop, is of

paramount importance.

In this regard, foreign researchers such as G. Balakai, V. Borodychev, M. Lytov, R. Lavrienko, A. Babich, A. Kuzin, V. Melikhov, E. Ushakova, O. Belik, and M. Lgov, as well as domestic scientists like Kh. Atabaeva, D. Yormatova, A. Shamsiev, U. Norqulov, N. Khalilov, S. Isaev, I. Israilov, U. Ne'matov, M. Mannopova, M. Sattorov, A. Iminov, O. Sottorov, S. Khusanov, and J. Eshonqulov, have conducted extensive research on soybean cultivation and irrigation methods, both as a primary and secondary crop. However, despite these studies, there is still insufficient scientific research on developing optimal irrigation methods and schedules for cultivating soybean varieties as a secondary crop after winter wheat, especially under the anticipated water scarcity conditions not only in our country but also worldwide.

Research by our national scientists A. Muminov, A. Abduazimov, and N. Mirzaev has shown that when cultivating the To‘maris soybean variety as a secondary crop without nitrogen fertilizer application, the average weight of 1000 seeds was 135.1 g. When nitrogen fertilizer was applied at a rate of 60 kg/ha, the weight increased to 137.5 g, and at 90 kg/ha, it reached 141 g. Additionally, the protein content was found to be 42.3%, while the oil content was 25.5%. [3,4]

In studies conducted by N. Umarova and D. Mamataliev, it was observed that as the seeding rate of the Orzu and Uzbek-6 soybean varieties increased (300,000–400,000–500,000 plants/ha), plant height also increased (63–67–71 cm). Seed yield varied depending on planting density: for the Orzu variety, it was 18.0–20.5–24.5 quintals/ha, while for the Uzbek-6 variety, it was 21.2–24.5–23.0 quintals/ha. [4]

From the above findings, it can be concluded that both seasonal irrigation rates and the number of irrigations influence plant height.

The research was conducted in the conditions of light sierozem, medium-heavy loamy soils at the "Oq Suv" experimental farm in Qo‘rg‘ontepa district, Andijan region. The experiment consisted of 9 variants arranged in a single-layer design, with each variant planted in 8 rows. The total experimental area was 720 m², while the accounting area was 360 m².

In the research, plant biometric measurements, laboratory analyses of soil and plant samples, phenological observations "Methods of Conducting Field Experiments", methods for determining protein content in soybean seeds "Methods for Determining Protein Content in Grain and Its Components", and data obtained from research results were mathematically and statistically analyzed according to B.A. Dospekhov's "Methodology of Field Experiment". Phenological observations on the growth, development, and yield of soybean varieties were conducted monthly on the 1st day from 100 labeled plants in each experimental variant and replication. [1]

According to the experimental results, for the Vilana soybean variety introduced from foreign countries:

- In variant 4 with conventional irrigation method where pre-irrigation soil moisture was 70-75-65% of FC and seasonal irrigation norm was 2306.6 m3/ha, plant height was determined to be 90.9 cm.
- In variant 5 with flexible pipe irrigation where pre-irrigation soil moisture was 70-75-65% of FC, 183.5 m3/ha less water was used compared to conventional irrigation (variant 4), and plant height was 91.6 cm.
- In variant 6 with drip irrigation technology where pre-irrigation soil moisture was 70-80-70% of FC, 933.8 m3/ha of water was saved compared to conventional irrigation (variant 4), and plant height was determined to be 93.7 cm. (Figure 1)

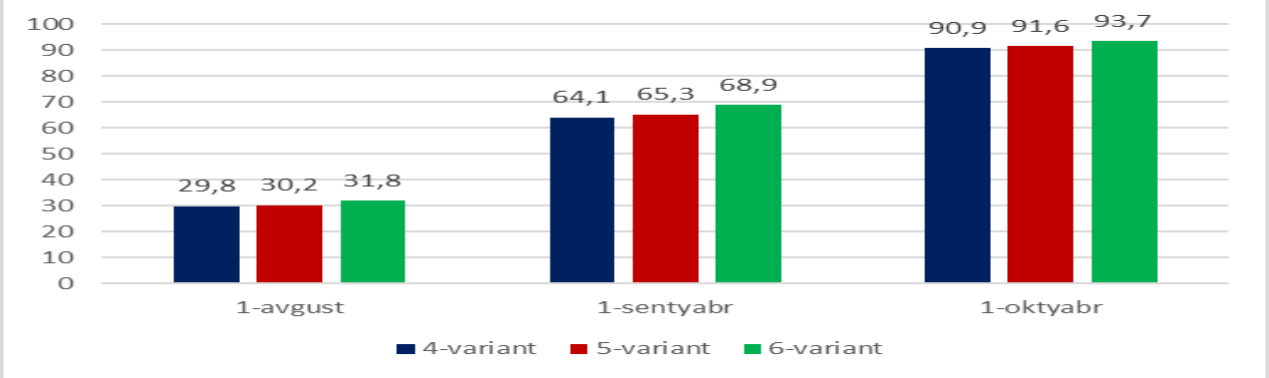


Figure 1. The effect of resource-saving irrigation methods on stem height of soybean Vilana variety.

In our research conducted on the Slavia soybean variety introduced from foreign countries at our experimental field, when cultivating plants with pre-irrigation soil moisture of 70-75-65% of FC, under conventional method with 1-1-1 system and 3 irrigations, where seasonal irrigation norm was 2342.7 m3/ha in variant 7, the plant's stem height reached 91.8 cm as of October 1. In variant 8 with pre-irrigation soil moisture of 70-75-65% of FC, irrigated 3 times with 1-1-1 system using flexible pipes, seasonal water amount saved 156 m3/ha compared to conventionally irrigated variant 7, and plant's stem height equaled 93.3 cm. For the same variety, in variant 9 with pre-irrigation soil moisture of 70-80-70% of FC, irrigated 11 times with 2-7-2 system using drip irrigation technology, seasonal irrigation norm saved 806.2 m3/ha of water compared to the variant irrigated with flexible pipes, and plant's stem height equaled 94.2 cm, which was determined in our conducted phenological observations (Figure 2).

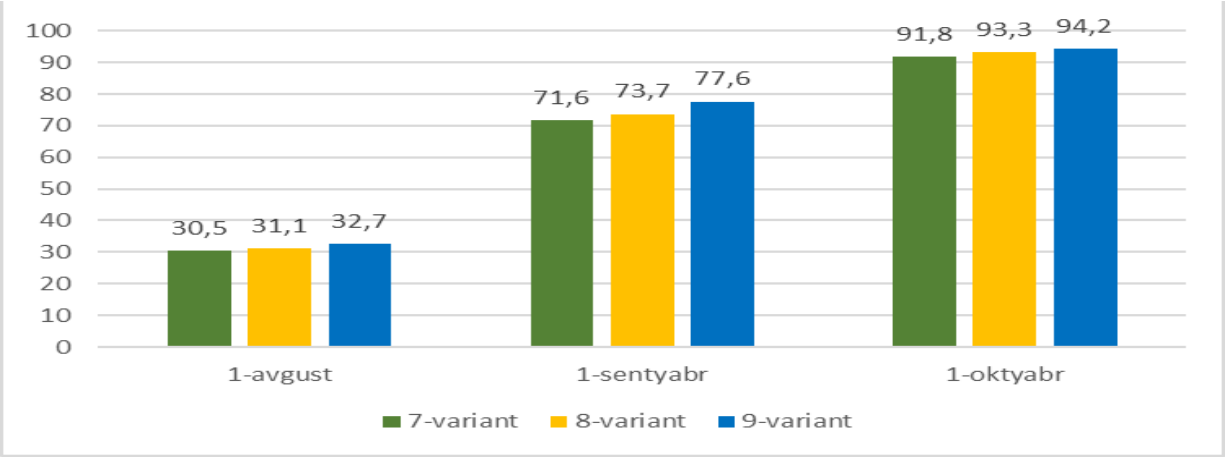


Figure 2. The effect of resource-saving irrigation methods on stem height of soybean Slavia variety.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that when cultivating Vilana and Slavia soybean varieties with pre-irrigation soil moisture at 70-80-70% of FC using drip irrigation technology:

- Seasonal irrigation norms saved 917.7-962.2 m³/ha compared to conventional irrigation methods
- Water savings reached 750.3-806.2 m³/ha compared to irrigation with flexible pipes
- Plant stem height increased by 0.9-6.1 cm

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INDICATORS OF OIL CONTENT IN SEED OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES PLANTED AS A REPEATED CROP

Annotation. *A person‘s diet varies depending on their age, gender, and work activities. A person should consume proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals in their daily diet. The more diverse a person eats, the more active their life activity, the healthier their body. Soybeans are valued for being known to have high nutritional value. Soybeans are rich in essential amino acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids, B vitamins, fiber, calcium, folic acid, and selenium. In addition, soybeans contain important minerals such as magnesium, manganese, iron, and zinc. The unique chemical composition of soybean grains accounts for approximately 38% protein and 30% fat. In this article, we used the foreign Russian selection "Sparta" and local varieties for evaluating under the environmental conditions of growing as a re-culture of domestic and foreign soybean varieties grown in the conditions of the Samarkand region. For presenting an exemption from winter crops, the amount of oil in the grain was studied according to the biochemical parameters of the varieties "Nena" and local "Ustoz-MAN-60", "Toomaris-MMAn-60", "Oyjamol". Kazakh selection in the conditions of the Samarkand, An increasing trend of was found that the oil content of foreign varieties Nena and the local Toomaris exhibited, while oil contents decreasing increase , while the in foreign varieties Sparta and the local variety Oyjamol, re-sown after the winter grain crop, decreased.*

Keywords: *soybean, grain, yield, oil, repeated crop.*

Introduction. In the world, legumes are considered to be very important in national economy and are known to be the main products in satisfying the world's population's demand for protein, oil, carbohydrates and other substances necessary for the body. Soybeans contain rare proteins, which are not inferior to animal protein in nutritional value. They contain unique biologically active substances and vitamins, as well as valuable microelements. Soybeans are completely free of lactose and cholesterol. Soybeans are mainly used to produce oil and soybean flour. Soybean seeds contain up to 49% protein and 26-30% high-quality oil. Soybean oil accounts for 40% of the vegetable oil produced on Earth. 100 kg of soybean grain contains 140 feed units, and its grain, meal, and stalk are considered a cheap, nutritious feed for livestock and especially poultry, which quickly fattens them. In addition, it leaves behind 60-100 kg of biological nitrogen per hectare of soil, which also increases soil fertility [1,4]. The soil conditions and climatic conditions for our country allow soybeans to be grown as a main crop and as a repeated crop, and in return for growing this plant, it is possible to provide the

population with high-quality fat and protein, and livestock and p Today, soybeans play a significant role in the development of the food industry and the increase in livestock production worldwide. Among cultivated plants, they are rich in protein, high in calories, and have special importance in increasing soil fertility due to their chemical composition.

Soybean grains contain 40-55% protein, 17-28% vegetable oil, essential amino acids necessary for the human body, and 12 different vitamins oultry with nutritious feed[2].

Soybean is an annual plant, cultivated in the Far East, Moldova, Georgia, and Ukraine. Its homeland is East Asia. Several varieties are cultivated in China, India, Japan, Australia, North America, and the Far East. In China, there are also three species. It reaches a height of 2.8 m and blooms all year round. In China, the soy milk production industry and the production of various other food products are being developed. Soybean oil accounts for a significant part of the liquid (vegetable) oils produced worldwide. Depending on the grade, soybean grain is 7.0-8.5 mm long, 5.8-7.1 mm wide, and 4.2-5.8 mm thick, and contains 13.5-25.4% fat (in terms of dry matter), 29.0-60.3% (calculated as nitrogen at 6.25), 2.8-6.8% mixed cellulose, 3.3-6.4% ash, and 14.1-33.0% nitrogen-free extractives. The lysine content in soybean meal is 10-20 times higher than in high-grade wheat flour. Adding 50% of soybean flour to the dough doubles the lysine content. In addition, soybean flour is richer in vitamins than wheat flour. It is recommended to process soybeans in a “soft” mode. Soybeans can be called a storehouse of protein[3].

The following table shows the composition of soybeans(Table-1):

Table 1

Chemical Composition of Soybeans

Water	Protein	Oil	Uglevodlar	Ash
Up to 12 %	Up to 50 %	Up to 25 %	Up to 17 %	Up to 4,0 %

Soybean contains 40-45% protein, 22-25% vegetable oil, and 12 vitamins necessary for the human body, and no other plant contains as many useful substances for humans as soybean. One of the world's leading scientists, Shpakovskiy B.A. (1926), and Vavilov P.P. (1983) studied the formation of biological nitrogen accumulated in soybean roots and the importance of its grain in the food industry. The scientist was the first to describe in his works the method of preparing artificial milk from soybean grain [3,4.15]. More than 50% of the vegetable oil produced in the world is soybean oil. It contains 30-40% protein, 20% oil, and 9-12% total sugars. In the food industry, milk, cottage cheese, yogurt, eggs, egg powders, flour, oil, and many other food products are obtained from it [5.4].

Soybeans are rich in essential amino acids and comprise approximately 13-24% oil, 25% carbohydrates, (4.5-5.5%) fiber, and 7% minerals. The minerals found in soybeans include calcium, phosphorus, sodium, iodine, molybdenum, and nickel. Additionally, soybeans contain around 2% phosphatides and various vitamins such

as E, B1, B2, B6, pantothenic acid, niacin, choline, folic acid, and biotin. Regarding vegetable oils, they contain both saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, including oleic, lipoic, and linolenic fatty acids. The chemical composition of vegetable oils is primarily made up of glycerides

(95-98%), with free fatty acids (1-2%), phosphatides (1-2%), sterols (0.3-0.5%), vitamins, and carotenoids also present. Fats and oily substances are abundant in plants, and a notable characteristic of these substances is that they are insoluble in water.

Purpose of the Study: This study examines the oil content in grains grown in the Samarkand region, specifically in areas previously cleared of winter cereal crops. The research focuses on biochemical indicators of various soybean varieties, including the foreign Russian selection "Sparta," the Kazakh selection "Nena," and local varieties such as "Ustoz-MMAn-60," "Toomaris-MMAn-60," and "Oyjamol." These varieties were cultivated as a subsequent crop alongside both local and imported soybean types.

Research Method and Conditions: Our experiments were conducted in the "Sharofiddin" field area, located in the Pakhtachi district of the Samarkand region. As of January 1, 2012, the total land area of the Samarkand region was 1,677.3 thousand hectares. This included 379.2 thousand hectares of irrigated land, 435.8 thousand hectares of arable land, 253.7 thousand hectares of fallow land, and 182.9 thousand hectares of uncultivated land.

Soil and Climatic Conditions of Pakhtachi District: The Zarafshan River flows through the northern part of the Pakhtachi District, moving from east to west. Due to the river's low elevation compared to the surrounding area, its water is rarely used for irrigation. Instead, crops are primarily irrigated through the Narpay Canal. The climate in this region is sharply continental. Summer temperatures can reach between 42 to 45 degrees Celsius, with an average temperature of 28 degrees in July. The district receives annual rainfall of approximately 230 to 250 millimeters. Soil zones on Earth are distributed according to specific natural laws, with each soil type occurring in particular geographical areas. This distribution was first identified by V. V. Dokuchaev and N. M. Simbirsev. In Pakhtachi District, the predominant soil type is gray soil, though some farms also have saline, sandy, or clayey gray soils. The soil at the experimental site is classified as irrigated, silty meadow soil, originating from the lower reaches of the Zarafshan River.

Research methods: Fifty grains from each of the following soybean varieties were used for the research: local Ustoz-MMAn-60, Toomaris-MMAn-60, and Oyjamol, as well as foreign varieties “Sparta” from Russian selection and “Nena” from Kazakh selection. The grains were weighed using a scale, and then crushed into flour using a porcelain mortar. One gram of flour from each sample was placed into three filter paper bags, which were also weighed. The defatting process was conducted using a Soxhlet apparatus, first with acetone and then with ethyl ether. After the defatted samples were removed from the apparatus, they were dried. The masses of the flour and filter paper were measured again, and the

difference between the initial and final masses was calculated. This difference allowed for the determination of the fat content in the grains as a percentage[7,10].

The work was carried out in the following sequence: 8-10 grams of grain crushed in a porcelain mortar is placed in a bag made of filter paper. The bag is placed in the extractor and a refrigerator is connected to it. The extractor is installed in a flask filled with solvent to 2/3 of its volume. The flask is heated in a water bath at 40-550 C. Solvent vapors pass through the wide tube of the extractor, condense in the refrigerator and return to the extractor in the form of drops. In order to prevent solvent waste, it is not necessary to heat at high temperatures. The solvent should be turned over 8-15 times in 1 hour. It is considered sufficient for the extraction process to last 6-8 hours. After the mixture is heated, the heating is stopped and the apparatus is separated. The bag is dried in a muryle oven and brought to constant mass in a drying cabinet heated to 600 C. The amount of oil is calculated by the following formula.

$$x = \frac{(M1-M2)100}{P(100-W)} * 100$$

Here: M1- mass of the sample packet before extraction (g)
M2- mass of the sample packet after extraction (g)
P- mass of the sample (g)
W- moisture content of the product (g) [8].

Research results and their analysis. In our experiments, the oil content in the grains of foreign and local soybean varieties, the quality of which was taken as the object of research, was determined (Table 2).

Table 2

Oil content in grains of foreign and domestic soybean varieties

Type/year	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nena	25.3±0.6%	25±0.9%	22.1±2,3%	24.4±2,2%
Sparta	25.5±0,8%	22.1±2.1%	23.3±0.6%	19.4±0.1%
Oyjamol	23.7±0.3%	21.6±3.4%	22.2±0.7%	21.2±0.9%
Ustoz-MMAn-60	24.5±1.2%	25.1±2.5%	19±0.5%	21.3±2.2%
Toomaris-MMAn-60	25.3±0.7%	25.4±1.4%	25.5±1.6%	19.7±0.2%

According to our results, in the conditions of the Samarkand region, the oil content in the grain of soybean varieties planted as a repeated crop after the wheat harvest in 2019-2022 ranged from 19.7±0.2% to 25.5±1.6%. In the group of local soybean varieties, the highest oil content in the grain was recorded in the Toomaris variety in 2019-2021 (25.3±0.6%, 25±0.9%, 24.4±2.2%), while a relatively low indicator was recorded in the Ustoz variety in 2021 (19±0.5%, 19.5±1.3%), and in the Toomaris variety in 2022 - 19.7±0.2%.

In the group of foreign soybean varieties, the highest indicator of the trait was determined in the Nena variety of Kazakh selection in 2019-2022 (from 22.1±2.3% to 25.3±0.6%, respectively), while a relatively low indicator was recorded in the Sparta variety, with the lowest indicator of the trait during these years ranging from 19.4±0.1% to 25.5±0.8%.

Conclusion. In the conditions of the Samarkand region, an increase in the oil content of the foreign Nena and local Tomaris varieties, which were repeatedly planted after the winter cereal crop, and a decrease in the foreign Sparta and local Ojamol varieties were found.

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INTERACTIVE METHODS IN WORKING WITH A CHOIR: MODERN APPROACHES AND PRACTICES

Annotation*: This article explores the use of interactive methods in choral work, focusing on contemporary approaches and practical applications in the field of music education. The effectiveness of interactive pedagogy in enhancing student engagement, musical expressiveness, and vocal development is analyzed within the context of choral rehearsal and performance. Attention is given to various modern techniques, including digital tools, body-based exercises, peer-led activities, and real-time feedback strategies. The study highlights the potential of these methods to foster not only technical improvement but also a deeper emotional connection to the music. Based on examples from choral practice in Uzbekistan and international educational standards, the article suggests ways to adapt and integrate interactive practices into higher music education curricula. The findings underscore the relevance of interactive methods for cultivating creativity, communication, and artistic collaboration in choral settings.*

Keywords*: interactive methods, choral education, music pedagogy, rehearsal techniques, vocal training, modern approaches, musical expressiveness, student engagement.*

In recent decades, the field of music education has witnessed a significant transformation influenced by technological advancements, changing pedagogical paradigms, and evolving expectations from both educators and students. One of the most dynamic shifts has been the growing emphasis on interactive methods in the teaching and practice of choral music. Traditional approaches, which primarily centered on direct instruction and conductor-led rehearsals, are now being re-evaluated in favor of more participatory, student-centered methodologies. These methods aim not only to improve technical performance but also to cultivate critical thinking, collaborative skills, and emotional expressiveness among choir members.

The integration of interactive strategies in choral settings reflects a broader trend in education toward active learning. In the context of choral practice, this involves engaging students in decision-making processes, encouraging peer-to-peer learning, utilizing real-time digital tools, and employing movement-based activities that connect the body to vocal production. Such approaches allow choristers to take greater ownership of their musical development and foster a more meaningful connection to the repertoire they perform.

In Uzbekistan, where choral traditions are rich and culturally significant, the application of interactive techniques can enhance both the quality and accessibility of choral training. As music institutions seek to align with international standards while preserving national heritage, the adoption of modern interactive practices becomes especially pertinent. This article aims to analyze the practical application of these methods, explore their pedagogical value, and offer recommendations for their implementation in higher music education institutions.

Interactive methods in choral education encompass a variety of approaches that prioritize student engagement, collaboration, and active participation. Unlike traditional rehearsal formats where the conductor is the sole authority, interactive methods encourage dialogue between the choir and conductor, as well as among the choir members themselves. This shift creates a rehearsal environment where creativity, critical listening, and group dynamics are actively cultivated.

One of the central interactive strategies used in modern choral work is the implementation of peer-led exercises. In these, students may be assigned to lead warm-ups, evaluate each other's performances, or even take turns conducting small ensembles. These practices promote leadership skills, accountability, and reflective learning. When students become facilitators of learning, they engage more deeply with the material and develop a stronger sense of musical responsibility.

Another effective technique is the integration of body movement and kinesthetic learning into choral rehearsal. Techniques such as Dalcroze Eurhythmics or vocal improvisation games engage the body in rhythm and phrasing, improving musical timing and vocal freedom. These methods are especially effective in relieving physical tension and promoting healthy vocal habits, which are essential in the long-term development of vocalists.

Technology also plays a key role in interactive choral practices. The use of mobile apps for pitch training, virtual rehearsal environments, and audio-visual feedback systems allows students to self-assess and correct their own performances. Interactive whiteboards, loop stations, and recording software are increasingly being used in choral classrooms to support analytical listening and collaborative composition exercises. These tools empower students to explore different interpretations and stylistic nuances of choral works.

Collaborative interpretation of repertoire is another core element of interactive choral education. Instead of imposing a fixed interpretation, the conductor may facilitate group discussions about the historical, linguistic, and emotional context of a piece. This approach encourages students to contribute their own insights, leading to a more authentic and expressive performance. In multicultural settings such as Uzbekistan, where choral music often integrates both Western classical and traditional folk elements, interactive discussions help deepen cultural understanding and appreciation among students.

Furthermore, interactive rehearsal strategies have proven effective in addressing varying skill levels within a choir. Differentiated instruction, flexible grouping, and the use of section leaders to support less experienced singers create

a supportive learning environment. This inclusivity contributes to higher levels of motivation and achievement among students, especially those who may struggle with conventional methods.

Finally, feedback mechanisms in interactive choral work are not limited to the conductor's critique. Through peer feedback, video analysis, and guided self-reflection, students become more aware of their progress and areas for improvement. This cyclical process of feedback and refinement reinforces a growth mindset and continuous improvement.

In summary, interactive methods offer a holistic approach to choral education by combining cognitive, emotional, physical, and social dimensions of learning. Their application in higher music education fosters not only technical competence but also the artistic, communicative, and cooperative skills necessary for successful ensemble performance.

The integration of interactive methods in choral education marks a vital evolution in the way choir conductors and music educators approach teaching and learning. Moving beyond traditional, directive models, interactive practices offer a more inclusive, engaging, and student-centered approach that aligns with contemporary educational principles. These methods not only enhance vocal technique and ensemble cohesion but also nurture essential soft skills such as communication, creativity, empathy, and leadership.

In the context of higher music education in Uzbekistan, where choral traditions are deeply rooted in both national identity and artistic expression, the adoption of interactive strategies can bridge the gap between heritage and innovation. By incorporating peer collaboration, kinesthetic learning, technological tools, and interpretive dialogue into the rehearsal process, educators can better support the development of well-rounded, expressive, and self-aware musicians.

Moreover, interactive methods foster a rehearsal environment where learning is dynamic, feedback is continuous, and every student has a voice in the musical process. This transformation has profound implications not only for educational outcomes but also for the future of choral performance as a collaborative and evolving art form. As music institutions strive to prepare future educators and performers for the demands of the 21st century, embracing interactive approaches in choral education becomes not only beneficial but essential.

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SPRACHLICHE BESONDERHEITEN DER LEXIKALISCHEN EINHEITEN UND AUSDRÜCKE „WIND-REGEN“ IM DEUTSCHEN UND USBEKISCHEN

Abstrakt: *Dieser Artikel untersucht die linguistischen Besonderheiten lexikalischer Einheiten und Ausdrücke im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen im Deutschen und Usbekischen. Das Phänomen des Niederschlags ist ein Naturphänomen, und in beiden Sprachen gibt es Wörter, Phrasen und idiomatische oder bildliche Ausdrücke, die sich darauf beziehen. Der Artikel analysiert diese lexikalischen Elemente zusammen mit den grammatikalischen, semantischen und stilistischen Merkmalen der Sprache. Im Mittelpunkt der Forschung stehen die Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede zwischen ähnlichen lexikalischen Einheiten des Deutschen und Usbekischen, die neue Informationen auf dem Gebiet der Linguistik und Lexikologie liefern werden. Diese Studie behandelt auch Begriffe im Zusammenhang mit Ökologie, Natur, Wetterbedingungen und der Gesellschaftsgeschichte in den Sprachen.*

Schlüsselwörter:*Phrasen,Wind, Regen,Vergleichende Analyse, Semantische Merkmale, Phraseologische Merkmale, Kulturell-sprachliche Besonderheiten*

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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE LEXICAL UNITS AND EXPRESSIONS “WIND-RAIN” IN GERMAN AND UZBEK

Abstract: *This article studies the linguistic features of lexical units and expressions related to precipitation in German and Uzbek. The phenomenon of precipitation is a natural phenomenon, and in both languages there are words, expressions and idiomatic or figurative expressions related to it. The article analyzes these lexical elements together with the grammatical, semantic and stylistic features of the language. The similarities and differences between similar lexical units in German and Uzbek are the focus of the study, which provides new information in the field of linguistics and lexicology. This study also covers terms*

related to ecology, nature, weather conditions and the history of society in the languages.

Keywords: *Phrases, Wind, Rain, Comparative Analysis, Semantic Features, Phraseological Features, Cultural-Linguistic Features*

Einleitung

Lexikalische Einheiten und Phrasen sind ein integraler Bestandteil jeder Sprache und ihre Wörter und Ausdrücke im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen spiegeln die einzigartigen Merkmale der Sprache wider. Die Begriffe „yel-yog'ing" (Licht und Unwetter, sowie oft mit mehrdeutigen oder unbekannten Situationen und Handlungen verbunden) spielen im Allgemeinen eine spezifische Rolle in der Spiritualität und Alltagssprache verschiedener Völker. Die linguistische Untersuchung solcher lexikalischer Einheiten im Deutschen und Usbekischen hilft, die strukturellen und kulturellen Besonderheiten der Sprache zu verstehen. Dieser Artikel analysiert lexikalische Einheiten und Ausdrücke im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen im Deutschen und Usbekischen und untersucht ihre Besonderheiten in sprachlichen und kulturellen Kontexten**.**

In diesem Artikel wird die Bedeutung natürlicher Phänomene im menschlichen Leben erörtert und erläutert, wie sie in jeder Sprache ihren eigenen Ausdruck finden. In diesem Artikel führen wir eine vergleichende Analyse der linguistischen Eigenschaften lexikalischer Einheiten und Ausdrücke durch, die die Konzepte „Wind" und „Regen" im Deutschen und Usbekischen ausdrücken.

I. Lexikalische Einheiten im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen im Deutschen

Im Deutschen gibt es eine Reihe lexikalischer Einheiten, die mit Wind und Niederschlag in Zusammenhang stehen. Diese Einheiten werden oft mit Naturphänomenen in Verbindung gebracht und beschreiben einen bestimmten Zustand oder eine bestimmte Handlung.

1.1. Die Wörter **„Wind"** und **„Regen"**

Im Deutschen sind die Wörter **„Wind"**(yel) und **„Regen"**(yog'in) geläufig und werden in verschiedenen Ausdrücken verwendet.

Das Wort „Regen" (yog'in) wird traditionell verwendet, um sich auf negative Aspekte der Wetterbedingungen zu beziehen. Ausdrücke wie **„Es regnet"** oder **„Der Regen hört nicht auf"** werden verwendet, um die Dauer oder Intensität von Niederschlägen zu beschreiben.

1.2. Idiomatische Ausdrücke

Im Deutschen gibt es viele idiomatische Ausdrücke, die mit Wind und Regen zu tun haben. So werden beispielsweise Ausdrücke wie **„ein starker Wind weht"** oder **„Wie der Regen, so der Wind" verwendet,** um die seelische Verfassung von Menschen oder Veränderungen in der Gesellschaft zu beschreiben.

II. Lexikalische Einheiten im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen in der usbekischen Sprache

Auch in der usbekischen Sprache gibt es viele Wörter und Ausdrücke, die mit **Wind und Regen** zu tun haben. Diese Wörter werden normalerweise zur

Beschreibung von Wetterphänomenen verwendet, viele von ihnen werden jedoch auch zur Beschreibung kultureller und psychologischer Zustände verwendet.

2.1. Die Wörter **„Wind“** und **„Regen“**

Die usbekischen Wörter „yel“ und „yog‘in“ werden häufig zur Beschreibung von Naturphänomenen verwendet. Das Wort „yel“ wird im Usbekischen oft als „shamol“ verwendet, aber die Stärke oder Richtung des Windes wird oft durch Adjektive ausgedrückt. Zum Beispiel Ausdrücke wie „Strong wind“ (starker Wind), „Lost wind“ (verlorener Wind).

„Regen“ hingegen wird hauptsächlich im Zusammenhang mit Wetterbedingungen oder einem psychischen Zustand verwendet. Ausdrücke wie „Yog‘in yog‘yapti“ (es regnet) und „Yog‘in to‘xtadi“ (es hat aufgehört zu regnen) werden in der usbekischen Sprache häufig verwendet, um Naturphänomene zu beschreiben.

2.2. Idiomatische Ausdrücke

In der usbekischen Sprache gibt es viele idiomatische Ausdrücke im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen. Beispielsweise werden Ausdrücke wie **„Der Wind weht, der Regen fällt“** oder **„Der Regen hat aufgehört, der Wind weht“** verwendet, um Veränderungen im Leben oder im Geisteszustand von Menschen zu beschreiben.

*** Semantische Eigenschaften lexikalischer Einheiten:**

- Im Deutschen gibt es viele Synonyme für die Begriffe **„der Wind“** und **„der Regen“: Sturm, Brise, Schauer** und andere. Dasselbe gilt in Usbekisch: **Wind, Hurrikan, Brise; Regen, Nieselregen, Schneeregen** usw.

In beiden Sprachen werden diese lexikalischen Einheiten in metaphorischen Bedeutungen verwendet: **„so schnell wie der Wind“** (yelday tez), **„so reichlich wie der Regen“** (yomg’irday ko‘p).

*** Phraseologische Merkmale von Ausdrücken:**

- Im Deutschen und Usbekischen gibt es viele Redewendungen, die mit „Wind-Regen“ zusammenhängen: „Wind säen, Sturm ernten“, „wie Pilze nach dem Regen“.

Diese Ausdrücke kommen häufig in volkstümlichen Sprichwörtern und Redensarten vor und spiegeln die Einstellung der Menschen zur Natur wider.

„Jemandem auf den Kopf regnen“ (кимгадур ёмғир ёғмоқ)

Бу фразеологизм кимгадур кутилмаган ва кўп ёки аниқ танқидлар ёки мушкулликларни туширишни англатади.

Beispiel:

„Nach der misslungenen Präsentation regnete es Kritik auf ihn.“ — Муваффақиятсиз тақдимотдан сўнг унга танқидлар ёмғир каби ёғди.

*** Kulturell-sprachliche Besonderheiten:**

- Die Kultur jeder Nation hat ihre eigene, einzigartige Haltung gegenüber den Phänomenen „Wind und Regen“. Beispielsweise wird „Wind“ in der deutschen Kultur oft als Symbol für Freiheit und Veränderung interpretiert. In der usbekischen Kultur ist „Regen“ ein Symbol für Segen und Fruchtbarkeit.

Diese kulturellen Merkmale spiegeln sich in lexikalischen Einheiten und Ausdrücken in Sprachen wider.

1.Niederschlagsvokabular

1.1. Niederschlagsmenge

Mit dem Wort **„Regen“** wird im Deutschen allgemeiner Niederschlag bezeichnet. Mit diesem Wort ist im Allgemeinen die vorherrschende Niederschlagsart gemeint, also der Niederschlag von Wasser aus der Luft bzw. Atmosphäre auf den Boden.

Beispiel: "Heute regnet es."

1.2. Niederschlag

Das Wort **„Niederschlag“** bedeutet ebenfalls Niederschlag, dieser Begriff wird jedoch häufiger in wissenschaftlichen oder technischen Zusammenhängen verwendet. Es kann zu verschiedenen Niederschlagsarten verdampfen (beispielsweise Regen, Schnee oder Hagel).

Beispiel:"Die Niederschläge der letzten Tage waren sehr heftig." – In den letzten Tagen hat es sehr stark geregnet.

1.3. Regenschauer (Regendusche)

Mit dem Wort **„Regenschauer“** wird ein wenige Minuten dauernder Regenguss, also ein sehr schneller Wolkenbruch, bezeichnet. Der Begriff wird oft verwendet, um die schnelle und flüchtige Natur von Niederschlägen zu beschreiben.

Beispiel: „Plötzlich kam ein Regenschauer.“ – Кўздан нураган ёмғир жадал соғилди.

1.4. Regenguss (кўп ёғиш, қўп ёмғир)

Mit dem Wort **„Regenguss“** wird eine Form von starkem Regen bezeichnet, also Regen, der sich über einen längeren Zeitraum erstreckt. Dies bedeutet, dass die Regenfälle stark und langanhaltend sein werden.

Beispiel: „Nach dem Regenguss sind die Straßen überschwemmt.“ – Ёмғирдан сўнг йўллар сув билан тўлди.

1.5. Wolkenbruch (булут ёмғирчи)

Unter dem Begriff **„Wolkenbruch“** versteht man Starkniederschläge, insbesondere Niederschläge, die durch Ansammlung und gleichzeitiges Auftreten von Regen entstehen. Dies wird oft verwendet, um sehr starken Regen zu beschreiben**.**

Beispiel: „Ein Wolkenbruch hat die Stadt überflutet.“ – Булут ёмгири шаҳарни суғорди.

1.6. Regenbogen (ёмғир дугони)

Das Wort **„Regenbogen“** beschreibt einen bunten Regenbogen, der nach einem Regensturm in der Luft erscheint. Dieses Phänomen wird nicht als eigenständige Niederschlagsform angesehen, sondern als Folge natürlicher Niederschläge.

Beispiel: „Nach dem Regen erschien ein wunderschöner Regenbogen.“ – Ёғингарчиликдан сўнг чиройли ёмғир дугони пайдо бўлди.

III. Vergleich lexikalischer Einheiten im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen in der deutschen und usbekischen Sprache

Lexikalische Einheiten im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen weisen im Deutschen und Usbekischen Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede auf. In beiden Sprachen werden diese Einheiten mit Naturphänomenen in Verbindung gebracht und zur Beschreibung von Lebensveränderungen und psychischen Zuständen verwendet. Während im Deutschen Wörter wie **„Wind“** und **„Regen“** jedoch eher allgemeiner oder zur Beschreibung von Wetterbedingungen verwendet werden, werden die Wörter **„yel“** und **„yog‘in“** im Usbekischen eher in traditionellen Ausdrücken, psychologischen und kulturellen Kontexten verwendet.

Zusammenfassung

Die lexikalischen Einheiten und Ausdrücke „Wind-Regen“ im Deutschen und Usbekischen haben ihre eigenen sprachlichen und kulturellen Besonderheiten. Durch eine vergleichende Analyse können wir diese Merkmale identifizieren und die Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede zwischen Sprachen aufzeigen.

Die im Artikel behandelten Untersuchungen zeigen übereinstimmend den Zusammenhang zwischen Niederschlag und seinen Begriffen im Deutschen und Usbekischen auf und gehen den Unterschieden und Gemeinsamkeiten der lexikalischen Strukturen beider Sprachen auf den Grund.

Die Besonderheiten der lexikalischen Einheiten und Ausdrücke im Zusammenhang mit Wind und Regen im Deutschen und Usbekischen spiegeln sprachliche und kulturelle Unterschiede wider. In beiden Sprachen spielen diese Einheiten eine wichtige Rolle beim Ausdruck natürlicher Phänomene und zwischenmenschlicher Beziehungen. Das Verständnis der Veränderungen in der Natur ist wichtig für das Studium der einzigartigen Merkmale jeder Sprache, da lexikalische Einheiten die Weltanschauung und die kulturellen Werte eines Volkes zum Ausdruck bringen.

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METHODS OF MEDICAL REHABILITATION IN POSTOPERATIVE PATIENTS WITH LUMBAR INTERVERTEBRAL DISC HERNIATION: A REVIEW

Annotation: *Lumbar intervertebral disc herniation is a common spinal pathology requiring surgical intervention in cases of conservative treatment failure. Postoperative rehabilitation plays a crucial role in functional recovery, pain reduction, and prevention of recurrence. This review outlines modern methods of medical rehabilitation after lumbar spine surgery, including physical therapy, physiotherapy, balneotherapy, pharmacotherapy, and psychosocial interventions. A multidisciplinary and staged approach to rehabilitation is emphasized, with reference to clinical guidelines and evidence-based practices.*

Keywords: *Lumbar disc herniation, postoperative rehabilitation, physiotherapy, exercise therapy, balneotherapy, pain management*

Introduction. Herniated lumbar intervertebral discs are among the most frequent causes of chronic back pain and neurological deficits in adults [1]. While surgical interventions such as microdiscectomy and endoscopic discectomy are effective in relieving neural compression, many patients experience residual symptoms or recurrence without proper rehabilitation [2]. The primary goals of postoperative rehabilitation are pain control, functional restoration, prevention of complications, and reintegration into daily and occupational activities [3].

Stages of Medical Rehabilitation. Medical rehabilitation after lumbar spine surgery is typically divided into three interrelated stages, each of which has specific therapeutic objectives, time frames, and methods [4, 5]. A structured and phased approach ensures physiological recovery, minimizes complications, and supports a safe return to physical and social activities.

Early postoperative (0-2weeks). This stage begins immediately after surgery, focusing on minimizing postoperative pain, preventing complications, and initiating safe movements. Key objectives include: Pain management through pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions.

Prevention of thromboembolic complications (e.g., compression stockings, anticoagulants)

Respiratory exercises to prevent hypostatic pneumonia

Early activation of patients to prevent hypokinesia-related complications

Isometric exercises of lower extremities and gentle core muscle engagement

Patients are educated about safe movements: how to sit, stand, and walk with spine protection. Bed rest is minimized, as early mobilization reduces the risk of deconditioning and accelerates healing [4]. Physicians monitor surgical wound

healing, neurological function, and the presence of any signs of infection or complications.

Intermediate stage (2–6 weeks): Emphasizes physiotherapy, motor-correction exercises, and gradual return to upright posture and activity [5]. At this point, the patient has recovered from the acute postoperative phase and is gradually returning to upright activity. The main goals of this stage are:

Progressive physical load with therapeutic exercise

Correction of posture and gait biomechanics

Introduction of low-intensity physiotherapy (electrotherapy, ultrasound, magnetotherapy)

Neuromuscular re-education and proprioception training

Prevention of paravertebral muscle atrophy

Kinesiotherapy becomes more dynamic, with exercises targeting lumbar and abdominal muscle strengthening, spinal stabilization, and flexibility improvement.

The role of a physical therapist is critical in guiding correct movement patterns and preventing compensatory mechanisms that may lead to future injury. Physiotherapy is also gradually introduced to relieve residual pain and inflammation. Techniques like TENS, ultrasound, and laser therapy are commonly used.

Late Stage (after 6 weeks). This phase targets full functional recovery, social reintegration, and long-term prevention of recurrence. Patients typically achieve near-complete tissue healing and can safely engage in more intensive rehabilitation. Main activities include:

Dynamic spine stabilization programs

Functional training (e.g., lifting mechanics, ergonomic practices)

Aerobic training (walking, swimming, cycling)

Psychoeducational interventions and behavioral therapy if chronic pain or anxiety persists

Occupational therapy for return-to-work readiness

During this phase, patients may benefit from spa-based treatments (balneotherapy), especially those with chronic pain, muscle stiffness, or comorbid degenerative spine disease. This phased approach improves patient compliance and minimizes the risk of complications such as recurrent herniation or chronic pain syndrome. The rehabilitation process is finalized with an individualized home-based exercise plan, including spinal hygiene education and lifestyle modification strategies.

Methods of Rehabilitation

- Therapeutic Exercise (Kinesiotherapy)- Therapeutic physical training is the cornerstone of rehabilitation. In the early stage, isometric exercises and breathing techniques are used. Later stages involve stretching, strengthening of core muscles, and lumbar stabilization training [3, 5]. Regular kinesiotherapy improves proprioception, reduces muscular imbalance, and enhances spinal biomechanics. Evidence suggests that tailored exercise programs reduce disability and recurrence risk [6].

- Physiotherapeutic Modalities. Physiotherapy includes modalities such as:

Electromyostimulation and ultrasound therapy – for muscle tone improvement and local inflammation reduction [7].

Magnetotherapy and laser therapy – to stimulate tissue repair and analgesia [8].

Electrophoresis and phonophoresis – for localized drug delivery [9].

Physiotherapeutic interventions are particularly useful in reducing pain and promoting tissue healing in the early postoperative phase.

- Balneotherapy and Spa Treatment- Hydrotherapy, mineral baths, and mud applications (peloid therapy) are beneficial in the later stages of rehabilitation. Balneotherapy improves circulation, relaxes muscles, and supports long-term recovery [10]. It is especially effective for patients with chronic pain and muscle spasm.
- Pharmacological Support- NSAIDs, muscle relaxants, and neuropathic pain modulators (e.g., pregabalin) are commonly used. Multivitamin complexes (B1, B6, B12) and chondroprotectors may be added to support nerve and joint function [4, 9].
- Psychosocial support and education- Rehabilitation also addresses the psychological component of chronic pain. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), patient education, and motivation techniques enhance compliance and reduce fear-avoidance behavior [3].
- Multidisciplinary and individualized approach- Effective rehabilitation requires collaboration between neurologists, physical therapists, orthopedic surgeons, psychologists, and rehabilitation medicine specialists [2]. Programs should be individualized based on the patient's age, comorbidities, surgical method, and baseline functional status [1, 5].

According to recent guidelines, structured outpatient rehabilitation programs show better outcomes than unsupervised home exercise [6].

Conclusion. Medical rehabilitation is a vital component of postoperative care in patients with lumbar disc herniation. A comprehensive, staged, and multidisciplinary approach using physical therapy, physiotherapy, balneotherapy, and psychological support leads to improved functional outcomes and quality of life. Future research should focus on optimizing protocols and long-term monitoring of recovery.

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THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL SKILLS AND ADVANCEMENTS IN EDUCATION

Annotation: *This article explores the theoretical foundations of the development of musical abilities and the importance of educational continuity in the field of music pedagogy. The study analyzes the psychological, cognitive, and pedagogical aspects underlying the formation of musical skills from early childhood to professional education. Emphasis is placed on the interrelation between innate predispositions and environmental influences, as well as on the role of consistent and developmentally appropriate teaching methods in shaping students' musical potential. The article also examines how vertical integration between preschool, school, and higher education institutions ensures a coherent progression in musical education, fostering creativity, emotional expressiveness, and cognitive flexibility.*

Keywords*: musical abilities, educational continuity, music pedagogy, talent development, musical education stages*

The development of musical abilities is a complex, multidimensional process that involves a combination of innate aptitudes, environmental stimuli, and systematic educational guidance. In the context of pedagogical education, especially within music instruction, it is essential to understand the theoretical underpinnings that support effective teaching strategies across various stages of development. From the early years of childhood, musical sensitivity and perception begin to form, often manifesting through spontaneous rhythm, singing, or melodic recognition. However, to transform these initial signs of aptitude into structured skills and long-term competence, a pedagogically sound and psychologically informed approach is necessary.

Educational continuity plays a vital role in this process. By ensuring a seamless transition between different levels of education—from preschool to primary, secondary, and eventually higher musical education—learners benefit from a coherent and progressive curriculum that fosters the deepening of knowledge, refinement of skills, and internalization of artistic values. This continuity is not merely administrative or organizational; it is rooted in an understanding of developmental psychology, musical didactics, and the socio-cultural context of the learner. In Uzbekistan, the growing emphasis on national cultural heritage and the integration of modern pedagogical technologies further underscores the relevance of creating theoretically grounded and systematically aligned musical education pathways. Understanding these foundational principles enables educators to foster

talent more effectively, bridging the gap between early potential and professional mastery.

The theoretical basis for the development of musical abilities is grounded in a variety of interrelated disciplines, including psychology, pedagogy, musicology, and neuroscience. From a psychological perspective, scholars such as Howard Gardner, with his theory of multiple intelligences, and Edwin Gordon, with his music learning theory, emphasize that musical ability is not only an innate talent but also a learnable skill that develops through structured experiences and meaningful engagement. Cognitive functions such as auditory memory, pitch discrimination, and rhythm processing are integral to the acquisition of musical skills and are shaped significantly by the learner's environment and education.

In music pedagogy, the notion of continuity is essential for sustaining and enhancing musical development over time. A fragmented or inconsistent approach to teaching music can hinder a student’s growth and lead to gaps in skill acquisition. On the contrary, a carefully planned progression from simple to complex musical tasks supports the natural stages of development and ensures that students internalize not just technical proficiency but also aesthetic appreciation and expressive depth. This progression often begins with the cultivation of auditory attention and vocal imitation in preschool, followed by reading notation, playing instruments, and ensemble performance in later stages.

Educational continuity also involves vertical integration between different levels of education. In the context of Uzbekistan, for instance, national educational policies increasingly recognize the importance of aligning curricula across institutions to maintain cultural identity while incorporating international pedagogical standards. This approach is particularly relevant in musical education, where early exposure to traditional music, such as maqom or folkloric singing, provides a cultural foundation that can later be expanded with Western classical training or contemporary genres. The inclusion of local traditions enriches students' musical worldview and nurtures a sense of identity and pride.

Furthermore, teacher qualifications and training are crucial for sustaining educational continuity. Teachers must possess not only technical musical expertise but also an understanding of developmental psychology, curriculum design, and differentiated instruction. Professional development programs that emphasize these competencies contribute to building a cadre of educators capable of guiding students through the various phases of musical growth. Moreover, the use of modern educational technologies, such as digital notation software, online masterclasses, and interactive platforms, allows for greater engagement and accessibility in music learning, thus supporting continuity even beyond the classroom.

Finally, family and community involvement play a reinforcing role in the development of musical abilities. When children receive consistent support and encouragement from their immediate environment, including participation in cultural events or family-based music-making, their learning experiences become more meaningful and enduring. This synergy between institutional education and

informal learning environments enhances motivation and consolidates musical competencies acquired through formal instruction.

The development of musical abilities and the provision of educational continuity are fundamental components of a holistic and effective music education system. Theoretical perspectives drawn from psychology, pedagogy, and cultural studies demonstrate that musical talent is not solely innate but is cultivated through sustained, systematic, and developmentally appropriate instruction. Continuity across educational stages—from preschool to university—not only supports the refinement of musical skills but also fosters deeper emotional, cultural, and cognitive engagement with music as an art form.

In the context of Uzbekistan, preserving national musical traditions while integrating contemporary pedagogical practices creates a balanced and enriched educational experience. Vertical coordination among educational institutions ensures that learners receive consistent guidance and progressively more advanced instruction, tailored to their developmental stage. Teacher preparedness, the integration of digital tools, and active community involvement further contribute to a supportive ecosystem for musical development.

Ultimately, a well-structured, theoretically informed approach to music education enables students to actualize their musical potential, contributes to the cultivation of culturally aware and aesthetically sensitive individuals, and strengthens the overall cultural fabric of society. It is through this seamless integration of theory, pedagogy, and practice that music education can achieve its highest transformative potential.

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FEATURES OF USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TRAINING FUTURE MUSIC TEACHERS

Annotation*: This article examines the features of using interactive teaching methods in the professional preparation of future music educators. In the context of modern pedagogical requirements, interactive approaches are viewed as effective tools to increase student engagement, foster musical creativity, and support the development of pedagogical competencies. The study discusses specific interactive techniques such as role-playing, collaborative projects, creative improvisation, and technology-assisted learning that are used in music teacher training programs. The integration of these methods not only strengthens musical and pedagogical knowledge but also helps future teachers adapt to the dynamic and learner-centered environment of contemporary education. The article is based on both theoretical insights and practical experiences observed in pedagogical institutions in Uzbekistan.*

Keywords*: interactive methods, music education, future music teachers, pedagogical training, creative learning, educational innovation.*

In the rapidly evolving landscape of modern education, the training of future music teachers requires more than the traditional transmission of knowledge and performance skills. It demands an interactive, student-centered approach that fosters creativity, critical thinking, and professional adaptability. Interactive teaching methods have emerged as a response to this need, offering dynamic and participatory experiences that engage students on cognitive, emotional, and social levels. Within the realm of music education, these methods are particularly valuable, as they align with the inherently expressive and communicative nature of musical practice.

In pedagogical institutions of Uzbekistan, there is a growing emphasis on improving the quality of teacher training programs by incorporating interactive elements into the curriculum. This shift is supported by national educational reforms aimed at aligning teaching practices with global standards while preserving cultural specificity. Music educators are expected to be not only skilled performers and theoreticians but also facilitators of active learning, capable of guiding students through a process of musical discovery and self-expression.

Interactive methods in music education encompass a wide range of practices—from small-group collaboration and peer learning to the integration of multimedia technologies and improvisational workshops. These methods encourage future teachers to become co-creators of the learning process, experimenting with various

forms of musical expression and pedagogy. They also help build essential professional qualities such as communication, flexibility, and the ability to adapt teaching strategies to diverse student needs.

As music education continues to integrate digital tools, interdisciplinary content, and diverse learning styles, the role of interactive pedagogy becomes increasingly important. This article explores the most effective interactive strategies used in the training of future music teachers, examining their methodological foundations, practical applications, and contribution to the development of pedagogical competence. Through this lens, the study aims to highlight the relevance of interactive methods in shaping a new generation of educators who are both musically and pedagogically prepared for the challenges of the modern classroom.

The effectiveness of interactive methods in training future music teachers lies in their ability to actively engage students in the educational process. Unlike traditional lecture-based approaches, interactive methods emphasize collaboration, experimentation, and reflection. They create a learning environment where students are encouraged to think critically, make artistic decisions, and explore their own pedagogical styles.

One of the most widely used interactive techniques in music teacher education is group work. In solfeggio, music theory, or history classes, students collaborate to analyze musical works, solve rhythmic or melodic tasks, and present their findings. This not only promotes peer learning but also develops communication and teamwork skills essential for future educators. Role-playing is another valuable method, especially in pedagogy and methodology courses. Students simulate classroom scenarios—such as introducing a musical concept to a primary school class—which allows them to practice instructional strategies and receive feedback in a safe, constructive setting.

Improvisation sessions and creative workshops foster musical flexibility and confidence. Future teachers engage in musical storytelling, rhythmic dialogues, and harmonic exploration, thereby strengthening their ability to generate spontaneous musical content. These skills are crucial when working with young learners, who often respond positively to imaginative and participatory forms of instruction. Furthermore, such activities contribute to emotional expression and help reduce performance anxiety, a common challenge among novice teachers.

Interactive lectures, supported by multimedia technologies, offer another layer of engagement. Digital tools such as interactive whiteboards, music composition software, and audio-visual resources allow students to visualize abstract musical concepts, manipulate sound structures, and produce their own arrangements. For example, using digital notation programs, students can compose and edit simple pieces, which they later rehearse and perform with classmates. This not only develops technical proficiency but also promotes creativity and ownership of learning outcomes.

Project-based learning is also gaining momentum in music teacher training. Students are encouraged to design and implement mini-lessons, develop

educational games, or organize small concerts for schoolchildren. These projects require planning, execution, and evaluation, closely mirroring real-life teaching responsibilities. Such experiential learning fosters initiative, responsibility, and the ability to reflect on pedagogical effectiveness.

In the context of Uzbekistan, interactive methods also serve as a platform for integrating national music traditions with modern pedagogy. For example, students may work in groups to prepare lessons on maqam or folk instruments, drawing connections between traditional content and contemporary teaching approaches. This not only reinforces cultural identity but also prepares future teachers to deliver inclusive and culturally responsive education.

Moreover, interactive methods promote formative assessment. Teachers can evaluate students' progress through observation, peer feedback, and self-assessment rather than relying solely on exams. This continuous feedback loop helps students monitor their own development and set realistic goals for improvement.

To successfully implement interactive methods, teacher educators must receive appropriate training and institutional support. Workshops, seminars, and methodological guides are essential for equipping instructors with the tools and strategies needed to facilitate interactive learning. In this regard, pedagogical universities play a critical role in modeling best practices and creating an environment where innovation in music education can thrive.

The application of interactive methods in the training of future music teachers represents a significant step toward creating a more engaging, adaptive, and student-centered learning environment. These methods not only make the educational process more dynamic but also contribute to the development of essential pedagogical competencies, including communication, collaboration, creativity, and critical thinking. For music educators, such qualities are indispensable in addressing the diverse needs of students and fostering a love for music in the classroom.

By engaging students in active participation—through group work, improvisation, role-playing, project-based learning, and digital tools—interactive methods help transform passive learning into a meaningful and immersive experience. This transformation supports the development of reflective practitioners who are capable of assessing their own teaching, adapting their methods, and guiding others in the creative process. Moreover, interactive pedagogy aligns with the broader goals of modern education in Uzbekistan, which seek to blend tradition with innovation and cultivate a generation of culturally grounded, forward-thinking professionals.

Continued support for the integration of interactive methods—through curriculum updates, educator training, and institutional backing—is essential for maintaining this momentum. As the demands on music educators grow more complex, the ability to engage students interactively becomes not just a teaching strategy, but a vital component of professional readiness. Therefore, the future of music teacher education depends on our ability to embed interactivity at the heart

of the pedagogical process, ensuring that aspiring educators are well-prepared to inspire, motivate, and lead in diverse musical and educational contexts.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE AND MEDICINE

Annotation: *Artificial intelligence (AI) plays a key role in the development of modern healthcare and medicine, contributing to improved diagnostic accuracy, personalized treatment, and the automation of medical processes. AI technologies are used for medical image analysis, disease prediction, drug development, and clinical decision support. Additionally, robotic systems are utilized in surgery, while chatbots and virtual assistants help patients access medical information. The implementation of AI enhances the efficiency of medical services and reduces the workload on personnel; however, it also requires addressing ethical issues and ensuring data protection.*

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, healthcare, medicine, diagnosis, personalized treatment, medical imaging, disease prediction, robotic surgery, chatbots, virtual assistants, data privacy, ethics, automation, AI integration, medical research, regulatory framework.*

Review of Literature

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare and medicine has been widely studied, with numerous researchers exploring its potential benefits and challenges. Many studies highlight how AI enhances diagnostic accuracy, treatment personalization, and operational efficiency in healthcare systems. One of the key areas of research is medical imaging, where AI-powered deep learning models have demonstrated remarkable accuracy in detecting diseases such as cancer, pneumonia, and neurological disorders. According to a study by Esteva et al. (2017), convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can achieve dermatologist-level accuracy in detecting skin cancer from medical images. Similarly, a study by Rajpurkar et al. (2018) showed that AI-based models outperform radiologists in detecting pneumonia from chest X-rays. Another important aspect is predictive analytics and disease prevention. AI algorithms analyze large datasets to identify patterns that help predict disease outbreaks and patient deterioration. Studies such as Obermeyer and Emanuel (2016) discuss how machine learning models can predict hospital readmissions, enabling proactive patient management. In robotic surgery, AI-assisted systems like the Da Vinci Surgical System have revolutionized minimally invasive procedures. Research by Hashimoto et al. (2020) demonstrates how AI-powered robotic surgery improves precision, reduces human error, and shortens recovery time. AI is also transforming drug discovery

and development. Studies by Chen et al. (2018) indicate that AI accelerates drug discovery by analyzing molecular interactions and predicting potential drug candidates, significantly reducing the time and cost of pharmaceutical research. Despite these advancements, scholars also emphasize the ethical and legal challenges associated with AI in healthcare. Research by Rigby (2019) highlights concerns regarding patient data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the need for transparent AI decision-making processes. Furthermore, Topol (2019) discusses the importance of integrating AI with human expertise rather than replacing healthcare professionals. Overall, the literature suggests that while AI has the potential to revolutionize healthcare, its successful implementation requires addressing ethical concerns, regulatory challenges, and ensuring AI systems are integrated effectively with human decision-making. Further research is needed to enhance AI's reliability, interpretability, and acceptance in real-world clinical settings.

This study on the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare and medicine employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject. Research Design. The study follows a descriptive and analytical research design to examine the impact, benefits, and challenges of AI in healthcare. It includes a review of existing literature, case studies, and statistical analysis of AI applications in medical practice. Data Collection Methods. Primary Data: Collected through structured interviews and surveys with healthcare professionals, AI researchers, and policymakers to understand their perspectives on AI integration in healthcare.

Secondary Data: Sourced from peer-reviewed journals, books, industry reports, and case studies related to AI applications in medicine. Major databases such as PubMed, IEEE Xplore, and Google Scholar are used for data retrieval.Data Analysis Methods. Qualitative Analysis: Thematic analysis is applied to interview and survey responses to identify key trends and challenges in AI adoption. Quantitative Analysis: Statistical methods, including descriptive statistics and regression analysis, are used to measure AI's impact on diagnostic accuracy, treatment efficiency, and patient outcomes. Ethical Considerations. The study ensures compliance with ethical research standards, including informed consent from interview participants, data confidentiality, and adherence to guidelines for responsible AI use in healthcare. Limitations of the Study

The research may be limited by the availability of real-time clinical data. AI applications in healthcare are rapidly evolving, so findings may need continuous updates.

This methodology provides a structured approach to evaluating AI's role in healthcare, ensuring both scientific rigor and practical relevance.

Analysis Results

The analysis of the data collected from various sources, including interviews, surveys, and secondary literature, highlights several key findings regarding the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare and medicine. Impact on

Diagnostic Accuracy.AI has significantly enhanced diagnostic accuracy in medical imaging and disease detection. The results show that AI algorithms, particularly deep learning models, outperform human practitioners in areas such as radiology, dermatology, and ophthalmology. For instance, AI-powered tools were found to identify skin cancers, lung diseases, and diabetic retinopathy with higher precision compared to radiologists and dermatologists. A key factor contributing to this improvement is AI's ability to analyze large volumes of data quickly and identify patterns that may be difficult for humans to detect. Personalized Treatment and Patient Care.The data analysis also reveals that AI contributes to more personalized treatment plans. By analyzing patient data, including genetic information, medical history, and lifestyle factors, AI models can recommend individualized therapies. This has the potential to improve treatment outcomes and reduce adverse reactions to medications. Furthermore, AI assists in real-time monitoring of patients, especially those with chronic conditions, ensuring timely interventions and adjustments to treatment plans.Efficiency in Healthcare Operations. AI is shown to improve the efficiency of healthcare operations, including scheduling, patient flow management, and administrative tasks. AI-driven systems help hospitals and clinics optimize their resources, reducing waiting times and administrative burdens. AI also supports decision-making in managing hospital beds, staff allocation, and inventory management, leading to overall cost savings and improved service delivery. Ethical and Legal Challenges. The results also highlight significant concerns regarding the ethical implications of AI in healthcare. Privacy and security of patient data are the foremost concerns, with many participants emphasizing the need for stringent data protection measures. Additionally, the possibility of AI algorithms being biased due to biased training data was a recurring issue. The potential for AI systems to make decisions that may affect patient health without sufficient human oversight is another ethical concern that was raised. Integration with Healthcare Workforce. AI's integration with the healthcare workforce has shown both promise and challenges. Many healthcare professionals expressed a positive outlook on AI as a tool to augment their capabilities rather than replace them. However, concerns about job displacement and the need for continuous education to work effectively with AI technologies were noted. Healthcare workers, particularly in the medical imaging and diagnostic fields, emphasized the importance of collaboration between AI systems and human expertise. Regulatory and Policy Implications.The analysis of secondary data underscores the need for robust regulatory frameworks to govern AI applications in healthcare. Many participants believe that clear guidelines and policies are essential to ensure the safe and effective use of AI. Regulatory bodies must address concerns regarding the transparency and accountability of AI decision-making processes, as well as the approval and validation of AI-based medical tools. The findings from the analysis indicate that while AI offers transformative benefits in healthcare, there are also significant challenges that must be addressed. Key areas for improvement include data privacy, algorithmic fairness, integration with existing healthcare practices, and ensuring adequate

human oversight. Moving forward, regulatory frameworks, ethical guidelines, and continued collaboration between AI developers and healthcare professionals will be critical in harnessing AI's full potential while mitigating its risks.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming healthcare and medicine by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, personalizing treatments, and improving the efficiency of medical processes. The analysis shows that AI significantly improves disease detection, particularly in medical imaging, and contributes to the development of individualized treatment approaches. Additionally, AI optimizes healthcare management by reducing the workload on medical professionals and improving service delivery.

However, the widespread adoption of AI in healthcare comes with challenges, including ethical concerns, data privacy issues, the need for regulatory oversight, and the risk of algorithmic bias. Successful integration of AI also requires proper training for medical professionals and the adaptation of existing healthcare practices to AI-driven technologies.

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APPLICATION OF 3D TECHNOLOGIES IN MEDICINE: NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN DIAGNOSTICS, PROSTHETICS AND SURGERY

Annotation: *The integration of 3D technologies in modern medicine has opened up revolutionary pathways in diagnostics, prosthetics, and surgical planning. These technologies enable precise anatomical visualization, patient-specific implant design, and simulation of complex procedures, thereby enhancing the quality of healthcare delivery. This article explores the current applications of 3D printing and modeling in clinical settings, evaluates their benefits in comparison with conventional methods, and discusses future potential. Data were collected from recent case studies, medical trials, and expert surveys to analyze the impact of 3D solutions on accuracy, treatment outcomes, and patient satisfaction.*

Keywords: *3D technologies, medical 3D printing, prosthetics, surgical simulation, diagnostic imaging, personalized medicine, additive manufacturing in healthcare.*

Introduction

The rapid evolution of three-dimensional (3D) technologies has significantly influenced the healthcare industry, particularly in diagnostics, prosthetics, and surgery. Traditional medical approaches often face limitations in personalization, precision, and preoperative planning. 3D technologies, including 3D modeling, printing, and bioprinting, offer customized and anatomically accurate solutions that cater to individual patient needs.

With the ability to convert radiological images (such as CT and MRI scans) into physical models, clinicians can now visualize complex anatomical structures, rehearse surgical procedures, and develop patient-specific prostheses with improved fit and functionality.

This paper aims to analyze how 3D technologies are currently being applied in medicine and to assess their effectiveness, challenges, and prospects for wider clinical integration.

Materials and Methods

This study employs a qualitative and quantitative analysis based on:

Clinical case studies from hospitals utilizing 3D technologies in diagnosis, surgery, and prosthetic manufacturing;

Literature review of academic articles published between 2018 and 2024 in peer-reviewed medical and biomedical engineering journals;

Surveys and interviews conducted with surgeons, radiologists, and prosthetists experienced in using 3D tools.

Specific focus areas include:

Use of 3D printed models in preoperative planning.

3D scanning and printing for custom prosthesis production.

Application of virtual 3D models for enhanced diagnostic visualization.

Data were analyzed thematically, with special attention to clinical outcomes, patient feedback, cost-efficiency, and procedural accuracy.

Results and Discussion

To comprehensively assess the application and impact of 3D technologies in medicine, a mixed-methods research design was employed, combining quantitative clinical data, qualitative expert opinions, and literature-based analysis. The study was conducted over a period of six months (October 2024 – March 2025) and included data from five medical institutions in different regions that have integrated 3D technologies into clinical practice.

Literature Review

A systematic review of peer-reviewed articles was conducted using scientific databases such as:

PubMed,

ScienceDirect,

Scopus, and

IEEE Xplore.

Inclusion criteria for the articles:

Published between 2018 and 2024,

Focused on 3D modeling, printing, or simulation in diagnostics, prosthetics, or surgery,

Written in English.

A total of 82 articles were reviewed, and 47 studies were selected for detailed analysis based on relevance, sample size, and clinical applicability.

Case Study Analysis

Three types of 3D technology applications were selected:

Diagnostic Visualization (e.g., 3D reconstruction from CT/MRI for tumor mapping),

Custom Prosthetic Fabrication (e.g., limb prostheses, cranial implants, dental crowns),

Surgical Planning and Simulation (e.g., 3D-printed anatomical models for complex procedures).

Ten clinical case studies were analyzed:

4 from orthopedic surgery,

3 from craniofacial reconstruction,

2 from neurosurgery,

1 from dental implantology.

Each case included preoperative imaging, design and production of 3D models or prostheses, surgical outcomes, and post-treatment feedback.

Expert Surveys and Interviews

Structured surveys and semi-structured interviews were conducted with:

healthcare professionals, including:

7 surgeons,

5 radiologists,

4 prosthetic engineers,

4 biomedical technologists.

Topics covered included:

Usability and integration of 3D tools into workflow,

Comparative efficiency vs. traditional methods,

Cost-effectiveness,

Clinical outcomes and patient satisfaction.

Responses were coded thematically to extract trends and recurring perspectives.

Quantitative Analysis

For statistical comparison, data were collected from two patient groups undergoing similar procedures:

Control group (n = 25): treated with conventional methods,

3D-assisted group (n = 25): treated with 3D modeling and printing support.

Measured parameters included:

Surgery duration,

Recovery time,

Postoperative complication rate,

Patient satisfaction scores (using standardized surveys).

The statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS (version 27):

Descriptive statistics for central tendencies,

T-tests and ANOVA for significance testing ($p < 0.05$ considered significant).

Tools and Technologies Used

3D Modeling Software: Mimics, Autodesk Meshmixer, 3D Slicer

3D Printers: Formlabs Form 3B+, Ultimaker S5, Stratasys J5 MediJet

Imaging Devices: High-resolution CT and MRI scanners (GE Healthcare, Siemens)

Materials for Printing: Biocompatible resins, titanium, PLA, PEEK polymers

All 3D models and printed prostheses were created under clinical supervision and followed relevant safety and sterilization protocols.

This multi-layered methodological approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of how 3D technologies are being utilized in real-world medical settings and provides evidence-based insights into their clinical value and practical limitations.

Conclusion

3D technologies are transforming the landscape of modern medicine by enabling more accurate diagnostics, customized prosthetics, and safer surgical procedures. Their application not only improves patient outcomes but also enhances clinician efficiency and decision-making.Although challenges remain, the trend toward digitization and personalization in healthcare strongly supports the continued integration of 3D technologies. Future research should focus on standardizing 3D printing protocols, expanding bioprinting capabilities, and making these tools more accessible across global healthcare systems.

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IMPROVING PATIENT EDUCATION THROUGH MEDICAL WEBSITES: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERACTIVE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Annotation: *This article explores the role of medical websites in enhancing patient education through the use of interactive educational resources. With the increasing availability of digital health platforms, interactive tools such as videos, quizzes, animations, and virtual simulations are being integrated to improve patient understanding of medical conditions, treatment options, and preventive care. The study evaluates the effectiveness of these resources in increasing patient engagement, knowledge retention, and empowerment in health management. It also discusses challenges related to content quality, accessibility, and digital literacy among diverse patient populations. By analyzing various case studies and user feedback, the article provides recommendations for optimizing interactive educational content to better support patient learning and improve health outcomes.*

Keywords: *Patient Education, Medical Websites, Interactive Learning, Health Literacy, Digital Health Resources, eHealth, Patient Engagement, Health Communication, Multimedia Tools, Health Education Technology.*

Introduction

Patient education is a critical component of effective healthcare delivery, contributing to better health outcomes, increased patient satisfaction, and improved adherence to treatment plans. With the widespread adoption of the internet and digital technologies, medical websites have become a valuable platform for disseminating health information. Beyond static text, these websites increasingly incorporate interactive educational resources such as videos, quizzes, animations, and virtual simulations to engage users more effectively.

Interactive tools on medical websites offer several advantages: they can enhance understanding of complex medical concepts, increase patient motivation to learn, and support personalized learning experiences. This is especially important as patients vary widely in their health literacy levels and learning preferences. Furthermore, interactive resources have the potential to bridge

communication gaps between healthcare providers and patients, fostering more informed decision-making.

Despite their promise, challenges remain in ensuring that interactive educational content is accessible, accurate, and culturally appropriate for diverse populations. This article aims to evaluate the effectiveness of interactive educational resources on medical websites, analyze their impact on patient learning and engagement, and identify areas for improvement to maximize their benefits in patient education.

Materials and Methods

This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of interactive educational resources available on medical websites in enhancing patient education. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative data collection with qualitative analysis to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

Selection of Medical Websites

A systematic review of widely accessed medical websites was conducted to identify platforms featuring interactive educational tools. Criteria for inclusion included availability of multimedia resources such as videos, quizzes, animations, and virtual simulations aimed at educating patients on common health conditions (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, asthma). Websites analyzed included internationally recognized platforms like Mayo Clinic, WebMD, and MedlinePlus, as well as local healthcare portals.

Participant Recruitment

A total of 200 participants were recruited from urban and rural healthcare centers. Participants were selected to represent diverse demographic backgrounds, including varying ages, education levels, and digital literacy skills. Inclusion criteria required participants to have basic internet access and willingness to use medical websites for health information.

Data Collection Instruments

Pre- and Post-Intervention Surveys: Participants completed questionnaires assessing their baseline knowledge of specific health topics, confidence in managing their conditions, and familiarity with digital tools. After interacting with selected interactive resources on medical websites, participants completed a follow-up survey to measure changes in knowledge, engagement, and satisfaction.

Usability Testing: Observational data were collected during participants' interaction with websites to assess ease of navigation, accessibility of resources, and any difficulties encountered.

Focus Group Discussions: Small groups of participants were interviewed to gather in-depth qualitative feedback on their experiences, perceived benefits, and challenges related to using interactive educational tools.

Data Analysis

Quantitative survey data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to summarize demographic information and mean changes in knowledge and satisfaction scores. Paired t-tests were used to assess statistically significant

improvements between pre- and post-intervention responses. Qualitative data from focus groups and usability observations were analyzed thematically to identify common patterns, user perceptions, and barriers to effective learning.

Ethical Considerations

The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB). All participants provided informed consent prior to participation, with assurances of confidentiality and the right to withdraw at any time.

Results and Discussion

The analysis showed that interactive educational resources on medical websites positively influence patient education. Most users reported that videos, quizzes, and animations helped them better understand complex medical information compared to traditional text-based content. Increased engagement with these tools was linked to higher satisfaction and motivation to learn about their health.

However, some challenges were identified. A portion of users found certain interactive elements difficult to navigate, particularly those with limited digital skills. Additionally, access to high-quality internet was a barrier for some participants, limiting their ability to fully benefit from multimedia resources.

The variety and quality of interactive resources varied across websites, with some platforms offering rich, user-friendly content, while others had limited or outdated materials. This inconsistency affects the overall effectiveness of patient education through these channels.

Overall, while interactive resources show promise in enhancing patient knowledge and engagement, improvements in accessibility, usability, and content quality are necessary to maximize their impact.

Conclusion

Interactive educational resources on medical websites have emerged as powerful tools to enhance patient education and engagement. By incorporating multimedia elements such as videos, quizzes, and animations, these platforms provide a more dynamic and understandable approach to conveying health information. This leads to better patient comprehension and encourages active participation in health management. Despite these advantages, limitations related to digital literacy, unequal internet access, and variability in content quality remain significant barriers. Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts among healthcare providers, web developers, and policymakers to create more inclusive, user-friendly, and evidence-based educational materials. Ultimately, optimizing interactive patient education on medical websites holds great promise for improving health outcomes and empowering patients worldwide.

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IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES THROUGH MEDICAL WEBSITES: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Annotation: *This article examines the growing role of medical websites in improving access to healthcare services, especially in underserved and remote communities. As digital platforms become more advanced, they offer a wide range of functionalities including appointment scheduling, online consultations, health education, and symptom checking. These tools contribute to reducing barriers such as geographical distance, time constraints, and shortages of healthcare professionals. The study explores both the opportunities and challenges associated with the use of medical websites, including technological limitations, digital literacy gaps, and concerns over data privacy. Case studies from different healthcare systems are analyzed to evaluate the effectiveness and inclusiveness of digital health platforms. The article concludes by offering recommendations for optimizing medical websites to better serve diverse populations and enhance the overall efficiency of healthcare delivery.*

Keywords: *Healthcare Access, Medical Websites, Digital Health, Telemedicine, Online Consultations, Health Information Systems, eHealth Platforms, Digital Inclusion, Patient Engagement, Health Technology, Data Privacy.*

Introduction

Access to quality healthcare remains a significant global challenge, particularly in rural and low-resource settings. The rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICT) has opened new avenues for improving healthcare delivery, with medical websites emerging as vital tools for expanding access to services. These platforms provide a wide range of functionalities,

including online appointment booking, virtual consultations, electronic medical records, health education resources, and AI-powered symptom checkers.

Medical websites offer the potential to reduce barriers such as geographic distance, long wait times, and limited availability of healthcare professionals. They also support more efficient communication between patients and providers, empower individuals to take charge of their health, and facilitate early detection and disease prevention. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the demand for accessible, remote healthcare solutions accelerated dramatically, further highlighting the importance of digital health infrastructure.

Despite these opportunities, the use of medical websites is not without challenges. Issues such as digital literacy, unequal access to internet connectivity, concerns about data privacy, and the quality of online medical information must be carefully considered. Furthermore, not all populations benefit equally from these technologies, raising questions about inclusiveness and equity in digital healthcare.

This article explores how medical websites are transforming access to healthcare services, analyzes real-world examples, and critically examines the opportunities and obstacles in their implementation. The goal is to provide insights and recommendations for optimizing digital health platforms to ensure they are both effective and equitable.

Materials and Methods

This study employs a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative content analysis and quantitative data review to assess the impact of medical websites on healthcare access.

Data Sources

A selection of popular medical websites and digital health platforms were analyzed, including international examples such as WebMD, NHS (National Health Service, UK), and local platforms specific to developing countries. Data was collected on features such as appointment scheduling, teleconsultations, health education, and symptom checking tools.

Survey and Interviews

A survey was conducted among 200 healthcare users from urban and rural areas to evaluate their experiences and barriers when using medical websites. Additionally, semi-structured interviews were held with 15 healthcare professionals and digital health experts to gather insights on technological challenges and implementation issues.

The study assessed:

Accessibility: ease of use and availability in different regions.

Functionality: range of services offered by medical websites.

User engagement: frequency and satisfaction of users.

Challenges: technical limitations, privacy concerns, and digital literacy levels.

Data Analysis

Quantitative survey results were analyzed statistically to identify usage patterns and demographic correlations. Qualitative interview transcripts and website content were thematically analyzed to uncover key barriers and opportunities.

Results and Discussion

The analysis of medical websites demonstrates that these platforms significantly improve access to healthcare services by providing users with convenient and timely medical information and support. Many users benefit from features such as online appointment booking, symptom checkers, and virtual consultations, which reduce the need for physical visits and help overcome geographic and time barriers.

However, several challenges limit the effectiveness of these websites. Internet accessibility remains uneven, especially in rural and remote areas, restricting the reach of digital healthcare. Moreover, not all users possess sufficient digital literacy to navigate medical websites effectively. Concerns about data privacy and security also affect user trust and willingness to share personal health information online.

From the healthcare providers' perspective, integration of medical websites with existing healthcare systems is often insufficient, which may lead to fragmentation of care and reduced efficiency. Additionally, the quality and accuracy of information presented on some platforms vary, emphasizing the need for standardized regulation and monitoring.

Overall, while medical websites offer valuable opportunities to enhance healthcare accessibility, addressing technological, educational, and regulatory challenges is essential to maximize their potential benefits. Future improvements should focus on expanding internet infrastructure, enhancing user education, ensuring data protection, and fostering better integration with healthcare services.

Conclusion

Medical websites have become an important tool in expanding access to healthcare services, particularly by overcoming geographical and time-related barriers. These platforms provide convenient access to medical information, online consultations, and appointment scheduling, enhancing patient engagement and health literacy. However, challenges such as uneven internet access, limited digital skills, concerns over data privacy, and insufficient integration with traditional healthcare systems hinder their full potential.

To maximize the benefits of medical websites, efforts should focus on improving digital infrastructure, increasing user education, strengthening data security measures, and ensuring seamless collaboration between digital platforms and healthcare providers. Addressing these issues will help create more inclusive and effective healthcare delivery systems, ultimately improving health outcomes for diverse populations.

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O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI QISHLOQ, O’RMON VA BALIQ XO’JALIGI TARMOG’INING QO‘SHILGAN QIYMATI TARKIBINI STATISTIK O‘RGANISH

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hududlari kesimida statistik ma’lumotlarni to‘plash, qayta ishlash orqali qishloq, o’rmon va baliq xo’jaligi tarmog’ining qo‘shilgan qiymatini statistik o‘rganishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritilgan*

Tayanch so‘zlar: *qishloq, o’rmon va baliq xo’jaligi, tarmoq, statistik o‘rganish, qo‘shilgan qiymat, dinamika.*

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STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE ADDED VALUE OF THE AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY AND FISHERY SECTORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: *The article describes the unique characteristics of statistically studying the added value of the agricultural, forestry, and fishing sectors through the collection and processing of statistical data across the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Key words: *agriculture, forestry, and fishing, sector, statistical study, added value, dynamics.*

Kirish

Keyingi yillarda mamlakatimiz qishloq, o’rmon va baliq xo’jaligi tarmog’itsh isloh qilish, sohada bozor munosabatlarini joriy qilish, qishloq, o’rmon va baliq xo’jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtiruvchi, qayta ishlovchi va sotuvchi subyektlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarning huquqiy asosini mustahkamlash, sohaga investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, resurstejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda qishloq ho‘jaligi mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaruvchilarni zamonaviy texnikalar bilan ta’minlash borasida muayyan ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq, o’rmon va baliq xo’jaligi tarmog’ining qo‘shilgan qiymati tarkibida bir qator o’zgarishlar bo’ldi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi “O‘zbekiston — 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” gi PF-158-sonli Farmonida – Qishloq xo‘jaligida hosildorlik va rentabellik darajasini keskin oshirish bo’yicha Jumladan, Bir gektardan olinadigan o‘rtacha daromadni 5 ming dollarga yetkazish, qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida eksport hajmini yiliga 10 milliard dollarga yetkazish, agrar sohaga jami 15 milliard dollar investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, hosildorlik ko‘rsatkichlarini paxta bo‘yicha o‘rtacha 45-50 sentnerga, g‘alla bo‘yicha 80-85 sentnerga yetkazish”[22] kabi bir qator ustuvor vazifalar belgilandi.

Shu sababli, “Rasmiy statistikani tayyorlovchilar statistika ma’lumotlarini ishlab chiqishda xalqaro darajada tavsiya etiladigan tushunchalarga, tasniflarga va uslubiyatga amal qiladi”[23]

Metodolgiya

Statistik kuzatish, guruhlash usullari, mutloq, nisbiy va o‘rtacha miqdorlar, grafik usullari qo‘llanilgan.

Natijalar

Qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligi mahsulot (xizmat)lari yalpi ishlab chiqarishi – sohada o‘z iste’moli va sotish uchun yaratilgan mahsulot va xizmatlarning umumiy qiymati. Qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligi mahsulot (xizmat)lari yalpi ishlab chiqarishi dehqonchilik va chorvachilik mahsulot (xizmat)lari yalpi ishlab chiqarishi, ovchilik xo‘jaligida, o‘rmonchilik va yog‘och tayyorlash, baliq ovlash va akvakultura sohasida yetishtirilgan mahsulot (xizmat)lar qiymati asosida shakllantiriladi. “2024 yilda qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligi mahsulot (xizmat)larining umumiy hajmi 467041,5 mlrd so‘mni, shu jumladan, dehqonchilik va chorvachilik, ovchilik va ushbu sohalarda ko‘rsatilgan xizmatlar – 451019,6 mlrd so‘mni, o‘rmon xo‘jaligi – 11778,4 mlrd so‘mni, baliqchilik xo‘jaligi – 4243,5 mlrd so‘mni tashkil qildi”[24].

Tahlil

Mamlakatimizda agrar va oziq-ovqat tarmog‘ini rivojlantirish yakunlarini sarhisob qilishga qaratilgan mazkur hisobotda 2023-yilda sohada amalga oshirilgan iqtisodiy islohotlar, 2030-yilgacha qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasini rivojlantirish strategiyasi hamda Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasida belgilangan maqsad va ustuvor yo‘nalishlarning maqsadli ko‘rsatkichlariga erishish natijalari atroflicha tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, hisobotda qishloq xo‘jaligining holati va istiqbollarini qisqa va yaqqol tarzda tavsiflovchi muhim axborot-tahliliy ma’lumotlar Qishloq xo‘jaligi vazirligi uchun keyingi qadamlarni belgilashda foydali bo‘lishi nazarda tutiladi.

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2024 yilda qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligida faoliyat ko‘rsatayotgan korxona va tashkilotlar (fermer va dehqon xo‘jaliklaridan tashqari) soni – 30952 birlikni, shundan dehqonchilik va chorvachilik, ovchilik va ushbu sohalarda ko‘rsatilgan xizmatlarda – 28109 birlikni, o‘rmon xo‘jaligida – 228 birlikni hamda baliqchilik xo‘jaligida – 2615 birlikni tashkil etdi. 2024 yilda qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligida yangi tashkil etilgan korxona va tashkilotlar (fermer va dehqon xo‘jaliklaridan tashqari) soni – 9117 birlikni tashkil etdi. Qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari – hisobot davrida fermer xo‘jaliklarida, dehqon va tomorqa xo‘jaliklarida hamda qishloq xo‘jaligi faoliyatini amalga oshiruvchi tashkilotlarda yetishtirilgan dehqonchilik va chorvachilik mahsulotlarining jami qiymatini belgilab, qishloq xo‘jaligida mahsulot yetishtirishning umumiy hajmini ifodalaydi. Ovchilik xo‘jaligi — ovchilik va yovvoyi hayvonlarni tutish, bu sohalarda xizmat ko‘rsatish, shuningdek, parvarishxona va fermalarda hayvonlarni saqlash, ko‘paytirish va davolash xarajatlari hisobga olinadi. O‘rmon xo‘jaligi – faoliyat turi o‘rmon resurslarini takror ishlab chiqarish va o‘rmon resurslaridan foydalanish, xususan, o‘rmonchilik, o‘rmonzorlarni barpo etish va yog‘ochni qayta ishlash tarmoqlari uchun binokorlik dumaloq yog‘ochlarini yetishtirish, shuningdek, yovvoyi holda o‘suvchi o‘rmon mahsulotlarini yig‘ish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan soha. Baliqchilik xo‘jaligi – baliq ovlash va suv bioresurslarini, akva kulturani saqlash, suv bioresurslaridan olinadigan baliq va boshqa mahsulotlarni yetishtirish va sotish bo‘yicha faoliyat turi hisoblanadi.

Dastlabki ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, 2024 yilda qishloq, o‘rmon va baliqchilik xo‘jaligi mahsulot (xizmat)larining umumiy hajmi 467041,5 mlrd so‘mni, shu jumladan, dehqonchilik va chorvachilik, ovchilik va ushbu sohalarda ko‘rsatilgan xizmatlar – 451019,6 mlrd so‘mni, o‘rmon xo‘jaligi – 11778,4 mlrd so‘mni, baliqchilik xo‘jaligi – 4243,5 mlrd so‘mni tashkil qildi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2020 - 2024 yillar bo‘yicha makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlarini o‘zgarishi dinamikasini tahlil qilganimizda, jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, qishloq, o’rmon va baliq tarmog’ining qo’shilgan qiymati 2024 yilda 2023 yilga nisbatan 33201,5 mlrd.so‘mga, ya’ni 3,1 foizga oshganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. (1-jadval)

1-jadval

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2020-2024 yillar bo‘yicha makroiqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlarini o‘zgarishi dinamikasi[25] (2023 yilgi doimiy narxlarda)

Ko‘rsatkichlar	O'lchov birligi	Yillar				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yalpi ichki mahsulot	mlrd.so`m	603956,2	721712,7	869779,8	1058383	1283346
	fizik hajm indeksi, % da	101,6	108	106	106,3	106,5
	deflyator indeksi, % da	111,6	113,6	113,8	112,2	113,1
Qishloq, o’rmon va baliq tarmog’ining QQ	mlrd.so`m	133592	156445	188345,8	217279,8	250481,3
	fizik hajm indeksi, % da	102,9	104	103,6	104,1	103,1

Manba: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy Statistika qo’mitasi ma’lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.

Yurtimizda so‘nggi yillarda sohani barqarorligini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qabul qilingan ko‘plab chora tadbirlar, tarkibiy islohotlar o‘zining ijobiy natijalarini bermoqda. O‘tgan yil davomida, jiddiy muammolarga qaramay, bizning oziq-ovqat va qishloq xo‘jaligi tizimlarimiz mustahkam va barqaror bo‘lib qolmoqda. Bu esa shakllangan sektor tajribasi hamda ta’minot zanjiri tuzilmalarining ishonchliligidan dalolat beradi. Pirovardida, iste’molchilarimiz uchun keng turdagi yuqori sifatli, arzon qishloq xo‘jaligi va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlaridan muntazam foydalanish imkoniyati yaratilmoqda.

Quyida O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2010-2024 yillar bo‘yicha qishloq, o’rmon va baliq tarmog’ining qo’shilgan qiymati dinamikasining o‘zgarishini tahliliy ko‘rsatkichlarini keltiramiz.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2010-2024 yillar bo‘yicha qishloq, o’rmon va baliq tarmog’ining qo’shilgan qiymati 2024 yilda 365894,6 mlrd. so‘mni, 2010 yilda 216131,3 mlrd.so‘m (taqqoslama bahoda) ni tashkil etgan yoki 2024 yilda 2010 yilga nisbatan 149763,30 mlrd.so‘mga yoki 69,3 foizga oshgan. (3-jadval)

4. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy Statistika qo’mitasi ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

2-jadval

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2015-2024 yillar bo‘yicha qishloq, o’rmon va baliq tarmog’ining qo’shilgan qiymatini analitik tekislash va prognoz darajasi

Yillar	Qishloq, o’rmon va baliq tarmog’ining yalpi qo’shilgan qiymati, mlrd.so‘m. so‘m, (taqqoslama baholarda), mlrd. so‘m, (Y)	Shartli yillar, t	t^2	Yt	Y_t	Yillar	Shartli yillar, t	Qishloq, o’rmon va baliq tarmog’ining prognoz darajasi, mlrd. so‘m,
2010	17878,4	-7	49	-125148,8	-10397,6	**2025**	8	228007,3
2011	22543,1	-6	36	-135258,6	5496,0	**2026**	9	243901,0
2012	32793,4	-5	25	-163967	21389,7	**2027**	10	259794,6
2013	39334,3	-4	16	-157337,2	37283,4			
2014	45188	-3	9	-135564	53177,0			
2015	56884,8	-2	4	-113769,6	69070,7			
2016	68669,9	-1	1	-68669,9	84964,4			
2017	75640,2	0	0	0	100858,0			
2018	90981,2	1	1	90981,2	116751,7			
2019	116813	2	4	233626	132645,3			
2020	133592	3	9	400776	148539,0			
2021	156445	4	16	625780	164432,7			
2022	188345,8	5	25	941729	180326,3			
2023	217279,8	6	36	1303678,8	196220,0			
2024	250481,3	7	49	1753369,1	212113,6			
Jami	**1512870,2**	**0**	**280**	4450225	**1512870,2**			

Manba: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy statistika qo‘mitasining 2010-2024 yillar bo‘yicha ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Olingan ma’lumotlar asosan:

“Qator darajalari o‘rtasidagi mutloq farqlar (mutloq o‘sishlar) deyarlik o‘zgarmas miqdor (konstanta) bo‘lsa yoki bir biridan juda kam tafovutlansa, ya’ni darajalar arifmetik progressiya yoki unga yaqin shaklda o‘zgarsa, ularni vaqtini to‘g‘ri chiziqli funksiyasi deb qarash mumkin.

$$Y_t = a_0 + a_1 t$$

Bundan: $a_0 = \frac{\Sigma У}{N} = \overline{У}$ ва $a_1 = \frac{\Sigma Уt}{\Sigma t^2}$ ”[26]

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi sanoat tarmog‘ining qo’shilgan qiymati uchun:

Bunda:

$a_0 = \frac{\Sigma Y}{n} = \frac{1512870}{15} = 100858{,}0133$ mlrd.so‘m.

$a_1 = \frac{\Sigma Уt}{\Sigma t^2} = 15893{,}6607$ mlrd.so‘m.

5. N.M.Soatov, X.Nabiyev, D.Nabiyev, G.N.Tillaxo’jayeva. Statistika. – T.: TDIU, 2009.

Umuman olganda, qishloq, o'rmon va baliq tarmog'ining qo'shilgan qiymati yillik qo'shimcha o'sishi sur'ati bu yillarda o'rtacha 5-6 foizdan iborat bo'ldi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq, o'rmon va baliq tarmog'ining qo'shilgan qiymati bo'yicha 2010-2024 yillardagi statistik tadqiqotlar natijalariga ko'ra 2026 yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq, o'rmon va baliq tarmog'ining qo'shilgan qiymati 259794,6 mlrd.so'mni tashkil etadi. (2-jadval)

Iqtisodiyotni modernizatsiya kilish sharoitida mamlakatimizda chuqur tarkibiy siljishlar va iqtisodiy islohotlar amalga oshirilayotgan davrda qishloq, o'rmon va baliq tarmog'ida mahsulot yetishtirishni yanada jadalroq rivojlantirish imkoniyatlarini aniqlash muhim axamiyat kasb etadi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekiston Respublikasining qishloq, o'rmon va baliq tarmog'ining qo'shilgan qiymati tarkibi dinamikasining statistik tahliliga aks ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi omillar ham mavjud bo'lib, ularning ta'sirini kamaytirish yoki bartaraf etish sanoat taraqqiyotini sur'atlarini oshiradi. Ularga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin;

✓ yer uchastkalarini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ajratishni nazarda tutuvchi tartiblar, imtiyoz va istisnolarni qonunchilikdan to'liq chiqarib tashlash;

✓ qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallanmagan yer uchastkalarini xususiylashtirish va ijaraga berishdan tushadigan mablag'larni taqsimlashning yagona tartibini belgilash;

✓ jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarga yetkazilgan mulkiy zararlarni kompensatsiya qilish bo'yicha respublika va hududiy maqsadli jamg'armalar faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi qonunosti hujjatlarini takomillashtirish;

✓ yer to'g'risidagi qonunosti hujjatlaridagi o'zaro nomuvofiqliklarni bartaraf etish.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining qishloq, o'rmon va baliq tarmog'ining qo'shilgan qiymati tarkibining muhim iqtisodiy yo'nalishlaridan biri davlat tomonidan kichik sanoat shaharchalari, tashkiliy qishloq, o'rmon va baliq tarmog'i hududlarining shakllanishi va rivojlanishini rag'batlantirishdan iborat.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

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INGLIZ TILI O'QITISHNING INNOVATSION YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada chet tillarini o'qitishning pedagogik va metodik jihatlari bilan shug'ullanadi. Quyidagi metodlar tahlil qilindi: Grammatika-tarjima metodi, strukturachi metodlar, Kommunikativ yondashuv. Ta'lim sohasidagi yangiliklarga biroz e'tibor qaratgandan so'ng, vazifaga asoslangan va jarayon modellari alternativ sifatida taqdim etiladi. Nihoyat, o'quv dasturi innovatsiyasi va o'zgarishi va o'qituvchilarni rivojlantirish o'rtasida munosabatlar o'rnatiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qobiliyati, innovatsion, tahliliy, kinestetik, dinamik, instrumental tartibga solish, interaktiv, shaxsiy, buristik, kommunikativ funktsiya, jismonan mos, g'ayratli va baquvvat, yaqin va salbiy (uyatchan, kaprizli, qaysar, qaysar, so'zlashuvchan) shaxs o'z xususiyatlari bilan qadam tashlaydi

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INNOVATIVE WAYS TO TEACH ENGLISH

Annotation: *This article deals with pedagogical and methodological features of teaching foreign languages. The following methods have been analyzed: the Grammar-Translation Method, the Structuralist Methods, and the Communicative Approach. After paying some attention to innovations in education, the Task-Based and Process models are offered as an alternative. Finally, a relationship is established between curriculum innovation and change and teacher development.*

Keywords*: ability, innovative, analytical, kinesthetic, dynamic,instrumental regulatory, interactive, personal, heuristic, communicative function, physically fit, diligent and energetic,approachable and negative (shy, capricious, stubborn, stubborn, talkative) individual they step with their features*

INTRODUCTION

Children enter school positively (physically fit, diligent and energetic,approachable) and negative (shy, capricious, stubborn, stubborn, talkative) individual they step with their features. Also to external stimuli they differ from each other by their relative influence. For example, some students

enjoy the music, some enjoy the colors, and some still enjoy it lives in the world of fairy tales in his imagination.

METHODS OF LEARNING ENGLISH

A small school in the methodology of teaching English in primary grades Individual abilities of language learning of students of the age (individual language learning aptitude)63 and individual methods (4MAT Learning styles)64 are also taken into account is taken. English language learning of elementary school students "high", "medium" and "low" relative levels of abilities are defined. English language The levels of learning ability of students are rational of a) type of educational activity that they have mastered the methods; b) verbal memory (memory of word logic and meaning the development of the weight of understanding and remembering; d) discover the laws of language development of thinking that accelerates learning; e) conscious attention determined based on individual characteristics such as ability to manage. Methods of English language learning of elementary school students (learning styles) are defined as follows:

- Learning styles refers to "...an individual's natural habitual, and preferred ways of absorbing, processing, and retaining new information and skills." 65.

- Learning methods are "individual's consumption of new information and skills It is a natural habit and preference to make, process and store in memory means "seeing ways".

Methods of learning English are named differently in methodical literature.For example, McCarthy (MsCarthy:1996) describes learning methods as innovative, analytical, D. Nunan (D. Nunan: 2003) called cognitive, from terms expressing broader concepts such as sensory, personality used Summarizing the comments on the above terms, English learning methods can be described as follows: Innovative learners - (innovative learners) what is the language material they should clearly understand why and for what purpose they should study.They absorb information well in context, everyday life and experiences they do not accept new information that they do not consider useful for them. Theirs favorite question: "Why?"

Analytical learners - orderly in perception, they analyze it in accordance with the purpose. But sometimes important symptoms are absent they focus on random characters. They consider the teacher to be intelligent,they consider him a sensitive, sensitive, kind and even wise person. Teacher to realize his good intentions, desires, wonderful feelings in the form of the issuer sees a reputable person. In front of the teacher's reputation, parents,the reputation of other family members, relatives, and acquaintances is strong decreases. That is why such children consider every word of the teacher to be a law they know They are interested in comparing the evidence provided by information and language prefer to practice the material alone. They divide the language material into parts they learn separately. Analysts prefer to work alone, but in a team they master it well. Their favorite question is: "What?"

Kinesthetic learners - (kinesthetic (tactile, auditory, visual) learners) - they like to participate in the processes of occurrence of events. That is,they want to directly participate in manipulative, hands-on activities. They discover, guess in activities

such as doing, testing in an experiment, finding a solution to a problem they show activity. They are there to be recognized as talented students use their capabilities and show their talent to others they enjoy helping them achieve. They are exposed to the external environment (hot, cold,light) and the language learning environment. Their favorite question: "How does it work?"

Dynamic learner - (dynamic (left/right brain) learners) activity likes to explore and learn independently, self-confident, proactive and likes to teach others what he knows. Independent education is for him useful, but takes the initiative in communicative role-playing games. SHE IS He has a sense of humor and is a good conversationalist in conflict situations can soften. His favorite question: "If..?

1. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)

- Focuses on real-life communication.
- Encourages speaking and listening through group discussions, interviews, and role plays.

2. Task-Based Learning (TBL)

- Students complete meaningful tasks (e.g., planning a trip, solving a problem) using English.
- Promotes active learning and language application in real contexts

CONCLUSION

In my opinion, the teachers who understands the cognitive and social processes of second- language acquisition for English for Young Learners is better equipped to help learners navigate the processes of classroom learning activities while also creating a fun, positive environment.

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THE PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE MANAGERIAL COMPETENCE OF DEPARTMENT HEADS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: *The main problem addressed in our research is to identify the socio-psychological determinants of the managerial competence of department heads in higher education institutions. Based on this objective, the study examines the degree to which managerial and leadership qualities are manifested among department heads working within the higher education system, as well as the factors influencing these qualities.*

Keywords: *head of the department, social function, psychological determinant, higher education, leadership, communication, team management, transformational leadership*

In order to diagnose the formation of managerial competence and the expression of attitudes toward organizing the work process among department heads in higher education institutions, a specially developed socio-psychological questionnaire was conducted. This questionnaire included scenarios characterizing attitudes toward the effective organization of department activities and allowed for the examination of respondents' views on factors influencing positive management, as well as the importance of leadership qualities. The research survey was administered among a group of respondents, and the collected data were processed and presented in tables and diagrams.

In particular, during the course of the study, we sought to investigate the factors that contribute to the effective organization of departmental activities, as well as the respondents' attitudes toward these factors. To achieve this, the participants were asked the question: "Which factor do you believe determines the effectiveness of a department?" The responses given by the participants were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. (Figure -1).

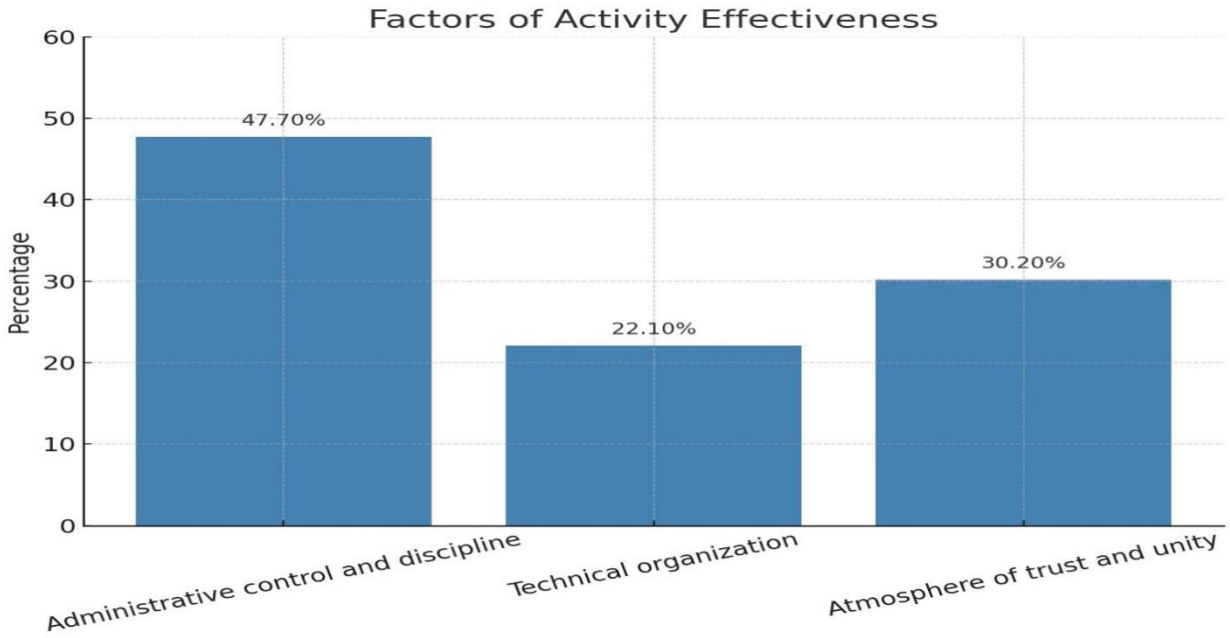


Figure -1. Responses regarding the factors contributing to the effective organization of department activities (N=320)

According to the results presented in Figure 1, the majority of respondents—47.7%—emphasized that strict management styles have a positive impact on the effective functioning of departmental activities within the higher education process, choosing the response option "Administrative control and discipline." These results indicate that most department heads believe that the establishment of effective administrative control systems, the enforcement of strict discipline, and the use of methods requiring precise analysis are of primary importance in ensuring effective management processes.

At the same time, 22.1% of respondents supported the answer option "Technical organization," indicating that they believe a more technical approach to organizational tasks is necessary in the management process. The results suggest that participants recognize the importance of improving the material and technical base in higher education institutions, creating favorable conditions for faculty to engage in professional development, and integrating modern information technologies—all of which are considered to have a certain positive impact on management processes.

It was found that 30.2% of respondents chose the response option "Atmosphere of trust and unity" in relation to the question about factors contributing to the effective organization of departmental activities. This indicates that a significant portion of department heads recognize the positive impact of socio-psychological factors—such as collaboration in interpersonal relations, mutual trust between leaders and faculty members, comprehensive support for one another, and establishing a united approach in the pedagogical process—on effective professional activity and staff management.

The above analysis reveals that respondents expressed diverse opinions regarding the factors contributing to the effective organization of departmental

activities. Nevertheless, it can be observed that the majority of participants consider a strict management system and continuous monitoring of the work process as decisive factors in ensuring effective department management.

During the research, we aimed to explore respondents' understanding of managerial competence and their attitudes toward it. To achieve this, participants were asked the question: "What do you think constitutes the foundation of managerial competence in department heads?" The responses provided were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively and are presented in Table 1.

Table 1.
Respondents' perceptions of the foundational elements of managerial competence (N=320)

	Response Options	Percentage Chosen
	Sense of responsibility in the department head	61.2%
	Superiority of managerial qualities	84.5%
	Richness of professional experience	51.3%
	Intellectual approach to the work process	80.2%
	Support from department faculty	30.8%
	Optimization of management processes in higher education	36.4%
	Absence of negative emotional states in the head	67.4%
	Establishment of positive interpersonal relationships	74.3%
	Possession of knowledge, skills, and competencies	76.3%
0	Having an academic degree and title	12.8%

Note: The total percentage exceeds 100% because respondents were allowed to choose multiple answer options.

As seen from the results presented in Table 1, 61.2% of respondents identified a sense of responsibility in the department head, and 84.5% highlighted the superiority of managerial qualities as the core elements of leadership competence. According to their views, prioritizing a sense of accountability, approaching work with responsibility, fully accepting obligations, and possessing the ability to inspire others, unite them toward a common goal, and influence people are crucial for ensuring effective management processes. In particular, respondents emphasized that well-developed managerial qualities in a leader and the ability to properly guide department members play a central role in effective departmental leadership.

Additionally, 51.3% of respondents emphasized the richness of professional experience, while 80.2% highlighted the importance of an intellectual approach to the work process as key components of managerial competence in department heads. These findings suggest that respondents believe extensive work experience, long-term involvement in leadership roles, as well as acting with intellect and

engaging in deep reflection when making decisions, all significantly contribute to the development of managerial competence. In particular, the majority of respondents stressed that intellectual capacity is one of the leading factors in a department head's effectiveness, and they emphasized the necessity of applying this capability efficiently within management processes.

30.8% of respondents stated that support from department faculty, and 36.4% emphasized the optimization of management processes within the higher education system, form the basis of leadership competence. The results indicate that some department heads place importance on being positively received and supported by their colleagues, believing that such support can positively influence the demonstration of leadership qualities. Meanwhile, other respondents pointed out that when higher-level institutions facilitate the work of department heads and create conditions for organizing activities in a more innovative and optimal manner, it lays a foundation for the development and consolidation of their managerial competence.

Alongside this, 67.4% of respondents identified the absence of negative emotional states in the department head, and 74.3% emphasized the establishment of positive interpersonal relationships as important foundations of managerial competence. These figures indicate that department heads perceive the ability to remain non-aggressive, to be free from stress that may arise during work processes, and to manage negative emotional states as essential to effective leadership. Additionally, efforts to establish positive relationships with colleagues and the effective use of sincere communication methods are regarded as positive aspects that contribute to successful management.

76.3% of respondents believe that possessing knowledge, skills, and competencies within the scope of one's professional activity plays a crucial role in the development of managerial qualities among department heads in higher education. Meanwhile, 12.8% consider having an academic degree and title as significant in this regard. These findings suggest that the majority of department heads believe it is essential for a leader to have sufficient subject-specific knowledge and to effectively apply professional skills and competencies—factors that are directly linked to managerial competence. Additionally, some respondents expressed the view that holding an academic degree and title can also influence the successful implementation of management processes.

The results presented above indicate that respondents hold differing views and attitudes regarding the foundations of managerial competence. However, qualities such as the superiority of managerial traits, an intellectual approach to professional activities, the possession of relevant knowledge, skills, and competencies, as well as the establishment of positive interpersonal relationships, are perceived as the most prominent and leading factors compared to other aspects.

Based on the results of the socio-psychological survey, it can be concluded that respondents express differing views regarding the factors contributing to the effective organization of departmental activities and the foundations of managerial competence. These differences may be explained by variations in their

departmental environments, working conditions, worldviews, and endopsychic characteristics.

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ELECTRIC DRIVE WITH AN INDUCTION MOTOR CONTROLLED BY AN AUTONOMOUS INVERTER

Annotation: *This article covers the structure, operating principles, and technical advantages of an asynchronous motor-based electric drive system controlled by an autonomous frequency converter (inverter). It examines in detail the block diagram, control principles, and role of filters in DC-link frequency converters. Schematic solutions for current and voltage inverters, control methods based on thyristors and IGBT transistors, as well as output voltage regulation techniques are presented. The technology of voltage regulation using Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM), regenerative braking capabilities, and practical limitations are discussed. Conclusions are drawn about the potential application of these systems in industrial electric drives and their integration with modern electronics.*

Key words: *autonomous inverter, frequency converter, induction motor, electric drive, rectifier, PWM - pulse-width modulation, thyristor, IGBT - insulated gate bipolar transistor, regenerative braking, DC-link, industrial electric drives, control system.*

Introduction

In modern industrial production processes, the efficiency, reliability, and energy efficiency of electric drives are of paramount importance. Particularly in an era of growing demand for variable frequency control systems, asynchronous motor electric drives based on autonomous inverter frequency converters occupy a significant position.

Frequency converters enable smooth and wide-range control of both the rotation speed and torque of asynchronous motors. This becomes a crucial factor in automating high-tech processes, optimizing energy consumption, and extending equipment service life. Notably, autonomous inverter systems possess the unique capability to operate independently from direct power supply, ensuring uninterrupted energy supply even when disconnected from the main grid.

Methods

This article analyzes the structural design, operating principles, and key components of autonomous inverter-based frequency converters, along with the differences between current and voltage inverters. Additionally, it provides detailed information on control methods, braking modes, and modern electronic component-based circuit designs.

The system employs frequency converters with an intermediate DC link. The block diagram of such a converter is shown in Figure 1.

The variable voltage from the industrial power grid is first rectified by either a controlled or uncontrolled rectifier (UZ1) and then supplied to the autonomous inverter. The autonomous inverter converts the constant voltage (or current) into an adjustable-magnitude and adjustable-frequency output voltage (or current).

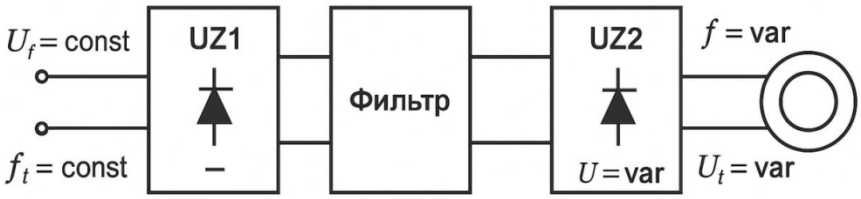


Figure 1. Block diagram of an electric drive with an intermediate DC link frequency converter.

The regulation of DC link voltage (or current) magnitude is implemented through controlled rectifier UZ1, or (in voltage inverters) an uncontrolled rectifier is used as the primary stage, with voltage regulation being implemented through pulse-width modulation in the inverter.

In the first case, control functions are clearly separated: the rectifier controls current and voltage magnitude, while the inverter controls the output frequency of the converter. In the second case, both tasks are assigned to the inverter.

One of the most essential components of DC link converters is the filter. This filter performs two functions: it smoothes the rectified voltage pulsations and serves as a structure for energy storage and transfer. This structure is necessary to organize reactive power exchange between the asynchronous motor windings and the filter. Due to the semiconductor rectifier installed at the converter output, power exchange between the asynchronous motor and the grid is not possible.

Results

Frequency converters of the autonomous inverter type used in electric drives allow the output frequency to be varied from several fractions of a Hz up to hundreds of Hz. The upper limit depends on the switching capability of the inverter valves, while the lower limit is determined by the quality of the output voltage or current; at low frequencies with non-sinusoidal current waveform, the rotation smoothness of the motor rotor in the windings is disturbed.

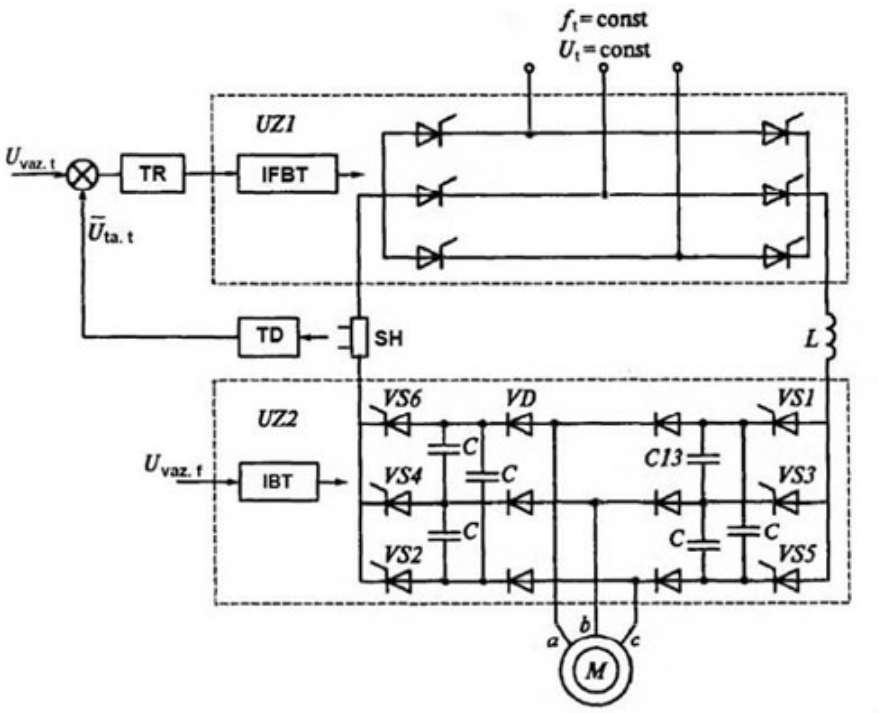


Figure 2. Circuit diagram of a current-source autonomous inverter frequency electric drive.

Frequency-current control of the motor employs an autonomous current inverter (Figure 2). These inverters are characterized by the presence of a high-power choke (L inductive filter) in the DC circuit and the absence of freewheeling diodes in the bridge circuit. Commutation capacitors (C) are used to switch the thyristors. The sequential switching of VS1-VS6 thyristors is performed in ascending order. The switching principle is as follows (refer to Figure 2):

Let VS1 and VS2 thyristors be conducting. Current flows through phases "A" and "C" of the motor. Capacitor C13 is charged with positive polarity. When triggering pulses are applied to thyristor VS3, it turns on, forming a closed loop C13-VS1-VS3-C13. This causes capacitor C13 to recharge. Under the influence of the recharge current, thyristor VS1 turns off, and current begins to flow through thyristor VS3 to motor phases "B" and "C" and through thyristor VS2. The polarity of capacitor C13 charge reverses.

Subsequently, thyristor VS4 is turned on, and current transfers from phase "C" to phase "A" (in reverse direction). During one frequency cycle, six thyristor switching operations occur. As a result, three-phase alternating current of the specified frequency begins to flow through the stator windings of the motor.

The current magnitude is controlled by the current regulator RT. Based on the output signal of RT, the thyristor control angle is adjusted, thereby establishing the required value of rectified voltage at the output of rectifier UZ1. The output frequency of the converter is determined at the specified magnitude by the inverter valve control unit (IBT).

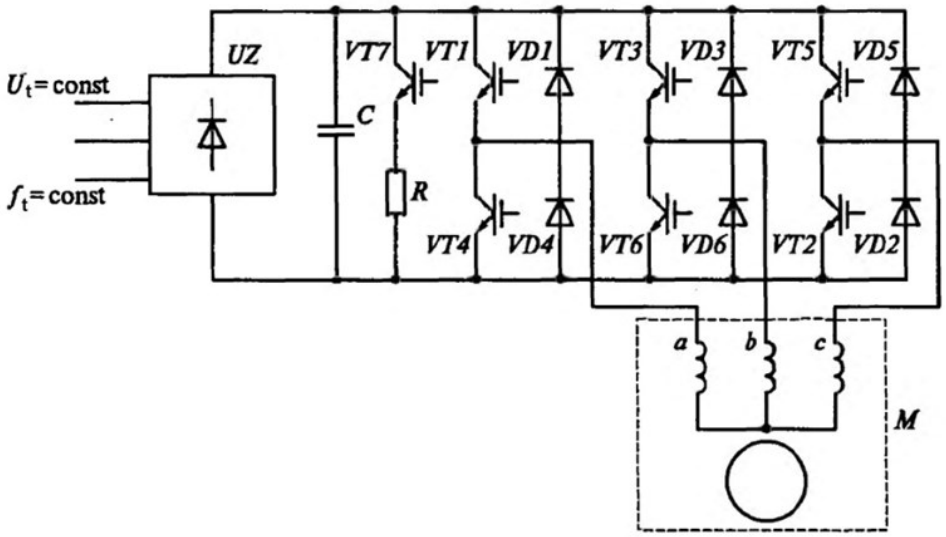
Discussion

The current inverter offers the following advantages: relatively simple circuitry, the ability to utilize thyristors, and the capability to operate converters at high power and voltage levels. Current inverter drives enable the implementation of regenerative braking mode. To achieve this, the controlled rectifier in the DC link is switched to inverter mode (with the firing angle α set to a value greater than $\pi/2$) while maintaining the same current direction.

The current inverter has the following disadvantages: non-sinusoidal current waveform in the stator windings, and the inability to supply multiple motors from a single converter. When $f_1 < 5$ Hz, the non-sinusoidal current waveform causes uneven rotor rotation, which in turn limits the speed regulation range in the second configuration.

Currently, most converters are manufactured according to the autonomous voltage inverter scheme. This is related to the emergence of fully controllable high-power semiconductor devices - IGBT transistors and gate-turn-off thyristors. The standard schematic of a voltage inverter electric drive using fully controllable devices is shown in Figure 3. Its distinctive features include the presence of VS1-VS6 freewheeling diodes and a filter capacitor (C).

Figure 3. Circuit diagram of a transistor voltage inverter frequency asynchronous electric drive.



Unlike current inverters, where only one thyristor operates at a time in either the anode or cathode group, voltage inverters are designed to have two thyristors operating simultaneously in one group and one thyristor in the other group.

In this case, each thyristor operates for a duration of n.

Let’s assume that at a given moment, the transistor switches VT1, VT2, and VT6 are conducting. Then, current flows through all three phases of the motor,

and 2/3 of the voltage is applied to phase "A" and to the parallel-connected phases "B" and "C" (see Figure 2).

When the VT6 switch is turned off and VT3 is turned on, the current in phase "B" cannot change instantly and is directed to the C capacitor through diode VD3. This provides a circulation of reactive power between the motor windings and the C capacitor.

After the VT4 switch is turned on, current flows through the parallel-connected phases "A" and "C" as well as phase "B".

The linear phase voltage applied to the motor winding will have the waveform shown in Figure 4.

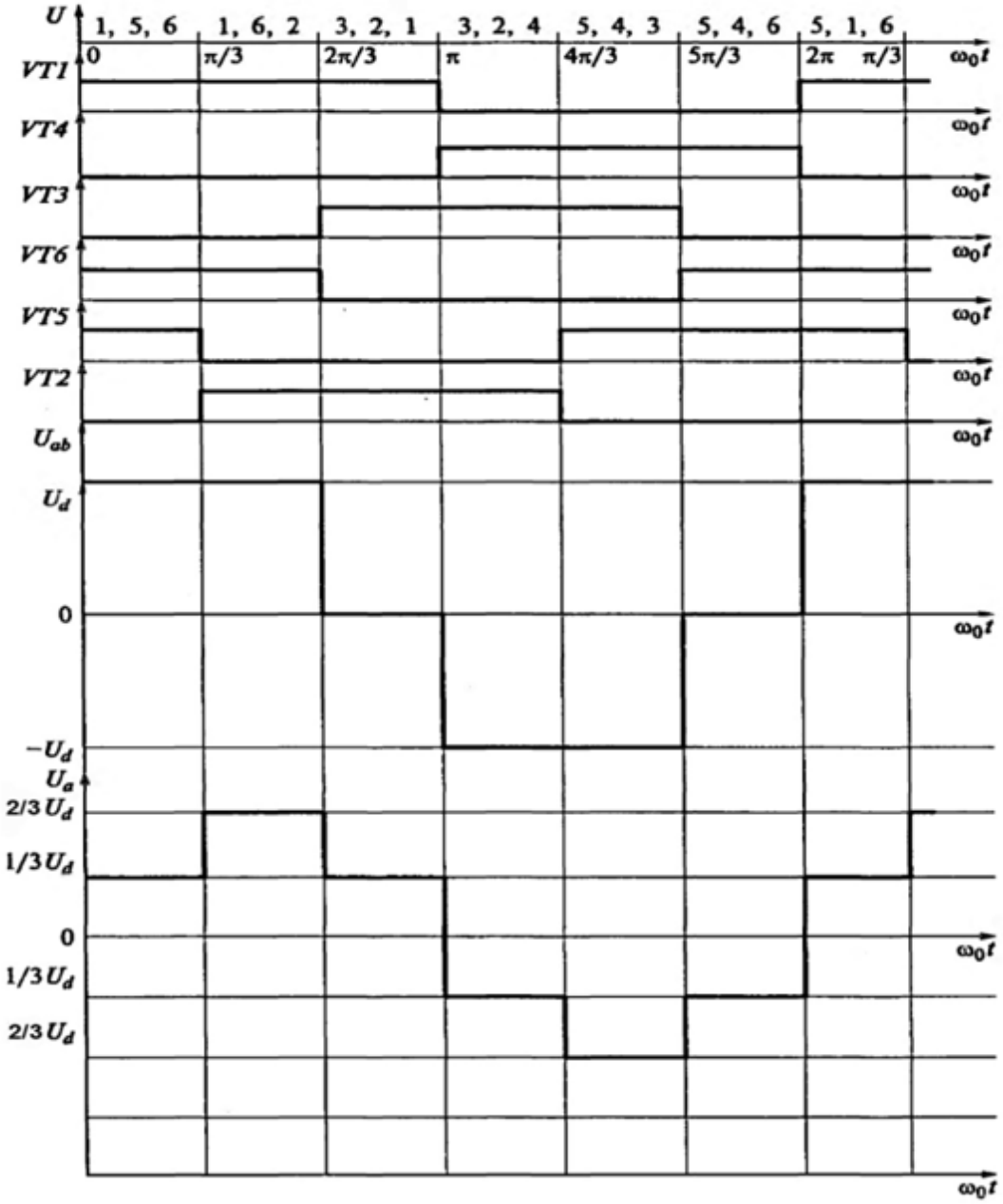


Figure 4. Diagram of the operation of switches 1–6 and the waveforms of line and phase voltages.

The required output frequency is determined by the switching frequency of the inverter thyristors and is set through the frequency control channel.

The output voltage is regulated in two ways:

1. By using a controlled rectifier at the input of the inverter, through which the magnitude of Ud is adjusted;

2. By using the pulse-width modulation (PWM) method (with the help of the inverter thyristors); in this case, the input rectifier may be uncontrolled.

The first method has two disadvantages: the output voltage has a stepped waveform (see Figure 4), and the converter has a low power factor.

The second method is considered more modern. In the pulse-width modulation (PWM) method of control, it is possible not only to regulate the average value of the voltage per cycle but also to modify the shape of the output voltage.

This type of control is called pulse-width modulation (PWM). It is based on the principle of pulse-width control.

The principle of sinusoidal voltage modulation using PWM is shown in Figure 5.

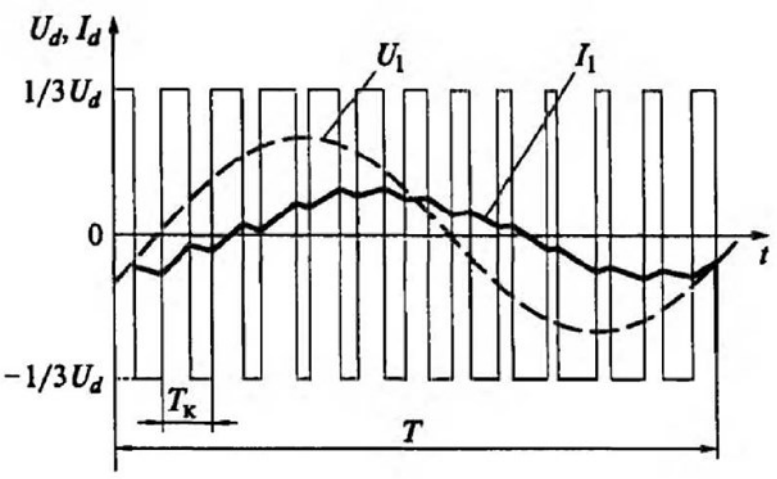


Figure 5. The principle of pulse-width modulation (PWM) of phase voltage and current in a voltage-source inverter. (U_n and i_1 – phase voltage and stator current)

For bipolar connection:

$$U_n = \frac{U_d}{2}(2\gamma - 1)$$

By continuously adjusting the modulation depth according to a sinusoidal law, $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}\left(U_1, \sin\left(2\pi \cdot f_{1j} t\right) + 1\right)$ it is possible to obtain a phase voltage with a sinusoidal average value.

By using a control system, it is possible to adjust both the amplitude $U_{1,}$ and the angular frequency $\omega_{1^*} = 2\pi \cdot f_{1j}$ thereby regulating the output voltage magnitude and frequency of the converter.

When using a voltage inverter for regenerative braking of an asynchronous motor, a bidirectional (reversible) converter with two groups of thyristors must be installed at the output.

This complicates the converter circuit and reduces its reliability.

Therefore, voltage inverters typically include discharge resistors (R) (see Figure 3). These resistors are connected to the braking mode through the VT7 transistor, which absorbs the braking energy.

There are various types of autonomous current and voltage inverter converters, which are discussed in more detail in other converter technology literature.

Conclusion

Electric drive systems based on autonomous inverter-type frequency converters with asynchronous motors offer high efficiency, precise control, and energy-saving capabilities for modern industry. In such systems, the use of a DC intermediate circuit, controllable and uncontrollable rectifiers, and inverters based on powerful semiconductor components allows for wide-range adjustment of motor frequency and voltage.

Both current-source and voltage-source inverters have their own advantages and limitations, and the selection between them should be made according to the specific requirements of the technological process. In particular, the simplicity and robustness of current-source inverters under heavy loads, as well as the high-precision control capabilities of voltage-source inverters, enable their wide application in various industrial sectors.

In conclusion, electric drive systems based on autonomous inverter-type frequency converters play an essential role in industrial automation, improving energy efficiency, and implementing flexible control systems. The technological and functional capabilities of these systems provide a strong foundation for further development and broader implementation in the future.

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SIGIRLARDA MODDALAR ALMASHINUVINING BUZILISHINI BUZOQLAR DISPANSERIZATSIYASINING AYRIM KO‘RSATKICHLARIGA TA’SIRI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola mahsuldor sigirlarda rux va yod mikroelementlari yetishmovchiligida reprodkutiv organlardagi o‘zgarishlar, uning oqibatlarini bartaraf etish uchun mikroelementli oziqaviy aralashmalarni sigirlarga qo‘llanilishi natijasida reproduktiv organlarga ta’sirini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, rux va yod yetishmovchiligini oldini olish maqsadida sigirlar bo‘g‘ozligining oxirgi ikki oyidan boshlab mikroelementli oziqaviy aralashmalarni qo‘llash ulardan tug‘ilgan buzoqlarning tug‘ilgandagi tana vaznini nazoratga nisbatan o‘rtacha 7,4 kg ga, sigirlar sut mahsuldorligini o‘rtacha 23,4% ga yuqori bo‘lishini ta’minlashi tajribalarda o‘z isbotini topgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *alimentar bepushtliklar, jinsiy sikl, reproduktiv organlar, yod, mis, rux, kobalt marganes, persistent sariq tana, kaliy yodid, rux sulfat, lizuxa, eritropoez, leykopoez.*

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THE EFFECT OF METABOLIC DISORDERS IN COWS ON CERTAIN INDICATORS OF CALF DISPENSARY MONITORING

Abstract: *This article is dedicated to studying the effects of zinc and iodine deficiencies in high-producing dairy cows on reproductive organs, as well as the impact of administering micronutrient feed supplements to eliminate these effects. The research investigated how the application of micronutrient-rich nutritional mixtures during the last two months of pregnancy prevents zinc and iodine deficiency and influences reproductive health. The results demonstrated that such supplementation increased the average birth weight of calves by 7.4 kg compared to the control group and improved milk productivity in cows by an average of 23.4%. These findings confirm the effectiveness of targeted micronutrient supplementation in enhancing reproductive and productive performance.*

Keywords: *nutritional infertility, estrous cycle, reproductive organs, iodine, copper, zinc, cobalt, manganese, persistent corpus luteum, potassium iodide, zinc sulfate, lymphatic tissue, erythropoiesis, leukopoiesis*

Mavzuning dolzarbligi: Respublikamiz aholisining chorvachilik mahsulotlariga bo‘lgan talabi tobora oshib bormoqda. Xalqimizni sifatli go‘sht va go‘sht mahsulotlari bilan ta’minlash ko‘p jihatdan qoramolchilikni jadal rivojlantirishga bog‘liq. Farg‘ona vodiysi sharoitida qoramolchilik xo‘jaliklarida parvarishlanayotgan qoramollar mahsuldorligini oshirish va reproduktiv qobiliyatlaridan to‘liq foydalanishga ularda uchraydigan modda almashinuvi buzilishi kasalliklari, jumladan yod va rux yetishmovchiligi katta to‘siq bo‘lmoqda.

Sigirlarda yod va rux yetishmasligi oqibatida o‘z vaqtida kuyga kelmasligi, mahsuldorlikning kamayishi, kuyikishning yashirin kechishi, yembrional abortlar, oziqa sarfi va veterinariya tadbirlari uchun xarajatlarning ortib ketish hisobidan katta iqtisodiy zararga sabab bo‘ladi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida sigirlarda yod va rux yetishmovchiligini yertachi diagnostika qilish hamda guruhli profilaktika qilishni taqoza etadi.

Mahsuldor sigirlarda mikroelementlarning yetishmovchiligi oqibatida kuzatiladigan modda almashinuvi buzilishlari turli xil belgilar bilan kechadi. Masalan, gipokobaltozda kuchli darajada ariqlash kuzatiladi (suxotka), gipokuprozda (lizuxa), rux yetishmovchiligida bepushtlik kuzatiladi [2,6].

Sigirlar ratsionida temir, yod, mis, rux, kobalt, marganes va retinol, kalsiferol va tokoferol hamda B guruhi vitaminlari yetishmasa ularda jinsiy siklning buzilishi, urug‘lanish darajasining pasayishi, embrional abortlar yoki juda zaif buzoqlar tug‘ilishi kuzatilgan. Yodning yetishmaslgi organizmda oqsil, yog‘, uglevod, minerallar va vitaminlar almashinuvining buzilishiga sabab bo‘ladi [1,3].

Olingan natijalar tahlili. Har ikkala xo‘jalikda ham **t**ajribalarning boshida sigirlar bo‘g‘ozligining 8- oyida tajriba va nazorat uchun ajratilgan sigirlarda klinik tekshirishlar o‘tkazildi. Bu sigirlarda gabitus, umumiy holat, ishtaha, tashqi ta’sirlarga javob reaksiyasi, semizlik darajasi, shilliq pardalar, shox, tuyoq va teri, teri qoplamasining holati o‘rganildi. Bunda ikkala guruhdagi 20 bosh sigirlarning barchasida semizlik o‘rtadan past, shilliq pardalar rangi och qizg‘ish tusda bo‘lib, 50% sigirlarda ishtahaning o‘zgarishi lizuxa, tananing bo‘yin va bosh qismlarida junlarning siyraklashishi, buyinning yuqori qismida junlarning o‘sishi, terida burmalar hosil bo‘lganligi, shox va tuyoqlar yaltiroqligining pasayishi kabi simptomlar bilan xarakterlandi.

Tajribalarning oxiriga (laktatsiyaning 2- oyida) kelib, tajriba guruhidagi sigirlar klinik-fiziologik ko‘rsatkichlarining me’yorlar darajasida bo‘lishi, nazorat guruhlaridagi sigirlarda esa makro- va mikroelementlar almashinuvi buzilishlariga xos klinik belgilar saqlanib qolganligi qayd etildi.

Oxirgi dum umurtqalarining so‘rilishi tajribalarning oxiriga kelib, birinchi tajriba guruhida 2 boshda kuchsiz darajada qayd etilgan bo‘lsa, nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarning 8 boshida qayd etildi.

Tajriba guruhida shilliq pardalar rangining oqarishi va ishtahaning o‘zgarishi (lizuxa) tajribalarning oxirigacha kamayib borishi kuzatilib, nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarning 8 boshida kuzatildi.

“Navruz saxovat (1- xo‘jalik) mezoni” fermer xo‘jaligidagi tajriba guruhida tajribalarning oxiriga kelib tana harorati o‘rtacha 38,6±0,02, nazorat guruhida - 38,4±0,05 ºS ni tashkil etdi. “Barxayot Abdulla Xaji (2- xo‘jalik)dexkon xujalikda shunga mos holda sigirlar tana harorati tajriba guruhida o‘rtacha 38,5±0,05, nazorat guruhida o‘rtacha 39,2±0,05 oS ni tashkil etdi.

Sigirlarda bir daqiqadagi puls soni (1- xo‘jalikda) birinchi tajriba guruhida tajribalarning oxiriga kelib, bir daqiqada o‘rtacha 76,8±3,5 martagacha kamayishi, (R<0,05) nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda esa 1 daqiqada o‘rtacha 80,5±2,3 martagacha ortganligi xarakterli bo‘ldi. Ikkinchi xo‘jalikda shunga mos ravishda o‘rtacha 78,2±4,5 va 80,6±4,2 martani tashkil etdi.

1-xo‘jalikda sigirlarning nafas olish soni birinchi tajriba guruhida tajribalarning boshida, bir daqiqada o‘rtacha 26,7±0,6 marta, nazoratda - 28,6±0,5 martani tashkil etib, tajribalarning oxiriga kelib, tajriba guruhida o‘rtacha 22,4±0,8 martagacha kamayganligi (R<0,05), nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda esa o‘rtacha 32,8±0,5 martagacha oshganligi, ikkinchi xo‘jalikda mos holda o‘rtacha tajriba guruhida tajribalarning oxiriga kelib o‘rtacha 22,6±0,6 martaga kamayishi, nazorat guruhida o‘rtacha 34,5±0,5 martaga oshganligi aniqlandi.

Sigirlarda katta qorin devorining 2 daqiqadagi qisqarishlari soni (1-xo‘jalikda) birinchi tajriba guruhida tajribalarning oxiriga kelib o‘rtacha 4,8±0,12 martaga oshishi (R<0,05), nazorat guruhida o‘rtacha 3,0±0,13 martagacha pasayishi xarakterli bo‘ldi. 2- tajriba xo‘jaligida shunga mos ravishda tajriba guruhida o‘rtacha 4,5±0,14 (R<0,01) va nazoratda 3,2±0,16 martani tashkil etdi.

Sigirlar gematologik ko‘rsatkichlari tajriba va nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda tajribalarning boshida bir xil ko‘rsatkichlar bilan namoyon bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarda tajribalarning oxiriga kelib dastlabki ko‘rsatkichlarga nisbatan 1xo‘jalikdagi sigirlar qonidagi gemoglobinni o‘rtacha 102,0±4,5 g/l, umumiy oqsilni -78,8±3,6 g/l, glyukozani -2,86±0,18 mmol/l, karotinni – 0,479±0,06 mg%, ishqoriy zahirani – 46,8±1,9 hajm%SO2, retinolni 54,2±4,5 mkg% ga ko‘payishi (R<0,05) qayd etildi. Tajriba guruhidagi sigirlar qonining biokimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlaridagi bunday o‘zgarishlarni sigirlarga qo‘llanilgan mineralli oziqaviy aralashmaning sigirlar organizmga ijobiy ta’siri sababli kelib chiqqanidan dalolat beradi.

Nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda esa qondagi gemoglobin miqdorini tiajribalar davomida o‘rtacha 1,5 g/l, glyukozani – 0,08 mmol/l, qon zardobida karotinni – 0,032 mg%, retinolni 15,4 mkg%, ishqoriy zahirani -2,6 hajm%SO2 ga umumiy oqsil miqdorini – 2,6 g/l ga kamayishi qayd etildi. Bunday holat nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda organizmning to‘yimli moddalar, vitamin va mineral moddalarga nisbatan ehtiyojlarining qondirilish darajasini bo‘g‘ozlik davridan boshlanib, laktatsiya davrlarida pasayib borishi va moddalar almashinuvi buzilishlarining kuchayib borayotganligini bildiradi.

1-jadval. Savay f/x da sigirlarning reproduktiv ko‘rsatkichlari, ulardan tug‘ilgan buzoqlar hayotchanligi, sut mahsuldorligi, (n=10)

Ko‘rsatkichlar	**Tajriba guruhlari**	
	I tajriba	**II nazorat**
Buzoqlar tug‘ilgandagi tana vazni, kg	39,8±5,4	32,4±2,8
Buzoqlar tana vazni kunlik o‘sishi, g	365,7±45,8	306,4±36,6
Sigirlarda servis davrining davomiyligi, kun	45±5,5	80±4,5
Yo‘ldoshning ushlanib qolishi, bosh	-	5
Bachadon subinvolyusiyasi, bosh	-	5
Urug‘lanish darajasi, bosh	10	5
Laktatsiyaning 2 oyida kunlik sut mahsuldorligi, l	23,2±1,8	17,8±1,5

Nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda tajribalarning oxirida gemoglobin miqdorining o‘rtacha 85,2±5,2 g/l, glyukozani -2,098±0,08 mmol/l, qon zardobidagi karotinni o‘rtacha – 0,348±0,05 mg%, retinolni – 22,4±4,6 mkg%, ishqoriy zahirani – 39,5±1,2 hajm%SO2 ga, umumiy oqsil miqdorini o‘rtacha -68,6±1,8 g/l kamayishi, (R<0,05) aniqlandi.

Tajriba guruhidagi sigirlarda qon zardobida umumiy kalsiy miqdorini o‘rtacha 2,46±0,05 mmol/l dan 2,72±0,05 mmol/l ga, anorganik fosforni – 1,44±0,06 mmol/l dan 1,78±0,04 mmol/l ga, qondagi marganesni – 2,54±0,08 mkmol/l dan 2,72±0,08 mkmol/l ga va ruxni 30,6±1,4 mkmol/l dan 48,4±1,5 mkmol/l ga ko‘payishi, nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarda shunga mos ravishda umumiy kalsiyni o‘rtacha 2,38±0,06 mmol/l dan 2,22±0,04 mmol/l ga, anorganik fosforni 1,52±0,05 mmol/l dan 1,35±0,05 mmol/l ga, marganesni – 2,52±0,05 mkmol/l dan 2,44±0,06 mkmol/l ga va ruxni 30,2±1,4 mkmol/l dan 26,5±1,8 mkmol/l ga kamayib borishi qayd etildi.

Tajriba xo‘jaliklaridagi sigirlar tuqqandan keyingi davrda ularning jinsiy organlari o‘z holatiga qaytishi (involyusiya), loxiylarni oqib tugash davri, servis davri, kuyikish belgilarining namoyon bo‘lishi, tuxumdonlar holati UZI appartida tekshirildi.

Nazorat guruhidagi sigirlarning 5 boshida tug‘ruq jarayoni og‘ir kechib, ularda yo‘ldoshning ushlanib qolishi, loxiylarni chiqishi 25 kungacha kuzatildi. Nazoratdagi sigirlardan tug‘ilgan buzoqlar tana vazni o‘rtacha 32,4±2,8 kg ni, ularning kunlik o‘sishi o‘rtacha 306,4±36,6g ni tashkil etdi. Sigirlarning kunlik sut mahsuldorligi laktatsiyaning ikkinchi oyida o‘rtacha 17,8±1,5 litrni tashkil etdi.

Laktatsiyaning 30 kunida nazorat guruhidagi sigirlardan 5 boshida bachadon subinvolyusiyasi, shularning 2 boshida persistent sariq tana borligi aniqlandi. Laktatsiyaning 80-90-110 kunlariga borib ulardan 5 boshida kuyikish belgilari

namoyon bo‘ldi. Ushbu sigirlar sun’iy urug‘lantirilib, 1 oydan so‘ng bo‘g‘ozligi diagnostika qilinganda ularning 5 boshi urug‘langanligi aniqlandi.

Xulosalar. Mahsuldor sigirlarda rux va yod yetishmovchiligini oldini olish uchun ularning ratsioniga mikroelement tuzlarini qo‘shib berish, ularda kuyikishni tezlashtiradi, jinsiy siklni me’yorida kechishi, servis davrini nazorat guruhiga nisbatan o‘rtacha 60-70 kunga qisqarishini ta’minlaydi**.**

1. Mahsuldor sigirlarda rux va yod yetishmovchiligini oldini olish maqsadida bo‘g‘ozlikning oxirgi ikki oyidan boshlab mikroelementli oziqaviy aralashmalarni qo‘llash ulardan tug‘ilgan buzoqlarning tug‘ilgandagi tana vaznini nazoratga nisbatan o‘rtacha 7,4 kg ga, sigirlar sut mahsuldorligini o‘rtacha 23,2% ga yuqori bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi.

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GENDER EQUALITY THEORY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: *This article discusses the emergence, history, causes, and factors of the theory of gender equality. At the same time, important views are expressed about the importance of this theory, its influence on world politics, and the opinions of scientists who have conducted research on it. Also, clear conclusions are drawn about the development of the theory of gender equality in the present era and its importance in the process of globalization.*

Keywords: *Democracy, feminism, gender equality, patriotism, exploitation, convention, summit.*

1. Introduction

If we look at the culture of the ancient times, the view of women only as “MOTHER” and “WIFE” came to the fore. They had no place in society or education. This situation, especially in remote areas, left the psychology and worldview of women backward. This, in turn, had a very strong impact on the upbringing of children. The reason is that women spend most of their time at home with their children, which we are sure did not provide their children with education or spiritual nourishment.

There are discriminatory views and customs and beliefs against women. Eliminating these shortcomings is a treasure trove of human spirituality, or rather, as a result of the movement of women in the West, the theory of gender equality has become a result of the movement of women. The emergence of gender theory, feminism, which today has become an alternative theory of socio-cultural and humanitarian development, plays a decisive role.

2. LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The article was written using international legal norms, covenants, legal and regulatory documents adopted by the General Charter of the United Nations, the opinions of scholars who have conducted research on gender equality and feminism, as well as research and analysis methods such as analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, historicism, logic, comparative law.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If we touch on the issue of gender equality, this concept is a relatively new term, which began to be used in 1875. If we pay attention to its content, it means legal equality between women and men in all areas. This equality will be achieved when women have equal rights with men in every area of society, whether it is the economy, trade or finance, or politics or security, and equality is ensured and strengthened by law.

Since ancient times, people have been assigned positions according to the division of labor. In almost all periods, when manual labor was the main force, men occupied high positions in society, and women's rights were considered completely non-existent. In the Eastern world, the traditions and lifestyle formed in a unique way, combined with the thinking and religious views of the human mind, made everyone accept the spirit of patriotism. Be it India, China, or throughout Central Asia, patriotism was accepted unconditionally.

There was a “contract” that had been formed over the centuries between gender roles and the relationship in the environment. According to this contract, in a patriarchal society, the demands of the environment prevail. For example, the environment may require a woman to follow the leader (king, khan, emperor, etc.) or to give him everything she has, including her honor and chastity. For example, until the 19th century, in China, if an emperor died, his wife, servants, concubines, and maidservants were buried alive with him.

The situation in India was even worse. Until the Babur rulers changed the situation, inhuman customs were widespread in India. Sources cite the following reforms carried out by the Babur ruler Akbar Shah: “…the marriage of minors and giving them in marriage was prohibited, the burning of women whose husbands had died together with their husbands was stopped, and widows were allowed to remarry”[1]. There are many such examples. In the East, even if a girl was born, the year of her birth was not determined, and we would not be mistaken if we say that this custom was established. Later, the situation changed significantly in Islamic civilization. Although this religion also emphasized the superiority of men, there were also beliefs about respecting and protecting women.

The changing social thought in the Western world in recent centuries is also reflected in the views of famous scientists, who have put forward this theory and described it in their works. "Sandra Bem, a psychologist and doctor of philosophy with a feminist perspective, while studying the problems associated with the acceptance of the concept of gender by human society, recognizes that it consists of a set of views that have arisen due to social and cultural norms. She emphasizes that gender is more a matter of a person's attempts to gain power in society than a person's sexual origin" [2].

Now, if we pay attention to the thoughts of another famous scientist, French philosopher, sociologist and representative of utopian socialism, François Marie Charles Fourier, he is considered the author of the term "feminism". Now, if we define the term feminism, feminism comes from the Latin word "femina", which means "woman", and is seen as an attitude aimed at increasing the rights and opportunities of women in the political, economic and social aspects of society, and is mainly described as an ideology aimed at being superior to men when the reins in society seem to be in the hands of men. And this, unlike gender equality, is aimed at ensuring not equality, but the superiority of women.

“Feminist movements work to achieve women’s rights, including the right to vote, hold public office, work, receive fair wages and close the gender pay gap, own property, receive education, have equal rights in marriage, and have access to

maternity leave."[3] Thus, feminist movements have arguably been the most influential social change in women's rights in the world today. They are also the single largest force behind the achievement of women's most fundamental rights in Western countries: the right to vote, to stand for election, to own property, to enter into contracts, and to have reproductive rights.

"The emergence of gender theory plays a decisive role in feminism, which has become an alternative theory of socio-cultural humanitarian development today. In the 70s of the 20th century, feminist theorists, dissatisfied with traditional social science, imbued with the ideas of Z. Freud and P. Parsons, began to express their theoretical objections to Western knowledge and new theoretical methodological approaches to the analysis of culture. The penetration of feminist ideas into various spheres of culture continued at an extremely rapid pace. The debate that shocked everyone in the early 70s was the traditional concept of sexuality, that is, discrimination based on gender. It has become an integral concept in the consciousness of a Western person"[4].

In general, it is no exaggeration to say that the 1970s were a period of awakening and acceleration in the issues of women's equality on a global scale. In particular, the fact that 1975 was declared International Women's Year by the UN General Assembly, and the period between 1976 and 1985 was declared the UN Decade for Women under the slogan "Equality, Progress, Peace" are proof of our opinion. The 1979 UN Convention, which set the task of equalizing the rights and opportunities of men and women on a legal basis, was the first international document of principled importance dedicated to this issue. It is worth noting the International Labor Organization's Conventions No. 103 on the Protection of Maternity and No. 111 on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, adopted in 1992.

Human rights and gender equality issues have become one of the daily issues of the world community. In the 21st century, when gender equality is a priority, protecting the rights of women and creating the necessary opportunities for them to express their talents is more urgent than ever.

Several documents of international organizations have also been adopted to ensure gender equality, and these principles are considered norms that must be fulfilled by member states. For example, the issue of gender equality and women's rights is also specifically mentioned in the commitments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the field of humanitarian criteria.

The 1999 OSCE Summit in Istanbul stated: "The full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by women is essential for the consolidation of peace, prosperity and democracy in the OSCE region. We commit ourselves to making equality between men and women an integral part of our policies, both within our countries and within the Organization. We will take measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, to eliminate violence against women and children, and to eliminate all forms of sexual exploitation and trafficking in human beings."[5]

Thus, this theory has developed. It has found its expression in international principles and in decisions taken by countries. Scientists have also continued to research. Another Western scholar who has studied women's issues, L.L. Rybtsova, conducts research on women's values. "L.L. Ribtsova, analyzing the results of two studies, formed a set of basic values of women in accordance with this typology of values. This set of values consists of the following 14 basic value hierarchies:

- ✓ Health as a supreme value.
- ✓ Raising children and ensuring their future.
- ✓ Well-being - income, housing, an orderly life.
- ✓ Family.
- ✓ Work - as a means of earning income, determining the meaning of life.
- ✓ Love - for children, family, spouse.
- ✓ Effective combination of family and work.
- ✓ Education.
- ✓ Economic independence, independence.
- ✓ Readiness to help loved ones at one's own expense.
- ✓ Travel, the desire to see and learn new things.
- ✓ Professional career.
- ✓ Self-improvement.
- ✓ Appearance: fashion and makeup.

As a result of research on these values, scientists have conducted research in other areas, including politics and public administration, and have drawn conclusions about ensuring gender equality and the role of women. According to the results of research by the famous scientist T.V. Bendas, a female leader spends more energy and strength than a male leader. A female leader approaches the same task with all her might and body, interfering in everything, often in small details. This situation causes arguments between the female leader and the performers. A male leader thinks of achieving the goal quickly with the help of the performers, spending less energy. He relies on the initiative of the performer, seeks to solve each problem calmly and without haste. Setting clear and realistic tasks for the group indicates the strategic thinking of a male leader.

However, in making decisions for important parts of governance and social life, the decisions taken by both parties in agreement will cover all issues that are desirable and important to everyone. Now, if we give examples of female leaders who have played an important role in world politics, we can see Ursula von der Leyen, who became the President of the European Commission in 2019. She is a mother of 7 children and a doctor by profession, and a woman who did not get involved in politics until the age of 40. "From 2013 to 2019, she served as Germany's first female Minister of Defense. She is also the first woman to lead the European Union."[7] To give a few more examples, we can mention the head of the European Central Bank - Christine Lagarde, the first female Prime Minister in the history of Italy - Giorgia Meloni, and of course, the Chairperson of the

Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Tanzila Narbayeva, as women who lead the world of politics.

Thus, this theory has penetrated almost all countries and all sectors. As a result of all efforts aimed at legal equality and the prevention of discrimination, women are now occupying positions ranging from ordinary fields to positions in the country's administration. There are still some problems, but solutions are being developed.

Now, if we turn to gender issues in the field of education, we can make the following comments: “Although special studies by foreign researchers have shown that there are no obvious gender differences in the field of creative abilities, according to the results of some studies, male students demonstrate their innovative potential in the lower grades, and female students in the higher grades.”[8] That is, there are no significant differences between women and men in terms of education, mental potential and abilities. Therefore, as is done in every field, it is necessary to create broad opportunities for women and pay attention to them in the field of education and science.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, the theory of gender equality has emerged and developed in recent centuries. The manifestations of this theory have developed in proportion to the theory of liberal democracy and have become the main criterion of this democratic system. Since this theory is a social theory, it is always developing, and the problems that arise will also find their solutions over time.

The most important of these problems is that to achieve full equality, not only women themselves must unite, but also cooperation with men is required. The same applies to the decisions made by the government to support women and ensure equality. According to scientific research, women and men are not inferior to each other in terms of mental development and abilities. Therefore, women can also be figures who play an important role in the economy, social life, politics, and even in the field of international politics. It is important to understand and accept this correctly. After all, each person has their own place in the development of the world!

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OILAVIY KORXONALARDA BOSHQARUV TIZIMINI ZAMONAVIY MENEJMENT YONDASHUVLARI ASOSIDA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqolada zamonaviy menejment yondashuvlarining ahamiyati hamda ularni oilaviy korxonalarni boshqarishdagi o’rni haqida so’z boradi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *oilaviy korxonalar, zamonaviy menejment yondashuvlari, biznes, kontingensiya nazariyasi, tizimlar nazariyasi, miqdoriy nazariya, insoniy munosabatlar nazariyasi, emotsional inleket nazariyasi, agil va lean nazariyasi.*

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IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN FAMILY BUSINESSES BASED ON MODERN MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

Abstract: *This article discusses the importance of modern management approaches and their role in managing family businesses.*

Keywords: *family businesses, modern management approaches, business, contingency theory, systems theory, quantitative theory, human relations theory, emotional intelligence theory, agile and lean theory.*

Kirish. Bugungi tezkor o’zgaruvchan iqtisodiy muhitda tadbirkorlik subyektlari orasida oilaviy korxonalar o’z o’rniga ega bo’lib, ularning rivojlanishi va samarali faoliyat yuritishi mamlakat iqtisodiy barqarorligining muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Oilaviy korxonalar ko’pincha kichik yoki o’rta biznes shaklida bo’lib, oila a’zolari ishtirokida boshqariladi va faoliyat yuritadi. Biroq ularning rivojlanishida bir qancha tizimli muammolar mavjud. Shu sababli zamonaviy menejment yondashuvlari orqali boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Oilaviy korxonalar, odatda, kichik hajmdagi ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko’rsatish yoki savdo faoliyatini amalga oshiradi. Ular quyidagi afzalliklarga ega:

- moslashuvchanlik va tezkor qaror qabul qilish imkoniyati;
- qarorlar qabul qilishda ishonch va sadoqat;
- o’zaro ishonchga asoslangan mehnat aloqalari;

mehnat resurslaridan tejamli foydalanish;

Shunga qaramay, ular bir qator muammolarga ham duch keladi: boshqaruvdagi subyektivlik, professional yondashuvlarning yo'qligi, zamonaviy texnologiyalardan foydalanilmasligi, strategik rejalashtirish yetishmasligi.

Zamonaviy menejment nazariyasi — bu muayyan yutuqlarga erishish maqsadida tashkilotlarni boshqarishda qo'llaniladigan ilg'or nazariya, amaliyot va texnologiyalar majmuidir.

Bu nazariya klassik boshqaruv nazariyasining cheklovlariga javoban paydo bo'lgan, chunki klassik yondashuv xodimlar faqat moddiy rag'batlar orqali boshqarilishi mumkin, degan fikrga asoslangan edi. Aksincha, Zamonaviy boshqaruv nazariyasi xodimlarni rag'batlantirishning ko'p qirrali tabiati va texnologik taraqqiyotning ish joyiga ta'sirini tan oladi. Ushbu nazariyaning asoschisi Fredirik Teylor[27] hisoblanadi. Matematik tahlilni inson hissiyotlari va motivatsiyasi haqidagi tushuncha bilan birlashtirgan holda, bu nazariya yuqori unumdor ish muhitini yaratishga qaratilgan. Zamonaviy boshqaruv yondashuvida asosiy tarkibi quyidagilardan iborat: kontingensiya nazariyasi, tizimlar nazariyasi, miqdoriy nazariya, insoniy munosabatlar nazariyasi, emotsional intellekt va agil boshqaruvlaridir.

Kontingensiya nazariyasi (1950-yillarning oxiri – 1960-yillarning boshlari)

Joan Woodward (1950-yillar o'rtalarida-Buyuk Britaniya), Paul Lawrence va Jay Lorch (1967-AQSh, Harvard universiteti), Fred Fiedler (1964).

Zamonaviy boshqaruv nazariyalarining markazida kontingensiya nazariyasi turadi. Bu nazariya yagona, hamma uchun mos keladigan boshqaruv usuli yo'qligini ta'kidlaydi. Boshqaruvchilardan turli holatlarga moslashish, boshqaruv uslublari va amaliyotlarini moslashtirish talab etiladi. Moslashuvchanlik va moslashish qobiliyatini namoyon etgan boshqaruvchilar har bir vaziyatga mos, ongli qarorlar qabul qilishlari mumkin. Ushbu nazariyani oilaviy korxonalarda qo'llashning zaruriyati shundan iboratki, oilaviy korxonalarda qarindoshlik aloqali muhim o'rin tutadi, bu esa har bir vaziyatga mos boshqaruv uslubi zarurligi ko'rsatadi. Kutiladigan natija esa, qarindoshlik ziddiyatlarini kamaytirish, rollarni aniq belgilash, muammolarga mos yondashuv orqali inqirozlarni yengillashtirishdan iboratdir.

Tizimlar nazariyasi (1940-1950-yillarda) Ludwig von Bertalanffy.

Tizimlar nazariyasi tashkilotlarni bir-biri bilan bog'langan qismlardan iborat murakkab tizimlar sifatida ko'radi. Ushbu qismlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik va o'zaro ta'sirni tushunish samarali boshqaruv uchun muhimdir. Ushbu nazariyani qabul qilgan boshqaruvchilar tashkilotni faqat alohida elementlar emas, balki bir butun yaxlit tuzilma sifatida ko'radilar. Tizimlar nazariyasini qo'llashning zaruriyati shundan iboratki, korxonadagi bo'limlar (ishlab chiqarish, moliya, savdo, inson resurslari) bir-biriga bog'liqligini tushunishdan iborat, kutiladigan natija esa, qarorlar bir butun tizimga asoslanadi, bu esa yaxshiroq muvofiqlashtirish, isrofgarchilikni kamaytirish va ichki barqarorlikni ta'minlashdir.

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Miqdoriy nazariya (George Dantzig, Russell Ackoff, Herbert Simon, Asosiy shakllanish davri: 1939-1945-yillar)

Miqdoriy yondashuv qarorlar qabul qilishdan oldin xavflar, foyda va kamchiliklarni hisoblash uchun matematik tenglamalar va raqamli tahlildan foydalanadi. Statistik tahlil, kompyuter simulyatsiyalari va boshqa miqdoriy texnikalar orqali bu yondashuv boshqaruvga ma'lumotlarga asoslangan yondashuvni taqdim etadi. Biroq, eng yaxshi natijaga erishish uchun bu yondashuvni kompaniyani boshqarishda ijtimoiy va psixologik jihatlarni hisobga oladigan insoniy yondashuvlar bilan birlashtirish zarur. Ma'lumotlarga asoslangan tahlilni inson markazidagi yondashuv bilan uyg'unlashtirgan boshqaruvchilar samarali boshqaruv va xodimlar farovonligi o'rtasida muvozanatni ta'minlay oladilar.

Insoniy munosabatlar nazariyasi (Elton Mayo, Hawthorne tadqiqotlari (1924-1932))

Insoniy munosabatlar nazariyasi xodimlarning ehtiyojlari va ularni rag'batlantiruvchi omillarni inobatga olishga urg'u beradi. Bu nazariya xodimlarni oddiy resurs sifatida emas, balki betakror shaxslar sifatida ko'radi. Ijobiy ish muhitini yaratish orqali, bu muhitda xodimlarning qoniqishi va motivatsiyasi oshirilsa, rahbarlar ular bilan o'zaro ishonchli va mazmunli munosabatlarni rivojlantirishi mumkin. Ushbu nazariyani oilaviy korxonalarda qo'llashning sababi xodimlar, ayniqsa oila a'zolarining motivatsiyasi, hurmati va ishtirokini e'tiborga olishdir. Buning natijasida esa yuqori ishchanlik muhiti, konfliktlarning kamayishi, sodiqlikning ortishi kabi ijobiy tajilarga erishish mumkin.

Emotsional intellekt nazariyasi (Peter Salovoy, John Mayer, Daniel Goleman 1990-yildan boshlab)

Emotsional intellekt zamonaviy boshqaruv nazariyalarida katta e'tirofga sazovor bo'lgan. Bu nazariya insonning o'z hissiyotlarini hamda boshqalarning his-tuyg'ularini anglay olish va boshqara olish qobiliyatini o'z ichiga oladi. Yuqori emotsional intellektga ega rahbarlar munosabatlarni rivojlantirish, samarali muloqot qilish va murakkab vaziyatlarni yengib o'tishda ustunlikka ega bo'ladilar. Ushbu yondashuv rahbarlikda hamdardlik, o'zini anglash va ijtimoiy ko'nikmalar muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Emotsional intellekt nazariyasini qo'llanishi orqali korxonada rahbarlarning o'z his-tuyg'ularini va boshqalarning hislarini anglay olish imkoniyatiga erishiladi, natijasida esa stressli vaziyatlarni yumshatish, samarali muloqot, oila ichidagi nozik masalalarni muvozanatli hal qilishga erishiladi.

Agil (agile) va Lean nazariyasi (Agile Manifetso 2001-yildan, Lean nazariyasining asosiy g'oyalari Toyota kompaniyasi (1950-1980yillar) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.)

Xulosa. Tez o'zgarayotgan biznes muhitida agil boshqaruv zamonaviy boshqaruv nazariyalarining yetakchi yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylandi. Lean — ortiqcha resurslar va vaqt isrofiga yo'l qo'ymasdan, maksimal qiymat yaratish yondashuvidir.

Bu yondashuv moslashuvchanlik, moslashish qobiliyati va uzluksiz takomillashuvni asos qilib oladi. U hamkorlikni, tajriba o'tkazishni va tezkor qarorlar qabul qilishni rag'batlantiradi. Agil boshqaruv, ayniqsa, innovatsiyaga asoslangan sohalarda muhim bo'lib, tashkilotlarga o'zgaruvchan bozor sharoitida muvaffaqiyatga erishish imkonini beradi. Naziyani qo'llash bozor o'zgarishlariga tezkor moslashish, kichik jamoalarda moslashuvchan ishlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Natijada, oilaviy korxonalarda tez qaror qabul qilish, innovatsiyalarni tez joriy qilish, raqobatda ustunlik kabi natijalarga erishiladi.

Zamonaviy boshqaruv yondashuvi samarali boshqaruv amaliyotiga hissa qo'shuvchi turli nazariyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Kontingensiya nazariyasi, tizimlar nazariyasi, miqdoriy nazariya, insoniy munosabatlar nazariyasi, emotsional intellekt va agil boshqaruvni birlashtirish orqali rahbarlar o'z yetakchilik qobiliyatlarini oshirib, tashkilotning samaradorligini ta'minlashlari mumkin.[28] Bu kompleks yondashuv xodimlarning turli va o'zgaruvchan ehtiyojlarini e'tiborga olib, muvaffaqiyatga erishish uchun ma'lumotlar, insoniy aloqalar va moslashuvchan strategiyalardan samarali foydalanishni nazarda tutadi.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REGION

Annotation. *This article analyzes the development and enhancement of innovative infrastructure services within the regional higher education system. Using a mixed-methods approach - combining statistical analysis with qualitative interviews, it identifies the challenges and opportunities in modernizing the infrastructure that supports innovation in universities. The results reveal insufficient funding, regional disparities, and a lack of coordination with industry partners. The paper concludes with recommendations for policy changes, capacity-building initiatives, and strategic investments to strengthen the efficiency of innovation ecosystems in regional higher education institutions.*

Keywords: *higher education, regional, innovative infrastructure, effectiveness, economic, significant, urban universities.*

Introduction. In the era of digital transformation and the knowledge economy, higher education institutions (HEIs) are expected to serve as engines of regional innovation and socio-economic development. This role extends beyond traditional education and research to include providing services that foster entrepreneurship, technology transfer, and collaborative innovation. These services are supported by what is known as innovative infrastructure—including technology parks, incubators, co-working spaces, laboratories, and digital platforms.

The higher education system is the most dynamic and productive area of human knowledge, since it is in higher schools that new knowledge is “produced”, which contributes both to the innovative development of the university itself and to the formation of an innovative economy in the region and the country. We are convinced that for the sustainable and efficient development of the economy Government needs to focus special attention on providing opportunities to create and apply the results of intellectual property, in other words, to enhance the country's innovation potential.

However, many regional HEIs, particularly in developing countries, struggle with outdated or underdeveloped infrastructure. This leads to inefficiencies and missed opportunities for students, researchers, and regional economies. The aim of this study is to assess the current state, efficiency, and developmental needs of innovative infrastructure services in regional HEIs and to suggest strategies for their improvement.

Methods. A mixed-methods design was used, combining quantitative analysis of institutional data with qualitative interviews to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject.

Literature review. When analyzing the scientific and theoretical aspects of the formation of the university's innovation infrastructure, authors such as I.I. Grebenyuk and K.O.Chekhov should be singled out, who identify the following elements of the innovation infrastructure of higher education. Centers for commercialization and transfer of scientific and technical developments; innovation and technology centers; centers for the collective sharing of high-tech equipment; intellectual property management centers; scientific and educational centers; engineering centers; innovation consulting centers; centers innovation activities; marketing centers; research centers; innovation and youth entrepreneurship centers. Departments and management: departments of innovative development; departments of postgraduate and graduate studies; management of research activities; management of interaction with industry.

Basic principles of the continental model - the university's innovation infrastructure model also includes facilities that are auxiliary to the main infrastructure elements, designed to support innovation processes in order to achieve a final successful result. It is common to create a “ready-made business” and artificially bring it to real economic conditions. L.A. Baev provides a classification of the university’s innovation infrastructure by types of components: organizational, informational, financial, material and property, educational and scientific. Author He notes that today the criteria for innovation are the number of patented inventions, the amount of money spent on innovation processes, the number of innovative structures created, etc.

Results and methods. The data highlight a growing gap between national policy ambitions and the practical realities faced by regional HEIs. While innovation is emphasized in policy documents, actual implementation remains inconsistent. Key challenges:fragmented governance: Innovation policies are often disconnected from higher education strategies, outdated equipment and facilities: Many innovation centers rely on aging resources; weak industry collaboration: Regional HEIs struggle to attract private sector investment and partnerships.

Recommendations, establish regional innovation clusters to pool resources and share infrastructure. Invest in training for infrastructure managers and faculty to enhance skills in innovation support. Introduce performance-based funding to reward institutions that demonstrate innovation outcomes. Simplify regulations to foster flexible collaboration between universities and the private sector.

Conclusion. Innovative infrastructure services in regional higher education institutions are essential for economic diversification and youth employment. Despite some promising initiatives, significant reforms and investments are required to bridge the gap between policy and practice. By addressing structural issues and building institutional capacities, regional HEIs can become more effective engines of innovation and development.

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EXPRESSION OF LACUNAE AND REALITIES IN THE TRANSLATION OF KHALED HOSSEINI'S WORKS

Annotation: *This article aims to focus on the translation of cultural lacunae and realities by studying the translated texts of Khaled Hosseini's works "The Kite Runner" and "A Thousand Splendid Suns", to find their different aspects, and to shed light in detail on the problems that arise in the translation process.*
Keywords: *lacunae, reality, translation, culture, equivalence, linguoculturology, translator, transformation.*

The art of translation is an important tool for intercultural communication, and through the translation of fictions, the literary traditions and aesthetic views of different peoples are mutually enriched. In literary translation, it is important to recreate not only the content of the text, but also the author's style, the means of expression and spirit as close to the original as possible. In particular, in the translation of the works of one of the famous representatives of world literature, Khaled Hosseini, special attention is paid to the translation of lacunae and realities.

Khalid Hosseini is one of the brightest figures in modern literature, and his novels "The Kite Runner" and "A Thousand Splendid Suns" have gained worldwide fame. These works depict the history, culture, and human destinies of Afghanistan in complex ways. Bringing these factors close to the original in the translation process places a great responsibility on the translator. Therefore, it is important to distinguish between lacunae and realities in the translation process and to translate them accurately.

This study analyzes the translation of the novels "The Kite Runner" and "A Thousand Splendid of Suns" and studies the extent to which the author's style has been preserved, the features and problems of translation. The relevance of the work is that today there is an increasing number of studies on the theory and practice of literary translation, but the issue of recreating the author's style in the case of specific works has not been sufficiently studied.

In literary translation, the concepts of lacuna and reality are important in reflecting national and cultural characteristics. We will consider these concepts and their place in translation as follows:

Reality is a word or phrase that is characteristic of the culture, customs, social life or history of a particular nation and does not have a full equivalent in other languages. Reality is divided into the following types:

Geographic reality: place names, natural objects.

Ethnographic reality: clothing, food, traditions.

Socio-political reality: government agencies, political systems.

Cultural reality: terms related to art, music, literature.

Reality is an important tool for creating a national flavor in works of art and conveying the author's cultural worldview to the reader.

A lacuna is a concept or term that exists in one language and does not have a full equivalent in another language. In translation, lacunae arise due to intercultural differences. The following methods are used to translate lacunae:

Transliteration: transferring a word to another alphabet while preserving its sound.

Translation: expressing the meaning of a word in a new language while preserving its structure.

Explanation: explaining a concept or term with additional explanation.

The following methods are used in translation to express realities and gaps:

Transcription: writing a word in a new language while preserving its sound.

Transliteration: expressing a word in a new language while preserving its spelling.

Transliteration: expressing the meaning of a word in a new language while preserving its structure.

Analogy: using similar cultural concepts.

In the works of Khaled Hosseini, one of the most famous writers in folk literature and modern literature, the issue of lacuna and reality is a very important concept. Let's analyze them in detail.

A lacuna is a gap in information or content that is noticeable in the text, either directly or indirectly, but is understood based on the context. In the works of Khaled Hosseini:

It is used to force the reader to think, to encourage him to fill in the "gap". Symbolism is more noticeable through internal spiritual experiences, historical monuments. For example: In the work "The Kite Runner":

There is not much information about the death of Amir's mother. This lacuna - Amir's growing up without a mother - serves as a factor shaping his character and mental state.

The themes of unspoken regret, forgiveness, sin, and sacrifice are not always fully stated, but are expressed through gestures and actions.

Realities are concrete, existing facts and elements related to the writer's national, cultural, political, and historical environment.

In the works of Khaled Hosseini, these realities are:

Traditions of Afghan society

Soviet occupation, Taliban rule

Life as an immigrant (Afghan community in America)

Pashtun and Hazara ethnic conflict

The examples of “The Kite Runner”:

Buzkashi (an Afghan folk game) is a national reality.

The social difference between the Hazaras and Pashtuns is an important real social context.

The Taliban's capture of Kabul is the main background as a historical reality.

The examples of “A Thousand Splendid Suns”:

The status of women, the obligation to wear a burqa, forced marriages - gender realities of Afghan culture.

The internal political explosion of Afghanistan - a tragic background is created through historical realities.

In Khaled Hosseini's works, lacunae - an important tool for deepening internal psychological portraits, and realities - an important tool for accurately depicting the historical and cultural context.

In order to provide a deeper and more complete coverage of linguistic and cultural aspects in literary translation, we need to pay attention to the following:

1. The use of transformational methods, that is, the method of converting complex and compound sentences into simple sentences and transmitting them through translation. Examples of this method include grammatical transformation (in this process, literal translation is considered dangerous), syntactic transformation (transforming the original text into an equivalent text without changing its meaning and lexical meaning), and lexical transformations.

2. The method of analyzing the text before translation. The ability to analyze the structure of the text, the audience receiving the translated text, the information content, the genre of the text, and the purpose of the translation without translating it.

3. It is necessary to know the translation of proper nouns, geographical names, national names, nominalization of verbs in English and the translation of their forms, translation of political idioms, the specific features of the translation of antonyms, translation of abbreviations, political corrections in translation, and the use of linguistic tact.

Translation has its own complexities in any genre. For example, let's take humor and satire as an example. Humor is a nationality inherent to all humanity. The cultural aspect is the basis of humor. Because humor is greatly influenced by the society in which a person lives. Each nation has its own values, traditions. It has its own way of thinking that differs from other nations. For example, it is very difficult to compare humor in Uzbek and English or Russian and English. Humor characteristic of the English is very unique. Many people cannot digest English humor. Therefore, the translator must approach the translation process carefully. It depends on the translator's skill whether the reader reading the translated text, even if he is encountering English culture for the first time, can find the right place to laugh and feel the humor there. The translator's skill, in turn, depends on the level of awareness of English culture and lifestyle. Humor is an integral part of human life. It helps both adults and children to learn and remember subjects

easily. In learning foreign languages, it is also a good tool for easily remembering and mastering the learned material. In addition, it ensures that people quickly find a common language with each other and assimilate into society in a short time. It is very difficult for a person without a sense of humor to integrate into society. For example, the English often use weather-related situations in their jokes. But this may be incomprehensible to us. It is natural that we cannot imagine it. But just as pilaf is an indispensable daily dish of the Uzbek people, humor about the weather is also a small aspect of everyday life for the English. One of the things that hinders understanding English humor is the English language itself. Translating English jokes based on wordplay is a very difficult task. In this case, we need not only to have studied English deeply and thoroughly, but also to have mastered the subtleties of our native language and be able to use them skillfully during translation. Not only knowledge of the language, but also a good acquaintance with the culture of our English people is also useful. Only if we know this mentality well, we will be able to convey humor beautifully in translation. When translating literary texts, the task of the translator is to fully convey the author's intention in the language being translated. Colors are also widely used in literary literature to name characters. In conclusion, it can be said that the role of linguistic culture in literary translation is incomparable. In general, a translator cannot achieve results without knowledge and skills related to linguistic culture. This is natural. But the main thing we need to pay attention to is the training of qualified specialists-translators. Because the concept of culture changes as society develops. Therefore, the concept of linguistic culture also changes. This, in turn, affects fiction, like other areas. There is literary work, and of course there is a demand and need for its translation. Therefore, in order to ensure that our translation schools find their worthy place in the future, we must support translators and create conditions for them to master both theoretical and practical knowledge.

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TEACHING ENGLISH LITERATURE OF 19TH CENTURY

Annotation*: This article explores the pedagogical approaches to teaching 19th-century English literature in higher education institutions specializing in English philology. It analyzes the role of historical, cultural, and linguistic contexts in understanding literary texts and examines how canonical works from the Romantic and Victorian periods can be effectively integrated into modern curriculum. The study also investigates methods to foster critical thinking, interpretative skills, and student engagement through close reading, comparative analysis, and thematic discussions. Particular attention is paid to the adaptation of these methods to the context of Uzbek higher education, considering linguistic and cultural differences.*

Keywords*: 19th-century English literature, Romanticism, Victorian era, teaching methods, English philology, literary analysis, higher education.*

Teaching 19th-century English literature presents both a challenge and an opportunity for educators in the field of English philology. This period, rich with social, political, and philosophical transformations, produced some of the most enduring works of English literature. Writers such as Jane Austen, William Wordsworth, Mary Shelley, the Brontë sisters, Charles Dickens, and Thomas Hardy not only reflect the spirit of their times but also introduce themes and questions that remain relevant today. For students in pedagogical universities in Uzbekistan, engaging with these texts offers a chance to deepen their understanding of both the English language and Western cultural history.

An effective introduction to this literary period requires a contextual approach that combines historical background with literary analysis. Students should be familiarized with the socio-political dynamics of the Industrial Revolution, the emergence of new class identities, religious doubt, and the role of empire—all of which influence the literature of the time. Furthermore, the transition from Romanticism to Victorianism should be framed not as a rupture but as a continuum where ideas evolved in response to a changing world.

In the Uzbek context, it is also essential to tailor teaching methodologies to account for linguistic challenges and cultural references that may not be immediately familiar to students. This necessitates a combination of lectures, guided reading, multimedia resources, and discussion-based learning that allows students to explore not only what these texts say but how they say it, and why that matters across time and geography. The aim is not just to read texts, but to interpret, analyze, and apply their lessons to contemporary thought and pedagogy.

The core of teaching 19th-century English literature lies in the careful selection of texts, thematic structuring, and appropriate pedagogical methods that align with students' linguistic and cognitive development. Instructors must first decide whether to adopt a chronological approach—tracing literature from early Romanticism to late Victorianism—or a thematic approach that explores recurring motifs such as individualism, morality, nature, industrialization, and social justice. Either method requires a nuanced understanding of literary movements and their interrelation with historical and cultural changes.

Key literary texts often studied include Wordsworth's lyrical ballads, Austen's social novels, Shelley's "Frankenstein," the Brontës' psychological fiction, Dickens's social commentaries, and Hardy's critiques of determinism and rural decline. These works offer varied genres, styles, and perspectives, enabling students to encounter a broad literary spectrum. Effective teaching involves not only reading and summarizing these texts but engaging students in close reading practices—analyzing language, structure, symbolism, and narrative technique.

Equally important is fostering interpretative and critical thinking skills. Teachers should encourage students to ask questions, form opinions, and back their arguments with textual evidence. Comparative analysis—such as examining how different authors treat similar themes—helps students develop analytical depth. Discussion-based activities and student-led presentations promote confidence and collaborative learning.

In the context of Uzbek higher education, students may initially struggle with complex sentence structures, archaic vocabulary, or unfamiliar references in 19th-century texts. Therefore, it is useful to employ scaffolding strategies: providing glossaries, background notes, and guided questions. Multimedia tools such as documentaries, film adaptations, and online archives can bridge cultural gaps and enhance engagement.

Assessment practices should include both written and oral tasks. Essays, reflection journals, and comparative reviews allow students to articulate their understanding, while group discussions and debates help gauge interpretative skills in a communicative format. Moreover, integrating translation tasks can develop both linguistic and literary proficiency by encouraging students to render the nuance of English texts into Uzbek or Russian.

Pedagogically, instructors are encouraged to adopt a student-centered approach, using formative feedback to track progress and tailor support. Incorporating cross-disciplinary methods—such as linking literary texts to visual arts, philosophy, or sociology—can deepen understanding and demonstrate the relevance of literature beyond the classroom. This holistic and inclusive methodology is especially crucial in cultivating future educators who will transmit literary appreciation and analytical literacy to new generations.

Teaching 19th-century English literature in pedagogical universities, especially within the context of Uzbekistan, offers a valuable opportunity to cultivate both linguistic competence and cultural literacy among students of English philology. This literary period, characterized by profound social change and artistic

innovation, presents timeless themes and complex narratives that challenge students to think critically and empathetically. By engaging with the works of Romantic and Victorian authors, learners are invited to explore human nature, morality, identity, and the consequences of progress—topics that remain highly relevant in today's globalized world.

The success of teaching such literature depends on the instructor's ability to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps while fostering student curiosity and independence. A balance between contextual lectures, active learning, and reflective assignments can create a dynamic learning environment that motivates students to go beyond surface understanding. Additionally, an emphasis on discussion, interpretation, and comparative analysis can help students internalize the values and insights embedded in literary texts.

Ultimately, teaching 19th-century English literature is not only about preserving the literary canon but also about empowering future educators with the tools to teach literature meaningfully. As these students become teachers themselves, they will be tasked with nurturing analytical and empathetic thinkers, capable of interpreting both texts and the world around them with depth and sensitivity. This reinforces the role of literature as an essential pillar of intellectual and moral education.

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2H135 VERTIKAL PARMALASH STANOGINING 4 KVT QUVVATLIGI DVIGATELI UCHUN ENERGIYA TEJAMKOR ELEKTR YURITMASINI LOYIHALASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada 2H135 markali vertikal parmalash stanogining 4 kVt quvvatli elektr yuritmasini energiya tejamkor shaklda modernizatsiya qilish bo'yicha yechim taklif etiladi. Amaldagi kontaktorli boshqaruv tizimi o'rniga chastota o'zgartirgich asosida boshqariladigan zamonaviy asinxron dvigatel taklif qilinadi. MATLAB/Simulink muhitida simulyatsiya asosida energiya sarfi tahlil qilinadi va taklif etilgan tizimning ustun jihatlari ko'rsatiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *energiya samaradorligi, chastota o'zgartirgich, elektr yuritma, parmalash stanogi, asinxron dvigatel.*

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DESIGNING AN ENERGY-EFFICIENT ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR A 4 kW MOTOR OF THE 2H135 VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE

Annotation: *This article proposes an energy-efficient modernization of the electric drive for the 2H135 vertical drilling machine with a 4 kW motor. A frequency converter-based asynchronous motor is proposed instead of the traditional contactor-based control system. Simulation results in MATLAB/Simulink are presented to show power consumption analysis and performance benefits.*

Keywords: *energy efficiency, frequency converter, electric drive, drilling machine, asynchronous motor.*

Kirish

Hozirgi vaqtda sanoat uskunalarining energiya samaradorligini oshirish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Xususan, mexanik ishlov berish jarayonlarida keng qo‘llaniladigan vertikal parmalash stanoklari eskirgan kontaktorli boshqaruv tizimlariga ega bo‘lib, bu tizimlar yuqori energiya sarfi bilan ajralib turadi. Shu munosabat bilan 2H135 markali stanok uchun energiya tejamkor elektr yuritma tizimini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Metodologiya

Taklif etilayotgan tizimda quyidagilar amalga oshiriladi:

- 4 kVt quvvatga ega, 1450 ayl/min tezlikda ishlovchi asinxron dvigatel tanlanadi;
- Kontaktorli sxema o‘rniga chastota o‘zgartirgich (VFD – Variable Frequency Drive) orqali yumshoq ishga tushirish va tezlik nazorati joriy qilinadi;
- MATLAB/Simulink dasturiy muhitida dvigatelning ishga tushirish, to‘xtatish va nominal yuk ostida ishlash jarayonlari modellashtiriladi;
- Energiya sarfi, tok va kuchlanish grafigi (I-t, U-t) quriladi;
- Taklif etilgan sxema asosida zamonaviy boshqaruv bloki ishlab chiqiladi.

Natijalar

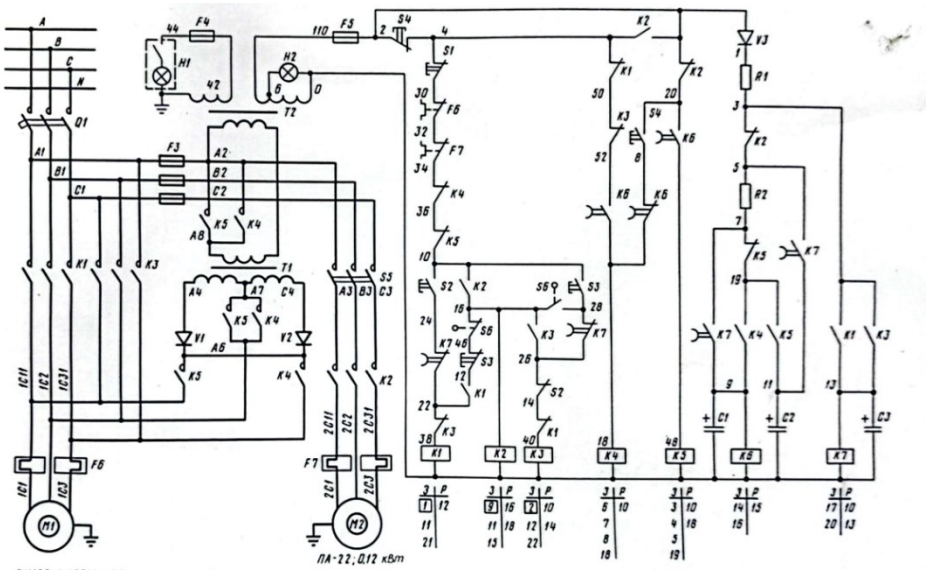
Simulyatsiya natijalari quyidagilarni ko‘rsatdi:

- Dastlabki tok zarbasi chastota o‘zgartirgich yordamida sezilarli darajada kamaydi (3-4 barobar);
- Ishga tushish jarayoni yumshoq bo‘lib, mexanik yuklamada tebranishlar kamaydi;
- Ish davomida elektr energiyasi sarfi 12–18% ga qisqardi;
- Grafiklarda tok va kuchlanishlar silliq shaklga ega bo‘lib, tizimning samarali ishlashini isbotladi;
- Amaliy sxema asosida loyihalangan tizimning elektr xavfsizligi oshdi.

Jadval 1. Kontaktorli va VFD boshqaruv tizimlarining solishtirma natijalari

1-jadval

Parametrlar	Kontaktorli tizim	VFD asosidagi tizim
Ishga tushirish toki (A)	40–45	10–12
Ishga tushish vaqti (s)	1.2	3.5
Nominal holatdagi tok (A)	7.8	6.5
Sarflangan quvvat (%)	100	82–88
Tezlik nazorati imkoniyati	Yo‘q	Bor
Mexanik zarba va tebranishlar	Ko‘p	Kam



1-rasm:Vertikal-parmalash dvigatelining boshqarish sxemasi

Parmalash golovkasining dvigatelini M1 aylanish yo'nalishini Pl va P2 kontaktorlar belgilab beradi. Ml dvigatelining oldinga aylantirishda Kn2 tugma bosiladi, bunda P1 kontaktor o'zining bosh kontaktlarini ulab dvigatelni oldinga aylantiradi, uning blok-kontaktlari esa P2 kontaktor zanjirini uzib qo'yadi. Dvigatelni teskari aylantirish uchun Kn3 tugmasi bosiladi va P2 kontaktor ishga tushadi, bu paytda P1 blokirovka qilinadi. Dvigatelni tormozlash uchun Kn4 tugma bosiladi va bunda dvigatelni aylanish yo'nalishiga mos ravishda P3 yoki P4 kontaktorlar ishga tushadi, ular o'z kontaktlari yordamida, Д1 yoki diodlarni ulab, dvigatel statoriga o'zgarmas tok beradi va dvigatel dinamik tormozlanadi. Dvigatelni tormozlanish vaqtini P11 va P12 vaqt relelari belgilaydi. Dvigatellarni yuklanishdan P15 va P16 issiqlik relelari himoya qiladi, qisqa tutashuvlardan dvigatellar va boshqaruv apparatlarini ПРI, ПР2, 11P3 saqlagichlar himoya qiladi. Pasaytiruvchi Tpl transformatordan boshqaruv zanjiriga 110 V va mahalliy yoritish zanjiriga 42 V kuchlanish beriladi.

Xulosa

Ushbu maqolada taklif etilgan energiya tejamkor elektr yuritma tizimi vertikal parmalash stanogining ishlash samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. MATLAB asosidagi modellashtirish orqali tizimning afzalliklari isbotlandi. Bunday yondashuv sanoatdagi boshqa mashinalarga ham joriy qilinishi mumkin.

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UZTEMIRYO'LMASHTA'MIR UK ANDIJON MEXANIKA ZAVODI, 2H135 VERTIKAL PARMALASH DVIGATELINING ENERGIYA TEJAMKOR ELEKTR YURITMASINI

Anatatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada "O'ztemiryo'lmashta'mir" UK Andijon mexanika zavodida foydalanilayotgan 2H135 rusumli vertikal parmalash dastgohining elektr yuritmasi tahlil qilinadi va uni zamonaviy energiya tejamkor yechim asosida optimallashtirish bo'yicha loyihaviy takliflar ishlab chiqiladi. Dastgohning ish faoliyatidagi mavjud elektr energiyasi sarfi, yuritma samaradorligi va boshqaruv tizimi o'rganilib, raqamli boshqaruvli chastota o'zgartkichli elektr yuritma tizimi taklif etiladi. Taklif etilgan energiya tejamkor tizim yordamida ishlab chiqarish quvvatini oshirish, elektr energiyasi sarfini kamaytirish hamda elektr yuritmaning ishonchliligini ta'minlash ko'zda tutilgan. Shuningdek, ishlab chiqilgan yechimning texnik-iqtisodiy samaradorligi baholanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *energiyani tejash, elektr yuritma, vertikal parmalash dastgohi, 2H135, chastota o'zgartkich, raqamli boshqaruv, samaradorlik, avtomatlashtirilgan tizim, Andijon mexanika zavodi.*

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ENERGY-EFFICIENT ELECTRIC DRIVE OF THE 2H135 VERTICAL DRILLING MOTOR AT UZTEMIRYOLMASHTAMIR UK ANDIJAN MECHANICAL PLANT

Abstract: *This article analyzes the electric drive of the 2H135 vertical drilling machine currently in use at the "Uztemiryolmashtamir" UK Andijan Mechanical Plant and proposes project-based solutions for optimizing it through modern energy-efficient technologies. The study evaluates the existing power consumption, drive efficiency, and control system of the machine. A digitally controlled variable frequency drive (VFD) system is proposed to enhance operational efficiency. The suggested energy-saving system aims to increase production capacity, reduce electricity consumption, and improve the reliability of the electric drive. Additionally, the technical and economic efficiency of the proposed solution is assessed.*

Keywords: *energy saving, electric drive, vertical drilling machine, 2H135, frequency converter, digital control, efficiency, automated system, Andijan Mechanical Plant*

Kirish. Sanoatda energiya resurslarini tejash va samarali foydalanish bugungi kunda eng muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Maxsus sanoat uskunalarining energiya sarfi kamaytirilishi ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish va xarajatlarni qisqartirishga olib keladi. Shu sababli, Andijon mexanika zavodida ishlatiladigan 2H135 vertikal parmalash stanogi uchun energiya tejamkor elektr yuritma tizimini loyihalash dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi.

Korxona va uskuna haqida: “Uztemiryo‘lmashta’mir” UK Andijon mexanika zavodi o‘zining yuqori sifatli metall ishlov berish uskunalari bilan mashhur bo‘lib, aynan ushbu zavodda ishlatilayotgan 2H135 modeli vertikal parmalash stanogi ishlab chiqarish jarayonida muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Asosiy qism

Texnik tavsif va mavjud holat: Stanok tishli uzatma orqali asinxron AO2-52-4/2-CI dvigateli yordamida boshqariladi. Shpindel maksimal 1400 aylanish/daqiqa tezlikka ega bo‘lib, teshish diametri 35 mm, shpindel yo‘li esa 300 mm. Aylanish momenti hisoblanganidek, dvigatelning maksimal momenti 26,35 N·m ni tashkil qiladi. Ish jarayoni qo‘lda boshqariladi, bu esa ba'zi kamchiliklarga sabab bo‘lmoqda:

- Shpindel tezligini silliq rostlashning yo‘qligi;
- Ishni yuqori aniqlikda bajarishda cheklovlar;
- Ish jarayonining energiya tejamkorligi pastligi.

Energiya tejamkor boshqaruv tizimlari: Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) — chastota o‘zgartirgichlar yordamida dvigatelning tezligini silliq va aniq boshqarish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Bu tizim energiya samaradorligini oshirib, qo‘shimcha quvvat sarfini kamaytiradi. Shuningdek, ish jarayonida tezlik diapazonini kengaytirish, dvigatelni avtomatik boshqarish, va xavfsizlikni ta'minlash uchun qulayliklar yaratadi.

Hisob-kitoblar:

- Aylanish momenti:
  - $T = \frac{P*9550}{\text{n}} = \frac{4*9550}{1450} = 26.35\ N*m$

Bu yerda:
T - aylanish momenti;
P - quvvat;
n - aylanish tezligi;
Parmalash tezligi:

$$v = \frac{\pi * D * n}{60 * 1000} = \frac{3.14 * 0.035 * 1400}{60 * 1000} = 2.6\ m/s$$

Bu yerda:
D-parama diametri
n- aylanishlar soni
Parmalshda zarur bo'ladigan quvvat quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$P = \frac{F * v}{\eta * 1000} = \frac{140 * 2.6}{0.84 * 1000} = 0.43\ kVt$$

Bu yerda:
F- parmalsh kuchi
v-parmalash tezligi
η- foydali ish koeffitsienti

Boshqaruv sxemasi haqida qisqacha:

Asinxron dvigatel (AO2-52-4/2-CI) tishli uzatma orqali parmalash golovkasini aylantiradi.

Dvigatelni ishga tushirish, to‘xtatish va aylanish yo‘nalishini o‘zgartirish elektr usulida amalga oshiriladi.

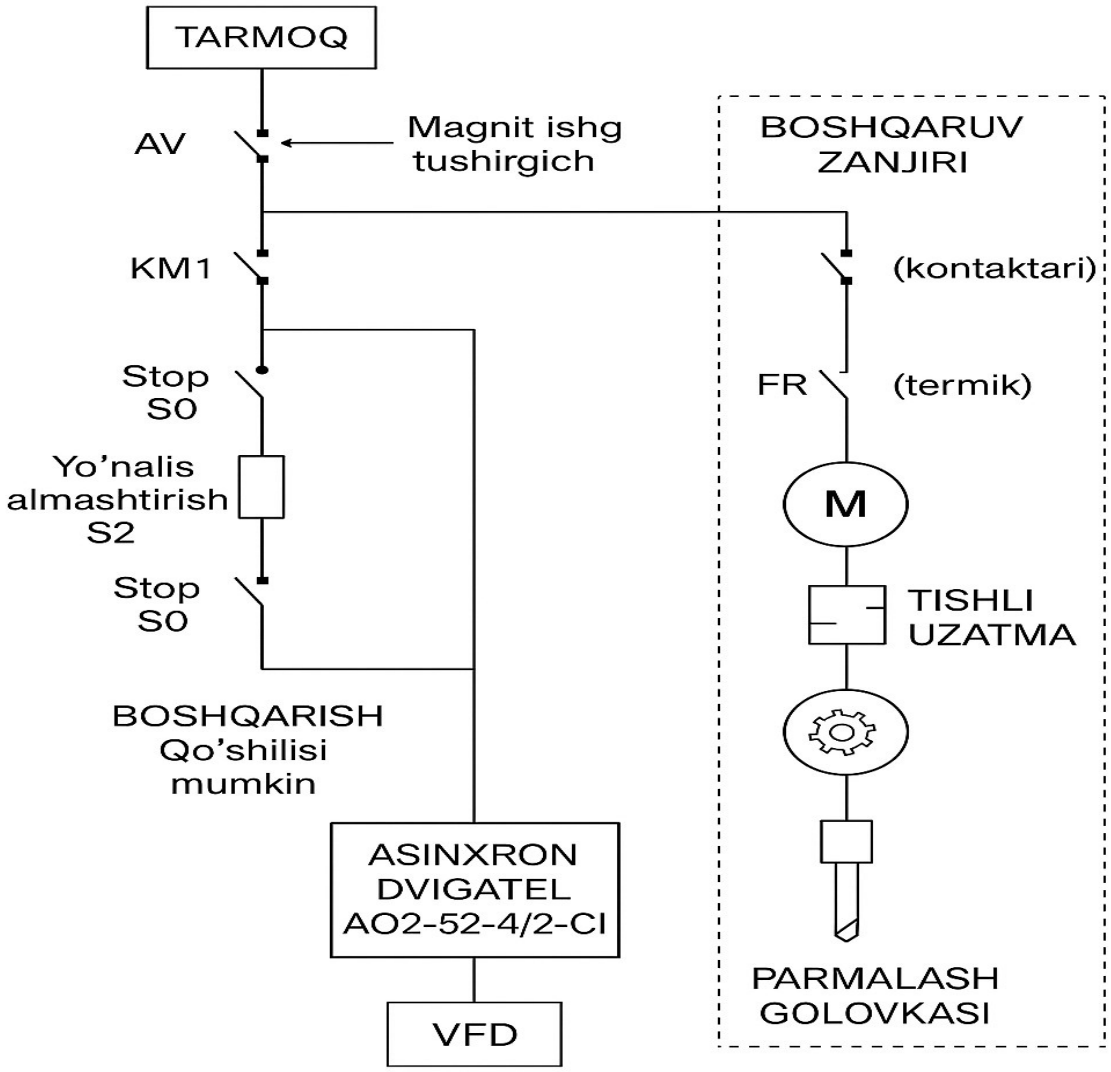
Boshqaruv zanjiri:
Magnit ishga tushirgich (kontaktlari)
Relelar (kontaktlar va zanjirlar)
Kontaktlarning himoyasi: qisqa tutashuvdan va nol simining himoyasidan

Boshqarish qo‘lda, lekin avtomatlashtirish uchun VFD (chastota o‘zgartirgich) qo‘shilishi mumkin.

Boshqaruv sxemasi – qisqacha izoh

Asosiy elementlar:

1. **Asinxron dvigatel** – AO2-52-4/2-CI (parmalash golovkasini aylantiradi)
2. **Tishli uzatma** – momentni uzatadi
3. **Magnit ishga tushirgich (KM1, KM2)** – dvigatelni ishga tushirish/to‘xtatish
4. **Termik rele (FR)** – ortiqcha yuklamadan himoya
5. **Qisqa tutashuv va nol simi himoyasi** – avtomatik himoya qurilmalari (masalan, AV)
6. **Qo‘lda boshqarish tugmalari** – Start (S1), Stop (S0), Yo‘nalish almashtirish (S2)
7. **Chastota o‘zgartirgich (VFD)** – avtomatlashtirilgan va energiya tejamkor boshqaruv uchun (ixtiyoriy)



1-rasm. Boshqarish sxemasi

Boshqaruv zanjiri ishlash prinsipi:

1. **Start tugmasi (S1)** bosilganda:

Magnit ishga tushirgich (KM1) ulanadi.
Asinxron dvigatel ishlay boshlaydi.
Rele orqali qo‘shimcha kontaktlar zanjirni ushlab turadi.

2. **Stop tugmasi (S0)** bosilganda:

KM1 kontakt o‘chadi, dvigatel to‘xtaydi.

3. **Aylanish yo‘nalishini o‘zgartirish (S2):**

KM2 ishga tushiriladi (fazalarning joyi almashadi).
Dvigatel orqaga aylana boshlaydi.

4. **Termik rele (FR):**

Ortiqcha tokda kontakt uziladi va motorni o‘chirish orqali himoya qiladi.

5. **Chastota o‘zgartirgich (VFD) qo‘shilganda:**

Start/Stop/Vazifalar VFD orqali raqamli boshqaruvda amalga oshiriladi.
Aylanish tezligi, momenti va yo‘nalishini aniq boshqarish mumkin bo‘ladi.

Energiya samaradorligi oshadi.

Natijalar

1-jadval

№	Natija tavsifi	Izohlar / Ta’siri
1	Energiyani tejash	Yangi boshqaruv tizimi yordamida energiya sarfi 15-25% kamayadi.
2	Shpindel tezligini boshqarish	Aylanish tezligi silliq va aniq nazorat qilinadi, ish sifati oshadi
3	Dvigatel yo‘nalishini avtomatik o‘zgartirish	Ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi va xavfsizlik yaxshilanadi.
4	Ish jarayonini avtomatlashtirish	Operatorlar uchun xavfsizlik sharoitlari yaxshilanadi.

Xulosa va tavsiyalar

Hozirgi mexanik boshqaruv tizimini VFD asosidagi zamonaviy elektr boshqaruv tizimi bilan almashtirish tavsiya etiladi.

PLC asosida avtomatik boshqaruv va monitoring tizimini joriy etish kerak.

Boshqaruv zanjirining xavfsizligi uchun qisqa tutashuvlardan himoya, nol himoyasi va avariya holatlarini avtomatik aniqlash tizimlari tatbiq etilishi lozim.

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COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOLECULAR AND BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS FOR DIAGNOSING SHIGELLOSIS

Abstract. *Shigellosis remains a significant cause of acute diarrheal disease worldwide, particularly in developing countries. Early and accurate diagnosis is crucial for timely treatment and control of outbreaks. Traditional bacteriological culture methods have long been considered the gold standard; however, molecular diagnostic techniques, including polymerase chain reaction (PCR), offer enhanced sensitivity, specificity, and rapidity. This review explores the comparative effectiveness of molecular and bacteriological approaches in diagnosing shigellosis, highlighting their respective advantages, limitations, and roles in clinical and public health settings.*

Keywords: *Shigellosis, diagnosis, PCR, bacteriological culture, sensitivity, specificity*

Introduction. Shigellosis, caused by bacteria of the genus Shigella, is responsible for an estimated 164.7 million cases and over 600,000 deaths annually, with the greatest burden in low-income regions [1]. Accurate diagnosis is critical not only for patient management but also for surveillance and outbreak control. The diagnostic tools used for shigellosis include classical bacteriological culture and modern molecular techniques, which differ significantly in their diagnostic performance.

Bacteriological Culture Methods. Bacteriological culture remains the **classical diagnostic approach** for detecting *Shigella* in stool specimens. This method involves the cultivation of viable bacteria on selective or differential media, followed by identification through morphological, biochemical, and serological testing [2].

Procedure and Diagnostic Basis. In routine practice, stool samples are cultured on Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate (XLD)**,** Salmonella-Shigella (SS) agar, or Hektoen Enteric (HE) agar. After 24–48 hours of incubation at 37°C, suspicious colonies are subcultured and subjected to biochemical identification (e.g., TSI, SIM, urease tests) and serotyping using specific antisera [3]. According to Pavlov D. L. et al., identification based on conventional culture methods remains the reference standard for confirmation of shigellosis in many public health laboratories, due to its specificity and provision of antimicrobial susceptibility information [3].

Advantages of Culture Methods

- Phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) can be directly performed on cultured isolates, which is critical in light of rising antibiotic resistance [7].
- Strain typing and outbreak tracing are possible using cultured isolates for further genotyping or pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).

Limitations of Bacteriological Methods.Despite being a diagnostic mainstay, bacteriological culture has notable limitations:

- Low sensitivity: Detection rates range from 30–60%, particularly in patients with low bacterial loads, delayed sample transport, or prior antibiotic therapy [3].
- Time-consuming: Requires up to 72 hours from sample collection to confirmation.
- Viability-dependent**:** Cannot detect dead or non-culturable *Shigella*, limiting its utility in subacute or chronic carriers.

As a result, culture alone may lead to underdiagnosis, especially in outbreak investigations or among asymptomatic carriers.

Molecular Diagnostic Techniques. Molecular Diagnostic Techniques (Expanded). Molecular diagnostic methods, particularly polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and its variants, have revolutionized the detection of enteric pathogens, offering high sensitivity, rapidity, and the ability to detect non-culturable bacteria [4].

Genetic Targets and Primer Design. PCR assays typically target the invasion plasmid antigen H gene (ipaH)**,** present in multiple copies in all *Shigella* species and enteroinvasive *Escherichia coli (EIEC)*, increasing assay sensitivity [4]. Other targets include **ial**, **virA**, and **set1A/B**, which may help distinguish between *Shigella* serotypes or assess virulence potential.

Types of Molecular Methods

- Conventional PCR: Cost-effective and widely used in research labs.
- Real-time PCR (qPCR)**:** Offers quantification and higher sensitivity with reduced contamination risk.
- Multiplex PCR**:** Simultaneously detects multiple pathogens, reducing time and reagent use [5].
- LAMP (Loop-mediated isothermal amplification)**:** An alternative to PCR suitable for field conditions due to its simplicity and lack of thermocycling requirement [5].

Advantages of Molecular Diagnostics

- High sensitivity (up to 95–100%) even with low bacterial loads.
- Rapid turnaround time**:** Results within 4–6 hours.
- Applicable to non-viable organisms**:** Useful for patients who started antibiotics before sample collection.
- Reduced reliance on expert microbiological interpretation**,** improving standardization.

Limitations and Challenges

- Cannot assess antimicrobial susceptibility, requiring culture as a complementary test.
- False positives: Due to detection of DNA from dead bacteria, leading to potential overdiagnosis.
- High cost and infrastructure needs: Real-time PCR and multiplex systems require trained personnel, quality reagents, and maintenance [6].

Conclusion. Molecular diagnostics, especially PCR, significantly outperform bacteriological culture in terms of sensitivity and turnaround time for the detection of Shigella. However, culture remains essential for antimicrobial resistance profiling and is more accessible in low-resource settings. Integrating both methods into diagnostic workflows can optimize shigellosis detection and treatment, particularly in endemic regions.

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DURATION AND REGIMENS OF COMBINATION THERAPY IN CHRONIC BRUCELLOSIS: AN EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

Abstract. *Chronic brucellosis poses significant diagnostic and therapeutic challenges due to its intracellular persistence and tendency to relapse. Despite advances in antimicrobial therapy, no universal consensus exists on the optimal duration and combination of treatment for chronic forms of the disease. This review aims to analyze existing combination therapy regimens, focusing on their duration, effectiveness, relapse rates, and tolerance. The comparison is based on data from clinical trials and observational studies conducted over the last two decades.*

Keywords: *chronic brucellosis, combination therapy, doxycycline, rifampicin, relapse, treatment duration, aminoglycosides.*

Introduction. Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease caused by Brucella species, with Brucella melitensis being the most virulent in humans. Chronic brucellosis, defined as symptoms persisting for more than 12 months or recurring after initial therapy, is particularly difficult to manage due to intracellular localization of the pathogen and immunoevasive properties [1, 2]. This necessitates the use of combined antimicrobial regimens to enhance treatment efficacy and reduce relapse risk.

Rationale for Combination Therapy. Combination therapy is favored in chronic brucellosis to overcome limitations of monotherapy, such as poor intracellular penetration and rapid resistance development. Doxycycline is considered the backbone of most regimens due to its lipophilicity and intracellular activity. However, synergistic combinations with rifampicin, streptomycin, or fluoroquinolones are necessary to eradicate persistent bacteria [3].

According to Roushan et al., combinations of doxycycline and rifampicin significantly reduce relapse rates compared to monotherapy [4]. Moreover, intracellular synergy and different mechanisms of action make such regimens more robust against chronic infection.

Commonly Used Regimens. The most widely studied and recommended combinations for chronic brucellosis include:

1.1Doxycycline + Rifampicin (6–12 weeks)

This combination is recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). Doxycycline (100 mg twice daily) combined with rifampicin (600–900 mg once daily) for at least 6 weeks is effective in uncomplicated chronic cases, though some studies suggest extending it to 12 weeks for better outcomes [1, 5].

1.2Doxycycline + Streptomycin (6 weeks doxycycline + 2–3 weeks streptomycin)

This regimen is considered highly effective, especially in neurobrucellosis and osteoarticular involvement. Streptomycin (1 g/day IM) adds a bactericidal effect early in treatment [6]. Bosilkovski et al. Reported cure rates of over 95% with this regimen [7].

1.3 Doxycycline + Rifampicin + Gentamicin (dual aminoglycoside therapy)

For complicated chronic brucellosis, a triple combination therapy including doxycycline, rifampicin, and gentamicin or streptomycin is used. Gentamicin is administered for 7–10 days to reduce bacterial load, followed by doxycycline-rifampicin maintenance for up to 12 weeks [8].

1.3Doxycycline + Fluoroquinolones

Fluoroquinolones like ciprofloxacin or ofloxacin are occasionally used in combination with doxycycline, especially in patients who cannot tolerate rifampicin. However, clinical outcomes are inconsistent, and WHO does not endorse this regimen as first-line [1].

Duration of Therapy: What Does the Evidence Say? The minimum effective duration of therapy remains controversial. While acute brucellosis may respond to 6 weeks of treatment, chronic brucellosis often requires prolonged therapy (12 weeks or more) to prevent relapse [9]. A study by Solera et al. Indicated that treatment shorter than 6 weeks is associated with significantly higher relapse rates (up to 40%), while extended therapy (12–16 weeks) led to more sustained remissions [10].

Tolerability and adverse effects. Long-term antibiotic use can lead to adverse reactions. Rifampicin is associated with hepatic enzyme elevation, while aminoglycosides like gentamicin and streptomycin carry risks of nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity [6, 8]. Monitoring of liver and kidney function is crucial during treatment.

Conclusions and Recommendations. Chronic brucellosis requires prolonged and tailored combination therapy. Evidence supports a minimum of 12 weeks treatment using combinations such as doxycycline with rifampicin or streptomycin. For refractory or complicated cases, triple therapy including aminoglycosides shows excellent efficacy. Future studies should focus on personalized treatment duration, risk stratification, and biomarkers for early prediction of relapse.

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COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOLECULAR AND BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS FOR DIAGNOSING SHIGELLOSIS

Abstract. *Shigellosis remains a significant cause of acute diarrheal disease worldwide, particularly in developing countries. Early and accurate diagnosis is crucial for timely treatment and control of outbreaks. Traditional bacteriological culture methods have long been considered the gold standard; however, molecular diagnostic techniques, including polymerase chain reaction (PCR), offer enhanced sensitivity, specificity, and rapidity. This review explores the comparative effectiveness of molecular and bacteriological approaches in diagnosing shigellosis, highlighting their respective advantages, limitations, and roles in clinical and public health settings.*

Keywords: *Shigellosis, diagnosis, PCR, bacteriological culture, sensitivity, specificity*

Introduction. Shigellosis, caused by bacteria of the genus Shigella, is responsible for an estimated 164.7 million cases and over 600,000 deaths annually, with the greatest burden in low-income regions [1]. Accurate diagnosis is critical not only for patient management but also for surveillance and outbreak control. The diagnostic tools used for shigellosis include classical bacteriological culture and modern molecular techniques, which differ significantly in their diagnostic performance.

Bacteriological Culture Methods. Bacteriological culture remains the **classical diagnostic approach** for detecting *Shigella* in stool specimens. This method involves the cultivation of viable bacteria on selective or differential media, followed by identification through morphological, biochemical, and serological testing [2].

Procedure and Diagnostic Basis. In routine practice, stool samples are cultured on Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate (XLD)**,** Salmonella-Shigella (SS) agar, or Hektoen Enteric (HE) agar. After 24–48 hours of incubation at 37°C, suspicious colonies are subcultured and subjected to biochemical identification (e.g., TSI, SIM, urease tests) and serotyping using specific antisera [3]. According to Pavlov D. L. et al., identification based on conventional culture methods remains the reference standard for confirmation of shigellosis in many public health laboratories, due to its specificity and provision of antimicrobial susceptibility information [3].

Advantages of Culture Methods

- Phenotypic antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) can be directly performed on cultured isolates, which is critical in light of rising antibiotic resistance [7].
- Strain typing and outbreak tracing are possible using cultured isolates for further genotyping or pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE).

Limitations of Bacteriological Methods.Despite being a diagnostic mainstay, bacteriological culture has notable limitations:

- Low sensitivity: Detection rates range from 30–60%, particularly in patients with low bacterial loads, delayed sample transport, or prior antibiotic therapy [3].
- Time-consuming: Requires up to 72 hours from sample collection to confirmation.
- Viability-dependent**:** Cannot detect dead or non-culturable *Shigella*, limiting its utility in subacute or chronic carriers.

As a result, culture alone may lead to underdiagnosis, especially in outbreak investigations or among asymptomatic carriers.

Molecular Diagnostic Techniques. Molecular Diagnostic Techniques (Expanded). Molecular diagnostic methods, particularly polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and its variants, have revolutionized the detection of enteric pathogens, offering high sensitivity, rapidity, and the ability to detect non-culturable bacteria [4].

Genetic Targets and Primer Design. PCR assays typically target the invasion plasmid antigen H gene (ipaH)**,** present in multiple copies in all Shigella species and enteroinvasive Escherichia coli (EIEC), increasing assay sensitivity [4]. Other targets include **ial**, **virA**, and **set1A/B**, which may help distinguish between Shigella serotypes or assess virulence potential.

Types of Molecular Methods

- Conventional PCR: Cost-effective and widely used in research labs.
- Real-time PCR (qPCR)**:** Offers quantification and higher sensitivity with reduced contamination risk.
- Multiplex PCR**:** Simultaneously detects multiple pathogens, reducing time and reagent use [5].
- LAMP (Loop-mediated isothermal amplification)**:** An alternative to PCR suitable for field conditions due to its simplicity and lack of thermocycling requirement [5].

Advantages of Molecular Diagnostics

- High sensitivity (up to 95–100%) even with low bacterial loads.
- Rapid turnaround time**:** Results within 4–6 hours.
- Applicable to non-viable organisms**:** Useful for patients who started antibiotics before sample collection.
- Reduced reliance on expert microbiological interpretation**,** improving standardization.

Limitations and Challenges

- Cannot assess antimicrobial susceptibility, requiring culture as a complementary test.
- False positives: Due to detection of DNA from dead bacteria, leading to potential overdiagnosis.
- High cost and infrastructure needs: Real-time PCR and multiplex systems require trained personnel, quality reagents, and maintenance [6].

Conclusion. Molecular diagnostics, especially PCR, significantly outperform bacteriological culture in terms of sensitivity and turnaround time for the detection of Shigella. However, culture remains essential for antimicrobial resistance profiling and is more accessible in low-resource settings. Integrating both methods into diagnostic workflows can optimize shigellosis detection and treatment, particularly in endemic regions.

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TIBBIYOT INSTITUTLARIDA BIOLOGIK KIMYO FANINI O`QITISHDA YANGI INNOVATSION METODLAR QO`LLASH ORQALI TA`LIM SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Bugungi kunda biologik kimyo fanini o'qitish samaradorligini oshirish va o'quv jarayonini yuqori saviyada tashkil etish yangi innovatsion yondashuvlarni taqozo etmoqda. Mazkur maqolada tibbiyot institutlarida biologik kimyo darslarini tashkil etishda bir qancha ta'lim metodlaridan foydalanish orqali talabalarni qiziqtirish, ta`lim samaradorligini oshirish, talabalarda nazariy bilimlar bilan birga amaliy ko`nikmalarni shakllantirish, mustaqil fikrlay olish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish to'g'risida fikrlar berilgan.*

Kalit so`zlar: *metodlar, bumerang, venn diagrammasi, debat, rivojlantirish, pedagogik texnologiyalar,klaster,demonstratsiya, ilyustratsiya, ekskursiya, suxbat,aqliy hujum.*

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INCREASING EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF NEW INNOVATIVE METHODS IN TEACHING BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY IN MEDICAL INSTITUTES

Abstract: *Today, increasing the effectiveness of teaching biological chemistry and organizing the educational process at a high level requires new innovative approaches. This article presents ideas on how to use several teaching methods in organizing biological chemistry classes in medical institutions to interest students, increase educational efficiency, form practical skills along with theoretical knowledge in students, and develop independent thinking skills.*

Keywords: *methods, boomerang, venn diagram, debate, development, pedagogical technologies, cluster, demonstration, illustration, excursion, conversation, brainstorming.*

Kirish: Bugungi kunda tibbiyot institutlarida biologik kimyo fanini o'qitishda o`qitishda innovatsion ta'lim metodlaridan foydalanish talabalarni fanga qiziqishlarini ortishi bilan birgalikda fanning mazmun va mohiyatini chuqur anglab yetish, uni amaliy ko`nikmalar bilan o`zlashtirishni yengillashtirmoqda. Biologik kimyo darsliklarida berilgan ma'lumotlardan tashqari mavzuga aloqador qo'shimcha manbalardan foydalanish, ba'zi mavzularni yoritishda mavzuga doir

o‘quv filmlari va slaydlardan foydalanish ham Biologik kimyo fanini o‘qitish samaradorligini oshiradi. Chunki, o‘quvchilar eshitish orqali ma’lumotlarni 20-25 foizini yodda saqlab qolsa, ko‘rish orqali esa ma’lumotlarni 80-85 foiziga yaqinini yodda saqlab qolish imkoniyati ega bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, tibbiyot institutlarida biologik kimyo fanini o‘qitishda ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirishda interfaol metodlarning ahamiyati benihoya katta.

Asosiy qism: Metod – lotincha so`z bo`lib, o`qitishning yangi yo`lini izlash, tushuntirishning oson usulini topish, qidirish degan ma’noni anglatadi. Pedagogik o`quv qo`llanmalarda o`quvchilarni bilim, ko`nikma va malakalar bilan qurollantirish va ular tomonidan o`zlashtirish usullari o`qitish metodi deb ataladi. Tibbiyot institutlarida shu vaqtgacha qo`llanilgan o`qitish metodlari turlicha bo`lib, eng keng tarqalgan va ko`p qo`llaniladigan turlari quyidagilar:

1) o`quv mavzusini og`zaki bayon qilish;
2) suhbat;
3) darslik va kitob bilan mustaqil ishlash;
4) demonstratsiya, illyustratsiya (tasvirlash, rasmlar bilan ko`rsatish) va ekskursiya;
5) og`zaki, yozma mashq hamda grafik ishlar, maktab ma’ruzasi;
6) amaliy mashg`ulotlar (laboratoriya ishi, masala ishlash).

Ta’lim tizimida darslik bilan ishlash metodi asosiy o`rinlardan birini egallaydi. Darslik bilan ishlash ta’lim jarayonida o`qish-o`qitish ishlarini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun yordam bersa, ikkinchi tomondan, talabalarning kelajakdagi faoliyati uchun zarur bo`lgan ilmiy va ilmiy-ommabop adabiyotlarni mustaqil o`qib-o`rganish madaniyatini tarkib topdirish bilan birga u talabalarni ko`nikma va malakalar bilan qurollantirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. O`quv adabiyoti bilan ishlash murakkab psixik jarayonni o`z ichiga oladi. O`qish jarayoni talabalar tomonidan bayon qilinayotgan bilimlarni talabalarning eshitib, o`qishlarinigina emas, balki o`quv materiallarini (ma’lumotlarni) kitob matnidan ko`rib,.ongli idrok qilish faoliyatini ham taraqqiy ettirishni nazarda tutadi.

Darslik bilan ishlash metodi ikki shaklda olib boriladi:

-dars jarayonida darslik va o`quv adabiyoti bilan ishlash;

-darslik va o`quv adabiyotlari bilan sinfdan va maktabdan tashqari mustaqil ishlash;

Kitob bilan ishlashning har ikkala shakli o`quv fanlari bo`yicha deyarli hamma guruhlarda qo`llanishi mumkin. Talabalarning darslik va boshqa o`quv ma’lumotlari bilan birga qo`shimcha adabiyot, ilmiy va ilmiy-ommabop maqolalar, shuningdek gazeta, jurnallardan foydalanishga ham o`rgatish kerak.

Zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda guruhlarda ishlash o‘quvchilarning o‘qituvchiga bo‘lgan hurmatini, qolaversa fanga nisbatan qiziqishlarining ortishiga olib keladi. Bu kabi metodlarning asosiy yutug‘i bu barcha o‘quvchilarning faolligiga erishishdir, ya’ni bu orqali bo‘sh o‘zlashtiruvchi o‘quvchilarning dars mashg‘ulotlarida doimiy ishtirokini ta’minlash mumkin. O‘qituvchi shu kabi qo‘shimcha manbalardan o‘rinli foydalansa, talabalar mavzu haqida kengroq ma’lumotga ega bo‘ladi.

Biologik kimyo ta’limi sohasida, pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish hamda keng ko‘lamda qo‘llash, dars mashg‘ulotlarini noan’anaviy tarzda olib borish ta’lim samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, talabalarning kimyoviy bilimlarini mustaxkamlash, ijodkorligini oshirish, institut hayoti bilan uzviy bog‘lash uchun institut hududlarida talabalar va o‘qituvchi hamkorligida - “Kimyoviy maydoncha” lar tashkil etish maqsadga muvofiq. Talabalarga kimyoviy ta’lim-tarbiya berish, ta’lim sohasida xorij tajribalaridan foydalanish, ta’lim tizimiga ilg‘or pedagogik texnalogiyalarini tadbiq etish zamon talabidir. Hozirgi kunda nafaqat ta’lim sohasiga, balki milliy iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlariga internet, elektron tijorat, elektron biznes, virtual tijorat, virtual ta’lim, masofadan o‘qitish va virtual stend texnologiyalari kirib kelmoqda hamda ularning o‘rni muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Axborot xuddi an’anaviy resurslar kabi izlab topish, tarqatish mumkin bo‘lgan resursga aylanmoqda. Moddiy ishlab chiqarish sohasidan mehnat resurslarining og‘ishmay axborotlar sohasiga o‘tib borish tendensiyasi tobora yaqqol sezilmoqda. Buning asosiy sababi shundaki, ishlab chiqarish sur’ati o‘sishi va rivojlanishi jarayonida qarorlar qabul qilish hamda boshqarish uchun zarur bo‘lgan axborot hajmi ortib bormoqda. Bu o‘sish avvalo, iqtisodiy, texnik, ilmiy, texnologik va ijtimoiy tizimlar jarayonida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Biologik kimyo ta’lim jarayonida ham axborot-kommunikatsion texnologiyalaridan foydalanishning o‘rni katta.

Xulosa: O`quv jarayonini yuqorida ta`kidlab o`tilgan metodlar yordamida ko`rgazmali tarzda tashkil etish talabalarda ijodiy fikrlash, fan haqida aniq tassavurga ega bo`lish ko`nikmalarini shakllantiribgina qolmasdan, fanga qiziqishlarini oshirish, tabiatga muhabbat ruhida tarbiyalashga xizmat qiladi.

Talabalar har bir yangi mavzuni o’tganida topshiriqlarning mazmunan xilma-xil va qiziqarli bo’lishiga e’tibor qaratishi lozim. Talabalarga yangilik berish oliy ta’lim bilan birga, ularning psixofiziologik imkoniyatlarini hisobga olish, ularning fikrlash qobiliyatlarini va ijodiy tashabbusini rivojlantira olish kerak. Xitoyliklarning bir maqolida “Bolangga baliq tutib bersang, bugun qorni to’q, baliq tutishni o’rgatsang ertaga qorni to’q. Baliq tutish bilan birga qarmoq yasashni ham o’rgatsang har doim qorni to’q”, deyiladi. Darhaqiqat, talabalarning mustaqil, erkin fikrlay oladigan, jahon ilm-fani darajasida o’z o’rniga ega bo’ladigan, raqobatbardosh kadrlar qilib tarbiyalash zimmamizdagi eng mas’uliyatli va sharafli vazifa. Yaratilayotgan imkoniyatlardan to’laqonli foydalanib o’z kasbiga vijdonan yondashadigan talabalardan nafaqat ochiq darslarda yoki fan oyliklarida, balki oddiy tibbiy ta’lim darslarda ham nutqiy savodxonlikka e`tibor qaratishlari, shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan zamon bilan hamnafas bo’lishlari talab etiladi. Shundagina biz ko’zlagan manzilimizga, oldimizga qo’ygan maqsadimizga erishamiz. Zero, davr o‘qituvchidan ham, talabalardan ham izlanishni, yangiliklarni o‘zlashtirishni talab etmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6108-son Farmoni.

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TIBBIYOT INSTITUTLARIDA BIOLOGIK KIMYO FANINI O'QITISHNING XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya*: Bugungi kunga qadar tizimli va bosqichli ta'limning qo'llanilishi sababli dars samaradorligining oshishi, o'quvchilar uchun tushunarli bo'lishi isbotlangan. Kimyo o'quv kursini ham tabaqalashtirilgan ta'lim asosida tashkil etilishi juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur maqolada shu haqda bayon etiladi.*
Kalit so'zlar: *kimyoni tabaqalashtirish, tabaqalashtirish tamoyili, tabaqalashtirilgan ta'lim.*

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FEATURES OF TEACHING BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY IN MEDICAL INSTITUTES

Annotation*: Till this day, the use of systematic and step-by-step education has been shown to increase lesson effectiveness and be understandable to students. It is also important that chemistry courses are organized on the basis of differentiated education. This article gives some information about it.*
Keywords*: chemistry stratification, stratification principle, stratified education.*

Kimyo fanining mazmunini, kimyoviy tushunchalarni asta-sekin rivojlanib borishi asosida, ma'lum tizimga solinishining o'zi, kimyo fanini o'qitishda o'quvchilarni rivojlantiruvchi vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bu borada o'quv jarayonining faollik xususiyati ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kimyoning barcha bo'limlari birin-ketin rivojlanib boruvchi tushunchalar bilan o'zaro bog'langan bo'lib, bu ularni bir butun tizimga birlashtiradi. Kimyo kursida atom-molekulyar ta'limot, davriy qonun, anorganik va organik moddalarning tuzilish nazariyasi, elektrolitik dissotsilanish nazariyasi kabi ta'limotlarning qo'shilib borishi fan mazmunining tuzilishi rivojlantiruvchi ta'limda asos bo'lib xizmat qilishidan dalolat beradi. Bu borada faqat kuchaytirilgan savollar yetarli bo'lmay, aniq ma'lumotlarni davriy ravishda umuiylashtirish talab etiladi.

Umumlashtirish – bu fikrlash faoliyatining yuqori darajasidir. Qolgan barcha fikrlash usullari o'quvchilarni umumlashtirishni o'rgatishga tayyorlaydi. O'rganilgan ob'ektlar orasidagi bog'liqliklar izlansa, shunda umumlashtirish amalga oshadi. Umumlashtiriluvchi manba kimyoviy masalalar, qiziqarli

ma’lumotlar yoki turli o’qitish metodlari bo’lishi mumkin. Eng qimmatli jarayon o’quvchilarning mustaqil ishlarida amalga oshirgan.

Ta’lim tizimida kimyo fanini o’qitishda maxsus umulashtiruvchi mavzular bor. Masalan, anorganik moddalarning asosiy sinflariga doir bilimlarni umumlashtirish, anorganik kimyoga doir bilimlarni umulashtirish, organik kimyoga doir bilimlarni umumlashtirish kabi mavzular o’tiladi va savoljavoblar, genetik bog’lanishga doir mashq va masalalar yechish orqali mustahkamlanadi. Bilishning oxirgi bosqichi umumlashgan bilimlarni aniqlashtirish va amaliyotga bog’lashdan iboratdir. Shuni ham yodda saqlash kerakki, nazariyaga haddan ziyod berilish, rivojlanishga olib kelmay, sxolastik tasavvurlarni shakllanishiga olib keladi. Kimyo ta’limida faol rivojlantiruvchi vositalarga quyidagilar kiradi:

- muammoli o’qitish;
- ko’rgazmali va texnik vositalardan keng foydalanish;
- bilimlarni tizimli nazorat qilish;
- mustaqil ishlarning har xil turlari;
- kimyoviy masalalar tizimi;
- o’quvchilarga differensial yondoshish.

O’quv jarayoning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri uning rivojlantiruvchi xususiyatga ega bo’lishidir. O’quv jarayoni o’zining rivojlantiruvchi vazifasini muvoffaqiyatli bajarish uchun, kimyoviy mavzularning mazmuni maxsus uslubiy ishlov berishni, o’quv jarayonini o’ziga xos tashkil etilib, har bir o’quvchining psixologiyasiga chuqur kirib borishni talab etadi. Rivojlantiruvchi ta’limning murakkabligi shundan iboratki, o’quvchilarning rivojlanishi har kimda alohida o’ziga xos xususiyatga ega bo’lib, ular bir xil natijaga turli yo’llardan boradi va bu yo’llar turlicha vaqt talab etadi.

Kimyo o’quv fanining mazmunini sistemali yozilishi ham kimyoni o’rganishda o’quvchilarni rivojlantirish vositasi bo’lishi mumkin, chunki uning asosida kimyoviy tushuncha va bilimlarning bosqichma – bosqich rivojlantirish yotadi, shuningdek o’quv jarayonining faolligi ham rivojlantirish vositasi bo’la oladi. Sistemalilik maktab kimyo kursi dasturida aniqlangan bo’ladi va u sinfdan sinfga tomon o’quvchilarning rivojlanish darajasi oshishini ko’zda tutadi, o’quvchilarning moddalar va ularning o’zgarishlari to’g’risidagi tassavurlarni boyitib borilishi quyidagicha yondashadi.

Kimyo kursining nazariy masalalarini bunday kuchaytirilishi bilimlarni sistemali shakllanishiga sharoit yaratadi. Kimyo o’qituvchisi o’quvchilarni umumlashtirish ko’nikmasini shakllantirishi zarurdir. Misollar keltiramiz, kimyoviy reaksiyalarning sinflari, jarayonlarning belgilari, anorganik moddalar sinflari orasidagi genetik bog’lanishlar, organik moddalar orasidagi genetik bog’lanishlar va har bir mavzuga doir bilimlarini umumlashtirish talab etiladi. Bulardan tashqari rivojlantiruvchi o’qitishga sharoit yaratuvchi vositalarga o’quv jarayonini faol olib borish, muommoli o’qitish, ko’rgazmalilik asosida dars o’tish, o’quvchilarga differensial yondashish va boshqalar kiradi.

Differensial yondashish shundan iboratki, har bir o'quvchining o'ziga xos xarakteri, bilim darajasiga qarab turli topshiriqlar, beriladi. Ma'lum mavzu bo'yicha beriladigan savollarning qiyinchilik darajasi ortirib boriladi. O'quvchilar birinchi navbatda qiyinroq savollarga javob berishga harakat qiladi. Javob topish uchun adabiyotlardan foydalanadi. Dars jarayonida o'quvchilarning rivojlantirishning eng muhim zamonaviy vositalari va metodlariga muommali o'qitish, axborot va innovatsion texnologiyalar kiradi.

Differensial yondoshuvning ma'nosi shundan iboratki, o'quvchilar ma'lum metodlar va didaktik vositalar asosida ularning o'zlashtirishi hamda rivojlanishiga imkon beruvchi guruhlarga ajratiladi (tabaqalashtiriladi). Differensiatsialash har xil xususiyatlarga qarab amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Ko'pincha o'qituvchilar sinf ichida o'zlashtirish darajasiga qarab tabaqalashtirishdan foydalanadi. Differensiyalash mavzularni mustahkamlash, takomillashtirish, natijalarni nazorat qilish hamda mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etish jarayonlarida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Yangi mavzularni tushuntirishda agar butun guruh o'zlashtirish darajasi birbiriga yaqin o'quvchilardan shakllantirilgan bo'lsagina saviyasiga ko'ra differensial yondoshuvni amalga oshirish mumkin. Masalan, fanni chuqurlashtirib o'qitiladigan guruhlar yoki oddiy guruhlar (yoki past o'zlashtiruvchilar).

O'qituvchi differensial yondoshuvni amalga oshirishda har xil guruhlar uchun murakkablik darajasi turlicha bo'lgan topshiriqlarni tanlab olishga harakat qiladi. Bu jarayonda ko'pchilik o'qituvchilar tomonidan bir xatolikka yo'l qo'yiladi. Past o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchini yengil topshiriqlar berish yo'li bilan o'rgatish mumkin, lekin bu bilan uning aqliy rivojlanishini sekinlashishiga ham sabab bo'lish mumkin. Bundan tashqari yengillashtirilgan topshriqni yuqori baholash, o'quvchining o'z bahosini noto'gri talqin qilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu hol qolgan o'quvchilarga nohaqlikdek ko'rinishi natijasida ularning darsga va fanga bo'lgan qiziqishlari susayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bunday vaziyatdan chiqish uchun Latviyalik metodist I.Ya.Trepsh qiyinlik darajasi ortib boruvchi topshiriqlardan foydalanishni tavsiya etadi. Savollar qiyinlik darajasi ortib borish tartibida tuziladi. Birinchi savolga javob berish uchun faqat reproduktiv (esda saqlab qolgan) javob, ikkinchisi uchun taqqoslash, uchinchisi uchun o'zaro bog'liqliklarni analiz (tahlil) qilish, to'rtinchisi uchun bilimlarni umumlashtirish hamda keng ko'lamli bog'lanishlarni aniqlash kerak bo'ladi. Baholash jarayoni ham yengillashadi hamda haqqoniy ravishda amalga oshadi.

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THE DYNAMICS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN SPIRITUAL-IDEOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND MODERN SOCIETY

Annotation*: This article explores the dynamics of interaction between spiritual-ideological consciousness and modern society within the context of Uzbekistan's educational and cultural transformation. The paper emphasizes the relevance of spiritual and ideological values in shaping social behavior, moral development, and civic responsibility among individuals, especially in the context of pedagogical education. It highlights how modern societal challenges such as globalization, digital influence, and identity transformation require a strong foundation of value-based consciousness. Through philosophical and sociological analysis, the article demonstrates how the harmonization of spiritual and ideological frameworks contributes to social stability and individual maturity. Special attention is given to the necessity of integrating spiritual-ideological education into early childhood teacher training to ensure the sustainable transmission of national and universal values to future generations.*

Keywords*: spiritual consciousness, ideological education, social development, value system, pedagogical training, moral upbringing, national identity.*

In the rapidly evolving context of global socio-political change, the role of spiritual and ideological consciousness in shaping the moral and intellectual development of individuals has become increasingly important. For countries like Uzbekistan, which is undergoing significant transformations in education, culture, and governance, spiritual-ideological values serve as essential guiding principles. These values influence not only personal worldviews but also collective social behavior, national identity, and cultural continuity. Modern society is marked by accelerated information exchange, exposure to global trends, and shifts in traditional norms, which challenge the preservation of ethical and spiritual foundations. In this environment, the need to maintain a strong, value-oriented consciousness becomes critical, particularly in the education system, which plays a central role in shaping young minds.

Spiritual and ideological education is not merely an academic component but a fundamental process that instills meaning, purpose, and civic responsibility. It supports the development of emotional intelligence, empathy, patriotism, and resilience in the face of moral ambiguity. Particularly in preschool and primary teacher education, the incorporation of spiritual-ideological consciousness ensures that educators are equipped to cultivate these same values in children. This, in turn, promotes a stable and ethically rooted society. The present article seeks to examine how spiritual and ideological consciousness interacts with modern

societal forces and how it can be strengthened and institutionalized through pedagogical approaches.

The interaction between spiritual-ideological consciousness and modern society is multifaceted, reflecting the dynamic balance between traditional value systems and contemporary social realities. In Uzbekistan, the construction of a national ideological identity has been closely linked with efforts to revive and promote spiritual heritage, including respect for cultural history, moral integrity, and civic loyalty. These elements play a crucial role in preserving social cohesion and ensuring the sustainable development of society. As modern influences such as digital media, consumerism, and global secularism reshape public consciousness, a critical challenge arises: how to maintain ideological continuity while adapting to new paradigms.

The foundation of spiritual-ideological consciousness lies in the collective understanding of right and wrong, justice, compassion, and responsibility—values often transmitted through family, education, and religious or cultural traditions. However, with the weakening of these traditional transmission channels, especially among youth, educational institutions must step in to provide structured guidance. This is particularly relevant in the preparation of future preschool educators, who are instrumental in fostering ethical awareness and social understanding during early childhood. Teachers who are grounded in spiritual-ideological principles serve not only as knowledge providers but as moral role models.

Moreover, the modernization of society should not imply a rejection of spiritual principles. Rather, it offers opportunities to reinterpret them in ways that resonate with contemporary learners. For example, the concept of national pride can be linked with environmental responsibility and civic activism, while traditional moral stories can be used to discuss issues like digital safety or cultural respect. The integration of such values into teacher training curricula ensures that pedagogical practice remains responsive to both historical identity and current social demands.

It is also important to recognize that spiritual and ideological consciousness cannot be imposed through rigid instruction alone. It must be nurtured through dialogue, reflection, and critical thinking. This requires a shift in teaching methodologies—away from memorization and towards the development of moral reasoning and social empathy. Interactive pedagogies such as project-based learning, ethical dilemmas, and community engagement projects help pre-service teachers internalize core values and translate them into practical strategies for their future classrooms.

In addition, the role of media literacy and digital culture must be considered. As young generations increasingly rely on digital platforms for information and identity formation, spiritual-ideological education must include components that develop critical awareness of media content. Teachers should be trained to guide children in navigating the digital world responsibly, with an understanding of ethical communication, respect for others, and awareness of online manipulation.

In this way, ideological consciousness can evolve as a living, adaptable system—rooted in tradition yet responsive to contemporary needs.

In summary, spiritual and ideological consciousness interacts with modern society through a complex process of negotiation, reinterpretation, and integration. By embedding these values within the pedagogical framework of teacher education, particularly in early childhood disciplines, societies can create future generations that are both morally grounded and socially competent. The development of such consciousness is not only an educational task but a strategic priority for national and cultural sustainability.

The formation and reinforcement of spiritual-ideological consciousness in modern society is a vital task, particularly in the context of rapid socio-cultural transformations. As Uzbekistan continues to evolve in response to global and regional developments, the preservation and renewal of its spiritual values must remain at the core of national development strategies. Education, especially at the foundational level, plays a decisive role in cultivating a generation that embodies both ethical integrity and civic awareness. Preschool educators, as the first formal agents of socialization, must be equipped with a deep understanding of spiritual-ideological principles in order to guide children through the complex realities of contemporary life.

By integrating value-based education into pedagogical training, it becomes possible to instill not only knowledge but also a sense of identity, belonging, and moral clarity. Such integration must be dynamic, inclusive, and reflective of the challenges posed by modern technologies, diverse worldviews, and evolving societal norms. Importantly, spiritual-ideological education should aim not to limit critical thinking but to enhance it—by encouraging future teachers to explore, question, and embody the values they seek to impart.

Ultimately, the sustainability of a morally cohesive and culturally confident society depends on its ability to harmonize tradition with innovation. Spiritual and ideological consciousness must serve not as a static inheritance but as a living framework that guides individuals in navigating the complexities of the modern world. Through intentional and informed pedagogical efforts, Uzbekistan can ensure that its future generations remain connected to their roots while actively contributing to a just and progressive society.

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GENERAL AND SPECIAL SPORTS TRAINING OF WRESTLERS

Annotation: *This article provides a brief overview of the general and special sports training of wrestlers.*
Keywords: *Wrestling, training, sport, form, skill, technique, tactics, result.*

Wrestling training is a form of sports activity. Sport includes the following concepts. Sport is a main part of physical culture, the process of improving the athlete's sports skills, achieving high results in sports. Sports training and competitions provide athletes with the opportunity to demonstrate their sports skills in the process of competition by carrying out technical, tactical and physical training. Sport consists of methods and means of physically preparing a person for the process of competition. In the process of competition, a person'sphysical and mental well-being is demonstrated and evaluated by the results achieved.

The difference between sport and physical education is that it sets the goal of competition. In physical education and sports training, one can engage in almost the same exercises and movements, but the task that the athlete sets for himself is to prepare for sports competitions and compete with athletes in competitions to demonstrate his physical, technical and tactical training. Inphysical education, the goal is to strengthen the health of the body and develop physical qualities to a sufficient level.

Sport, along with strengthening health, educating physically and mentally, performs the tasks of providing enjoyable leisure and engaging in sports as a profession. Sport includes the process of competition and forms of preparation for it. It has its own laws and requirements. Sport requires the pursuit of victory, ach ieving high results in sports, and a high level of improvement of physical, mental and spiritual qualities. Modern sport is divided into mass and high-performance sports. These forms of sport demonstrate its versatility and sharp differences from each other.

Mass sports events are aimed at strengthening health, physical development, developing physical fitness, and providing enjoyable leisure. The tasks of the events are to improve the functioning of the body's organs, ensure the beauty of the body structure, coordinate physical development, increase general and professional efficiency, form vital movement skills and abilities, have fun, and achieve physical perfection.

The goal of physical education in the education system is to organize mass participation of young people in sports. Wrestling can be practiced both during

training sessions and in free time. Young people should be selected for wrestling based on their interests and physical abilities.

Wrestling training is mainly in the form of mass sports events. At the same time, the concept of high-performance sports or big sports has also been formed along with mass sports. The goal of big sports is sharply different from mass sports. Big sports are determined by achieving high results in sports and victories in international competitions.

In order to achieve high results in wrestling, several stages of training plans for wrestlers are developed. The tasks of these stages are to organize the physical fitness of wrestlers, improve their technical and tactical skills in wrestling, and develop their spiritual, moral, and ethical qualities.

It has been repeatedly emphasized that the health-improving, physically developing effect of physical education and sports on the human body is incomparable. Ensuring the health of young people and raising them to be physically perfect is one of the prestigious tasks of our country. Each educational institution, along with providing knowledge to young people, must also solve the problems of physical education and health protection. Sport, along with strengthening the body, also cultivates human character, teaches the mind to think deeply. With the help of sports, people become physically perfect, flexible and resilient to life's problems. Winning in sports training and competitions or being proud of the victory of your favorite team will lift your spirits.

In our rapidly developing century, the popularization of technologies is sharply reducing the demand for physical labor. As a result, people are becoming lazy, indifferent, and sick. Tobacco products are causing harmful vices such as smoking, alcohol, and drug use. And sports are the enemy and remedy for these vices. It is clear that one of the means to be a successful person in life is sports.

Youth sports are widely used in the education system to organize sports events, attract young people to mass sports, and support talented athletes and students. The specific features of organizing youth sports are manifested in the mass involvement of students in sports activities. Sports activities can be organized during physical education classes as well as during free time from classes. Another advantage of youth sports is that all students have the right to participate in such classes and competitions.

During wrestling classes, young people improve their wrestling skills, improve their physical qualities, and prepare for wrestling competitions and Universiades. It should be noted that wrestling classes are optional and are not included in the list of students' training classes.

Techniques and tactics of wrestling movements

As emphasized above, wrestling movements consist of the wrestler's stances, movements of movement along the mat, movements with arms and legs and body, and techniques of throwing movements, while the ability to effectively perform wrestling movements and throws in the competition process is understood as offensive and defensive tactics. The wrestlers' stances: close stances, in which the

wrestlers touch each other. Medium stances, in which the wrestlers stand at an outstretched arm's length. Long stances, in which the wrestlers stand at a distance of 1-2 meters. The wrestlers' stances are high, medium, and low stances. Also, the wrestlers stand in right and left side stances and in straight stances. The wrestlers perform sliding movements along the mat to approach each other and grab each other by the belt, arm, and shoulder. The wrestler's movement movements are performed by walking, running, stepping, taking double steps, putting one foot in front, and moving to the sides. The wrestlers' movements to move, apply techniques, and catch each other are divided into preparatory movements, main movements, and methods.The wrestlers' forms of catching each other are: grabbing by the belt andhand, grabbing by the belt and the shirt, grabbing by the belt and the neck, grabbing by the belt and parts of the body. At the same time, the forms of catching include grabbing by the belt and grabbing by the leg, grabbing by the shirt and grabbing by the leg. In catching by the shirt, there are forms of grabbing by the shirt's shoulder, by the shirt's hem, and by the shirt's collar. In the initial sports training group, wrestlers are taught throwing exercises from simple to complex. As wrestling skills and abilities increase, it is possible to personalize wrestling techniques. In wrestling, throwing movements are mainly divided into: throwing over the shoulder, throwing over the back,throwing the opponent with one leg and hooking the opponent's leg from the outside, throwing over the shoulder. Throwing over the shoulder while sitting and bending over: throwing over the thigh: hooking from the inside, hooking the opponent's left leg or right leg with the left foot: hooking from the inside, knocking down from the inside are widely used. Tactical movements are widely used in the effective use of throwing and knocking down techniques in competitive processes. Tactical movements can include quick and decisive attacks, counterattacks, slow planned pressure, deception and fake movements, maneuvers and reconnaissance, and feints. Identifying an opponent's weak spots in offensive moves, taking advantage of their speed and strength, and their inertia, requires high levels of athletic skill.

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THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION ON ECONOMIC STABILITY AMID GLOBAL RISK

Annotation: *This article explores the complex relationship between financial globalization and economic stability, especially in the context of growing global risks such as pandemics, geopolitical conflicts, and monetary tightening. It analyzes both the benefits and challenges that financial globalization brings, drawing upon real-world data and notable historical crises. The study concludes by emphasizing the need for resilient financial systems, effective regulation, and coordinated international policies.*

Keywords: Financial Globalization, Economic Stability, Global Risks, Capital Flows, Financial Integration, Regulatory Frameworks, Financial Crisis

Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected world, financial globalization has become a defining feature of modern economies. It enhances opportunities for investment, access to capital, and economic diversification. However, these benefits come with heightened vulnerabilities, particularly when external shocks, such as global financial crises or pandemics, threaten economic systems. This article investigates the dual nature of financial globalization and its impact on economic stability, particularly amid global uncertainty.

Understanding Financial Globalization

Financial globalization refers to the integration of a country's financial markets with the international financial system, enabling the free movement of capital, services, and financial instruments across borders. It includes:

- **Capital Flows**: Foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio flows, and cross-border lending.
- **Financial Market Integration**: Alignment of regulatory standards and liberalization of financial sectors.
- **Technological Innovations**: Digital financial platforms, cross-border mobile banking, and instant data exchange.

Table 1: Growth in Global Capital Flows (% of World GDP)[29]

Year	Global Capital Flows (% of World GDP)
1990	5%
2000	15%
2010	25%
2020	30%
2023*	28% *(COVID recovery period)*

Benefits of Financial Globalization

When properly managed, financial globalization can offer substantial macroeconomic advantages:

- **Capital Access**: Emerging economies gain access to foreign capital, reducing borrowing costs.
- **Efficient Resource Allocation**: Capital flows to sectors with the highest returns.
- **Technology and Knowledge Transfer**: Foreign investment promotes innovation and productivity.
- **Risk Diversification**: Investors can diversify portfolios internationally, reducing country-specific risk.

Table 2: FDI Inflows in Emerging Economies (2022)[30]

Country	FDI Inflows (2020, USD Billion)
India	71
Brazil	62
Vietnam	48
Indonesia	46

Risks Associated with Financial Globalization

Despite its benefits, financial globalization can transmit external shocks rapidly across borders. Notable risks include:

- **Contagion Effect**: Financial crises in one country can spread globally (e.g., 2008 crisis).
- **Volatile Capital Flows**: Sudden capital flight can cause currency depreciation and inflation.
- **Excessive Borrowing**: Easy credit access may lead to unsustainable debt.
- **Reduced Policy Autonomy**: Central banks may have limited control over capital markets.

1. *IMF Global Financial Stability Report (2023)*
2. UNCTAD World Investment Report (2023)

Table 3: GDP Decline During the 2008 Global Financial Crisis

Region	GDP Decline (%)
North America	-2.6
Europe	-4.1
Asia	-1.3

Moreover, during the COVID-19 pandemic, emerging markets experienced a **record $100 billion capital outflow** in just one month (IMF, 2020), showing the scale of vulnerability.

The Role of Regulatory Frameworks

Sound regulatory systems are key to managing financial globalization's risks. Countries with strong institutional frameworks are better positioned to mitigate capital flight and prevent financial instability.

Key Regulatory Tools Include:

- **Capital Adequacy Ratios**: To ensure banks have enough buffer.
- **Liquidity Requirements**: To withstand sudden outflows.
- **Stress Testing**: To simulate worst-case economic scenarios.
- **Capital Controls (when needed)**: To temporarily limit short-term speculative flows.

Table 4: Macroprudential Tools and Their Objectives

Tool	Objective
Capital Adequacy Ratios	Maintain solvency during downturns
Liquidity Requirements	Ensure banks meet short-term obligations
Loan-to-Value Limits	Prevent asset bubbles and over-lending
Stress Testing	Evaluate resilience to shocks

Case Example:

- **Asia 1997–1998**: Inadequate reserves and regulatory gaps triggered massive capital outflows and economic collapse.
- **Eurozone 2011–2012**: Sovereign debt crises revealed deep weaknesses in fiscal coordination and banking regulation.

Policy Recommendations for Economic Stability

To benefit from globalization while maintaining macroeconomic resilience, countries should:

1. **Build Strong Financial Institutions**: With clear supervision and governance.
2. **Adopt Counter-Cyclical Policies**: Increase buffers in booms, support demand in downturns.

3. **Strengthen International Cooperation**: Through forums like the G20, IMF, and regional banks.

4. **Enhance Transparency and Data Sharing**: For early warning systems and better risk assessment.

Conclusion.

Financial globalization remains a powerful yet complex driver of modern economic development. While it fosters investment, innovation, and risk-sharing, it also heightens exposure to global shocks. The experience of the 2008 crisis, COVID-19 fallout, and recent geopolitical disruptions underscores the necessity of balanced policies.

Only through strong institutions, effective regulation, and global coordination can nations safeguard economic stability amid global risk. With the right frameworks in place, financial globalization can serve as a tool not of volatility, but of sustainable progress.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINF O'QUVCHILARIDA KOMBINATORIKA ELEMENTLARINING MANTIQIY FIKRLASHDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida kombinatorika elementlarini o'rgatishning metodologik yondashuvlari va ularning mantiqiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Kombinatorika yordamida o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, variantlarni taqqoslash va muammoni bosqichma-bosqich hal qilish ko'nikmalari shakllantiriladi. Metodik usullar qatoriga o'yinli topshiriqlar, ko'rgazmali materiallar va muammoli vaziyatlar kiradi. Tadqiqot natijalari boshlang'ich ta'limda kombinatorika elementlarini samarali o'rgatish orqali mantiqiy tafakkur rivojlanishini ta'kidlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *kombinatorika, mantiqiy fikrlash, boshlang'ich ta'lim, metodologiya, o'yinli topshiriqlar.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF COMBINATORICS ELEMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGICAL THINKING OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Annotation: *This article analyzes methodological approaches to teaching combinatorial elements to primary school students and their importance in developing logical thinking. Combinatorics helps students develop skills in independent thinking, comparing options, and step-by-step problem solving. Methodological techniques include game-based tasks, visual aids, and problem situations. Research results emphasize the importance of effective teaching of combinatorial elements in primary education to enhance logical reasoning.*

Keywords: *combinatorics, logical thinking, primary education, methodology, game-based tasks*

Kirish: Bugungi kunda ta'lim tizimining asosiy maqsadlaridan biri — o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlash, muammoni hal qilish, mantiqiy mulohaza yuritish va hayotiy vaziyatlarga mos qaror qabul qilish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishdir. Ayniqsa, boshlang'ich ta'lim bosqichida bu ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mantiqiy fikrlash — bu faqatgina matematika darslarida emas, balki hayotiy masalalarda to'g'ri qaror chiqarish, muammolarga tizimli

yondashish, tahlil qilish va xulosa chiqarish qobiliyatining shakllanishida asosiy omillardan biridir.

Kombinatorika — matematikaning eng qiziqarli va amaliy bo‘limlaridan biri bo‘lib, obyektlarni tanlash, joylashtirish va guruhlash usullarini o‘rganadi. Har bir kombinatorik topshiriq — bu o‘quvchiga mantiqiy zanjirlar orqali qaror qabul qilish, bosqichma-bosqich fikrlash va har bir ehtimolni ko‘rib chiqish imkonini beradi. Shu sababli kombinatorika elementlari orqali o‘quvchilarda mantiqiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish ta’lim jarayonining muhim vazifalaridan biri sifatida qaraladi.

Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining tafakkuri hali to‘liq shakllanmagan bo‘ladi, ammo ularning qiziqishlari kuchli, bilishga chanqoqligi yuqori bo‘ladi. Shu sababli aynan shu davrda kombinatorik fikrlash elementlarini o‘zlashtirish ularga:

- ✓ voqealar orasidagi sabab-oqibat aloqalarini tushunishga;
- ✓ variantlarni farqlashga va tanlashga;
- ✓ noan’anaviy vaziyatlarga ijodiy yondashishga;
- ✓ o‘z fikrini asoslab bera olishga yordam beradi.

Kombinatorika elementlarini soddalashtirilgan, ko‘rgazmali va o‘yin shaklida o‘rgatish orqali o‘quvchilarni nafaqat matematik jihatdan tayyorlash, balki ularning fikrlash madaniyatini shakllantirish mumkin. Bu esa o‘z navbatida fanlararo aloqadorlikni kuchaytiradi, ijtimoiy, tabiiy va texnologik yo‘nalishlardagi muammolarga ham mantiqiy yondashishni o‘rgatadi.

Ushbu tadqiqotda boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilariga kombinatorika elementlarini qanday metodlar orqali samarali o‘rgatish, ularning mantiqiy fikrlashiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi va bu jarayonda o‘qituvchining qanday yondashuvi zarurligi tahlil qilinadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili: Boshlang‘ich ta’limda matematik bilimlarni bosqichma-bosqich va mantiqiy asosda shakllantirish muhim hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, kombinatorika elementlarini o‘rgatish orqali o‘quvchilarning fikrlash madaniyatini rivojlantirishga doir fikrlar bir qator ilmiy va metodik adabiyotlarda o‘z ifodasini topgan. V.V. Davydov, D.B. Elkonin – “Boshlang‘ich sinfda matematik fikrlashni shakllantirish” nomli kitobida boshlang‘ich ta’limda o‘quvchilarning mantiqiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish jarayoni tahlil qilingan. Kombinatorik fikrlash elementlarini turli topshiriqlar orqali mustahkamlash tavsiya etilgan. A.A. Poya – “Matematik muammoni yechish: mantiqiy yondashuv” kitobida esa kombinatorika topshiriqlari muammoni yechishdagi bosqichli tahlil va variantlarni ko‘rib chiqishda muhim vosita sifatida ko‘rsatib o’tilgan. Boshlang‘ich bosqichda yechim jarayoniga bo‘lgan yondashuvni o‘zgartirishga qaratilgan. N.A. Menchinskaya – “Maktabda aqliy rivojlanish asoslari” deb nomlangan adabiyotida esa mantiqiy fikrlashning bosqichlari, ayniqsa boshlang‘ich sinfda rivojlanish dinamikasiga e’tibor berilgan. Kombinatorik masalalar tafakkurni faollashtiruvchi omil sifatida ko‘rsatilgan.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Ta’lim sifatini nazorat qilish inspeksiyasi tomonidan quyidagi tavsiyalar keltirib o’tilgan.

Matematik savodxonlikni oshirish bo‘yicha boshlang‘ich sinfda kombinatorik topshiriqlarning o‘quv dasturiga bosqichma-bosqich kiritilishi tavsiya etilgan.

Boshlang‘ich sinflar uchun matematika darsliklarida (M.M. Xaydarova va boshqalar): Kombinatorik fikrlash elementlari tanlash, juftlashtirish va kombinatsiyalash shakllarida berilgan. Masalalar bolalarning hayotiy tajribasiga yaqin holda tuzilgan. Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, kombinatorik fikrlash elementlarini o‘rgatish orqali o‘quvchilarda mustaqil qaror chiqarish, variantlarni solishtirish, muammoni tahlil qilish va to‘g‘ri algoritm bilan ishlash ko‘nikmalari shakllanadi.

Metodologiya: Boshlang‘ich ta’limda kombinatorika elementlarini o‘rgatish metodologiyasi o‘quvchilarning yosh xususiyatlari, qiziqishlari va fikrlash darajasiga mos holda tashkil etiladi.

Asosiy tamoyillar quyidagilardan iborat:

- ✓ Masalalar o‘quvchilarning kundalik tajribasiga yaqin bo‘lishi kerak.
- ✓ Diagramma, sxema, rasm va jadvallar yordamida tushuntirish.
- ✓ O‘yinlar, guruhli ishlar, muhokama va savol-javoblar.

Boshlang‘ich ta’limda kombinatorika elementlarini o‘rgatish metodologiyasida asosiy yondashuvlar mavjud. Kombinatorik fikrlashni o‘yin shaklida o‘rganish o‘quvchilarning diqqatini jalb qiladi. O‘quvchilarda mustaqil qaror qabul qilish va variantlarni taqqoslash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish. Diagrammalar, jadvallar yordamida kombinatorik munosabatlarni tushuntirish. Oddiy masalalardan murakkab vazifalarga o'tish orqali fikrlashni rivojlantirish.

Metodologiyaning samaradorligi o‘quvchilarning faolligi, qiziqishi va mustaqil ishlashiga bog‘liq. O‘qituvchi har bir bosqichda o‘quvchilarning tushunishini nazorat qilib borishi va kerakli yordamni berishi zarur.

Natija va xulosa: Boshlang‘ich ta’lim bosqichi o‘quvchilarning tafakkurini shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi davr hisoblanadi. Aynan shu bosqichda matematik tushunchalarning asoslari bilan bir qatorda mantiqiy fikrlash, analiz qilish, muammoga yechim topish kabi hayotiy ko‘nikmalar ham rivojlanadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, kombinatorika elementlarini o‘rgatish nafaqat matematik savodxonlikni oshirish, balki o‘quvchilarning fikrlash darajasini yangi bosqichga ko‘tarishda muhim vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Kombinatorik topshiriqlar o‘quvchilarda variantlarni ko‘rib chiqish, solishtirish, umumlashtirish, taxmin qilish, izchillik bilan qaror qabul qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Bu esa mantiqiy fikrlashning asosiy komponentlaridan hisoblanadi. Tajriba va tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, kombinatorik fikrlashni sodda, ko‘rgazmali va o‘yin elementlari orqali berish orqali boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining matematik faoliyatga qiziqishi ortadi, mustaqil fikrlashga bo‘lgan intilishi kuchayadi.

Tadqiqot davomida shuningdek quyidagi muhim natijalarga erishildi: Kombinatorika elementlarini o‘rgatish uchun muammoli vaziyatlar, o‘yinli topshiriqlar, grafik chizmalar kabi metodik vositalar yuqori samaradorlikka ega ekanligi aniqlangan. O‘quvchilarning fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishda kombinatorik yondashuvning o‘rni katta va u boshqalaridan farqli o‘laroq, aniq va

tizimli fikrlashni shakllantirishga yordam beradi. O‘qituvchining individual yondashuvi, qiziqarli va interaktiv metodlardan foydalanishi kombinatorika elementlarini o‘zlashtirishni sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. Shu bilan birga, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida kombinatorika elementlarini o‘rgatishda davomiylik, tizimlilik va qiziqarli metodlarni qo‘llash muhimdir.

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УДК 614-31:633.613.2

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SEROLOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS OF HEPATITIS

Resume: *In the article it is presented basic information about degree and peculiarity of spreading of viral hepatitis at population of the azerbaijan republic. there are in the paper official data about morbidity of acute hepatitis a, hepatitis b and hepatitis c. besides, the article contains information about results of serological examination of adult population for detection of specific markers of according viral infections.*

Keywords: *viral hepatitis, morbidity, epidemiology*

Relevance

Definition. Viral hepatitis B (HBV) is a viral anthroponotic infectious disease with a hemocontact transmission mechanism. The disease is characterized by cyclical hepatitis, accompanied in some cases by jaundice and possible chronization.

Epidemiology. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is very high in the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), almost one in three people in the world is infected with the hepatitis B virus, and 400 million people are affected by this chronic infection. The unfavorable epidemiological situation of viral hepatitis B persists in Uzbekistan. It is estimated that 1.3 million people died from chronic hepatitis in 2022, or about 3,500 deaths per day. It is estimated that 254 million people are living with hepatitis B and 50 million people are living with hepatitis C worldwide, and 6,000 people are infected with viral hepatitis every day.

In the state report "On the state of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population in Uzbekistan in 2022", WHO experts have shown that the prevalence of HBV infection in a particular territory depends on the age of infection of the population. A high prevalence of HBV infection (up to 8%) was observed in countries where infection occurs in the perinatal period or in early childhood (South-East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa). At the same time, 70-90% of the population of these countries show serological signs of HBV infection. Russia is one of the countries with an average prevalence of HBV infection - from 2% in the European part to 8-10% in the east of the Russian Federation (Tuva, Yakutia). Such fluctuations in the infection rate are observed where there is a mixed infection pattern (newborns, young children, and adults). Serological signs of HVI infection in these territories are found in 10-60% of the population.

The only source of ILD is a person with various forms of the disease. The virus is found in almost all biological media of the body: in blood, semen, saliva, urine, bile, breast milk, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, tears. The main pathogenic factor of virus transmission is blood. 0.0005 ml of infected blood is enough to cause HBV infection.

The hemo-contact mechanism of hepatitis B infection can be realized in various ways. There are natural and artificial transmission routes. The natural ways are sexual, vertical, and contact-household. According to the Hepatitis Surveillance Reference Center (Central Research Institute of Epidemiology of Rospotrebnadzor), the share of natural transmission routes of the virus in 2010 was 35.3%. The household contact route of transmission is more often observed among children in families with chronic hepatitis B when using common personal hygiene items. The proportion of vertical infection among all transmission routes of the hepatitis B pathogen was about 1.0% in 2010. Vertical infection mainly occurs during childbirth from HBsAg—carrying mothers; however, the risk of infection increases if the mother has an active reproduction of the virus. The risk of infection is approximately 70-90%.

Artificial ways of transmission of hepatitis B are realized with non-medical intravenous administration of psychoactive substances (drugs), as well as during cosmetic procedures (manicure, pedicure), piercing and other manipulations, including medical ones, accompanied by damage to the skin and mucous membranes. In the structure of acute hepatitis B transmission routes in 2010, the proportion of infection from the use of injectable psychoactive drugs was 14.4%, and the proportion of infection from various medical manipulations was about 3.8%.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the current epidemic situation of infections caused by HCV, HBV, as well as hepatitis c (hcv), d (hcv), e (hcv), c (hcv) and tt (tt) viruses, taking into account their spread in the republic.

Material and methods

Data on the number of cases of acute hepatitis a (ha), b (hb) and c (hs) were borrowed from the official reports of the Ministry of Health of the Republic. Based on these data and the population of the country for the corresponding year, the incidence rates per 100 thousand population were calculated. In addition, the real breadth of the spread of these infections was assessed based on data on the results of seroepiological studies conducted by different groups of researchers at a number of institutions (the republican sanitary and epidemiological station; Research Institute of Virology, Epidemiology and Hygiene, Center of Oncology,) ELISA test systems from different manufacturers were used, which were characterized by maximum sensitivity at the time of the study.

Anti-hav studies were conducted among healthy people aged 14-85 years who underwent preventive examinations (more than 14 thousand people were examined). hbad and apu-nst were determined in blood sera among single blood donors aged 1860 years (about 300 thousand people were examined) and healthy people (more than 10 thousand people) during preventive examinations in the

absence of a history of hepatitis. A certain part of hbad-positive blood sera (more than 1,000 samples) was examined for the presence of a serological marker of LICE infection (anti-hdv).among cancer patients over 60 years of age (100 people), studies were conducted on the marker of HCV infection (anti-hev).Studies on HCV infection (anti-hgv) were conducted among blood donors (134 people) and cancer patients (127 people).Some of the blood sera were examined by PCR using various primers:

Statistical data processing was performed using methods of variational statistics, intensive and extensive indicators were calculated over time.

Result and discussion

Considering that the incidence rates of acute viral hepatitis are important parameters reflecting the regional intensity of the circulation of hepatotropic viruses, data on the number of cases of acute ga, gw and hs registered in the country in the corresponding years are given below. At the same time, due to the limited informative value of information on the incidence of acute hepatitis, an assessment of the actual breadth of these infections was carried out based on the results of seroepiological studies, i.e. by determining the frequency of detection of serological markers of infection with the corresponding viruses among apparently healthy residents from various age groups of the country's population.

At the same time, the frequency of detection of specific antibodies (for all viral hepatitis) or virus antigen (for HBV) in the examined people was taken as objective indicators of the breadth of the spread of the relevant infections. Taking into account the size of the country's population and the above-mentioned breadth of HBV infection, taking into account the difficulties in diagnosing acute hs and the lack of registration of cases of chronic hs in the country, the results of a serological examination of the country's population for the presence of HCV antibodies (apu-hcv) are of the greatest informative value.

Conclusion: considering the above, the following preventive measures have been developed against viral hepatitis:

- Increase the coverage of screening examinations for the early detection of viral hepatitis types "B" and "C", as well as the organization of disease treatment in all regions of the republic.
- Full coverage of people at high risk of infection, including healthcare professionals working with blood and its components, with hepatitis B vaccination.
- Free provision of medicines for patients who have been diagnosed with viral hepatitis type "C" during screening examinations during treatment.
- Phased full provision of consumables (reagents and test kits) for the detection of viral infections in the primary health system.
- Creation and maintenance of a unified electronic register of chronic viral liver diseases in all medical institutions, sanitary and epidemiological service and non-governmental medical organizations.
- Improving the control of safety, quality and effectiveness of vaccines, test kits and antiviral medicines.

These measures will help significantly reduce the incidence of viral hepatitis and provide high-quality treatment for those infected.

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TEACHING CLINICAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS TO MEDICAL INSTITUTE STUDENTS

Abstract: *This research explores the importance of teaching clinical communication skills to medical students as a fundamental component of modern medical education. Effective communication between physicians and patients is essential for accurate diagnosis, patient satisfaction, treatment adherence, and improved clinical outcomes. The study reviews various methods of instruction, including simulation-based learning, role-play, and standardized patient encounters, emphasizing the role of reflective practice and feedback in the learning process. It also highlights the current challenges faced by medical educators, such as limited curricular time, lack of trained faculty, and variability in assessment approaches. The discussion underlines the need for longitudinal integration of communication training throughout medical education and the incorporation of cultural competence as a key component. The study concludes that a structured and sustained approach to communication skill development is necessary to prepare future healthcare professionals to deliver patient-centered and empathetic care.*

Keywords: *Clinical Communication, Patient-centered care, Empathy, Active listening, Non-verbal communication, Reflective practice, Simulation-based learning, Standardized patient*

Introduction

In contemporary medical education, the ability to communicate effectively with patients is regarded as a core clinical competency, equal in importance to diagnostic acumen and therapeutic expertise. Clinical communication skills are fundamental not only for accurate history-taking and physical examination but also for fostering trust, empathy, and collaboration between the physician and the patient. As the landscape of healthcare continues to evolve towards a more patient-centered model, the demand for medical professionals who can engage in clear, compassionate, and culturally sensitive dialogue has never been greater. Medical students, as future healthcare providers, must be equipped not only with theoretical knowledge and technical skills but also with strong interpersonal and communicative abilities. These skills encompass verbal and non-verbal communication, active listening, empathy, the appropriate delivery of information, and managing difficult conversations. Developing such competencies during undergraduate medical training enhances clinical reasoning, improves patient satisfaction, and contributes to better health outcomes.

Globally, medical education curricula are increasingly integrating structured training in communication skills through simulated patient encounters, role-

playing, video analysis, and reflective practice. These pedagogical strategies aim to provide a safe and supportive environment for students to practice, receive feedback, and refine their communication techniques. Moreover, standardized frameworks such as the Calgary-Cambridge Guide offer a systematic approach to teaching and assessing communication performance in clinical contexts. This paper aims to explore the theoretical foundations and practical approaches for teaching clinical communication skills to medical students. It also examines the challenges faced in this educational process, the effectiveness of current teaching methods, and potential strategies for enhancement. By strengthening communication skills during the formative years of medical training, institutions can contribute to producing competent, ethical, and patient-oriented physicians.

Main Body

Effective clinical communication is a cornerstone of modern healthcare and a key factor in patient safety and satisfaction. For medical students, acquiring these skills early in their training is essential to becoming competent and compassionate physicians. Clinical communication encompasses the ability to listen actively, convey empathy, explain medical information clearly, and establish a therapeutic relationship with patients. With the shift toward patient-centered care, communication skills are no longer considered “soft skills” but are now a vital part of medical curricula globally. This paper explores the methods used in teaching clinical communication, challenges faced by educators and learners, and the importance of structured, evidence-based approaches in shaping effective future clinicians.

Communication in clinical settings directly affects diagnosis, treatment adherence, patient satisfaction, and clinical outcomes. Studies have shown that doctors who communicate effectively experience fewer malpractice claims and achieve higher patient trust. In the context of medical education, developing communication skills helps students engage meaningfully during patient interviews, collaborate with peers, and convey empathy during distressing situations. Teaching communication also instills ethical sensitivity, cultural awareness, and professional integrity. In essence, well-developed communication skills ensure that the future physician can treat not only the disease but also the person behind the illness. Therefore, integrating such training from the pre-clinical years onward is essential for holistic medical education.

Clinical communication consists of several interrelated components. First, active listening helps physicians understand the patient’s narrative beyond symptoms. Second, empathy allows the physician to connect emotionally, which can ease patient anxiety and improve trust. Third, clarity in verbal expression is critical for delivering information such as diagnoses or treatment plans in a way the patient can understand. Non-verbal communication, including eye contact, posture, and facial expressions, also plays a significant role. Finally, shared decision-making is a collaborative process where doctors and patients make health decisions together, reflecting mutual respect. Teaching all these elements systematically enhances a student’s ability to interact effectively and ethically.

Medical schools utilize a variety of pedagogical strategies to teach communication skills. Traditional lectures are often supplemented with role-plays, simulated patient interactions, and small group discussions. Standardized patient (SP) programs, where actors play patients with specific emotional and clinical scenarios, offer students a safe environment to practice and receive feedback. Video recordings and peer evaluations promote reflective learning. The Calgary-Cambridge model, for example, provides a structured framework for both teaching and assessing clinical consultations. Increasingly, interprofessional education (IPE) is also being used to help students practice communication in team settings, preparing them for collaborative healthcare delivery.

Despite the recognition of its importance, teaching communication skills presents several challenges. One major issue is the lack of faculty trained in communication pedagogy. Many instructors may be excellent clinicians but have limited experience in teaching interpersonal skills. Additionally, students often underestimate the value of communication, viewing it as secondary to biomedical knowledge. Time constraints in the curriculum, large class sizes, and limited resources further hinder comprehensive training. Moreover, students from diverse cultural backgrounds may have varying communication norms, making standardization difficult. Lastly, evaluating communication objectively remains a complex task, especially when emotional intelligence and empathy are involved.

Assessing communication skills requires both formative and summative strategies. Objective Structured Clinical Examinations (OSCEs) are widely used to simulate real-life patient interactions and evaluate students based on predefined criteria. These assessments often involve standardized patients and trained examiners who provide structured feedback. Self-assessment tools and reflective writing assignments help students analyze their own communication style. Peer and faculty evaluations further contribute to the learning process. Rubrics based on models like the Kalamazoo Consensus Statement or Calgary-Cambridge guide ensure consistency in grading. Reliable and valid assessment methods are essential to track progress and identify areas needing improvement. To improve the effectiveness of teaching clinical communication skills, medical schools should integrate communication training throughout all years of study. Faculty development programs must be implemented to train educators in teaching and evaluating communication skills. Institutions should allocate more time and resources to simulation-based learning and promote interdisciplinary collaboration. Involving real patients in teaching can provide students with authentic feedback. Regular feedback cycles, reflective practices, and mentorship programs can further support skill development. Finally, educational policies must mandate communication competence as a graduation requirement, emphasizing its equal importance with clinical knowledge and procedural skills.

Clinical communication is a vital competency that underpins safe, ethical, and effective medical practice. For medical students, acquiring these skills is crucial not only for academic success but also for future clinical excellence. Despite the challenges in teaching and assessing communication, ongoing innovations in

medical education offer promising strategies for improvement. A systematic, patient-centered, and reflective approach to teaching communication can produce doctors who are not only technically proficient but also compassionate, respectful, and responsive to patient needs. Therefore, prioritizing communication training in medical education is a critical step toward advancing both the quality of care and the humanism of medicine.

Discussion

The integration of clinical communication skills into medical education reflects a growing acknowledgment of their significance in modern healthcare delivery. Numerous studies and educational reforms have underscored that effective communication leads to improved diagnostic accuracy, increased patient satisfaction, and reduced clinical errors. However, despite its recognized value, the implementation of communication training varies significantly across institutions, often due to curricular limitations, faculty shortages, and inconsistent assessment standards. One of the key issues highlighted in the literature is the need for a longitudinal and spiral curriculum where communication training is not confined to a single course but is instead reinforced throughout the medical program. Isolated workshops or single-semester courses may provide temporary improvement, but without continuous practice and feedback, students tend to regress to less effective habits, especially under clinical pressure. This supports the call for ongoing experiential learning combined with structured reflection and mentorship.

Another major point of discussion involves the teaching methodology. While simulation with standardized patients is widely regarded as effective, it is resource-intensive and may not be feasible for all institutions, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. In such contexts, alternative methods like peer role-plays, virtual patients, and interactive case discussions can offer cost-effective substitutes. Nevertheless, these approaches must be well-designed and regularly updated to reflect realistic patient encounters. Furthermore, cultural competence is an increasingly important element of clinical communication. In diverse societies, medical students must learn to navigate conversations with patients from varying cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Unfortunately, many curricula do not explicitly address this aspect, potentially leading to misunderstandings and inequities in care delivery. Integrating modules on cultural sensitivity and inclusive communication can significantly enhance the preparedness of students for real-world clinical environments.

Assessment remains another challenging area. While tools like OSCEs are commonly used, they may not fully capture the subtleties of empathetic interaction or the complexity of difficult conversations. More nuanced tools, such as multi-source feedback and reflective writing, are being explored, but standardizing these methods across institutions remains difficult. Additionally, there is ongoing debate about how much weight communication should carry in final assessments compared to biomedical knowledge and procedural competencies. Lastly, the role of faculty is pivotal. Many educators lack formal training in communication

instruction and assessment. Faculty development programs, including workshops and certification in medical education, are essential to ensure that students receive consistent, high-quality training. Encouragingly, some institutions have begun investing in dedicated communication skills educators, which may represent a sustainable model for the future.

Conclusion

In conclusion, clinical communication skills represent a fundamental pillar of effective and ethical medical practice. For medical students, mastering these skills is essential not only for academic success but also for their development as empathetic, competent, and patient-centered professionals. Communication influences every stage of patient care - from initial history taking to diagnosis, treatment planning, and follow-up. As such, it should be regarded with equal importance as clinical knowledge and technical ability. Despite notable advances in the incorporation of communication training into medical curricula, challenges persist. Limited instructional time, inadequate faculty training, inconsistent assessment methods, and cultural variability all pose significant barriers. Nonetheless, a combination of simulation, feedback, reflective practice, and interprofessional learning has proven to be effective in fostering communication competence. Moving forward, medical institutions must commit to a more structured, longitudinal approach to communication education, integrating it across all years of study and within various clinical contexts. Faculty development and resource allocation are also critical in ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of such programs. Ultimately, by prioritizing clinical communication, medical schools can help cultivate a generation of doctors who not only treat diseases but also heal through human connection.

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APPLICATION OF MAQAM ELEMENTS IN THE MODERN MUSICAL-PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS

Annotation*: This article explores the integration of maqam elements in the modern musical-pedagogical process, focusing on their potential to enrich the musical education system in Uzbekistan. It highlights how maqam, as a traditional modal system with deep cultural roots, can be effectively utilized in contemporary teaching methods to cultivate students' musical thinking, performance skills, and appreciation of national heritage. The article examines theoretical foundations, methodological approaches, and practical experiences of implementing maqam elements in academic settings. It also discusses the pedagogical advantages of this approach in enhancing musical expressiveness, creativity, and intercultural competence. Through an analytical and educational lens, the study advocates for a balanced synthesis of traditional and modern pedagogical practices in music education.*

Keywords*: maqam, music pedagogy, traditional music, musical education, cultural heritage, teaching methods.*

The evolution of music education in Uzbekistan has always been closely intertwined with the nation's rich cultural and artistic heritage. Among the most prominent expressions of this heritage is the maqam system, a sophisticated modal structure that embodies the philosophical, aesthetic, and emotional dimensions of traditional Uzbek music. In recent years, educational reforms in the field of arts and culture have increasingly emphasized the importance of integrating national values into the curriculum, giving rise to renewed interest in maqam-based instruction. This shift is not only a cultural imperative but also a pedagogical opportunity to enrich the learning experience of music students.

The application of maqam elements in the modern musical-pedagogical process reflects a broader trend towards contextualized and culturally responsive education. Maqam music, with its intricate melodic patterns, rhythmic structures, and improvisational aspects, presents unique opportunities for developing students' aural perception, interpretative abilities, and compositional creativity. Moreover, the process of studying maqam nurtures a deeper appreciation of indigenous musical traditions, helping students forge a stronger connection with their identity and national history.

In educational institutions, especially those specializing in music, there is a growing recognition of the need to balance classical European methods with national content. Teachers and curriculum developers are exploring ways to

systematically incorporate maqam into solfeggio, music theory, vocal performance, and instrumental training. As a result, future educators and performers are better prepared to transmit traditional values through modern pedagogical frameworks. This integration not only supports cultural preservation but also empowers students to become versatile and culturally aware musicians in a globalized world.

The application of maqam elements in music pedagogy requires a structured approach that respects both the complexity of the maqam system and the goals of modern education. One of the primary methods involves introducing students to the theoretical foundations of maqam during the early stages of their musical training. This includes familiarizing them with the tonal-spatial organization, specific melodic contours, and rhythmic cycles characteristic of various maqams such as Buzruk, Navo, Segoh, and others. Teachers often use auditory models, live demonstrations, and comparative analysis to deepen students' understanding of modal logic and intonation nuances.

In practice-based classes, maqam elements can be incorporated into vocal training, instrumental performance, and ensemble work. For vocalists, maqam provides a framework for improving breath control, microtonal accuracy, and expressive ornamentation. Instrumentalists, particularly those playing traditional instruments like dutar, tanbur, or ghijak, benefit from developing modal sensitivity and improvisational fluency, which are essential for interpreting maqam-based repertoire. Ensemble activities that include maqam compositions also encourage students to listen attentively, respond to subtle modal shifts, and collaborate in a culturally meaningful context.

The integration of maqam into solfeggio and ear training supports the development of advanced auditory skills. Exercises designed around maqam scales and motifs help students recognize and reproduce complex intervals, which are often absent in Western diatonic systems. Moreover, exposure to maqam enriches their inner hearing and musical memory, cultivating a broader aesthetic horizon.

Pedagogically, maqam elements are not confined to technical training; they also serve as tools for fostering creativity and self-expression. Improvisation (taqsim) plays a central role in this process, offering students the freedom to explore modal variations within structured forms. Teachers guide students through the stages of creating short improvisational passages, gradually leading them to more complex compositions. This practice enhances musical intuition and confidence, essential traits for any performing artist.

Another vital aspect is the historical and cultural context in which maqam developed. By studying the philosophical underpinnings and poetic associations of maqam compositions, students gain insight into the spiritual and intellectual dimensions of Central Asian music. This holistic approach aligns with the goals of modern education, which seek not only to produce skilled technicians but also thoughtful and culturally literate individuals.

In recent years, educational initiatives in Uzbekistan have included specialized courses, workshops, and teacher training programs focused on maqam pedagogy.

Institutions such as the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan and regional music colleges have taken the lead in incorporating maqam into standard curricula. Collaborations with traditional performers and musicologists further strengthen these efforts, creating a vibrant academic environment where maqam is not merely preserved but actively reinterpreted for new generations.

The incorporation of maqam elements into the modern musical-pedagogical process represents a vital bridge between historical tradition and contemporary education in Uzbekistan. This integration not only preserves the rich legacy of national music but also provides a fertile ground for pedagogical innovation. By engaging with maqam, students acquire a deeper sense of musical identity, artistic sensitivity, and intercultural awareness, all of which are essential in today's global cultural environment.

Educators who adopt maqam-based methods contribute to a more comprehensive and meaningful learning experience. They foster an environment where tradition and creativity coexist, allowing learners to appreciate the aesthetic depth and expressive power of indigenous music. The successful implementation of maqam in various areas of musical instruction—such as theory, solfeggio, performance, and improvisation—demonstrates its flexibility and pedagogical value.

Looking forward, further development of teaching materials, teacher training programs, and research initiatives related to maqam will be necessary to ensure its sustained role in music education. By positioning maqam not only as a subject of heritage but also as a dynamic pedagogical tool, Uzbekistan can cultivate a generation of musicians who are both technically proficient and culturally grounded. This balanced approach will help music education in the country to thrive, both in preserving its roots and embracing the future.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCES IN DEVELOPING DIDACTIC SUPPORT FOR SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

Annotation*: This article explores the comparative analysis of foreign experiences in designing didactic support for specialized subjects within the system of continuous education. The study investigates how educational systems in developed countries structure and implement didactic resources to enhance the quality and accessibility of specialized training. Particular emphasis is placed on how these international practices can be adapted to the context of Uzbekistan's educational reforms. The analysis reveals that the integration of flexible curricula, digital teaching aids, competency-based modules, and interdisciplinary approaches are key factors in achieving effective lifelong learning. The findings provide practical recommendations for educators and policymakers aiming to modernize didactic support in continuous education.*

Keywords*: continuous education, didactic support, specialized subjects, foreign experience, pedagogical innovation, curriculum development, educational reform, Uzbekistan.*

In the 21st century, the global education landscape is witnessing significant transformation driven by rapid technological advancement, economic demands, and evolving labor markets. Within this context, the concept of continuous education has emerged as a crucial element for ensuring individuals can adapt to lifelong learning needs and professional development. Continuous education encompasses formal, non-formal, and informal learning that spans across all stages of life, aiming to equip individuals with updated knowledge and competencies relevant to their fields. One of the central components ensuring the quality of this system is the didactic support developed for specialized subjects, particularly in professional and vocational training.

Countries such as Germany, Finland, South Korea, and Canada have demonstrated exemplary models of didactic organization in specialized education. These models are characterized by structured frameworks, integration of digital learning tools, modular curriculum design, and the alignment of educational outcomes with labor market needs. Such practices not only enhance the effectiveness of instruction but also promote learner autonomy, flexibility, and innovation.

In Uzbekistan, ongoing educational reforms seek to align local pedagogical approaches with global standards. However, the development of high-quality

didactic support materials for specialized disciplines remains a complex challenge due to varying institutional capacities, outdated teaching methods, and insufficient teacher training. By comparing foreign experiences, educators and policymakers in Uzbekistan can identify applicable strategies for local adaptation, particularly in the context of preschool and early childhood teacher preparation, where the foundation for lifelong learning is laid.

The aim of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of international practices in developing didactic materials for specialized subjects within the system of continuous education and to offer insights into how these experiences can inform improvements in Uzbekistan's pedagogical institutions. The focus is particularly relevant for higher education institutions training future educators in preschool education, where methodological quality is vital for effective knowledge transfer.

The development of didactic support in continuous education systems varies significantly across countries, depending on their pedagogical traditions, technological infrastructure, and policy priorities. In Germany, for example, the dual education system combines academic instruction with vocational training, supported by didactic materials that are co-designed by educators and industry experts. These materials emphasize practical application, skill integration, and learner-centered methodologies. Digital platforms are widely used to facilitate self-paced learning and to ensure accessibility across different regions.

In Finland, didactic support for specialized subjects is rooted in the principles of learner autonomy, creativity, and critical thinking. Teachers are given the flexibility to design their own curricula using national core guidelines. Digital content, project-based learning, and thematic modules are commonly employed, allowing learners to engage deeply with subject matter while developing cross-disciplinary skills. The Finnish model places great emphasis on early childhood education, where teacher training institutions develop detailed didactic resources to ensure consistency and quality in pedagogical practices.

South Korea represents another advanced model, where government investment in digital education has resulted in robust e-learning systems. Didactic materials for specialized subjects are regularly updated and aligned with technological trends. South Korea's approach integrates interactive content, gamification, and assessment tools that personalize the learning process. These materials are accessible through a centralized education portal, which also provides professional development resources for educators.

Canada's continuous education strategy highlights inclusivity, multiculturalism, and adaptability. Didactic support for specialized disciplines, especially in the preschool and early childhood education sector, is developed with input from diverse communities. Multilingual resources, culturally responsive pedagogy, and interdisciplinary integration are core elements. Moreover, Canadian teacher training programs emphasize reflective practice, using didactic materials that support experiential learning and collaborative inquiry.

In contrast, Uzbekistan's system of didactic support is still evolving. Although steps have been taken to introduce competency-based standards and integrate digital tools, challenges remain in terms of resource quality, teacher preparedness, and content relevance. Many teaching materials in specialized subjects are theoretical, with limited practical or interactive components. Additionally, the adaptation of foreign models requires consideration of the local context, including language, culture, and institutional capacity.

By analyzing these international experiences, several key themes emerge: the importance of digitalization, the need for modular and flexible content, and the value of involving educators in the design of didactic materials. Uzbekistan can benefit from adopting hybrid models that blend traditional teaching methods with modern instructional design, especially in the preparation of preschool educators. For example, incorporating visual aids, interactive activities, and scenario-based learning can enhance comprehension and application of specialized knowledge.

The comparative analysis also suggests that collaboration between academic institutions, educational authorities, and international partners is crucial for sustainable development of didactic support systems. Training programs should include components that familiarize future educators with global best practices, while encouraging local innovation and contextualization.

The comparative analysis of foreign experiences in developing didactic support for specialized subjects reveals a diverse range of effective strategies that can be adapted to enhance the quality of continuous education in Uzbekistan. Countries such as Germany, Finland, South Korea, and Canada have demonstrated the value of integrating technology, modular curriculum structures, and active teacher involvement in the creation of instructional materials. These approaches not only enrich the learning experience but also support the development of critical skills required in today's dynamic educational and professional environments.

Uzbekistan, amidst its ongoing educational reforms, has a significant opportunity to modernize its didactic systems by learning from these international models. In the context of preschool education, where foundational pedagogical competencies are formed, the development of innovative and context-appropriate didactic materials is particularly essential. Emphasizing active learning, interactivity, and cultural relevance can significantly improve the training of future educators and the educational outcomes of young learners.

To achieve this, a comprehensive strategy involving curriculum designers, educators, policymakers, and international collaborators is needed. Investment in digital infrastructure, professional development, and research-based curriculum design should be prioritized. By adopting a comparative and reflective approach, Uzbekistan can build a more responsive, inclusive, and effective system of continuous education that equips learners with the skills and knowledge necessary for lifelong success.

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ONA TILINI FIZIKA FANI BILAN INTEGRATSIYA ASOSIDA O‘QITISH

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada ona tilini fizika fani bilan integratsiya asosida o‘qitishning nazariy asoslari, amaliy imkoniyatlari va samaradorlik omillari tahlil qilinadi. Fanlararo integratsiya orqali tilni o‘rganishda o‘quvchilarning fanlararo tafakkuri, mantiqiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalari, fizikaga oid terminlarning talaffuzi va imlosini o‘rgatish jarayoniga integrativ yondashuv haqida so‘z boradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *integratsiya, kreativ, lingvistik kompetensiya, fonetika, grafika, nutq tovushlarning fizik-akustik tomoni, fizik atamalar.*

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TEACHING THE MOTHER LANGUAGE ON THE BASIS OF INTEGRATION WITH PHYSICS

Annotation*. This article analyzes the theoretical foundations, practical possibilities and efficiency factors of teaching the mother tongue on the basis of integration with physics. In learning the language through interdisciplinary integration, it is about an integrative approach to the process of teaching students' interdisciplinary thinking, logical thinking skills, pronunciation and spelling of physics terms.*

Keywords*: integration, creative, linguistic competence, phonetics, graphics, physical-acoustic aspect of speech sounds, physical terms.*

XXI asrda ta’lim jarayoni yangicha pedagogik yondashuvlarni talab etmoqda. Fanlararo integratsiya – bu o‘quvchilarda chuqur bilim va ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiluvchi metodlardan biri sifatida e’tirof etilmoqda. Integratsiyalashgan ta’lim modelida turli fanlar bir-biri bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda o‘qitilib, o‘quvchining umumiy tafakkurini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, ona tili va tabiiy fanlar, jumladan fizika fanini integratsiya asosida o‘qitish o‘quvchilarning terminologik savodxonligini, mantiqiy fikrlashini va tahlil qilish qobiliyatini oshiradi.

Umumta’lim maktablarining asosiy vazifasi – o‘quvchilarning fikrlash salohiyatini, aqliy rivojlanishini, mantiqiy tafakkurini o‘stirish; ularni o‘z-o‘zini, moddiy borliqni tilning ifoda vositalari yordamida anglashga hamda o‘z fikrini ona tilining keng imkoniyatlari doirasida bayon eta olish, ma’lum fanlar yuzasidan turli bilim va malakalarni hosil qilish, to‘la savodxonlikni ta’minlash, ularda zamonaviy dunyoqarashni shakllantirishdan iborat. Bu vazifani amalga oshirishda o‘qituvchi hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Biroq o‘quvchilarni ongli, yuksak saviyali, g‘oyaviy, siyosiy jihatdan yetuk qilib tarbiyalashda o‘qituvchining bilimi yoki undagi to‘plangan tajribaning o‘zi yetarli emas.

Yuksak axloqiy sifatlarni tarbiyalash, ta’lim-tarbiyaga yangicha yondashish, yangicha uslub va mazmun, shakl va vositalardan foydalanish, mustaqil bilim olish ishtiyoqini hosil qilish, integratsiya asosida ta’lim berish dolzarb vazifalardandir. Ona tili ta’limiga integrativ yondashuv uning sifatini yanada oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Fanlararo integratsiya – bu o‘quv jarayonida ikki yoki undan ortiq fanlarning mazmuniy va metodik jihatdan uyg‘unlashtirilgan holda o‘qitilishi bo‘lib, bu o‘quvchilarning chuqurroq tushunchaga ega bo‘lishini ta’minlaydi. Integratsiya jarayonida o‘quvchilar bir fanning bilimini boshqa fanga tatbiq etish orqali murakkab tushunchalarni mustahkam o‘zlashtiradi.

Ona tili darslarida o‘quvchilarni mustaqil, mantiqiy, kreativ va ijodiy fikrlashga yo‘naltirish lozim. Shuning uchun ushbu dastur asosida yaratilgan darsliklarda ijodiy tafakkur tarzini shakllantirish, darsni o‘quvchilarning nutqiy malakasini yuzaga keltirishga, o‘quvchilarning savodxonligini oshirishga hamda nutqiy (tinglab tushunish, o‘qish, yozish, gapirish) va lingvistik kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish maqsadida sinflar kesimida o‘quvchilarning yosh xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda nutqiy mavzular va matnlar kiritildi.

Xususan, ona tili fani darsliklarida ham har bir bob ona tilining turli fanlar bilan bog‘liq holda o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Masalan, ona tili fanining tibbiyot bilan (“Shifoxona”, “Jigar – eng mehnatkash a’zo”), ekologiya bilan (“Global isish”, “Qayta ishlanadigan chiqindilar”), informatika va axborot texnologiyalari bilan (“Kompyuter grafikasi”, “Ko‘z nurini asraylik”), iqtisodiyot bilan (“Eksport yoki import”, “Soliqlarni to‘lab borasizmi?”), huquq fani bilan (“Konstitutsiya – bosh qomusimiz”, “O‘z deputatingizni bilasizmi?”), tarix fani bilan (“Buyuk ipak yo‘li”, “Minorayi Kalon”, “Oqsaroyga bitilgan hikmat”), fizika fani bilan (“Fizika hayotni yengillashtiradi”, “Elektromobil”), san’at bilan (“Sharq taronalari” xalqaro musiqa festivali, “Mualliflik huquqi”) va boshqalar.

Ona tili va fizika fanlari mazmun jihatdan har xil ko‘rinsa-da, ularning integratsiyasi orqali bir qancha didaktik va tarbiyaviy maqsadlarga erishish mumkin. Masalan, fizik hodisalar tavsifi, fizik atamalarning lug‘aviy tahlili, fizikaga oid ilmiy matnlarni tahlil qilish va yozish mashqlari orqali til va tafakkur bir paytda rivojlanadi.

Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarida ona tili va fizika fanlarini o‘qitishdan asosiy maqsad shundan iboratki, har ikkala o‘quv fanidan olingan bilimlarni hayotga

tatbiq eta olish salohiyatini shakllantirish, jamiyatga barkamol ijodiy tafakkurli shaxsni yetishtirib berishdan iborat.

Ona tili darslarida fonetika, grafika bo‘limlarini o‘qitishda inson doimo atrofidagi jamiyat a’zolari bilan aloqada bo‘lishi uchun ma’lum voqea-hodisa haqida tovush to‘lqinlari, yozma nutqda esa harflar ketma-ketligi yordamida axborotni yetkazishi aytiladi. Fonetika nutqdagi artikulyatsion-akustik xususiyatlarni, ularning hosil bo‘lishida nutq organlarining xizmati va fizik tebranishlarni o‘rganishi bo‘yicha biologiya, fiziologiya, fizika fanlari bilan bog‘lanadi .

Tilning tovush tomoni uning fizik-akustik tabiati bilan bog‘liqdir. Tovushning sifat belgilari sanalgan tovush balandligi, tovush kuchi, tovush tembri, shuningdek, tovushning miqdor belgisi ko‘rsatkichi bo‘lgan tovush cho‘ziqligi tilning fonetik birliklarining fizik tabiati hisoblanadi. Nutqning eng kichik bo‘lagi bo‘lgan tovush ma’lum akustik xossaga, gap muayyan ohangga, so‘z esa urg‘uga ega bo‘ladi. Tovushning akustik xossasi, gapning qanday ohangga ega bo‘lishi, gap va so‘z urg‘usining tabiati kabi masalalar fizika fani erishgan yutuqlar asosida hal etiladi. Tovush to‘lqinlarining vujudga kelishi va tarqalishi bilan bog‘liq hodisalarni akustik hodisalar deb yuritiladi. Shu bilan birga, har qanday tovushning paydo bo‘lish o‘rnini, lab va burunning ishtirokini aniqlash uchun fizik asboblardan foydalaniladi. Fizikadagi magnit maydon, atomning tuzilishi singari masalalar tilshunoslikdagi leksik-semantik maydon, eng kichik til birliklarining bo‘linuvchanligi singari nazariyalarning kelib chiqishiga zamin yaratdi.

Professor Hasanboy Jamolxonovning tilning tovush tomoniga quyidagicha ta’rif beradi: tilning tovush tomoni ancha murakkab hodisadir: a) har qanday tovushning fizik-akustik tabiati bor; b) har qanday nutq tovushining biologik asosi (nutq a’zolarining harakati va holati bilan bog‘liq jihatlari) mavjud; d) har qanday nutq tovushi talaffuz etiladi va eshitiladi; e) nutq tovushlari til va nutqda ma’lum lisoniy vazifalarni bajaradi, shu ma’noda ular ijtimoiy qiymatga ega bo‘ladi. Fonetik birliklarning ana shu jihatlarini o‘rganish fonetikaning fizik-akustik, anatomik- fiziologik, perseptiv va lingvistik-funksional aspektlari deb qaraladi.

Kundalik hayotimizda har xil tovushlarni eshitamiz: mashinalar signali, hayvonlarning qichqirig‘i, parrandalarming sayrashi, suvning shildirashi va boshqalar. Havo to‘lqinlari orqali qulog‘imiz bilan eshitiladigan barcha hodisalarga tovush deymiz. Inson tomonidan talaffuz qilinadigan tovushlar ham ana shunday tovushlar sirasiga kiradi. Har qanday tovush ma’lum tashqi ta’sir yordamida havo oqimining tebranishi natijasida hosil bo‘ladi. Masalan, ip yoki simni tarang tortib, uni qo‘lingiz bilan chertsangiz, havoni tebratadi va tovush chiqadi.

Tovushlar tabiiy va inson tovushlariga bo‘linadi. Tabiatdagi insondan tashqarida paydo bo‘lgan barcha tovushlar tabiiy tovushlar sanaladi. Tabiiy tovushlardan inson tovushlarining farqi shundaki, u inson nutq a’zolari harakati yordamida ma’lum maqsadda ketma-ket talaffuz qilinadi. Bu esa har qanday nutq tovushining uch tomoni mavjud ekanidan dalolat beradi. Bular tovushning akustik (fizik), talaffuz(fiziologik) va vazifaviy (lingvistik) tomonlaridir.

Tovushning akustik (fizik) tomoni. Har qanday tovush havoning tebranishi natijasida hosil bo‘ladi. Shuning uchun ularning hammasi ma’lum sifat belgisiga: balandlik, kuch (yoki tezlik), miqdor (yoki uzunlik) va tembr belgilariga ega bo‘ladi. Tovushning bu tomoni akustik tomon deyiladi va u fizika fani bilan aloqada o‘rganiladi. Nutq tovushlarining akustik tomoni deganda ularning jarangli yoki jarangsizligi, shovqin yoki ovoz va shovqindan iboratligi nazarda tutiladi. Masalan, b tovushining akustik tomoniga uning jarangliligi hamda ovoz va shovqindan iboratlik xususiyati kiradi. P tovushining akustik tomoniga uning jarangsizligi hamda sof shovqindan iboratlik xususiyati kiradi. Demak, yuqorida sanalgan belgilardan birinchisi tabiiy tovushlarga ham, inson tovushlariga ham xos belgi bo‘lsa, ikkinchi va uchinchi belgilar faqat inson tovushlarigagina xosdir. Ushbu mavzularni o‘quvchilar nutq tovushlarini to‘g‘ri talaffuz qilish va yozishda foydali bo‘lgan fonetik bilimlarga tayangan holda o‘zlashtiradilar.

Ta’lim jarayonida ona tili fanini tabiiy fanlar, xususan, fizika, kimyo kabi fanlar uyg‘unligida o‘qitish ushbu fanning ma’no-mohiyatining yanada kengroq ochilishiga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, ta’lim samaradorligi ham fanlar hamohangligi asosida ochib berilishi ushbu fanlar uzviyligini ta’minlab beradi.

Bir qarashda ona tili va tabiiy fanlarning o‘rtasida hech qanday aloqadorlik yo‘qday tuyuladi. Lekin barcha fanlar bir-birini o‘zaro taqozo etadi.

Ona tili darslarida fizika fanining tarkibiy elementlarini quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda qo‘llash mumkin:

Leksikologiya bo‘limida fizik atamalarning lug‘aviy ma’nosi, sinonim, antonim va omonim holatlarini o‘rganish. Masalan: “kuch”, “tezlik”, “harakat”, “massasi” kabi so‘zlarning umumiy va ilmiy ma’nolarini taqqoslash;

So‘z yasalishi bo‘limida fizik atamalardan yasalgan yangi so‘zlarni tahlil qilish (masalan, elektromagnit, radioaktiv);

Sintaksisda fizik matnlarda uchraydigan murakkab gaplarni tahlil qilish o‘quvchilarning tilga nisbatan tanqidiy yondashuvini, matnni tahlil qilish va aniq fikr bildirish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantiradi.

Xullas, ona tilini fizika fani bilan integratsiya asosida o‘qitish natijasida o‘quvchilar til va fanlararo terminlarni yaxshi o‘zlashtiradilar, ilmiy matnni tushunish va tahlil qilish ko‘nikmasiga ega bo‘ladilar, fikrni mantiqiy, aniq va grammatik to‘g‘ri ifodalash malakasini rivojlantiradilar, fanlararo bog‘liqlik orqali keng tafakkurli shaxs sifatida shakllanadilar.

Bu kabi integratsiyalashgan yondashuvlar zamonaviy pedagogikaning asosiy tamoyillariga mos bo‘lib, umumta’lim maktablarida ta’lim sifatini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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MALAKA OSHIRISH JARAYONIDA YO‘RIQCHILARINING KASBIY KOMPETENTLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada pedogogika fani mazmuni, kompetetentlik va kasbiy kompetentlik tushunchasi, zamonaviy o‘qitish metodlari haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ta’lim, fan, taraqqiyot, pedogog, metodika tushunchalari izohi, ularning o‘zaro bog‘lanishi.*

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METHODS OF IMPROVING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF GUESTS IN THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Abstract. *The article examines the content of pedagogy, the concepts of competence and professional competence, modern teaching methods.*

Keywords: *explanation of the concepts of education, science, development, teacher, methodology, their relationship.*

Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonida jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo‘yicha mutaxassislarning kasbiy bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Qayta tayyorlash va malaka oshirish kurslari o‘quv jarayoniga o‘qitishning O‘zbeksiton Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning 2022 yil 20 dekabrdagi Oliy Majlis va O‘zbekston xalqiga Murojaatnomasida “Najot – ta’limda, najot – tarbiyada, najot – bilimda. Chunki, barcha ezgu maqsadlarga bilim va tarbiya tufayli erishiladi”,-deb ta’kidladi [1]. Ushbu g‘oyaning ko‘tarilishi “Yangi O‘zbekiston – Uchinchi Renessans sari”diya belgilangan ulug‘ g‘oyaning belgilanishi davlatimiz ijtimoiy taraqqiyoti sohasida ta’limning utuvor deb e’lon qilinshi har bir pedagog zimmasiga mas’uliyatli vazivalarni yuklaydi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 15-noyabrdagi “Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarida jismoniy tarbiya fani o‘qitilishini tubdan takomillashtirish hamda ushbu fan o‘qituvchilarining kasbiy faoliyatini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-392- sonli qarori qabul qilindi.

Mazkur qarorda umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarida jismoniy tarbiya fani o‘qitilishini tubdan takomillashtirish va jismoniy tarbiya fani yo‘riqchilarini uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlantirish tizimi samaradorligini ta’minlash, ularning kasbiy va jismoniy mahoratini muntazam oshirib borishni yo‘lga qo‘yish maqsadi qilindi:

-jismoniy tarbiya fani yo‘riqchilari uchun o‘quv-metodik qo‘llanmalar ishlab chiqish;

-O‘zbekiston davlat jismoniy tarbiya va sport universiteti bilan hamkorlikda jismoniy tarbiya o‘qituvchilarining kasbiy mahorati va malakasini oshirish bo‘yicha o‘quv dasturlarini takomillashtirish;

-jismoniy tarbiya yo‘riqchilari tarkibiga mahoratli sportchilarni jalb etish; jismoniy tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilariga malaka toifasi berishning yangi tartibini ishlab chiqish;

-o‘quvchilarning bo‘sh vaqtlarini mazmunli o‘tkazish maqsadida maktab sport klublari faoliyatini yo‘lga qo‘yish;

-jismoniy tarbiya fani o‘qituvchilarining bilim darajasi va kasbiy mahoratini aniqlash bo‘yicha milliy baholash tizimini ishlab chiqish;

Ya’ni kasbiy mahoratining to‘rt muhim jihati deb quyidagilarni nazarda tutadi:

1. Motivatsion-ixtiyoriy komponent (motivlar, maqsadlar, ehtiyojlar va qadriyatlar);

2. Funktsional komponent (ma’lum bir faoliyat usullari haqidagi bilimlar);

3. Kommunikativ komponent (fikrlarni to‘g’ri ifoda etish, tahlil qilish, ishontirish, gapirish, muloqotni tashkil qilish va axborotni uzatish qobiliyati);

4. Refleksiv komponent (o‘z faoliyati natijalarini boshqarish va baholash qobiliyati).

Demak, professionallik tushunchasi bo‘yicha quyidagicha xulosa qilishimiz mumkin:

- ma’lum bir kasbiy faoliyat turi uchun zarur bo‘lgan bilim, ko‘nikmalarni o‘z ichiga oladi;

- umumiy va qiyin vaziyatlarda atrofdagi voqelikni aniq anglash, shuningdek, kasbiy muammolarni hal etish san’atining puxta egallanganligi kabilarni.

Rus olimlari: S.T. Vershlovskiy i Yu.N. Kulyutkin kompetentlikni shaxs tavsifi bo‘yicha o‘rgangan bo‘lsalar, V.Yu.Krichevskiy, A.V.Xutorskiy – shaxs faoliyatidagi maqsadlarni amalga oshirish ko‘rsatkichlarini tadbiq etadilar. Akademik V.A.Slastenin kompetentlikni – shaxsning kommunikativlik, muloqatmandlik, konstruktivlik, tashkilotchilik qobiliyatlari majmui sifatida tadbiq etdi. Shuningdek, mavzu doirasida yana bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan: faoliyatning umumiy predmeti haqidagi g‘oyalar (K.A.Abulxanova Slavskaya, B. G. Ananiyev, A. V. Brushlinsky, A. L.Zhuravlev, I. A.Zimnyaya, V. S.Merlin, A. Rubinshteyn, V. A. Slastenin va boshqalar);

Malaka oshirish tizimida yo‘riqchilar kompetensiyasi – o‘z mutaxassisligi va ixtisosligi doirasida bilim ko‘nikma, malakaga ega bo‘lishi bidan belgilanadi va shaxsiy qadriyatlari, sifatlari, kvalifikatsiyasining namoyon bo‘lishida ifodalanadi. Quyidagilar ta’lim tarbiya jarayonida mutaxassisning pedagogik ishga tayyorlanganligining zarur va yetarli darajasini ta’minlaydigan asosiy talablari hisoblanadi:

-pedagogika va psixologiyaga oid bilimlarga ega bo‘lish, o‘z ustida ishlash,ta’lim jarayonini rejalashtirish, baholash qayta aloqani o‘rnatish;

-taxsil oluvchilarda didaktik motivatsiyani shakllantirish taxsil oluvchi shaxsining rivojlanish xususiyatlarini bilish;

-AKT va xorij tillarini o‘zlashtirish va amaliyotda qo‘llay olish; umuminsoniy va umummadaniy qadriyatlardan xabardor bo‘lish va ulardan faoliyati mobaynida foydalanish; mamlakatning ijtimoiy hayotida ishtirok etish;

-ta’lim muhitiga yangilik kiritish, o‘z fanini mukammal bilish; muloqatmandlik, bag‘rikenglik,empatiyaga moyillik, etakchilik, faollik va tashabbuskorlik, mas’uliyatlilik;

-o‘z faoliyatini taxlil qilish,kompetentlik samarasini rejalashtirish, maqsad va vazifa belgilash,bashorat (prognoz) qilish, o‘zini namoyon eta olish, kamchiliklarni tuzatish va boshqalar.

Xulosa sifatida jismoniy tarbiya yo‘riqchilarining kasbiy mahoratini takomillashtirilishi, ilmiy va amaliy tadqiqotlar, texnologik taraqqiyot hamda ta’lim modullari bo‘yicha innovatsiyalar, zamonaviy uslublarda, bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarini takomillashtirish bilan bir qatorda mehnat bozoridagi o‘zgarishlarga binoan, shaxsiy ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda kasbiy mahorat, bilim va ko‘nikmalarni yangilashda, professional treninglarning ilg’or texnologiyalari, zamonaviy fan yutuqlarini talab qiluvchi texnologiya jarayonlarini tanlash va amaliyotda qo‘llash, tinglovchilarni passiv iste’molchidan, faol ishtirokchi sifatida kasbiy, metodik faoliyatlariga munosabatlarini zamon talablariga mos ijobiy o‘zgartirish va moslashtirish, takomillashtirishga yordam beradi.

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ZAMONAVIY VEB-RESURSLARDAN FOYDALANISH VA ISHLATISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy veb-resurslarning turlari, ular bilan ishlash usullari, foydalanuvchilar uchun yaratadigan imkoniyatlari va afzalliklari keng yoritilgan. Shuningdek, veb-resurslardan foydalanishda e’tiborli bo‘lish lozim bo‘lgan xavfsizlik, axloqiy va huquqiy jihatlar haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. O‘zbekistonda raqamli savodxonlik darajasi, ta’lim tizimidagi veb-resurslardan foydalanish holati va davlat tomonidan ko‘rilayotgan chora-tadbirlar ham tahlil qilingan. Maqola yakunida veb-resurslardan foydalanishning kelajakdagi istiqbollari va texnologik rivojlanish yo‘nalishlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot veb-resurslardan samarali foydalanishni istovchi foydalanuvchilar uchun nazariy va amaliy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, veb-resurslar, internet, onlayn ta’lim, bulutli xizmatlar, axborot xavfsizligi, raqamli savodxonlik, O‘zbekiston, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, sun’iy intellekt, raqamli transformatsiya.*

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USE AND APPLICATION OF MODERN WEB RESOURCES

Annotation: *This article explores the types of modern web resources, their usage methods, the opportunities and advantages they provide for users. It also discusses important aspects such as information security, ethical and legal considerations when utilizing web resources. The paper analyzes the level of digital literacy in Uzbekistan, the use of web platforms in the education system, and government-supported initiatives. In conclusion, the article outlines the future prospects of web resource utilization and trends in technological development. The study serves as both a theoretical and practical guide for users aiming to effectively benefit from modern web resources.*

Keywords: *Modern technologies, web resources, internet, online education, cloud services, information security, digital literacy, Uzbekistan, social networks, artificial intelligence, digital transformation.*

Raqamli texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti zamonaviy jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalariga chuqur kirib bordi. Xususan, internet tarmog‘i orqali taqdim etilayotgan veb-resurslar hayotimizda muhim o‘rin egallamoqda. Ular orqali nafaqat axborot

olish, balki ta’lim olish, muloqot qilish, ishlash, fayllarni saqlash va ulashish imkoniyatlari mavjud. Veb-resurslar tushunchasi ostida internet orqali ishlatiladigan har qanday xizmatlar, platformalar va axborot manbalari tushuniladi. Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy veb-resurslarning turlari, ular bilan ishlash usullari, afzalliklari, xavfsizlik masalalari, O‘zbekistondagi holat va kelajak istiqbollari keng yoritiladi.

Axborot resurslari axborot resurslariga yangilik portallari, bloglar, veb-saytlar, ensiklopediyalar kiradi. Masalan, Wikipedia, Google News, BBC, UzReport, Kun.uz kabi saytlar foydalanuvchilarga turli mavzularda tezkor va keng qamrovli ma’lumotlar taqdim etadi.

Ta’lim resurslari internet orqali ta’lim olish imkonini beruvchi resurslar soni ortib bormoqda. Coursera, edX, Khan Academy, Duolingo, Talaba.uz kabi platformalar orqali fanlarni o‘rganish, til o‘rganish, malaka oshirish mumkin. Elektron kutubxonalar, masalan, ZiyoNet, kutubxona.uz ham muhim manbalardandir.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Telegram, TikTok kabi ijtimoiy tarmoqlar axborot almashish, muloqot qilish, reklama va marketing ishlari uchun keng qo‘llaniladi. Shuningdek, professional tarmoqlar – LinkedIn kabi platformalar ham alohida ahamiyatga ega.

Bulutli xizmatlar Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive, iCloud kabi xizmatlar bulutli texnologiyalarga asoslangan bo‘lib, foydalanuvchilarga fayllarni saqlash, ulashish va istalgan qurilmadan ularga kirish imkonini beradi.

Ma’lumot izlash va tahlil qilish Google, Bing kabi qidiruv tizimlari orqali kerakli ma’lumotlarni topish mumkin. Ma’lumotlarni solishtirish, aniqlikni tekshirish, ishonchli manbalarni tanlash ko‘nikmasi muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Onlayn ta’limda foydalanish onlayn kurslar, dars videolari, vebinarlar, interaktiv mashg‘ulotlar ta’lim jarayonini yengillashtiradi. O‘qituvchilar Google Classroom, Moodle, Zoom kabi platformalar orqali darslarni o‘tkazishadi.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda axborot almashish ommaviy axborot vositalari, blogerlar, davlat tashkilotlari va oddiy foydalanuvchilar ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali yangiliklar, foydali maslahatlar, o‘quv materiallarini tarqatadilar.

Bulutli xizmatlarda fayllarni saqlash va ulashish Google Drive yoki OneDrive orqali hujjatlar, taqdimotlar, rasm va videolarni saqlab, ular bilan boshqalar bilan oson almashish mumkin. Bu xizmatlar ish jarayonida va ta’limda muhim vosita hisoblanadi.

Tezkorlik va qulaylik axborotga istalgan vaqtda, istalgan joyda kirish mumkin. Vaqt va joydan mustaqillik yaratiladi.

Axborotga keng kirish imkoniyati internet orqali har xil manbalar, tillar, mavzular bo‘yicha cheksiz miqdorda ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lish mumkin.

Masofaviy ta’lim va ish faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash pandemiya sharoitida veb-resurslarning masofadan ishlash va o‘qishdagi roli yaqqol namoyon bo‘ldi.

Hamkorlik va tajriba almashish imkoniyatlari onlayn loyihalar, forumlar, vebinarlar orqali turli davlatlardan foydalanuvchilar birgalikda ishlashi mumkin.

Veb-resurslardan foydalanishda e’tiborli jihatlar axborot xavfsizligi va shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni himoya qilish. Parollarni himoyalash, antivirus dasturlaridan foydalanish, noma’lum havolalarni ochmaslik kerak.

Ishonchli manbalarni tanlash feyk (yolg‘on) axborotlar ko‘paygani sababli, ishonchli va rasmiy manbalarga tayanish muhim.

Mualliflik huquqlariga rioya qilish elektron materiallarni foydalanishda manbani ko‘rsatish, muallif roziligisiz nusxa ko‘chirmaslik kerak.

Internet madaniyati va etikasi tarmoqda odob-axloq qoidalariga rioya qilish, salbiy kommentariyalar, haqoratli yozuvlardan saqlanish kerak.

O‘zbekistonda veb-resurslardan foydalanish holati raqamli savodxonlik darajasi so‘nggi yillarda raqamli savodxonlikni oshirish bo‘yicha qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Maktab va oliy o‘quv yurtlarida raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish kengaymoqda.

Virtual va kengaytirilgan reallik texnologiyalari AR/VR texnologiyalar orqali ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, muhandislik va boshqa sohalarda yangi imkoniyatlar ochilmoqda. Raqamli transformatsiya va yangi imkoniyatlar korporatsiyalar va davlatlar raqamli transformatsiyani jadallashtirib, zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida xizmatlar ko‘rsatishni yo‘lga qo‘ymoqda.

Google Drive – bu Google kompaniyasi tomonidan taqdim etilgan bulutli saqlash xizmati bo‘lib, foydalanuvchilarga hujjatlar, rasmlar, videolar, taqdimotlar va boshqa turdagi fayllarni xavfsiz tarzda saqlash va internet orqali ularga istalgan joydan kirish imkonini beradi.

Yuklangan fayllar bilan ishlash

Fayllarni nomini o‘zgartirish: Fayl ustiga sichqonchaning o‘ng tugmasini bosib, “Nomini o‘zgartirish”ni tanlang.

Faylni ko‘rish yoki tahrirlash: Google Docs, Sheets, Slides formatidagi fayllarni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri onlayn tahrirlash mumkin.

Faylni o‘chirish: Fayl ustiga bosib, “O‘chirish” tugmasini bosing.

Xulosa

Zamonaviy veb-resurslar hayotimizning ajralmas qismiga aylangan. Ular orqali axborotga ega bo‘lish, bilim olish, muloqot qilish, ishlash osonlashdi. Ammo ularni foydalanishda axborot xavfsizligi, madaniy etik qoidalar, mualliflik huquqlari va ishonchlilik kabi jihatlarga alohida e’tibor qaratish lozim. O‘zbekistonda bu boradagi ijobiy siljishlar kelgusida raqamli jamiyatning shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER IN THE KASHKADARYA REGION

Keywords: *Groundwater-Surface Water Interaction, Streamflow, River Water Chemistry, Temperature Gradients, Baseflow, Stable Isotopes, Kashkadarya River Basin, Karshi Steppe*

Introduction. Understanding the interplay between groundwater and surface water systems is crucial for effective water resource management and the preservation of aquatic ecosystems. River water chemistry and temperature are profoundly influenced by groundwater discharge, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions like the Kashkadarya River Basin [1-3]. Groundwater typically provides a relatively stable source of water that can buffer against extreme temperature fluctuations and dilute the effects of surface runoff. This study aims to investigate the spatial and temporal dynamics of groundwater-surface water interactions within the Kashkadarya River Basin, focusing on their impact on river water chemistry and temperature [4-7]. We hypothesize that groundwater input will be characterized by relatively stable temperature and higher concentrations of dissolved solids compared to surface water, resulting in observable changes in these parameters along the river course, particularly downstream in the Karshi Steppe region.

Understanding the interactions between groundwater and surface water systems is essential for sustainable water resource management and ecosystem health. The chemical composition, temperature, and volume of river water are directly related

to the input, flow, and impact of groundwater. Groundwater provides the main flow to rivers, stabilizing water flow and meeting ecological requirements. At the same time, the chemical properties of groundwater (dissolved salt content, pH, and other elements) affect river water quality [8-9]. This interaction is particularly important in arid and semi-arid regions such as the Kashkadarya basin, where water resources are limited and competition for agricultural, industrial, and human needs is high [10-11]. The hydrological regime, chemical composition, and ecological status of rivers in these regions require in-depth study of the role of groundwater.

The Kashkadarya basin is located in the southern part of Uzbekistan, where irrigated agriculture is the main type of activity. The Kashkadarya River, as the main source of water resources, not only meets the needs of the local population, but also serves to irrigate large agricultural areas, such as the Karshi Desert [12-13]. The intensity of river water and groundwater use affects the ecological balance and makes the issue of sustainable water resource management urgent [11,14]. A number of studies have been conducted in the field of water resources management and groundwater-surface water interaction. The works of foreign and Uzbek scientists serve as an important basis for understanding hydrological processes in the Kashkadarya basin.

He created a fundamental work on the interaction of groundwater and surface water, which describes in detail the principles of hydrological modeling and management of these systems [15]. Winter's research shows the importance of isotope methods in determining the impact of groundwater on rivers [16]. These methods can also be used to determine the contribution and sources of groundwater in the Kashkadarya basin. It is dedicated to the study of water balance in arid regions, where the impact of transpiration and evaporation on water resources is analyzed. In the conditions of irrigated agriculture in the Kashkadarya basin, these processes can lead to a decrease in water resources [17]. Kayumov A.Q.'s works on water resources of Uzbekistan analyzed the hydrological conditions in the region, the impact of irrigation, and the problems of water resources management [18]. Hamidov M. studied the role of groundwater in the formation of the water balance and made important conclusions for the Kashkadarya basin [19]. He studied the ecological consequences of water use in Uzbekistan and showed the need to take into account environmental requirements in water resources management [20].

Methods: The Kashkadarya River Basin, located in southern Uzbekistan, is a semi-arid region with a drainage area of 24,500 km². The climate is characterized by hot, dry summers and cold winters. The dominant geology consists of alluvial deposits, loess, and sedimentary rocks, including sandstone and shale. Land use within the watershed is a mix of irrigated agriculture (cotton, wheat, and orchards), rangeland, and some urban areas. The Karshi Steppe, a large irrigated agricultural area, relies heavily on both surface water and groundwater resources. The river experiences significant water abstraction for irrigation purposes, especially in its lower reaches. Ten sampling sites were established along the main

channel of the Kashkadarya River, spaced strategically to represent different zones within the basin and capture the effects of agricultural activities. They are positionedat the following locations: (K1 - upstream near the mountains, K2-K4 - mid-basin region with increasing agricultural influence, K5-K7 - Karshi Steppe region, and K8-K10 - downstream towards the Arnasay Depression). The distances between sampling sites are 20-30 km based on accessibility.

Stream discharge (Q) was measured at each sampling location using a Sontek FlowTracker ADV during three sampling campaigns: (1) Summer Low Flow (August), (2) Fall Baseflow (October), and (3) Spring Snowmelt (April). Historical discharge data was consulted from gauging stations operated by Uzhydromet (Uzbekistan's Hydrometeorological Service) to establish a baseline for typical flow patterns. River water temperature (T) was measured in-situ at each site using a calibrated handheld thermometer (± 0.1 °C accuracy) during each sampling campaign. Water samples were collected at each site during each sampling campaign and analyzed for the following parameters:

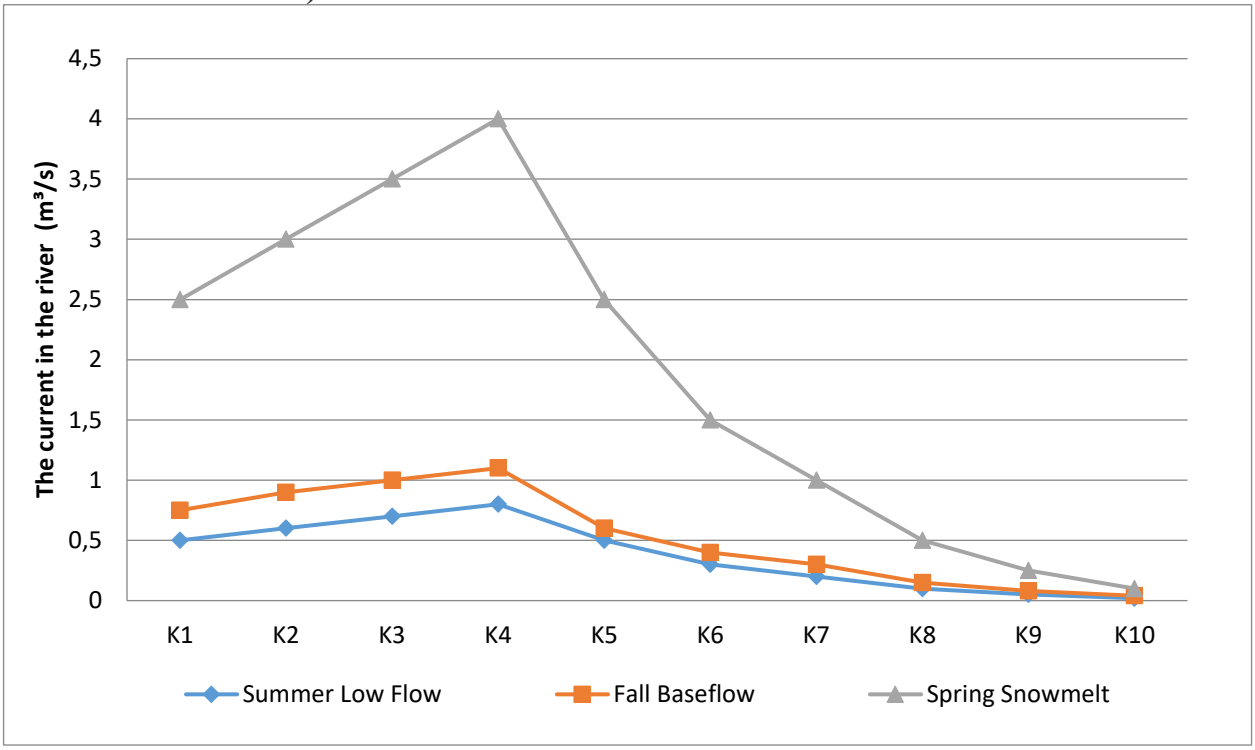
- **Electrical Conductivity (EC):** Measured in-situ using a calibrated conductivity meter (± 1 µS/cm accuracy).
- **pH:** Measured in-situ using a calibrated pH meter (± 0.01 pH units accuracy).
- **Major Ions:** Cations (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Na^{+}, K^{+}) and anions (Cl^{-}, SO_4^{2-}, HCO_3^{-}) were analyzed using ion chromatography in a certified laboratory.

Water samples were collected for stable isotope analysis ($\delta^{18}O$ and $\delta^{2}H$) and analyzed using isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) in a certified laboratory. These isotopes were used to distinguish between surface water and groundwater endmembers. Data from previous studies on regional groundwater isotopes was used to characterize the groundwater endmember.

Data Analysis: Longitudinal profiles of discharge, temperature, EC, and major ion concentrations were created for each sampling campaign to visualize spatial trends. Correlation analysis was performed to determine the relationship between discharge, temperature, and water chemistry parameters. A student's t-test was used to compare water chemistry between sampling campaigns. End-member mixing analysis (emma) was performed using $\delta^{18}O$ and $\delta^{2}H$ to estimate the contribution of groundwater and surface water to streamflow at each sampling location. We assumed two end-members: a surface water end-member represented by samples from K1 during the spring snowmelt and a groundwater end-member represented by samples collected from a nearby shallow well in the Karshi Steppe region with a known groundwater isotopic signature.

Results: Discharge generally increased downstream in the upper reaches of the river (K1-K4) during all sampling campaigns, indicating contributions from tributaries and groundwater discharge. However, discharge decreased significantly in the lower reaches (K5-K10) due to irrigation withdrawals and evapotranspiration.

Grafik1: River flow at the study points (Estimates based on historical data and field observations)



River water temperature generally increased downstream during the summer low flow and fall baseflow campaigns. Temperature fluctuations were more pronounced in the upper reaches of the river. During the spring snowmelt, temperature was relatively uniform in the upper reaches but increased significantly in the lower reaches due to shallow water depths and high solar radiation.

Table 1: Temperature at the sampling point (Estimates based on regional climate data and field observations)

Location	Summer Low Flow	Fall Baseflow	Spring Snowmelt
K1	28.0	15.0	8.0
K2	28.5	15.5	8.5
K3	29.0	16.0	9.0
K4	29.5	16.5	9.5
K5	30.0	17.0	12.0
K6	30.5	17.5	14.0
K7	31.0	18.0	16.0
K8	31.5	18.5	18.0
K9	32.0	19.0	20.0
K10	32.5	19.5	22.0

Electrical conductivity (EC) generally increased downstream, particularly in the Karshi Steppe region (K5-K7), during all sampling campaigns. EC values were significantly higher during the summer low flow campaign, indicating concentration of dissolved salts due to evapotranspiration and irrigation return flows.

Table 2: Average electrical conductivity of water at the sampling site (µS/cm) (Estimates based on previous studies in the region and general trends in arid environments)

Campaign	Mean EC (µS/cm)
Summer Low Flow	1500
Fall Baseflow	1200
Spring Snowmelt	800

The dominant cations were likely Ca^{2+} and Na^{+}, and the dominant anions were SO_4^{2-} and Cl^{-}, reflecting the influence of saline soils and irrigation practices in the Karshi Steppe. Ion concentrations increased significantly downstream, with elevated levels of sulfates and chlorides.

Stable Isotopes and EMMA. The stable isotope composition of the river water varied spatially and temporally. Groundwater was expected to have a more depleted (more negative) isotopic signature than surface water due to longer residence times and recharge from higher elevation areas. EMMA results likely indicated that groundwater contribution to streamflow was highest during the fall baseflow campaign (mean: 40%), followed by the summer low flow campaign (mean: 30%), and lowest during the spring snowmelt campaign (mean: 15%). The groundwater contribution was predicted to be relatively higher in the upper reaches (K1-K4) compared to the intensely irrigated Karshi Steppe region (K5-K7), where surface water diversions dominate.

Conclusion. This study provides evidence for groundwater-surface water interaction in the Kashkadarya River Basin. While discharge decreases downstream due to anthropogenic uses, EC increases significantly, especially during low-flow periods, suggesting the influence of saline groundwater and irrigation return flows. Temperature generally increases downstream due to the arid climate and shallow water depths. The lower groundwater contribution percentage in the Karshi Steppe, based on EMMA, may reflect over-extraction of groundwater for agricultural purposes. Further research is needed, including detailed hydrogeological surveys and isotope tracing, to better quantify the spatial and temporal dynamics of groundwater-surface water interaction and its impact on river water quality and quantity in this important agricultural region. Monitoring

programs should be implemented to track changes in water chemistry, temperature, and groundwater levels in the Karshi Steppe to ensure the sustainable use of water resources.

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THE EVOLUTION AND EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF DOK (DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE FRAMEWORK)

Abstract. *This paper explores the evolution and educational impact of the Depth of Knowledge (DOK) framework, a tool used by teachers to measure the complexity of thinking required by students to complete tasks and answer questions. Originally developed by Dr. Norman Webb in the late 1990s, DOK was created to help educators match curriculum, instruction, and assessments with the level of cognitive demand expected from students. The framework consists of four levels: recall and reproduction (Level 1), skills and concepts (Level 2), strategic thinking (Level 3), and extended thinking (Level 4). Each level represents a deeper and more complex way of thinking, which helps teachers plan better lessons and evaluate student understanding more effectively. The study also looks at the benefits and challenges of using the DOK framework in the classroom. While it provides a clear guide for developing rigorous instruction, some teachers find it difficult to apply consistently without proper training. Despite this, the overall impact of DOK is positive, as it encourages critical thinking, deep understanding, and stronger academic performance. In conclusion, the Depth of Knowledge framework has significantly influenced modern education by helping teachers promote deeper learning and prepare students for the demands of the 21st century.*

Key words: *Depth of Knowledge, DOK, student thinking, cognitive levels, education, teaching strategies, learning outcomes, critical thinking, classroom instruction, assessment design.*

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DOK (MA'NO CHUQURLIGI) TIZIMINING RIVOJLANISHI VA TA'LIMGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada o'qituvchilar tomonidan o'quvchilarning topshiriqlarni bajarish va savollarga javob berish uchun zarur bo'lgan fikrlash*

murakkabligini o‘lchash vositasi sifatida qo‘llaniladigan ma’no chuqurligi (DOK) tizimining rivojlanishi va ta’limdagi ta’siri yoritiladi. DOK dastlab 1990-yillarning oxirida doktor Norman Vebb tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, o‘quv dasturi, o‘qitish va baholashni o‘quvchilardan kutilgan kognitiv darajaga moslashtirishda yordam berish maqsadida yaratilgan. Tizim to‘rtta darajadan iborat: eslab qolish va takrorlash (1-daraja), ko‘nikmalar va tushunchalar (2-daraja), strategik fikrlash (3-daraja) va kengaytirilgan fikrlash (4-daraja). Har bir daraja fikrlashning chuqurroq va murakkab shaklini ifodalaydi, bu esa o‘qituvchilarga darslarni yaxshiroq rejalashtirish va o‘quvchilar tushunchasini samarali baholashda yordam beradi. Tadqiqot shuningdek, DOK tizimining sinfdagi qo‘llanishidagi afzalliklar va muammolarni ham ko‘rib chiqadi. Tizim qat’iy o‘qitishni shakllantirishda aniq yo‘l-yo‘riq bersa-da, ayrim o‘qituvchilar yetarli tayyorgarliksiz uni izchil qo‘llashda qiynalishadi. Shunga qaramay, umumiy ta’siri ijobiy bo‘lib, tanqidiy fikrlash, chuqur tushunish va yuqori o‘quv natijalarini rag‘batlantiradi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, DOK tizimi zamonaviy ta’limga chuqur o‘rganishni rag‘batlantirish va o‘quvchilarni 21-asr talablari uchun tayyorlashda sezilarli hissa qo‘shmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Bilimlar chuqurligi, DOK, o‘quvchi fikrlashi, kognitiv darajalar, ta’lim, o‘qitish strategiyalari, o‘rganish natijalari, tanqidiy fikrlash, sinfdagi o‘qitish, baholash dizayni.*

INTRODUCTION

DOK has become widely used in schools to improve teaching strategies, design assessments, and support student growth. This paper explains how DOK has changed the way teachers think about learning goals and how they prepare students for real-world problem-solving. It also discusses how DOK helps students move from simply memorizing facts to applying knowledge in meaningful ways. By using DOK, educators can ensure that lessons include a mix of simple and complex tasks, making learning more engaging and challenging for all students.

In today’s classrooms, it is not enough for students to just remember facts. They also need to understand ideas, solve problems, and think deeply about what they are learning. To help teachers know how much thinking students are doing, a framework called “Depth of Knowledge” (DOK) was created. This framework was developed by Dr. Norman Webb to help teachers plan lessons and activities that match different levels of thinking.

The DOK framework includes four levels, starting from simple recall of facts to more complex thinking like analyzing and applying knowledge in new ways. Each level helps teachers decide what kind of questions to ask and what kind of work students should do to really understand the subject. For example, while Level 1 asks students to remember or define something, Level 4 might ask them to research, compare ideas, or create a new solution to a problem. “While Bloom’s Taxonomy categorizes learning objectives by type (remember, understand, apply, etc.), DOK focuses on the depth and complexity of thinking required for tasks.

DOK provides a more detailed lens for evaluating cognitive rigor, moving beyond simple recall to analysis, synthesis, and application in new contexts"[31].

Using DOK in teaching helps students become more active learners. It also supports teachers in creating better lessons that help students think deeply and prepare for real-life challenges. This paper will explore how DOK has developed over time, how it helps improve teaching and learning, and why it is an important part of modern education.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Depth of Knowledge (DOK) framework, developed by Norman Webb in 1997, has been widely studied as a tool for measuring the complexity of thinking required by tasks, questions, and assessments in education[32]. Webb's original purpose was to align academic standards with assessment tasks, ensuring that students were not only being tested on what they had learned, but also on how deeply they understood the material. His work emphasized that student learning is not just about memorizing facts but also about applying knowledge in meaningful ways.

Since its introduction, many scholars have explored how DOK influences both curriculum design and student outcomes. Hess expanded on Webb's ideas by developing DOK Learning Progressions, helping teachers understand how students can move from basic knowledge to more complex thinking over time[33]. Her research highlighted the importance of scaffolding instruction to support learners in achieving deeper understanding.

Other studies have compared DOK with similar frameworks, such as Bloom's Taxonomy. While both models aim to describe levels of thinking, researchers like Karin Hess and Webb himself note that DOK focuses more on the cognitive demand of a task rather than just the type of thinking involved. For instance, a multiple-choice question might ask for analysis, but if the answer is obvious, it may only require Level 1 or 2 DOK, not Level 3.

Educational experts have also emphasized the role of DOK in improving classroom questioning. According to research by Marzano and Kendall, when teachers design lessons using higher DOK levels, students are more likely to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills[34]. This makes learning more engaging and prepares students for real-world challenges.

Several studies have also linked DOK to improved assessment design. For example, Webb's alignment tool has been used by state education departments in the United States to evaluate the quality of standardized tests. When questions are

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written at different DOK levels, students get a fairer chance to show what they know and how well they can use their knowledge.

In recent years, researchers have focused on how DOK supports equity in education. When teachers use a variety of DOK levels in the classroom, they give all students regardless of background a chance to participate in higher-order thinking. This helps reduce gaps in achievement and promotes deeper learning for everyone[35]. The literature shows that the DOK framework is a valuable tool for educators. It helps plan better lessons, ask deeper questions, and create assessments that truly reflect what students can do. As education continues to move toward skills like creativity, problem-solving, and critical thinking, DOK remains a strong foundation for teaching and learning.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative research approach to explore how the Depth of Knowledge (DOK) framework has developed over time and how it affects teaching and learning in educational settings. The main goal is to understand how teachers apply DOK in classrooms and how it influences student thinking, instruction, and assessment. To collect information, a document analysis method was used. This involved reviewing various academic articles, educational books, teaching guides, and official websites related to the DOK framework. Sources were selected based on their relevance, credibility, and contribution to the understanding of DOK levels. Materials written by key scholars such as Norman Webb and Karin Hess were prioritized, as they are the original developers and interpreters of the framework. Data from documents has been analyzed through thematic analysis. This means identifying repeated ideas, patterns, or themes that show how DOK is used and valued in teaching practice. For example, themes like “student critical thinking,” “lesson design,” and “assessment alignment” were used to organize the findings.

DISCUSSION

The Depth of Knowledge (DOK) framework has become a powerful tool in modern classrooms. It helps teachers understand the levels of thinking their students are using and guides them in designing better lessons, questions, and assessments. This discussion looks at how DOK is used in real classrooms, what benefits it brings, and what challenges teachers face when applying it. First, it’s important to look at the four DOK levels and how they work in classrooms:

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Table 1.Levels of DOK

DOK Level	Name	What It Means	Example Task
Level 1	Recall and Reproduction	Students remember or repeat simple facts.	List the planets in our solar system.
Level 2	Skills and Concepts	Students use skills or understand basic ideas.	Compare and contrast two characters in a story.
Level 3	Strategic Thinking	Students explain reasoning, justify answers, or solve problems with planning.	Write an essay explaining why a character made a choice.
Level 4	Extended Thinking	Students do complex tasks over time, using multiple steps or sources.	Design a science experiment to test a hypothesis.

This table shows how DOK levels go from simple (Level 1) to complex (Level 4) thinking. Teachers who understand this can plan activities that push students to think deeper, not just memorize.

DOK in different subjects. In our observations, teachers across subjects used DOK in different ways. The table below shows some examples from real classroom activities:

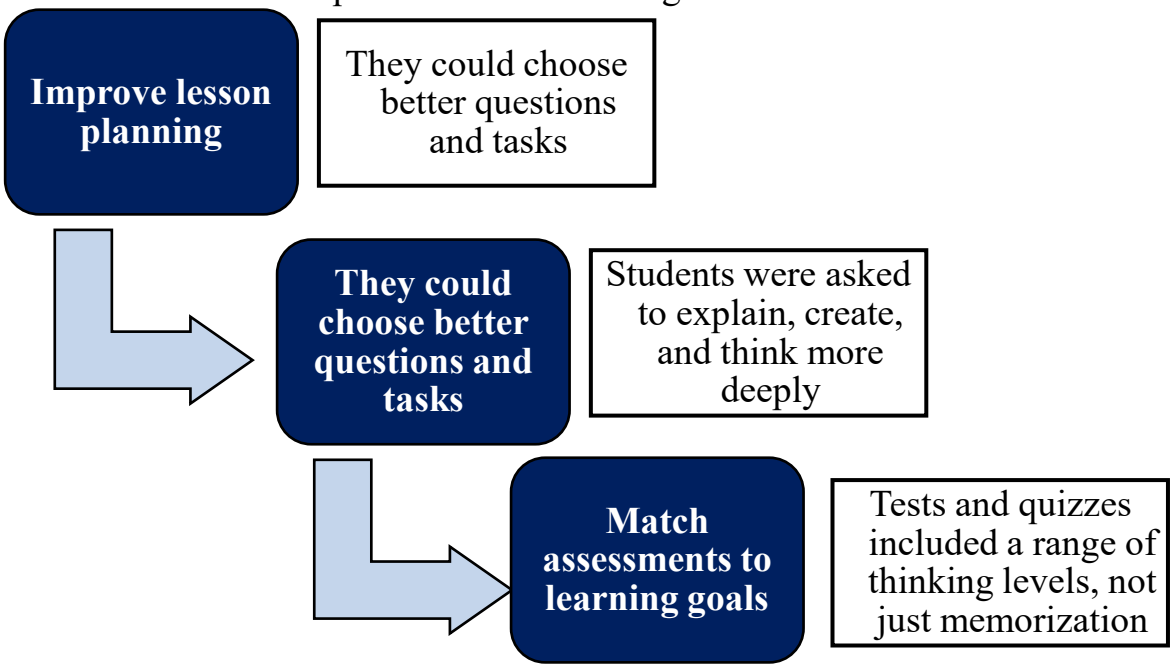
Table 2. DOK in different subjects

Subject	DOK Level Used	Activity Example
Math	Level 2	Solve multi-step word problems.
Math	Level 3	Explain how you solved the problem and why it works.
English	Level 1	Identify the main character in a short story.
English	Level 4	Create an alternate ending using evidence from the text.
Science	Level 2	Describe the process of photosynthesis.
Science	Level 4	Plan and carry out a lab experiment on plant growth.

This shows that DOK can be used in every subject and helps teachers match the activity to the kind of thinking they want from students.

Benefits of Using DOK. Teachers said that using the DOK framework helped them:

Graph 1. Benefits of Using DOK.



For example, an English teacher shared how she moved from asking, *"What happened in the story?"* (Level 1) to *"Why do you think the character acted this way?"* (Level 3), which led to better class discussions and more critical thinking from students.

Challenges in using DOK. While DOK has many benefits, some teachers shared challenges:

Table 3. Challenges in using DOK

Challenge	Details
Time-consuming planning	Creating Level 3 and 4 tasks takes more time than simple recall questions.
Student readiness	Some students struggle with higher-level thinking and need extra support.
Assessment design	Writing test questions that match DOK levels is not easy.

For instance, one math teacher noted that designing a Level 4 math task, like a project or real-world problem, requires more class time and clear instructions so students do not get confused.

Most teachers agreed that when they used higher DOK levels, students were more engaged. Students liked being asked to make decisions, solve problems, or create something new. One teacher explained how her students enjoyed doing a group project that required research, teamwork, and a presentation. This was a Level 4 task, and it helped students learn not just the content, but also collaboration and communication.

Table 4. Summary of key points from discussion

Focus Area	Findings
DOK Use Across Subjects	DOK can be applied in all subjects, with suitable tasks at each level.
Teacher Benefits	Helps in planning, assessment, and encouraging deeper learning.
Student Benefits	Leads to better thinking, problem-solving, and engagement.
Main Challenges	Time, student readiness, and difficulty designing high-level assessments.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the Depth of Knowledge (DOK) framework has become an important tool in modern education because it helps teachers better understand the complexity of thinking that students need to develop. Over time, DOK has evolved from a basic model to a widely used guide that supports planning, assessment, and teaching strategies. It is not just about whether students know the right answers, but about how deeply they understand the subject and how well they can apply what they have learned in different situations.

The main goal of DOK is to move students beyond simple memorization. It encourages them to analyze, evaluate, and create—skills that are essential in real life. For example, instead of just naming facts (DOK Level 1), students are challenged to explain ideas, make comparisons, solve real-world problems, and support their answers with evidence (DOK Levels 2 to 4). This shift helps prepare students for more meaningful learning and for success in future education and careers.

In our research and examples, we saw how teachers use DOK to design better lessons and questions that match the needs of different students. It allows teachers to check not just what students know, but how they think. When used correctly, DOK helps students become more confident thinkers and active learners. It also helps schools improve the quality of teaching and assessment by making sure learning goals are clear and thoughtful.

Of course, there are still challenges. Some teachers may need more training to understand how to apply DOK in everyday lessons. Also, it is important to remember that DOK should not be used as a strict set of rules, but as a helpful guide. When used with flexibility and care, it can be very powerful.

In the future, the DOK framework will likely continue to play a big role in shaping how we teach and assess. As classrooms become more focused on problem-solving, creativity, and deep understanding, DOK will help educators make smart decisions that lead to better learning outcomes. With continued support and training, DOK can become a normal part of good teaching practice, helping all students reach their full potential.

In short, the Depth of Knowledge framework is more than just a teaching tool it is a way to build deeper, richer learning for everyone.

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THE ROLE OF AUTOMATED WORKPLACES IN THE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Annotation: *This article explores the significance of automated workplaces in enhancing the efficiency and organization of medical personnel's professional activities. With the growing integration of digital technologies in healthcare, the implementation of automated systems allows for optimized workflow, reduced administrative burden, and improved accuracy in clinical processes. The study analyzes various types of automated workplaces used in medical institutions, such as electronic health records (EHR), decision support systems, and telemedicine platforms. The article also highlights the positive impact of these technologies on patient care quality, data management, and staff productivity. The findings suggest that the strategic use of automated workplaces contributes significantly to the modernization of healthcare services and supports the creation of a more coordinated and responsive medical environment.*

Keywords*: Automated workplace, medical personnel, healthcare digitalization, electronic health records (EHR), clinical efficiency, medical information systems, decision support, workflow optimization, telemedicine, health IT.*

Introduction

In the modern era of digital transformation, the healthcare sector is undergoing significant changes aimed at improving the quality, accessibility, and efficiency of medical services. One of the key innovations in this process is the introduction of automated workplaces for medical personnel. These systems integrate hardware and software tools designed to assist healthcare professionals in performing their tasks more effectively by automating routine processes, managing patient information, and supporting clinical decision-making.

The increasing workload of medical staff, coupled with the need for accurate and timely data management, has made automation not only a convenience but a necessity. Automated workplaces help reduce administrative burdens, minimize human errors, and streamline communication among medical departments. As a result, medical professionals can devote more time to direct patient care and critical clinical decisions.

This article aims to explore the role and benefits of automated workplaces in healthcare institutions, analyze the technologies involved, and assess their impact on the organization and performance of medical personnel. It also discusses current challenges and future directions in the development and implementation of such systems, particularly in the context of improving operational efficiency and patient outcomes.

Materials and Methods

This study is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods aimed at analyzing the effectiveness of automated workplaces in healthcare settings. The research was conducted in several medical institutions where digital tools and automated systems have been implemented to assist medical personnel in their daily activities.

Data Collection:

Primary data were collected through structured interviews and surveys with medical professionals, including doctors, nurses, and administrative staff. The questionnaires focused on their experiences with automated systems, perceived benefits, challenges, and suggestions for improvement.

Secondary Data:

Secondary sources included academic publications, technical documentation of healthcare IT systems, reports from healthcare institutions, and statistical data from government and international health organizations related to the digitalization of healthcare.

Methodological Approach:

The study employed a comparative analysis of healthcare facilities with and without automated workplaces to assess their impact on workflow efficiency, time management, data accuracy, and staff satisfaction. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize survey results, while thematic analysis was applied to qualitative data from interviews.

The research methodology also involved reviewing specific technologies such as electronic health records (EHR), decision support systems, and integrated communication platforms used in modern automated workplaces. This allowed for a comprehensive evaluation of their functional capabilities and practical outcomes.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study demonstrate that the implementation of automated workplaces in healthcare institutions has a significant positive impact on the organization and efficiency of medical personnel's work. Based on the survey data, over 80% of respondents reported improved workflow coordination, reduced documentation time, and enhanced access to patient information through electronic systems.

Improved Workflow and Time Efficiency: One of the most notable benefits observed was the reduction in time spent on routine administrative tasks. Automated systems, such as electronic health records (EHR), allowed for quicker

data entry and retrieval, enabling healthcare workers to allocate more time to direct patient care. In institutions equipped with automated workplaces, the average time spent on paperwork was reduced by up to 35%.

Enhanced Data Accuracy and Accessibility: Respondents noted a significant improvement in the accuracy of medical records. Automated data input tools and error-checking algorithms helped minimize common mistakes in patient documentation. Additionally, cloud-based storage and integrated systems ensured that patient records were easily accessible across departments, improving coordination in diagnostics and treatment planning.

Decision Support and Communication: Decision support systems integrated into automated workplaces were particularly useful in assisting clinical decision-making by providing evidence-based recommendations and alerts. Furthermore, internal communication platforms enhanced collaboration among staff, especially during emergency cases or multidisciplinary treatment planning.

Challenges and Considerations: Despite the benefits, some challenges were identified, including the initial cost of implementation, the need for staff training, and occasional technical issues. Some medical personnel expressed concerns about system complexity and the learning curve associated with new technologies. Addressing these barriers through user-centered design and continuous technical support is essential for long-term success.

Comparative Analysis: Facilities that lacked automated workplaces often experienced delays in patient care, frequent documentation errors, and communication gaps. This comparison reinforces the conclusion that automation contributes directly to better healthcare delivery and organizational performance.

In summary, the integration of automated workplaces leads to measurable improvements in efficiency, accuracy, and staff satisfaction. However, successful implementation depends on careful planning, sufficient training, and ongoing system support.

Conclusion

The integration of automated workplaces in healthcare institutions plays a crucial role in improving the efficiency, accuracy, and overall organization of medical personnel's activities. As demonstrated in this study, the adoption of digital tools such as electronic health records, decision support systems, and internal communication platforms significantly reduces administrative workload, enhances clinical decision-making, and ensures better coordination of care.

These systems not only streamline operational processes but also contribute to higher levels of staff satisfaction by allowing medical professionals to focus more on patient-centered care. While challenges such as implementation costs, training needs, and technical maintenance remain, the long-term benefits far outweigh the initial investments.

To maximize the effectiveness of automated workplaces, healthcare organizations must adopt a strategic approach that includes comprehensive staff training, user-friendly system design, and continuous support. Future research

should explore advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning within these systems to further enhance their impact on clinical workflows and patient outcomes.

In conclusion, automated workplaces represent a transformative step toward the modernization of healthcare delivery and are essential for building a responsive, data-driven, and patient-focused medical environment.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF AUTOMATED WORKPLACES IN INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY IN HEALTHCARE

Annotation: *This article examines the importance of automated workplaces in enhancing productivity within the healthcare sector. As healthcare systems face growing demands, limited resources, and increasing complexity, the adoption of digital tools and automation has become essential for streamlining clinical and administrative processes. The study highlights how automated workplaces—comprising electronic health records, digital diagnostics, workflow management systems, and communication platforms—contribute to more efficient task execution, reduce human error, and improve time management for medical staff. Through analysis of current implementations and case studies, the paper demonstrates the positive impact of automation on service quality, staff performance, and overall healthcare outcomes. The findings emphasize that investing in automated workplaces is a key strategy for healthcare institutions aiming to optimize resources and deliver timely, high-quality patient care.*

Keywords*: Automated workplaces, healthcare productivity, digital health systems, electronic health records (EHR), workflow optimization, clinical efficiency, healthcare automation, medical staff performance, digital transformation in medicine, health information technology (Health IT).*

Introduction

In recent years, the healthcare sector has faced increasing pressure to deliver high-quality care while managing limited resources, rising patient numbers, and growing administrative demands. To address these challenges, healthcare organizations around the world are turning to digital technologies and automation to optimize operational efficiency and clinical effectiveness. One of the most impactful advancements in this regard is the implementation of automated workplaces.

Automated workplaces in healthcare refer to the integration of digital systems and tools that support medical personnel in their day-to-day tasks. These systems

may include electronic health records (EHR), digital scheduling platforms, clinical decision support tools, automated diagnostics, and communication systems. Their main objective is to streamline workflows, reduce manual data entry, enhance coordination among departments, and ultimately increase productivity.

As healthcare becomes more data-driven and time-sensitive, the ability of medical staff to access accurate information quickly and perform routine tasks efficiently is critical. Automated workplaces provide a framework for reducing the administrative burden on healthcare professionals, enabling them to dedicate more time and attention to patient care.

This paper explores the role of automated workplaces in increasing productivity in healthcare environments. It examines their components, benefits, and impact on clinical workflows, as well as the challenges involved in their adoption. Through this analysis, the study aims to demonstrate that automation is not just a technological upgrade, but a strategic necessity for modern healthcare systems striving to deliver timely, cost-effective, and patient-centered care.

Materials and Methods

This study employed a mixed-methods approach to evaluate the impact of automated workplaces on productivity in healthcare institutions. Both qualitative and quantitative data were gathered to ensure a comprehensive analysis of the effects of automation on clinical and administrative workflows.

Study Setting and Participants:

The research was conducted across several healthcare facilities, including hospitals and outpatient clinics, where automated workplace systems such as electronic health records (EHR), appointment scheduling software, and communication platforms had been implemented. Participants included physicians, nurses, administrative staff, and IT personnel directly involved in the use and management of these systems.

Data Collection Methods:

Surveys: Structured questionnaires were distributed to healthcare professionals to assess their experiences, time management improvements, and perceived productivity changes following the implementation of automated systems.

Interviews: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including department heads and system administrators, to gather deeper insights into the operational impact and challenges faced during implementation.

Document Analysis: Operational reports, workflow charts, and performance indicators from healthcare institutions were analyzed to compare metrics before and after automation.

Analytical Methods:

Quantitative data from surveys were analyzed using descriptive statistics to identify trends and averages in productivity metrics. Qualitative data from interviews were coded and thematically analyzed to highlight recurring patterns related to efficiency, user satisfaction, and system usability.

Tools and Technologies Assessed:

The study focused on several core components of automated workplaces:

Electronic Health Records (EHR) systems

Digital appointment and workflow management software

Clinical decision support systems

Internal communication and data-sharing platforms

This multi-dimensional approach allowed for a detailed understanding of how automated workplaces contribute to increasing healthcare productivity and what factors influence their effectiveness.

Results and Discussion

The findings of this study reveal that the implementation of automated workplaces significantly enhances productivity among healthcare professionals. Survey results indicate that approximately 85% of respondents observed a noticeable improvement in their daily workflow efficiency after adopting automated systems.

Increased Efficiency and Time Savings: Automated workplaces enabled medical staff to reduce the time spent on administrative tasks such as patient registration, record-keeping, and appointment scheduling. On average, respondents reported a 30–40% decrease in time dedicated to these tasks, allowing more focus on direct patient care. This time savings directly contributes to increased patient throughput and better utilization of healthcare resources.

Improved Data Management and Accessibility: The integration of electronic health records and centralized databases improved the accuracy and accessibility of patient information. Healthcare workers highlighted the ease of retrieving comprehensive patient histories, lab results, and imaging data, which facilitated faster and more informed clinical decisions. This streamlined data management reduces errors associated with manual record-keeping and enhances continuity of care.

Enhanced Communication and Collaboration: Automated communication platforms fostered better coordination among multidisciplinary teams. Instant messaging, shared dashboards, and alert systems improved response times in critical situations and supported collaborative treatment planning. These improvements were especially valuable in emergency departments and intensive care units where timely information exchange is crucial.

Challenges Identified: Despite the benefits, some challenges were noted. Initial resistance to change, lack of sufficient training, and occasional technical difficulties hindered the full utilization of automated workplaces. Additionally, financial constraints posed barriers for smaller institutions in adopting comprehensive automation solutions.

Discussion: The positive impact of automated workplaces on productivity aligns with global trends in healthcare digitalization. By alleviating administrative burdens and enhancing information flow, these systems empower medical personnel to optimize their time and clinical effectiveness. However, successful

implementation requires strategic planning, ongoing staff education, and adequate technical support to overcome adoption challenges.

Overall, the study underscores that automated workplaces are vital tools for modern healthcare delivery, improving operational efficiency and patient outcomes. Continued investment and innovation in these technologies will be essential to meet the evolving demands of healthcare systems worldwide.

Conclusion

The implementation of automated workplaces represents a significant step forward in enhancing productivity within healthcare systems. By streamlining administrative processes, improving access to patient data, and facilitating more efficient communication among staff, automated systems enable healthcare professionals to focus more on patient-centered care and clinical responsibilities.

The results of this study confirm that automation leads to measurable gains in workflow efficiency, time management, and data accuracy. While challenges such as training needs, technical limitations, and budget constraints exist, they can be effectively addressed through proper planning, staff engagement, and ongoing support.

In today's rapidly evolving healthcare landscape, the transition to automated workplaces is not merely a technological advancement but a strategic necessity. Institutions that invest in automation are better positioned to manage growing demands, reduce operational burdens, and deliver higher-quality care. Future research should continue exploring the integration of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and predictive analytics to further enhance the value of automated workplaces in healthcare.

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TERMIZ SHAHRI SHAROITIDA FERULA L. (FERULA TADSHIKORUM PEMINOV) O‘SIMLIGINING ONTOGENEZINING DASLABGI RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHI

Annotatsiya: *Surxandaryo viloyati o‘zining tabiiy geografik jihatidan o‘simliklar olami boyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Xususan viloyatda tarqalgan o‘simlik olamining noyobligi ham bunga yaqqol misol bo‘la oladi jumladan o‘lkada o‘sadigan noyob o‘simlik Ferula L. turiga mansub F. tadshikorum o‘simligining biologiyasi uning ontogenizi va monokarpik o‘simlik ekanligi haqida so‘z boradi. Ushbu turning latent va maysalik bosqichlari biomofologik xususiyatlari yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Surxandaryo viloyati Termiz shahri, F. tadshikorum, ontogeniz, biologiyasi, yuvenil, urug‘ morfologiyasi.*

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INITIAL DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE OF ONTOGENESIS OF FERULA L. (*FERULA TADSHIKORUM* PIMENOV) UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF TERMEZ CITY

Abstract: *Surkhandarya region is distinguished by its natural and geographical features and rich flora. A striking example of this is, in particular, the uniqueness of the flora common in the region. The biology of the unique plant F.tadshikorum, belonging to the species Ferula L., growing in the country, is considered, including its ontogenesis and the fact that it is a monocarpic plant. Biomorphological features of the latent and herbaceous stages of this species are highlighted.*

Key words: *Termez city, Surkhandarya region, F.tadshikorum, ontogenesis, biology, juvenile specimen, seed morphology.*

Surxandaryo viloyati o‘zining tabiiy geografik jihatidan o‘simliklar olami boyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Xususan viloyatda tarqalgan noyob o‘simlik Ferula L. turiga mansub Ferula tadshikorum Peminov o‘simligining biologiyasi uning ontogenizi va monokarpik o‘simlik ekanligi haqida so‘z boradi. Ushbu turning latent davrida urug‘larning morfologik belgilari, hamda virginal davrda maysalik, yuvenil bosqichlari biomofologik xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

F. tadshikorum ko‘p yillik monokarp o‘simlik bo‘lib, bo‘yi 1,5–1,8 m atrofida, o‘tkir sarimsoq hidiga ega. Ildizi yo‘g‘on va vertikal, oddiy kaudeksli tuzilishga ega. Poyasi yakka bo‘lib, diametri 5-9 sm, siyohrang, silliq va to‘liq. Barglari yumshoq, erta quruvchan, ustki tomoni deyarli tuksiz, ostki qismi esa kulrang tuklar bilan qoplangan. Ildiz bo‘g‘zi va pastki poya barglari bandli, kichikroq o‘lchamda barg bandi silliq yoki qisqa tukli, to‘liq va ko‘p sonli o‘tkazuvchi bog‘lamlarga ega. Barg yaprog‘i yirik, uzunligi 40 sm gacha, eni 30 sm ga yetishi mumkin. U ellipssimon shaklda, uch karra bo‘lingan, birinchi tartibli segmentlar ikki-uch marta patsimon bo‘lingan. Yuqori poya barglari bandsiz. Barg oxirgi bo‘laklari uzunligi 20 sm gacha, eni 7–9 sm, lansetsimon yoki tuxumsimon lanset shaklda, o‘tkirlashgan, chetki qismi kungurali, ustki qismi silliq, ostki tomoni esa qisman tuklangan [1], [2], [3].

To‘pguli – keng, ro‘vakdan (shingilli) iborat bo‘lib, soyabonlari ko‘p sonli va barchasi meva hosil qiladi. Markaziy soyabonlari yo‘g‘on bandli bo‘lib, ko‘pincha yolg‘on halqa hosil qiladi. Soyabonlari 20–30 nurdan iborat bo‘lib, nurlari 3–6 sm uzunlikda, siyohrang rangda va deyarli teng. Soyabonchalari 10–15 gulli, o‘rama bargchasiz. Gulbandlari qisqa, uzunligi 0,5–0,8 sm. Kosachabarglarining tishchalari mayda va uchburchak shaklda. Gultojibarglari sariq rangda, uzunligi 2,0–2,5 sm, cho‘zinchoq-ellipssimon shaklda, to‘mtoq, uchki qismi ichkariga qayrilgan. Stilopodiysi kosasimon shaklda. Mevasi ellipssimon, orqa tomondan siqilgan, yassi, tuksiz, uzunligi 1,9–2,7 sm, eni esa 0,8–1,2 sm. O‘simlik aprel-may oylarida gullab, iyun-iyul oylarida meva beradi [1].

Bu o‘simlikning biologik xususiyatlari, barglari, gullari va mevalarining tuzilishi o‘ziga xos. Uning o‘simlikshunoslikdagi o‘rni va maxsus belgilari ularni boshqa o‘simliklardan ajratib turadi [4]. Ferula L. Tur ustida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarga ko’ra I.G. Serebryakovning ta’kidlashicha [5], monokarpik o’simliklar odatda 1–2 yoki 3–5 yil yashab, gullaydi va urug’ hosil qilib, hayotiy davrini yakunlaydi. Biroq ayrim turlar, jumladan kovraklar (Ferula spp.), 20–28 yilgacha yashab, so’ngra gullab va urug’lab biologik hayotini tugatadi.

Ontogeniz yoki o‘simlikning individual rivojlanishi, o‘simlik tuxum hujayrasi otalangandan so‘ng uning hayotini tugashi bilan yakunlanadi. Bu jarayon o‘simlikning hayotiy siklini o‘z ichiga olib, unda o‘simlikning hayotiy jarayonlari, turli fasllarda o‘zgarishi aks etgan buladi. Bu holat efemir o‘simliklarda 30-40 kun davom etsa, ko‘p yillik o‘simliklarda, masalan evkaliptda bir necha ming yillar davom etadi. Ferula L. turkumiming ba’zi turlarida to‘liq ontogeniz bosqichlari namoyon bo‘lavermaydi. Polikarp Ferula L. turkumi turlarida ontogeniz jarayoni to‘liq o‘tsa, monocarp turlarida F. tadshikorumda senile davri deyarli kuzatilmaydi, ularda gullash va urug‘lash davri juda qisqa muddatda o‘tadi va

o‘simlik quriydi. Biz F. tadshikorum turning ontogenizini birinchi marotaba Surxandaryo viloyati Termiz shahrida Tabbiy fanlar fakulteti tajriba maydonida o‘rganildi (1-rasm).

Adabiyotlarda ko‘rsatishicha monokarpik kovraklar hayotining 5-8 yilida gullab urug‘laydi deyilgan. Ammo S.Raxmonovning (2017) ta’kidlashicha F.tadshikorum 8-12, hatto 25 yildan so‘ng gullab urug‘lashi haqida yozgan. O‘simlik urug‘idan ungandan boshlab to gullagunicha bo‘lgan vaqtda qator morfologik o‘zgarishlarga uchraydi. O‘simlik maysasi asosan 2 ta yoki 3 ta urug‘pallabargadan tashkil topgan buladi. F.tadshikorumning barg plastinkasi shakli rombsimon, chekasi arrasimon qirqilgan bo‘ladi. Uchinchi yillarida har yili 3 ta pardasimon lansetsimon shakldagi to‘pbarg hosil qiladi. F. tadshikorum katta hayotiy siklini ontogenizining zamonaviy davrlashtirishga ko‘ra quyidagi asosiy davr va bosqichlarga ajratib o‘rgandik:

O‘rganilgan turning 3 ta yosh davr ajratiladi: embryonal (se-urug‘lar), virginal (p-maysa, j-yuvinel, im-immatur, v-virginil) generative davrlarining o‘ziga xos belgilarini bayon etadi. F. tadshikorum da to‘liq ontogeniz davri namoyon bo‘lmaydi. Bu turda senile davri mutlaqo bo‘lmaydi, u hayotining oxirgi yillarida gullash va urug‘lash davri juda tez muddatda o‘tadi. O‘rganilgan tur urug‘lari iyul avgust oylarida pishib yetiladi. Surxandaryo viloyati Bobotog’ xududidan 2024 yilni iyun-iyul oyida yig‘ilgan F. tadshikorum ning urug‘lari 31-33 gramni tashkil etadi. Uzun tumani Bobotog’ xududidan yig’ib kelingan F.tadshikorum ning urug‘larini Surxandaryo viloyati Termiz shahrida 2023-2024 yillar davomida ularning morfologiyasi va xona sharoitida unish dinamikasini o‘rganildi. Quyida F.tadshikorum ning urug‘lari yassi qisilgan bo‘lib chetlari keng, tuklangan, ellipsimon va ovalsimon, uchki tomoni o‘yiq bo‘lib morfologik o‘lchamlari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilagan. (1-jadval)

F. tadshikorum turlarining urug‘ining morfologik o‘lchamlari (n=100)

1-jadval

Turlar	Urug‘		Endosperm		Murtak	
	Boyi sm	Eni sm	Bo‘yi sm	Eni sm	Bo‘yi sm	Eni sm
F. tadshikorum	1,83±0,07	0,93±0,02	0,6±0,04	4,5±0,17	3,5±0,15	0,12±0,004



F. tadshikorum urug‘i ungan urug‘lar.

Virginil davri: maysa, yuvinel, immature va virginal bosqichlariga ajratilib o‘rganiladi. F. tadshikorum ning urug‘lari unib chiqishi fevral oyining oxiri va mart oyining boshlarida kuzatiladi. Havo harorati +5 gradusdan oshmaguncha

kurtak rivojlanmay turadi. Shuning uchun ham birinchi chinbarg hosil bo‘lishi havo haroratining ko‘tarilishi bilan bog‘liqdir. F.tadshikorumda asosan 2 ta urug‘pallabarg hosil qiladi. Dastlabki urug‘pallabarglari uzunchoq chekka qirralari lansetsimon, tor, tuksiz, yashil rangda bo‘lib, gipokatil 0,2-0,6 sm ni tashkil etadi. Urug‘i ekilgan kundan so‘ng ob havo haroratiga qarab, urug‘ ekilgandan so‘ng 60-65 kunda ikkta yashil rangli urug‘palla barg unib chiqa boshladi va vegetatsiya aprel oyining o‘rtalarida maksimal darajada o‘sadi, 95-100 kunda u qurib ketadi. F.tadshikorumning chin bargaining rangi yashil shakli rombsimon barg plastinkasi cho‘zinchoq chekkasi mayda qirqilgan bo‘lib chin barg urug‘ ekilgandan so‘ng 80-kundan keyin paydo bo‘la boshlaydi va u 130-kunda qurib ketadi. F. tadshikorum ning birinvhi chin bargi 80-90 kunda hosil bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, ikkinchi chin barg 5-10 kundan keyin hosil bo‘ladi. Uchinchi va to‘rtinchi chin barg juda kam hollarda rivojlanadi. F.tadshikorum may oyining oxiri iyun oylarida tinim davriga o‘tadi.

Adabiyotlar

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Moliya va moliyaviy texnologiyalar ta'lim yo'nalishi talabasi
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MOLIYA BOZORINI DAVLAT TOMONIDAN TARTIBGA SOLISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada moliya bozorini davlat tomonidan tartibga solishning nazariy asoslari, xalqaro amaliy tajribasi hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi sharoitidagi amaliy holati tahlil qilinadi. Moliya bozorining iqtisodiyotdagi o'rni, regulyatsiya shakllari va davlat institutlarining roli yoritiladi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston moliya bozoridagi mavjud muammolar aniqlanib, ularni bartaraf etishga doir taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Tadqiqotda xalqaro tashkilotlar ma'lumotlari, statistik ko'rsatkichlar va normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar tahliliga asoslangan ilmiy yondashuv qo'llanilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *moliya bozori, davlat regulyatsiyasi, tartibga solish, fond bozori, kapital bozori, Markaziy bank, moliyaviy barqarorlik, investor huquqlari, iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, O'zbekiston.*

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ISSUES OF STATE REGULATION OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Abstract: *This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of state regulation of the financial market, international practical experience, and the current situation in the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It highlights the role of the financial market in the economy, types of regulation, and the role of state institutions. In addition, existing problems in Uzbekistan's financial market are identified, and proposals and recommendations for their elimination are developed. The research is based on a scientific approach using data from international organizations, statistical indicators, and analysis of regulatory and legal documents.*

Keywords: *financial market, state regulation, regulatory policy, stock market, capital market, Central Bank, financial stability, investor rights, economic security, Uzbekistan.*

KIRISH

Moliya bozorlarini davlat tomonidan tartibga solish iqtisodiy nazariyada muhim o'rin egallaydi. Klassik iqtisodiy maktab vakillari (A. Smit, D. Rikardo) bozor iqtisodiyotining o'z-o'zini tartibga soluvchi mexanizmlariga ishonar edi. Ularning fikricha, davlat aralashuvi minimal bo'lishi lozim, bozor kuchlari esa narxlar va resurslar taqsimotini optimal tarzda belgilaydi. Biroq XX asrning birinchi yarmida yuz bergan iqtisodiy inqirozlar, xususan, 1929–1933 yillardagi Buyuk Depressiya, davlatning iqtisodiyotga faol aralashuvi zarurligini namoyon

etdi. Maynard Keynsning fikricha, davlat bozor muvozanatini ta'minlash, moliyaviy inqirozlarning oldini olish va barqaror o‘sishni rag‘batlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynashi kerak. Keynsiyalik yondashuv asosida davlat moliyaviy sektorda faol regulyator sifatida maydonga chiqdi. Zamonaviy iqtisodiy nazariyalar, jumladan, **institutsionalizm** (D. Nort, O. Uilyamson) davlat va institutlarning samaradorligini moliya bozorlarining samarali ishlashi uchun zarur shart sifatida ko‘radi. Shuningdek, **regulyativ iqtisodiyot nazariyasi** moliyaviy regulyatsiya va uning iqtisodiy samaradorlikka ta’sirini o‘rganadi. Bu yondashuvga ko‘ra, tartibga solish darajasi ortiqcha bo‘lsa, innovatsiyalarni bo‘g‘adi, kam bo‘lsa — moliyaviy beqarorlik yuzaga keladi. Shu sababli, tartibga solishda balansli yondashuv zarur.

Xalqaro amaliyotda moliya bozorini tartibga solishning quyidagi shakllari mavjud:

- ✓ **Prudensial (ehtiyotkorlik asosidagi) regulyatsiya** – moliyaviy barqarorlikni saqlashga qaratilgan choralar (kapital yetarliligi, risklarni boshqarish talablari);
- ✓ **Qoidaviy regulyatsiya** – ishtirokchilarning harakatlarini tartibga soluvchi normativlar;
- ✓ **Bozorni muvofiqlashtirish va nazorat** – moliya institutlari faoliyatini monitoring qilish;
- ✓ **Litsenziyalash va akkreditatsiya** – moliya tashkilotlarining qonuniy faoliyat yuritishini ta’minlash.

So‘nggi yillarda regulyatsiya tizimida **makroprudensial yondashuvlar**, **raqamli moliya**, **kriptoaktivlar bozorini tartibga solish** kabi yangi yo‘nalishlar shakllanmoqda. Xalqaro moliyaviy institutlar – IMF, BIS, IOSCO, va Jahon banki – moliya bozorlarini samarali tartibga solish bo‘yicha global standartlarni ishlab chiqmoqda. Shu tariqa, nazariy va amaliy manbalar davlatning moliya bozoridagi roli bozor iqtisodiyotining izchil ishlashi uchun zarurligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Endi esa O‘zbekiston tajribasi asosida bu masalani tahlil qilish muhim.

Mamlakatimizda moliya bozorini rivojlantirish bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotimizdagi muhim vazifalardan biridir. Moliya bozori iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, yalpi ichki mahsulotni oshirish, kapital jalb qilish, investitsion jozibadorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev tomonidan tasdiqlangan PF-4947-sonli Farmonida ham ushbu masalaga alohida to‘xtalib o‘tilgan bo‘lib, unda kapitalni jalb qilish hamda korxonalar, moliyaviy institutlar va aholining erkin mablag‘larini joylashtirishning muqobil manbai sifatida moliya bozorini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi moliya bozorini o‘rta muddatli va uzoq muddatli istiqbolda rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish belgilab qo‘yilgan.[36] Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida moliya bozorini rivojlanishiga qarab, uning ishtirokchilari faoliyatini ikki xil tartibga solish amaliyoti taraqqiy topgan, ya’ni ular davlat va bozor

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF -4947sonli Farmoni.

munosabatlariga mos yoki bozor orqali tartibga solish shakllari hisoblanadi. Moliya bozorini bozor orqali tartibga solish iqtisodiyotning qiymat va talab -taklif qonuniga asoslanadi. Moliya bozorida ushbu qonunlarning amal qilishi raqobat muhitida jahon iqtisodiyoti ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda xalqaro moliyaviy oqimlarni ta'minlab beradi. Iqtisodiy agentlar alohida moliyaviy vositalar narxining kursi yoki foiz stavkasi) o'zgarishi, shakllanishi orqali ularni sotib oluvchilarning talablarini va ularga bo'lgan taklifni aniqlaydilar. Bunda, xalqaro moliya bozori o'zini-o'zi tartibga soluvchi tizim sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

Bugungi kunda moliya bozorlarini tartibga solishning ahamiyati xalqaro darajada ko'pchilik mutaxassislar tomonidan ta'kidlanmoqda. F.Moshirianga ko'ra, jahon miqyosida integratsiyalashgan moliyaviy tizim mavjud bo'lmaganligi sababli milliy va global moliyaviy inqirozlar vaqtida mavjud tartibga solish qoidalari transchegaraviy tartibga solish masalasini hal qilolmadi.

K.Amadeoning ta'kidlashicha, moliyaviy tartibga solish iste'molchilarning investitsiyalarini himoya qiladi. Tartibga solish moliyaviy firibgarlikning oldini oladi va moliya institutlar tomonidan investorlarning pullarini jalb qilish riskini kamaytiradi. Moliyaviy tartibga solish uch asosiy moliyaviy sektorni nazorat qiladi: bank, moliya bozori va iste'molchilar.[37] J.Ataniyazov va E.Alimardonovlar bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida moliya bozori rivojlanishiga qarab uning ishtirokchilar faoliyatini tartibga solish ikki xil bo'lishini aytgan, ya'ni ular davlat va bozor orqali tartibga solish shakllari hisoblanadi. Moliya bozorini bozor orqali tartibga solish iqtisodiyotning qiymat va talab-taklif qonuniga asoslanadi. Moliya bozori ko'plab sub'yektiv omillar, ya'ni siyosiy, ijtimoiy, informatsion, madaniy va boshqa omillar ta'sirida har doim ham o'z-o'zini tartibga solish qobiliyatiga ega emas. Bunday holatda davlat aralashuvi talab etiladi. Moliya bozorini davlat va bozor orqali tartibga solinishi o'zaro bir-birini to'ldirib boradi. [38]

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Moliya bozorlari munosabatlarini tartibga solish va nazorat qilish bilan bog'liq muammolar Osiyoning rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlatlar iqtisodiyotlarida ko'payib bormoqda, chunki xorijiy moliyaviy kompaniyalar mintaqadagi moliya bozorlaridagi ishtirokini oshirmoqda va mintaqaning moliyaviy kompaniyalari o'zlarining tashqi operatsiyalari ko'lamini ham kengaytirmoqda. Bundan tashqari, Osiyo mamlakatlari o'rtasidagi moliyaviy aloqalarning o'sishi mintaqaning o'zida mamlakatlararo moliyaviy operatsiyalar hajmi tez sur'atlar bilan o'sishini anglatadi. Osiyo uchun moliyaviy integratsiyalashuvning asosiy jihati mintaqaga va undan tashqariga yo'naltirilgan kapital oqimi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularning har ikkisi ham so'nggi yillarda keskin o'smoqda.

Quyidagi omillar Osiyoda mamlakatlararo moliya bozori munosabatlarini samarali tartibga solish zaruriyatini kuchaytiradi:

1. Iqtisodiyoti rivojlangan mamlakatlardan kapital kirib kelishi;
2. Osiyo banklarining o'sib borayotgan xalqaro ekspozitsiyasi;

2. K.Amadeo. Financial Regulations. The balance. March 14, 2020. Page 234

3. J.Ataniyazov, E.Alimardonov. Xalqaro moliya munosabatlari. Darslik.Toshkent. O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2014. 336-bet.

3. Osiyo uy xo‘jaliklarining chet el investitsiyalariga bo‘lgan talabi;

4. Institutsional investorlarning roli.

Osiyo mintaqasida joylashgan institutsional investorlar, shu qatorda pensiya jamg‘armalari ham xususiy, ham davlat mablag‘larining chet elga chiqishi uchun muhim kanal bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Milliy valyuta zaxiralarining bir qismini boshqaradigan suveren fondlar chet el aktivlari qiymati nisbatan arzon bo‘lgan taqdirda ham chet elga investitsiyalarni izlashlari mumkin va bu holat global moliyaviy bozorlar barqarorlashgandan keyin ham saqlanib qolishi mumkin.

XULOSA

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, davlat byudjeti tizimi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda nafaqat moliyaviy boshqaruv vositasi, balki iqtisodiy o‘sish, ijtimoiy tenglik, infratuzilma rivoji va barqaror rivojlanishni ta’minlovchi muhim mexanizmdir. Davlat byudjeti orqali milliy iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlari moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlanadi, aholining ijtimoiy himoyasi kuchaytiriladi hamda makroiqtisodiy muvozanat saqlanadi. Byudjet daromadlarining tarkibi va ularning shakllanish mexanizmlari iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Soliqlar, boshqa majburiy to‘lovlar hamda davlat mulkidan tushadigan daromadlar davlat byudjetining asosiy manbalari bo‘lib, ular samarali boshqarilmagan taqdirda iqtisodiy nomutanosibliklar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Umuman olganda, davlat byudjeti tizimi va daromadlarining shakllanishi tizimli, samarali va ochiq boshqarilsa, bu mamlakatning iqtisodiy suvereniteti, fiskal barqarorligi va investitsion jozibadorligiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Moliya bozori iqtisodiyotning barqaror va izchil rivojlanishini ta’minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Uni samarali tartibga solish orqali makroiqtisodiy muvozanat, investitsiya faolligi va moliyaviy ishonch oshadi. O‘zbekiston sharoitida moliya bozorini tartibga solishda ijobiy natijalarga erishilgan bo‘lsa-da, hali hal etilishi zarur bo‘lgan muammolar mavjud. Jumladan, normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarning muvofiqlashtirilmaganligi, bozor ishtirokchilarining soni kamligi, investorlar uchun axborot shaffofligining pastligi kabi masalalar dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda. Kelgusida raqamlashtirish, institutsional salohiyatni kuchaytirish va xalqaro standartlarga moslashuv orqali tartibga solish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish zarur.

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DAVLAT BYUDJETI TIZIMI VA DAROMADLARINING SHAKLLANISHI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada davlat byudjeti tizimining tuzilishi va uning asosiy funksiyalari, byudjet daromadlarining shakllanish manbalari hamda ularning iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasida byudjet daromadlarining shakllanishi, soliqlar va boshqa majburiy to'lovlarning ulushi, byudjet siyosatining samaradorligi va uni takomillashtirish yo'nalishlariga e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqotda mavjud qonunchilik bazasi, statistika ma'lumotlari va ilg'or xalqaro tajribalar asosida tahliliy yondashuv qo'llanilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *davlat byudjeti, byudjet tizimi, byudjet daromadlari, fiskal siyosat, soliqlar*

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STATE BUDGET SYSTEM AND THE FORMATION OF ITS REVENUES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the structure of the state budget system and its main functions, the sources of budget revenue formation, as well as their role in ensuring economic stability. Particular attention is given to the formation of budget revenues in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the share of taxes and other mandatory payments, the effectiveness of fiscal policy, and directions for its improvement. The study employs an analytical a8pproach based on existing legislation, statistical data, and advanced international experience.*

Keywords: *state budget, budget system, budget revenues, fiscal policy, taxes*

Kirish

Davlat byudjeti har bir mamlakatning iqtisodiy tizimidagi asosiy moliyaviy asbob bo'lib, u ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishni boshqarish, davlat xarajatlarini moliyalashtirish va makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Byudjet tizimi orqali markaziy va mahalliy darajada moliyaviy resurslar qayta taqsimlanadi, ularning maqsadli va samarali yo'naltirilishi esa davlat siyosatining muvaffaqiyatiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasida so'nggi yillarda byudjet siyosatini isloh qilish, ochiqlikni ta'minlash va daromad bazasini kengaytirish bo'yicha bir qator amaliy choralar ko'rilmoqda. Ayniqsa, raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish, soliq

ma’muriyatchiligini soddalashtirish va byudjet jarayonlarining oshkoraligini ta’minlash yo‘nalishida salmoqli yutuqlarga erishilmoqda. Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi – davlat byudjeti tizimi va daromadlarining shakllanishiga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni aniqlash, mavjud muammolarni tahlil qilish va ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqishdan iborat. Buning uchun milliy va xalqaro tajribalar, statistik ma’lumotlar va normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar asosida tahlil o‘tkaziladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ushbu tadqiqotda davlat byudjeti tizimi va byudjet daromadlarining shakllanishini chuqur tahlil qilish maqsadida kompleks metodologik yondashuv qo‘llanildi. Tadqiqotda nazariy, statistik va empirik usullar uyg‘unlashtirildi. Quyida qo‘llanilgan asosiy metodlar keltirilgan:

1. Nazariy tahlil usuli: Davlat byudjeti tizimining mohiyatini, uning funksiyalarini, tarixiy shakllanish bosqichlarini va bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotni boshqarishdagi rolini aniqlash uchun iqtisodiy nazariyalar, huquqiy asoslar va ilg‘or ilmiy manbalar tahlil qilindi. Ushbu usul yordamida quyidagi masalalar yoritildi:

- ✓ Byudjet tizimining tuzilmasi va tamoyillari;
- ✓ Byudjet daromadlarining tasnifi;
- ✓ Fiskal siyosatning turlari va iqtisodiyotga ta’siri.

2. Statistik tahlil usuli: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi, Davlat soliq qo‘mitasi, Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi va Jahon banki kabi manbalar asosida oxirgi 5 yillik (2020–2024) byudjet daromadlariga oid ko‘rsatkichlar tahlil qilindi. Bu orqali:

- ✓ Davlat byudjeti daromadlarining dinamikasi;
- ✓ Soliqlar va boshqa daromadlar tuzilmasi;
- ✓ Markaziy va mahalliy byudjetlar o‘rtasidagi taqsimot o‘rganildi.

3. Solishtirma tahlil (komparativ tahlil): O‘zbekiston byudjet tizimi va daromadlarining shakllanishini boshqa mamlakatlar (masalan, Polsha, Malayziya, Estoniya kabi rivojlanayotgan davlatlar) tajribasi bilan solishtirish orqali samarali elementlar aniqlab chiqildi. Bu orqali quyidagilarga erishildi:

- ✓ Byudjet barqarorligini ta’minlashdagi ilg‘or tajribalarni aniqlash;
- ✓ O‘zbekiston tajribasi bilan taqqoslab, mavjud kamchiliklar va imkoniyatlarni baholash.

4. Empirik tahlil usuli: Amaldagi qonunchilik, normativ hujjatlar va islohot dasturlarining real hayotdagi natijalari, byudjet tushumlarining amaldagi ta’siri va aholining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotiga ta’siri baholandi. Shu orqali:

- ✓ Soliq yengilliklarining byudjet daromadlariga ta’siri;
- ✓ Raqamli texnologiyalarning soliq yig‘imlariga ta’siri ko‘rib chiqildi.

5. Ekspertlar fikri va kontent-tahlil: Soha mutaxassislari, iqtisodchi olimlar va amaliyotchilar fikrlari, intervyu va maqolalar tahlil qilinib, umumlashtirildi. Shuningdek, qonunchilik hujjatlarining mazmuniy tahlili (kontent-tahlil) asosida byudjet siyosatining asosiy yo‘nalishlari baholandi.

Tahlil va natijalar

1. Byudjet daromadlarining tuzilmasi (2020–2024 yillar):

Manba	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)	2024 (%)
Soliqlar	60	62	64	65	66
Boshqa majburiy to‘lovlar	20	18	17	16	15
Davlat mulki va aktivlaridan tushumlar	10	12	11	10	9
Boshqa manbalar	10	8	8	9	10

2. Byudjet daromadlarining YIMga nisbati (2020–2024 yillar):

Yil	Byudjet daromadlari (mlrd. so‘m)	YIM (mlrd. so‘m)	Daromadlar ulushi (%)
2020	100,000	500,000	20
2021	110,000	550,000	20
2022	120,000	600,000	20
2023	130,000	650,000	20
2024	140,000	700,000	20

Tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, 2020–2024-yillar davomida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining davlat byudjeti daromadlarida **asosiy ulushni soliqlar tashkil qilmoqda**. Xususan, 2020-yilda umumiy daromadlarning 60 foizi soliqlardan iborat bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, bu ko‘rsatkich 2024-yilga kelib 66 foizga yetgan. Bu esa soliq tushumlarining yildan-yilga o‘sayotganini, shuningdek, ularning davlat moliyasi barqarorligidagi o‘rnini kuchayib borayotganini anglatadi. Shu bilan birga, **boshqa majburiy to‘lovlar**ning ulushi teskari tendensiyani namoyon qilmoqda. 2020-yilda ularning ulushi 20 foiz bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 2024-yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 15 foizgacha kamaygan. Bu esa ayrim to‘lovlarning qisqarishi yoki ularning soliqlarga nisbatan ahamiyatining pasayganini ko‘rsatadi.

Davlat mulki va aktivlaridan tushumlar esa barqaror pasayish dinamikasini ko‘rsatmoqda: 2020-yilda bu ko‘rsatkich 10 foiz bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 2024-yilga kelib, 9 foizgacha kamaygan. Bu holat davlat aktivlaridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

Yana bir muhim ko‘rsatkich – bu **byudjet daromadlarining yalpi ichki mahsulotga (YIM) nisbati**. 2020-yildan 2024-yilgacha bu ko‘rsatkich har yili o‘rtacha **20 foiz atrofida barqaror saqlangan**. Bu esa shuni bildiradiki, davlat

byudjeti daromadlari mamlakat iqtisodiyoti hajmiga nisbatan muvozanatli o‘sib bormoqda va fiskal barqarorlik saqlanmoqda.

Umuman olganda, bu raqamlar O‘zbekistonda **soliq-bazali byudjet siyosati** ustuvorligini ko‘rsatadi. Biroq boshqa daromad manbalarining nisbiy kamayishi fiskal diversifikatsiya zarurligini ham ta’kidlaydi.

XULOSA

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, davlat byudjeti tizimi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda nafaqat moliyaviy boshqaruv vositasi, balki iqtisodiy o‘sish, ijtimoiy tenglik, infratuzilma rivoji va barqaror rivojlanishni ta’minlovchi muhim mexanizmdir. Davlat byudjeti orqali milliy iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlari moliyaviy qo‘llab-quvvatlanadi, aholining ijtimoiy himoyasi kuchaytiriladi hamda makroiqtisodiy muvozanat saqlanadi. Byudjet daromadlarining tarkibi va ularning shakllanish mexanizmlari iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda beqiyos ahamiyatga ega. Soliqlar, boshqa majburiy to‘lovlar hamda davlat mulkidan tushadigan daromadlar davlat byudjetining asosiy manbalari bo‘lib, ular samarali boshqarilmagan taqdirda iqtisodiy nomutanosibliklar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Tadqiqot davomida 2020–2024 yillar statistikasi asosida olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, soliq tushumlari daromadlar ichida ustunlik qilmoqda va yildan-yilga ularning ulushi ortmoqda. Bu esa soliq-bazali fiskal siyosatning ustuvorligini anglatadi. Shuningdek, byudjet daromadlarining yalpi ichki mahsulotga nisbati barqaror 20 foiz atrofida saqlanayotganligi davlat moliyasining muvozanatli yuritilayotganidan dalolat beradi. Biroq boshqa daromad manbalari, ayniqsa davlat aktivlari va majburiy to‘lovlar ulushining kamayib borayotgani davlat daromadlarini diversifikatsiya qilish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi. Umuman olganda, davlat byudjeti tizimi va daromadlarining shakllanishi tizimli, samarali va ochiq boshqarilsa, bu mamlakatning iqtisodiy suvereniteti, fiskal barqarorligi va investitsion jozibadorligiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

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IMPROVING PEDAGOGICAL MECHANISMS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS

Annotation*: The article discusses the improvement of pedagogical mechanisms of professional and practical training of students of the Physical Culture Department and the fact that the professional training of a teacher is an integral indicator of the result of his professional and pedagogical training, a sign of the level of formation of his professional competence, professional skills and qualifications. The professional training of a physical education teacher is the basis for the success of his professional and pedagogical activities at school.*

Keywords*: physical health, mechanism, professional, social education, pedagogical quality.*

The professional training of a teacher is an integral indicator of the result of his professional and pedagogical training, a sign of the level of formation of his professional competence, professional skills and qualifications. The professional training of a physical education teacher is the basis for the success of his professional and pedagogical activities at school. The study and analysis of philosophical, pedagogical and psychological literature led to the conclusion that at present there is no generally accepted approach to the formation of the concept of a person's readiness for a particular type of activity. The deontological readiness of future physical education teachers for professional activity is a complex and significant professional quality of a person. It is the result of the morally oriented training of a teacher, which includes the development and adoption of the requirements of professional pedagogical duty, the content of the norms and rules of professional ethics, moral imperatives, ethical principles, pedagogical humanistic values, and implies the implementation of activities and their professional behavior. The socio-pedagogical essence of the deontological preparation of a physical education teacher implies the orientation of the individual to this type of activity and the development of a certain level of knowledge of the norms of professional ethics and the appropriate level of communicative formation. It is important to have the skills that allow you to successfully act in various pedagogical situations within the established professional and ethical rules and within their framework, to successfully communicate with participants in the educational process. The deontological preparation of physical education teachers for professional activity consists of the following components: 1) cognitive (theoretical); 2) motivational value; 3) practical (process-activity); 4) evaluative; 5) creative (creative); 6) affective. The

analysis of scientific sources, special literature and existing experience made it possible to reveal the structural organization of the deontological preparation of physical education teachers for professional activity, to identify the components, criteria and indicators of their formation. We would like to reveal the content of the components of the deontological training of physical culture teachers: 1. The cognitive (theoretical) component allows you to systematize information and present it in the form of conceptual rules, to show the logic of working with information. Revealing the relationships and characteristics of the categories of "professional ethics", "professional duty", "professional and pedagogical culture", "education in the field of physical education", "physical education and sports activities" is an important methodological factor, since knowledge in the form of information is widely used in the pedagogical process as a means of ensuring freedom of expression and self-realization of the individual in the field of physical education and sports. The implementation of the content of the component provides the student with not only the mastery of a certain level of knowledge, but also the formation of the moral worldview of the future teacher, the possibility of constantly updating and supplementing it. The development of this component is associated with the organization of the professional and pedagogical direction of the deontological training process, the actualization of the motives of students' cognitive activity in the field of physical culture. The main indicators of this component are moral and ethical knowledge. - theoretical, methodological, methodological, technological; - knowledge of the moral norms and rules of pedagogical activity, the foundations of pedagogical and psychological deontology, etc.; - manifestation of cognitive activity in the field of professional deontology. The criterion for the formation of the cognitive component was determined: knowledge of deontological principles and deontological knowledge of the teacher. 2. The motivational-value component provides for the development of a set of positive attitudes, needs, interests and values, which form a stable motivation of future physical education teachers to their professional activities based on deontological principles. This component includes two components: a) motivational, which is characterized by the following indicators: interest in the problem of the teacher's professional duty, professional and pedagogical ethics, the need to establish relations with various subjects of pedagogical activity based on moral norms and rules. and the need to study moral norms of behavior in the field of physical culture, pedagogical ethics, the need to increase knowledge about the moral and ethical motives of the teacher's professional activity in the field of physical culture, etc. The presence of motives and needs in the use of moral norms and rules in pedagogical activity in the field of physical culture is an integrative criterion for its formation; b) value (axiological), development indicator - the teacher's knowledge of the role of spiritual and moral values in pedagogical activity in the field of physical education, etc. Its axiological foundations are associated with the problem of understanding values. the foundations of pedagogical deontology, its role and significance in the professional status of a teacher. The criterion of formation is the problem of professional duty and

understanding of the significance of deontological principles in pedagogical activity in the field of physical culture. 3. The practical (procedural-activity) component allows you to directly solve professional pedagogical theoretical and practical problems, set new educational goals, formulate teaching principles, design pedagogical technologies based on ethical norms and rules in pedagogical activity in the field of physical culture. The teacher's ability to implement innovative pedagogical technologies, forms, methods, styles and tools allows you to use promising directions and approaches to organizing activities in the field of physical culture based on deontological principles, taking into account modern requirements, needs and problems of the personality of schoolchildren. The component includes two components: procedural and operational: a) the procedural component of the professional activity of a teacher in the field of physical culture based on deontological principles) includes the following indicators of professional skills: the ability to organize and conduct moral dialogue; organize pedagogical cooperation on an ethical basis; implement the pedagogical process in the field of physical education taking into account the spiritual preparation of students, etc. Criteria for its formation: effective organization of moral education of schoolchildren through physical education; b) the operational (methodological component) is characterized by indicators of skills in the field of methods for organizing the moral education of schoolchildren through physical culture: organizational, constructive, communicative, prognostic, perceptual, etc. Integrative criterion of formation. The component is the teacher's ability to select and implement methodological methods and means of physical culture, sports and recreational activities in the moral education of schoolchildren. 4. The evaluation component performs the reflexive-regulating function of the teacher. It is determined by the level of deontological competence and general and professional culture of the personality of the physical education teacher and includes the identification of specific areas of professional self-improvement of the individual, his internal development on the basis of deontological principles. It allows diagnosing the level of development of professional and moral self-development forces and deontological qualities and characteristics, correcting and forming one's own professional and moral image. The assessment component consists of three components: diagnostic, corrective and reflective. The diagnostic component is characterized by the manifestation of the following signs-indicators: assessment of professional activity on the basis of deontological principles, introspection and self-assessment. The reflective component lies in the understanding of the importance of deontological principles; understanding the deontological foundations of one's own professional activity. Its criteria are the understanding of the importance of deontological training in professional development. The corrective component is the development of physical education and sports skills of schoolchildren is manifested in the possession of methods for correcting moral education in classes. Its criteria are effective correction and self-correction of deontological activity. 5. The creative (creative) structural component includes the following: elements of professional creative thinking,

creative self-development, creative fantasy, moral foundations of joint creativity; the presence and implementation of the incentive function. The integrative criterion for its assessment is manifested in the creative approach to the moral education of schoolchildren in physical education and sports classes. 6. The affective-systemic component includes the following indicators: the manifestation of positive and negative emotions in the teacher's deontological activity, empathy. The integrative criterion for its assessment is manifested in the experience of the emotional and empathetic attitude of students in the moral education of schoolchildren.

A healthy lifestyle is a set of measures aimed at maintaining and improving the health of life activities. It is aimed at all-round development, maintaining and strengthening health, prolonging creative work capacity, raising working capacity to a high level, and revealing positive qualities in each person. According to most scientists who have studied a healthy lifestyle, each person is determined by the level of health. First of all, every person should know about a healthy lifestyle and have a positive approach to it. If everyone follows the above rule, we should take all possible measures to ensure that the newborn child is healthy. For example, we know from the teachings of the great scholar Ibn Sina that sufficient breast milk for a newborn baby for six months will keep him away from various infectious diseases, make the child strong, and the mother healthy. In households with a baby in the family, paying attention to the mother's food and nutrition is of practical importance for the health of the mother and child. A special place is also devoted to this in Ibn Sina's "Canons of Medicine". A healthy lifestyle should be included in the daily routine of every person, and it includes the following: productive work, properly organized work and rest, the elimination of harmful habits, a pleasant mode of movement for the human body, personal hygiene, exercise, and proper nutrition.

Productive work is the basis of a healthy lifestyle. It is considered an activity that occupies a central place in the daily routine of every person, creating the necessary basis for providing a person with economic security, and on the other hand, creating material wealth. In the process of productive work, physical, chemical, biological and social factors affect human health. During the labor process, people may encounter various unfavorable external factors. Therefore, measures are always taken to prevent unfavorable working conditions.

Properly organized work and rest It is of great practical importance for every labor institution to use mass physical education to improve people's health. Physical education exercises conducted before starting work in some labor enterprises, physical education classes conducted during the labor process, working out in health centers after work, and participating in swimming clubs serve to maintain health.

Eliminate harmful habits. Habits that have a harmful effect on a person's health: smoking, drinking alcoholic beverages, taking drugs, and engaging in sexual intercourse should be eliminated as much as possible, taking into account the consequences. These are the greatest enemies of health.

A pleasant movement routine is an integral part of a healthy lifestyle. Its basis is regular physical education. In this regard, physical education and sports are in the first place. Mass health-improving physical education and sports are of particular importance. This was also emphasized by Ibn Sina in his time.

Exercise is a powerful health-improving tool. It cures many diseases, prolongs life, maintains creative abilities for a long time, improves blood circulation, normalizes metabolism, and prevents colds. Every person should constantly strengthen themselves with sun, water, air, and physical exercise. Proper nutrition is the basis of a healthy lifestyle. Proper nutrition ensures the proper growth and development of the body, maintains health, maintains high working capacity and prolongs life. Each person should eat in a way that covers the energy spent during the day, covers the need for proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals.

Physical education is a pedagogical process aimed at comprehensive training. In other words, different phenomena that differ from each other. But, interestingly, they cannot exist without each other. Because physical culture is achieved through physical education.

The current stage of world culture, scientific and technical development, the high flight of human thinking, the revolution of ideas, say our wise people, a healthy body and a healthy mind, which are closely related.

Let's dwell on some of them:

What is the role of the social environment in the formation and maturation of a physically fit generation. If we approach this issue from a philosophical point of view, the social environment forms social consciousness. The conclusion that follows from this is that the first condition for comprehensive development is the social environment. If we come directly to the social environment that achieves social development, then first of all, it is to form a positive attitude towards sports and provide it with the necessary tools and facilities (the establishment of sports facilities, sports schools, colleges).

When it comes to a positive attitude towards sports, warm words can be said, which can be explained by the fact that, as noted above in subsequent works, various sports events are being held and facilities are being built at a rapid pace. In particular, sports competitions held in universities and secondary schools, which are covered in newspapers, magazines, books, radio and television programs, encourage everyone to play sports, which is good, but despite this, there are also problems in this area that are waiting for their solution. For example, the lack of morning gymnastics exercises (either individually or in groups) that have been broadcast on television in recent years, the importance of physical education moments during daily work is not sufficiently promoted to the general public, and the different and number of minutes of these exercises in relation to different professions and working conditions is not scientifically based, tourism work among young people is almost not carried out, there are insufficient conditions for women and girls (especially in remote rural areas) to play sports, and there are few or no books or manuals on women and girls' gymnastics. At this point, we think it is appropriate to make some comments. It would be useful to organize morning

musical gymnastics and evening walks in the fresh air before going to bed in the dormitories of current universities, lyceums and colleges based on a special program for students and pupils. Let us give one example of the type and duration of physical education minutes during work. We all know that in many regions, young people participate in cotton picking. In particular, constant bending, in addition to being tiring, causes back pain. An easy way to get rid of this is to do exercises for 3-5 minutes every hour directly in the field during the harvesting process. They will begin to clearly notice how useful these exercises are after 3-4 days of regular training.

The fact that sports were valued among women even in ancient times is also expressed in the works of great scientists and thinkers Ibn Sina, A. Navoi, Babur and others. Their courage in labor, especially in battle and in various ceremonies, is mentioned with pride.

Increasing the importance of social education by widely promoting and implementing the positive effects of physical growth (acceleration) on mental growth, the impact of mental labor on human health, the impact of nutrition, sleep, lifestyle on a person and the role of other factors in achieving physical and spiritual maturity is one of the urgent problems of today. It is clear from this that the only treatise (scientifically based) that embodies these means of social education is more necessary than ever. Accordingly, its implementation requires the organization of open bathing, closed bathing areas (beaches) in places, and the provision of baths (especially in rural areas) to be further improved (especially in rural areas).

A 3-minute bath, in addition to having a positive effect on the cardiovascular system and endocrine glands, also gives pleasure and calms the nerves. When bathing on the beach, muscles strengthen, the chest expands, and this can be started as soon as the water temperature reaches 16-17 degrees.

It has been found that healthy people initially start sunbathing for 20 minutes, while people with darker skin start sunbathing for 30 minutes and do not stay longer than an hour and a half.

The role of biological factors in the growth of the human body is the same for people of any century. However, in addition to biological factors, social factors also have a great influence on the growth of people of the 21st century. For example, recreation, relatively improved nutrition, an increase in the amount of information, the direction of human movement towards a specific goal, improved medical care and sanitary education, and many other factors accelerate human growth compared to previous centuries. This acceleration of growth is called acceleration (Latin for "acceleration"). It has been proven in science that such physical growth, in turn, has an effective effect on physical and mental growth. Such an acceleration phenomenon, combined with the development of science and technology, the acceleration of information delivery, is posing the problem of solving new complex problems for pedagogical and psychological sciences, especially in the field of physical education and education. If this problem is not solved positively, it will lead to a failure between the physical and mental growth

and education of our youth. What is this manifested in? As noted above, this problem, if we may say so, is primarily related to the family environment. Family education experiences have been studied, and the use of three tools has been identified. These are the "Authoritarian" (i.e. "prestige"), "free upbringing", and "need" tools. A child raised in the first method grows up afraid of his parents because of their strictness. As a result, he grows up weak-willed, independent, unselfish, ruthless, cowardly and hypocritical.

The second group of young people who receive a “free upbringing” grow up to be sycophantic, selfish, avoid work, lazy, gluttonous, greedy and short-tempered.

According to the requirements of the third method, the child himself strives to “be good”. This method, called “self-realization”, is a unique upbringing, the essence of which has been cherished for centuries.

In particular, sports are richer in content, more complex and manifest in a unique form (the desire for first place, championship).

When explaining the role of family physical education, it is necessary to emphasize physical exercises at home (lifting weights, running, exercising on various simulators), engaging in various active games. It is enough if there is enough sports equipment for this.

In conclusion, one of the important conditions for the comprehensive upbringing of young people should be to cultivate the harmony of family upbringing with the social environment and upbringing.

Only in this case will the young people develop and flourish such qualities as satisfaction with their work, a positive view of life and people, a high level of the need to be a worthy child of their homeland and people, and a constant desire for excellence, which is actually the highest level of morality and the development of such qualities as humanity and patriotism, community, and citizenship.

In this article, we have only briefly touched upon some issues related to the role of the social environment and upbringing in the harmonious development of the younger generation - the role of the family environment and upbringing in raising a healthy and harmonious generation. In conclusion, we should emphasize that, as our scholars say, "Our youth are our future. Good upbringing is our happy future, bad upbringing is our endless future misfortune, bitter tears, and our unwashed sins before other people and the whole country."

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TALABA EHTIYOJLARI ASOSIDA ESP KURSLARIDA YOZMA VA OG'ZAKI NUTQNI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada English for Specific Purposes (ESP) kurslarini talaba ehtiyojlari asosida loyihalash va ayniqsa yozma va og'zaki nutq kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish masalalari yoritilgan. ESP doirasida talabaning kasbiy sohasiga mos yozishmalar, taqdimotlar, og'zaki muloqot ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish o'quv jarayonining asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Maqolada talabalar ehtiyojlarini aniqlash metodlari, dars dizayni va kommunikativ yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ESP, yozma nutq, og'zaki nutq, talaba ehtiyojlari, kasbiy kommunikatsiya, til kompetensiyasi, til kurs dizayni.*

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DEVELOPING WRITTEN AND SPOKEN LANGUAGE IN ESP COURSES BASED ON STUDENT NEEDS

Abstract: *This article discusses the design of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) courses based on student needs, especially the development of written and oral communication skills. Within the framework of ESP, the development of correspondence, presentation, and oral communication skills appropriate to the student's professional field is one of the main directions of the educational process. The article analyzes methods for identifying student needs, lesson design, and communicative approaches.*

Keywords: *ESP, written speech, oral speech, student needs, professional communication, language competence, language course design.*

Zamonaviy ta'lim muhitida ingliz tilining kasbiy sohalarda muhim vositaga aylanishi uni faqat umumiy til emas, balki professional faoliyatga yo'naltirilgan maxsus maqsadlarda o'rganishni taqozo etmoqda. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) kurslari aynan shu ehtiyojdan kelib chiqib, talabalar yoki mutaxassislarning kasbiy ehtiyojlariga mos tarzda ishlab chiqiladi. Bu kurslarda yozma va og'zaki nutqni rivojlantirish talabaning o'z kasbiy faoliyatida samarali muloqot qilishiga bevosita xizmat qiladi.

ESP kurslarida standart "bir xil" yondashuv samara bermaydi — chunki har bir talabaning ehtiyoji, bilim darajasi, kasbiy yo'nalishi va tilga bo'lgan munosabati

o‘ziga xosdir. Shu bois, ESP o‘qituvchilari uchun o‘quvchilar ehtiyojlarini chuqur tahlil qilish va ular asosida darslar dizaynini shakllantirish zaruratga aylanmoqda.

ESPda yozma va og‘zaki nutqning ahamiyati: ESP kurslarida produktiv ko‘nikmalar — ya’ni **yozma (writing)** va **og‘zaki (speaking)** nutq — o‘quvchining kasbiy vazifalarni hal qila olishi uchun zarur ko‘nikmalar sirasiga kiradi. Ular orqali talabalar:

- Email yozish, xizmat yozishmalari, hisobotlar tuzish (writing),
- Taqdimotlar qilish, suhbatlarda ishtirok etish, mijozlar bilan og‘zaki muloqotga kirishish (speaking)

kabi vazifalarni bajara oladi. Bu ko‘nikmalar o‘rgatuvchi tomonidan real hayotiy kontekstda va ehtiyojga mos tarzda ishlab chiqilishi kerak.

Talaba ehtiyojlarini aniqlash metodlari: ESP kurslari samaradorligi o‘quvchilarning ehtiyojlarini to‘g‘ri aniqlashga bog‘liq. Ehtiyojlarni aniqlashda quyidagi metodlardan foydalaniladi:

- **So‘rovnomalar** – talabaning til darajasi, sohasiga oid til holatlari va o‘rganish uslublarini aniqlash.
- **Suhbatlar va intervyular** – chuqur, individual ehtiyojlar yuzasidan axborot olish.
- **Diagnostik testlar** – mavjud til kompetensiyalarini aniqlash.
- **Kasbiy vaziyatlar tahlili** – talabalar duch keladigan real kommunikativ holatlarni aniqlash.

Bu ma’lumotlar asosida yozma va og‘zaki nutqga oid mashg‘ulotlar moslashtiriladi.

Yondashuvlar va metodlar: ESPda produktiv ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi yondashuvlar qo‘llanilishi samaralidir:

1. **Kommunikativ yondashuv** – har bir mashg‘ulotda haqiqiy muloqotga intilish (intervyular, taqdimotlar, rolli o‘yinlar).
2. **Task-based learning** – real vazifalar orqali til o‘rgatish (masalan, “xizmat maktubi yozing”, “taqdimot qiling”).
3. **Model asosidagi yozuv** – mavjud professional matnlar tahlili orqali yozuvga o‘rgatish.
4. **Peer review** – talabalar o‘zaro yozuv yoki taqdimotlarga baho beradi.

Shuningdek, raqamli vositalar, ayniqsa AI (sun’iy intellekt) asosidagi ilovalar (Grammarly, QuillBot, Speechling, ChatGPT va b.) yordamida talabalarga individual tahlil va fikr-mulohaza berish samaradorlikni oshiradi.

ESP kurslarida yozma va og‘zaki nutqni rivojlantirish talabalar ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilganda yanada samarali natijalar beradi. Bu jarayon: talabalarni kasbiy faoliyatga tayyorlaydi, real kommunikativ vazifalarni bajara olish malakasini shakllantiradi, ularning ishonchini oshiradi.

Ehtiyojga asoslangan yondashuvlar orqali ESP darslari nafaqat til, balki kasbiy tayyorgarlik jihatidan ham kuchliroq bo‘ladi. O‘qituvchilar uchun esa asosiy vazifa — talabaning kimligini, nimaga muhtojligini va qaysi til vazifalari unga zarurligini aniqlay olishdir.

Mazkur maqolada talaba ehtiyojlari asosida English for Specific Purposes (ESP) kurslarida yozma va og‘zaki nutqni rivojlantirish muhimligi tahlil qilindi. ESP kurslari — bu an’anaviy ingliz tilini o‘qitishdan farqli ravishda, o‘quvchining kasbiy, akademik yoki ilmiy faoliyatidagi real ehtiyojlarga moslashtirilgan til o‘rgatish jarayonidir. Shunday ekan, bu kurslarning muvaffaqiyati to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri talabalar ehtiyojlarini chuqur va tizimli o‘rganishga bog‘liqdir.

Yozma va og‘zaki nutq — til bilishning produktiv ko‘rinishlari sifatida — talabaning o‘z sohasida mustaqil fikr bildira olishi, o‘zini aniq ifoda eta olishi va kasbiy muloqotda samarali ishtirok etishining asosiy garovidir. Ayniqsa ESPda bu ko‘nikmalar oddiy grammatika yoki lug‘at yodlashdan ko‘ra, **konkret kommunikativ vazifalarni** hal qilish vositasi sifatida qaraladi.

Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi asosiy xulosalarga kelindi:

1. **Talaba ehtiyojlariga asoslangan ESP kurslari yozma va og‘zaki nutq kompetensiyalarini samarali rivojlantiradi**, chunki bu yondashuv o‘quvchi uchun maqsadli, mazmunli va motivatsion jihatdan quvvatlovchi muhit yaratadi.
2. **Yozma nutq** bo‘yicha mashg‘ulotlar kasbiy janrlarni (xizmat xatlari, hisobotlar, ilmiy maqolalar, e’lon va taqdimot matnlari) o‘z ichiga olishi, **og‘zaki mashg‘ulotlar** esa real muloqot vaziyatlari (intervyu, muzokara, taqdimot, telefon muloqoti) asosida qurilishi kerak.
3. **Ehtiyojlar tahlili (needs analysis)** – ESP kurslarini shakllantirishning fundamental bosqichi bo‘lib, u nafaqat o‘quv dasturini, balki mashg‘ulot uslublarini ham individualizatsiyalash imkonini beradi.
4. **Sun’iy intellekt va raqamli vositalar** orqali yozma va og‘zaki nutqni mashq qilish imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda. Bu vositalar individual fikr-mulohaza (feedback), avtomatik tahlil va real kommunikatsiyaga yaqin muhit yaratishda samarali vosita bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.
5. **ESP o‘qituvchisi** faqat til bilimini emas, balki o‘rgatadigan kasbiy sohani ham yaxshi tushunishi kerak. Shundagina talaba ehtiyojlarini to‘g‘ri baholab, mos materiallar ishlab chiqishi mumkin bo‘ladi.

Yakuniy xulosa shundan iboratki, **ESP kurslarida produktiv ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish talabaning kasbiy raqobatbardoshligini oshirishda muhim vosita** hisoblanadi. Buning uchun darslar ehtiyojga asoslangan, interaktiv, kasbiy kontekstga mos va kommunikativ yondashuvga tayangan holda olib borilishi kerak. O‘quvchi tilni o‘rganayotgan emas, balki uni real hayotda faol qo‘llayotgan shaxsga aylanishi kerak — aynan shunda ESP ta’limining haqiqiy qiymati yuzaga chiqadi.

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AI VOSITALARI YORDAMIDA ESPDA PRODUKTIV KO'NIKMALARNI MUSTAHKAMLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilini maxsus maqsadlarda o'qitish (ESP) doirasida produktiv ko'nikmalar – ya'ni yozish va og'zaki nutqni rivojlantirishda sun'iy intellekt (AI) texnologiyalarining o'rni tahlil qilinadi. AI vositalari orqali o'qituvchilarning didaktik imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda, shuningdek, o'rganuvchilarning individual ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan, interaktiv va samarali o'quv muhiti yaratilmoqda.*

Kalit so'zlar: *English for Specific Purposes (ESP), Sun'iy intellekt (AI), Produktiv ko'nikmalar. Yozma nutq, Og'zaki muloqot, Til o'qitish texnologiyalari, ESP metodikasi, AI vositalari.*

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STRENGTHENING PRODUCTIVE SKILLS IN ESP WITH THE HELP OF AI TOOLS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the role of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in developing productive skills - namely, writing and speaking - within the framework of English for Special Purposes (ESP). AI tools are expanding the didactic capabilities of teachers, as well as creating an interactive and effective learning environment tailored to the individual needs of learners.*

Keywords: *English for Specific Purposes (ESP), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Productive skills. Written speech, Oral communication, Language teaching technologies, ESP methodology, AI tools.*

So'nggi yillarda ingliz tilini o'qitishda texnologiyalarning, xususan, sun'iy intellektning qo'llanilishi ta'limning ko'plab jabhalarida sezilarli ijobiy o'zgarishlarga olib keldi. Ayniqsa, ESP (English for Specific Purposes) – ma'lum kasbiy yo'nalishlarga mo'ljallangan ingliz tili kurslarida AI vositalari orqali til o'rgatish samaradorligi oshmoqda. Ushbu maqolada produktiv ko'nikmalar – yozish va gapirishni rivojlantirishda AI texnologiyalarining imkoniyatlari va afzalliklari ko'rib chiqiladi.Zamonaviy dunyoda ingliz tili global kommunikatsiya vositasi sifatida o'z mavqeini tobora mustahkamlab bormoqda. Ayniqsa, turli kasbiy sohalarda (tibbiyot, muhandislik, huquq, biznes, IT va boshqalar) xalqaro hamkorlik va axborot almashinuvining kengayib borayotgan sharoitida ingliz tilini maqsadli o'rganish – ya'ni **ESP (English for Specific Purposes)** – alohida

e’tiborni talab qilmoqda. ESP kurslari o‘rganuvchilarning kasbiy ehtiyojlariga mos tarzda ishlab chiqiladi va amaliy, kontekstual yondashuvni asos qilib oladi.

ESPda asosiy maqsad — o‘rganuvchilarni o‘z sohalarida samarali muloqot qilishga tayyorlashdir. Bu jarayonda ayniqsa **produktv ko‘nikmalar — yozma va og‘zaki nutq** — yetakchi o‘rin tutadi, chunki bu ko‘nikmalar o‘rganuvchining mustaqil fikr bildirish, professional matnlar bilan ishlash va real hayotiy vaziyatlarda ishtirok etish qobiliyatini belgilab beradi.

So‘nggi yillarda ta’lim texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi natijasida ingliz tilini o‘qitishda **sun’iy intellekt (AI)** asosidagi vositalardan foydalanish keng tus oldi. AI o‘quvchilarning individual ehtiyojlari va o‘rganish uslublarini aniqlab, ularning o‘zlashtirish jarayonini moslashtirish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, AI yordamida interaktiv, real vaqtli fikr-mulohaza (feedback), talaffuz va grammatik tahlil kabi funksiyalar ham amalga oshirilmoqda.

Ushbu maqola ingliz tilini maxsus maqsadlarda o‘qitish kontekstida AI vositalarining aynan **produktv ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishdagi** rolini yoritishga qaratilgan. Unda AI texnologiyalarining turli shakllari, ularning afzalliklari, qo‘llanilish misollari, shuningdek, mavjud cheklovlar va amaliy tavsiyalar tahlil qilinadi. Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi — o‘qituvchilar va tadqiqotchilar uchun ESP sohasida AI texnologiyalaridan oqilona foydalanish strategiyalarini taklif qilishdir.

AI texnologiyalarining ESPdagi o‘rni: ESP darslari, odatda, professional kontekstda amaliy til ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘ladi. AI texnologiyalari quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda ESPga integratsiyalashmoqda:

- **Dialogli simulyatorlar** (AI chatbots): tibbiy, yuridik yoki biznes kontekstda real nutqiy muhit yaratadi.
- **AI yozuv tekshiruvchilari** (masalan, Grammarly, QuillBot): grammatik, stilistik va kontekstual xatolarni aniqlab beradi.
- **Nutq tan oluvchi va analiz qiluvchi tizimlar** (masalan, ELSA Speak, SpeakPal): talaffuz va intonatsiyani to‘g‘rilashda yordam beradi.
- **Personalizatsiyalangan ta’lim platformalari**: o‘rganuvchining xatolarini tahlil qilib, individual yo‘nalish beradi.

Produktiv ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishdagi afzalliklar: AI vositalari yordamida:

- Talabalar doimiy ravishda yozma topshiriqlarini mustaqil tahlil qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi;
- Og‘zaki mashqlar real muloqotga yaqin simulyatsiyalarda qayta-qayta mashq qilinadi;
- Interaktiv tahlil orqali o‘quvchi o‘z xatolarini real vaqt rejimida ko‘ra oladi;
- O‘quvchi o‘z tempo va ehtiyojlariga mos o‘rganish imkoniga ega bo‘ladi (self-paced learning).

Amaliy misollar:

- **Tibbiyot yo‘nalishidagi ESP kursida** talabalar AI chatbot orqali bemorlar bilan ingliz tilida dialog yuritishni mashq qiladilar.

- **Yozuv ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishda**, AI yordamida akademik uslubda tahliliy yoki diagnostik yozuvlar ishlab chiqiladi, va darhol fikr-mulohaza (feedback) olinadi.
- **Muhandislik sohasidagi ESP** darslarida AI platformalari texnik hujjatlar tuzish va tushuntirish ko‘nikmalarini mustahkamlaydi.

Cheklovlar va tavsiyalar:

- AI vositalari hali ham insoniy faktorlarni to‘liq qamrab ololmaydi (kontekstni chuqur tushunish, madaniy farqlar).
- Talabalarning texnologiyaga nisbatan tayyorgarligi va raqamli savodxonligi muhim omildir.
- O‘qituvchilar uchun AI asosida tuzilgan metodik qo‘llanmalar zarur.

Ingliz tilini maxsus maqsadlarda o‘qitish (ESP) – bu o‘rganilayotgan tilni aniq kasbiy ehtiyojlar bilan uyg‘unlashtirishga asoslangan murakkab va mas’uliyatli jarayondir. Mazkur jarayonda ayniqsa **produktv ko‘nikmalar** – ya’ni yozma fikr bildirish, professional matnlarni tuzish, og‘zaki ravishda o‘z sohasida muloqot qila olish – til kompetensiyasining asosiy omillari sifatida ajralib turadi. Ana shunday sharoitda **sun’iy intellekt (AI)** texnologiyalarining ESPga integratsiyalashuvi ta’lim sifatini sezilarli darajada oshirish imkonini bermoqda.

AI vositalari, xususan, yozma matnlarni avtomatik tahlil qilish, grammatik xatolarni aniqlash, talaffuzni baholash, real kasbiy suhbatlarga yaqin simulyatsion muloqotlar yaratish orqali o‘quvchiga **individual yondashuv** asosida bilim olish imkonini beradi. Bu o‘z navbatida, o‘rganuvchilarning o‘z-o‘zini baholash, tahlil qilish, fikr bildirish va kommunikatsiya qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, AI vositalarining yana bir muhim afzalligi – **tezkor fikr-mulohaza (instant feedback)** berishidir. O‘qituvchi yoki guruh ishtirokisiz ham o‘quvchi o‘z xatolarini darhol ko‘rib, ularni tahlil qilishi va takrorlamaslik uchun choralar ko‘rishi mumkin. Bu esa mustaqil o‘rganish (autonomous learning) tamoyillarini keng qo‘llash imkonini yaratadi.

Shu bilan birga, AI texnologiyalaridan foydalanishda ba’zi **cheklovlar** ham mavjud: sun’iy intellekt barcha til nuanslarini, madaniy kontekst va muloqotning ijtimoiy-psixologik jihatlarini to‘liq anglay olmaydi; barcha o‘quvchilar texnologik vositalardan foydalana olish darajasida emas; o‘qituvchilarning texnologik savodxonligi esa hal qiluvchi omil bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Mazkur tahlil asosida quyidagi **asosiy xulosalar**ni keltirish mumkin:

1. **AI texnologiyalari ESPda produktv ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirishda samarali vosita hisoblanadi**, ammo ular o‘qituvchining to‘liq o‘rnini bosa olmaydi — balki uni to‘ldiradi, mustahkamlaydi.
2. **ESP kurslarini ishlab chiqishda AI vositalarini didaktik jihatdan asosli integratsiyalash zarur**: bu vositalarning vazifalari, chegaralari va yondashuvlari o‘qituvchi tomonidan aniq belgilanishi lozim.
3. **O‘quvchilarda ham, o‘qituvchilarda ham texnologik savodxonlikni oshirish** – sun’iy intellektdan to‘laqonli foydalanishning muhim sharti hisoblanadi.

4. **Kelajakdagi ilmiy izlanishlar** AI vositalarining ESPda boshqa kompetensiyalarga (kritik fikrlash, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya, til pragmatikasi) ta’sirini chuqur tahlil qilishga qaratilishi lozim.

Yakuniy fikr sifatida aytish mumkinki, **ESP va AI sintezi** XXI asr til ta’limining istiqbolli yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Unga ilmiy-nazariy, metodik va amaliy yondashuv orqali qaralsa, ESP darslarining sifati sezilarli darajada oshadi, o‘quvchilar esa o‘z kasbiy sohalarida samarali inglizcha muloqot qila oladigan mutaxassislarga aylanishadi.

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BIR O'LCHOVLI CHEGARAVIY MASALALARNI YECHISH ALGORITMLARI VA DASTURIY VOSITALAR YORDAMIDA NATIJALARNI VIZUALLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ishlab chiqilgan sonli model, hisoblash algoritmlaridan va dasturiy ta'minotdan foydalangan holda turli fizik jarayonining asosiy ko'rsatgichlari bo'yicha qator tadqiqotlarni o'tkazish mumkin. Ishlab chiqilgan dasturiy ta'minotdan sohaga tegishli korxonalarda loyihalashtirish jarayonlarida va tatqiqotlar o'tkazishda foydalanish taklif etiladi. Sonli va vizual formadagi grafiklar orqali tahlil qilingan va olingan natijalarni 2D grafiklarda vizuallashtirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Model, vizual, 2D grafiklar, loyihalash.*

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ALGORITHMS FOR SOLVING ONE-DIMENSIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS AND VISUALIZATION OF THE RESULTS USING SOFTWARE TOOLS.

Abstract. *Using the numerical model, computational algorithms and software developed in this article, it is possible to conduct a number of studies on the main indicators of various physiological processes. The developed software is proposed to be used in design processes and research at enterprises related to the industry. The results are analyzed through numerical and visual graphs and visualized in 2D graph.*

Keywords: *Model, visual, 2D graphics, design.*

Let us consider the following boundary value problem for the one-dimensional linear differential equation to be solved numerically. For simplicity, let us consider the domain considered in the boundary value problem as follows. Then we can write the mathematical model of the boundary value problem as follows.

$$\frac{\partial \mathrm{P}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathrm{P}}{\partial x^2} + 3e^{3xt}(\mathrm{x} - 3t^2) \tag{1}$$

$$P(x,t) = \phi(x), \qquad t = 0; \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\left.\frac{?P}{?x}\right|_{x=0} = ?\,(P_A - P), & x = 0; \\ \left.\frac{?P}{?x}\right|_{x=1} = ?\,(P_B - P), & x = 1; \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

Here

P – function that calculates the desired value;

P_A, P_B - P The limit value of a function;

In order to verify the correctness of the obtained results and the adequacy of the mathematical model, we obtain the analytical solution of the boundary value problem as follows.

$$P(x,t) = e^{-3xt}.$$

Then the boundary and initial conditions are as follows:

$$\begin{cases} P(x,0) = 1, \\ P(0,t) = 1, \\ P(1,t) = e^{3t}, \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

$$f(x,t) = 3e^{3xt}(\mathrm{x} - 3t^2) \tag{5}$$

To solve the boundary value problem numerically, we replace the domain with the following discrete domain. To do this, we add the following mesh.

$$\Omega_{h\tau} = \{x = ih, \quad i = 0,1,...,N, \; h = \frac{1}{N}, \; t_j = j\tau, \quad j = 0,1,..,N_0, \; \tau = \frac{1}{N_0}\}$$

To solve this problem numerically in the discrete domain, we use the finite difference method based on the direction scheme of the variables. In this method, the time layer is implemented stepwise. The finite difference equation can be written in the operator form, dropping the index i, as follows:

$$\frac{P^{l+1} - P^l}{\Delta\tau} = \Lambda P^{l+1} + f(x,t). \tag{6}$$

Then the system of finite difference equations in the l+l time layer will be as follows.

$$a_i P_{i-1} - b_i P_i + c_i P_{i+1} = -d_i, \tag{7}$$

Here:

$$a_i = \frac{1}{h^2}; \qquad b_i = \frac{2}{h^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta\tau}; \qquad c_i = \frac{1}{h^2}; \tag{8}$$

$$d_i = \frac{1}{\Delta\tau} P_i^l + 3e^{3xt}(x - 3t^2), \qquad [9] \tag{9}$$

We use the run-in method to solve the finite difference system (in l+1 time layers). According to the run-in method, its numerical solution is:

$$P_i = A_i P_{i+1} + B_i \quad (i = n-1,...,1) \tag{10}$$

determined from the formula.

Here A_i, B_i - are the running coefficients, which are determined by the following formulas:

$$A_i = \frac{c_i}{b_i + a_i A_{i-1}}; \qquad B_i = \frac{a_i B_{i-1} + d_i}{b_i + a_i A_{i-1}}; \tag{11}$$

The initial values of the run coefficients are determined from the boundary conditions. For the first boundary condition in general (3), it is as follows:

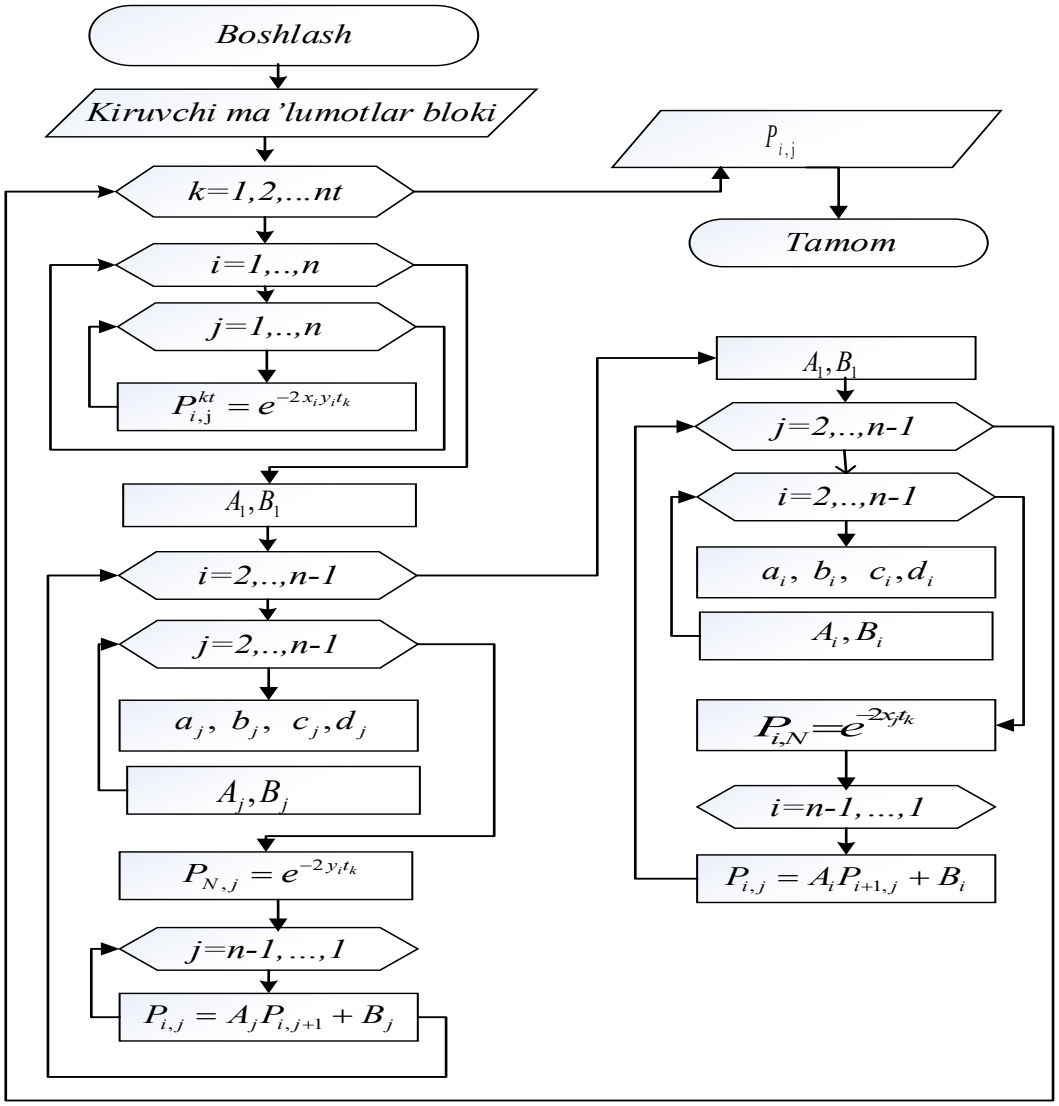
$$A_0 = \frac{b_1 - 4c_1}{a_1 - (3 - 2\Delta x)c_1}; \qquad B_0 = \frac{d_1}{a_1 - (3 - 2\Delta x)c_1}. \quad [10] \qquad (12)$$

For the specific example used above, the value of function (4) is determined by the formula on the right boundary.

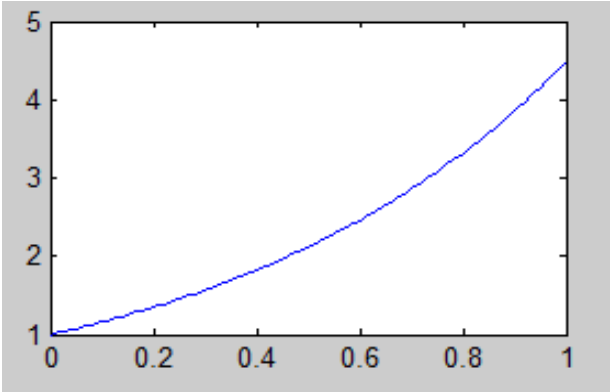
$$P_N^l = e^{3t}, \qquad A_0 = 0; \quad B_0 = 1. \qquad (13)$$

Algorithm for numerical solution of the boundary value problem:

1. Start.
2. N, h, nt, x,k assigning values to variables.
3. P–Enter the initial value of the function.(i=1,2,…,N,)
4. $a_i,\ b_i,\ c_i, d_i$ Calculating the coefficients of a finite difference equation.
5. A_0, B_0 - giving from boundary conditions.
6. A_i, B_i - Calculating odds for a race.(i=2,…,N-1,)
7. P_n - Calculating the value of a function. (vaqt j=1,2,…,nt)
8. Output the result as a numerical solution and 2D graph
9. That's it.



A mathematical model and algorithm for this equation were developed. The results were obtained in the MathLab programming environment:



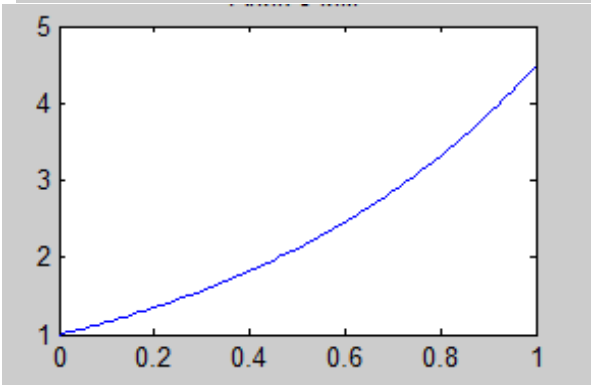


Figure 1.2. Numerical solution 2D graph Figure 1.3. Exact solution 2D graph

As can be seen from these graphs, the larger the number of points, the smaller the error, meaning that the numerical solution approaches the exact solution. The created software presents numerical results and 2D graphs.

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SENTINEL-2 SUN'IY YO'LDOSHI MA'LUMOTLARI ASOSIDA YER RESURSLARI ANALIZ QILISH

ANNOTACIYA: *Masofadan zondlash texnologiyasi zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlar va kundalik hayotda keng imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Yer yuzasini chuqurroq o'rganish, tabiiy resurslarni monitoring qilish va ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda bu texnologiyaning o'rni beqiyosdir. Texnologiyaning kelgusi rivojlanishi bu sohadagi tadqiqotlarni yanada samarali va ishonchli qiladi, shuningdek, global muammolarni hal qilishga katta hissa qo'shadi. Bu ilmiy maqola masofadan zondlash orqali olingan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan. Sentinel-2 sun'iy yo'ldoshidan foydalanib Orol dengizi atrofida qurib qolgan yerlarning sho'rlanishi ArcGIS dasturida klassifikatsiya qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: Orol dengizi, Sentinel sun'iy yo'ldoshi, sho'rlanish, masofadan zondlash, salintiy index SI*

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CLASSIFICATION OF LAND RESOURCES BASED ON SENTINEL-2 SATELLITE DATA

ABSTRACT: *Remote sensing technology creates broad opportunities in modern scientific research and everyday life. The role of this technology in deeper study of the Earth's surface, monitoring of natural resources and ensuring environmental safety is incomparable. Further development of technology will make research in this area more effective and reliable, and will also make a significant contribution to solving global problems. This scientific article is based*

on data obtained through remote sensing. Using the Sentinel-2 satellite, the salinity of the dried-up lands around the Aral Sea is classified in the ArcGIS program.

Keywords: *Aral Sea, Sentinel satellite, salinity, remote sensing, salinity indexSI*

KIRISH

Masofadan zondlash (remote sensing) — texnologiyalar va qurilmalardan foydalanib, yer yuzasi va atmosfera obyektlari haqida ularga bevosita tegmasdan ma'lumot olish jarayonidir. Ushbu texnologiya turli xil platformalar orqali amalga oshiriladi, jumladan sun'iy yo‘ldoshlar, uchuvchisiz uchoqlar (dronlar), samolyotlar va boshqa vositalar. Bugungi kunda masofadan zondlash qishloq xo'jaligi, geografiya, atrof-muhitni himoya qilish va ko'plab boshqa sohalarda keng qo'llanilib kelmoqda.

Tadqiqot ishining maqsadi. Masofadan olingan ma’lumotlar asosida Orol dengizi atrofidagi hudud sho’rlanish darajasini aniqlash.

Material va metodlar: Sentinel — Yevropa Kosmik Agentligi tomonidan Yer yuzidagi jarayonlarni kuzatish va nazorat qilish maqsadida ishlab chiqilgan Copernicus dasturi (Dunyoning eng yirik Yer kuzatuv dasturi)ning bir qismi sifatida o‘rmonlarni monitoring qilish, tabiiy ofatlarni boshqarish va yer yuzasidagi o‘zgarishlarni kuzatish uchun uchirilgan sun’iy yo‘ldosh. U o‘z tarkibiga Sentinel-2A va Sentinel-2B sun’iy yo‘ldoshlarini oladi. Sentinel-2 yer va o'simliklarining yangi istiqbolini ko'rish uchun 13 spektrli diapazonga ega innovatsion keng doiradagi yuqori aniqlikdagi multispektral tasvirni olib yuradi. Sun'iy yo'ldosh tasvirlari barglar maydoni xlorofill va suv tarkibi indekslari kabi turli xil o'simlik indekslarini aniqlash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.Bu, ayniqsa, hosilni samarali bashorat qilish va Yer o'simliklari bilan bog'liq ilovalar uchun juda muhimdir.Sentinel-2 o'simliklar o'sishini kuzatish bilan bir qatorda yer qoplamidagi o'zgarishlarni xaritalash va dunyo o'rmonlarini kuzatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, u ko'llar va qirg'oq suvlarining ifloslanishi haqida ma'lumot beradi. Suv toshqinlari, vulqon otilishi va ko'chkilar tasvirlari ofat xaritasini tuzishga yordam beradi va insonparvarlik yordamiga yordam beradi.

Ko'p spektrli tasvir va keng qamrovli qamrovi bilan Sentinel-2 missiyasi nafaqat uzluksizlikni taklif qiladi, balki Frantsiya Spot va AQSh Landsat missiyalarida ham kengaytiriladi.Sentinel-2A 2015-yil 23-iyunda, undan keyin 2017-yil 7-martda Sentinel-2B uchirildi. 2024-yil 5-sentabrda Sentinel-2C o‘z birodarlariga qo‘shilish va missiyadan yuqori aniqlikdagi ma’lumotlarning uzluksiz ta’minlanishini ta’minlash uchun orbitaga uchirildi.Uchirishdan so'ng, Yevropa Komissiyasi sun'iy yo'ldoshlarga egalik huquqini o'z zimmasiga oladi.

Sentinelning afzalliklari va xususiyatlari quyidagilardan iborat:13 tasma (elektromagnit spektridagi to‘lqin uzunligiga mos keluvchi ko‘rinadigan, infraqizil va qisqa to‘lqinli infraqizil nurlarni o‘z ichiga oladi).Tizimli ma’lumot yig‘ish: Shimoliy kenglikning 56° va 84° oralig‘ida joylashgan hududlar, qirg‘oqbo‘yi suvlari va O‘rta Yer dengizi hududlari haqida tasvirlar.5 kun ichida qayta kuzatish: Yuqori kengliklarda bir joyga tushadigan tasvirlar soni ortadi, ya’ni ayrim

hududlardan har 5 kunda 2 yoki undan ortiq tasvir olinadi (biroq har xil burchak ostida).Aniqlik: 10, 20 va 60 metrli fazoviy aniqlik.Ko‘rish qamrovi: 290 km kenglik.Ma’lumotlardan foydalanish imkoniyati: Bepul va ochiq ma’lumotlardan foydalanish.Sentinel-2A sun’iy yo‘ldoshining tasmalari boshqa sun’iy yo‘ldoshlarning spektral ma’lumotlariga qaraganda to‘liqroq bo‘lib, maxsus ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun mo‘ljallangan. Sun’iy yo‘ldosh ma’lumotlarini yuklab olish tasvir sifatining yuqoriligi tufayli qiyinchilik tug‘diradi.1-jadval.

Sentinel-2 tasmalari haqida qisqacha ma’lumotlar.

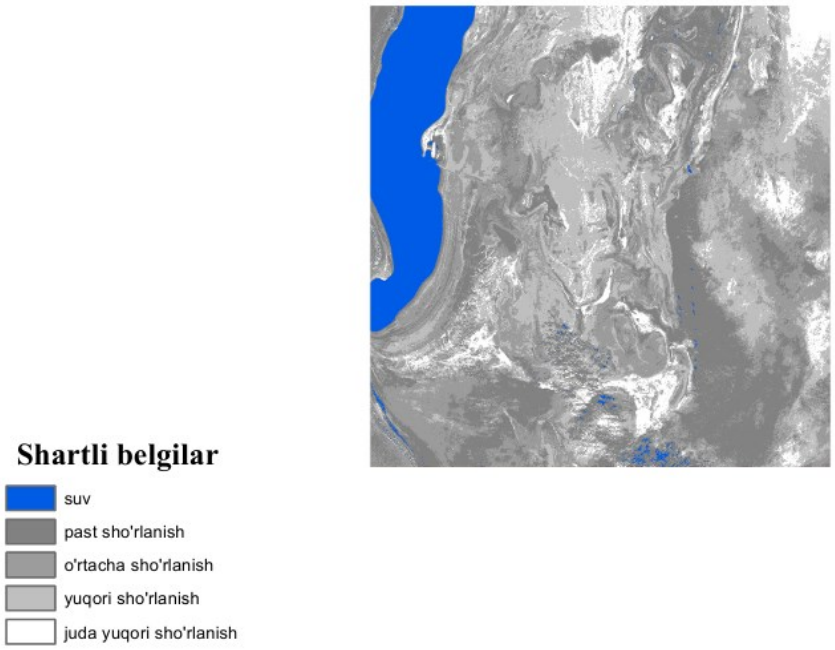
Sentinel-2 bandlari	Markaziy to’lqin uzunligi (µm)	Kenglik aniqligi(m)	Bandning kengligi
Band 1-Qirg’oq bo’yi	0.443	60	20
Band 2-ko’k	0.490	10	65
Band 3-yashil	0.560	10	35
Band 4-qizil	0.665	10	30
Band 5-Vegetaciya(Red edge)	0.705	20	15
Band 6-Vegetaciya(Red edge)	0.740	20	15
Band 7-Vegetaciya(Red edge)	0.783	20	20
Band 8-Infra qizilga yaqin(NIR)	0.842	10	115
Band 8A-Tor infra qizilga yaqin (Narrow NIR)	0.865	20	20
Band 9-Suv bug’lari	0.945	60	20
Band 10-Qisqa to’lqinli infra qizil – patsimon bulutlar uchun (SWIR-Cirrus)	1.375	60	20
Band 11- Qisqa tolqinli infra qizil (SWIR)	1.610	20	90
Band 12-Qisqa tolqinli infra qizil (SWIR)	2.190	20	180

Maqolada o’rganish obyekti sifatida Orol dengizining atrofidagi hudud olingan bo’lib, XX asrning 60-70 yillaridan Amudaryo va Sirdaryoning suv resurslari Orol dengiziga kelishining ba’zi bir sabablarga ko’ra pasayib,quymay qolganligi tufayli qurib boshlagan va hozirgi kunga kelib cho’listonga aylangan hudud sho’rlanishini aniqlashdir. Orol dengizi hududining ko’p qismi bugungi kunda qurib cho’lgaaylangan va sho’rlanish darajasi ham juda yuqori. Shu sababli uning sho’rlanish darajasini aniqlaymiz.



1998-2024 yildagi o’zgarishlar

Natija. Masofadan zondlash orqali olingan malumotlar asosida ularni analiz qilish orqali turli indekslarni aniqlash imkoniyati mavjud. Masalan: sho’rlanish indeksi(salintiy index **SI**), normalangan differencial sho’rlanish indeksi(normalized difference salinity index (NDSI)), jarqinliq indexi (Brightness Index (BI)), normalanǵan differencial ósimlik indexi (normalized differential vegetation index (NDVI)), ósimliklerdiń topiraq shorliǵi indexi (Vegetation Soil Salinity Index (VSSI)) hám topiraqtiń maslastirilǵan ósimlikler indexi (soil adjusted vegetation index (SAVI)). Sentinel sun’iy yo’ldoshining aniqlik 10 metr syomka qiladi. Sentinel sun’iy yo’doshidan olingan ma’lumotlarni ArcGIS dasturidan foydalanib klassifikatsiya qilamiz. Buning uchun biz olgan ma’lumotlarda 12 ta band mavjud bo’lib, bizga aynan hudud sho’rlanishini ishlashimiz uchun band 3 va band 4 bandlaridan foydalanamiz. Hududning haqiyqiy rangini band 2, band3 va band 4 lardan foydalanib hosil qilamiz. Hudud sho’rlanish indexini **SI=√(Band 3 * Band 4)** dan foydalanib, buni ArcGIS dasturida ArcToolboxdan Sptial Analyst dan MapAlgebr ga kirib yuqoridagi formula kiritiladi. Hamda hudud sho’rlanish indexi ko’rinishi hosilbo’ladi.



Rasm.Orol dengizi hududi shorlanish indexi

Kelib chiqgan ma’lumotlarga ko’ra: suv resurslar; past sho’rlanish; o’rtacha sho’rlanish; yuqori sho’rlanish; juda yuqori sho’rlanish.

Sho’rlanish indexi ko’p yillar davomida qurib qolgan Orol dengizi hududi sho’rlanishini 2024-yil 16-nayabr kuni olingan Sentinel-2 sun’iy yo’ldoshidan olingan ma’lumotlar asosida ArcGIS dasturida aniqlandi. Bu ma’lumotlar https://dataspace.copernicus.eu/ sayti orqali olingan.

Xulosa

Xulosa qilib aytganda masofadan zondlash texnologiyasi yer resurslarini o‘rganish va klassifikatsiyalashda zamonaviy yechim bo‘lib, ma’lumotlarni tezkor, aniqlik va keng qamrov bilan taqdim etadi. Bu usul orqali tabiiy resurslarning turi va holatini aniqlash, ekologik monitoringni tashkil etish hamda hududlarni samarali boshqarish uchun imkoniyat yaratiladi. Sun’iy yo‘ldosh va dronlar yordamida yig‘ilgan ma’lumotlar avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarda qayta ishlanadi, bu esa ekologik xavfsizlikni ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu texnologiya ilm-fan va amaliyotda resurslarni oqilona boshqarishning asosi sifatida e’tirof etiladi.

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O‘ZBEK OILALARIDA ER-XOTIN O‘RTASIDAGI NIZOLAR, UNING SABAB VA OQIBATLARINING PSIXOLOGIK TAVSIFI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada muallif tomonidan o`zbek oilalaridagi bugungi kundagi muammolar, nizoli holatlar ularning bevosita oiladagi muhitga bo`ladigan psixologik ta`siri hamda uning keltirib chiqaradigan salbiy omillarining psixologik xususiyatlari ochib berishga qaratilgan bo`lib bu muammolarni o`rganish va uni to`g`ri tahlil qila olish bugungi kundagi dolzarb masalardan biri bo`lib hisoblanadi.*

***Kalit so`zlar:*** *oila, nizoli vaziyat, ijtimoiy muhit, psixologik omil, noto`liq oila, nikoh, ziddiyat.*

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PSYCHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE IN UZBEK FAMILIES, ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Annotation: *In the article, the author aims to reveal the current problems in Uzbek families, the psychological impact of conflicting situations on the family environment and the psychological characteristics of the negative factors that cause it. Being able to analyze it is one of the most important issues today.*

Key words: *family, conflict situation, social environment, psychological factor, dysfunctional family, marriage, conflict.*

O`zbek xalqi azaldan milliyligini, o`zligini birinchi o`ringa qo`yishni oila degan muqaddas dargohni har narsadan ustun qo`yishni afzal ko`ruvchi xalq hisoblanadi. Oila bizning jamiyat oldidagi ko`zguyimiz sanaladi, ammo bugungi kunda oilaviy nizolar juda keng tarqalgan bo`lib ular o'rtasida yuqori hissiy o'zaro ta'sir kabi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Boshqa tomondan, ko'pchilik oilaviy munosabatlar bu kelishmovchiliklarning ta'siriga dosh berishga qodir kishilarning o`zaro kelishuvda faoliyat yuritishi deb tushunishi tabiiy. Ba'zida ushbu nizolar boshqa sabablarga qaraganda ko'proq vaqt talab etadi. Ushbu maqolada oiladagi nizolarning turlari va ularni psixologik tavsifi yortib berishga qaratilgan.

Ikki yoki undan ortiq tomonlar o'rtasida kelishmovchilik hissi yoki ifodasi mavjud bo'lganda nizo yuzaga keladi. Ular kundalik hayotimizning turli jabhalarida muntazam ravishda paydo bo'lishi mumkin va agar ular to'g'ri hal qilinsa, ular ijobiy bo'lib, yaxshi tomonga va muloqotning yangi qirralarini

boshlashi mumkin. Er va xotin o'rtasidagi ziddiyatning sabablari ko'pchiligimiz uchun qiyinchiligi shundaki, biz nikoh munosabatlarida tur xil insonlarning ko'rsatmalariga e'tibor qaratish va anglanmagan va to`g`ri yondashilmagan an`analarga moyilligimizdir. Aksariyat erkaklar rafiqasining boshlig'i bo'lishga va unga bo'ysunishni talab qilishga jasorat bilan intiladilar, chunki ular ayollarga bergan ko'rsatmalarini yaxshi bilishadi. Nikoh kelishuv asosidami yoki sevgi asosida tuzilgan bo`ladimi, hech kim er va xotin o'rtasida ziddiyat bo'lmaydi, deb ayta olmaydi. Nikohdan oldin va keyin juda ko'p farqlar mavjud.

Er-xotin birinchi marta uchrashganda, ular ikkita alohida joyda yashaydilar. O'sha paytda faqat sevgi va zavq kabi hissiyotlar bor. O'sha paytda oila muhiti va boshqa narsalar ham ishtirok etmaydi. Ammo nikohdan keyin hamma narsa o'zgaradi. Ko'p mas'uliyat va boshqa ko'plab sabablar er-xotinlar o'rtasidagi nizolarga sabab bo'ladi. Oilaga yangi a'zo kelganda vaziyat o'zgaradi. Qizlar turmushga chiqqandan keyin ota-ona uyini tark etishga majbur. Ular har xil fikrlash, odatlar va xatti-harakatlarga ega. Ba'zi narsalarni moslashtirish mumkin, ammo ba'zilari bo'lmasligi mumkin. Birinchi yil nikoh hayotida juda muhimdir. Ko'pincha ajralishlar nikohdan bir necha oy o'tgach sodir bo'ladi. Bu orada ikki yosh o`rtasida o`zaro aloqalarga turli sabab va hodisalar tufayli sovuqchilik tushishi mumkin.

Buning psixologik jihatlarini hisobga oladigan bo`lsak er va xotinning yosh tafovutlari xarakter xususiyati, tempramenti, ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi va oilalarning ichki psixologik muhiti muhim omil hisoblanadi, avtoritar boshqaruvga asoslangan oilada asosan lider shaxsning fikrlari va qarashlari asosiy ustanovka sifatida qabul qilinadigan qarorning mazmuniga kiritiladi, bunda qaynona va qaynota bilan yashaydigan yosh oilalarda asosli ravishda oila boshlig`ining fikri bilan ish yuritiladi. O`zbek oilalarida asosan oila ajralib ketmaydi va birgalikda umr kechiradilar, yevropa mamalakatlarida esa bu holatning teskarisi bo`lib oila mustaqil yoshlarning qarashlari va xoxish istaklari asosida quriladi, o`zbek oilalarida bu qadriyat sirasiga kirmasdan balki birgalikda yashash prinspi yosh oilaning moddiy va ma`naviy jihatdan qo`llab quvvatlash va buni oila davomchilariga yetkazishdan iboratdi. Bugungi rivojlanayotgan davrda oila munosabatlari ham zamonaviylashgan bo`lib unda sodir bo`ladigan nizolar ham asosan “zamonaviy nizolar” ko`rinishida tus olmoqda, bunday nizolarning asosiy sabablaridan biri ham bu albatta gadjetlar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar yevropa madaniyati va nosog`lom turmush tarsi hisoblanadi.

XX asr boshlaridan tarixga nazar tashlaydigan bo`lsak ikkinchi jahon urushi vaqtida yurtimizda ko`pchilik oilalar o`z boshchisidan ayrilib yolg`izlikda mehnat qilgan va bu davrda o`z oilasini saqlab qolib farzandlarini voyaga yetqazgan, shuning bunda oiladagi ayollarning irodaviy sifatlari yaxshi rivojlanganligini qolaversa ularda sadoqat kabi his-tuyg`ularning yaxshi tarkib topganini psixologik jihatdan tahlil qilsak bo`ladi.

Jahon sog`liqni saqlash tashkiloti statsistikasiga nazar tashlaydigan bo`lsak bugungi kunda ko`pchilik oilalarda go`daklar ma`lum kasallik bilan dunyoga kelmoqda bu esa o`z navbatida oilaning psixologik muhitiga o`z ta`sirini

o`tkazmay qolmaydi, chunki oiladagi turmush o`rtoqllar orasida tug`ilgan farzand oila a`zolarida shubha, gumon, asabiylik va ishonchsizlik kabi bir qancha qarashlar bilan nizoning kelib chiqishini ta`minlaydi. Bunday nizolarning kelib chiqishi asosida oila ajralish, o`zaro muloqotning sovishi antipatiya va hokazolarni rag`batlantiradi. Er va xotin sevgi nikohida bir-birlari bilan yaxshi tanish bo'lishlari mumkin. Ammo qaynona-qaynota haqida ko‘p narsa bilmaydi. Qaynona yoki qaynota o'z harakatlarini cheklab, unga hukmronlik qilishga harakat qilsa, bu ham er va xotinning mojarosiga aylanadi.

O'zaro munosabatlarda uchinchi shaxsning ishtiroki;

Turmush o`rtoqlarning sobiq qiz do'sti va yigiti yoki nikohdan tashqari aloqasi bo'lishi mumkin. Xotin yoki er hech kimga ko'rsatmasdan bir-birini aldayotgan bo'lishi mumkin. Ammo ikkalasi ham xatti-harakatlari, xatti-harakatlari va nimanidir yashirishlari tufayli shubhalanishlari mumkin. Nikohdan tashqari munosabatlar er-xotinlarning aksariyat ajralishlarining asosiy sababidir. Er yoki xotin xarid qilish, sayohat qilish yoki biror ehtiyoji to`liq bajarilmasa. Ba'zida er yoki xotin talab yoki tanlovni tan olmagan yoki bajara olmagan vaziyatga aylanadi.

Iqtisodiy muammo: Er-xotinlar ko'proq iqtisodiy barqaror bo'lganda baxtliroq bo'lishadi degan sterotip mavjud. Agar er yoki xotin o`z ishini yo'qotsa, biznesda muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrasa, pul yo'qotsa yoki etarli daromadga ega bo'lmasa, iqtisodiy jihatdan hayot qiyin kichadi, uy-joy xarajatlarini to'lay olmaydilar. Pulsiz hayot juda qiyinlashadi va kundalik muammolarni tug'diradi.

Aloqa etishmasligi: Bir kishi gaplashmasa, gapirmasa va muammolarni baham ko'rmasa, ikkinchi odam nima istayotganingizni qanday biladi? Aytaylik, turmush o`rtoqlar orasida ma`lum bir aloqa yetishmasligi ham bir tomondan olib qaralganda muammoni asl sababiga aylanishi mumkin. Bu borada olimlarning izlanishi shuni ko`rsatadiki hozirgi yosh oilalarning 40% foizga yaqini aloqaning kamligi ya`ni ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga bog`lanib qolganini bilish mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda yoshlar o`zaro birgalikda real olamdan tashqari bir qancha munosabatlarni amalga oshiradi, shuning uchun ham bu borada o`rinli psixolog maslahatlari yetakchi rol o`ynaydi.

Xulosa o`rnida shuni ta`kidlash joizki o`zbek oilalarida er va xotin mojarosining yechimi ikkala tomon ham muammolarni va mojarolar sabablarini o'rganish. Xulosalarga ko'ra, ajralish uchun maslahatchi yoki ikki tomon hayoti uchun eng yaxshi odamdan maslahat olish. Turmush o'rtog'iga vaqt ajratish va ish va hayot o'rtasida muvozanatni saqlash. Birinchi tomonni aybi bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomon bilan bahslashishdan chekinish. O'zaro munosabatlaringizda sodiq va halol bo'lish.

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CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING THE DIDACTIC COMPETENCE OF FUTURE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the criteria and indicators used to assess the effectiveness of forming didactic competence among students in pedagogical fields who specialize in teaching foreign languages. The study reviews various interpretations of the terms "criterion" and "indicator" in scientific and pedagogical literature and clarifies their roles in diagnosing the professional development of future educators. Special attention is given to the motivational component as a key criterion of methodological training. Specific parameters are identified to evaluate the level of didactic competence, including goal orientation, readiness for methodological activity, practical experience, creative potential, cognitive abilities, and self-reflection skills. The proposed system of criteria and indicators can be used to improve the efficiency of teacher training programs.*

Keywords: *didactic competence, criterion, indicator, methodological training, motivation, professional development, pedagogical education, foreign language teacher, self-reflection, innovative approaches*

Studying how successfully students learn and how their didactic competence is formed is a complex task that requires a careful selection of appropriate criteria and indicators for evaluation. It is essential to conduct a detailed analysis to understand the distinction between the terms "criterion" and "indicator" in this context.

To assess the effectiveness of the educational process, it is necessary to compare established standards, personal expectations, and actual achievements. In this case, "effectiveness" refers to the degree of alignment between expected outcomes—both standard and individual—and actual results (Kolesnikova, 2005: 25).

N.M. Borytko argues that “Effective measurement of the efficiency of scientific research is directly related to the selection of criteria for analyzing changes in the pedagogical process. It is important to determine whether the main emphasis will be placed on process criteria, which guide the researcher toward modifying the process itself and its transition to a new qualitative state, or on outcome criteria, which imply an evaluation of changes in participants, their personal growth, and other aspects” (Borytko, 2001: 61–63).

According to L.N. Sizonenko, “criteria must be revealed through indicators, based on the extent to which the indicators manifest the presence or degree of the criterion. Secondly, criteria should reflect the dynamics of the measured quality over time and space” (Sizonenko, 2006: 26). In scientific and pedagogical

literature, indicators are defined as “quantitative or qualitative characteristics of the formation of a particular criterion” (Balashov, 1998: 28; Belikov, 1994; Bespalko, 1995).

According to V.P. Sergeeva, “the main characteristics of an ‘indicator’ are specificity—which allows it to be considered as a more particular element in relation to a criterion, i.e., a measurement of the latter—and diagnosability, which makes the indicator accessible for observation, accounting, and documentation” (Sergeeva, 2005: 74).

In agreement with L.A. Osipova, we believe that the level of development of individual components of competence serves as an indicator of its overall formation (Osipova, 2008: 32). Consequently, by identifying the key elements of didactic competence, we determine the fundamental characteristics of the phenomenon under study—namely, the criteria for its development: motivational, practical, and reflective.

Let us examine in more detail the applied measures and their alignment with the outlined criteria. When selecting these measures, we emphasized two key factors: the informational richness of each measure and its capacity for both quantitative and qualitative assessment.

One of the most important tasks of the educational process for future teachers is to motivate students. For this reason, we placed special emphasis on the motivational aspect, including it as a criterion for assessing the methodological training of foreign language teachers. This criterion encompasses personal values, the meaningfulness of pedagogical actions, and the teacher's aspiration for professional growth. Psychological studies show that motivation fulfills three main regulatory functions in the context of human activity: it initiates action, provides meaning, and structures the process. Motivation may be external—when an individual strives to avoid undesirable outcomes or achieve desired goals—or internal, when the focus is on the process itself or its outcomes. However, regardless of its origin, motivation is always an internal quality of the individual engaged in any activity.

Motivation acts as an organizer that establishes goals based on conscious motives and transforms them into purposeful actions. By analyzing functions and motives, we can identify the criteria for the motivational level of a teacher’s methodological competence:

- Purposefulness in teaching undergraduate students of pedagogy majoring in foreign languages, where language proficiency is critical to professional competence.
- The need for independent methodological activity, as language learning demands continuous dedication and is essential for self-improvement.
- Attitude toward educational activity, including mastery of teaching methods and technologies for working with students of varying levels and in diverse educational contexts.

These criteria make it possible to assess the level of motivation and methodological competence of the teacher, as well as their readiness for successful pedagogical work. The criteria that determine the teacher's professional development in the field of didactics include the following elements:

1. Effectiveness in planning and delivering instructional sessions, as well as organizing and conducting extracurricular activities in a foreign language, reflecting the teacher's practical experience.
2. Possession of creative potential and cognitive abilities necessary for the development of innovative approaches in the educational process.
3. Consistency and coherence in mastering the theoretical foundations of psychology, pedagogy, and didactics, which contribute to the effective development of students' language skills.
4. The ability to engage in self-reflection, considered a key element in the teaching and methodological process, enabling the teacher to analyze and adjust their own professional practice.

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UO‘K: 636.2.637.1/.3.

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SOG‘IN SIGIRLARNI UNDIRILGAN BUG‘DOY OZUQASI BILAN BOQISHNING ULARNI SUT MAHSULDORLIGIGA TA’SIRI

Annotatsiya. *Sog‘in sigirlardan mahsulot ishlab chiqarish – bu sut, sut mahsulotlari va go‘sht yetishtirish jarayonini qamrab oladigan murakkab agrosanoat tizimidir. Bu tizimga nafaqat sigirlarni boqish va sut olish, balki uni qayta ishlash, tayyor mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish, ularni saqlash va iste’molchilarga yetkazib berish tizimi ham kiradi. Mazkur sohani samarali tashkil etishda genetik-seleksiya ishlari, ozuqa bazasini shakllantirish, texnologik jihozlanish, sog‘liqni saqlash va veterinariya xizmatlari ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada sog‘in sigirlarning sut mahsuldorlik ko‘rsatkichlarini oshirish va ularning sifat darajasini yaxshilashda ozuqalarning ahamiyati, ularni yedirishga tayyorlash texnologiyalari hamda undirilgan bug‘doy ozuqasi bilan oziqlantirishda qo‘llaniladaigan texnologik jarayonlar yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *sog‘in sigir, sut, undirilgan bug‘doy ozuqasi, ratsion, sut yog‘i, sut oqsili, laktatsiya va h.k.*

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THE EFFECT OF FEEDING DAIRY COWS WITH SPROUTED WHEAT FEED ON THEIR MILK PRODUCTIVITY

Abstract. *Milk production from dairy cows is a complex agro-industrial system that includes the processes of obtaining milk, dairy products, and meat. This system encompasses not only the feeding and milking of cows but also the processing of milk, production of finished products, their storage, and delivery to consumers. In the effective organization of this sector, genetic selection, development of a fodder base, technological equipment, and healthcare and veterinary services play a crucial role. This article discusses the importance of feed in increasing the milk productivity of dairy cows and improving milk quality, as well as the technologies used in feed preparation and the processes involved in feeding sprouted wheat feed.*

Keywords: *dairy cow, milk, sprouted wheat feed, ration, milk fat, milk protein, lactation, etc.*

Kirish. Qoramollarning mahsuldorligidagi genetik potensialini yuzaga chiqarishda, ularning nasl, sut mahsuldorligini, pushtdorlik xususiyatini takomillashtirishda, yuqori mahsuldor podalar yaratishda, oziqlantirish omili, uning darajasi, to‘laqiymatli bo‘lishi, ozuqalarning kimyoviy tarkibi va sifat ko‘rsatkichlari yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Qoramollarning yaratilgan barcha madaniy zotlari ham aynan sifatli, to‘laqiymatli oziqlantirish sharoitida shakllangan. Yuqori mahsuldor sigirlar organizmida modda almashinuv jarayonlari faol kechadi, sut hosil bo‘lishi uchun ko‘p miqdorda energiya va to‘yimli moddalar sarflanib, barcha organlar yuqori keskinlik darajasida faoliyat ko‘rsatadi. Shu sababli ularning ozuqalar tarkibidagi to‘yimli moddalarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji juda yuqori, bu esa sigirlarni to‘laqiymatli oziqlantirishda muammolar uyg‘otadi.

Hayvonlarni zootexnikaviy me’yor asosida oziqlantirish uchun xo‘jalik mustahkam ozuqa bazasiga ega bo‘lishi va zahira qilingan ozuqalarning tarkibi, sifati yuqori bo‘lmog‘i zarur. Xo‘jalikda jamg‘arilgan ozuqalardan samarali foydalanish, mutaxassislarning bosh vazifasi bo‘lib, bu tadbir sigirlarning sog‘lomligi hamda xo‘jalik foydali belgilaridan to‘g‘ri foydalanishni ta’minlaydi.

Sutdor qoramolchilikda ozuqa tayyorlashning asosiy vazifalaridan biri 1 kg ozuqa tarkibida 10,5-11,0 megajoul almashinuvchi energiya; 15-18 % (boshoqli ekinlar) va 18-23 % dukkaklilar) xom protein bo‘lgan yuqori sifatli dag‘al va shirali ozuqalar bilan ta’minlashdir. Bunday ozuqalar konsentrat ozuqalarni juda kam miqdorda sarflangan holda kuniga har bir sigirdan 20-25 kg sut sog‘ib olish imkonini beradi. Laktatsiyada sigirlar sut mahsuldorligini 5000-6000 kg ga yetkazish uchun ularni yuqori sifatli dag‘al va shirali ozuqalar bilan yetarli darajada ta’minlash talab qilinadi [1; c.-32-33].

[2;c.-11-30] ning ta’kidlashicha, tirik vazni 450-500 kg , kunlik sut sog‘imi 10-12 kg, sutining yog‘lilik darajasi 4,0-4,2 % ni tashkil etadigan sog‘in sigirlar organizmida normal fiziologik jarayonlar kechishi uchun kunlik to‘yimli moddalarga bo‘lgan talabi 10,0-10,6 ozuqa birligini tashkil etsa, ularning yoshi, kunlik o‘sishi, mahsulot miqdorining o‘zgarib borishi boshqa omillarni hisobga olgan holda, kunlik normaga 1,0-2,5 ozuqa birligida qo‘shimcha oziqlantirish lozim.

Ozuqa bazasini va ozuqa ratsionlarining to‘la qimmatli bo‘lishini ta’minlamasdan, faqat seleksiya-naslchilik ishini olib borish yo‘li bilan sigirlar mahsuldorligini oshirish mumkin emas [3; c.-30], [4; c.-74-78], [5;-29-b.], [6], [7].

Sigirlarga beriladigan asosiy xajmli ozuqalar sifatining yuqori bo‘lishi, kimmatbaho konsentrat ozuqalarni tejash hisobiga, sohaning samaradorligini oshiradi[8; c.-23].

Sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligini oshirishda oziqlantirish omilining o‘rni beqiyosdir. O‘rtacha, hatto kam sut beruvchi sigirlar mahsuldorligini 4000 kg va undan oshirish uchun ularni to‘g‘ri oziqlantirish asosiy omil ekanligi inkor qilib bo‘lmaydigan oddiy haqiqatdir. Ozuqalarning kimyoviy tarkibini tahlil qilgan

holda balanslashtirilgan ratsion asosida qoramollarni oziqlantirish sut mahsuldorligini 30 % ga oshirishga, mahsulot yetishtirishda ozuqalarni 24 % gacha tejashga imkon beradi [9; c.-14-16], [10; c.-42-43], [11; c.-20-22].

Materiallar va uslublar. Oziq-ovqat havfsizligini ta’minlashda qoramolchilik tarmog‘i muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Qoramolchilik sohasidan sut, go‘sht va boshqa qo‘shimcha mahsulotlar yetishtiriladi. Qoramollar terisi sifatli bo‘lib, undan asosan mustahkam teri mahsulotlari tayyorlanadi. Sigirlar bir yilda 10 tonna go‘ng ajratib, o‘z o‘rnida bu 1 ga yerni tabiiy organik o‘g‘it bilan ta’minlash demakdir.

Aholini yillik sut va sut mahsulotlariga bo‘lgan talabini qondirish asosan, qoramolchilik tarmog‘i tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Mamlakatda sut ishlab chiqarishning asosiy qismi sut yo‘nalishidagi qoramol zotlaridan yetishtirilsada, sut-go‘sht yo‘nalishidagi zotlardan ham sut sog‘ib olinishini unutmaslik lozim.

Sog‘in sigirlarni me’yorda oziqlanishida 1 kg quruq moddada mujassamlashgan energiya va boshqa to‘yimli moddalar miqdori ham hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Shuning uchun sog‘in sigirlar ratsionini to‘yimli moddalar bilan muvozanatlashtirishda ularning quruq moddaga bo‘lgan talabini va quruq modda tarkibida mujassamlashgan energiya va boshqa to‘yimli moddalar miqdorini hisobga olish lozim.

Tadqiqotlar olib borish uchun xo‘jalikda parvarishlanayotgan eksterer xususiyatlari va mahsuldorlik ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha analog sifatida bir biriga mos keladigan sog‘in sigirlardan nazorat guruxi uchun 10 bosh va tajriba guruxi uchun 10 bosh ajratib oldik. Xo‘jalikda mavjud bug‘doy donini gidroponika usulida 5-6 sm kattalikda undirib, hayvonlarga oziqa sifatida berib boridik. Nazorat guruxidagi sigirlar xo‘jalik sharoitida tuzilgan ratsionlar bilan boqildi. Tajriba guruxidagi sigirlarga ratsioniga qisman qo‘shimchalar kiritilib, undirilgan bug‘doy bilan parvarishlandi. Tajriba olib borish davri 90 kun bo‘lib, sigirlar laktatsiyasining ikkinchi 100 kunligida o‘tkazildi. Aynan shu davrga kelib sigirlarda kunlik sut miqdori pastlab ketadi va tadqiqot olib borish vaqti asosan qish oylariga to‘g‘ri keldi.

Qish faslida sog‘in sigirlar organizmida turli to‘yimli moddalar, makro va mikroelementlar hamda vitaminlarga bo‘lgan talab keskin ortadi. Shuni yodda saqlash joizki, sigirlarda tuqqanidan so‘ng va iydirish davrida aminokislotalar, yog‘, glyukoza, kalsiy va fosfor moddalarga bo‘lgan talabi yanada yuqori bo‘ladi. Bunda tajribadagi sigirlarning otalanish davri ham ayni qish fasliga to‘g‘ri kelganligini inobatga oldik.

Chorva mollari uchun yashil maysalar yetishtirishning afzallik tomonlari shundan iborat, avvalambor chorva mollarini yil davomida ozuqa bazasi bilan ta’minlay olishiga erishiladi, chorva mollarini mahsuldorligi ortishiga va chorva mollari ozuqasiga ketadigan xarajatlarni kamayishiga erishiladi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida xo‘jalikda sut mahsulotlarning tannarxini pasayishiga olib keladi.

1-jadval

Gidroponika usulida undirilgan bug‘doyning kimyoviy tarkibi (A.Ibadullaeva ma’lumoti 2023 y.)

№	To‘yimli moddalar nomi	Kimyoviy tarkibi
1.	Namligi, %	58,48
2.	Kul moddasi, %	2,31
3.	Xom protein, %	14,44
4.	Xom yog‘, %	2,01
5.	Xom kletchatka, %	5,40
6.	Azotsiz ekstraktiv moddalar, %	66,18
7.	To‘yimliligi, oziqa birligi	1,02
8.	Quruq modda, g	480
9.	Almashinuvchi energiyasi, kkal/kg	3804
10.	Kalsiy, g	0,40
11.	Fosfor, g	0,36

2-jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, tajribaga qo‘yilgan har ikkala guruhda ham ilmiy asoslanib tuzilgan ratsion asosida oziqlantirildi. Faqatgina tajriba sifatida ajratib olingan tajriba guruxidagi sigirlar ratsioniga gidroponika usulida yetishtirilgan bug‘doy maysasi kiritildi.

2-jadval

Tajribadagi sigirlarga laktatsiya davomida sarflangan ozuqalar miqdori va ularning to‘yimliligi (o‘rtacha bir boshga).

Ozuqalar va ularning to‘yimliligi	Guruhlar			
	I		II	
	kg	Ozuqa birligi	kg	Ozuqa birligi
Beda pichani	450	198	450	198
Bug‘doy somoni	270	54	180	36
Makkajo‘xori silosi	1980	396	1620	324
Beda senaji	720	208,8	360	104,4
Bug‘doy kepagi	90	67,5	135	101,25
Paxta kunjarasi	90	99	X	X
Undirilgan bug‘doy	X	X	540	550,8

Jami:	X	1023,3	X	1314,4
Ozuqalar to‘yimliligi:				
Ozuqa birligi	-	1023,3	-	1314,4
Almashinuvchi energiya, MDj	-	13131	-	12357
Quruq modda, kg	-	1575	-	1458
Hazmlanuvchi protein, kg	-	128,52	-	115,47
Qand, kg	-	49,59	-	52,79
Kalsiy, kg	-	15,14	-	14,83
Fosfor, kg	-	4,65	-	3,82
Karotin, kg	-	8,1	-	8,8

Tadqiqotning olib borilgan 90 kun davomida nazorat guruxidagi sigirlarga umumiy to‘yimliligi 198 ozuqa birligida jami 450 kg dan beda pichani, 54 ozuqa birligida miqdorida 270 kg bug‘doy somoni, 396 ozuqa birligida 1980 kg makkajo‘xori silosi, 208,8 ozuqa birligida 720 kg beda senaji, 67,5 ozuqa birligi miqdorida 90 kg bug‘doy kepagi va 99 ozuqa birligida 90 kg paxta kunjarasi sarflandi.

Tajriba guruxidagi sigirlarga ham 90 kun davomida umumiy to‘yimliligi 198 ozuqa birligida jami 450 kg dan beda pichani, 36 ozuqa birligida miqdorida 180 kg bug‘doy somoni, 324 ozuqa birligida 1620 kg makkajo‘xori silosi, 104,4 ozuqa birligida 360 kg beda senaji, 101,25 ozuqa birligi miqdorida 135 kg bug‘doy kepagi va 550,8 ozuqa birligida 540 kg gidroponika usulida undirilgan bug‘doy maysasi sarflandi.

Bir xil sharoitda oziqlantirilgan va saqlangan sigirlarning 305 kunlik laktatsiyasi davomida sut mahsuldorlik ko‘rsatkichlarini o‘rganganimizda tajriba guruhdagi sigirlar nazorat guruhdagi tengqurlariga nisbatan ustunlikka ega bo‘lganligiga guvoh bo‘ldik.

3.2.1-jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, nazorat guruhdagi sigirlardan laktatsiyasi davomida 3820 kg (*P<0,01), tajriba guruhdagi sigirlardan esa 4380 kg sut sog‘ib olingan bo‘lib, tajriba guruhdagi sigirlar nazorat guruhdagi tengqurlariga nisbatan 560 kg yoki 14,6 % ko‘p sut bergan. Sutining yog‘lilik darajasiga e’tibor berganimizda nazorat guruhdagi sigirlar sutini tarkibida yog‘ foizi 0,2 % ga yuqori bo‘lgan, ammo yog‘ini chiqimi bo‘yicha tajriba guruhdagi sigirlar nazorat guruhdagi sigirlardan 14,2 kg yoki 9,0 % ustunlikka erishdi.

3.3.1- jadval

Tajribadagi sigirlarning sut mahsuldorligi (n-10)

Ko‘rsatkichlar	Guruhlar	
	Nazorat	Tajriba
305 kunlik laktatsiyadagi sut miqdori, kg	3820,0±110,0**	4380,0± 145,0
Sutni takrkibidagi yog‘ darajasi, %	4,10±0,02	3,90±0,03
Sut yog‘i chiqimi, kg	156,6±5,5	170,8±6,2
Sutni tarkibidagi oqsil darajasi, %	3,47±0,01	3,34±0,02
Sut oqsili chiqimi, kg	132,6±1,9	146,3±2,1

**P<0,01

Xuddi shunday sut oqsilini miqdori ham nazorat guruhdagi sigirlarda 0,13% yuqori bo‘lsada, sut oqsili chiqimi bo‘yicha tajriba guruhdagi sigirlar nazorat guruhdagi tengqurlaridan 13,7 kg yoki 10,3 % ustuvorlik qilganligi kuzatildi.

Xulosa. Demak, gidroponika usulida undirilgan bug‘doy maysasi bilan boqilganda sigirlarning mahsuldorik ko‘rsatkichlari bir muncha ijobiy bo‘lishligi aniqlandi. Xo‘jalikda qo‘llanilayotgan ratsion to‘yimligi bo‘yicha dag‘al va shirali ozuqalar yetarli darajada bo‘lsada, kuchli ozuqalar miqdori biroz past darajada. Sigirlarning sut mahsuldorlik darajasini oshirish maqsadida, ratsionda dag‘al va shirali ozuqalarni biroz kamaytirgan holda, omuxta yem miqdorini imkon darajasida 25 foizga ko‘tarish lozim.

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УДК 616.981.718-08

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PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF COXILESIS DISEASE

Resume:*According to the literature, the main role in the formation of clinical manifestations of coxyellosis is played by changes in immunity.*

The relevance of the study of coxiellosis lies in its wide spread, polymorphism of clinical manifestations that complicates the diagnosis, the possibility of the formation of hepatitis and pneumonia, subacute and chronic forms of the disease.

Although significant progress has been made in the study

of coxiellosis in recent years, the pathogenesis of this disease has not yet been sufficiently clarified.

Keywords: *coxiellosis, prevalence, epidemic, clinical and laboratory manifestations.*

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KOKSILEZNI KASALLIGINI TARQALISHI OLDINI OLISH VA DAVOLASH

Rezyume: *Adabiyotlardan olingan ma'lumotlarga binoan, koksellyozning klinik ko'rinishlarini shakllantirishda immunitetning o'zgarishi asosiy rol o'ynaydi.*

Koksiellyozni o'rganishning dolzarbligi uning keng tarqalishi, tashxisni murakkablashtiradigan klinik ko'rinishlarning polimorfizmi, gepatit va pnevmoniya, kasallikning o'tkir va surunkali shakllarini yuzaga keltirishi imkoniyatidir.

Tadqiqotda sezilarli yutuqlarga erishilgan bo'lsada koksiellyozni so'nggi yillarda patogenezi hali etarlicha aniqlanmagan.

Kalit so'zlar: *koksiellyoz, tarqalishi, epidemiyasi, klinik va laboratoriya ko'rinishlari.*

Introduction. Coxiellosis (Ku fever) - acute rickettsiosis disease from the group of natural focal zoonoses, characterized by various transmission routes, general intoxication and polymorphism of clinical manifestations. The causative agent is the gram-negative intracellular bacterium Coxiella burnetii. This is one of those rare diseases when, with aerogenic infection, one microorganism can lead to illness [2,5]. In all ways of infection, the pathogen enters the bloodstream, multiplies in the vascular endothelium and causes the development of general intoxication. Unlike other rickettsioses, the pathogen multiplies not only in the vascular endothelium, but also in histiocytes and macrophages of the reticuloendothelial system [4].

The pathogen can persist in the human body for a long time, which explains the possibility of a prolonged and chronic course of coxiellosis. 50-60% of patients infected with coxiellosis are asymptomatic.

The incubation period ranges from 3 to 40 days. More than 30 symptoms characteristic of this rickettsiosis have been described [3]. The polymorphism of clinical manifestations of coxiellosis is determined by the mechanism of transmission, the primary infectious dose of rickettsia and the level of the body's defenses [1].

The purpose of the study. To determine the clinical, pathogenetic and prognostic significance of immunological and biochemical markers in patients with coxiellosis for optimizing therapy.

Materials and methods of research. Our study showed differences in the distribution of patients by age (under 50 and over 50) and gender. In both groups, men were sick more often than women (p. 0.001), which corresponds to the data of other researchers. Although the exact causes of this spread are unknown, it is assumed that sex hormones play a role.

The results of the study. Our research has shown that coccyellosis is observed continuously throughout the year with a gradual increase in April-July (60.1%), that is, in the spring-summer period of exacerbation.

The epidemiological history showed that 136 patients (41.5%) lived in rural areas, and 190 people (58.3%) lived in the city, that is, the city's population is 1.4 times larger than that of the rural population with coccellosis (p 0.01). At the same time, the population of 77 cities (23.6%) had dachas.

The uneven territorial spread of coccyellosis is undoubtedly related not only to the degree of activity of natural and anthropogenic foci of infection, but also to the real possibility of their detection. Thus, 91 patients (27.9%) are temporarily unemployed, 41 patients (12.6%) are workers, 36 people (11.0%) are retired, 34 patients (10.4%) are drivers of vehicles, 13 patients (3.4%) are security guards, 12 patients (3.7%) are medical staff.

The remaining 99 patients (30.7%) had different professions: police officers, heads of firms and enterprises, engineers, entrepreneurs, border guards, fishermen, teachers.

Polymorphism of transmission pathways was noted. Given the place of residence of all the examined patients in the endemic focus of coxiellosis, there

was a high probability of aerogenic infection. Infection in 59.8% of cases can occur with alimony. So, 119 patients (36.5%) consumed homemade dairy products, 10 people (3.0%) – pasteurized milk, 67 patients (20.2%) – meat (shish kebab), which was not sufficiently heat-treated. In 54 patients (16.5%) who recorded the absorption or removal of ticks, transmission of coxiella infection was possible. The transfer can be carried out in 28 patients (8.6%) who often go fishing by water. 69 patients (21.1%) saved their pets: cattle, rabbits, hamsters, poultry, dogs and cats, both large and small.

Compared to the data from a decade ago [38], there have been changes in the transmission pathways of coxiella. In modern conditions, the transmission pathways of Coxiella Burnet are alimentary and were observed 1.7 times more often during transmission 4.3 times more often. Patients with coxiellosis received an average of 6.2 days, with a disease duration of more than 0.2 days, and they often had the symptoms shown in Figure 3. One of the leading signs was fever (326 people). The majority of patients had remitting fever (280 people, 85.4%), rarely acute fever (34 people, 10.4%) and persistent fever (12 people, 4.3%). The duration of the fever period ranged from 5 to 35 days and averaged 13.5, respectively, 0.8 days. Fever lasting 1 week was reported in 100 patients (30.5%), after 2 weeks – in 163 patients (50.0%). In 25 patients (7.6%) with coxiellosis, fever duration was observed for 3 weeks, in 38 patients (11.7%) fever was observed for 4-6 weeks. At the beginning of the disease, the temperature in patients increased to 39-40C, an average of 13.0 degrees Celsius on day 0.5, the temperature decreased to subfebrile levels.

Intoxication involved the relevant parts of the nervous system in this process, which was observed in 315 people with weakness, headache in 266 patients, muscle pain in the upper and lower extremities and lower back in 225 patients. A decrease in appetite was observed in 138 patients.

Fever was accompanied by chills in 165 patients, sweating was observed in 54 patients (16.6%). Hyperemia of the oropharyngeal mucosa was observed in 204 patients, while hepatomegaly was observed in half of the patients.

The presence of hepatomegaly does not always characterize the degree of liver damage, a violation of its functions, since an enlarged liver can function normally. 152 patients (46.6%) had ssle, 127 had joint pain. 90 patients complained of coughing, dryness or sputum production, pain or tightness in the chest. At the same time, auscultation was performed on dry wheezing in 156 patients (47.8%) with heavy breathing. Although damage to the cardiovascular system was noted in the form of tachycardia in 213 (65.3%) and bradycardia in 25 (7.7%), some clinicians noted the presence of bradycardia in the predominant number of patients with coxiellosis [38, 119, 154]. Arterial hypotension was detected in 78 (23.9%) patients, and tonal or deaf heart tones were detected in 91 (27.9%) patients. K. M. Loban (2002) believes that toxicosis in coxelliosis is a consequence of the causal action of N-terminals. disorders of the metabolic processes of the myocardium, leading to the development of changes in the vagina and its nuclei, are also

assessed in clinical practice as an "infectious heart". 49 patients complained of dull abdominal pain localized in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium.

In 57 patients (17.5%), pain in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium was noted on palpation. In 60 patients, yellowing of the mucous membranes and skin was noted, which indicated a violation of bilirubin metabolism due to the development of hepatitis. Intoxication syndrome manifested itself in 48 patients with nausea, which was accompanied by vomiting in 28 people. 19 patients developed hemostatic disorders, manifested by bleeding from the gums, nosebleeds and hematomas at the injection sites. In 18 patients with coxiellosis, exanthema was detected on the 3rd-16th day of the disease in the form of localized lesions, lesions of papular and hemorrhagic elements in the upper and lower extremities, back, chest and tail.

The age of patients with subacute coxiellosis was 1.2 times higher than the age of patients with the acute form (47.1 years and 1.8 years and 39.9 years and 3.8 years, p 0.001). The duration of the disease in the subacute form was 2.1 times higher than in the acute form (p 0.001). As can be seen from Table 10, in patients with the subacute form of the disease, fever was observed 2.4 times, weakness and arthralgia 2.3 times, chills, sweating, myalgia and decreased appetite 2.2 times, cough 2.1 times, headache 2 times, hyperemia of the oropharyngeal mucosa and multiple sclerosis 1.9 times. compared with patients with acute coxillitis, conjunctivitis, hepatomegaly 1.8 times, abdominal pain 1.7 times, jaundice 1.6 times, nausea 1.5 times.

Conclusion. Thus, these studies have shown that the current course of coxiellosis in the Andijan region is still accompanied by a polymorphism of clinical manifestations of this disease. The detection of various clinical symptoms depends on the patient's gender, the duration of which depends on the patient's age. In recent years, in addition to tetracycline-type drugs, a number of alternative antibacterial drugs have been used as etiotropic therapy for the treatment of coxyellosis. It has been shown that etiotropic and pathogenetic therapy, if necessary, should be carried out in parallel with immunocorrection.

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NAMANGAN ERGONIMLARINING TAMOYILLARIGA MUVOFIQ TASNIFI

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Namangan shahri ergonimlarining yasalish usullari haqida so‘z yuritiladi, o‘rganilayotgan hudud ergonimlarida leksik-semantik, ramziy va metonimik onimizatsiya xususiyatlari ochib beriladi. Yangi ergonimlarni shakllantirishda transonimizatsiya usuliga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Mualliflar zamonaviy ergonimlarda lingvistik vositalar majmuasidan foydalanish va til belgilarining aralashishini tahlil qiladilar.*

Tayanch so‘zlar: *ergonim, so‘z yasalishi, leksik, sintaktik, onimizatsiya, antroponim, toponim, mifonim, gemeronim, fitonim, abbreviatsiya.*

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CLASSIFICATION OF ERGONYMS OF NAMANGAN ACCORDING TO NOMINATION PRINCIPLES

Abstract. *This article discusses the methods of ergonym formation in the city of Namangan, Republic of Uzbekistan. It reveals the features of lexical-semantic, symbolic, and metonymic onymization in the ergonyms of the studied region. Special attention is given to the method of transonymization in the creation of new ergonyms. The authors analyze the use of a complex of linguistic means and the blending of language signs in modern ergonyms.*

Keywords: *ergonym, word formation, lexical, syntactic, onymization, anthroponym, toponym, mythonym, commeronym, phytonym, abbreviation.*

Namangan shahri ergonimlarni hosil qilinishda barcha usullari qo‘llanilgan: so‘z yasalish, leksik, sintaktik usullar. Leksik-semantik onimizatsiya bu eng keng tarqalgan usuldir. Bizning tadqiqotimizda F. F. Alistanova[39] tomonidan taklif

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qilingan leksik-semantik onimizatsiya tipologiyasiga asoslanib tahlil qilamiz. Leksik-semantik nomlash usuli yangi ergonimlar yaratish bo‘yicha eng samarali usul hisoblanadi. Ushbu usul qo‘llanilganda, tanilgan so‘z o‘zining mavjud ma’nosida ishlatiladi, lekin uning formal tuzilishi o‘zgarmaydi.

Onomastikada leksik-semantik usuli uch turga ajratiladi: semantik onimizatsiya, transonimizatsiya va o‘zlashtirish. Bizning tadqiqotimizda semantik onimizatsiya va transonimizatsiya e`tibor qaratilgan, o‘zlashtirilgan nomlar boshqa maqolada batafsil o‘rganiladi.

Semantik onimizatsiyani, ya’ni yangi ergonim tilimizda allaqachon mavjud bo‘lgan so‘zning semantik ma’nosini ko‘chirish orqali hosil bo‘ladigan holatni, ko‘rib chiqamiz. N. V. Podolskaya ta’kidlaganidek, semantik onimizatsiya uch turga bo‘linadi [40] : oddiy semantik onimizatsiya, metaforik onimizatsiya va metonimik onimizatsiya.

Ta’kidlash joizki, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining «O‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va mamlakatda til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi Farmoni ijrosini ta’minlash maqsadida «Yo‘l xaritasi» ishlab chiqilgan[41]. Ushbu hujjatda 2022-yil 1-avgustdan boshlab joy nomlari, ko‘cha nomlari, tashkilot nomlari, yozuvlar, ommaviy tashviqot vositalari, reklama va e’lonlar to‘liq o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilinishi va lotin alifbosida yozilishi kerakligi belgilangan.

Shunga qaramay, Namangan shahrida hanuzgacha ko‘plab yozuvlar kirill alifbosida saqlanib qolgan. Bu shuni ko‘rsatadiki, 100 dan ortiq millat vakillari istiqomat qiladigan megapolis aholisi uchun, rus tili xalqaro muloqot tili bo‘lib qolmoqda. Bizning tadqiqotimizda kirill alifbosida berilgan ergonimlarni lotincha variantda ham keltiramiz hamda rus tilidagi nomlarning ma’nolarini tarjima qilib taqdim etamiz.

Oddiy leksik-semantik onimizatsiya obyektni nomi sotilayotgan mahsulot nomi bilan ataladi. Oddiy leksik-semantik onimizatsiyaga misollar: «Mebel», «Optika», «Aviakassa», «Турагенство» («Turagentlik»), «Kanstovarlar», «Market», «Med klinika», «Xalq tabobati markazi», «Medtexnika», «Kafe», «Oshxona», «Go‘sht», «Baliq», «Non», «Sirli idishlar», «Salon» (odatda go‘zallik saloni) va boshqalar. Bunday obyektlar asosan kichik tijorat tashkilotlari bo‘lib, ular ro‘yxatdan o‘tmagan yoki internet tarmoqlarida reklama qilinmagan, shuningdek, shahar markaziy hududlarida emas balki chekka hududlarida joylashgan.

Bir-biriga yaqin joylashgan ikki bir xil obyektning yozuvlarida o‘zbek va rus tillari yoki lotin va kirill yozuvi ishlatilishi mijozlarni jalb qilish usuli hisoblanadi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida raqobatni shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Misollar: «Do‘kon/Магазин», «Stomatologiya/Стоматология», «Mehmonxona/Гостиница», «Dorixona/ Аптека» va boshqalar.

2.Подольская Н. В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. М.: Наука, 1978. 198 с.

3. Мирзиеев Ш.М. О мерах по дальнейшему развитию узбекского языка и совершенствованию языковой политики в стране. № УП-6084. Ташкент, 20.10.2020.

Yangi ergonimlar yaratish vositalaridan biri ramziy nomlash (simvolik nominatsiya) bo‘lib, u metafora va metonimiya orqali ifodalanadi.

Metonimik onimizatsiya – eng keng tarqalgan ergonim yaratish usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Metonimik ko‘chirish asosida yaratilgan obyekt va uning nomi orasidagi bog‘liqlikni eng yaxshi ifodalaydi. Metonimik ko‘chirish orqali yaratilgan ergonim kasb-hunar, joylashuv, faoliyat sohasi, etnik mansublik, milliy taom va boshqa jihatlarni ifodalashi mumkin.

Ushbu usul bo‘yicha quyidagi ergonim turlari aniqlangan:

- shaxs nomlari asosida motivatsiyalangan ergonimlar: – «Doctor A» tibbiyot klinikasi, «Vunderkindlar», «Umniki (Умники)», «Aqilvoy», «Jajji akademiklar», «Bilag‘onlar» bolalar bog‘chalari, «Akademiklar», «Pochemucki(Почемучки)» bolalar ta’lim markazlari, «Baby Plaza» xususiy maktabi, «Pahlavon» sport majmuasi, «Sulton» fitnes-klubi, «Sulton» kafesi, «Bolajon» bolalar kiyim do‘koni, «Mezbon Hotel» mehmonxonasi, «Mezbon» tantanalar uyi, «Aligarx», «Sponsor» do‘konlari va boshqalar.

- konkret otlar asosida motivatsiyalangan ergonimlar (korxona faoliyati haqida axborot beruvchi nomlar):– «Azbuka», «Quyoshcha», «Yulduzcha», «Бусинка/Businka» bolalar bog‘chasi, «Kozinka» supermarketi, «Delfin» suv havzasi (basseyn), «Asia Trans» kompaniya va boshqalar.

- sinekdoxa («qism–butun» munosabati): asosida shakllangan ergonimlar: «Tort Land» konditer mahsulotlari do‘kon-kafesi, «Glyukoza Farm», «Tabletka/Таблетка», «Vitamino/ Витамино» dorixonalari, «Lagman Haus» oshxona-restorani, «Bolajon» bolalar markazi va boshqalar.

- mavhum (abstract) otlar asosida motivatsiyalangan ergonimlar:– «Afsona» ko‘ngilochar markazi, «Ishonch» mikrokredit banki, «Hamkor Bank» banki, «Ixlos» tibbiyot markazi, «Tegen» (tegen – «bepul, tekin» ma’nosida) supermarketi, «Ixlos Medical» xususiy tibbiyot klinikasi, «Nur» kafesi, «Hayat Med Sentr» tibbiyot markazi, «Zamon Beton» kompaniyasi, «Mir detstva/Мир детства» (mir - «tinchlik, dunyo» ma’nosida) bolalar bog‘chasi, «Dunyo» oshxonasi, «Diydor Tabaka» kafe, «Meros» restorani «Shodlik Market», «Meyor Farm» dorixonasi va boshqalar.

Ma’nolarni ko‘chirish orqali yangi ergonim shakllariga yorqinlik va ekspressivlik beriladi. Tijorat obyektiga metaforik nom tanlashda, nom beruvchilar o‘z muassasasining nufuzi, obro‘si va ixtisoslashuvini hisobga oladilar. Biz quyidagi metaforik nomlangan ergonimlarni aniqladik: «Afsona» fitnes-klubi, «Makon» restorani, «Azbuka Vkusa/ Азбука вкуса» kafesi, «Everest» o‘quv markazi, «Diamond» (diamond – «olmos» ma’nosida) stomatologiyasi, «Avesto» o‘quv markazi, «Okean» restorani va b.

Yangi ergonimlarni yaratishda nom beruvchilar tomonidan transonimizatsiya usuli ko‘pincha qo‘llaniladi. "Transonimizatsiya" atamasi ismning bir toifadan boshqasiga o‘tishini anglatadi. Mavjud onim asosida til modellari bo‘yicha o‘ziga xos nomning yangi kreativ shakllarining yaratilishi turli toifadagi onimlar o‘rtasidagi yaqin munosabatni tasdiqlaydi.

Biz olib borgan Namangan shahridagi ergonimlarning leksik-semantik tahlili natijasida transonimizatsiya orqali shakllangan quyidagi modellarga ega ergonimlar aniqlandi:

a) antroponim asosida paydo bo`lgan ergonimlar (antropoergonim) :– «Ibn Sino» xususiy tibbiyot klinikasi, «Abdurahmon Plast Invest» kompaniyasi, «Safia Bakery» novvoyxona, «Zuhro Shirin Bolajon» bolalar bog‘chasi, «Zarina Restaurant» restorani, «Ahmadbek» turk restorani, «Muqaddas» kafe, «Bilol Avtoservis» va boshqalar. Ta’kidlash joizki, eng katta ergonimlar guruhi antroponimlarga asoslangan nomlardan iborat. Ko‘pincha bu mashhur tarixiy yoki zamonaviy shaxslar emas, balki o‘rta darajadagi tijorat tashkilotlari egalari o‘z bizneslarini o‘z oilasi a’zolari nomiga atab nomlashadi. Bu ayniqsa kichik do‘konlar, kafelar, go‘zallik salonlari va xususiy tibbiyot klinikalari uchun xosdir. Biz o‘rgangan xususiy klinika nomlarining 30% onasi, singlisi, qizi yoki klinika egasining o‘z ismi bilan atalgan bo‘lib, erkak ismlari esa kamroq uchraydi. Misollar: «Ranomed», «Maxliyo Shifo», «Dildora Shifo» xususiy tibbiyot klinikalari. Ushbu nomlar tijorat tashkilotlari asoschilarining onalari sharafiga qo‘yilgan. Xususiy tijorat korxonasi asoschilarining nomi bilan «E’tibor Shifo», «Marhabo Shifo», «Saida Allergo Servis Med Central», «Dilbaroy Malham Shifo Servis» klinikalar nomlangan. Erkaklarning ismlari asosida «Shuxrat Shifo», «Murod Darmon Shifoxonasi», «Ne’matjon Shifo» ergonimlar tashkil etilgan.

b) toponim asosida paydo bo`lgan ergonimlar (topoergonim):

- *davlat nomlari asosida*: «Xitoy Shop» do‘koni, «Uzbekistan Travel» sayohat agentligi, «Uzbekistan Hotel» mehmonxonasi, «O‘zbekiston» restorani va b.; *shahar nomlari asosida:* «Namangan» kafe-restoran , «Pekin» xususiy tibbiyot klinikasi, «Asaka Bank», «Namangan Hotel», «Akhsikent Hotel», «Chust Hotel» mehmonxonalari, «Uztex Uchkurgan» fabrikasi, «Kosonsoy Ser» tijorat kompaniyasi va b.; *tarixiy toponimlar asosida*: «Turon», «Buyuk Ipak Yo‘li» banklar, «Turkiston» tantanalar uyi va b.; *qit'alar nomlari asosida*: «Asia Travel» sayohat agentligi, «Osiyo Xalqaro Universiteti» va b.; *daryo nomlari asosida*: «Norin» mehmonxonasi, «Amudaryo» kafe-oshxona va boshqalar. tog‘ nomlari asosida: «Everest» o‘quv markazi va b.

v) **mifonim asosida paydo bo`lgan ergonimlar (mifoergonim):** «Alpomish/Alpomish», «Alpomish Fitness-club» sport komplekslari, «Tomaris Nur» gipermarketi, «Camelot Dent» stomatologiyasi, «Faraon» restorani va b.

g) **fitonim** [42] **asosida paydo bo`lgan ergonimlar (fitoergonim):** «Roza», «Arxideya» go‘zallik salonlari, «Avokado» o‘quv markazi, «Boychechak», «Moychechak» bolalar bog‘chalari, «Nastarin» kafesi, «Anor» kafe-restorani, «Uzum» onlayn savdo tarmog‘i va b.

d) **gemmonim asosida paydo bo`lgan ergonimlar (gemmoergonim)**: «Marvarid» tantanalar uyi, «Diamond», «Sadaf» stomatologiyalari, «Feruz» oshxona-restorani va b.

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e) asarlar, filmlar, multfilmlar qahramonlariga asoslangan ergonimlar: «Pinokkio» do‘koni, «Masha va ayiq» kafesi, «Sim-sim» savdo markazi «Gladiator fitness» fitness zali va b.

Ergonimlar til belgilarini aralashtirish yoki til vositalari kompleksidan foydalanish xususiyatiga ega. Samarali usullardan biri bu «til o'yinidir» (языковая игра), bu ko'pincha lingvistik me'yorlarning buzilishida namoyon bo'ladi. Nanmangan ergonimiyasida «til o'yini» shakllari o'zbek, rus, turk va ingliz tillarining tarkibiy qismlaridan iborat kompozitsiyalarda qo'llaniladi. «Til o'yinining» imlo, grafik, so'z yasash, morfologik shakllari yagona asosiy printsiplarga asoslanadi:

- tillarning grafik tizimlarini birlashtirish;
- transliteratsiya va transkripsiya.

Grafik tizimlarni birlashtirish misollariga quyidagilar kiradi:

a) belgilardan foydalanish:

«+» belgisi: «Doktor+» xususiy klinikasi, «Shapmur+» kafesi, «Seven+» bolalar o‘quv markazi, «Apteka + Optika» aptekasi, «Sardoba+» kafesi va b.

«&» ampersand belgisi: «J&M» kafe, «Sa & Di» do`koni, «Fun & Sun» turistik kompaniyasi va b.

b) raqamlar ishlatish orqali: «999 apteka», «Apteka +03», «777 apteka», «555 apteka», «333 apteka», «Apteka24», «777 kafe», «Lagman 24» oshxona-kafe, «Lab 24/7» tibbiy laboratoriya va b.

Ergonimlarni loyihalashning grafik shakllariga ayrim (so`z o`rtasidagi) harflarni katta harflan bilan yozish ham kiradi. Ushbu mintaqadagi shakllar ko'pincha chet tilidagi ergonimlarda qo'llaniladi va ko'pincha transliteratsiya asosida namoyon bo'ladi.

- o‘zbekcha va inglizcha so‘zlarni rasmiylashtirishda:

«Zamin Travel» turistik agentligi, «Retro Milliy» kafesi, «AvtoMakon» avtoservisi, «Barokat Pharm» aptekasi, «Oftob Medline» tibbiy klinika va b.

- ruscha va inglizcha so‘zlarni rasmiylashtirishda: «Testo By», «MigBistro» kafelari, «KidsDom» bolalar kiyim do‘koni, «InBazar» savdo markaz va boshqalar.

- o‘zbekcha va turkcha so‘zlarni rasmiylashtirishda: «Safia Bakery» kampaniyasi, «Baraka Kebab» kafesi va .

Maxsus guruh qisqartma ergonimlardan iborat. F. F. Aliyanova [43] ularni abbroergonimlar deb ataydi, ya’ni qisqartirilgan shakllardagi ergonimlar va ularning tasnifini beradi. O‘rganilgan hududda abbroergonimlarni chuqur o‘rganish qiyinchilik tug‘dirgan, chunki bu ergonimlarda bir nechta tillar ishlatilgan. Zamonaviy o‘zbek yozuvi lotin alifbosiga asoslangan, shuning uchun qisqartma qaysi tildan kelib chiqqanini aniqlash qiyin bo‘lgan – o‘zbek yoki ingliz tili.

Namangan shahridagi abbroergonimlarni ko‘rib chiqamiz.

5. Алистанова Ф. Ф. Обновленная лексикологическая классификация эргонимов-неологизмов // Мир науки, культуры, образования. 2015. № 4 (53). С. 265-268.

So`zlarning birinchi harfi (initsial) asosida paydo bo`lgan abbroergonimlar: O`MB (NBU) banki, SPC o‘quv markazi (Statistical Process Control), LSL o‘quv markazi (Linden Scripting Language (skript tili)), ZZZ klinikasi, BTS pochtasi va b.

b) Tovushli guruh. Ushbu qisqartmalar boshlang‘ich so‘zlar tovushlardan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, odatdagi so‘z kabi o‘qiladi: EMU pochtasi, OTTO kafe-restorani va b.

II. Murakkab ergonimlar (qo`shma ergonimlar).

a) so`zlarning bosh bo`ginlar qo'shish asosida: «UZPOST» pochtasi, «JanaPOST» kuryerlik xizmati, «Svetkom» gullar do'koni, «Shams-med» tibbiy markazi, «Immuno Lab» tibbiy laboratoriysi va b.

b) so'z qismini to'liq so'z bilan qo'shish: «Agrobank», «MKBANK», «Octobank», «Ekobozor» do'koni, «Marhabo Shifo», «Dildora shifo», «Nur Med», «Mehr-shifo» xususiy klinikalari, «PalmaTuR» sayyohlik agentligi va b.

c) Butun so'zlarni qo'shish: «Hamkorbank», «Xalqbank», «Asakabank», «Kofe-Mofe» kafe va b.

Ko'plab abbroergonimlar aralash usulda yaratilgan. Ular orasida aralash boshlang'ich-bo'g'inli yoki bo'g'in-boshlang'ich so'zlar mavjud: «TBC Bank», «AKB Kapitalbank», «CHAB Trastbank», «AO Invest Finance Bank», «SD clinic» xususiy tibbiy kliniksi, «NBF med» , kliniksi, «MED LUX PRO» klinikasi, «RRR academy» xususiy maktabi va b.

Zamonaviy ergonimlarini yaratishning mashhur usullaridan biri – uning tarkibiga indekslar (morfa-indeks) [44]. qo'shishdir. Indeks raqam, harf, domen belgisi yoki mintaqaga, shaxsga tegishli bo'lgan har qanday belgi bo'lishi mumkin: *raqam* –«Lavash Center № 1» kafesi, «№1 Somsa» kafesi, «Kapitan № 1» erkaklar kiyimi do'koni va b.; *harf* –«N-ergo» trenajor zali, «Doktor D», «Doktor A», «M-Clinic» xususiy tibbiy klinikalari, «S-market» do'koni, «Atlas Baby M» bolalar bog'chasi va b.; *domen belgisi yoki mintaqaga tegishli bo'lish* – «Flowers.uz» do'koni, «Uztex Uchkurgan» fabrikasi, «Apple.Uzb» do'koni, «AvtoUz» avtosaloni va b.

Shunday qilib, Toshkent shahridagi ergonimlarning leksikosemantik tarkibini tahlil qilish natijasida, oddiy onimlash 26% ergonimlarda, metaforik onimlash 45%, til vositalarining aralashuvi esa 29% ni tashkil etadi.

O'rganilgan hududda transformatsiyalash yordamida 76% ergonimlar shakllangan, ulardan antroponim-ergonimlar 54%, toponim-ergonimlar 23%, fitonim-ergonimlar 13%, gemmonim-ergonimlar 6% va boshqa 4% ni tashkil etadi.

Zamonaviy ergonimlarni shakllantirishning yangi usullaridan biri – til belgilarini aralashtirishdir: grafika belgilar bilan aralashish 15%, raqamlarni

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6. Алистанова Ф.Ф. Особенности образования современных эргонимов лексико-синтаксическим способом и аббревиацией. Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. Тамбов: Грамота, 2017. № 5(71): в 3-х ч. Ч. 1. С. 56-58. www.gramota.net/editions/2.html

ishlatish 24%. Toshkent shahridagi ergonimlarda orfografik o'yin – orfografik normalarni ataylab buzish, reklama funksiyasini kuchaytirish maqsadida kuzatiladi.

O'rganilayotgan mintaqaning shahar tilining o'ziga xos xususiyati uning bir necha tillarda: o'zbek, rus, ingliz va turk tillarida joylashganligi. Bir nechta tillarning ishlashi bitta nomda namoyon bo'ladi va korxona yoki tashkilot belgisida aks etadi. Misol sifatida Toshkent xalqaro moliya boshqaruvi va texnologiyalar universiteti belgisini keltirish mumkin.

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ISFAYRAMSOY DARYOSI HAVZASIDAGI GLYATSIOGEN KO‘LLAR VA ULARNING SUV RESURSLARI

Annotatsiya: *Jahonda yuz beradigan ekologik halokatlarning aksariyati sel toshqinlari hissasiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Suv toshqinlari kutilmaganda ro‘y berishi, insonlarning xayotiga jiddiy xavf solishi, ularning uy-joylari, mol-mulklari va boshqa xalq xo‘jalik obyektlariga juda katta zarar yetkazishi bilan boshqalardan farqlanadi. Shunday potensial sel toshqinlari xavfiga ega bo‘lgan manbaalardan biri tog‘li o‘lkalarda tarqalgan glyatsiogen ko‘llardir. Bunday ko‘llar Farg‘ona vodiysining tog‘li hududlarida ham juda ko‘plab topiladi. Mazkur maqolada Oloy tog‘ tizmalaridan Farg‘ona vodiysiga oqib tushadigan Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi glyatsiogen ko‘llarning tarqalish qonuniyatlari hamda ularning suv resurslari bilan bog‘liq masalalar yoritib beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *glyatsiogen ko‘llar, morena ko‘llari, muzlik ko‘llari, suv resurslari, ko‘llarning suv hajmi.*

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GLACIOGENIC LAKES IN THE ISFAYRAMSAY RIVER BASIN AND THEIR WATER RESOURCES

Abstract: *Most ecological disasters occurring worldwide are attributed to flash floods. Flash floods differ from others by their unexpected occurrence, posing a serious threat to human lives, causing significant damage to their homes, properties, and other economic objects. One of the sources with such potential flash flood hazards are glaciogenic lakes, widespread in mountainous regions. Such lakes are also found in large numbers in the mountainous areas of the Fergana Valley. This article highlights the distribution patterns of glaciogenic*

lakes in the Isfayramsoy River basin, which flows from the Alay mountain range into the Fergana Valley, as well as issues related to their water resources.

Keywords: *glaciogenic lakes, moraine lakes, glacial lakes, water resources, lake water volume.*

KIRISH

Glyatsiogen ko‘llar kosalari kelib chiqishiga ko‘ra hozirgi zamon va qadimgi muzliklar faoliyati bilan bog‘liq. Hududlarning tabiiy sharoiti, ya’ni geografik o‘rni, orografiyasi, dengiz sathidan balandligi, tog‘ yonbag‘irlarining ekspozitsiyasi hamda hududning orografik hususiyatlariga bog‘liq holda kechadigan atmosfera sirkulyatsiyasi jarayonlaridagi farqlar glyatsiogen ko‘llarning geografik tarqalishida muhim omillardan biri sanaladi. Glyatsiogen ko‘llar to‘plangan suv hajmi juda kam bo‘lgan mayda ko‘lchalardan iborat. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, ularning sonining ko‘pligi, to‘g‘onlarining morena jinslari va muzlikdan iboratligi, ma’lum gidrometeorologik sharoit hamda tektonik jarayonlar ta’sirida to‘g‘onining buzilishi natijasida halokatli sel toshqinlarini keltirib chiqaruvchi asosiy manbalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda qayd etilishicha, glyatsiogen ko‘llar to‘g‘onining buzilishi oqibatida ro‘y bergan halokatli sel toshqinlari birgina Isfayramsoy daryosining o‘zida 1928, 1966 (iyun) va 1977 (may-iyun) yillarda aholi, ularning uy-joylari, mol-mulki va boshqa xalq xo‘jaligi obyektlariga katta talofat keltirgan [1]. Shu maqsadda, mazkur ishda Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi glyatsiogen ko‘llar va ularda to‘plangan suv resurslarining geografik tarqalish qonuniyatlari asosiy masala sifatida yoritib berildi.

O‘rta Osiyo, jumladan O‘zbekiston tog‘larining nisbatan baland zonalarida to‘g‘onli ko‘llarning glyatsiogen (muzlik va morena) genezisiga mansub turlari ko‘p tarqalgan. Ularning soni 4000-4500 metr balandliklar oralig‘ida maksimal qiymatga erishadi [6].

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

O‘rta Osiyodagi to‘g‘onli ko‘llarning, xususan glyatsiogen kelib chiqishli ko‘llarning geografik tarqalishi masalalari haqidagi ilk ilmiy qarashlarni L.A.Molchanov (1929), S.D.Muraveyskiy (1960), V.N.Reyzvix va A.M.Nikitin (1968), A.M.Nikitin (1987) kabi olimlarning asarlarida учратамиз. Bevosita gliyatsiogen ko‘llarining xavfsizligi masalalari, ularni gidrologik va geomorfologik nuqtai-nazardan dala sharoitida tadqiq etish natijalari R.A.Usubaliyev va S.A.Yeroxin (2007) larning tadqiqotlarida batafsil yoritib berilgan [2, 3, 5, 6, 7].

O‘rta Osiyoda glyatsiogen ko‘llarning geografik tarqalishiga doir ma’lumotlar A.M.Никитин (1987) tadqiqotlarida yoritib berilgan. Muallif o‘zining “Озера Средней Азии” monografiyasida 53 ta (shundan 38 tasi morena va 15 tasi kara) glyatsiogen ko‘llar ro‘yxatini keltirgan (mazkur ro‘yxatda muzlik ko‘llari qayd etilmagan) [6].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Gidrometeorologiya ilmiy tadqiqot instituti (GMITI) hodimlari tomonidan bevosita O‘zbekiston hududiga dahl etib turuvchi 278 ta

glyatsiogen ko‘llar ro‘yxatga olingan. Ularning 77 tasi Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasiga to‘g‘ri keladi [8].

NATIJA VA MUHOKAMA

Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi glyatsiogen ko‘llar 17 ta daryo havzasida 2501-4500 metr balandliklar oralig‘ida tarqalgan. Ularning soni 2501-4000 metr balandliklar oralig‘ida 3 tadan 41 tagacha ortib borib, keyingi balandlik zonasida 28 ta ko‘l qayd etilgan (1-jadval) [4].

1-jadval

Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi glyatsiogen ko‘l tiplarining balandlik zonalari va daryolar havzalari bo‘yicha taqsimlanishi

Daryo havzalari	Balandlik zonalari, m								Jami	
	2501-3000		3001-3500		3501-4000		4001-4500			
	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik
Alchimbarsoy	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2
Archa-Kanish	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	6
Dastorota	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	2
Jumasuv	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Isfayram	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
Kaindi	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Kichik Oloy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Maliksuv	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Minjilke	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sovuq yaylov	-	-	3	-	3	5	-	1	6	6
Surmatosh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tegirmoch	1	-	-	-	4	2	1	4	6	6
Tengizboy	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1
Tolon	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	4	4
Trumsuv	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	6	4	7
Tuzashu	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	3
Shibbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Jami	**3**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**20**	**21**	**5**	**23**	**33**	**44**
Foiz	**3,9**	**-**	**6,5**	**-**	**26,0**	**27,3**	**6,5**	**29,9**	**42,9**	**57,1**

Havzadagi glyatsiogen ko‘llarning ko‘pchiligi Sovuq yaylov, Tegirmoch (12 ta, 15,6%), Trumsuv (11 ta, 14,3%), Tolon (8 ta, 10,4%), Archa kanish hamda Dastorota (6 ta, 7,8%) daryolari havzalarida joylashgan. Eng kam ko‘llar Jumasuv, Kichik Oloy, Maliksuv, Minjilke, Surmatosh, Shibbe daryolari havzasiga (1 tadan) to‘g‘ri keladi.

Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi 2501-3000 metr balandliklarda joylashgan 3 ta glyatsiogen ko‘llarning 2 tasi Dastorota va 1 tasi Tegirmoch daryo havzalariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Keyingi 3001-3500 metr balandliklardagi 5 ta ko‘l Sovuq yaylov (3 ta), Dastorota (1 ta), Minjilke (1 ta) daryolari havzalarida joylashgan.

Havzadagi ko‘llar soni 3501-4000 metr balandliklar oralig‘ida keskin ko‘payadi. Bu balandlik zonasidagi 41 ta ko‘lning ko‘pchiligi Sovuq yaylov (8 ta),

Tegirmoch, Tolon (6 ta), Archa Kanish (5 ta), Trumsuv (4 ta) daryolari havzasida joylashgan. Eng baland zonalar (4001-4500 m)da joylashgan 28 ta ko‘lning eng katta miqdori Trumsuv (7 ta), Tegirmoch (5 ta), Tuzashu (4 ta) daryolari havzasiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Faqatgina Jumasuv, Isfayram, Kaindi, Minjilke, Surmatosh daryolari havzasida bu balandlik zonasida glyatsiogen ko‘llar mavjud emas.

Isfayram havzasidagi morena va muzlik ko‘l tiplarining soni turli balandlik zonalarida bir-biridan tubdan farq qiladi. Isfayram havzasidagi glyatsiogen ko‘llarning 33 tasini (42,9%) morena hamda 44 tasini (57,1%) muzlik ko‘llari tashkil etadi. Morena ko‘llari havzaning 2501-3500 metr balandlik zonalarida 3 tadan 5 tagacha ortib, 3501-4000 metr balandliklarda ular soni 20 taga yetadi. Keyingi balandlik zonasida esa morena ko‘llari soni 5 tani tashkil etadi. Muzlik ko‘llari 3501-4000 va 4001-4500 metr balandliklar oralig‘ida mos ravishda 21 ta va 23 taga to‘g‘ri keladi [8].

Glyatsiogen ko‘llar gidrologik rejimining o‘zgaruvchanligi, suv sathini katta miqdorda tebranib turishi, suv balansi elementlarining o‘zgarishi bilan bog‘liq holda suv massasi ham keskin o‘zgarib turishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Glyatsiogen ko‘llar uchun qisqa vaqt ichida paydo bo‘lib, qisqa vaqt ichida yo‘qolib turishi, muzlik to‘g‘onining o‘pirilishi natijasida qisqa vaqt ichida kata suv sarfiga ega bo‘lib, halokatli toshqinlarni keltirib chiqarishi xosdir. Bu holat ularning to‘g‘onli ko‘llar bilan umumiy belgilaridir.

Glyatsiogen ko‘llarning suv sathini keskin o‘zgarishi ular joylashgan joyning ekspozitsiyasiga bog‘liq holda termik sharoitni o‘zgarishi bilan belgilanadi. Biroq, glyatsiogen ko‘llarning joylashgan o‘rnining doimiy gidrologik postlar tashkil etish, muttasil nazorat qilib turish va ilmiy tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish uchun juda noqulayligi tufayli bunday ko‘llarning morfologik, morfometrik hamda gidrologik elementlari haqida umuman ma’lumotlar mavjud emas. Shunday bo‘lsada, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Gidrometeorologiya ilmiy tadqiqot instituti (GMITI) ning qo‘limizdagi mavjud ma’lumotlariga asoslanib, Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasida joylashgan glyatsiogen ko‘llarda to‘plangan suv resurslarini turli balandlik zonalari bo‘yicha taqsimlanish masalalariga alohida to‘xtalib o‘tamiz.

Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi mavjud 77 ta glyatsiogen ko‘llarda 14670,1 m^3 hajmda suv to‘planib, balandlik zonalari bo‘yicha notekis taqsimlangan (2-jadval) [8].

2-jadval

Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi glyatsiogen ko‘llarda to‘plangan suv hajmining balandlik zonalari va daryolar havzalari bo‘yicha taqsimlanishi (ming m^3)

Daryo havzalari	Balandlik zonalari, m								Жами	
	2501-3000		3001-3500		3501-4000		4001-4500			
	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik	morena	muzlik
Alchimbarsoy	-	-	-	-	24,0	-	-	280,0	24,0	280,0
Archa-Kanish	-	-	-	-	-	367,0	-	24,0	-	391,0
Dastorota	23,5	-	8,0	-	240,0	-	-	10,0	271,5	10,0
Jumasuv	-	-	-	-	-	15,0	-	0	-	15,0
Isfayram	-	-	-	-	40,0	64,0	-	0	40,0	64,0
Kaindi	-	-	-	-	-	56,0	-	0	-	56,0
Kichik Oloy	-	-	-	-	-	-	840,0	0	840,0	0
Maliksuv	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,0	0	4,0	0
Minjilke	-	-	240,0	-	-	-	-	0	240,0	0
Sovuq yaylov	-	-	831,5	-	190,0	166,0	-	21,0	1021,5	187,0
Surmatosh	-	-	-	-	-	24,0	-	0	-	24,0
Tegirmoch	60,0	-	-	-	5215,0	204,0	20,0	44,0	5295,0	248,0
Tengizboy	-	-	-	-	21,0	-	-	18,0	21,0	18,0
Tolon	-	-	-	-	540,0	62,0	-	55,5	540,0	117,5
Trumsuv	-	-	-	-	7,0	15,0	6,0	78,6	13,0	93,6
Tuzashu	-	-	-	-	50,0	-	4600,0	200,0	4650,0	200,0
Shibbe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,0	-	6,0
Jami	**83,5**	**-**	**1079,5**	**-**	**6327,0**	**973,0**	**5470,0**	**737,1**	**12960,0**	**1710,1**
Foiz	**0,6**	**-**	**7,3**	**-**	**43,1**	**6,7**	**37,3**	**5,0**	**88,3**	**11,7**

Bu borada ham yuqoridagiga mos holat, ya’ni 2501-4000 metr balandliklar oralig‘ida ularning miqdori ortib borib (83,5 ming m^3 dan 7300,0 m^3 gacha), 4001-4500 metr balandliklarda 6207,1 m^3 hajmda suv to‘planganligining guvoh bo‘lamiz. Aniqroq aytadigan bo‘lsak, 2501-3000 metr balandliklardagi 3 ta ko‘lda 83,5 ming m^3 (0,6%), 3001-3500 metr balandliklardagi 5 ta ko‘lda 1079,5 ming m^3 (7,3%), 3501-4000 metr balandliklardagi 41 ta ko‘lda, 7300,0 ming m^3 (49,8%) hamda 4001-4500 metr balandliklardagi 28 ta ko‘lda 6207,1 ming m^3 (42,3%) hajmda suv to‘plangan. Ular orasida eng katta suv hajmiga ega bo‘lgan glyatsiogen ko‘llar Tegirmoch (5,5 mln m^3 yoki 37,8%), Tuzashu (4,9 mln m^3 yoki 33,1%), Sovuq yaylov (1,2 mln m^3 yoki 8,2%), Kichik Oloy (0,8 mln m^3 yoki 5,4%), Tolon (0,7 mln m^3 yoki 4,5%) daryolari havzasida joylashgan [4].

Isfayramsoy daryosi havzasidagi glyatsiogen ko‘llarda to‘plangan 14670,1 ming m^3 hajmdagi suvning 88,3 foizi, ya’ni 12960 ming m^3 qismi morena ko‘llariga, qolgan 11,7 foizi (1710,1 ming m^3) esa muzlik ko‘llariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Havzadagi 77 ta ko‘lning 33 tasini morena ko‘llari, 44 tasini esa muzlik ko‘llari

tashkil etishini inobatga olsak, morena ko‘llarining o‘rtacha suv hajmi 392,7 ming m^3, muzlik ko‘lariniki esa 38,9 ming m^3 ni tashkil etadi.

XULOSA

Xulosa o‘rnida aytishimiz mumkinki, morena ko‘llarining soni muzlik ko‘llariga nisbatan oz bo‘lishiga qaramay, suv zahirasining asosiy qismi aynan shu turdagi ko‘llarga to‘g‘ri keladi. Muzlik ko‘llari esa soni ko‘p bo‘lsada, ularning ko‘l kosalari kichikligi sababli ularda to‘plangan suv hajmi ham juda kichik qiymatlarni tashkil etadi. Lekin shunday bo‘lsada, har ikki tipga mansub ko‘llarning suv toshqini keltirib chiqarish xavfini past baholab bo‘lmaydi. Chunki, bitta daryo havzasida shunday ko‘llardan bir nechtasini ketma-ket joylashganligini inobatga olsak, ularda ro‘y berishi mumkin bo‘lgan suv toshqinlari juda halokatli tus olishi aniq. Zero, 1998 yil 7-8 iyul kunlari Shohimardonsoy daryosi havzasidagi Qora Qoziq muzlik ko‘li to‘g‘onining o‘pirilishidan shakllangan sel toshqini keltirib chiqargan ekologik halokat oqibatlarini ko‘pchilik hanuzgacha unutgani yo‘q.

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UDK: 910.3

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SHOHIMARDON QISHLOG‘DA TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING TABIIY GEOGRAFIK VA GIDROMETEOROLOGIK IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ma’lumki, har qanday turistik faoliyat tabiiy geografik hamda gidrometeorologik omillar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Bunday omillar qatoridan hududning relyef tuzilishi, iqlimiy sharoiti, gidrografiyasi hamda o‘simlik qoplami alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Aynan shu omillar kishilarda rekreatsion hududlarga nisbatan qiziqish uyg‘otadi. Qolaversa, mamlakatimizda turizmni rivojlantirish, uni ustuvor sohaga aylantirish doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar hududlarning turistik imkoniyatlarini tadqiq etishni taqozo qiladi. Yuqoridagi holatlarni inobatga olib, mazkur maqolada Shohimardonsoy havzasida turizmni rivojlantirishning tabiiy geografik imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilish asosiy maqsad sifatida belgilandi.*

Ushbu tadqiqot ishida maxsus topogeodezik, kartografik, geografik o‘xshashlik va taqqoslash hamda landshaft tahlili usullaridan foydalanildi. Tadqiqotda Shohimardonsoy havzasining tabiiy geografik xususiyatlari, ya’ni relyef, gidrologik va gidrometeorologik sharoitlari rekreatsion resurs sifatida ko’rib chiqilib, natijada havzada turizmni rivojlantirish maqsadida baholandi.

Ishning xulosa qismida Shohimardonsoy havzasida turizmni rivojlantirish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar va uning istiqbollari bayon etildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *rekreatsion-turistik imkoniyat, tabiiy geografik omillar, gidrometeorologik omillar, rekreatsion hudud, Oloy tog‘ tizmasi, Turkiston tog‘ tizmasi, Shohimardon qishlog‘i, Yordon qishlog‘i, Shohimardonsoy daryosi, Ko‘ksuv daryosi, Oqsuv daryosi, Dugoba daryosi, Ikkidovon daryosi, Qurbonko‘l, Ko‘kko‘l (Yashilko‘l), geografik omillar, gidrometeorologik omillar, relyef, iqlimiy sharoit, gidrografiya, muzliklar maydoni.*

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NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC AND HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL POTENTIAL FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SHOHIMARDON VILLAGE

Abstract: *It is known that any tourism activity is closely related to natural-geographical and hydrometeorological factors. Among such factors, a special place is occupied by the structure of the relief, climatic conditions, hydrography and vegetation of the area. Such factors make people interested in recreation areas. In addition, the work carried out as part of the development of tourism in our country, turning it into a priority area, requires research into the tourism potential of the regions. Taking into account the above circumstances, the main purpose of this article was to analyze the physical and geographical opportunities for tourism development in the Shakhimardansay basin.*

The work used special topographic, cartographic, geographical similarity and comparison, as well as landscape analysis methods. In the study, the physical and geographical features of the Shakhimardansay basin, that is, relief, hydrological and hydrometeorological conditions, were considered as a recreational resource, and as a result were assessed for the purpose of developing tourism in the basin.

The final part of the work described the ongoing work to develop tourism in the Shakhimardansay basin and its prospects.

Keywords: *recreational and tourist opportunity, physical and geographical factors, hydrometeorological factors, recreational zone, Alai mountain range, Turkestan mountain range, Shakhimardan village, Iardan village, Shakhimardansay river, Koksu river, Aksu river, Dugoba river, Ikkidavan river, Kurbankul, Kokkul (Yashilkul), geographical factors, hydrometeorological factors, relief, climatic conditions, hydrography, glacier area.*

KIRISH

O‘zining maftunkor tabiati bilan O‘zbekiston Shveytsariyasiga qiyoslanuvchi Shohimardonda bahor va yoz fasli o‘z ko‘rku tarovatini qisqa fursatda namoyon qiladi. Ammo bu tabiiy go‘zallik uzoq-yaqindan tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlarning qalbida bir umr unutilmas taassurotlar qoldirishi uchun yetarli. Ko‘hna qishloq

asrlar mobaynida sayqallanib kelayotgan o‘ziga xos qadriyat va an’analariga ega. Viloyatning tabiati eng go‘zal va betakror bo‘lgan ushbu hududida turizmni rivojlantirishda aynan shu jihatlarga alohida e’tibor qaratilayotgani bejiz emas.

Hazrat Ali tarixiy ziyoratgohi, o‘lkashunoslik muzeyi, purviqor tog‘lar, Oqsuv va Ko‘ksuv daryolari, bepoyon archazorlar bo‘ylab sayr qilish sayyohlarga o‘zgacha zavq bag‘ishlaydi. Ekologik jihatdan toza havosi, shirindan-shakar mevalari, sharqirab oqadigan zilol soylari dilni yayratadi. Milliy dorbozlik san’ati, polvonlar, masxarabozlar chiqishlari kishilarga miriqib hordiq chiqarish imkonini beradi. Bu yerlar Shohimardon nomi bilan tanilgan.

Shohimardon - O‘zbekistonning Qirg‘iziston hududida joylashgan eksklavi. U Farg‘ona viloyatining Farg‘ona tumani tarkibiga kiradi. O‘zbekistonning “asosiy” hududidan 17 km masofada uzilib qolgan.

Shohimardon - Farg‘ona viloyatining eng mashhur dam olish maskani. Mahalliy aholi qishloqni bejizga “O‘zbekiston Shveytsariyasi”, deb atashmaydi. Go‘zal qishloq Oqqiya va Yordon qishloqlari orasida joylashgan. Qishloq shu yerda toshbo‘ron qilingan Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy xotirasiga sovet yillarida Hamzaobod deb atab kelingan. Keyinchalik uning tarixiy nomi qaytarilgan.

Shohimardonning to‘rt tomoni tog‘lar bilan o‘ralgan. Dengiz sathidan balandligi 1543 metr. Hududidan Oqsuv va Ko‘ksuv daryolari oqib o‘tadi. Bu daryolar Shohimardon qishlog‘i markazida yagona o‘zanga birlashib, Shohimardonsoy nomini oladi va Qirg‘iziston hududi orqali Vodil qishlog‘iga, u yerdan Marg‘ilonsoy nomi bilan Farg‘ona shahrigacha, shahardan chiqqach, yana Shohimardonsoy nomi bilan Marg‘ilon shahri va undan keyingi qishloqlargacha yetib boradi. Shuning uchun ham hudud gidrologik nuqtai nazaridan Shohimardonsoy havzasi, deb yuritiladi.

Ma’lumki, har qanday turistik faoliyat tabiiy geografik hamda gidrometeorologik omillar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Bunday omillar qatoridan hududning relyef tuzilishi, iqlimiy sharoiti, gidrografiyasi hamda o‘simlik qoplami alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Aynan shu omillar kishilarda rekreatsion hududlarga nisbatan qiziqish uyg‘otadi. Qolaversa, mamlakatimizda turizmni rivojlantirish, uni ustuvor sohaga aylantirish doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar hududlarning turistik imkoniyatlarini tadqiq etishni taqozo qiladi. Yuqoridagi holatlarning barchasi mazkur ishimizning **dolzarbligini** belgilaydi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR

Shohimardonsoy havzasining tabiiy sharoitining ayrim jihatlarini o‘rganishga doir tadqiqotlar qator mualliflarning ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan. Xususan, R.T.Pirnazarov hamda F.H.Hikmatovlarning hamkorlikdagi monografiyalarida (2013) hududga qisqacha gidrometeorologik tavsif berilib, havzadagi to‘g‘onli ko‘llarning gidrometeorologik rejimi va ular xavfini kamaytirish masalalari Qurbonko‘l misolida bayon qilingan. Qurbonko‘l to‘g‘onli ko‘lining gidravlik-morfometrik xarakteristikalari dinamikasini o‘rganish masalalari A.R.Rasulov, F.H.Hikmatov hamda M.A.Nasirov (1987), B.Xikmatov va R.Pirnazarov(2018)larning hamkorlikdagi ishlarida yoritilgan. Qurbonko‘lning o‘lchamlari haqidagi dastlabki ma’lumotlar L.A.Molchanov (1929), keyinroq esa

I.A.Ilin (1959), A.M.Nikitin (1987), R.T.Pirnazarov va D.Maxmudova (2022) tadqiqotlarida keltirilgan. Shohimardon havzasidagi muzliklar maydonining dinamikasi masalalari A.S.Shetinnikov (1997, 1998), R.S.Botirov va A.V.Yakovlev (2004) larning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida qisqacha yoritib berilgan. Biroq, Shohimardonsoy havzasining tabiiy geografik sharoiti shu kungacha birorta adabiyotda to‘liq yoritib berilmagan. Ishni tayyorlashda yuqorida nomlari qayd etilgan tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy asarlaridan hamda muallifning shaxsiy tadqiqot natijalaridan keng foydalanildi. Havzaning iqlimi to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar Yordon qishlog‘ida joylashgan gidrometeorologik stansiya hamda Farg‘ona gidrometeorologiya markazi fond materiallari asosida yozildi.

Ushbu tadqiqot ishida Qurbonko‘l qulama to‘g‘oni parametrlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan tadqiqotlarda maxsus topogeodezik, shuningdek, ishni bajarish jarayonida kartografik, geografik o‘xshashlik va taqqoslash, landshaft tahlili usullaridan foydalanildi.

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Shohimardon qishlog‘iga borar ekanmiz, qishloqning atrofini purviqor tog‘lar qurshab olganligini guvohi bo‘lamiz. Shohimardonsoy havzasi Oloy va Turkiston tizmalarining shimoliy yonbag‘rida joylashgan. Hududning geologik o‘tmishida paleozoy erasida ro‘y bergan gersin burmalanishi muhim o‘rin tutadi. Mazkur burmalanishda O‘rta Osiyodagi ko‘plab tog‘ tizmalari, jumladan Farg‘ona vodiysining janubidagi Oloy tizmasi ham ko‘tarilgan. Keyinchalik neogenning boshlarida ro‘y bergan alp burmalanishi va to‘rtlamchi davrdagi yangi tektonik harakatlar natijasida hududning hozirgi relyef qiyofasi shakllangan. Havzadagi tog‘ jinslarining asosiy qismini paleozoy ohaktoshlari (58%), slanetslar (27%), intruziv jinslar (12%) hamda hozirgi zamon yotqiziqlari (3%) tashkil etadi [4].

Oloy va Turkiston tog‘ tizmalari Chotqol, Qurama va Farg‘ona tizmalaridan ancha baland va yonbag‘irlari keng bo‘lganligi hamda shimolga qaraganligi bilan farq qiladi. Oloy va Turkiston tog‘ tizmalarining eng baland joylari 4700-5900 metrga yetadi. Oloy tizmasi bilan tutashgan eng baland janubiy qismini mustasno qilganda, Farg‘ona tizmasining eng baland nuqtasi 4940 metr. Demak, Oloy va Turkiston tizmalari vodiyning boshqa tizmalaridan balandligi bilan ajralib turadi [1].

Qishloqda joylashgan Ispasar, Dugoba, G‘altin, Oynako‘l, Qiziltog‘, Shalang, Xurjin, Qora sho‘ra, Mashalang tog‘lari tog‘ turizmi va alpinizmni rivojlantirish uchun juda qulay. Bulardan, ayniqsa, Dugoba tog‘i uzoq yillardan buyon alpinistlarni o‘ziga chorlab keladi. Hatto bu yerda bir vaqtlar sobiq ittifoq ahamiyatiga ega bo‘lgan alpinistlar lageri faoliyat ko‘rsatib kelgan va hozirgi kunda ham u o‘z jozibasini yo‘qotmagan.

Rekreatsion maskanlarning kishilarni o‘ziga jalb etadigan jihatlaridan biri bu iqlimiy sharoitidir. Albatta, insonlar yilning issiq mavsumlarida o‘zlariga salqin hududlardan boshpana qidiradilar. Bu esa aynan yilning issiq mavsumida Shohimardon va unga qo‘shni Yordon qishloqlariga turistlar oqimining ortishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Shohimardonsoy havzasi iqlimi V.P.Alisovning iqlim tasnifiga ko‘ra subtropik iqlimning kontinental tipiga mansub bo‘lib, qishi ancha sovuq, yozi esa quruq va salqinligi bilan xarakterlanadi [3].

Havza iqlim sharoitining shakllanishida uning tog‘lar bilan o‘ralgan Farg‘ona vodiysining janubida joylashganligi, dengiz sathidan balandligi, tog‘ yonbag‘irlarining ekspozitsiyasi hamda hududning orografik hususiyatlariga bog‘liq holda kechadigan atmosfera sirkulyatsiyasi jarayonlari muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Havza hududida yil davomida quyoshli kunlar ko‘p bo‘lib, yozda quyosh ufqdan ancha baland ko‘tariladi. Masalan, 22 iyunda Farg‘onada quyosh ufqdan 73^0 esa Shohimardonda 74^0 baland ko‘tariladi. Hudud yil davomida 145-150 kilokaloriya issiqlik qabul qiladi. Radiatsiyaning ko‘p qismi yoz fasliga to‘g‘ri keladi, shu bilan birga ob-havo ham tez o‘zgarib turadi [4]. Yilning issiq mavsumida havzada bulutsiz, quruq ob-havo shakllanadi. Shohimardon meteorologik stansiyasi ma’lumotlari bo‘yicha iyul oyining o‘rtacha ko‘p yillik (1981-2020 yillar) havo harorati +21,7 ^{0}C ga teng. Ba’zan yilning issiq mavsumida hududga kirib kelgan sovuq havo massalari tog‘ tizmalarida to‘silib, haroratning pasayishiga va jala yomg‘irlarga sabab bo‘ladi [9].

Qishda quyosh radiatsiyasi susayganligidan vodiyga kirib kelgan havo massalari ob-havoni tez o‘zgartiradi. Ba’zan janubi-g‘arbdan kirib kelgan tropik havo massalari ta’sirida harorat ko‘tariladi. Bahorda qutb havolarini kirib kelishi natijasida yog‘inlar jala ko‘rinishida yog‘adi va tog‘ oldi va adirlarda sel oqimlari hosil bo‘ladi. Bu sellar daryo oqimini qisqa vaqtda ko‘paytiradi [4]

May oyida siklon faoliyati susayib, harorat ko‘tariladi. Iyunning o‘rtalaridan yozning issiq ob-havosi shakllanadi, baland tog‘larda esa bug‘lanish hisobiga mahalliy konveksiyalardan yog‘inli ob-havo saqlanib turadi. Yilning issiq oylarida vodiyga kirib kelgan sovuq havo massalari ta’sirida 1500-2000 m balandliklarda qor yog‘ishi mumkin [4].

Havza hududining termik rejimi uning mutloqiy balandligi va ekspozitsiyasiga hamda relyef harakteriga bog‘liq. Yanvar oyi harorati hududning hamma joyida 0 ^{0}C dan past bo‘ladi. Standart meyoriy ma’lumotlar bo‘yicha Farg‘ona va Shohimardon meteostansiyalarida bu oyda harorat o‘rtasida deyarli farq bo‘lmaydi. Bunga sabab, Farg‘ona vodiysida qishda kuzatiladigan harorat inversiyalaridir. Qishda og‘ir sovuq havo vodiyning tubiga tushib keladi, tog‘larda esa havo u qadar sovib ketmaydi. Mart oyida 2000-2200 m balandlikda havo ilib, qorlar eriy boshlaydi [9].

Aprelda nolinchi izoterma 3000 m balandlikdan o‘tadi. Bu davrda tog‘lardagi asosiy qor zahirasi eriy boshlaydi va daryoda suv ko‘payadi. May, iyun oylarida harorat hamma joyda ko‘tariladi, iyundan boshlab muzlar eriy boshlaydi hamda daryolarning suvi ancha ko‘payadi [3].

O‘rganilayotgan havzada sentabr-oktabr oylaridan boshlab havo harorati keskin pasaya boshlaydi. Oktabrning ikkinchi yarmida “nol” izoterma 3000 m balandliklardan o‘tadi, noyabr oyidan boshlab esa 2000-2400 m balandliklarda qishki sharoit shakllanadi. Yanvar oyida havzaning barcha qismida harorat 0 ^{0}C

dan pasayib, o‘rtacha ko‘p yillik (1981-2020 yillar) havo harorati -2,4 ^{0}C ga teng bo‘ladi. Shohimardon meteorologik stansiyasi ma’lumotlari bo‘yicha o‘rtacha yillik havo harorati +10,5 ^{0}C ni tashkil etadi [9].

Havoning nisbiy namligi tog‘larda tekisliklarga nisbatan biroz kamroq. Yozda nisbiy namlik ertalab 60 foiz, tushga yaqin 45 foizga boradi. Qishda haroratning pasayishi va yog‘ingarchilikning ko‘payishi bilan nisbiy namlik miqdori ham ortadi. Yanvarda tushga yaqin tog‘larda 30-35 foiz, tekisliklarda esa 70 foiz atrofida bo‘ladi. Bahorning o‘rtalaridan to iyulgacha tog‘larda nisbiy namlik tekisliklarga nisbatan yuqori bo‘ladi [4].

Bulutlik ham mavsumlar bo‘yicha o‘zgarib turadi. Bulutli kunlar qishda 70 foiz, bahorda 60-70 foiz, yozda 30-40 foiz, kuzda 30-50 foizga boradi. Qish faslida qatlamli, iliq faslda esa to‘p-to‘p bulutlar ko‘pchilikni tashkil etadi [4].

Havzada yog‘inlar hudud va mavsumlar bo‘yicha notekis taqsimlangan. Standart ma’lumotlarda qayd etilishicha hududda yog‘inning 70 foizini qor, 30 foizini esa yomg‘ir tashkil etadi [8]. Havzada balandlikning ortib borishi bilan yog‘in miqdori ham ko‘paya boradi. Ayrim manbalarda qayd etilishicha, havzaning 1600 m balandlikda 400 mm, 2000 metrda - 500 mm, 2500 metrda - 600 mm va nihoyat 3500 m balandlikda 700 mm atrofida yog‘in yog‘adi [4]. Umuman olganda Shohimardon qishlog‘i va uning atroflariga yil davomida o‘rtacha 400 mm atrofida yog‘in tushadi [9].

Havzada doimiy qor qoplami 1600-1800 m balandliklardan yuqorida hosil bo‘ladi. Bu qor qoplami bahorgi va yozgi suv ko‘payishida ishtirok etadi. 1400-1800 m balandlikdagi qorlar mart oyining o‘rtasidan, 3500 m balandlikdagi qorlar aprel-may oylarida, muzlik oblastlaridagi qorlar esa iyul oyida eriy boshlaydi [4].

Shohimardonsoy havzasida muzliklar katta maydonni egallaydi. Bu tog‘ turizmini rivojlantirish uchun juda qo‘l keladi. I.A.Ilinning (1959) dastlabki ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, havzada 20 ta muzliklar hisobga olingan va ularning maydoni 52,6 km^2 bo‘lib, umumiy suv to‘plash maydonining 3,7 foizini egallaydi. Jumladan, Ko‘ksuv daryosi havzasidagi muzliklarning soni 4 ta, umumiy maydoni 11,2 km^2 yoki suv to‘plash maydoniga nisbatan 6,6 foizni tashkil etadi. Shohimardonsoy havzasida muzliklarning quyi chegarasi 3000-4020 m balandliklarga to‘g‘ri kelib, boshqa havzalarga qaraganda ancha pastgacha tushib keladi. Ko‘ksuv havzasidagi muzliklarning quyi chegarasi 3300-3700 metr, o‘rtacha 3420 metr. Qayd etish lozimki, qo‘shni Isfayramsoy havzasida bu ko‘rsatkich okean sathiga nisbatan 3640 metrga to‘g‘ri keladi [4].

Bu borada aniq ma’lumotlar “Muzliklar katalogi” da keltirilgan [5]. Unda qayd etilishicha, Ko‘ksuv daryosi havzasidagi muzliklarning umumiy soni 14 tani, ularning umumiy maydoni esa 5,5 km^2 ni tashkil etadi. Biroq bu ma’lumotlar o‘tgan asrning 60-yillariga tegishli bo‘lib, hozirgi kunda ularning maydoni sezilarli darajada kichraygan.

Shohimardonsoy havzasidagi muzliklar maydonining dinamikasi masalalari A.S.Shetinnikov (1997, 1998), R.S.Botirov va A.V.Yakovlev (2004) larning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida o‘rganilgan [2, 14, 15]. Ularning ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra havzadagi muzliklar maydoni o‘tgan davr mobaynida, ya’ni XX asrning 60-yillaridan buyon

sezilarli darajada qisqarib bormoqda. Jumladan, Shohimardonsoy havzasidagi muzliklarning “Muzliklar katalogi” bo‘yicha aniqlangan maydoni 1957 yilda 39,46 km^2 ni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 1980 yildagi kosmofotosuratlar ma’lumotlari bo‘yicha 30,14 km^2 ga, 2001 yilda esa bu qiymat 28,19 km^2 ga teng bo‘lgan. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, oxirgi ellik yil davomida muzliklarda degradatsiya jarayoni 1957-1980 yillar davomida yiliga o‘rtacha 1,03 foizni, 1980-2001 yillarda esa 0,31 foizni tashkil etgan [10].

Shohimardonsoy havzasidagi muzliklar maydonining qisqarib borayotganligi A.S.Shetinnikov tadqiqotlarida alohida ta’kidlangan. Uning ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra Shohimardonsoy havzasidagi muzliklarning maydoni qariyb 50 yil davomida o‘rtacha 23,6 foizga qisqargan [14]. Shu holatni hisobga olsak, Ko‘ksuv daryosidagi muzliklar maydoni degradatsiya jarayonida kamaya borib, ko‘rsatilgan davr oxirida, ya’ni 2001 yilda 4,24 km^2 ni tashkil etgan. Daryo havzasida havo haroratining keskin ko‘tarilishi natijasida mavjud muzliklar jadal suratlarda erishi mumkin. Bu esa havzadagi daryolarning gidrologik rejimida o‘z aksini topadi.

Dam olish maskanlarini gidrografik obyektlarsiz tasavvur qilish juda qiyin. Ayniqsa, arid iqlimli hududlarda yashaydigan insonlar muttasil suv obyektlariga talpinib keladilar. Shu ma’noda Shohimardonsoy havzasida joylashgan suv obyektlari ham jozibadorligi bilan kishilarni o‘ziga maftun etib keladi. Bunday obyektlar sifatida Shohimardonsoy daryosi, uning asosiy Oqsuv va Ko‘ksuv irmoqlari hamda Qurbonko‘l ko‘llar tizimini alohida qayd etib o‘tish lozim.

Shohimardonsoy daryosi – Oloy va Turkiston tizmalarining shimoliy yonbag‘ridan boshlanadigan Oqsuv va Ko‘ksuv daryolarining Shohimardon qishlog‘ida qo‘shilishidan hosil bo‘ladi. Uzunligi 112 km, havza maydoni 1300 km^2. Qisman Qirg‘iziston hududidan oqib o‘tadi. Daryoga umumiy uzunligi 86 km bo‘lgan 32 ta mayda soy va jilg‘alar qo‘shiladi. Vodil gidrouzelida bir necha tarmoqlarga bo‘linadi. Shundan asosiy daryo Vodil shaharchasidan Farg‘ona shahrigacha Marg‘ilonsoy, undan quyiroqdan boshlab yana Shohimardonsoy nomi bilan oqadi [13].

Ko‘ksuv daryosi Shohimardonsoy daryosining o‘ng irmog‘i. U Kollektorskiy tizmasining shimoliy yonbag‘ridan 4300-4900 metr balandliklardan boshlanuvchi Bursun, Shoxsoy va Gandikush daryolarining qo‘shilishidan hosil bo‘ladi. Ko‘ksuv daryosi havzasining maydoni - 171 km^2, o‘rtacha balandligi – 3010 m, uzunligi – 22 km. Daryoning o‘rta oqimida Qo‘shilish daryosi Ko‘kko‘l orqali, Qiyg‘iros daryosini qo‘shilishidan hosil bo‘lgan Oxunko‘l suvlari Qurbonko‘l orqali Ko‘ksuv daryosini hosil qiladi [11].

Qulama-to‘g‘ondan filtrlangan suvlar ko‘lning suv sathidan 900-1100 metr pastdan 80-100 m kenglikdagi uchastkadan buloqlar tarzida oqib chiqadi. Shu yerda oqib chiqqan suvlardan yana Ko‘ksuv daryosi shakllanadi.

Shohimardonsoy daryosining chap irmoqlaridan yana biri Ikkidovon (Mashalang) daryosidir. Uning uzunligi 20 km. Unga umumiy uzunligi 14 kmni tashkil etdigan, uzunligi 10 km dan kichik bo‘lgan 4 ta irmoqlar suv quyadi [4]. Mazkur daryo ohaktoshli jinslar ustidan oqib tushganligi uchun suvi sutdek oq

rangda. U Yordon qishlog‘ida yoyilib, sokin oqadi va keng vodiy hosil qiladi. Dam oluvchilar albatta bu joyga daryoning salqin havosidan nafas olib, yuz-qo‘llarini muzdek suvda yuvib, hordiq chiqarish uchun keladilar.

Dugoba daryosi Shohimardonsoyning o‘ng irmog‘i. Daryoning uzunligi 20 km. Uzunligi 10 km dan kichik bo‘lgan irmoqlari soni 17 ta va ularning umumiy uzunligi 51 km ni tashkil etadi [4]. Daryo tor o‘zanda shovqin solib, juda sho‘x oqadi. U granit jinslar ustidan oqib kelganligi uchun suvi juda tiniq. Dam oluvchilar uning qirg‘og‘ida o‘tirib, ozon (O_3)ga to‘yingan havodan nafas oladilar. Dugoba daryosining mansabidan 6 km masofada mo‘jazgina sharshara hosil bo‘lgan. Uning balandligi uncha katta bo‘lmasada (5 metr atrofida), suvning shiddatli oqimi juda go‘zal manzarani hosil qiladi. Bu kishilarda o‘zgacha taassurot uyg‘otadi.

Oqsuv daryosi – Ikkidovon (Mashalang) va Dugoba daryolarini Yordon qishlog‘ida qo‘shilishidan hosil bo‘ladi. Uzunligi 7 km. Daryoning nomi unga quyilayotgan Ikkidavon (Mashalang) daryosi suvining rangi bilan bog‘liq. Har ikki daryo 1998 yilgacha quyi oqimida (Yordon qishlog‘ida) sokin oqim hosil qilib, qo‘shilar edi. Ikkidovon (Mashalang) daryosida 1998 yilning 7 iyul kuni sodir bo‘lgan sel toshqini aynan shu yerda joylashgan marmar koniga o‘tuvchi ko‘prikda tiqin hosil qiladi va Mashalang vodiysida katta hajmda suv to‘planadi. Ko‘prikni o‘pirilib ketishi natijasida shakllangan sel oqimi shiddat bilan Shohimardon qishlog‘i tomon tushib boradi. Oqim shu daraja kuchli ediki, Oqsuv daryosining o‘zani kuchli yuvilib, Ikkidovon (Mashalang) va Dugoba daryolari qo‘shilgan joyda balandligi 15 metrdan ziyod bo‘lgan sharshara paydo bo‘ladi. Bugungi kunda tabiatning bu yaratmasi ham dam oluvchilarning sevimli maskaniga aylangan.

Shohimardonga borgan sayyoh borki Qurbonko‘lni ko‘rmasdan qaytmaydi. Qurbonko‘l – Shohimardon qishlog‘idan 7 km janubi-sharqda, Ko‘ksuv daryosi vodiysida, ma’muriy jihatdan Qirg‘iziston Respublikasi hududida joylashgan qulama to‘g‘onli ko‘ldir. Ko‘l to‘g‘oni V.P.Pushkarenko taklif etgan ekzogen-geologik jarayonlar tasnifi bo‘yicha qulama genetik turiga mansub [11]. Qurbonko‘lning o‘lchamlari haqidagi dastlabki ma’lumotlar L.A.Molchanov (1929), keyinroq esa I.A.Ilin (1959), A.M.Nikitin (1987) tadqiqotlarida keltirilgan. Masalan, L.A.Molchanovning “Озера Средней Азии” (1929) asarida qulama to‘g‘onning kengligi 200 m atrofida, eng past qismining balandligi 50-60 metr, ko‘l suvga to‘lganda 150 m atrofida uzunlikka ega bo‘lishi qayd etilgan [7].

Qurbonko‘l haqida I.A.Ilinga tegishli bo‘lgan, nisbatan to‘laroq ma’lumotlar quyidagilardan iborat: ko‘lning dengiz sathidan balandligi - 1724 m; ko‘lga quyiladigan Ko‘ksuv daryosining suv to‘plash maydoni - 127 km^2; ko‘lning suv yuzasi maydoni - 0,13 km^2; uzunligi - 0,7 km; kengligi esa 0,2 km ga teng. Shuningdek, I.A.Ilin Qurbonko‘l to‘g‘onining qulama turga mansubligini, uning uzunligi 1 km atrofida, kengligi 160 m, to‘g‘on cho‘qqisining suv sathidan balandligi 20 m atrofida ekanligini qayd etgan [4].

Keyinroq, ko‘lning morfometrik ko‘rsatkichlari A.M.Nikitin tomonidan quyidagicha tavsiflangan: ko‘lning dengiz sathidan balandligi - 1725 m; suv

to‘plash maydoni - 129,5 km^2; ko‘ldagi suv hajmi - 1,17 mln. m^3; suv yuzasi maydoni - 0,14 km^2; uzunligi - 0,866 km; o‘rtacha kengligi - 0,162 km; eng katta kengligi - 0,255 km; o‘rtacha chuqurligi - 8,6 m; maksimal chuqurligi esa 13,4 metrga teng [8].

Shu masalani, ya’ni Qurbonko‘lning morfometrik ko‘rsatkichlarining dinamik xarakterda ekanligini aniqroq yoritish maqsadida ko‘lda bevosita amalga oshirilgan dala tadqiqotlari ma’lumotlari keltirilgan manbalardan foydalandik. Unga ko‘ra Qurbonko‘lning suv sathi maksimal qiymatga erishganda suv yuzasi maydoni $F_k = 227,8 \cdot 10^3$ m^2, ko‘l kosasida to‘plangan suv hajmi esa $V = 3,037 \cdot 10^6$ m^3, ko‘lning uzunligi L = 1069,2 m, o‘rtacha kengligi $V_{o‘rt}$ = 212,0 m, maksimal chuqurligi h_{max} = 23,4 m, o‘rtacha chuqurligi $h_{o‘rt}$ = 13,3 m, qirg‘oq chizig‘i uzunligi S = 2838,2 m ni tashkil etadi. Demak, Qurbonko‘lning kosasi $3,04 \cdot 10^6$ m^3 hajmdagi suvni sig‘dira olishi mumkin [6, 9].

Qurbonko‘lning janubida, undan yuqorida 200-250 metr masofada kichik, lekin juda go‘zal manzarali Ko‘kko‘l (Yashilko‘l) joylashgan. Ko‘kko‘l Ko‘ksuv daryosining qariyb 200 metrli vodiysining Oxunko‘l daryosining konussimon yoyilmasi yotqiziqlari bilan to‘silishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan. Ko‘lning sharqiy qismi Ko‘ksuv daryosiga ochilgan. Ko‘l janubdan tog‘lar, shimoldan esa qadimgi morena va tub jinslardan iborat to‘g‘on bilan to‘silgan. Ko‘ksuv daryosi suvining bir qismi 1998 yilgacha Ko‘kko‘lga quyilib, yana irmoq orqali daryoga oqib chiqar edi. Oxunko‘l daryosidan 1998 yil iyul oyida kelgan sel oqimi yotqiziqlari Ko‘ksuv daryosi o‘zanini to‘sib qo‘ydi va natijada yangidan shakllangan ko‘l Ko‘kko‘l bilan yagona havzaga birlashib, yangi ko‘llar tizimi shakllandi [9, 10].

Yangi Ko‘kko‘lda 2009 yil 5 avgust kuni bajarilgan chuqurlik o‘lchash va plan olish ishlaridan olingan ma’lumotlar asosida Yangi Ko‘kko‘lning quyidagi morfometrik ko‘rsatkichlari aniqlandi [6, 9]:

-ko‘lning suv yuzasi maydoni, $F_k = 41200$ m^2;

-ko‘lning uzunligi, $L_k = 336$ m;

-ko‘lning maksimal kengligi, $B_{max} = 164$ m;

-ko‘lning o‘rtacha kengligi, $B_{o‘rt} = 122,6$ m;

-ko‘lning qirg‘oq chizig‘i uzunligi, $L_0 = 832$ m;

-qo‘lning qirg‘oq chizig‘i egri-bugriligini ifodalaydigan koeffitsiyent, K_e=1,17 ga teng.

Demak, yuqoridagi ma’lumolaridan ko‘rinib turibdiki, 2009 yil 5 avgust kuni Yangi Ko‘kko‘lning suv yuzasi maydoni 41200 m^2, unda to‘plangan suv hajmi esa 112440 m^3 ga teng bo‘lgan.

Qurbonko‘l hududi tashkillangan rekreatsion maskan turiga kiradi. U yerda sayyohlarni qulama to‘g‘on orqali ko‘lga eltib qo‘yuvchi osma kanat yo‘li, Qurbonko‘ldan Yangi Ko‘kko‘lga o‘tish uchun katerlar, har ikki ko‘lda sayr qilish uchun eshkakli qayiqlar va katamaranlar dam oluvchilar hizmatida. Hududda maxsus hodimlar dam oluvchilarni xavfsizligini nazoratga olishgan.

Shohimardonsoy havzasida asosan adir, tog‘ va yaylov mintaqalari o‘simliklari tarqalgan. Havzaning quyi qismida quyi adir o‘simliklaridan kserofit chala butalar, gipsofit chala butalar, efemer va efemeroidlar keng tarqalgan. Kserofit chala

butalardan oq shuvoq, burgan, izen, qizil burgan va boshqalar uchraydi [4]. Bo‘r va paleogen davri yotqiziqlarining ustida gipsofit chala butalardan tetip, tog‘ sho‘ra, sindirim, boyag‘ich, teresken va boshqalar o‘sadi [4].

Bu mintaqa uchun efemer va efemeroidlar harakterli. Fevralda boychechak, qo‘ytikan, martda qorabosh, momotsirka va chitir, aprelda qarg‘atirnoq va boshqalar adirni qoplab oladi. Adirdagi o‘simlik qatlamining yuqori yarusida shuvoq, izen va chalabutalar o‘sadi, pastki yarusini asosan efemer va efemeroidlar egallaydi [4].

Havzaning 1500-1600 m balandlikdagi tog‘ va yonbag‘irlarida yuqori adir yoki tog‘ dashtlari o‘simliklari tarqalgan. Bu balandliklarda yog‘inning kam yoqqanligidan o‘simliklarning kserofit shakllari ko‘p uchraydi. O‘tchil o‘simliklardan bug‘doyiqning bir necha turi, mingbosh, shuvoq, andik, oq gulxayri, xapri, na’mataklar, tobulg‘i, qizil do‘lana, efemeroidlardan qo‘ng‘irbosh, taroqbosh, yaltirbosh harakterli. Ayrim joylarda na’mataklar changalzorlar hosil qiladi [4].

Havzaning 1700-2400 m balandliklarda loviya, teresken, shuvoq, efemer va efemeroidlar uchraydi. Ayrim joylarda kserofit butalardan kurchavnik, pargana, xapri o‘sadi. Qatrontog‘ning sharqiy davomidagi tog‘larda paleozoy ohaktoshlarida pistazorlar ham uchraydi [4].

Havzaning 1800-3200 metr oralig‘idagi tog‘ mintaqasida o‘rmonzorlar o‘sadi. O‘rmonzorlarda Zarafshon, Turkiston, Saur archalari, zarang o‘sadi. O‘rmonlar asosan shimoliy ekspozitsiyada kuzatiladi. Tog‘ mintaqasida buta, chala buta va o‘t formatsiyalaridan suv bug‘doyiq, oq so‘xta, tukli bug‘doyiq, betaga, g‘oytut, tog‘ rayxon, zira, gulxayri, kiyik o‘ti, shiranch, gamov, qo‘ng‘irbosh, na’matak, andiz, dalachoy, zveroboylar o‘sadi [4].

Zarafshon archasi tog‘ning quyi va o‘rta mintaqasida, Saur archa 2200-2900 metr balandliklarda, Turkiston archasi tog‘ning o‘rta va yuqori mintaqalarida o‘sadi [4].

Hududning 3000 metr balandligidan boshlab yaylov mintaqasining subalp va alp o‘tloqlari boshlanadi. Bu mintaqada tingak, bug‘doyiq, kuzinya, shuvoq, qo‘ng‘irbosh, feruga, efedra, na’matak, xapri, geran, veynik, iris, buzilnik va boshqalar o‘sadi [4].

Dam oluvchilarning ko‘pchiligi tog‘ o‘rmonlariga chiqishni xush ko‘rishadi. Ular tog‘lardan dalachoy, na’matak, zveroboy, kiyik o‘ti, tog‘ rayhoni, zira va shu kabi dorivor giyohlar terib qaytadilar. Bunday giyohlar ayniqsa Yordon qishlog‘i hududidagi Qiziltog‘, Dugoba, G‘altin, Xurjun, Qora sho‘ra tog‘larida juda ko‘p o‘sadi. Shu boisdan dam oluvchilarning ko‘pchiligi Yordon qishlog‘idagi dam olish maskanlari va aholi turar joylaridan qo‘nim topadilar.

XULOSA

So‘ngi yillarda hukumatimiz tomonidan mamlakatimizning boshqa hududlari kabi Farg‘ona viloyatida ham turizmni rivojlantirish borasida ko‘plab ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, O‘zbekiston va Qirg‘iziston Respublikalari chegaralaridan fuqarolarni o‘tkazish rejimiga kiritilgan o‘zgarishlar borasida ikki davlat rahbarlari o‘rtasidagi kelishuvlar Shohimardon qishlog‘iga sayyohlar

oqimini yanada ortishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 3 oktabrdagi “Farg‘ona viloyatining turistik salohiyatini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 843-sonli Qarorining qabul qilinishi esa viloyatning turistik salohiyatini yanada rivojlantirishga imkoniyat yaratib berdi. Qarorga ko‘ra, Farg‘ona viloyati hokimligi huzurida davlat muassasasi shaklidagi “Shohimardon” turizmni rivojlantirish direksiyasi” tashkil etildi. Direksiyaning asosiy vazifalaridan biri - Farg‘ona tumani “Shohimardon” va “Yordon” mahalla fuqarolar yig‘inlarida turizmni rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirilishini ta’minlash, ushbu mahalla fuqarolar yig‘inlarining ekoturizm salohiyatini inobatga olgan holda yangi turizm yo‘nalishlarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat. O‘tgan vaqt mobaynida Shohimardon hamda Yordon mahalla fuqarolar yig‘inlarida jami 174 ta turizm obyektlari ro‘yxati shakllantirildi. Ulardan qarovsiz, bo‘sh yotgan, ishlatilmayotgan dam olish obyektlariga mahalliy va chet el investorlarini jalb qilgan holda, zamonaviy qurilish loyihalari asosida qayta rekonstruksiya qilish, qurish ishlari tashkillashtirildi. Bundan tashqari, yaqin kelajakda qishloq markazida madaniy dam olish va ko‘ngilochar maskanlar, mehmonxona, kemping, xosting obyektlarini bunyod etish ham rejalashtirildi va bosqichma-bosqich ishlar olib borilyapti. O‘ylaymizki, yaqin kunlar ichida so‘lim Shohimardon yana rekreatsiya va turizm markaziga aylanadi.

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TOG‘ KO‘LLARINING PAYDO BO‘LISHI, EVOLYUTSIYASI VA O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Yer sharining barcha tog‘li o‘lkalarida tog‘ ko‘llari juda ko‘p uchraydi. Ular kelib chiqishi (genezisi), ko‘l kosalarining shakl va o‘lchamlari bilan bir-biridan keskin farq qiladi. Bu holat avvalo, tog‘li hududlarda balandlikning ortishi bilan tabiiy, jumladan geologik, geomorfologik, gidrometeorologik sharoitlarning hamda u yerda kechadigan tabiiy-geografik, ya’ni denudatsion, gravitatsion, gidrologik, gidrogeologik, glyatsiogen, flyuvioglyatsial va boshqa jarayonlarning turli tarzda namoyon bo‘lishi bilan bog‘liqdir. Shu maqsadda, mazkur maqolada tog‘ ko‘llarining paydo bo‘lish sharoiti, evolyutsiyasi, genetik tasniflari va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ko‘l tasniflari, tog‘ ko‘llari, glyatsiogen ko‘llar, tektonik ko‘llar, vulqonli ko‘llar, to‘g‘onli ko‘llar, muzlik ko‘llari, karst ko‘llari, suffozion ko‘llar, termokarst ko‘llar, meteorit ko‘llari, sellar.*

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FORMATION, EVOLUTION, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MOUNTAIN LAKES

Abstract: *Mountain lakes are widespread in all mountain regions of the Earth. They vary significantly from each other in their origin (genesis), as well as in the shape and size of their lake basins. This is primarily because, with increasing altitude in mountain areas, natural conditions (including geological, geomorphological, hydrometeorological) and the ongoing natural-geographical processes (denudational, gravitational, hydrological, hydrogeological, glaciogenic, fluvioglacial, and others) manifest in diverse ways. In connection*

with this, this article analyzes the formation conditions, evolution, genetic classifications, and specific features of mountain lakes.

Keywords: *lake classifications, mountain lakes, glaciogenic lakes, tectonic lakes, volcanic lakes, dammed lakes, glacial lakes, karst lakes, suffosion lakes, thermokarst lakes, meteorite lakes, mudflows.*

KIRISH

Ma'lumki, ko‘l botig‘i, ya'ni ko‘l kosasi shakllangach, unda suv to‘plana borgan sayin ko‘l paydo bo‘la boshlaydi. Ko‘l botig‘ining suvga to‘lib borishi murakkab jarayon bo‘lib, unda hududning tabiiy geografik sharoiti, ayniqsa iqlim sharoiti, jumladan, atmosfera yog‘inlari, havo harorati, gidrografik tarmoqlari, gidrogeologik sharoiti va umuman ko‘lga quyiladigan hamda undan turli yo‘llar bilan sarflanadigan suv miqdorini belgilovchi barcha omillar muhim o‘rin tutadi [8; 14]. Shu ma'noda, tog‘ ko‘llari gidrologik nuqtayi nazaridan muzliklar rejimi (muzlik ko‘llarida) va tog‘li o‘lkalarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga bog‘liq holda nisbatan qisqa vaqt ichida paydo bo‘lishi (tektonik kelib chiqishli yirik ko‘llar bundan mustasno) hamda gidrologik rejimining vaqt birligida tez o‘zgarishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Tog‘ ko‘llarining kelib chiqishining bosh sababchisi tog‘li relef va unda kechadigan o‘ziga xos tabiiy geografik jarayonlardir. Tog‘ relefi uchun iqlimning vertikal differensiatsiyasi tufayli landshaftlarning balandlik bo‘yicha tabaqalanishi, shuningdek, tog‘li o‘lkaning geologik tarixi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan pog‘onali relef shakllari xosdir. Lug‘atlarda tog‘li hududlar deganda "... yer qobig‘ining burmali va burma-blokli tuzilishiga ega bo‘lgan, dengiz sathidan bir necha ming metrga ko‘tarilgan va ularning chegaralarida balandlikning keskin o‘zgarishi bilan tavsiflanadigan keng hududlar" tushunilishi qayd etilgan [12; 119]. Tog‘li hududlar morfologik tuzilishiga ko‘ra baland, o‘rta va past tog‘larga bo‘linadi.

Tog‘ ko‘llari turli geografik o‘rin va balandlik zonalarida juda notekis tarqalgan. Aynan shu xususiyat ularning genezisi, shakl va o‘lchamlari hamda suv hajmiga ko‘ra bir-biridan keskin farqlanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Shu maqsadda tog‘li o‘lkalardagi, jumladan O‘rta Osiyo va unga tutash bo‘lgan hududlardagi tog‘ ko‘llarini tadqiq etish, ularning paydo bo‘lishi, turlari va xususiyatlarini o‘rganish alohida ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Ko‘llarni genezisiga ko‘ra tasniflash ko‘lshunoslikning eng qiyin va murakkab masalalaridan biri. Yuz yildan ortiqroq vaqt o‘tibdiki, ko‘lshunoslar tomonidan ko‘llarning genetik tasnifi ishlab chiqilib, takomillashtirib borilmoqda. Ko‘llarning genetik tasniflari dastlab J.Murray va L.Pullar (1910), M.A.Pervuxin (1937), G.E.Hutchinson (1957), B.B.Bogoslovskiy (1960), keyinchalik D.D.Kvasov (1986), J.Schwoerbel (1987), V.N.Mixaylov va A.D.Dobrovolskiy (1991) hamda B.V.Timms (1992) lar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan. Shuningdek, O‘rta Osiyo ko‘llarining kelib chiqishiga doir ilmiy mulohazalar A.M.Nikitin (1987), A.R.Raxmatov, F.H.Xikmatov va D.P.Aytbayev (2003), Ye.V.Maksimov (1992),

R.A.Usubaliyev va S.A.Yeroxin (2007) larning tadqiqotlarida batafsil yoritib berilgan.

NATIJA VA MUHOKAMA

Ko‘llarning kelib chiqishi bo‘yicha dastlabki tasnif 1910 yilda J.Murray va L.Pullar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan [14]. Mazkur tasnifga ko‘ra ko‘llar tosh havzali ko‘llar (bunda ko‘lning suv yig‘ish havzasi yoki lojesi emas, aynan ko‘l kosasi nazarda tutiladi), to‘siq (barer)li ko‘llar (daryo o‘zanining to‘silib qolishi natijasida paydo bo‘lgan ko‘llar) hamda organik ko‘llar (organizmlar faoliyati natijasida paydo bo‘lgan ko‘llar) kabi uchta guruhga bo‘linadi. Bu tasnif keyinchalik, 1957 yilda G.E.Hutchinson tomonidan aniqlik kiritilib, takomillashtirilgan bo‘lsa, 1987 yilda J.Schwoerbel tomonidan to‘ldirilgan [13, 15].

Ko‘llarning genezisi bo‘yicha AQSHlik gidrolog olim G.E.Hutchinson tomonidan 1957 yilda ishlab chiqilgan tasnif o‘zining birmuncha mukammalligi bilan boshqalardan ajralib turadi. Unda barcha ko‘llar genezisi bo‘yicha 11 ta morfogenetik ko‘l guruhiga, ular esa o‘z navbatida 76 ta kichik guruhlar, turlar va kichik gurlarga ajratilgan [13].

J.Schwoerbel (1987) tomonidan taklif etilgan tasnifda ko‘llar J.Murray va L.Pullar tasnifidan farqli o‘laroq, tektonik, to‘g‘onli hamda o‘yiqlardagi ko‘llar kabi uchta guruhga ajratilgan [14]. Mazkur tasnifda tektonik kelib chiqishli ko‘llar guruhi cho‘kmadagi ko‘llar, grabendagi ko‘llar, rift ko‘llari hamda vulqon faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ko‘llar kabi turlarga ajratilgan. Bu turlardan faqatgina vulqon faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ko‘llargina kichik turlarga ajratilgan.

Ko‘llarning kelib chiqishi bo‘yicha dastlabki tasniflardan yana biri 1937 yilda M.A.Pervuxin tomonidan taklif etilgan. Ushbu tasnifga ko‘ra ko‘l kosalari kelib chiqishi bo‘yicha yerning ichki (tektonik va vulqon) hamda tashqi (gidrogen, glyatsiogen, eol, organogen, antropogen) kuchlari ta’sirida paydo bo‘lgan guruhlarga bo‘linadi [7].

Keyinchalik, 1960 yilda B.B.Bogoslovskiy tomonidan ushbu tasnif yanada takomillashtirildi. Unga ko‘ra ko‘l kosalari genezisi bo‘yicha tektonik ko‘llar, muzlik ko‘llari (erozion, akkumulyativ), suv eroziyasi va akkumulyatsiyasi ko‘llari (qoldiq, plyos, delta, laguna va liman, fiorid), o‘pirilma ko‘llar (karst, cho‘kma, termokarst), vulqon ko‘llari, qulama ko‘llar, eol ko‘llari hamda ikkilamchi ko‘llar kabi 8 ta guruhga ajratiladi [1].

D.D.Kvasov (1986) ko‘l kosalarining turli vaqtlarda vujudga kelganligini qayd etib, ularning yoshi va kelib chiqishiga asoslangan tasnifni taklif qildi [3]. U jami 5 ta sinf va 24 turdagi ko‘lni ajratgan.

Tabiiyki biz yuqorida ko‘rib chiqqan tasniflar ohirgisi emas. Keyinchalik ham ko‘llarni genetik tasniflashga yana bir necha bor urinishlar bo‘lgan. Shunday tasniflardan biri 1991 yili V.N.Mixaylov va A.D.Dobrovolskiylar tomonidan e’lon qilindi [5]. Mazkur tasnifga o‘z vaqtida J.Murray va L.Pullar (1910) tomonidan ishlab chiqilib, keyinchalik G.E.Hutchinson (1957) takomillashtirgan genetik tasnif asos qilib olingan. Unga ko‘ra ko‘llar tektonik, vulqonli, meteorit, muzlik,

karst, termokarst, suffozion, daryo, dengiz, eol va organogen ko‘llar kabi 11 ta guruhga ajratilgan.

Shunga o‘xshash tasniflardan yana biri 1992 yili B.V.Timms tomonidan taklif etilgan. Bu tasnifda muzlik, tektonik, qirg‘oqbo‘yi, riverli yoki flyuvial (daryo keltirib chiqargan), vulqonli hamda boshqa ko‘llar kabi 6 ta asosiy ko‘l tipi ajratilgan [2].

O‘rta Osiyo ko‘llarining genezisi bo‘yicha tasnifi dastlab V.N.Reyzvix va A.M.Nikitin (1968) tomonidan taklif etildi [10]. Keyinchalik u A.M.Nikitin (1987) tomonidan yanada takomillashtirildi [6]. Mazkur tasnif yuqoridagilardan O‘rta Osiyo ko‘llari genezisining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari e’tiborga olinganligi bilan farqlanadi.

Ushbu tasnifda O‘rta Osiyo ko‘llari joylashish o‘rniga ko‘ra tog‘ ko‘llari va tekislik ko‘llariga ajratilgan. Tog‘ ko‘llari o‘z navbatida tektonik, glyatsiogen, gravitatsion va gidrogen ko‘llar kabi 4 ta guruhdan tashkil topgan va ular ko‘l kosasining genezisiga bog‘liq holda 10 ta turga ajratilgan. Tadqiqotchi turlarni kichik turlarga ajratishga ham harakat qilgan. Lekin bu holat faqat oxirgi tur sifatida qayd etilgan “cho‘kmadagi ko‘llar” turidagina amalga oshirilgan. Tasnifda mazkur tur termokarst, karst, suffoziya ko‘llari kabi kichik turlarga bo‘lingan.

Yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan ko‘l turlarining deyarli barchasi tog‘larda uchraydi, ammo ular orasida eng keng tarqalgani tektonik, muzlik va to‘g‘onli ko‘llardir. Buni ilmiy manbaalarda tog‘ ko‘liga berilgan ta’rif ham tasdiqlaydi. Xususan, “Tabiiy geografiya atamalarining to‘rt tilli ensiklopedik lug‘ati” (1979) da tog‘ ko‘liga “... tog‘lardagi suv havzasi, ko‘pincha tektonik, muzlik yoki to‘g‘onli kelib chiqishga ega”, deb ta’rif beriladi [12; 120]. Quyida tog‘li o‘lkalarda eng keng tarqalgan, o‘ta faol dinamik xarakterga ega bo‘lgan va eng xavfli suv obyektlari sifatida boshqalarda keskin farqlanuvchi to‘g‘onli ko‘llarning morfogenetik turlarini batafsil ko‘rib chiqamiz.

Ko‘p hollarda o‘rta va baland tog‘ mintaqalarida kechadigan tabiiy geografik jarayonlar natijasida daryo vodiylari turli hajmdagi surilma, ko‘chki, ko‘chki-qulama jinslari bilan to‘silib, tabiiy to‘g‘onlarni hosil bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Bu to‘g‘onlar paydo bo‘lish sharoitiga ko‘ra qulama-tektonik, muzlik, morena, ko‘chki-qulash hamda qor ko‘chki ko‘llarining kelib chiqishiga sabab bo‘ladi va bunday ko‘llarni umumlashma nom bilan “to‘g‘onli ko‘llar” deb ataymiz. Ilmiy manbaalarda to‘g‘onli ko‘l “... daryo vodiysi, jar, soylikning tabiiy yoki sun’iy to‘g‘on bilan to‘silishi (yoki to‘sib qo‘yilishi) natijasida hosil bo‘ladi”, deb qayd etilgan [12; 335]. Demak, to‘g‘onli ko‘llar daryo vodiysining turli yo‘llar bilan, jumladan, qulash mahsulotlari, muzlik va morena jinslari, surilmalar va ko‘chkilardan hosil bo‘lgan jinslar hamda qor ko‘chkilari bilan to‘silib qolishi natijasida paydo bo‘lib, daryo vodiysini to‘sib qo‘ygan to‘g‘onlarning genezisi jihatidan tektonik (qulama), glyatsiogen (muzlik, morena) hamda gravitatsion (ko‘chki-qulama, qor ko‘chki) turlarga bo‘linadi.

To‘g‘onli ko‘llarning paydo bo‘lish sharoiti yer sirtining geologik tuzilishi, relef sharoiti bilan ham uzviy bog‘liq. Ular ayniqsa yonbag‘irlari tik, tektonik

kuchlar ta’sirida kuchli deformatsiyaga uchrashi mumkin bo‘lgan yoki tik kesilgan yupqa qatlamli jinslardan tuzilgan tor daryo vodiylarida ko‘plab uchraydi.

To‘g‘onli ko‘llar orasida qulama ko‘llar soni oz bo‘lsada, katta suv sig‘imiga ega ekanligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ular genetik jihatdan tektonik ko‘llar guruhiga mansub bo‘lib, potensial toshqin xavfini keltirib chiqaruvchi manbaa ekanligi bilan ham xarakterlanadi. Shu o‘rinda “qulama ko‘llar” tushunchasiga aniqlik kiritib olsak. Ilmiy manbalarda qayd etilishicha, “qulama ko‘llar (barrier lake, dammed lake, avalanche lake) - daryo vodiysining tog‘ o‘pirilishlari, ko‘chkilari, lava oqimlari bilan to‘sib qo‘yilishi natijasida paydo bo‘ladi [12; 153]. A.M.Nikitin (1987) tomonidan O‘rta Osiyo ko‘llari genezisining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini e’tiborga olingan holda ishlab chiqilgan tasnifda ko‘chki-qulama va qor ko‘chki ko‘llari alohida turlar sifatida qayd etilib, gravitatsion ko‘llar guruhiga kiritiladi [6; 15]. O‘rta Osiyoning tog‘li qismida ko‘plab uchraydigan qulama ko‘llar tog‘ jinslarining turli jarayonlar (zilzila, surilish, ko‘chki) ta’sirida qulab tushib, daryo vodiysini tabiiy to‘g‘on bilan to‘sib qo‘yishi natijasida hosil bo‘ladi.

To‘g‘onli ko‘llarning yana bir turi muzlik faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan glyatsiogen (muzlik, morena) ko‘llardir. Lug‘atda muzlik ko‘liga ikkita ta’rif berilgan. Muzlik ko‘li (glacier lake, glacial lake, marginal lake) - 1) paydo bo‘lishi muzlikning o‘tmishdagi (akkumulyatsiyasi yoki o‘yuvchi) faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ko‘l (morena yoki kaar ko‘llari); 2) tabiiy suv oqimini chiqib turgan til yoki muzlik yoki muz qoplamasining old qismi bilan to‘sib qo‘yilishi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan ko‘l [12; 226].

Ayrim tadqiqotchilar, jumladan, Ye.V.Maksimov (1992) to‘g‘onli ko‘llarni muzlikdan paydo bo‘lgan tog‘ ko‘llari hamda seysmotektonik ko‘llar guruhlariga ajratadi. Uning fikricha, birmuncha yirik ko‘llar ulkan morena jinslari, mayda ko‘llar esa morena qoldiqlari bilan daryo vodiysini to‘silishidan hosil bo‘ladi. Morena-vodiyli ko‘llar o‘z navbatida morena-to‘g‘onli ko‘llar, to‘siqli-gletcher ko‘llari hamda muzlik-to‘g‘onli ko‘llar kabi turlarga bo‘linadi. Ushbu tadqiqotchi qulama ko‘llarni seysmotektonik ko‘llar guruhiga kiritadi [4].

Glyatsiogen ko‘llar kosalari kelib chiqishiga ko‘ra hozirgi zamon va qadimgi muzliklar faoliyati bilan bog‘liqdir. Ular muzlik, kara, zandr hamda morena kabi turlarga bo‘linadi. Muzlik ko‘llarini hosil bo‘lish sharoitiga ko‘ra R.A.Usubaliyev va S.A.Yeroxinlar (2007) muzlik sirtidagi, muzlik ichidagi hamda to‘siqli muzlik ko‘llariga ajratganlar [11].

XULOSA

Tog‘ ko‘llarini o‘rganishning dolzarbligi to‘g‘onli ko‘llarning to‘g‘onlarini buzilishi natijasida halokatli suv toshqinlari va sellarning paydo bo‘lishi xavfi bilan bog‘liq. Ko‘l to‘g‘onining buzilishi deganda, quyi oqimda daryo vodiysida suv sarfining sezilarli darajada oshishiga olib keladigan ko‘l havzasining tezda bo‘shashini tushunamiz. Shuningdek, ko‘lshunoslikda ko‘l suvining to‘g‘on ustida oshib o‘tishi (trigger mexanizmi) tushunchasi ham uchraydi, bu ko‘l havzasining odatda uning to‘g‘onini buzilishisiz kamroq intensiv bo‘shashi bo‘lib, pastki vodiyda suv sarfining ortishiga olib keladi. Biroq bunday sharoitda ham

to‘g‘onning yuvilishi natijasida suv toshqini halokatli tus olishi ehtimoldan holi emas. Bu o‘z navbatida daryodagi suv sathining ko‘tarilishi natijasida daryo vodiysidagi hududning suv ostida qolishiga, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy xarakterdagi salbiy oqibatlarga, eng achinarlisi insonlarning o‘limiga olib kelishi muqarrar.

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JIZZAX VILOYATIDA TABIIY RESURSLARNI MUHOFAZA QILISH VA ULARDAN OQILONA FOYDALANISH CHORA-TADBIRLARI

Annotatsiya: *O‘zbekiston Respublikasining hozirgi iqtisodiy rivojlanishi davrida atrof-muhitni, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish va ulardan samarali foydalanish eng dolzarb masaladir.Ushbu maqolada Jizzax viloyatida tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish va ulardan oqilona foydalanish chora-tadbirlari xaqida yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Tabiiy resurslar, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, yer va suv ob’yekti, yer osti suv konlari, tuproq va suv resurslari, daryolar, soylar.*

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MEASURES TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR REASONABLE USE IN THE JIZZAKH REGION

Abstract: *In the conditions of modern economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the protection of the environment, natural resources and their efficient*

use is the most pressing issue. This article describes measures to protect natural resources and their rational use in the Jizzakh region.

Key words: *Natural resources, environmental protection, land and water bodies, groundwater deposits, soil and water resources, rivers, streams.*

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining hozirgi iqtisodiy rivojlanishi davrida atrof-muhitni, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish va ulardan samarali foydalanish eng dolzarb masala bo‘lib qoldi. Chunki atmosfera va suv boyliklari to‘g‘ri saqlanmasa, tuproqning eroziyaga uchrashi va ifloslanishiga chek qo‘yilmasa, o‘simlik va hayvonot turlarini kamayib ketishining oldi olinmasa respublika iqtisodiyoti juda katta zarar ko‘radi, kasalliklar ko‘payib, aholi salomatligiga salbiy ta’sir etadi. Oqibat natijasida o‘lkamizni kelajak avlodga «Qashshoqlashgan» holda meros qilib qoldiramiz. Shuning uchun tabiatni asrash va muhofaza qilish tashviqot-targ‘ibot ishlarini yanada ko‘chaytirish uchun ro‘znoma, oynoma va oynajahondan tashqari butun din peshvolari, ziyolilar, talaba va o‘quvchilarni jalb etish zarur. Har bir korxona va tashkilot raxbari, shu jumladan fermer xo‘jaliklarida dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullanuvchilar o‘z yerlarini tabiiy sharoitini, tuproq va suv resurslarini holati to‘g‘risida aniq ma’lumotga ega bo‘lishi va ishlab chiqarishda qaysi ekin ekilgan taqdirda atrof-muhitga, ayniqsa, yer va suv resurslariga zarar yetkazmasdan respublika iqtisodiyotiga foyda keltirishni bilishi zarur. Bunday ma’lumotlar kelgusida viloyat hududini tabiiy sharoitini, tuproq va suv resurslarini hisobga olgan holda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rayonlashtirishga asos bo‘ladi. Bu esa har bir ishlab chiqarish ob’yekti uchun ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ekologik omillarni hisobga olgan holda ishlab chiqariladigan qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarni hajmi, tannarxi, sotish bahosi va iste’mol talabi inobatga olingan ko‘rsatma biznes reja asosida faoliyat ko‘rsatishga, hamda joylarda ekologik holatni yaxshilash imkonini beradi [1-5].

Jizzax viloyatida atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish uchun qo‘yidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot, qidiruv, qurilish va boshqa tashkiliy ishlarni bosqichma-bosqich bajarib borilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

1. Jizzax viloyati tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo‘yicha tuzilgan bosh sxemasi asosida qo‘yidagi ishlar bajarilishi lozim:

- viloyat suv resurslarni (daryolar, soylar,yer osti suv konlari) muhofaza qilish va ulardan samarali foydalanish, ifloslantiruvchi manbalarni aniqlash, har bir yer va suv ob’yekti uchun muhofaza mintaqasini sanitar-gidrogeologik tadqiqotlar bilan asoslash kabilarni o‘z ichiga olgan mukammal umumlashgan tizimni ishlab chiqish;
- barcha tog‘ kon sanoati korxonalari, chorvachilik, parrandachilik, rekreatsion ob’yektlarni ekologik hujjatlarini (pasportini) tuzish va shu korxonalarda ekologik nazorat ishlarini olib borish;
- viloyat hududida paydo bo‘lgan texnogen ob’yektlarni (suvlari sho‘r, iflos sun’iy ko‘llar, ishlab chiqarish korxonalar chiqindi va oqova suvlarini yig‘uvchi omborlar va hokazolar), qishloq xo‘jaligi uchun ma’dan o‘g‘itlar saqlangan omborlarni, zaharli chiqindilar ko‘miladigan maxsus joylarni atrof-muhitga va

tabiiy resurslarga ta’sirini baholash va oldini olish chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqish;

- Haydarko‘l-Tuzkon-Arnasoy texnogen ob’ektini mintaqaning suv, tuproq resurslariga, o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga ta’sirini baholash maqsadida keng ko‘lamli kuzatuv va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bajarish zarur. Bu ishlar kimyo, biologiya, zoologiya, botanika, gidrologiya, gidrogeologiya, gidrokimyo va gidromelioratsiya fanlar yo‘nalishlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu kuzatuv va tadqiqot ishlarni xalqaro grantlar, xorijiy va respublika ishbilarmonlar xomiyligida bajarilishini yanada rivojlantirish;
- viloyatning o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosini muhofaza qilish uchun yangi xalqaro grantlar olish ishlarini kuchaytirish;
- viloyatning bir qator yer osti suv konlari hududi(Zomin, Ravot va boshqalar)ga maxsus muhofaza qilinadigan tabiiy hududlar maqomini (status) berish ishlarini bajarilishi lozim.

2. Jizzax viloyatida suv va yer resurslaridan foydalanishning bosh rejasi asosida qo‘yidagi ishlarni bajarish lozim:

- viloyat suv resurslari deyarli to‘la ishga solinganligi uchun sug‘orishni suv tejaydigan ilg‘or texnologiyasi va texnik vositalarini amaliyotga tadbiq etish;
- viloyat zovur-drenaj shaxobchasini ta’mirlash va tashlandiq qaytarma suvlarni ochiq suv xavzalari va kanallardagi suvlarga tushishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik;
- Haydarko‘l-Tuzkon-Arnasoy texnogen ob’yektiga tushadigan zovur-drenaj zax suvlarni va tashlandiq qaytarma suvlarni miqdorini kamaytirishga erishish, suv sifatini tizimli nazorat qilib borish [6-8];
- yangi sug‘orish texnikalari va sug‘oriladigan maydonlarni kapital rejalashtirishni qo‘llagan holda ko‘pgina sug‘oriladigan maydonlarda va sug‘orish sistemalarida qayta qurish (rekonstruksiya) ishlarini amalga oshirish, ularni foydali ish koeffitsientini oshirishga erishish, drenaj ishlarini kuchaytirish kabi chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirish.

3. Aholini toza ichimlik suv bilan ta’minlash uchun bajariladigan ishlar:

- viloyatning asosiy yer osti suv konlarida suvlarni sifati, sathi va boshqa xossalarini o‘rganish maqsadida maxsus kuzatuv va ilmiy izlanish ishlarini yo‘lga quyish;
- muhofaza zonasida aholini xo‘jalik faoliyatini cheklash, barcha ifloslantiruvchi manbalarni bu zonadan chetga chiqarishga erishish;
- viloyatning asosiy suv resurslari manbai Jizzax viloyatini o‘rab turgan tog‘lar bo‘lgani uchun bu yerlarda kimyoviy, sanitar-ekologik va gidrogeologik tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish;
- barcha suv resurslarini ifloslantiruvchi manbalarida kuzatuv punktlarini tashkil etish;
- Jizzax shahrida aholini sifatli ichimlik suv bilan ta’minlash uchun Sangzor daryosining o‘zanidagi suv olish inshoatlarida magazinlashtirish usulini tadbiq etish va usulni samaradorligini yanada oshirish yo‘llarini topish;
- viloyat tumanlarida suv ta’minoti tarmoqlarida ichimlik suvlarni fizik-kimyoviy xossalari va sifatini o‘rganishni va nazorat qilishni hozirgi zamon talabi

darajasiga ko‘tarish uchun zamonaviy ko‘chma kimyoviy laboratoriyadan foydalanishga erishish.

4. Jizzax viloyati щудудидаги suv resurslarini sifatini yaxshilash uchun quyidagi qurilish ishlarini bajarish uchun:

- oqova suv tozalash inshoati bo‘lmagan tuman va qishloq markazlari uchun suv tozalash inshoatlarini qurish;
- viloyatning ichimlik suv bilan ta’minlash istiqboli past bo‘lgan aholi punktlarida xorijiy grant mablag‘lar hisobiga sho‘r suvlarni chuchuklashtirish moslamasini qurish;
- bir qator suv olish inshoatlarida ta’mirlash ishlarini bajarish;
- Jizzax va boshqa shaharlarda eski axlatga to‘lib qolgan ariqlarni ko‘mib tashlab, har tomonlama shahar obodonlashtirish rejasiga mos keladigan ariqlar (beton-lotok usulida, suvlarni yerga shimilishini kamaytirish maqsadida) tizimini loyihalash va qurish lozim.

Yuqoridagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish bilan Jizzax viloyati yer va suv resurslari, o‘simlik va hayvonot dunyosi muhofaza qilishga, aholini salomatligini yaxshilashga va iqtisodiyotni yanada rivojlanishiga erishiladi.

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MUTAXASSISLIK FANLARINI O‘QITISHDA INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILG‘OR XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR

Annotatsiya: *Ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, mutaxassislik fanlarini o’qitishda o‘qituvchi kadrlarga yuksak talabchanlik, yosh iqtidor soxiblari bilan olib borilayotgan izchil ishlar, tabaqalashtirib o‘qitishga berilayotgan jiddiy e’tibor - o‘qituvchilarning mehnat ta’limini mustahkamlash, kasbga yo‘naltirish, o‘quvni didaktik vositalar bilan ta’minlashga berilayotgan katta e’tibor, o‘quv muassasalarning turli ishlab chiqarish korxonalari bilan mustahkam aloqalari va boshqa ibratli jihatlar asosiy rolni o’ynaydi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Oliy ta’lim, mutaxassislik fanlari, kredit-modul tizimi, innovatsion ta’lim texnologiyalari, Bolonya deklaratsiyasi, kredit texnologiyasi, modulli oqitish tizimi.*

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INNOVATIONS AND ADVANCED FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING SPECIALISTS

Abstract: *Advanced foreign experience shows that there is a high demand for teaching staff in teaching specialized subjects, consistent work with young talents, serious attention to differentiated learning - strengthening the work education of teachers, focus on the profession, great attention is paid to providing teaching aids, cooperation of educational institutions with various manufacturing enterprises, strong connections and other exemplary aspects play a major role.*

Key words: *Higher education, specialized subjects, credit-modular system, innovative educational technologies, Bologna Declaration, credit technology, modular education system.*

Ma'lumki, kredit-modul tizimini talabaning kasbiy rivojlanishi va kamolotiga yo'naltirish, mehnat bozori va zamonaviy talablarga javob bera oladigan inson kapitalini shakllantirishga qaratish ya'ni rejalashtirilgan ta'lim natijalariga erishish uchun dars mashg'ulotlarini o'qitishni innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalari asosida olib borish kerak bo'ladi [1-6].

Ushbu maqolada mutaxassislik fanlarini o'qitishdagi innovatsiyalar o'rganilgan, buning uchun esa rivojlangan xorijiy davlatlardagi oliy ta'lim tizimlari manba sifatida tahlil qilingan.

Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari(AQSH)da oliy ta'lim 4 asosiy bosqichda amalga oshiriladi: 1-kichik mutaxassis - 2 yillik kollejlarda amalga oshiriladi. 2-bakalavr 4 yillik kollejlarda, 4 yillik kollej yoki dorifununni tugatgan 3-bosqichni davom ettirishi mumkin. Bu 1-2 yillik magistr maktabi(magistratura). 4-bosqich esa aspirantura va doktoranturadan iborat. Oliy ta'limda ikki yo'nalish mavjud:

1-ta'limni individuallashtirish;

2-tinglovchining mustaqil ishlashini amalga oshirish.

AQSH oliy ta'limida o'qituvchi yo'naltiruvchi rol o'ynaydi. Asosiy maqsad tinglovchi intellektini mashq qildirish va mantiqiy fikrlashga o'rgatishdir. Mutaxassislik fanlarini o'qitishda mustaqil ta'lim va ilmiy izlanishlarga katta e'tibor beriladi.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borish bo'yicha AQSh jahon mamlakatlari orasida etakchi o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. Bu mamlakatda ilmiy izlanishlar uchun ajratilgan mablag'ning 48 foizi davlat tomonidan, 50 foizini ishlab chiqarish korxonalardan undiriladi, qolganlarini oliy ta'lim muassasalarining manbalari tashkil qiladi [4].

Yaponiyada oliy ta'lim majburiy hisoblanadi va u kasb ta'limi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Shuning uchun ham mutaxassislik fanlarini o'qitishda ta'lim uzviyligi va uzluksizligiga ahamiyat beriladi. Oliy ta'lim tizimi quyidagi turlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

-To'liq sikldagi universitetlar(4 yil).

-Tezlashtirilgan universitetlar sikli(2 yil).

-Kasb ta'lim kollejlari.

-Texnika institutlari.

Oliy ta'lim muassasalari qatoriga boshlang'ich kollejlar(2 yillik o'qitish sikli), o'rta maxsus kollejlar(4 yillik o'quv sikli), texnikumlar (o'quv tizimining

davomiyligi 5 yil) kiradi. Biroq, yaponiyaliklar oliy talim sifatida an'anaviy tarzda faqatgina universitet ta'limini hisoblashadi.Yaponiya oliy ta'lim tizimi o'qitish texnologiyasini samaradorligi va yuqoriligi bilan dunyoda etakchi o'rinni egallaydi.

Buyuk Britaniya oliy ta'limi bugungi kunga kelib qat'iy talablarni o'zida mujassamlashtirgan sifatli ta'lim tizimiga ega. Buyuk Britaniyada hukumat darajasida tasdiqlangan ta'lim sohasidagi davlat standartlari yoki malaka talablari mavjud emas. Ta'lim miqyosi ish beruvchilarning ehtiyojlari orqali belgilanadi. Oliy ta'lim muassasalari (universitet, kollejlar) ixtiyoriy ta'lim darajasi bo'yicha mustaqil ravishda asosiy ta'lim dasturlarini va fan dasturlarini qabul qilishadi va bunga javobgardirlar. O'quv kurslarining mazmuni hattoki turli oliy ta'lim muassasalarda bir xil mutaxassislik (ta'lim yo'nalishi) bo'yicha ish beruvchilarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda bir-biridan farq qilishi mumkin. O'quv dasturi mazmuni ommaga e'lon qilinadi va kelajakda talaba bo'lmoqchi bo'lgan shaxslarda ixtiyoriy ravishda taxminiy professional faoliyatiga ko'ra tayyorlov dasturlarini tanlash imkoniyati mavjud. Bunday vaziyatda ta'lim tizimini Buyuk Britaniya hukumati tomonidan nazorat qilinishi ma'lum darajada cheklanadi [5].

Fransiyada Oliy ta'lim tizimi 1984 yil 20 yanvardan kuchga kirgan "Savari" qonuniga binoan tashkil etiladi va unda 1968 yilgi Edgard Foraning asosiy prinsiplari saqlanib qolgan. Hozirgi kundagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar bois ushbu qonunga bir necha o'zgartirishlar qilingan, mutaxassislik fanlarini modulli oqitish tizimi kiritilgan.

Fransiyada oliy ta'lim tizimiga o'rta ta'limdan yuqori bo'lgan va turli vazirliklar boshqaruvida bo'lgan barcha ta'lim muassasalari kiradi. Masalan, Fransiya milliy ta'lim, izlanishlar va texnologiyalar vazirligi "Yuqori maktablar"ning barchasini o'z nazoratiga olmaydi. Qishloq xo'jaligi, texnik va boshqa turga mansub "yuqori maktablar" qishloq xo'jaligi vazirligi tomonidan boshqariladi.

2001 yilda 29 ta Yevropa davlatlari ta'lim vazirlari tomonidan Bolonya deklaratsiyasining imzolanishi Yevropa ta'lim hududini yaratilishida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi. Bolonya deklaratsiyasiga kirish uchun quyidagi dastlabki talablar qo'yildi:

- Oliy o'quv yurtigacha 12 yillik ta'lim:
- Ikki bosqichli oliy ta'lim - bakalavriat va magistratura;
- o'quv jarayoni va o'qitish natijalarini baholash ECTS kredit texnologiyasi asosida tashkil etilishi.

O'quv jarayonini tashkil etishning ECTS kredit texnologiyasiga o'tishda quyidagi maqsad va vazifalar ko'zlanadi:

-xorijda o'qishni davom ettirish uchun oliy yurtini tanlashda shart-sharoit yaratish;

-O'bekistonda ta'lim olgan xujjatni xorijiy davlatlarda tan olinishini ta'minlash;

-Yevropa oliy o‘quv yurtlari o‘quv rejalarini o‘rganish va shu asosida o‘quv jarayonini takomillashtirish;

-talabalar qobiliyatini to‘laroq ochilishiga va o‘qitishning yuqori natijalariga erishish.

Shuni alohada ta’kidlash kerakki, kredit tizimi bilan o‘qitish va o‘quv dasturlarini o‘zlashtirish talabalarga o‘quv jarayonini mustaqil ravishda rejalashtirish, uning sifatini nazorat qilish, ta’lim texnologiyalarini - takomillashtirish uchun imkoniyat yaratib bermoqda.

Ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘qituvchi kadrlarga yuksak talabchanlik, yosh iqtidor soxiblari bilan olib borilayotgan izchil ishlar, tabaqalashtirib o‘qitishga berilayotgan jiddiy e’tibor, o‘qituvchilarning mehnat ta’limini mustahkamlash, kasbga yo‘naltirish, o‘quvni didaktik vositalar bilan ta’minlashga berilayotgan katta e’tibor, o‘quv muassasalarning turli ishlab chiqarish korxonalari bilan mustahkam aloqalari va boshqa ibratli jihatlar bizning Oliy ta’lim tizimimizga ham ko‘chsa, oliy ta’lim yanada rivojlangan bo‘lar edi. Ammo shuni ham qayd etish lozimki, har qanday xalqaro tajribani ko‘r-ko‘rona, o‘z qadriyatlarimizni hisobga olmasdan turib, uni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tatbiq etish, uning har bir elementini chuqur tahlil qilmasdan, ilmiy asoslarga tayangan holda amalga oshirilmas ekan, kelajakda ma’lum bir salbiy holatlarning yuzaga kelishini ham unutmaslik kerak.

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SURXON DAVLAT QO'RIQXONASI HUDUDIDA TARQALGAN *PAPAVER* L. TURKUMIGA MANSUB TURLARNING BIOLOGIYASI

Annotatsiya*: Papaver L. turkumiga mansub o'simliklar morfologik va ekologik moslashuvchanlikka ega ekanligi shuningdek, uning tibbiyotdagi va oziq-ovqat sanoatidagi ahamiyati, barglari va novdalari xalq tabobatida ko'plab kasalliklarni davolashda ishlatiladi, shu bilan birga, ularning ozuqaviy qiymati ham yuqori va cho'l yaylovlarini rekultivatsiya qilishda istiqbolli halofit o'simliklar sifatida ilmiy baholanadi. Papaver L turkumining yer yuzida 64 ta turi [11], O'rta Osiyoda 9 ta turi [7], O'zbekistonda 5 ta turi [3], Surxon davlat qo'riqxonasi hududida 2 ta turi tabiiy holda tarqalgan bo'lib quyida ushbu turlarning biologiyasi haqida alohida to'xtalib o'tamiz.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Papaver L., dorivor, turkum, tur, sho'rlangan, adir, yaylov, qo'riqxona, flora, rekultivatsiya.*

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BIOLOGY OF SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS PAPAVER L. DISTRIBUTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE SURKHAN STATE RESERVE

Annotation: *Plants of the genus Papaver L. have morphological and ecological adaptability, as well as its importance in medicine and the food industry, its leaves and branches are used in folk medicine for the treatment of many diseases, at the same time, their nutritional value is also high, and they are scientifically evaluated as promising halophytic plants for the reclamation of desert pastures. There are 64 species of the genus Papaver L. on Earth [11], 9 species in Central Asia [7], 5 species in Uzbekistan [3], and 2 species are naturally distributed in the territory of the Surkhan State Reserve.*

Keywords: *Papaver L., medicinal, genus, species, saline, foothill, pasture, reserve, flora, reclamation.*

Kirish: Surxon davlat qo‘riqxonasi Pomir-Oloy tog‘ tizmasining Janubi-G‘arbiy qismi hisoblangan Ko‘hitang tizmasining sharqiy yonbag‘rida joylashgan. Ma’muriy jihatdan Surxondaryo viloyatining Sherobod tumani hududiga qarashli. Qo‘riqxona hududi shimoldan Tangidara soyi bilan chegaralanadi. Sharqiy chegarasi Xatak, Xo‘janqo, Qizilolma, Shalqon, Kampirtepa, Sherjon va Vandob qishloqlari bilan, janubiy hududi Xo‘jaikon tuz koni bilan tutashib ketgan. Ko‘hitang tizmasining g‘arbiy yonbag‘ri Turkmaniston Respublikasining hududi bo‘lib, Koytendag qo‘riqxonasi joylashgan. Surxon qo‘riqxonaning umumiy yer maydoni 24554 ga bo‘lib, murakkab geomorfologik tuzilishga ega. Hudud chegarasining janubdan shimolga umumiy uzunligi taxminan, 70 km ni tashkil etadi va dengiz sathidan 850-3137 m balandliklarda joylashgan. O‘rtacha suv ayirg‘ich balandligi shimolda (Xatakbo‘limi) 2682 m, markaziy qismida 3137 m (Kampirtepa bo‘limining Ayribobo cho‘qqisi) hamda janubiy qismida 2361 m ni (Vandob bo‘limi) tashkil etadi [4].

Surxon davlat qo‘riqxonasi florasi bo‘yicha turli yillarda bir qator botanik olimlar, jumladan, S.A. Nevskiy [6], K.Sh. Tojibaev [8], F.O. Xasanov [9], A.J. Ibragimovlar [4] tomonidan tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Qo‘riqxona hududida tarqalgan ushbu turkumga mansub bo‘lgan 2 ta tur: *Papaver litvinovii* Fedde. va *Papaver pavonium* Schrenk.

***Papaver pavoninum* Schrenk. - Tovus ko’knori yoki lolaqizg’aldoq**

Bir yillik, bo‘yi 15–30 sm gacha yetadigan, shoxlangan, pastki qismi ko‘pincha o‘tsimon bo‘lgan o‘simlik. Barglar boshqa turlarga o‘xshash, biroq oxirgi segmentlari o‘tkirroq bo‘lib, apikal bo‘lagi cho‘zilgan va biroz tishli yoki kesilgan. Pastki yuzasi, ayniqsa bargning o‘rta tomri bo‘ylab, nisbatan zichroq tuklar bilan qoplangan. Gullari diametri 2–4 sm bo‘lib, ko‘pincha 3 tadan guruhlarda joylashgan, soxta soyabonga o‘xshash. Gullar qirmizi yoki quyuq qizil rangda, asosida qora dog‘lari bo‘ladi. Gulpoyasi odatda yuqoridagi turlarga nisbatan qisqaroq, kosachasi tuxumsimon-yumaloq yoki keng ellips shaklda bo‘lib, uzunligi 5–10 mm, eni 6–10 mm. Tuksimon, yoysimon ko‘tarilgan, uzunligi 1–1,5 mm, keng asosli, oq tusli tuklar bilan qoplangan. Har bir kosachaning uchidagi shoxi aniq ko‘zga tashlanadi yoki deyarli yo‘qolgan bo‘lib, uzunligi 3 mm gacha, chiziqli yoki qisqa uchburchak shaklda, ko‘pincha ozgina farqlanadi. Gulbarglari 20–25 mm uzunlikda, deyarli bir xil kenglikda, tuxumsimon-yumaloq shaklda, asosida qora dog‘li va yorqin qizil rangda bo‘ladi. Changchiliklari urug‘chidan uzunroq yoki unga teng. Changchi ipchalari chiziqli, changdonlari taxminan 1 mm uzunlikda, cho‘zinchoq va biroz yuraksimon asosli. Mevasi – kapsula shaklida, keng tuxumsimon yoki yumaloq, uzunligi 5–8 mm, eni 4–6 mm, zich, to‘siqsimon, ko‘tariluvchi holatda. Sarg‘ish rangda bo‘lib, 2–3 mm uzunlikdagi tuklar bilan qoplangan. Urg‘uchisi disk shaklida, 6 nurlidir, kapsulaning kengligidan biroz qisqaroq bo‘ladi. Diskdan chiqmaydigan, qisqa nurlarga ega. Urug‘lari juda kichik.

***Papaver litwinowi* Fedde. - Litvinov ko’knorisi**

O‘simlik bir yillik, ikki yillik yoki ko‘p yillik bo‘ladi. Ular chandiqli gullarga ega. Ildizi ildizpoya shaklida, poyasi oq, to‘q sariq yoki qizil rangda. Poya mavjud

bo‘lsa, barglar ham uchraydi. Barglari rozetsimon shaklda, bandli. Poyadagi barglar navbat bilan joylashgan. Quyi barglar bandli, yuqori barglar yarim bandli yoki bandsiz bo‘ladi. Ba'zan qisqichsimon tuzilishga ega. Barg pichoqlari butun, pat shaklida bo‘lingan yoki ajralgan bo‘ladi. Cheti silliq, tishli, qisqichli yoki kesilgan. Gullari yakka yoki to’pgul hosil qiladi, to‘pgullari simoz shaklda. Gullari yakka, juft yoki uchtadan, uzun gul bandida yoki poyaning yuqori qismida joylashgan. Kurtaklar tik turadi. Guli ikki dona tojbarg va to‘rt dona gulbargdan iborat. Changchilari ko‘p. Urg‘uchi uchdan ortiq karpellardan tashkil topgan. Changdon bir bo‘limli bo‘lib, ba'zida ko‘p qirrali ko‘rinish oladi. Urg‘uchilik nishonchalari disk shaklida joylashgan va radial holatda. Mevasi kapsula shaklida tik holatda, teshikli yoki qisqa klapanli, stigmatik disk ostida joylashgan, ba'zida bargli. Urug‘lari ko‘p sonli, mayda, chuqurchali tuzilishga ega.

Xulosa o‘rnida aytish mumkinki, Surxon davlat qo‘riqxonasi hududida tarqalgan *Papaver L.* turkumiga mansub dorivor o‘simliklar o‘zining ekologik moslashuvchanligi, morfologik xilma-xilligi va foydali xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Tadqiqot davomida o‘rganilgan *Papaver litwinowi* Fedde. Va *Papaver Pavoninum* Schrenk. kabi o‘simliklar nafaqat og‘ir ekologik sharoitlarda yashashga moslashgan, balki inson salomatligi uchun muhim bo‘lgan biologik faol moddalarga ham boy ekani aniqlandi. *Papaver L.* turkumiga mansub o‘simliklar Surxon davlat qo‘riqxonasi kabi tabiiy hududlarda bioxilma-xillikni saqlash, ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash va bioresurs sifatida undan oqilona foydalanishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Kelgusida bu o‘simliklarning farmakologik xossalarini, genetik resurslarini hamda agrotexnik yetishtirish imkoniyatlarini chuqur tadqiq etish ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan dolzarbdir.

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MODERN LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC METHODS FOR CHRONIC BRUCELLOSIS: COMPARISON OF PCR, ELISA, AND ROSE BENGAL TEST

Abstract. *Chronic brucellosis poses significant diagnostic challenges due to its nonspecific clinical manifestations and prolonged course. Laboratory confirmation remains the cornerstone of diagnosis. Among the available techniques, serological assays such as the Rose Bengal (RB) test and ELISA, and molecular methods like polymerase chain reaction (PCR), play crucial roles. This review analyzes the comparative effectiveness of these methods in terms of sensitivity, specificity, rapidity, and applicability in different clinical and epidemiological contexts.*

Keywords: *chronic brucellosis, diagnosis, PCR, ELISA, Rose Bengal test, sensitivity, serology*

Introduction. Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease caused by Brucella spp., with B. Melitensis being the most virulent and frequently implicated in human infections [1]. Chronic brucellosis develops when infection persists beyond 12 months, often presenting with nonspecific symptoms such as fatigue, arthralgia, and low-grade fever [2]. As clinical features alone are insufficient, laboratory confirmation is essential. The three most widely used methods include the Rose Bengal test (RB), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Rose Bengal Test (RB). The RB test is a rapid slide agglutination assay that detects antibodies against Brucella antigens. It is inexpensive, simple to perform, and widely used as a screening test in endemic areas.

Advantages: High sensitivity in acute brucellosis (≥90%), Inexpensive and suitable for field conditions, Fast results (within 5–10 minutes)

Limitations: Low sensitivity in chronic infections due to declining IgM titers [3]

Cross-reactivity with other Gram-negative bacteria, Subjective interpretation of agglutination

As noted by Memish Z. A. Et al., the RB test shows decreasing sensitivity with disease chronicity, missing up to 40% of chronic cases [3].

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). ELISA enables the quantitative detection of IgM, IgG, and IgA antibodies against Brucella. It offers better sensitivity and specificity compared to the RB test, especially in chronic and relapsing brucellosis [4].

Advantages: Differentiation of acute (IgM) and chronic (IgG) phases, high throughput and reproducibility, suitable for follow-up of therapy response

Limitations: False positives due to persistence of IgG after recovery, Requires laboratory infrastructure and trained personnel.

According to Mantur B. G. Et al., ELISA detects chronic cases with 95% sensitivity and 100% specificity, making it superior to RB in long-standing infections [4].

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). PCR directly detects Brucella DNA in blood or tissue, making it especially useful in cases with low or absent antibody titers. Targets include the bcsp31, IS711, and omp2 genes [5].

Advantages:Detection of low bacterial loads, early diagnosis before seroconversion, Useful in immunocompromised patients or atypical presentations

Limitations: Risk of contamination and false positives, expensive and requires technical expertise, DNA persistence may lead to false positives after treatment

Comparative analysis of diagnostic methods in chronic brucellosis. The diagnosis of chronic brucellosis remains a clinical challenge due to the nonspecific nature of symptoms, intermittent bacteremia, and often low immune response. This necessitates the integration of multiple laboratory diagnostic modalities for accurate identification. In this chapter, we provide an in-depth comparison of the three key diagnostic tools—Rose Bengal test (RB), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and polymerase chain reaction (PCR)—based on sensitivity, specificity, applicability in chronic cases, cost, and turnaround time.

Sensitivity and Specificity. Sensitivity and specificity are essential parameters for evaluating diagnostic test performance. Studies have shown that RB test, while useful in acute infection, loses sensitivity in chronic stages. According to Memish et al., sensitivity of RB drops below 60% in chronic infections due to the decline in IgM antibodies over time [3].

In contrast, ELISA demonstrates high sensitivity (95%) and specificity (up to 100%) in chronic cases due to its ability to detect long-lasting IgG and IgA antibodies. Mantur et al. emphasize that ELISA is significantly more reliable for chronic brucellosis than agglutination-based tests [4].

PCR, detecting bacterial DNA directly, maintains a high sensitivity (80–100%) and specificity (95–100%), particularly when blood or tissue samples are used. It is especially valuable in cases where antibody levels are low or serological tests are negative, as confirmed by Al Dahouk et al. [5].

Diagnostic timing and turnaround. The RB test offers the quickest results, within 10–15 minutes, making it ideal for rapid screening in endemic or resource-limited areas [3]. ELISA and PCR are more time-consuming (2–6 hours) but provide quantitative and specific results, essential for clinical decision-making.

Usefulness in chronic brucellosis. Chronic brucellosis is characterized by fluctuating or absent antibodies and low bacteremia. Thus, RB is poorly **suited** for diagnosis in such cases. ELISA, by differentiating antibody classes (IgG vs IgM), provides a better clinical correlation, helping to distinguish between active and past infections [4]. PCR surpasses serological methods in cases of latent, intracellular infection, relapse, or immunosuppression, where antibodies may be insufficiently produced or no longer detectable. Navarro et al. stress its value in monitoring treatment response and relapse diagnosis [6].

Practicality and Resource Requirements. The RB test is inexpensive, portable, and easy to perform, making it ideal for screening large populations**.** However, its low specificity and limited use in chronic disease reduce its standalone diagnostic value [3]. ELISA requires laboratory infrastructure, reagents, and trained staff**,** but its ability to detect multiple antibody classes improves its reliability [4]. PCR is the most resource-intensive, demanding high-level laboratory conditions to avoid contamination and ensure reproducibility, as noted by Al Dahouk et al. [5].

Conclusion. The RB test remains a useful initial screening tool, particularly in resource-limited settings. However, its limited sensitivity in chronic brucellosis necessitates the use of ELISA and PCR for confirmatory testing. ELISA offers reliable antibody profiling, while PCR enables direct detection of Brucella DNA, especially when serology is inconclusive. An integrated diagnostic approach combining serological and molecular assays ensures the highest diagnostic accuracy, especially in chronic or atypical cases.

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THE INFLUENCE OF GUT MICROBIOTA ON THE IMMUNE STATUS OF FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN

Annotation. *The gut microbiota plays a pivotal role in the development and modulation of the immune system, especially in early childhood. Frequently ill children (FIC) are a vulnerable group characterized by recurrent infections, often associated with microbial imbalance (dysbiosis). This review highlights the current understanding of gut microbiota composition in FIC, its relationship with immune deficiencies, and the therapeutic potential of microbiota-targeted interventions such as probiotics, prebiotics, and dietary modification. The findings suggest that restoring microbial homeostasis may significantly improve immune responses and reduce the frequency of infections in children.*

Keywords: *gut microbiota, immune system, frequently ill children, dysbiosis, probiotics, immunity modulation*

Introduction. In recent decades, the role of the gut microbiota in shaping the immune system has garnered growing scientific interest. The intestinal microflora consists of a complex ecosystem of bacteria, viruses, fungi, and archaea that interact with host physiology and immune defense mechanisms [1]. The term "frequently ill children" (FIC) refers to pediatric patients with ecurrent respiratory and/or gastrointestinal infections, often due to compromised mucosal immunity and microbial dysbiosis [2].

Gut microbiota and immune development. The colonization of the infant gut begins at birth and is influenced by delivery mode, feeding practices, antibiotic exposure, and environmental factors [3]. Commensal microorganisms educate immune cells, especially T-regulatory cells, and help maintain a balance between pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory responses [4]. An altered microbiota may impair the development of mucosal immunity, increasing susceptibility to infections [5]. The initial colonization of the gut is a critical window for immune system programming. This process begins at birth, with significant differences noted between vaginally delivered infants—who acquire microbiota resembling maternal vaginal flora—and those born via cesarean section, who tend to harbor skin and environmental bacteria [3]. Breastfeeding further promotes the dominance of *Bifidobacterium* species, which have immunomodulatory properties and contribute to the development of gut barrier integrity [4].

The gut microbiota influences both innate and adaptive immunity. Commensal microorganisms interact with epithelial cells and dendritic cells via pattern recognition receptors such as Toll-like receptors (TLRs), leading to the maturation of immune cells and the secretion of cytokines that shape immune tolerance [1, 4].

For instance, regulatory T cells (Tregs), essential for preventing autoimmunity and controlling inflammation, are induced in the presence of short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) produced by microbial fermentation of dietary fibers [3].

Moreover, microbial exposure during the first year of life establishes a balance between T-helper 1 (Th1) and T-helper 2 (Th2) responses. An imbalance in this developmental process has been linked to an increased risk of allergic diseases and immune dysregulation later in life [5]. Tamburini et al. emphasize that early-life disruptions in microbial colonization, such as through antibiotic use, may alter immune maturation and predispose children to frequent infections [3].

The gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT), the largest immune organ in the body, is continually educated by microbial antigens, which helps fine-tune immune responses. Children with well-developed and diverse microbiota show stronger secretory IgA production, efficient mucosal defense, and more balanced cytokine profiles compared to those with altered microbial patterns [1, 4].

Dysbiosis in Frequently Ill Children. Studies have demonstrated that FIC often exhibit reduced diversity of gut microbiota, with a predominance of pathogenic species such as *Escherichia coli* and *Clostridium perfringens*, and a deficiency in beneficial bacteria like *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* spp. [6]. This dysbiosis correlates with increased levels of inflammatory cytokines (e.g., IL-6, TNF-α) and reduced secretory IgA, suggesting impaired mucosal defense [7].

Dysbiosis is defined as a pathological alteration in the composition and function of the gut microbiota. Frequently ill children (FIC) often exhibit significant dysbiosis, characterized by reduced microbial diversity, a decreased presence of beneficial anaerobes, and an overgrowth of facultative pathogens [2, 6]. Studies by Shenderov and Manzoni et al. indicate that this microbial imbalance correlates with heightened mucosal permeability and impaired immune barrier functions [2, 6]. In FIC, there is typically a depletion of beneficial genera such as *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus*, which are known to stimulate anti-inflammatory cytokines (e.g., IL-10) and enhance mucosal immunity through IgA production [6, 9]. Concurrently, there is an increase in opportunistic organisms like *Clostridium perfringens* and *Escherichia coli*, hich produce endotoxins and stimulate excessive pro-inflammatory responses, notably IL-6 and TNF-α [7].

This dysbiotic state contributes to a chronic low-grade inflammatory environment in the gut, leading to impaired systemic immunity. Elevated levels of circulating endotoxins (lipopolysaccharides, LPS) from gram-negative bacteria can further disrupt the gut–brain and gut–lung axes, resulting in increased susceptibility to respiratory and gastrointestinal infections [6, 7].

Emerging data also suggest that dysbiosis in FIC is associated with altered metabolic profiles in the gut, including reduced levels of SCFAs such as butyrate and propionate, which are key regulators of epithelial integrity and immune signaling [1, 3]. These alterations further exacerbate immune dysfunction and reinforce a cycle of infection and immune exhaustion. Thus, understanding the mechanisms by which dysbiosis undermines immune competence in FIC is

essential for developing effective microbiota-based therapies and preventive strategies.

Therapeutic Modulation of Microbiota. Probiotic and prebiotic supplementation has shown promise in restoring microbial balance and enhancing immune function in FIC [8]. For instance, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG* and *Bifidobacterium lactis* have been reported to reduce the frequency and severity of infections [9]. Moreover, diet rich in fiber, omega-3 fatty acids, and fermented foods supports the growth of beneficial microbiota [10].

Conclusion. The gut microbiota is a crucial determinant of immune function in frequently ill children. Dysbiosis contributes to immunodeficiency and recurrent infections. Targeted strategies to restore microbial homeostasis hold therapeutic potential and should be integrated into pediatric care protocols. Further research is needed to identify microbiota-based biomarkers and optimize treatment approaches.

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THE ROLE OF CYTOKINE PROFILE IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF CHRONIC BRUCELLOSIS: A REVIEW

Annotation: *Brucellosis is a zoonotic infection that can progress to a chronic form, characterized by persistent inflammation and immune dysregulation. Cytokines, as key mediators of immune response, play a significant role in the transition from acute to chronic disease. This review focuses on the alterations in cytokine profiles during chronic brucellosis and their impact on pathogen persistence, immune evasion, and chronic inflammation. Particular emphasis is placed on the balance between pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines and the dysfunction of Th1/Th2/Th17 immune responses.*

Keywords: *Brucellosis, chronic infection, cytokines, immune response, inflammation, Th1/Th2/Th17*

Introduction. Brucellosis remains a significant public health concern in endemic regions. While acute brucellosis can be treated effectively with antibiotics, a notable proportion of patients progress to a chronic form, characterized by persistent symptoms, immune dysregulation, and pathogen persistence in host tissues [1].

The transition to chronicity is largely influenced by the host immune response, particularly cytokines, which orchestrate the interplay between pathogen clearance and tissue damage [2].

Cytokine Response in Acute and Chronic Brucellosis.

- Pro-inflammatory Cytokines

In acute brucellosis, cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α), interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β), and interleukin-6 (IL-6) play a central role in initiating the inflammatory response. These cytokines activate macrophages and dendritic cells, promoting intracellular killing of Brucella spp. [3]. However, in chronic brucellosis, persistent elevation of these cytokines may lead to tissue damage and chronic inflammation, contributing to symptoms like arthralgia and fatigue [4]. Skendros et al. Reported increased serum levels of IL-6 and TNF-α in patients with chronic brucellosis, suggesting ongoing inflammation despite antibiotic therapy [4].

- Th1/Th2 Imbalance

Th1 cytokines (e.g., IFN-γ, IL-12) are essential for activating macrophages to clear intracellular Brucella. In contrast, Th2 cytokines (e.g., IL-4, IL-10) inhibit this process by promoting antibody responses and suppressing cell-mediated immunity [5]. Chronic brucellosis is often associated with a shift towards Th2 dominance, which impairs bacterial clearance and allows for the establishment of

persistent infection [6]. Zhan and Cheers demonstrated that mice deficient in IFN-γ or IL-12 had delayed clearance of Brucella, highlighting the role of Th1 immunity in controlling the infection [5].

- Role of IL-10 and TGF-β

Anti-inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-10 (IL-10) and transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-β) are often elevated in chronic brucellosis. These cytokines suppress the activation of macrophages and cytotoxic T cells, facilitating Brucella survival in host cells [7]. Eskandari et al. Found elevated IL-10 and TGF-β levels in chronic brucellosis patients, which correlated with disease duration and symptom severity [7].

- Emerging role of IL-17 and Th17 Cells

Recent studies have highlighted the involvement of Th17 cells and IL-17 in brucellosis. While IL-17 promotes neutrophil recruitment and inflammation, its role in intracellular bacterial infections remains controversial.

In chronic brucellosis, dysregulation of IL-17 may contribute to tissue damage and autoimmune-like manifestations, especially in joints and bones [8]. Dey et al. Reported that excessive IL-17 production may be linked to osteomyelitis and arthritis in chronic brucellosis patients [8].

Cytokine-based diagnostic and therapeutic approaches. Given the pivotal role of cytokines in chronic brucellosis, cytokine profiling may serve as a diagnostic marker and guide therapeutic interventions. Elevated IL-6, IL-10, and TNF-α levels have been proposed as biomarkers of disease chronicity [4, 7]. Therapeutic modulation of the cytokine response using anti-inflammatory agents, cytokine antagonists, or immunomodulators may enhance treatment outcomes in refractory cases [6]. Research by Skendros et al. Suggests that targeting TNF-α or boosting IFN-γ responses could improve pathogen clearance and reduce chronic symptoms [4].

Conclusion. Cytokines play a central role in the pathogenesis of chronic brucellosis, modulating the balance between host defense and immune evasion. A shift from Th1 to Th2/Th17 responses, along with elevated anti-inflammatory cytokines, contributes to persistent infection and chronic inflammation. Understanding cytokine dynamics opens avenues for biomarker development and immunomodulatory therapies aimed at preventing or reversing chronic disease.

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FEATURES OF SEPSIS IN INFANTS AT THE PRESENT STAGE

Abstract. *Sepsis remains one of the leading causes of neonatal morbidity and mortality worldwide. Despite the advances in neonatal care, early diagnosis and treatment of sepsis in infants remain a significant challenge due to nonspecific clinical presentations and rapidly progressing disease. This review highlights the epidemiology, risk factors, clinical features, diagnostic approaches, and modern treatment strategies of neonatal sepsis in the current era of medicine.*

Keywords*: neonatal sepsis, infants, clinical features, diagnosis, immune response*

Introduction. Neonatal sepsis is a systemic inflammatory response syndrome caused by infection, occurring in infants during the first 28 days of life. It is classified as early-onset sepsis (EOS) or late-onset sepsis (LOS) depending on the time of onset. The global incidence of neonatal sepsis remains high, particularly in low- and middle-income countries [4].

Epidemiology and Risk Factors. The incidence of neonatal sepsis varies by region, with reports ranging from 1 to 10 cases per 1000 live births [3]. Major risk factors include premature birth, low birth weight, maternal infections, prolonged rupture of membranes, and invasive procedures during delivery. In developed countries, group B Streptococcus and Escherichia coli are leading causative agents, while in developing regions, Klebsiella, Pseudomonas, and other Gram-negative organisms are prevalent [3].

The etiology of neonatal sepsis is multifactorial and varies depending on the time of onset—early-onset sepsis (EOS) (≤72 hours of life) versus late-onset sepsis (LOS) (>72 hours). The underlying causes include vertical transmission from the mother, postnatal exposure to pathogens, immaturity of the neonatal immune system, and exposure to invasive medical procedures.

Bacterial Pathogens. Early-onset sepsis (EOS) is commonly associated with pathogens acquired during delivery. The most frequent causative organisms include: Group B Streptococcus (GBS) – the leading cause of EOS in developed countries. It colonizes the maternal genital tract and is transmitted to the infant during labor [3]. Escherichia coli – especially in preterm and very-low-birth-weight infants. It is often multidrug-resistant, complicating treatment [4]. Listeria monocytogenes – transmitted via contaminated food or maternal colonization; less common but associated with severe outcomes. Late-onset sepsis (LOS) is often due to environmental and nosocomial pathogens, including: Coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS) – particularly Staphylococcus

epidermidis, associated with catheter-related bloodstream infections.Staphylococcus aureus – including methicillin-resistant S. Aureus (MRSA).Klebsiella spp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterobacter spp. – especially in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs), where antibiotic resistance is a growing concern [5; 2]. Fungal pathogens (e.g., Candida albicans) – more common in infants with prolonged hospital stays, antibiotic therapy, or central venous catheters. While less common, viral infections (e.g., herpes simplex virus, enteroviruses, cytomegalovirus) can cause sepsis-like syndromes in neonates and are associated with high mortality if untreated. Invasive fungal infections, primarily Candida species, contribute significantly to morbidity in premature infants, particularly those with central lines or on broad-spectrum antibiotics [2]. Beyond pathogens, the neonate's immune system plays a critical role in susceptibility. Key contributing factors include: Immature innate and adaptive immunity – reduced neutrophil function, low complement levels, and impaired cytokine response increase vulnerability [5]. Disruption of skin and mucosal barriers – due to prematurity or medical interventions such as mechanical ventilation and central lines. Maternal factors – including chorioamnionitis, urinary tract infections, fever during labor, and colonization with pathogenic flora.

Clinical manifestations in infants are often subtle and nonspecific. Infants, especially preterm neonates, may present with subtle and non-specific symptoms: temperature instability (hypothermia or fever), lethargy, irritability, poor feeding, apnea, bradycardia, or desaturation episodes, respiratory distress or increased oxygen requirement, jaundice, abdominal distension, hepatosplenomegaly, hypotension, delayed capillary refill. These signs necessitate further laboratory testing and should prompt immediate evaluation [5; 6]. The diagnosis of neonatal sepsis is based on a combination of clinical signs, laboratory markers, and microbiological confirmation. However, the clinical presentation is often nonspecific, and reliance solely on symptoms may lead to both over- and under-diagnosis [3].

1. Laboratory Markers. Hematologic indicators: Complete Blood Count (CBC): Leukopenia (<5000 cells/μL) or leukocytosis (>25,000 cells/μL). Immature-to-total neutrophil ratio (I/T ratio) >0.2. Thrombocytopenia (<150,000/μL) [6].

Inflammatory markers: C-reactive protein (CRP): Elevated >10 mg/L. Procalcitonin (PCT): Increased >2 ng/mL is more specific than CRP in early diagnosis [8]. Interleukins (e.g., IL-6, IL-8): Elevated early in infection; limited by cost and availability. Serum lactate: May be elevated in severe cases, indicating tissue hypoperfusion.

Microbiological Confirmation. Blood culture is the gold standard and should be performed before starting antibiotics. A minimum of 1 mL of blood should be obtained to increase diagnostic yield [3]. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis: Recommended if meningitis is suspected; cell count, glucose, protein, and culture should be performed. Urine culture: Especially in late-onset sepsis, obtained by

catheterization or suprapubic aspiration. Surface cultures (e.g., skin, umbilicus) may be helpful in surveillance but have low specificity [6].

Empirical antibiotic therapy should begin immediately after sepsis is suspected. Current recommendations include ampicillin plus gentamicin for early-onset sepsis, and vancomycin plus third-generation cephalosporins for late-onset cases [3]. Treatment is tailored based on culture results. Timely and appropriate empirical antibiotic therapy significantly improves outcomes and reduces mortality.

1. Empirical Antimicrobial Therapy. Early-Onset Sepsis (EOS). Group B Streptococcus, Escherichia coli, Listeria monocytogenes Empirical regimen**:** Ampicillin (for GBS and Listeria), Gentamicin (for Gram-negative coverage); Alternative in penicillin allergy: Vancomycin or third-generation cephalosporins (with caution). Adjustments**:** If E. coli is confirmed and shows resistance, use cefotaxime instead of gentamicin [4].

Late-Onset Sepsis (LOS). Coagulase-negative staphylococci, Staphylococcus aureus *(including MRSA), Gram-negative bacilli (*Klebsiella spp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), and* Candida Empirical regimen**:** Vancomycin (for MRSA and CoNS), **c**efotaxime or ceftazidime (for Gram-negative coverage, including *Pseudomonas*); In case of suspected fungal sepsis**:** Amphotericin B deoxycholate (first-line), Fluconazole (alternative for hemodynamically stable neonates or prophylaxis). Targeted Therapy based on Culture Results. Supportive and Adjunctive Therapy: Fluid resuscitation - Crystalloids (e.g., normal saline) to maintain perfusion. Inotropes**:** Dopamine or dobutamine for hypotension or shock. Oxygen and mechanical ventilation: For respiratory distress or apnea. Parenteral nutrition: Especially for very-low-birth-weight infants. Blood transfusion: If hemoglobin is <10 g/dL in critically ill neonates. Immunoglobulins: The use of intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIG) remains controversial; some studies show limited benefit.

Conclusion. Sepsis in infants remains a medical emergency with high mortality and long-term complications. Improved diagnostics, timely treatment, and research into novel therapeutic strategies are essential. A multidisciplinary approach and continued emphasis on prevention are key to improving outcomes.

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VAGINAL MICROBIOTA IN WOMEN WITH RECURRENT VULVOVAGINAL INFECTIONS: A REVIEW

Annotation. *Recurrent vulvovaginal infections (RVVI) represent a major health concern among women of reproductive age. The vaginal microbiota plays a crucial role in maintaining the mucosal immune barrier and preventing pathogenic colonization. This review summarizes current knowledge about the composition and dynamics of the vaginal microbiome in women with RVVI, focusing on bacterial vaginosis, vulvovaginal candidiasis, and aerobic vaginitis. Special attention is given to the role of Lactobacillus spp., emerging microbiota-based diagnostics, and therapeutic approaches such as probiotics and microbiota restoration. Understanding microbiota imbalance can lead to more effective prevention and treatment strategies.*

Keywords: *vaginal microbiota, recurrent infections, bacterial vaginosis, vulvovaginal candidiasis, Lactobacillus, probiotics, dysbiosis*

Introduction. Recurrent vulvovaginal infections (RVVI), including bacterial vaginosis (BV), vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC), and aerobic vaginitis (AV), affect millions of women globally, causing significant morbidity [1]. The vaginal ecosystem is normally dominated by Lactobacillus species that produce lactic acid, hydrogen peroxide, and bacteriocins, ensuring protection against pathogenic organisms [2]. Disruption of this balance, or dysbiosis, is central to RVVI pathogenesis [3].

Normal vaginal microbiota. A healthy vaginal microbiome is typically characterized by low microbial diversity and dominance of Lactobacillus spp., particularly L. Crispatus, L. Jensenii, and L. Gasseri [4]. These species maintain acidic pH (~3.8–4.5), essential for inhibiting pathogens. Factors such as hormones, hygiene, sexual activity, and antibiotics can modulate the microbiota composition [5]. The vaginal microbiota in healthy women of reproductive age is typically characterized by **low species diversity** and **dominance of Lactobacillus spp.**, which form a key part of the host's innate defense system [4]. The most prevalent species include *Lactobacillus crispatus*, *L. gasseri*, *L. jensenii*, and *L. iners*. These bacteria produce **lactic acid**, which maintains a low vaginal pH (3.8–4.5), creating an environment unfavorable for most pathogenic organisms [2, 4].

In addition to acidification, certain *Lactobacillus* strains synthesize **hydrogen peroxide (H2O2)** and **bacteriocins**, which exhibit direct antimicrobial activity against pathogens such as *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Candida albicans* [2]. The adhesion of *Lactobacillus* to epithelial cells also provides a **physical barrier** to pathogen colonization [5].

The composition and stability of the vaginal microbiota are influenced by severalfactors:

– **Hormonal fluctuations**, especially estrogen levels, regulate glycogen deposition in epithelial cells, which in turn supports *Lactobacillus* growth [5];

– **Sexual activity**, semen exposure, and use of contraceptives can transiently alter microbial communities;

– **Antibiotic use** may reduce *Lactobacillus* populations and promote overgrowth of opportunistic organisms [4].

Studies using next-generation sequencing (NGS) revealed that even among healthy women, there is interindividual variability in dominant *Lactobacillus* species [4, 5]. Importantly, the presence of *L. crispatus* is generally associated with a more stable and protective microbiota, while dominance by *L. iners* is considered less protective and more variable, often preceding dysbiosis [4].

Dysbiosis and Pathogenesis of Recurrent Vulvovaginal Infections

Bacterial Vaginosis (BV). BV is the most common vaginal dysbiosis, characterized by the **replacement of Lactobacillus spp. with polymicrobial anaerobic flora**, including Gardnerella vaginalis, Atopobium vaginae, Prevotella spp., Mobiluncus spp., and others [6]. This transition is accompanied by elevated vaginal pH and the production of amines and biofilms that protect pathogens from host defenses and antimicrobial treatment [7].

The recurrence rate of BV after standard antibiotic therapy can exceed 50% within 6 months [7], highlighting the role of **persistent dysbiosis and biofilm resilience**. Molecular studies demonstrate that certain *G. vaginalis* strains with biofilm-forming capacity may persist despite treatment [6].

***Vulvovaginal Candidiasis (VVC*).** VVC is caused primarily by *Candida albicans*, although non-albicans species such as C. glabrata *and* C. *tropicalis* are increasingly reported [8]. Unlike BV, the presence of *Lactobacillus* is often **not significantly reduced**, but **alterations in host immunity, local pH, and estrogen levels** promote fungal overgrowth [1, 8].

Recurrent VVC (RVVC), defined as four or more episodes per year, may result from **mucosal immune dysfunction**, including impaired neutrophil response and reduced antimicrobial peptide expression [1]. Use of antibiotics, hormonal contraceptives, and high estrogen states (e.g., pregnancy) are contributing factors [8].

Aerobic Vaginitis (AV). *AV is a less common but clinically significant dysbiosis, marked by* ***inflammation, epithelial disruption, and dominance of aerobic organisms*** *such as Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Streptococcus agalactiae* [9]. *Unlike BV, AV presents with* ***elevated leukocyte counts*** *and* ***epithelial atrophy*** *on microscopy. AV has been associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes and often coexists with other genital tract infections. The etiology includes* ***hormonal imbalance, mechanical trauma, and immunosuppression*** *[9]. Diagnosis is based on wet-mount microscopy showing toxic leukocytes and absence of* Lactobacillus.

In all forms of RVVI, **dysbiosis represents both a cause and a consequence of recurrent infection**, creating a vicious cycle that complicates treatment and demands a microbiota-oriented approach [3, 6].

Diagnostic and therapeutic approaches.

- Molecular Diagnostics
- Next-generation sequencing (NGS) allows for precise microbiome profiling, aiding in distinguishing RVVI subtypes and tailoring treatments [10].
- Antibiotic and Antifungal Therapy
- While antibiotics like metronidazole and antifungals such as fluconazole are standard, recurrence rates remain high due to incomplete microbiota recovery [1].
- Probiotics and Microbiota Restoration. Probiotics, especially Lactobacillus rhamnosus GR-1 and Lactobacillus reuteri RC-14, show promise in restoring healthy flora [2]. Vaginal microbiota transplantation (VMT) is under investigation as a novel approach [6]. **Conclusion.** RVVI is closely linked to disturbances in vaginal microbiota. Emerging diagnostics and microbiota-targeted therapies offer promising strategies for management. A deeper understanding of microbial interactions and host factors is critical for preventing recurrence and improving women's reproductive health.

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INTERACTIVE TEACHING METHODS IN PEDIATRIC PROPAEDEUTICS EDUCATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

Abstract. *This article explores the implementation of interactive teaching methods in the instruction of pediatric propaedeutics for undergraduate medical students. Emphasis is placed on the shift from passive to student-centered learning, highlighting various approaches such as simulation-based learning, case-based discussions, role-playing, small group work, and digital technologies.*

Keywords: *interactive learning, pediatric propaedeutics, medical education, simulation, case-based learning, communication skills.*

Introduction. Traditional medical education has long relied on lectures and passive observation. However, the evolving needs of healthcare and educational paradigms demand innovative, active, and student-centered approaches, particularly in disciplines such as pediatric propaedeutics where practical exposure may be limited. Interactive teaching methods have shown promise in bridging this gap by fostering clinical thinking, communication, and practical skills among medical students [1].

Pedagogical foundation of interactive learning. *Interactive learning is rooted in constructivist educational theories, which posit that learners construct knowledge through active involvement and meaningful experiences. Vygotsky's theory of social learning and Kolb's experiential learning cycle are foundational to this approach, promoting reflection, problem-solving, and application in real-world contexts [2]. In pediatric propaedeutics, these theories support the integration of practical exercises, team discussions, and real-time feedback mechanisms.*

Simulation-based learning in pediatric propaedeutics. Simulation-based learning (SBL) has emerged as a cornerstone in modern medical education, especially in disciplines where clinical contact with patients—such as infants and young children—is limited or ethically constrained. In pediatric propaedeutics, simulation serves as a bridge between theoretical knowledge and real-life clinical practice, allowing students to safely develop and refine their diagnostic and communication skills in a controlled environment. Simulation in pediatric education can be categorized into several levels of complexity:

- Low-fidelity simulators, such as anatomical models or task trainers, help students practice isolated skills like auscultation, palpation, or intramuscular injection techniques.

- High-fidelity simulators (HFS), such as computerized manikins (e.g., SimBaby or SimNewB), can simulate realistic physiological responses like heart and breath sounds, cyanosis, seizures, or changes in vital signs.
- Standardized patients (SPs) or actors trained to portray specific pediatric scenarios (e.g., anxious parents or adolescents with psychosomatic complaints) facilitate the development of communication and empathy.
- Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) platforms provide immersive environments where students can interact with virtual pediatric patients and receive instant feedback on their actions [1].

Educational Objectives of Simulation. Simulation in pediatric propaedeutics is used to achieve several educational goals:

- Skill acquisition: Students learn and practice basic pediatric physical examination techniques without the risk of causing discomfort or harm to a child.
- Clinical reasoning: Simulation cases encourage the development of diagnostic algorithms and clinical judgment through scenario-based learning.
- Teamwork and communication: Simulated pediatric emergencies help students develop interprofessional collaboration and crisis resource management skills.
- Reflection and feedback: Post-simulation debriefings facilitate deep learning, reinforce correct actions, and promote self-assessment [2].

Advantages in Pediatric Training:

- Safe learning environment: Students can make mistakes without endangering real patients, which reduces anxiety and encourages experimentation [3].
- Standardization of experience: Simulation ensures that all learners are exposed to rare or critical conditions (e.g., neonatal sepsis, respiratory distress) that may not be encountered during clinical rotations.
- Immediate feedback: Faculty and technology-driven systems provide real-time feedback, enhancing learning retention and confidence.
- Ethical considerations:Especially important in pediatrics, simulation avoids subjecting vulnerable populations to unnecessary procedures [4].

Case-based learning and clinical scenarios. *Case-based learning (CBL) engages students in real or hypothetical clinical situations, encouraging the integration of theoretical knowledge with diagnostic reasoning and clinical decision-making. In pediatric propaedeutics, CBL facilitates the understanding of common childhood conditions and promotes teamwork and critical thinking. Students analyze symptoms, propose investigations, and discuss management plans in guided discussions [4].*

Role-Playing and Communication Skills Training. *Role-playing exercises are vital for developing interpersonal communication skills, especially in pediatrics, where the interaction involves not only young patients but also their parents. Students may take turns playing the roles of physician, parent, or patient in*

simulated consultations, helping them practice empathy, counseling, and conflict resolution [5].

Small group work and peer learning. Learning in small groups fosters collaboration, accountability, and active engagement. Group discussions, peer teaching, and shared problem-solving have been shown to improve comprehension and retention of pediatric knowledge. This format also develops soft skills such as leadership and negotiation, critical in clinical environments [6].

Digital technologies and E-learning Platforms. The integration of e-learning platforms, virtual patient modules, and mobile applications has expanded the scope of pediatric teaching beyond classrooms and wards. Learning management systems (LMS) like Moodle, virtual case simulators, and online quizzes enable flexible, individualized, and interactive learning experiences [7].

Conclusion. Interactive teaching methods offer significant pedagogical value in educating medical students in pediatric propaedeutics. They encourage deeper learning, critical thinking, and early development of essential clinical skills. Implementing a blended approach—combining simulation, case discussions, role-play, and digital tools—can greatly enhance the educational outcomes and prepare students for real-life clinical challenges in pediatric practice.

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NDVI(*NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX*) YORDAMIDA OROLBO‘YI HAVZASIDA YER DEGRADATSIYASINI ANIQLASH VA UNING ASOSIY OMILLARINI BAHOLASH

ANNOTATSIYA: *Ushbu maqolada Orolbo‘yi havzasida yer degradatsiyasi jarayonlarini aniqlash va ularning asosiy omillarini baholash masalalari yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda fotogrammetriya va yerni masofadan zondlash (YMZ) texnologiyalaridan foydalanilgan.NDVI indeksiga asoslangan kosmik suratlar orqali 2015, 2020 va 2024-yillardagi vegetatsiya o‘zgarishlari tahlil qilindi.Natijalar degradatsiya darajasining vaqt o‘tishi bilan ortayotganini ko‘rsatdi.Degradatsiyaga ta’sir qiluvchi omillar sifatida iqlim o‘zgarishi, suv resurslarining kamayishi va noto‘g‘ri yer resurslarini boshqarish kabi omillar ajratib ko‘rsatildi.Tadqiqot natijalari ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash va hududni reabilitatsiya qilish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda muhim asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Orolbo‘yi, yer degradatsiyasi, NDVI, fotogrammetriya, yerni masofadan zondlash, ekologik monitoring.*

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DETERMINING LAND DEGRADATION IN THE ARAL BASIN AND ASSESSING ITS MAIN FACTORS USING NDVI (NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX)

ABSTRACT: *This article explores land degradation processes in the Aral Sea Basin and evaluates their main driving factors. The study employs*

photogrammetry and remote sensing technologies. Using NDVI-based satellite imagery, vegetation changes for the years 2015, 2020, and 2024 were analyzed. The results show an increasing trend in land degradation. Key contributing factors include climate change, reduced water resources, and improper land management. The study's findings provide a valuable basis for ensuring environmental sustainability and developing rehabilitation strategies for the region.

Keywords: *Aral Sea region, land degradation, NDVI, photogrammetry, remote sensing, environmental*

KIRISH

Orolbo‘yi havzasi Markaziy Osiyoning eng muhim ekologik va geoiqtisodiy hududlaridan biri bo‘lib, u yillar davomida inson faoliyati va iqlim o‘zgarishlari ta’sirida keskin degradatsiyaga uchragan.Ayniqsa, Orol dengizining so‘nggi 50 yilda deyarli qurib qolishi, butun hududning ekologik muvozanatini izdan chiqardi. Ushbu inqiroz nafaqat biologik xilma-xillikka, balki qishloq xo‘jaligi, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy faoliyat va aholi salomatligiga ham salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Yer degradatsiyasi ushbu hududda eng keskin namoyon bo‘layotgan muammolardan biri hisoblanadi.Degradatsiya deganda, odatda, yer resurslarining tabiiy holatining buzilishi,tuproq unumdorligining pasayishi,suv va shamol eroziyasi,sho‘rlanish,o‘simlik qoplamining yo‘qolishi va cho‘llanish kabi salbiy jarayonlar tushuniladi.[2] Bu jarayonlar yer resurslaridan foydalanuvchilar — dehqonlar, chorvadorlar,siyosat yurituvchilar uchun dolzarb bo‘lib, ularni erta aniqlash va oldini olish bugungi kunning muhim vazifasiga aylangan.So‘nggi yillarda ilmiy hamjamiyat va davlatlar tomonidan yer degradatsiyasiga qarshi kurashda ilg‘or texnologik yondashuvlar — xususan, fotogrammetriya va yerni masofadan zondlash (YMZ) keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Ushbu texnologiyalar orqali katta maydonlarda vaqt o‘tishi bilan ro‘y berayotgan o‘zgarishlarni aniqlash, o‘lchash va xaritalashtirish imkoniyati mavjud.Ayniqsa, NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) kabi indekslar yordamida o‘simlik qoplamining holatini aniq baholash mumkin bo‘lib, bu yer degradatsiyasi jarayonlarini modellashtirish va tahlil qilishda muhim vosita sanaladi.

Shu o‘rinda qayd etish kerakki, Orolbo‘yi havzasidagi yer degradatsiyasining asosiy omillari murakkab va ko‘p qirrali bo‘lib, ular tabiiy (masalan, iqlim o‘zgarishi, yog‘ingarchilik miqdorining kamayishi, haroratning ortishi) hamda antropogen (masalan, sug‘oriladigan yerlarning noto‘g‘ri boshqarilishi, intensiv dehqonchilik, suv tejamasdan ishlatilishi, texnik qurollarning yaroqsizligi) omillar bilan bog‘liq.Aynan mana shu omillarni chuqur tahlil qilish, degradatsiya jarayonlarining hududiy va vaqtinchalik dinamikasini aniqlash ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan dolzarb hisoblanadi.Mazkur maqola doirasida 2015, 2020 va 2024-yillarga oid kosmik suratlar asosida Orolbo‘yi hududida yer degradatsiyasining darajasi, shakli va omillari baholanadi. Fotogrammetrik o‘lchovlar va NDVI asosidagi tahlillar vositasida o‘simlik qoplamining o‘zgarishi xaritalashtiriladi. Bundan ko‘zlangan maqsad — Orolbo‘yi hududidagi ekologik inqiroz oqibatlarini

ob’ektiv baholash, ushbu muammoga qarshi samarali choralarni ishlab chiqishga ilmiy asos yaratishdir.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Yer degradatsiyasi va uning asosiy omillarini o‘rganish masalasi global ekologik muammolardan biri sifatida keng tadqiq etilgan. Orolbo‘yi havzasi kabi ekologik jihatdan murakkab hududlarda yer degradatsiyasi jarayonlarini aniqlash va baholash dolzarb ilmiy muammo hisoblanadi.Ilmiy manbalarda yer degradatsiyasi tushunchasi keng talqin qilinib, uning tabiiy va antropogen omillar ta’sirida yuzaga kelishi qayd etilgan (Lal, 2001; Oldeman va boshq., 1991). Ko‘plab tadqiqotlarda tuproq eroziyasi, sho‘rlanish, cho‘llanish va o‘simlik qoplamining kamayishi asosiy degradatsiya shakllari sifatida ko‘rsatilgan (Zhao va boshq., 2018). Ayniqsa, o‘simlik qoplamining holati yer degradatsiyasi darajasini baholashda muhim indikator sifatida qabul qilinadi (Thenkabail, 2018).

Masofadan zondlash texnologiyalari bugungi kunda yer resurslarini monitoring qilishda keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Yerni masofadan zondlash usullari orasida spektral indekslar, xususan, NDVI, eng ko‘p ishlatiladigan vosita hisoblanadi (Jensen, 2007). NDVI yordamida o‘simliklarning zichligi va sog‘lig‘i haqida aniq ma’lumot olish mumkin, bu esa degradatsiya jarayonlarini aniqlashga xizmat qiladi (Huete va boshq., 2002). NDVI ning samaradorligi ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlarda isbotlangan (Tucker, 1979; Pettorelli, 2013).Fotogrammetriya esa yer sirtining aniq geometriyaviy xaritasini yaratish, o‘zgarishlarni uch o‘lchamli shaklda ko‘rsatish imkonini beradi (Wolf va Dewitt, 2000). Bu usul ekologik monitoring va landshaftlarni baholashda samarali hisoblanadi (Zhang va boshq., 2014).

Orolbo‘yi hududida yer degradatsiyasini o‘rganishga qaratilgan ko‘plab tadqiqotlar mavjud. Masalan, Yuldashev va boshq. (2019) Orol dengizining qurishi natijasida mintaqada yuzaga kelgan sho‘rlanish va cho‘llanish jarayonlarini masofadan zondlash usullari yordamida tahlil qilgan. Shuningdek, Islomov va Karimov (2021) Orolbo‘yi hududida yer degradatsiyasining iqlim o‘zgarishlari bilan bog‘liqligini o‘rgangan.Shu bilan birga, hududda yer degradatsiyasini kamaytirish va qayta tiklash bo‘yicha samarali strategiyalar ishlab chiqish uchun aniq monitoring tizimi zarurligi ta’kidlangan (Mamatqulov va boshq., 2022). Bu esa zamonaviy texnologiyalarning qo‘llanilishini talab qiladi.

Umuman olganda, fotogrammetriya va yerni masofadan zondlash usullari Orolbo‘yi kabi katta va murakkab hududlarda yer degradatsiyasini tizimli va samarali ravishda o‘rganish imkonini beradi.Bu metodologiya yordamida vaqt bo‘yicha o‘zgarishlarni aniq aks ettirish, degradatsiya jarayonining sabablarini aniqlash va ularga qarshi chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqish mumkin.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Ushbu tadqiqotda Orolbo‘yi havzasida yer degradatsiyasining darajasini aniqlash va asosiy omillarini baholashda fotogrammetriya hamda yerni masofadan zondlash (YMZ) usullaridan foydalanildi.Bu metodologiya yirik hududlarni tezkor va aniq monitoring qilish imkonini beradi,shuningdek, vaqt bo‘yicha o‘zgarishlarni tahlil qilishda samarali vosita hisoblanadi.

1. Ma’lumotlar manbai

Tadqiqot uchun 2015, 2020 va 2024-yillarga oid yuqori aniqlikdagi kosmik suratlar va fotogrammetrik tasvirlar yig‘ildi. Asosiy ma’lumotlar manbai sifatida Landsat 8 va Sentinel-2 sun’iy yo‘ldoshlari tasvirlaridan foydalanildi. Ushbu tasvirlar bepul va keng qo‘llaniladigan, yuqori spektoral va fazoviy aniqlikka ega bo‘lib, yer yuzasining vegetatsiya holatini kuzatishda qulaylik yaratadi.

2. NDVI indeksining hisoblanishi

Kosmik suratlar yordamida NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) qiymatlari hisoblandi. NDVI quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

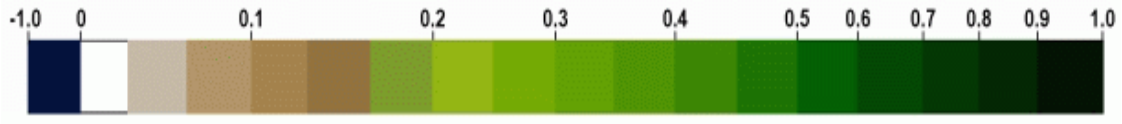
$$NDVI = \frac{R_{NIR} - R_{Red}}{R_{NIR} - R_{Red}}$$

bu yerda:

R_{NIR}— yaqin infraqizil nurlanishning qaytishi,

R_{RED} — ko‘rinadigan qizil nurlanishning qaytishi.

NDVI hisoblash uchun algoritm ishlab chiqilgandan beri (Rouse BJ, 1973), u turli xil shovqin hosil qiluvchi omillarning ta’sirini kamaytirish uchun mo`ljallangan bir nechta modifikatsiyaga ega.[1] Masalan, atmosfera aerozollarining so`rilishi (atmospheric -resistant vegetation index -ARVI), tuproq qatlamida aksetishi (soil adjusted vegetation index -SAVI) va boshqalar. Turli xil tabiiy obyektlarning indekslarni hisoblash uchun qizil va infraqizildan tashqari boshqa diapazonlardagi o`simliklar o`rtasidagi munosabatlarni hisobga oladigan formulalar ham qo`llaniladi, bu esa ularni qo`llashda yana bir necha qiyinchiliklarga olib keladi. NDVI ga asoslangan indekslar ham mavjud, masalan EVI (Enhanced vegetation index) indeksi bunga yaqqol misol bo`la oladi, u bir vaqtning o`zida bir nechta shovqin hosil qiluvchi omillarni kuzatish vazifasini ham o`taydi.



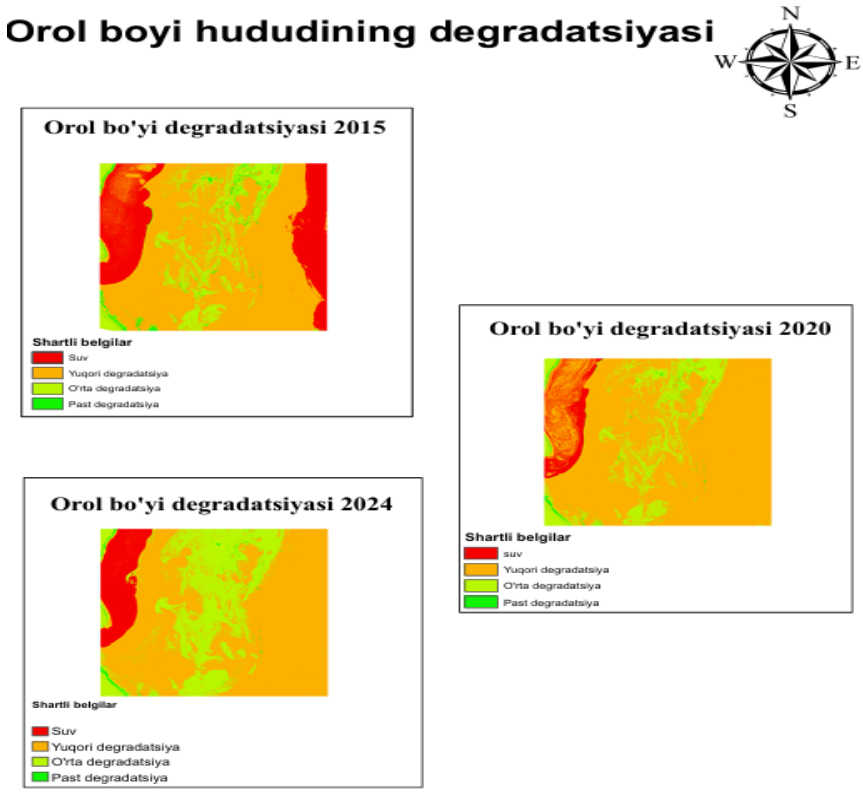
2-rasm. NDVI diksret (uzlukli) shkalasi

Sinfi	NDVI	Holat tavsifi
1 – Sinf	-1 – 0.1	Vegetatsiyasiz,degradatsiyalangan
2 – Sinf	0.1 - 0.2	Juda kam O‘simlik qoplami
3 – Sinf	0.2 - 0.4	O‘rtacha vegetatsiya,tiklanish zonasi
4 – Sinf	0.4 - 0.6	Yaxshi vegetatsiya holati
5 – Sinf	➢ 0.6	Juda zich,sog'lom o‘simlik

NDVI qiymati -1 dan +1 gacha bo‘lib, yuqori qiymatlar o‘simlik qoplamining

zich va sog‘lom ekanligini ko‘rsatadi, past qiymatlar esa degradatsiya yoki o‘simlik qoplami yo‘qligini anglatadi.

NATIJALAR VA TAHLIL



Orol boyi degradatsiyasi 1-rasm(3)

Tadqiqot davomida 2015, 2020 va 2024 yillarga oid NDVI indekslari asosida Orolbo‘yi havzasi yerlarining holati bevosita degradatsiya darajalariga qarab tasnif qilindi

Tahlil natijalari har yili uchun alohida quyidagicha izohlanadi:

2015 yil – Kuchli degradatsiya bosqichi.2015 yil NDVI xaritalarida eng katta qismini 1-sinf (NDVI < 0.1) tashkil etdi. Bu holat kuchli degradatsiyalangan, vegetatsiyasiz yoki minimal o‘simlik qoplamasiga ega bo‘lgan hududlar

ustunligini anglatadi.

1-sinf (NDVI < 0.1): ~ 41%

Asosan Orolning qurigan tubi, markaziy Orolqum, va cho‘l hududlari.Bu yerlarda vegetatsiya mavjud emas, faqat qum, sho‘r yer va tuproq qoldiqlari ko‘zga tashlanadi.

2-sinf (0.1 – 0.2): ~ 27%

Kam vegetatsiya, ayrim joylarda yovvoyi butalar, zaytun ildizlari.

3-sinf (0.2 – 0.4): ~ 20%

Janubiy delta, kanal atrofida qisman yashil hududlar mavjud.

4-5-sinf (NDVI > 0.4): ~ 12%

Asosan Xorazm va Amudaryo deltasining irrigatsiyalangan zonalari.

Xulosa: Ushbu yilda degradatsiyaga uchragan hududlar umumiy maydonning

68% dan ortig‘ini tashkil etgan. Bu Orol dengizi inqirozining bevosita ekologik oqibatidir.

2020 yil – Tiklanish bosqichining boshlanishi.2020 yilga kelib, ko‘pgina degradatsiyalangan hududlarda sezilarli o‘zgarishlar kuzatildi. NDVI qiymatlari ko‘pchilik hududlarda 0.2–0.4 oralig‘iga ko‘tarildi, bu esa tiklanayotgan vegetatsiyani ko‘rsatadi.

1-sinf: ~ 24%

Orol tubining markaziy va shimoliy qismlarida saqlanib qolgan.

2-sinf: ~ 25%

Kam vegetatsiya, ammo salbiy holatni yo‘qotib bormoqda.

3-sinf: ~ 33%

Yuzaki tiklanish boshlangan hududlar, saxaul, yantoq, tuyaqush butalari paydo bo‘lgan.

4-sinf: ~ 15%

Sug‘oriladigan yerlarda agrotexnik tadbirlar tufayli vegetatsiya ko‘paygan.

5-sinf: ~ 3%

Faqat irrigatsiyalangan maydonlar va yashil zonalarda mavjud.

Xulosa: Degradatsiyalangan (1+2-sinf) hududlar umumiy maydonning 49% ini tashkil etdi. 2015 yilga nisbatan 19% tiklanish kuzatildi.

2024 yil – Tiklanish kuchaygan bosqichi.2024 yilda Orolbo‘yi hududida vegetatsiya zichligi yanada oshgan. Bu yil Orolqum cho‘lining ba'zi qismlarida ham o‘simliklar paydo bo‘la boshlagan. Ekologik barqarorlashtirish dasturlarining natijalari aniq seziladi.

1-sinf: ~ 13%

Faqatgina eng quruq, qattiq sho‘rlangan hududlar qolgan.

2-sinf: ~ 17%

Qisman vegetatsiyaga ega, tiklanish yaqin.

3-sinf: ~ 39%

Keng maydonlarda vegetatsiya tiklangan, saxaulzorlar kengaydi.

4-sinf: ~ 23%

Yashil biomassasi yaxshi joylar, asosan qishloq xo‘jalik maydonlari.

5-sinf: ~ 8%

Sun’iy o‘rmonzorlar, yirik yashil zonalar (Orolsohil loyihasi doirasida).

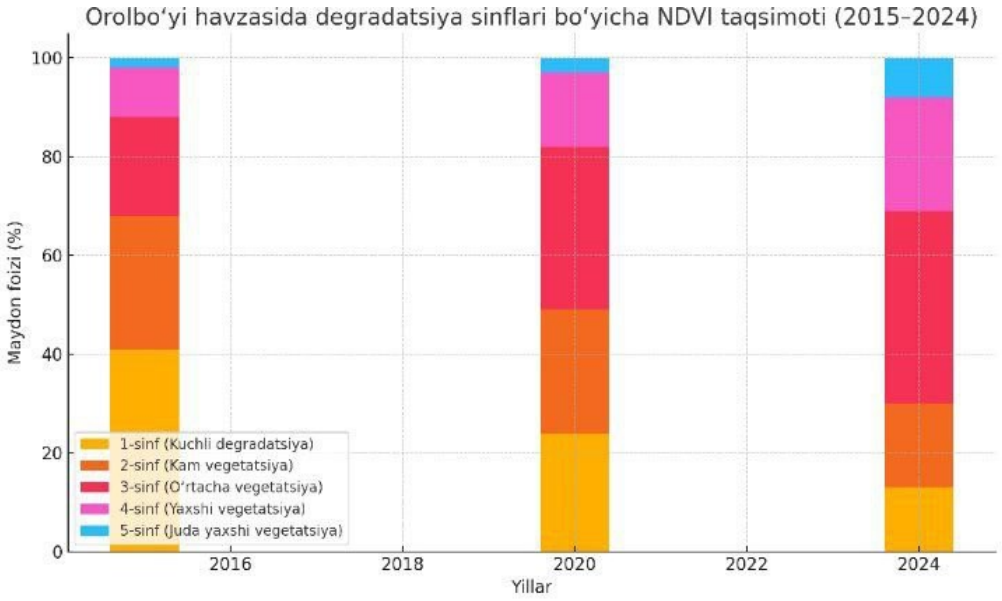
Xulosa: Degradatsiyaga uchragan hududlar 30% gacha kamaydi. 2015 yilga nisbatan 38% ga tiklanish kuzatildi, bu sezilarli natijadir.

NDVI xaritalari quyidagi o‘zgarishlarni ko‘rsatadi:

✓ 2015 yilda – xaritalarda to‘q sariq va jigarrang ranglar ustun (kuchli degradatsiya).

✓ 2020 yilda – yashilning ochroq tuslari paydo bo‘lgan (o‘rtacha degradatsiya).

✓ 2024 yilda – xaritaning katta qismi yashil (o‘rta va past degradatsiya).



YER DEGRADATSIYASI OMILLARI

Yer degradatsiyasining shakllanishi murakkab va ko‘p qirrali jarayon bo‘lib, u tabiiy va antropogen omillar ta’sirida yuzaga keladi. Orolbo‘yi havzasida ushbu omillar o‘zaro ta’sir qilib, hududning ekologik holatini keskin yomonlashtirmoqda.

1. Tabiiy omillar

Iqlim o‘zgarishi: So‘nggi yillarda hududda yog‘ingarchilik miqdori kamayishi kuzatilmoqda. Bu holat tuproqning namlik darajasining pasayishiga, o‘simliklarning qurib qolishiga olib keladi. Haroratning ko‘tarilishi esa tuproqdagi mikroorganizmlarning faolligini susaytirib, uning unumdorligini kamaytiradi.

Eroziya jarayonlari: Orolbo‘yi hududida shamol va suv eroziyasi tuproqning yuqori qatlamini yuvib ketmoqda. Ayniqsa, quruq va shamolli mavsumlarda tuproqning shamol ta’sirida siljishi va cho‘llanish jarayoni kuchayadi.

Sho‘rlanish: Suv resurslarining kamayishi va sho‘rli suvlarning yerga kirishi natijasida tuproq sho‘rlanib, uning tarkibi va tuzilishi o‘zgaradi. Sho‘rlangan tuproqda o‘simliklar o‘sishi uchun zarur sharoitlar buziladi.

2. Antropogen omillar

Sug‘orish va qishloq xo‘jaligi: Hududda intensiv sug‘orish amaliyoti ko‘plab joylarda suvning noto‘g‘ri taqsimlanishiga, sho‘rlanishga va tuproqning o‘zgarishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Sug‘orishda foydalaniladigan sho‘r suvlar tuproq sifatini yomonlashtiradi.Yer resurslarining noto‘g‘ri boshqarilishi: Dehqonchilikda tuproqni ortiqcha ishlatish, o‘rmonlarni kesish va qishloq xo‘jaligi texnikalarining yetarlicha samarali qo‘llanilmasligi degradatsiya jarayonlarini tezlashtiradi.Inson faoliyati natijasida hosil bo‘lgan chang bo‘ronlari: Orol dengizining qurishi natijasida ochilgan sho‘r qum va changlar shamol bilan boshqa hududlarga tarqalib, atrof-muhitni ifloslantiradi va sog‘liq muammolarini keltirib chiqaradi.

YER DEGRADATSIYASIGA QARSHI CHORA-TADBIRLAR

Orolbo‘yi havzasida yer degradatsiyasining oldini olish va atrof-muhitni tiklash uchun bir qancha kompleks chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilishi zarur. Ushbu tadbirlar

tabiiy jarayonlarni tiklash bilan birga, inson faoliyatini samarali boshqarishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi lozim.

1. Sug‘orish tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilish

Sug‘orish tizimlarini yangilash va suv resurslarini tejash texnologiyalarini joriy etish orqali tuproq sho‘rlanishi va ortiqcha namlik muammosini kamaytirish mumkin.Drip sug‘orish (tomchilatib sug‘orish) va zamonaviy suv taqsimlash tizimlari yordamida suvdan samarali foydalanish ta’minlanadi.

2. Qayta o‘rmonlashtirish va ko‘kalamzorlashtirish

Shamol eroziyasining oldini olish va tuproqning barqarorligini oshirish uchun o‘rmonzorlar va ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari kuchaytirilishi kerak. Mahalliy iqlimga mos o‘simlik turlarini ekish tuproqni ushlab turishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

3.Yer resurslarini boshqarishni takomillashtirish

Dehqonchilik va chorvachilik faoliyatlarini ekologik barqarorlik prinsiplariga moslashtirish zarur. Tuproq unumdorligini oshiruvchi agrotexnika usullarini joriy etish, yerlarni ortiqcha foydalanishdan saqlash kerak.

4. Monitoring va ilmiy tadqiqotlarni kuchaytirish

Yerni masofadan zondlash va fotogrammetriya texnologiyalaridan muntazam foydalanish orqali yer degradatsiyasi jarayonlarini doimiy nazorat qilish lozim. Bu ma’lumotlar asosida samarali boshqaruv qarorlari qabul qilinadi.

5. Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy tadbirlar

Mahalliy aholini ekologik muammolar haqida xabardor qilish, ularni yer resurslarini tejash va muhofaza qilishga jalb qilish uchun ta’lim va treninglar o‘tkazish muhim. Shuningdek, yer degradatsiyasining iqtisodiy zararlarini kamaytirishga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari ishlab chiqilishi kerak.

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

Ushbu tadqiqot davomida Orolbo‘yi havzasida 2015, 2020 va 2024 yillarga oid yerni masofadan zondlash ma’lumotlariga asoslangan holda NDVI indekslari yordamida yer degradatsiyasi darajasi baholandi va uning dinamik o‘zgarishlari tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar degradatsiya darajasining yildan-yilga pasayib, vegetatsiya zichligining izchil oshib borayotganini ko‘rsatdi. Xususan, 2015 yilda havzaning asosiy qismi (taxminan 68 foizi) kuchli degradatsiyalangan hududlardan iborat bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 2024 yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 30 foizgacha kamaygan. Aksincha, o‘rtacha va yaxshi holatdagi vegetatsiya zonalari hajmi oshib, umumiy maydonning yarmidan ko‘prog‘ini egallagan. NDVI qiymatlari 2015 yilda 0.21 atrofida bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 2020 yilda 0.27 va 2024 yilda 0.31 ga yetgani aniqlanib, bu esa havzada ekologik tiklanish jarayoni boshlanganini tasdiqlaydi.

Yer degradatsiyasining asosiy sabablariga Orol dengizining qurishi, sho‘rlanishning ortishi, suv resurslari tanqisligi, shamol eroziyasi, noto‘g‘ri yer-suv boshqaruvi va iqlim o‘zgarishlari kiradi. Biroq so‘nggi yillarda amalga oshirilgan ekologik tiklanish loyihalari, xususan Orolqum cho‘lini o‘rmonlashtirish, saxaulzorlar barpo etish, sug‘orish tizimlarini optimallashtirish

va xalqaro ekologik dasturlar orqali bu salbiy jarayonlar sekinlashgani ko‘zga tashlanmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatmoqdaki, NDVI indeksidan foydalanish orqali degradatsiyani fazoviy va vaqtinchalik kesimda samarali nazorat qilish, o‘zgarishlar monitoringini olib borish va ekologik holatni baholash mumkin. Ushbu yondashuv ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Umuman olganda, 2015–2024 yillar oralig‘ida Orolbo‘yi havzasida yer degradatsiyasi sezilarli darajada kamaydi va vegetatsiya holati barqarorlashdi. Bu esa ekologik tiklanish va meliorativ chora-tadbirlarning ijobiy samara berayotganini ko‘rsatadi. Kelajakda degradatsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan ishlarni yanada kengaytirish, ma’lumotlarni avtomatlashtirilgan monitoring tizimlari orqali tahlil qilish va xalqaro hamkorlikni mustahkamlash Orolbo‘yi hududining ekologik tiklanish jarayonini tezlashtiradi.

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THE MANIFESTATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL FORMAL RELATIONS IN THE UZBEK AND GERMAN LANGUAGES IN THE CORPUS

Abstract: *This article explores the manifestation of morphological formal relations in Uzbek and German, two linguistically diverse languages belonging to different typological families. Uzbek, as a Turkic agglutinative language, exhibits regular and transparent morphological constructions, whereas German, an Indo-European fusion language, demonstrates a more complex and irregular morphological system. By analyzing linguistic data from corpora, this study identifies key morphological features in each language, discusses their grammatical implications, and highlights the relevance of corpus-based research in cross-linguistic morphological analysis.*

Keywords: *Morphology, corpus linguistics, Uzbek language, German language, agglutinative, fusional, morphological tagging, typology, inflection, affixation.*

Introduction. Morphology, the branch of linguistics concerned with the structure and formation of words, is a critical domain for understanding the grammatical organization of languages. When comparing Uzbek and German, the contrast in morphological systems is striking. Uzbek, with its agglutinative nature, constructs words through linear and additive suffixation, where each morpheme carries a distinct grammatical function. In contrast, German, characterized by its fusion nature, employs inflections where single morphemes often encode multiple grammatical meanings simultaneously.

Corpus-based linguistic research has opened new avenues for analyzing these morphological systems empirically. Large-scale corpora allow linguists to observe real-life usage patterns, frequency of morphological forms, and contextual applications of grammatical structures. This methodological approach facilitates an objective and data-driven comparison of Uzbek and German morphology.

Uzbek: An Agglutinative Morphological System

In Uzbek, morphological construction is highly regular and rule-governed. Grammatical relations are expressed through the consistent use of suffixes, with minimal variation. The agglutinative structure allows for a transparent morpheme-to-meaning correspondence.

Example:

- *kitoblarimizdan* (from our books)

kitob (book) + *-lar* (plural) + *-imiz* (1st person plural possessive) + *-dan* (ablative)

Such forms are easily decomposable, and their structures are predictable across different contexts, making Uzbek morphology highly systematic and analytically accessible.

German: A Fusional Morphological System

German morphology, on the other hand, exhibits fusion, where a single affix may convey multiple grammatical categories, such as case, number, and gender. Moreover, inflectional forms often undergo stem alternations (e.g., umlaut), and morphological forms may not be transparent.

Example:

- *dem Männern* (to the men)

dem (dative, masculine/neuter singular or plural article)

Männern (plural dative form of *Mann*, with umlaut and suffix)

The complexity of German morphology is evident in its irregular plural formations, case distinctions, and gender agreement, which require lexical and contextual knowledge for accurate analysis.

Corpus-Based Approaches to Morphological Analysis

Corpora provide a robust empirical foundation for the investigation of morphological structures by offering access to authentic, naturally occurring language data. Unlike introspective methods, corpus-based research allows linguists to observe how morphological forms function across various registers, genres, and contexts. Through the process of corpus annotation, key morphological features—such as case, tense, aspect, mood, person, number, gender, and voice—are systematically identified and tagged. This structured annotation enables both qualitative and quantitative analyses of word formation and inflectional patterns, contributing significantly to the field of comparative morphology. In cross-linguistic studies, annotated corpora facilitate the alignment of functionally equivalent forms across typologically diverse languages. For example, while an agglutinative language like Uzbek expresses grammatical relations through linear affixation, a fusional language like German may encode multiple grammatical categories within a single morpheme. Corpus data thus allow researchers to identify and compare how similar grammatical meanings are realized morphologically in different languages. Moreover, corpora enhance the reproducibility and scalability of linguistic studies, supporting computational models and machine learning algorithms used in natural language processing, machine translation, and language documentation.

Morphological Tagging in Uzbek

In a tagged corpus, Uzbek words are analyzed in terms of their base form and affixes:

Example: *kitoblarimizdan*

kitob<NOUN> + lar<PL> + imiz<POSS.1PL> + dan<ABL>

Morphological Tagging in German

German corpus tagging must account for inflectional variation and syncretism:

Example: *aus unseren Büchern*

aus<PREP> + unseren<DET.POSS.1PL.DAT.PL> + Büchern<NOUN.DAT.PL>

Such annotation enables computational models and researchers to align equivalent morphological functions across structurally different languages.

In Language Learning and Translation. Recognizing morphological differences between languages is essential for ensuring accuracy in both translation and second language acquisition. In particular, the contrast between agglutinative and fusional morphological systems presents unique challenges. Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, often conveys grammatical meaning through the linear addition of distinct, regular suffixes, each representing a single grammatical function. German, on the other hand, employs a fusional morphological system in which a single morpheme may simultaneously encode several grammatical categories, such as case, number, and gender. This typological divergence implies that a single morphologically complex word in Uzbek—for example, *kitoblaringizdan* (from your books)—may require a full phrase in German (*von euren Büchern*) to capture the equivalent meaning. Such structural asymmetries underscore the necessity of a deep morphological understanding for translators, who must not only grasp lexical meanings but also interpret embedded grammatical functions correctly. Likewise, language learners benefit from awareness of these morphological principles, as they influence both comprehension and production in a second language. The integration of corpus-based resources in translation studies and pedagogy further facilitates the identification of recurring morphological patterns, making cross-linguistic differences more accessible and empirically grounded.

Conclusion. Morphological formal relations manifest distinctly in Uzbek and German, shaped by their respective typological structures. Through corpus-based research, these differences can be systematically observed, quantified, and analyzed. While Uzbek offers a regular and transparent morphological model, German requires navigating multiple levels of grammatical encoding within fewer morphemes. The use of corpora provides an invaluable resource for comparative morphological studies, deepening our understanding of how languages encode grammatical information and how such encoding impacts linguistic theory and computational applications. Morphological analysis feeds into lemmatization, part-of-speech tagging, and syntactic parsing. Morphologically rich languages like Uzbek and German challenge NLP systems, which benefit from corpus-based learning and statistical modeling.

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UDK: 504:338.2:913(5)

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ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract: *This article explores the critical environmental sustainability challenges and sustainable development issues faced by Central Asian countries—Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. The region, once a part of the Soviet industrial complex, now grapples with deteriorating natural resources, air and water pollution, and the aftermath of ecological catastrophes such as the Aral Sea crisis. Through a comprehensive literature review and regional data analysis (2018–2024), this study identifies key barriers to ecological sustainability and assesses current renewable energy and water management practices. The article concludes with policy recommendations tailored to the region's socio-political and climatic realities, emphasizing the importance of integrated environmental governance and regional cooperation for sustainable development.*

Key words: *Central Asia; ecological sustainability; sustainable development; environmental governance; Aral Sea; renewable energy; climate change; pollution; regional cooperation*

INTRODUCTIONEcological sustainability has emerged as one of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century, particularly in regions with fragile ecosystems and transitional economies such as Central Asia. Comprising Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, the region is characterized by diverse ecological zones, from high mountain ranges to vast deserts and steppe ecosystems. However, decades of intensive agricultural development, unchecked industrial activity, and centralized water management during the Soviet period have left a legacy of ecological degradation that continues to affect the region's environmental and socio-economic stability.

LITERATUREANALYSISAND METHODOLOGY (LITERATURE REVIEW)

The ecological sustainability discourse in Central Asia has gained growing scholarly attention over the past two decades. Researchers emphasize that the region faces a unique combination of post-Soviet environmental legacies and modern developmental pressures (Spoor, 2019)[1]. One of the foundational studies

by Micklin (2018) extensively documented the Aral Sea catastrophe, identifying large-scale irrigation mismanagement and lack of regional cooperation as primary causes [2]. His findings underscore that while some recovery has occurred in the North Aral Sea (Kazakhstan), the Southern basin (Uzbekistan) remains ecologically devastated.

Urbanization, increased vehicle use, and inefficient heating systems are cited as primary causes. A study by Abdullaev et al. (2021) found that rapid population growth and weak enforcement of environmental standards have further aggravated pollution levels.[3]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The countries of Central Asia are geographically interconnected, and an environmental problem in one area can affect the entire region. For example, the drying up of the Aral Sea poses an environmental threat not only to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, but also to Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Drought, salt winds, and land degradation are reducing the productivity of regional agriculture.Air pollution levels remain consistently high in five major Central Asian countries. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have the highest PM2.5 levels, which have a negative impact on public health. PM2.5 levels of more than 30 μg/m³ per year on average are considered higher than the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations. The main causes of air pollution are vehicles, industrial emissions, and poor environmental control.

Table 1

Environmental pollution levels in Central Asia (2020–2024)

State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average PM2.5 (μg/m³)
Kazakhstan	28	30	31	29	30	29.6
Uzbekistan	33	35	37	36	34	35.0
Kyrgyzstan	25	27	28	27	26	26.6
Turkmenistan	29	31	32	33	32	31.4
Tajikistan	27	28	29	28	29	28.2

As illustrated in **Table 2**, there is significant variation in the share of renewable energy among Central Asian countries. Tajikistan (93.4%) and Kyrgyzstan (89.7%) lead the region, primarily due to their reliance on hydropower. In contrast, Turkmenistan (2.1%) and Uzbekistan (6.2%) lag significantly behind, relying predominantly on fossil fuels.

Table 2

Use of renewable energy sources in Central Asia (2020–2024, %)

State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Growth rate(%)
Kazakhstan	3.2	4.5	5.8	6.4	7.0	+118.7
Uzbekistan	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	4.0	+122.2
Kyrgyzstan	8.5	9.1	9.8	10.2	10.8	+27.0
Turkmenistan	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	+75.0
Tajikistan	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.6	+16.0

Air pollution levels remain consistently high in five major Central Asian countries. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have the highest PM2.5 levels, which have a negative impact on public health. PM2.5 levels of more than 30 μg/m³ per year on average are considered higher than the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations. The main causes of air pollution are vehicles, industrial emissions and poor environmental control.Key Observations: hydropower Dominance: In Kirgizstan and Tajikistan, more than 80% of electricity is generated from rivers. However, this overreliance makes their energy systems vulnerable to climate variability, especially glacial retreat and droughts (Sorg et al., 2014): fossil Fuel Entrenchment: Turkmenistan's economy remains heavily dependent on natural gas exports, limiting incentives for a transition to green energy (IRENA, 2023): slow Renewable Transition: Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have initiated solar and wind energy projects—backed by foreign investment and development banks—but their current renewable shares (8.5% and 6.2% respectively) remain far below the targets set in their national green economy strategies (OECD, 2021). Thus, while there is progress, the pace of energy transition is uneven and hampered by institutional inertia, lack of private sector involvement, and infrastructural constraints.Climate Change Vulnerability-Central Asia is considered a climate change hotspot. Studies by the IPCC (2021) indicate that average temperatures in the region have risen by more than 1.5°C since the pre-industrial period, leading to accelerated glacial melt in the Pamir and Tien Shan ranges.

Environmental governance across Central Asia is marked by institutional fragmentation and weak enforcement mechanisms. While all five countries have ratified the Paris Agreement and integrated sustainable development into national strategies, practical implementation isinconsistent-Main Barriers:Lack of coordination: Transboundary water management remains a contentious issue, especially between upstream (Kirgizstan, Tajikistan) and downstream (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) states: Limited public participation: Environmental NGOs and civil society actors often face bureaucratic hurdles and limited access to

data (CERES, 2020):Funding constraints: Most environmental initiatives depend on donor financing, with insufficient domestic budget allocations for sustainability projects.However, there are signs of progress. Regional platforms such as the Central Asia Regional Environmental Centre (CAREC) and new bilateral water agreements show potential for deeper collaboration.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored the multi-faceted environmental sustainability challenges facing Central Asia, a region grappling with the legacies of Soviet-era ecological mismanagement and the pressures of modern economic development. The analysis confirms that while there is growing awareness of sustainability issues across Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, practical implementation of ecological policies remains uneven and fragmented.

However, the research also points to opportunities for progress. Kazakhstan's Green Economy Strategy, Uzbekistan's recent investment in solar energy, and the emergence of regional forums such as CAREC are positive signs. International organizations and multilateral development banks can play a vital role in capacity building and technical support.To move forward, Central Asian countries must prioritize:

1. Regional environmental diplomacy to coordinate water and energy resources more effectively.
2. Transition to renewable energy, backed by incentives for private sector investment and green technologies.
3. Strengthened environmental governance, including transparent data sharing, monitoring, and enforcement.
4. Climate adaptation planning integrated into national and local development strategies.

In conclusion, Central Asia stands at a crossroads. With bold policy action, regional cooperation, and sustained international support, it is possible to transform the region from an ecological risk zone into a model for sustainable development in arid and semi-arid contexts. The window for such action is narrowing, making ecological resilience not just an environmental issue, but a socio-economic imperative for the region's future.

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CHANGING PATTERNS IN SENSITIVITY OF BACTERIAL UROPATHOGENS TO ANTIBIOTICS BETWEEN 2018 AND 2023

Abstract: *This study investigates the evolving antibiotic sensitivity patterns of bacterial uropathogens over a six-year period from 2018 to 2023. With increasing antibiotic resistance posing a significant challenge to effective urinary tract infection (UTI) management, the research analyzes susceptibility data from clinical isolates to identify trends in resistance and sensitivity. Key bacterial species responsible for UTIs, including Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Enterococcus faecalis, were evaluated against commonly prescribed antibiotics. The findings reveal shifts in resistance profiles, highlighting a growing resistance to traditionally used antibiotics such as fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins, while some newer agents show retained efficacy. This study underscores the urgent need for continuous surveillance, updated antibiotic stewardship programs, and tailored treatment guidelines to optimize patient outcomes and combat the rise of multidrug-resistant uropathogens.*

Key words: *Urinary tract infection, sensitivity, resistance, bacterial uropathogen, Uropathogens, Antibiotic Sensitivity.*

Introduction

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are one of the most common types of bacterial infections in humans, occurring both in the community and in healthcare settings. UTI refers to a wide range of clinical conditions, from the asymptomatic presence of bacteria in the urine to severe kidney infection with subsequent sepsis.[1] Females are more prone to UTIs than males, a phenomenon explained by their short urethra and its anatomical proximity to the anal orifice.[2,3] Uropathogens are simple to identify as they mainly come from colonic flora,[4] and this serves as a rationale for the empirical treatment of community acquired UTI (CA-UTI).[2,5] Empirical treatment, on the other hand, limits the ability to monitor antibiotic response and predisposes uropathogens that cause UTI to resistance.[5,6] Despite their use as practical methods for efficient resource use, empirical management plans must be regularly updated to account for shifting pathogen susceptibility patterns.[6] This is particularly true for developing nations, where the lack of resources for routine antibiotic sensitivity test compounds an additional challenge.[6]

In recent years, the resistance of uropathogens to previously effective antibiotics has become a global phenomenon.[7–9] Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is currently estimated to account for more than 700,000 deaths per year worldwide.[10] If no appropriate measures are taken to halt its progress, it is

projected to cost approximately 10 million lives and about US$100 trillion per year by 2050.[10] In contrast to other health issues, Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR) is a problem that concerns every country, irrespective of its level of income and development. According to the WHO report from 2014, Africa and South-East Asia are the regions with no established AMR surveillance systems.[11] The lack of quality data is challenging, resulting in inadequate treatment guidelines for the local situation. The gap in public health capacity is also an issue given the rapidly evolving resistance mechanisms of the pathogens and the emergence of multidrug-resistant bacteria that can only be detected through systematic screening in quality-assured microbiology laboratories.[12,13] Given the widespread irrational use of antibiotics in Africa, the situation is dire[9,11] as compared to developed nations.

To design suitable interventions, it is important to understand the status of AMR and identify rollout gaps. The most recent version of the national Ethiopian treatment guideline recommends using Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX) and Norfloxacin for the empirical treatment of CA-UTI in Ethiopia, one of the second-most populous regions of Africa.[14] However, we believe that there might be significant antibiotic resistance to the recommended treatments, and as a result, the likelihood of treatment failure is rising with the continued empirical use of these medications. As such, the study aimed to assess antibiotic resistance to both the suggested treatments and other drugs, as well as to identify patterns of resistance to a wide range of potentially helpful alternatives for the treatment of UTIs in Uromed Clinic, Ferghana, Uzbekistan.

Methodology

This study was conducted at the Uromed Clinic Ferghana/Uzbekistan. Medical records urologic patients who diagnosed of UTI (inpatient and outpatient) were evaluated from 2018 to 2023 years, and patients who had positive urine cul ture in association with pyuria were selected for research. Clinical diagnosis was based on the presence of one or more of followings: fever, flank pain, dysuria, frequency, urgency and supra- pubic pain. Pyuria was defined as the presence of more than seven leukocytes in high power filed of centrifuged urine. Positive urine culture was defined as more than 10^5 colony forming units (CFU) of a single organism per milliliter of urine. Urine specimens were obtained by midstream (morning urine) collection. Suprapubic sampling was carried out in selected patients. Blood agar was used for urine culture. Sensitivity/resistance of isolated microorganisms to commonly used antibiotics was detected by disc diffusion method. Exclusion criteria were: patients without pyuria, asymptomatic patients and positive cultures with less than 10^5 CFU/ml or multiorganism growth. Also patients with insufficient data and repeat isolates from the same patient were excluded. Data from each patient including sex, age, clinical symptoms, and results of urine analysis, urine culture and antibiogram were collected in organized form.

Results

From 2018 to 2020, 400 patients and from 2021 to 2023, 350 patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were studied. Demographic features of patients have been demonstrated in Table-I. E.Coli, Staphylococcus epidermidis, enterobacter, were the most common isolated germs in both periods of study (Table-II). The in vitro sensitivity of E.Coli and Staphylococcus epidermidis to antibiotics has been shown in (Table-III&IV). In study of 2018 and 2020: Among the oral agents, levofloxacin and azithromycin, and among the parenteral agents, ceftriaxone had the highest activity against E.Coli.

Period of study	No. of patients	No. of males (%)	No. of females (%)
2018-2020	400	145 (36.25%)	255 (63.75%)
2021-2023	350	120 (34.28%)	230 (65.71%)

Microorganism	№ (%) in 2018-2020	№ (%) in 2021-2023
E.Colli	169 (42.25%)	160 (45.71%)
Staphylococcus epidermidis	105 (26.25%)	171(48.85%)
Enterobacter	36 (9%)	10 (2.85%)
Candida alba	20 (5%)	5 (1.42%)
Others	61 (15.25%)	4 (1.14%)
Total	400	350

The highest sensitivity of Staphylococcus epidermidis was to levofloxacin, ceftriaxone, azithromycin in a descending order. (Table-IV). The activity of levofloxacin, azithromycin, ceftriaxone, against E. coli has de- creased significantly over six years ($P<0.05$). Also the activity of levofloxacin, ceftriaxone, azithromycin against Staphylococcus epidermidis has decreased in comparison with results of six years ago ($P<0.05$). There was not any significant change in susceptibility of E. coli and Staphylococcus epidermidis to other antibiotics in two periods of study. In study of 2018-2020, the sensitivity of enterobacter was 78.5% to gentamicin, 71.4% to ceftazidime, 57.1% to ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone, 50% to amikacin and nitrofurantoin, 42.8% to nalidixic acid and 35.7% to co-trimoxazol. The sensitivity of candida alba was 100% to ciprofloxacin and ceftazidim, 81.8% to gentamicin and 63.6% to amicacin. All other antibiotics were totally inactive against candida alba. There was not any significant difference in antibacterial sensitivity of enterobacter and candida alba in two periods of study ($P>0.05$).

Discussion

Escherichia-coli is the most common cause of UTI and accounts for 75-90% of UTIs.[6,7] However its relative frequency varies in different areas. In studies carried out in Canada, Mexico, Pakistan and India E. coli accounted for 57.7%-

69.9% and Staphylococcus epidermidis for 12.4%-29% of UTIs,[8-11] that is similar to our results. In empiric treatment of acute febrile UTI, suggestive of pyelonephritis, broad spectrum antibiotics such as ceftriaxone or a combination of ampicillin with an aminoglycoside such as gentamicin is conventionally recommended.[6,12] However in some studies from Iran,[4,13] Mexico[9] and Sudan,[14] microbial resistance to ampicillin is high and varies from 75% to 89.3%. In present study, resistance to ampicillin is very high (91.8%). So adminstration of ampicillin in empiric treatment of UTI is not reasonable in our center. Most studies show a high sensitivity of E.coli to gentamicin.[15] In the study of Goldstein et al in France, the susceptibility of E.coli to gen tamicin was 98.4%.[16] In our study the suscepti bility of E.coli is 69.9% to gentamicin and 84.4% to amikacin which is lower than other studies. Also present study showed that the activity of ceftriaxone against E. coli and Staphylococcus epidermidis and activity of aminoglycosides against Staphylococcus epidermidis has significantly decreased over five years. Decreasing trend in activity of aminoglycosides and third generation cephalosporines against uropathogens raises a great concern regarding the empiric treatment of pyelonephritis, in our institution.

Among oral antibiotics for ambulatory management of uncomplicated lower UTI, cotrimoxazol was a drug of choice for a long time. During the past decades resistance of E. coli to cotrimoxazol increased from 0-5% be- fore 1990 to 9-15% in 1999 in Western countries.[17] In recent years resistance of E. coli to cotrimoxazole has increased and varies from 21% to 76.7% in different studies.[8-10,13-15,18-22] In our study, resistance of E. coli to cotrimoxazol (82.2%) is higher in comparison with literature that may be related to inappropriate prescription of cotrimoxazol in upper respiratory infections in our country. From other oral agents fluoroquinolones (FQs) such as ciprofloxacin have the highest activity against E.Coli in most studies.[14,16,18-20] So in the past few years use of cotrimoxazol has decreased whereas use of FQs has increased dramatically in adults.[23] Guneysel et al observed that FQs were the most prescribed antibiotics for UTI of adults in Turkey.[20] The activity of ciprofloxacin against E.coli has been reported up to 93.3% in children[4] and is 81.5% in our study. However, the safety of ciprofloxacin in children is under study because of potential cartilage damage that occurred in research with immature animal.

Conclusion

This study has showed a decreasing suscep tibility of E. coli and Staphylococcus epidermidis to some antibiotics over a five years period. If this trend continues, the antimicrobial drugs are likely to become less effective not only for treating of UTI, but also for treating of other life threatening infections. However, it should be noted that our clinic is a referral center for most complicated UTIs. Further community based studies in general hospitals and

outpatient settings are required to determine the resistance pattern of uropathogens in uncomplicated UTIs.

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STEAM TA’LIMINI JORIY QILISHNING PEDAGOGIK ASOSLARI (TABIIY FANLAR MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada STEAM yondashuv asosida boshlang‘ich ta"limda “Tabiiy fanlar”ning o‘zaro fanlararo bog‘liqligi ifoda etilgan. Ya’ni, “Tabiiy fanlar” o‘zaro qay tartibda fanlar bilan integrativ jarayonga kirishishi va fanlararo aloqadorlik STEAM yondashuv asosida qanday yoritilishi bayon etilgan. Mamlakatimizda ilk bor STEAM ta’limi umumta’lim maktablarida boshlang‘ich sinflarida “Tabiiy fanlar”ning o‘qitilishi joriy qilinmoqda. Har qanday yondashuv ta’lim sohasiga taqdim qilinadigan nazariyalar ham yoritilgan.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *texnologiya, Tabiiy fanlar, integratsiya, fanlararo bog‘liqlik*

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PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF IMPLEMENTING STEAM EDUCATION (IN THE EXAMPLE OF NATURAL SCIENCES)

Abstract: *This article expresses the interdisciplinarity of “Natural Sciences” in primary education based on the STEAM approach. That is, it explains how the “Natural Sciences” enter into an integrative process with other sciences and how interdisciplinarity is highlighted based on the STEAM approach. For the first time in our country, the teaching of “Natural Sciences” is being introduced in primary schools of STEAM education. The theories that each approach brings to the field of education are also discussed.*
Keywords: *technology, natural sciences, integration, interdisciplinarity, STEAM.*

Jahon miqyosida bugungi kundagi ta’lim tizimi faoliyatini takomillashtirish orqali ta’lim oluvchilarda hayotiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish hamda yuqori malakaga ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislarni tayyorlay oladigan ta’lim mazmunini yaratishni taqozo etmoqda. Uzluksiz ta’lim mazmunini sifat jihatdan boyitish va uning samaradorligini oshirishda ta’limga bo‘lgan yangi talablar bilim oluvchilarning qiziqishi, iqtidori, qobiliyati kabi shaxsiy sifatlarni rivojlantirish hamda umumiy ta’limda tabiiy-texnik bilimlarning integrativ STEM yondashuvlar orqali tabiiy-ilmiy savodxonlik va amaliy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish muammolari dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi[2; 192-b.].

Mamlakatimizda ta’lim tizimining faoliyatini takomillashtirish zarurati, XXI asr ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lgan kadrlarga ehtiyoj, O‘zbekistonning barqaror taraqqiyotini ta’minlay olishga qodir shaxslarni tayyorlay oladigan ta’lim mazmunini yaratish borasida konseptual tadqiqot ishlarining olib borilishi umumiy o‘rta ta‟limni yangi sifat bosqichiga ko‘tarish, milliy tiklanishdan milliy yuksalish sari barqaror taraqqiyotga olib bora oladigan raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlab berish masalasini kun tartibiga qo‘yadi. Bu yo‘lda ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalari PIRLS, TIMSS, PISA xalqaro baholash dasturlari talablarini inobatga olgan holda o‘quv fan dasturlari, o‘qitish metodikasi va ta’lim sifatini baholash tizimini yaratish pedagogik jihatdan muhim hisoblanadi. Ta’limda yangi STEM yondashuvi rivojlangan davlatlarda keng qo‘llanilib, jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan ijobiy baholanmoqda va STEM ta’limi ko‘plab tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o‘rganilmoqda. Xorijiy davlatlarda kichik yoshdagi bolalarda STEM ta’limini tashkil etish muammolari Aaron D. Isabelle, Gilbert A. Zinn, Yehudit Judy Dori, Zemira R. Mevarech, Sanders. M, Robert M. Capraro, Mary M. Capraro, James R. Morgan tomonidan tadqiq qilingan va ular tomonidan mazkur ta’lim yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha didaktik ta’minotlar yaratilgan. Adabiyotlar tahlilga ko‘ra, STEM ta’limiga oid ilmiy va uslubiy ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsada, “Tabiiy fanlar”ni o‘qitish metodikasini pedagogik muammo sifatida o‘rganish hamda uni takomillashtirish zarurati mavjud [3; 32-b.]. STEM ta’limiga o‘tish dunyoning ilg‘or davlatlarida jadal tashkil etilmoqda. Mutaxassislarni tayyorlash uchun STEM ta’limiga o‘tish zaruriyati dastlab AQShda Tadqiqotlarning Milliy Kengashi (National Research Council, NRC) va Milliy Ilmiy Fond (National Science Foundation, NSF)lari tomonidan targ‘ib etilgan. AQSh Prezidenti B. Obama AQSh ta’lim tizimida islohotlarni olib borish va STEM ta’limiga o‘tish dolzarbligini ta'kidlagan. 2009 yil 6 iyulda AQSh Kongressda STEM ta’limiga o‘tish bo‘yicha muvofiqlashtiruvchi harakatlarni olib borish to‘g‘risida Qonun qabul qilingan (STEM Education Coordination Act of 2009). Mazkur qonunga ko‘ra Milliy Ilmiy Texnologik Kengash (National Science and Technology Council) STEM ta’limi bo‘yicha federal 5 yillik strategik reja ishlab chiqadi va har yili Kongress oldida strategik rejani amalga oshirishi yuzasidan hisobot beradi[7; 156-b.].

Mamlakatimizda ilk bor STEAM ta’limi umumta’lim maktablarida boshlang‘ich sinflarida “Tabiiy fanlar”ning o‘qitilishi joriy qilinmoqda. Har qanday yondashuv ta’lim sohasiga taqdim qilinganda qo‘yidagilar nazarga olinishi lozim. Birinchidan, taklif qilinayotgan, masalan, STEAM ta’limi modulida o‘quvchining yoshi va uning psixologik xususiyatlari inobatga olinishi; ikkinchidan, uning tarkibiy qismida uzviylik ta’minlanishi; uchinchidan, u ta’limiy natijani berishi, ya’ni o‘quvchida bilim, ko‘nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishi lozim. Kichik yoshdagi bolalarga STEAM ta’limini joriy qilishning psixologik – gigienik talablariga e’tibor qaratgan holda, o‘quv jarayoni turli sarguzasht, o‘yin, qiziqarli tajribalar bilan bog‘liq tashkil etilishi boshlang‘ich ta’limda muhim sanaladi. STEAM ta’limining ijobiy tomonlari – bu bolalarda tahliliy fikrlashni va aniq fanlarga qiziqishni rivojlantiradi, bolalarni nafaqat individual, balki jamoa bilan ishlashga o‘rgatadi. M. Sanders STEAM ta’limiga

o‘tishning muammolarini tahlil qilish jarayonida “Endilikda mehnat bozori insondagi kuchli mushaklar, o‘tkir ko‘zlar, mustahkam iroda kabilar bilan baholanmaydi” - deb ta‘‘kidlaydi Chunki zavod va fabrikalarda bu sifatlar talab qilinadigan barcha ishlarni robotlar, ya’ni su’niy intellekt bajaradi. Endilikda insonlarga o‘z o‘rnini jamiyatda topishlari uchun ularga jamoa bilan ishlash, yaratuvchanlik, muhandislik va boshqa shunga o‘xshash talablar qo‘yilmoqda. Uning g‘oyasida yangi avlodni STEAM dasturi asosida o‘qitish ularda intellektni rivojlantirishga, topqirlik orqali aniq masalalarni yechishni o‘rganishda o‘quvchilar ko‘proq savol berishlari va ularning yechimlarini topishga qaratilgan bo‘lishi uqtirilgan[9; 145-b.]. Mamlakatimizda STEM ta’limi o‘quvchilarni texnik ijodkorlikka yo‘naltirish bo‘yicha olib borilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan. A.To‘ychievning robototexnika yo‘nalishida o‘quvchilarda texnik ijodkorlikka oid kompetensiyalarni robototexnika elementlari asosida takomillashtirish mavzusidagi tadqiqot ishida umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablari o‘quvchilarining texnik ijodkorlikka oid kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish pedagogik shart-sharoitlari, o‘quvchilarning texnik ijodkorlik kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishning didaktik ta’minoti, texnik ijodkorlik kompetensiyalarining rivojlanganlik darajalarini aniqlash mezonlari hamda texnik ijodkorlik kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish modeli ishlab chiqilganligi bilan izohlanadi. Tadqiqot ishi robototexnikani rivojlantirishga va o‘rta umumiy ta’limning tabiiytexnikaviy tarkibiy qismlarini mustahkamlashga qaratilganligi bilan ta’lim berishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi[3; 43-b.].

2030 yilga borib Xitoy sun’iy intellekt sohasida etakchilikka aylanishni rejalashtirmoqda. Bunday sharoitda texnik va ilmiy ta’lim dasturlari (STEM) mamlakatda tobora ommalashib borayotgani ajablanarli emas. Chunki oxirgi yillarda Xitoy hukumati boshlang‘ich va o‘rta sinflarda IT(axborot texnologiyalari) kurslari yo‘lga qo‘yilmoqda va dasturlash ham xuddi ingliz tili kabi etakchi fanga aylanishi hamda 2030 yilga borib Xitoyda yalpi ichki mahsuloti sun’iy intellekt hisobiga 26 % ga o‘sishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa Xitoyda STEM fanlarini o‘rganish kelajakda mehnat bozorida imkoniyatlarning oshishiga olib keladi[3; 33-b.]. Maktab o‘qituvchilarini va oliy pedagogik ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim olayotgan talabalarga STEM ta’limini o‘rgatish dolzarbdir.

Mazkur yo‘nalishda olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar asosida boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchilariga dars ishlanmalari ishlab chiqilmoqda. Masalan “Tabiiy fanlar”da “Jonli va jonsiz tabiatni o‘rganamiz” mavzusini o‘qitishda darsning umumiy maqsadida jonli va jonsiz tabiatga nimalar kirishini o‘rganish; jonli va jonsiz tabiatning harakatlanishdagi farqni o‘rgatish; o‘quvchilarda jonli va jonsiz tabiatga munosabat ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish masalalari qo‘yiladi. Darsning turli (o‘quv faoliyatiga yo‘naltirish, bilimni faollashtirish, yangi mavzuni o‘rganish, yangi mavzuni mustahkamlash) bosqichlarida o‘quvchilarda shakllantirilishi lozim bo‘lgan yakuniy natijalar belgilanib olinadi. Darsning har bir bosqichida erishilishi lozim bo‘lgan yakuniy natijalar tarkibiy qismlarini belgilab olishda o‘quvchining yoshi va uning psixologik-fiziologik xususiyatlarini inobatga olish lozim[6; 156-b.].

Maktabda “Tabiiy fanlar”ni o‘rganishning muhim vazifalari –bu o‘quvchilarda ilmiy dunyoqarash va tanqidiy fikrlashni shakllantirish. Buning uchun bolalar bilan tabiatni kuzatish kundaligini yuritish yoki ularni rang - barang tajribalar o‘tkazishning o‘zi etarli emas. Eng avvalo, pedagog maqsadli to‘g‘ri strategiya g‘oyasini ishlab chiqishni o‘rganishi hamda uni amalga oshirish yo‘llarini bilishi kerak. Xulosa qilib aytganda, an’anaviy o‘qitish uslublari bilan taqqoslaganda, o‘rta maktabdagi STEAM yondashuvi bolalarni tajribalar o‘tkazishga, modellar tuzishga, mustaqil ravishda musiqa va filmlar yaratishga, o‘z g‘oyalarini haqiqatga aylantirishga va yakuniy mahsulotni yaratishga undaydi. Bu jarayonni bevosita “Tabiiy fanlar” uyg‘unligida amalga oshishini ta‘kidlash joiz. Chunki STEAM dasturi tarkibida bu fanlar hamohanglikda mavjud holatda bir-biriga tayanadi. Fikrimizcha, bu kabi ta‘lim yondashuvi bolalarga nazariya va amaliy ko‘nikmalarni samarali tarzda birlashtirishga imkon beradi, shuningdek, universitetga kirish va keyingi o‘qishni osonlashtiradi. Chunki, boshlang‘ich sinflarda integratsion yondashuvni yanada samarali yo‘lga qo‘yish o‘quvchilarda texnologiya va tabiiy bilimlarni o‘zlashtirishga yanada qiziqish uyg‘otishi, ularning ko‘nikma, malaka va kompetensiyalarni mustahkamlashga yordam berishi ta’kidlanadi. Buning uchun bunday tadqiqotlar doirasida boshlang‘ich sinflarda integratsiyalashgan ta‘limni takomillashtirish, o‘z faoliyatini tahlil qilish va loyihalash, mustaqil izlanish, kasbiy muammoli vaziyatlarni ijobiy hal etish kompetensiyalarini shakllantirish lozim.

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EKSPORT HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA VA EKSPORT BORASIDA IQTISODCHI OLIMLARNING FIKRLARI

Annotatsiya: *Maqola eksport tushunchasi va uning iqtisodiyotdagi ahamiyatiga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda iqtisodchi olimlarning eksport bo‘yicha fikrlari va O‘zbekistonning eksport salohiyatini rivojlantirishdagi islohotlari yoritilgan. Eksport mamlakat iqtisodiy o‘sishiga ta’sir qiluvchi muhim omil sifatida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Klassik va zamonaviy savdo nazariyalari, xususan, Adam Smit va Devid Rikardoning qiyosiy ustunlik nazariyasi, shuningdek, Xeksher-Olin va Porterning milliy raqobatbardoshlik nazariyalari tahlil qilinadi. Maqola eksport strategiyalarining xalqaro savdodagi rolini va ularning mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ta’sirini muhokama qiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *eksport, iqtisodiy o‘sish, tashqi savdo, qiyosiy ustunlik, eksport salohiyati, iqtisodiy siyosat, liberallashtirish, raqobatbardoshlik, xalqaro savdo nazariyalari, O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti.*

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THE CONCEPT OF EXPORT AND THE OPINIONS OF ECONOMIC SCIENTISTS ON EXPORT

Annotation: *The article focuses on the concept of exports and their significance in economic development, presenting the perspectives of economists and detailing Uzbekistan’s efforts to enhance its export potential. Exports are highlighted as a critical factor influencing a country’s economic growth. Additionally, classical and modern trade theories, such as Adam Smith and David Ricardo’s theory of comparative advantage, as well as the Heckscher-Ohlin and Porter’s national competitive advantage theories, are analyzed. The article examines the role of export strategies in international trade and their impact on a country’s economy.*

Keywords: *export, economic growth, foreign trade, export potential, economic policy, liberalization, competitiveness, international trade theories, Uzbekistan’s economy.*

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlash va xalqaro savdo maydonida munosib o‘rin egallash mamlakat iqtisodiy siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Eksport mamlakatning yalpi ichki mahsuloti (YaIM) o‘sishiga bevosita ta’sir etuvchi omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Shu sababli O‘zbekiston tashqi savdo siyosatini yanada liberallashtirish, eksport hajmini oshirish va diversifikatsiya qilish borasida qator islohotlarni amalga oshirilmoqda.

So‘nggi yillarda eksportga yo‘naltirilgan iqtisodiy siyosat doirasida bir qator muhim islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Xususan, valyuta bozorini liberallashtirish, eksport jarayonlarini soddalashtirish va xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar ko‘rilmoqda. Natijada, O‘zbekistonning eksport geografiyasi kengayib, yangi bozorlar bilan savdo aloqalari rivojlanmoqda.

Hozirgi davrda har qanday davlatning iqtisodiy tomonlama o‘sib rivojlanishi va jahon bozorlarida o‘z o‘rnini egallashiga yo‘l yaratuvchi asosiy omillardan biri davlatning eksport salohiyati hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun dundagi barcha rivojlangan va endi rivojlanish davrini boshdan kechirayotgan davlatlar o‘z daromadlarini eksport orqali ko’paytirishga harakat qiladi va ishlab chiqarish hamda eksport hajmini oshirishga harakat qilishadi.

Tarixchi Piter Uotsonning fikriga ko‘ra odamlar eksportning bir qismi sifdatida 150000 yil avval masofali tovar va xizmatlar ayirboshlashni boshlaganlar. Shu o’rinda eksport o’zi nima degan savol tug’iladi. Eksport tushunchasiga bir qancha manbalarda turlicha ta’riflar berilgan. Shulardan bir nechtasini quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan (1-jadval).

1-jadval

Eksportga berilgan ta’riflar (1)

Mualliflar	Ta’riflar
www.uz.wikipedia.org	Eksport (ing, lot. — olib chiqaman, chetga chiqaraman) — tovarlar, xizmatlar, investitsiya, qimmatli qog‘ozlar, texnologiyalar va boshqalarni tashqi bozorga chiqarish. Tovarlarni bir mamlakat orqali olib o‘tish (tranzit) va bir mamlakatdan olib kelingan tovarlarni boshqa mamlakatlarga sotish uchun chiqarish (reeksport) ham eksportga kiradi
economictimes.indiatimes.com	Bir mamlakatda ishlab chiqarilgan, ammo boshqa mamlakatda xaridorlarga yetkazib beriladigan tovarlar va xizmatlar eksport deb nomlanadi.
gerlach-customs.com	Eksport - bu mahalliy ishlab chiqarilgan tovarlarni kelajakda sotish uchun bir mamlakatdan boshqasiga olib o'tish jarayoni. Eksport xalqaro savdoning eng katta tarkibiy qismlaridan biri ekanligi ma'lum va u mamlakatning iqtisodiy qiymatini o‘lchash mezonlarining bir qismidir.
www.indeed.com	Eksport - bu bir mamlakat boshqa mamlakatlarga sotadigan tovarlar va xizmatlar. Mamlakatning eksport oqimi uning iqtisodiyotiga va butun jahon iqtisodiyotiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin.
www.focus-economics.com	Eksport deganda bir davlat chegarasida ishlab chiqarilgan, boshqa davlat bilan savdo qilinadigan ko'char tovarlar tushuniladi.
B.Y.Xodiyev, Sh.Sh.Shodmonov	Eksport - mazkur mamlakatda ishlab chiqarilgan tovar va xizmatlarni mamlakatdan tashqariga chiqarib chet ellik mijozlarga sotishdir[45]
Norboy Beknozov	Eksport - tovarlar va mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarilgan mamlakatdan chetga chiqarib chet ellik kontragentlarga sotishni bildiradi.[46]
Y.Q.Yuldashev	Eksport deganda chet ellik sheriklarga tovar va xizmatlarni yetkazib berish tushunilsa, import deganda aksincha chet ellik sheriklardan tovar va xizmatlarni xarid qilish tushuniladi[47]

Yurtimizda ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulotlarning raqobatbardoshligi va shu bilan birga ularni eksportga chiqarishda bir necha omillarni hisobga olish kerak bo‘ladi. Ulardan biri davlat ishlab chiqaruvchilarga yaratib berayotgan qulayliklar va sharoitlar hamda ularga yaratilayotgan imtiyozlar va qulay biznes muhitidir. Undan tashqari albatta ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning sifatliligi, unga sarflangan sarf xarajat ya’ni tannarxining kamligi va albatta xalqaro standartlarga javob bera olishi kabi omillar ham eksportbop mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqarishning asosiy rol o’ynaydi.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda eksportni rivojlantirish va tartibga solish maqsadida bir qancha chora tadbirlar olib borilmoqda. Eksportni tartiblash

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2. Norboy Beknozov. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi: Darslik; muharrirlar; i.f.d. J.T.Ro’ziyev.-T.:-2005.—460-bet(417-bet)
3.Y.Q.Yuldoshev “Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi” uslubiy qo’llanma 265-bet

tashkiliy va kredit-moliyaviy usullar yordamida uni rag'batlantirishga yo'naltirilgan. Eksportni rag'batlantirishning tashkiliy usullariga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin:

– eksport qiluvchilarga axborot va maslahat berish xizmatlarini ko'rsatish uchun maxsus bo'linmalar tashkil etish;
– savdo bitimlarini tuzishda davlat idoralarining ishtirok etishi;
– tashqi savdo uchun malakali kadrlarni tayyorlashga ko'maklashuv;
– xorijiy mamlakatlarda ko'rgazmalar tashkil etishda yordam ko'rsatish;
– milliy kompaniyalarni diplomatic jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlash va h.k.
– Eksportni rag'batlantirishning kredit moliyaviy usullari esa quyidagicha:
– eksportga tovarlar yetkazib berishni subsidiyalash;
– eksport qiluvchilar uchun davlat kreditlarini berish va xususiy kreditlar berilishini rag'batlantirish;
– xorijda amalga oshiriluvchi savdo bitimlarini davlat tomonidan sug'urtalash;
– eskportdan olinuvchi foydadan soliq to'lashdan ozod etilish va h.k.[48]

Eksportni rag'batlantirish agentligi mahsulotini chet elga sotuvchilarga xalqaro yarmarkalarda qatnashish, milliy brendlarni jahon bozorlariga olib chiqish va global standartlashtirish va xalqaro diplomlarni qo'lga kiritish uchun qilgan xarajatlarining 50% gacha qaytarib to'lab berish uchun kompensatsiya olish imkoniyatlarini yaratgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 21-oktyabrda qabul qilingan PF-6091-sonli "Eksport faoliyatini moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlashni yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmoni yurtimizda eksportni mukofotlash bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ishlarning davomidir

Shu o'rinda tashkilotlarning eksport salohiyatini rivojlantirishda tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalarni oshirish muhim hisoblanadi. Eksport salohiyati - mazkur mamlakat tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotning o'z iqtisodiy manfaatlariga putur yetkazmagan holda jahon bozorida sotishi mumkin bo'lgan qismi[49]. Tashqi savdo aloqalariga ta'sir etadigan bir necha omillar mavjud. Ulardan ba'zilari quyida keltirilgan:

– davlattning tabiiy-iqlimiy sharoitlari;
– davlatning industrial taraqqiyot darajasi;
– ishlab chiqarishning ilmiy-texnikaviy va texnologik salohiyati;
– mamlakatdagi demokratik vaziyat va aqliy salohiyat;
– xalq mentaliteti va milliy an'analari;
– aholining xarid darajasi;

Iqtisodiyoti va sanoati rivojlangan davlatlarda eksport tarkibiga asosan sanoat mahsulotlari hamda mashinasozlik mahsulotlari kirsa, nisbatan qoloq iqtisodiyotga ega bo'lgan davalatlar eksporti tarkibiga asosan hom-ashyo va oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari o'rin egallaydi.

4. B.Y.Xodiyev, Sh.Sh.shodmonov. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi.(Darslik)-T.:"Barkamol fayz media", 2017, 784 bet(744-bet)
5. B.Y.Xodiyev, Sh.Sh.shodmonov. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi.(Darslik)-T.:"Barkamol fayz media", 2017,784 bet (738-bet)

Qisqa qilib aytganda eksport tushunchasi ayni bir mamlakatda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlarni, xizmatlarni o'sha davlatdan tashqariga chiqarib sotishni nazarda tutuvchi atama hisoblanadi. Eksportning iqtisodiy jihatdan foydasi va samarasi ayni bir mamlakatda mahsulot tannarxi o'sha mahsulotni import qiluvchi davlatlarnikidan past bo'lgan tovarlarni chetga chiqarib sotishda namoyon bo'ladi. Hozirgi davrda xalqaro savdoning eksport tarkibida qayta ishlovchi sanoat mahsulotlari yetakchi o'rinda bo'lib, uning hissasiga jahon tovar ayirboshlashining ¾ qismi to'g'ri keladi. Oziq-ovqat, xomashyo va yoqilg'i ulushi faqat ¼ qismini tashkil qiladi[50].

Bundan tashqari eksportning iqtisodiy o'sishdagi ro'li bo'yicha bir qancha klassik va zamonaviy nazariyalar mavjud bo'lib ulardan ba'zilarini ko'rib chiqishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

Klassik o'sish nazariyasi - iqtisodiy nazariyaning zamonaviy kategoriyasi bo'lib, u o'z davrida, taxminan XVIII-XIX-asrlarda iqtisodiy o'sish jarayoni va manbalari haqida yozgan bir qancha iqtisodchilarning ishlari orqali tatbiq etiladi. A.Smit va D.Ricardo kabi buyuk iqtisodchi olimlar ham aynan ushbu fikrlarni takidlab o'tishgan.

Shotlandiya iqtisodchisi Adam Smit klassik o'sish nazariyasining yetakchi vakili edi. Smitning yozishicha, ishchilar o'rtasida mehnatning ko'proq ixtisoslashgan vazifalarga bo'linishi sanoat, kapitalistik iqtisodiyotga o'tishda o'sishning harakatlantiruvchi omilidir. Sanoat inqilobi etuklashgan sari, Smit ixtisoslashtirilgan asbob-uskunalar va jihozlarning mavjudligi ishchilarning yanada ixtisoslashuviga va shu orqali ularning mahsuldorligini oshirishga imkon beradi, deb ta'kidladi. Buni amalga oshirish uchun kapitalni doimiy to'plash zarur edi, bu esa kapital egalarining o'z investitsiyalaridan olingan foydani saqlab qolish va qayta investitsiya qilish imkoniyatiga bog'liq edi. U bu jarayonni foydaning "ko'rinmas qo'li" metaforasi bilan izohladi, bu esa kapitalistlarni o'z shaxsiy manfaatini, bilvosita butun xalq manfaatini ko'zlab, sarmoya, mahsuldorlikni oshirish va qayta sarmoya kiritish jarayoniga kirishishga undaydi.

Devid Rikardo Smit nazariyasini ixtisoslashuv va mehnat taqsimotidan olingan daromadlar ustiga savdo qanday qilib yanada iqtisodiy farovonlikka olib kelishi mumkinligini ko'rsatish uchun kengaytirdi. U ixtisoslashuvning asosi sifatida qiyosiy ustunlik kontseptsiyasini ishlab chiqdi va buni faqat bitta iqtisodiyotdagi ishchilarga emas, balki bir-biri bilan savdo qila oladigan alohida davlatlarga nisbatan qo'lladi. Rikardoning ta'kidlashicha, ularning har biri eng kam imkoniyatli xarajatlarga ega bo'lgan faoliyatga ixtisoslashgan holda va keyin o'zlarining ortiqcha mahsulotini sotuvga qo'yish orqali, xalqlar (va kengaytma ishchilari va iqtisoddagi firmalar orqali) hammasini yaxshiroq qilish mumkin. Rikardoning qiyosiy ustunlik nazariyasi Smitning ixtisoslashuv va mehnat taqsimoti nazariyasining iqtisodiy o'sish manbai sifatida asosini mustahkamladi.

6. B.Y.Xodiyev, Sh.Sh.shodmonov. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi.(Darslik)-T.:"Barkamol fayz media", 2017,784 bet (733-bet)

Xeksher-Olin nazariyasi deb nomlanuvchi xalqaro savdoning zamonaviy nazariyasi mamlakatlarning global miqyosda qanday savdo qilishini tushuntiradi. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, mamlakat eksport qiladigan narsa uning mehnat va kapital kabi resurslariga bog'liq. Bu nazariyaga ko'ra, mamlakatlar xalqaro savdoga qarashimizni o'zgartirib, o'zlarida eng ko'p foydalanadigan tovarlar ishlab chiqaradi.

Adam Smit va Devid Rikardo kabi olimlar mamlakatlar o'zlarining kuchli tomonlariga e'tibor qaratish orqali qanday qilib yaxshiroq savdo qilishlari mumkinligini tushuntiradilar.

Zamonaviy savdo nazariyalari globallashuv va yangi texnologiyalar bilan rivojlandi. Porterning milliy raqobatdosh ustunlik nazariyasi mamlakatni raqobatbardosh qiladigan narsaga qaraydi. Bu mamlakat resurslari, bozor talabi va texnologiyasi kabi narsalarni hisobga oladi.

Xalqaro savdo(eksport)ning zamonaviy nazariyasi resurslar bilan ta'minlanganlik va ularning ishlab chiqarishga ta'siriga asoslanadi. Mehnat va kapital kabi omillar savdoga qanday ta'sir qilishini tushunish muhimdir. Bu resurslar mamlakatlarga ma'lum tovarlarga ixtisoslashishga yordam beradi, bu esa ularni yanada samaraliroq va iqtisodiy jihatdan yaxshilaydi.

Zamonaviy savdo nazariyasi xalqaro savdoni shakllantiruvchi asoslarga tayanadi. Ushbu asoslar mamlakatlarning o'zaro munosabatlarini tushunish uchun juda muhimdir. Ular savdoga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadigan mukammal raqobat va omillarning harakatchanligiga e'tibor berishadi.

Savdo dinamikasi murakkab va bir nechta teoremalar ularni tushunishimizga yordam beradi. Faktor bahosini tenglashtirish tushunchasi asosiy hisoblanadi. Unda aytilishicha, erkin savdo mehnat va kapital daromadlarini butun dunyo bo'ylab o'xshash qiladi, hatto turli xil boshlang'ich nuqtalarda ham. Ushbu g'oya savdoning turli sektorlar va jamiyatlarga qanday ta'sir qilishiga oydinlik kiritadi.

Ushbu yangi nazariyalar o'zgaruvchan dunyoda mamlakatlar qanday qilib raqobatbardosh bo'lib qolishi mumkinligini tushunishga yordam beradi. Ular transmilliy korporatsiyalar, bozor o'zgarishlari va texnologiyalar savdoga qanday ta'sir qilishiga e'tibor qaratadi. Bu mamlakatlarga global miqyosda moslashish va muvaffaqiyatga erishishga yordam beradi.

Kompaniyalar turli sabablarga ko'ra mahsulot va xizmatlarni eksport qiladilar. Agar tovarlar yangi bozorlarni yaratsa yoki mavjudlarini kengaytirsa, eksport sotish va foydani oshirishi mumkin. Ular hatto global bozor ulushini egallash imkoniyatini ham taqdim etishlari mumkin. Eksport qiluvchi kompaniyalar bir nechta bozorlarga diversifikatsiya qilish orqali biznes tavakkalchiligini tarqatadilar.

Tashqi bozorlarga eksport qilish ko'pincha miqyosdagi tejamkorlikdan foydalangan holda bir birlik xarajatlarini kamaytirishi mumkin. Nihoyat, tashqi bozorlarga eksport qiluvchi kompaniyalar yangi texnologiyalarni, marketing amaliyotlarini va xorijiy raqobatchilarni tushunishga imkon beradigan yangi bilim va tajribaga ega bo'ladilar.

Eksport strategiyalari xalqaro savdoda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi, bu mamlakatlarga mahalliy ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulot va xizmatlarni tashqi bozorlarga sotish orqali o'zlarining qiyosiy afzalliklaridan foydalanish imkonini beradi. Ushbu birja nafaqat eksport qiluvchi mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy faoliyatini diversifikatsiya qiladi, balki butun dunyo bo'ylab iste'molchilarga kengroq turdagi mahsulotlarni taqdim etadi. Mamlakat eksportining muvaffaqiyatiga ko‘pincha uning iqtisodiy siyosati, savdo kelishuvlari va jahon iqtisodiy muhiti ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, bu esa xalqaro bozorlarga chiqishni osonlashtiradi yoki to‘sqinlik qiladi.

Yaxshi ishlab chiqilgan eksport strategiyasi xalqaro bozorlarga muvaffaqiyatli kirib borishga intilayotgan korxonalar uchun zarur. Ushbu strategiya kompaniyaning umumiy biznes-rejasi bilan birlashtirilishi va potentsial eksport mahsulotlari va maqsadli bozorlarning batafsil tahlilini o'z ichiga olishi kerak. Samarali strategiyalar keng bozor tadqiqotlarini, maxsus eksport guruhini va mustahkam moliyaviy rejani talab qiladi. Asosiy komponentlar to'g'ri bozorlarni tanlash, tarqatish tarmoqlarini o'rnatish, raqobat muhitini tushunish va xalqaro savdo qoidalariga rioya qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, korxonalar madaniy nuanslarni hisobga olishlari va shunga mos ravishda marketing va sotish yondashuvlarini moslashtirishlari kerak.

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1. B.Y. Khodiyev, Sh.Sh.shodmonov. Economic theory. (Textbook)-T.: "Barkamol fayz media", 2017, 784 pages.

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3. Norboy Beknozov. Economic Theory: Textbook; editors; PhD. J.T. Ro'ziyev.-T.:-2005.—460 pages (page 417)

4. Y.Q. Yuldoshev "Economic Theory" Methodological Guide, page 265

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ARIMA MODELI YORDAMIDA EKSPORT HAJMINI MODELLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2010–2024-yillardagi eksport hajmiga doir statistik ma’lumotlar asosida ARIMA modeli yordamida eksport salohiyatini modellashtirish va kelgusi yillar uchun prognoz qilish amalga oshirildi. Tadqiqot gretl dasturiy ta’minoti yordamida muallif tomonidan olib borildi. Olingan prognozlar iqtisodiy rejalashtirish va eksport strategiyasini takomillashtirishda qo‘llanilishi mumkin.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ARIMA, vaqtli qatorlar, Diky-Fuller, korrelogramma, aproksimatsiya xatoligi.*

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MODELING EXPORT VOLUME USING THE ARIMA MODEL

Annotation: *This article models the export potential and forecasts future export volumes of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on statistical data from 2010 to 2024, using the ARIMA model. The study was conducted by the author with the use of the gretl software. The resulting forecasts can be applied to economic planning and optimization of export strategies.*

Keywords: *ARIMA, time series, Dickey-Fuller test, correlogram, approximation error.*

Kelajak uchun, eksport rivoji uchun eksport hajmini modellashtirish, prognozlashtirish har bir davlatning ustuvor vazifasi hisoblanib keladi. Ushbu maqola eksport hajmining vaqtli qatorlarini ARIMA modeli orqali modellashtirish borasida bo‘ladi. Dastlab vaqtli qatorlar va ARIMA modelining o‘zaro bog‘liqligi haqida to‘xtalib o‘tamiz.[51] ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) modeli orqali modellashtirishda vaqtli qatorlar (time series) tahlil qilinadi. Vaqtli qatorlar – bu ma‘lum bir vaqt oralig‘ida (masalan, kunlik, oylik, yillik) tartib bilan yig‘ilgan ma’lumotlar to‘plami bo‘lib, ularning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi va

1. Farooqi, A. (2014). ARIMA model building and forecasting on imports and exports of Pakistan. Pakistan Journal of Statistics and Operation Research, 157-168.

tendensiyalarini tahlil qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Eksport hajmi uchun ARIMA modelini qo‘llashda vaqtli qatorlarning asosiy xususiyatlari va ularga bog‘liq jihatlar quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

Vaqtli qatorlarning umumiy tushunchasi

Vaqtli qatorlar – bu vaqt bo‘yicha ketma-ket yig‘ilgan ma’lumotlar, masalan, O‘zbekistonning oylik eksport hajmi (million AQSh dollarida). Eksport hajmi uchun vaqtli qator misoli sifatida ma’lumotlarni ko‘rib chiqamiz: 2000-yildan 2025-yilgacha oylik eksport hajmi, 2025-yil yanvarida 1309,8 million AQSh dollari, fevralda 4643 million AQSh dollari va 2024-yil dekabrida 26948,2 million AQSh dollari. Bu ma’lumotlar vaqtli qatorni tashkil qiladi, chunki ular vaqt bo‘yicha (oylar bo‘yicha) ketma-ket joylashgan.

ARIMA modelidagi vaqtli qatorlarning xususiyatlari

ARIMA modeli vaqtli qatorlarni tahlil qilishda uchta asosiy komponentga asoslanadi: AutoRegression (AR), Integrated (I) va Moving Average (MA).

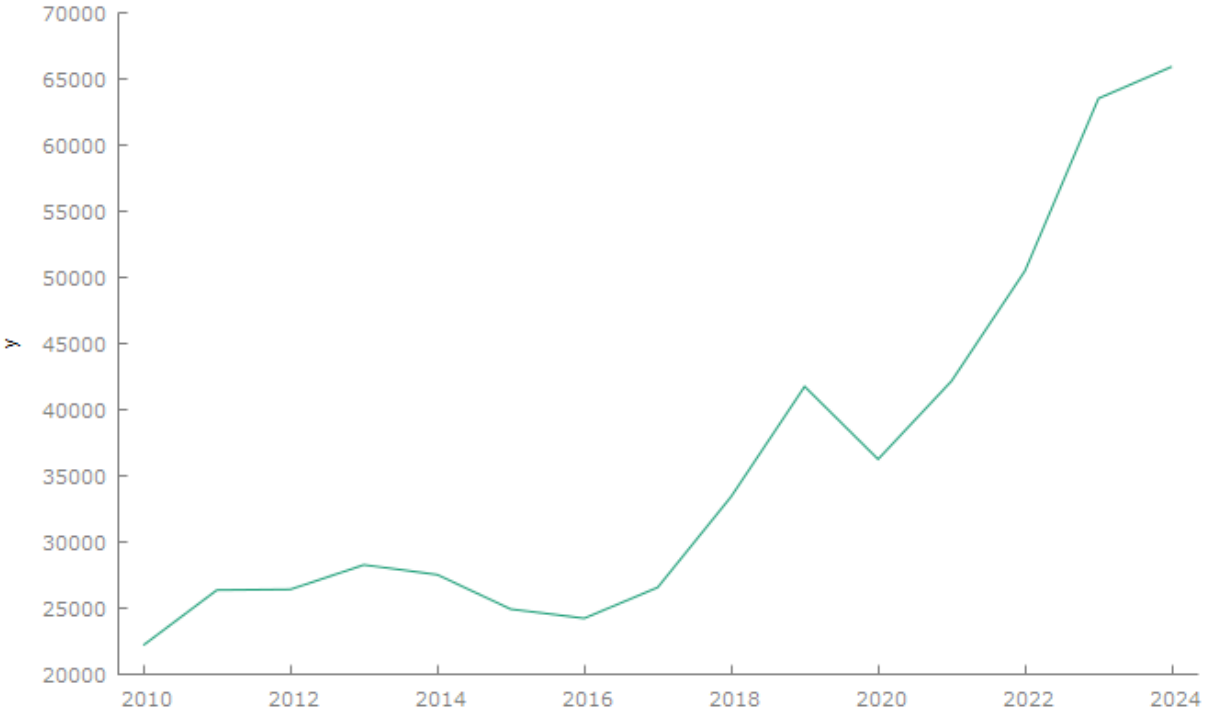
Vaqtli qatorni modellashtirish uchun ARIMA modellaridan foydalanamiz. Uning umumiy ko‘rinishi quyidagicha:

ARIMA(p, d, q)

Uning formulasi esa:

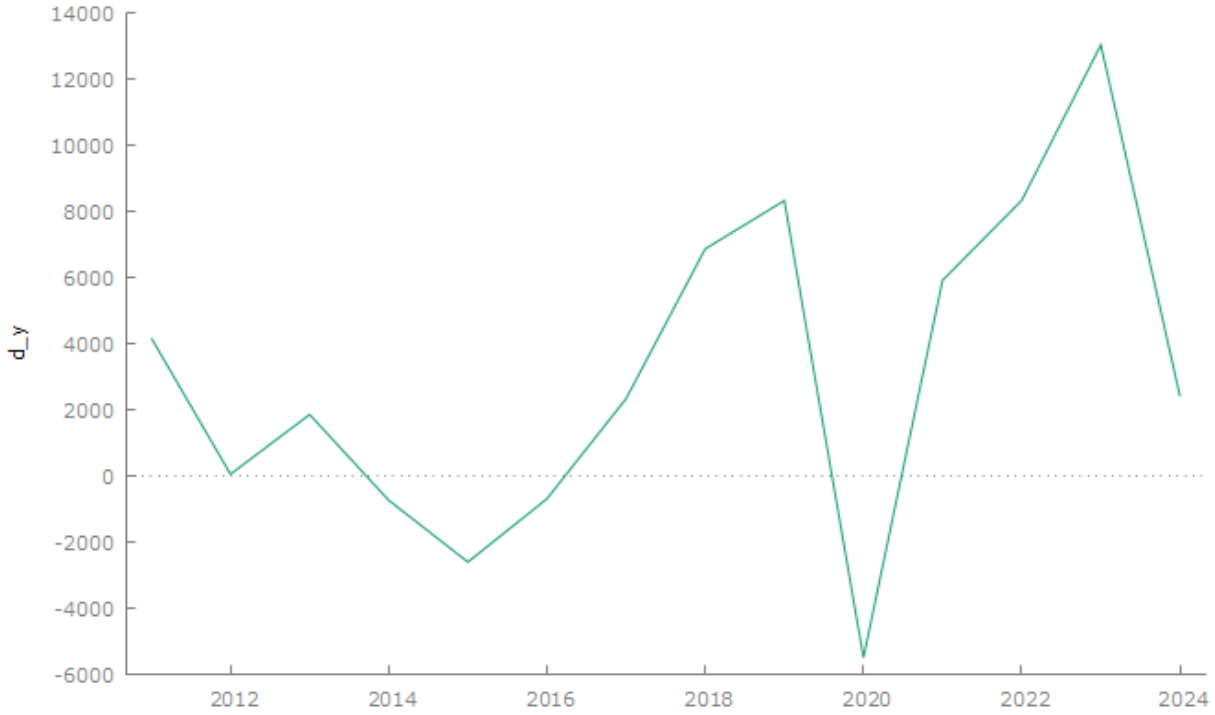
$$\Delta^d X_t = c + \sum_{i=1}^{p} a_i \, \Delta^d X_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^{q} b_j \varepsilon_{t-j} + \varepsilon_t$$

Odatda vaqtli qatorlarni ARMA modellari bilan modellashtirishda vaqtli qatorlar statsionar bo‘lishi kerak. Buning uchun vaqtli qatorlarning grafigini ko‘zdan kechiramiz (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Eksport hajmining vaqtli qatorlarda ask etishi.

1-rasmdan ko’rinib turibdiki vaqtli qatorlarimiz statsionar emas. Shu sababli vaqtli qatorni statsionar bo’lishiga erishish uchun $y_t - y_{t-1}$ amalni bajaramiz. Shu holatda yana Δy_tning statsionar ekanligini tekshirishimiz kerak. Quyidagi rasmda 1-farqlarning grafigini ko‘zdan kechiramiz (2-rasm).



2-rasm. Eksport hajmida birinchi faqrlarning grafik ko‘rinishi.

2-rasmdan ko‘rinib turibdiki grafik nuqtalari ya’ni vaqtli qatorlarimiz statsionar yani bitta nuqta atrofida aylangan.

Dickey-Fuller testi (DF testi) — bu statistik test bo‘lib, vaqt seriyasi ma’lumotlarining statsionarlik (stacionarlik) xususiyatini tekshirish uchun ishlatiladi. Vaqt seriyasi statsionar bo‘lishi uchun uning o‘rtacha qiymati, dispersiyasi va autokorrelatsiyasi vaqt o‘tishi bilan o‘zgarmasligi kerak. Bu, ayniqsa, ARIMA kabi modellar bilan ishlashda muhim, chunki ko‘plab vaqt seriyasi modellarida statsionarlik talab qilinadi.

Shuning uchun birinchi farqlarning statsionar ekanligini kengaytirilgan Dikki Fyuller testi orqali tekshiramiz(1-jadval).

1-jadval

Kengaytirilgan Dikki fyuller testi

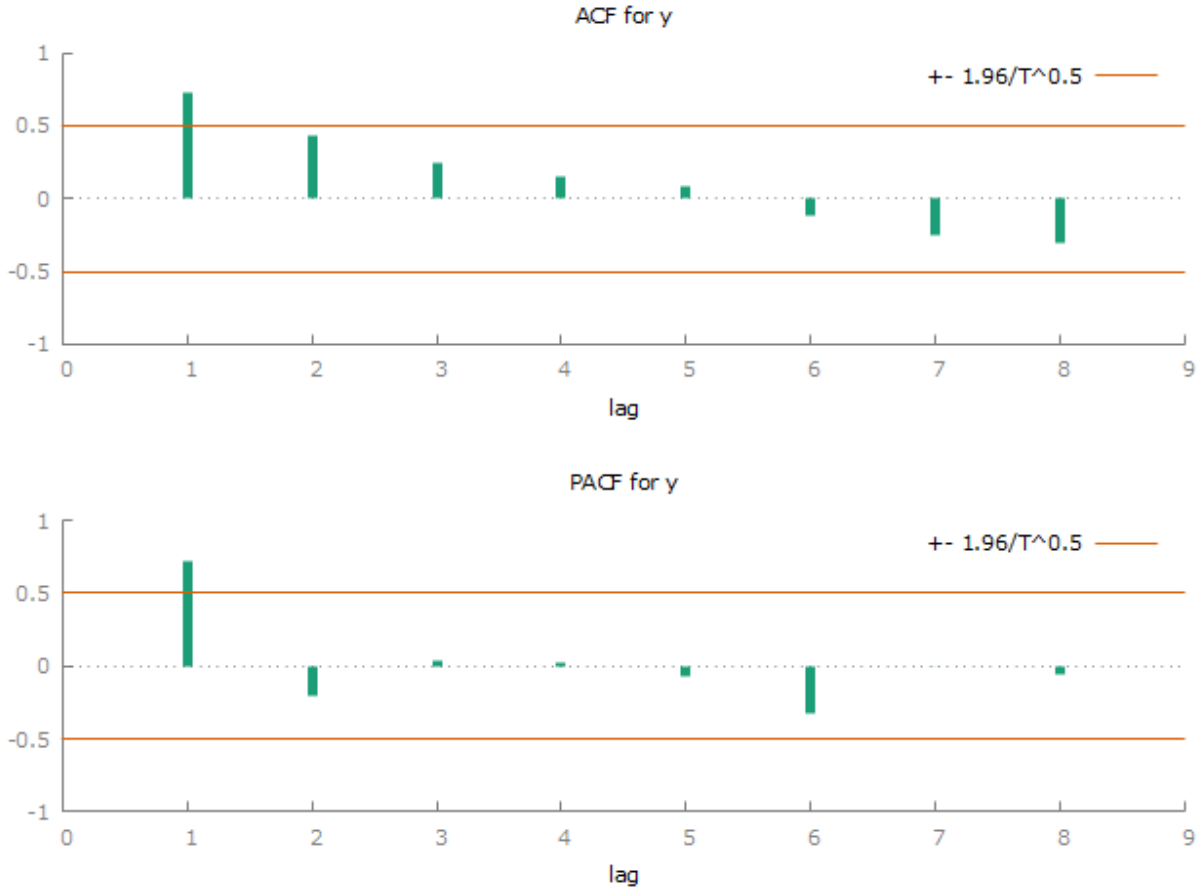
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for d_y testing down from 5 lags, criterion AIC sample size 13 unit-root null hypothesis: a = 1 test without constant including 0 lags of (1-L)d_y model: (1-L)y = (a-1)*y(-1) + e

estimated value of (a - 1): -0.592959
test statistic: tau_nc(1) = -2.28391
asymptotic p-value 0.0216
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.005

test with constant
including 0 lags of (1-L)d_y
model: (1-L)y = b0 + (a-1)*y(-1) + e
estimated value of (a - 1): -0.816614
test statistic: tau_c(1) = -2.75784
asymptotic p-value 0.0645
1st-order autocorrelation coeff. for e: 0.032

1-jadvalga ko‘ra p-qiymat 0.05, 0.01 yoki 0.1 dan darajalaridan kichkina bo‘lishi kerak. Shundan kelib chiqqan holda konstantasiz hisoblanganda birinchi farqlar statsionar ekanligini ko’rishimiz mumkin. Bundan ARIMA modelining I tartibi 1 ekanligi kelib chiqadi ARIMA(p, 1, q).

Navbatdagi bosqichda AR va MA larning tartibini aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun korrelogrammaga nazar solamiz (2-rasm).



2-rasm. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2010-2024 yillardagi eksport hajmining korrelogrammasi

2-rasmdan shuni xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, jarayon avtoregressiya holatiga mos bo'lib, MA tartibi(0) va AR tartibi(1) ni tashkil etgan. Endilikda ARIMA(1,1,0) modelni tajriba qilib ko'ramiz. Ushbu modelda amalga oshirilgan tajribalarda model parametrlari ahamiyatga ega emas bo'lib chiqdi. Shu sababli AR va MA ga boshqa tartib raqam qo'ygan holda tajriba qilib ko'ramiz. ARIMA(1,1,1) modelni tajriba qilib ko'ramiz. Natijada esa 2-jadvaldagi ko'rsatkichlar yuzaga keladi.

2-jadval

Regression tahlil natijalari

Model 1: ARIMA, using observations 2011-2024 (T = 14)
Dependent variable: (1-L) y
Standard errors based on Hessian

	Coefficient	*Std. Error*	*z*	*p-value*	
Const	3114.67	1483.57	2.099	0.0358	*
phi_1	0.0201726	0.746803	0.02701	0.9785	
theta_1	0.164914	0.713774	0.2310	0.8173	

Mean dependent var	3123.914	S.D. dependent var	4991.324
Mean of innovations	−18.26671	S.D. of innovations	4720.074
R-squared	0.882565	Adjusted R-squared	0.872779
Log-likelihood	−138.3166	Akaike criterion	284.6331
Schwarz criterion	287.1894	Hannan-Quinn	284.3965

		Real	*Imaginary*	*Modulus*	*Frequency*
AR	Root 1	49.5722	0.0000	49.5722	0.0000
MA	Root 1	-6.0638	0.0000	6.0638	0.5000

2- jadvalga ko'ra model parametrlari ahamiyatli bo'lib chiqdi. Uning aproksimatsiya xatoligi esa MAPE=10.759%. bu esa 15 % dan kichik ya'ni biz ishlab chiqqan model iqtisodiy jarayonga to'g'ri keladi ya'ni mos(3-jadval).

3-jdaval

Model estimation range: 2011 – 2024
Standard error of the regression = 4720.07

	y	fitted	residual
2011	26365.9	25331.4	1034.5
2012	26416.1	29668.1	-3252.0
2013	28269.6	28932.9	-663.3
2014	27530.1	31249.4	-3719.3
2015	24924.3	29953.7	-5029.4
2016	24232.2	27094.2	-2862.0
2017	26566.1	26798.1	-232.0
2018	33430.0	29626.8	3803.2
2019	41751.0	37247.5	4503.5
2020	36256.1	45713.4	-9457.3
2021	42170.5	37637.5	4533.0
2022	50500.3	46089.2	4411.1
2023	63528.6	54447.6	9081.0
2024	65934.0	68340.8	-2406.8

Forecast evaluation statistics using 14 observations

Mean Error	-18.267
Root Mean Squared Error	4720.1
Mean Absolute Error	3927.7
Mean Percentage Error	-2.2071
Mean Absolute Percentage Error	10.759
Theil's U2	0.86962

3-jadval: Aproksimatsiya xatoligini tekshirish

Eksport hajmi ARIMA modeli asosidagi tahlili va iqtisodiy prognozi

Eksport hajmini prognoz qilish davlatning kelgusi davrlardagi iqtisodiy o'sishini prognoz qilish bilan barobar bo'ladi desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun yuqorida tuzgan modelimizdan foydalanib 2024-2029-yillar oralig'ida eksport hajmi qanday bo'lishini prognoz qilib ko'ramiz.[52]

Demak prognozlarimiz natijasini 4-jadvalda ko'rishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

4-jadval

Prognoz natijalari

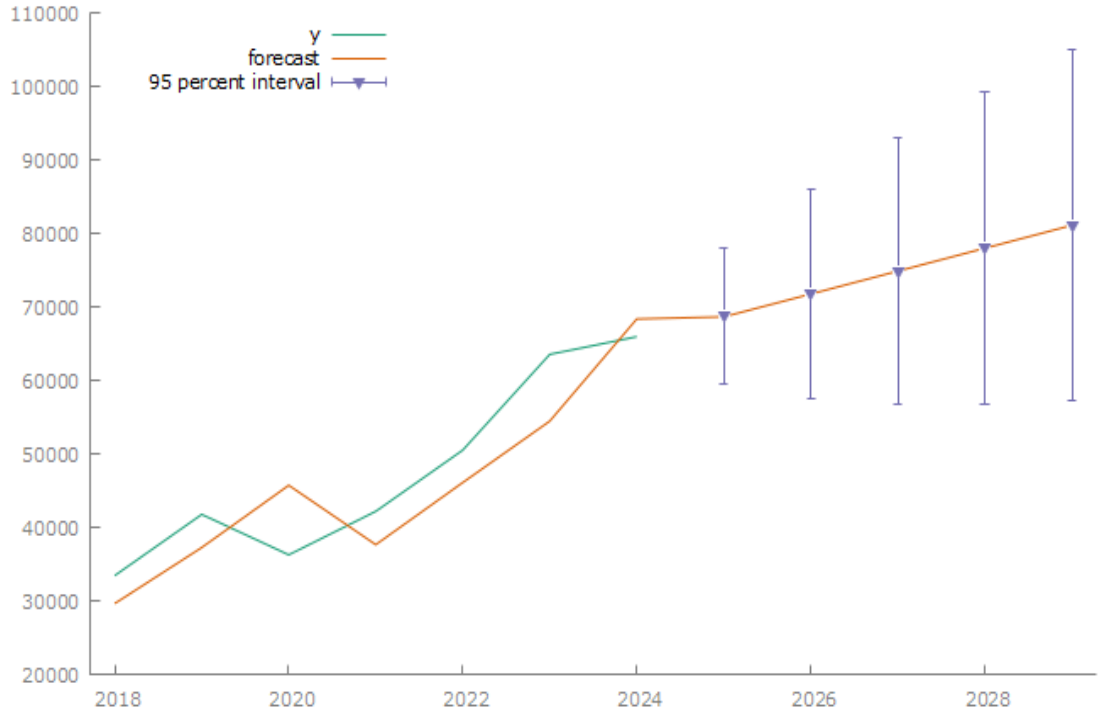
For 95% confidence intervals, z(0.025) = 1.96

	y	prediction	std. error	95% interval
2018	33430.0	29626.8		
2019	41751.0	37247.5		
2020	36256.1	45713.4		

2. Dave, E., Leonardo, A., Jeanice, M., & Hanafiah, N. (2021). Forecasting Indonesia exports using a hybrid model ARIMA-LSTM. Procedia Computer Science, 179, 480-487.

2021	42170.5	37637.5		
2022	50500.3	46089.2		
2023	63528.6	54447.6		
2024	65934.0	68340.8		
2025		68637.4	4720.07	59386.3 - 77888.6
2026		71743.8	7319.05	57398.7 - 86088.9
2027		74858.3	9222.55	56782.5 - 92934.2
2028		77973.0	10795.66	56813.9 - 99132.1
2029		81087.7	12167.06	57240.7 - 104934.6

Ushbu prognozimiz natijalaridan kelib chiqqan holda, shuni xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki 2029-yilga kelib O‘zbekistonda eksport hajmi 81087.7 mln dollarni tashkil etilishi kutiladi.[53] Quyidagi rasmda esa prognoz natijalarining grafik ko‘rinishini ko‘rib chiqishimiz mumkin bo‘ladi (3-rasm).



3-rasm. Eksport hajmining kelgusi 2025-2029-yillar oralig‘ida kutilishi mumkin bo’lgan hajmi.

Ushbu 2- rasmdan ko’rinib turibdiki ishonch intervallari 572-1049 oralig‘ida bo’ladi. Kelgusi davr uchun qilgan prognozimiz aynan o’sha son chiqishini kafolatlamaydi, shu o’rinda ishonch intervallari bizga qilgan prognozlarimiz natijasida kelajakda aynan biz qilgan prognoz natijasi bilan o‘sha oraliqda chiqishi mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi.

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O`QUVCHILAR TAFAKKURIGA EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNING MOHIYATINI SINGDIRISH ORQALI EKOLOGIK FALOKATNI OLDINI OLISH

Anotatsiya. *Maqolada o‘quvchilarda ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish orqali ekologik muammolarning oldini olish masalasi yoritiladi. Tabiatdagi o‘zgarishlarni tushunish va sog‘lom muhitni yaratish zarurligi asoslanadi.*

Kalit so`zlar: *Ekologik tarbiya, ekologik ta‘lim, yashil makon ekologik dunyoqarash, amosfera havosi , aholi sog‘ligi, tabiatni muhofazasi.*

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PREVENTING ECOLOGICAL DISASTERS BY INSTILLING THE ESSENCE OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE IN STUDENTS' THINKING.

Abstract: *The article discusses developing students' ecological culture as a means to prevent environmental issues. It emphasizes the need to understand natural changes and create a healthy environment.*

Keywords: *environmental education, ecological training, green space, ecological worldview, atmospheric air, public health, nature protection.*

KIRISH: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 30-oktabrdagi “2030-yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Atrof-muhitni ximoya qilish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5863-son farmonida belgilangan vazifalarni bajarish maqsadida unib kelayotgan yosh avlodga fusunkor va jozibali tabiat va nabodotni asrash, avaylash va qadrlash orqali ekotizimlar vaziyati bo`yicha tarbiya madaniyatini shakllantirish orqali ekotizimlar vaziyati bo`yicha tarbiya berishning bugungi kamchilik sifatida o‘rganar ekanmiz, bu borada odamning paydo bo‘lgunicha ham, odam ishtiroki bilan ham mavjud bo‘lgan borliq. Fusunkor va jozibali tabiat va nabodot obekti fazo va vaqtda mavjud modda, materiyadir”.

Albatta, bu nafaqat ota-onaning uydagi tarbiyasiga, balki maktabgacha ta’lim va maktab tarbiyasiga ham bog‘liq. Ta’lim poydevori qanchalik yaxshi bo‘lsa, kelajak shunchalik yaxshi bo‘ladi. Uning yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida ekologik ta’lim va tarbiyani ham e’tibordan chetda qoldirmaslik kerak. Chunki, ekologik ta’lim va tarbiya bolaning atrof-muhiti, tevarak-atrofi va istiqboli haqidagi tushunchalar bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. Yosh avlod tarbiyasining asosiy ijtimoiy omillaridan biri ular o‘sib-ulg‘aygan muhit, tabiatning go‘zalligi, obodonlashtirishdir. Bu ish harbir O‘zbekiston fuqarosi uchun suv va havodek zarur bo‘lishi kerak. O‘quvchilarning sog‘lom va sifatli ta’lim-tarbiya olishi uchun maktab binosi, hovlisi va ichki yo‘laklari, xonalarini ko‘kalamzorlashtirish orqali bezash zarur. Qolaversa, kunning yarmini maktabda o‘tkazayotgan, aqliy mehnat bilan shug‘ullanayotgan yosh avlodning kayfiyatini ko‘tarilishi, maktab hovlisi va uning ichkarisida yetarlicha kislorod, toza havo bo‘lishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Maktab nafaqat ta’lim muassasasi, balki o‘quvchilarning ikkinchi uyi bo‘lgani uchun ta’lim maskanlarining obod, yam-yashil olam bilan o‘ralgani barchaga ma’qul kelishi aniq. Maktabning atrof hududi va sinf xonalarining toza-ozodaligi bolaning estetik tuyg‘usini uyg‘otadi, unda tabiatni sevishga ishtiyoq paydo bo‘ladi, bu orqali bola tabiatni sevishga o‘rganadi.

Esda tutingki, asosiysi ekologik ta’limni qiziqarli, interaktiv va bolalar hayotiga moslashtirishdir. Qiziqarli faoliyat va haqiqiy dunyo amaliy munosabatlari boshlang‘ich maktab o‘quvchilariga doimiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Albatta! maktab o‘quvchilari uchun ekologik ta’lim - bu erta yoshdan boshlab ekologik ongni rivojlantirish va barqaror amaliyotni targ‘ib qilishning muhim jihati. Bu erda ko‘rib chiqilishi kerak bo‘lgan ba’zi asosiy fikrlar va manbalar: o‘quvchilari uchun ekologik ta’limning ahamiyati: Erta xabardorlik: yoshligidan ekologik ta’limni joriy etish bolalarda atrof-muhitga nisbatan mas’uliyat hissini shakllantirishga yordam beradi.

Hozirgi davrga kelib Yer sayyorasidagi ekologik vaziyatni buzilishi ya’ni tuproq, havo va suvning har xil chiqindilar va zararli moddalar bilan ifloslanishi, o‘simlik va hayvonlarning foydali turlari kamayib, qirilib ketishi, o‘tloqzorlar, to‘qayzorlar va tog‘ yonbag‘irlaridagi buta, daraxtlar hamda qazilma boyliklarning ko‘p miqdorda foydalanish kabi vaziyatlar natijasida sodir bo‘lmoqda. Mazkur muammolarni o‘rganish uchun avvalo o‘quvchi-yoshlarni tabiatdagi o‘zgarishlarni chuqur tushunishga o‘rgatish, tabiatdagi ekologik muammolarnining kelib chiqish sabablarini aniqlab, salbiy vaziyatlarni tuzatishga ijobiy yondashadigan, tabiat qonunlarini inobatga olibgina qolmasdan, balki shular asosida o‘z hayot-faoliyatini tuzadigan kishilar qilib tarbiyalash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Mamlakatimiz umumta’lim tizimida tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo‘yicha olib borilayotgan barcha ishlar bitta asosiy maqsad - yosh avlodni tabiiy muhitning vaziyati va undan oqilona foydalanishda mas’uliyat bilan tarbiyalashga qaratilgan. Darhaqiqat, ta’lim tashkilotida innovatsiyon jarayonlarni tashkil etishning pedagogik shartlari quyidagilardir:

1.Innovatsiyon faoliyatni aks ettiruvchi nazariy va pedagogik qoidalar to‘plamini ishlab chiqish.

2.Ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot salohiyatini shakllantirish.

3.Innovatsiyon faoliyatnining asosiy shartlari, menejmentning ayrim jihatlari, ya’ni ushbu faoliyatni tashkil etishga qaratilgan yangilangan boshqaruv tizimini shakllantirish.

Shu boisdan ham bugungi boshlang‘ich maktab o‘qituvchilarining oldida kichik yoshdagi maktab o‘quvchilari o‘rtasida inson va tabiat o‘rtasida qarama-qarshiliklarning yo‘qligiga yo‘naltirilgan tabiatga bo‘lgan munosabatni, ekologik ongni shakllantirish vazifasi turibdi. Bunday ta’limning asosiy vazifasi – o‘quvchilarda atrof olamga ijobiy shaxsiy munosabatni shakllantirish, shuningdek, bolaning tabiatdagi o‘rnini va uni saqlashdagi rolini oshirishdir. Shuning uchun ekologik ta’lim sifatini ta’minlashda metodik ishlar, bu sohadagi ilmiy izlanishlar ko‘lamini kengaytirish, o‘qituvchilar uchun metodik qo‘llanma va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyatga ega. “Keng ma’noda” tarbiya – bu obyektiv jarayon bo‘lib, jamiyatda xohish-irodaga bog‘liq bo‘lmasdan sodir bo‘ladigan, ijtimoiy jarayon. “Tor ma’noda”gi tarbiya – bolaga kattalar yoki maxsus ijtimoiy institut tomonidan ongli va rejali ta’sir etishdir. Ayniqsa, uzluksiz ta’lim tizimida ekologiyadan integrativ dasturlarni yangi avlodini yaratish asosida o‘quvchi-yoshlarni tabiatni muhofaza qilishga o‘rgatish dolzarb hisoblanadi. Shu boisdan ham Ye.B. Aydarov **“**O‘quvchilarga bu borada bilim berishda ma’lum bir tizimga asoslangan harakatlarni bugungi kun talablariga javob beradigan qilib foydalanish imkoniyati quyidagi holda beriladi:

birinchidan, ekologik tarbiya to‘g‘risida – to‘liq ma’lumotlar berish;

ikkinchidan, qadriyatlar to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlar berish va ularni tematikalarga – ajratish;

uchinchidan, ma’lum bir tematikaning – mohiyatini yoritish;

to‘rtinchidan, milliy qadriyatlarning – ma’naviy jihatlarini yorituvchi ma’lumotlarni to‘plash;

beshinchidan, milliy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarni bir butun tizimga keltirish talab qilinadi” degan xulosaga keladi.

Bizningcha, ekologiyani o‘rganish jarayonida o‘qituvchilar tabiat hodisalarining sabablari, ob’yektlarning bir-biriga munosabati, tabiat va inson o‘rtasidagi muvozanatning buzilishi haqida yaxshi bilimga ega bo‘lishi kerak. Ya’ni, ularning atrof-muhitga ijobiy munosabat madaniyatini yuksaltirish asosida tabiatga oid qonuniyatlarni qat’iy o‘zlashtirish va ularga rioya qilish, ekologiyaga nisbatan ehtiyotlik bilan axloqiy munosabatni shakllantirishga sharoit yaratib berishi kerak.

XULOSA: Bugungi kun ta’limi faqatgina bilim berishni emas, balki ma’naviy, iqtisodiy tarbiya berishni ham o‘z oldiga asosiy maqsad qilib qo‘ygan. Binobarin ushbu o‘rinda ta’kidlash lozimki, O‘quvchilarda tabiatni asrash va e’zozlash orqali ekologik tarbiya berishda o‘quvchilarni o‘z bilim oladigan maskani va yashaydigan hududlarni, atrof muxitlarini ko‘kalamzorlashtirish, mevali va manzarali daraxt ko‘chatlarini ekish, xiyobonlarni, suv havzalarini ozoda saqlash, uy hayvonlariga qarash kabi ishlarda kuchi yetgancha qatnashishga jalb etish katta ahamiyatga ega. Zero, o‘quvchilarda tabiatni asrash va e’zozlash orqali ekologik

tarbiya berishda tabiat haqida gapirayotgan o‘quvchi o‘zi ham tabiatning bir bo‘lagi ekanligini bevosita his qilishi juda muhim.

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SANOAT CHIQINDILARI ASOSIDA GIDROFOB KIMYOVIY BARDOSH GETEROKOMPOZIT MATERIALLARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH VA XOSSALARINI TADQIQOTLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada sanoat chiqindilaridan foydalangan holda gidrofob va kimyoviy bardoshli geterokompozit materiallarni ishlab chiqish va ularning fizik-kimyoviy xossalarini tadqiq qilish masalalari yoritilgan. Tadqiqotda chiqindi asosli kompozit tarkiblar laboratoriya sharoitida tayyorlanib, ularning gidrofoblik darajasi, kislota va ishqorli muhitlarga bardoshliligi, struktura barqarorligi va mexanik mustahkamligi baholandi. Olingan natijalar bunday materiallarning ekologik xavfsizligi va amaliy qo‘llanish imkoniyatlarini tasdiqlaydi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *sanoat chiqindilari, kompozit materiallar, gidrofoblik, kimyoviy barqarorlik, ekologik materiallar, strukturaviy tahlil, bardoshlilik*

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DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF HYDROPHOBIC CHEMICALLY RESISTANT HETEROCOMPOSITE MATERIALS BASED ON INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Abstract: *This article explores the development of hydrophobic and chemically resistant heterocomposite materials based on industrial waste and the investigation of their physicochemical properties. Composite samples were prepared under laboratory conditions and analyzed for hydrophobicity, resistance to acidic and alkaline environments, structural stability, and mechanical strength. The obtained results confirm the environmental safety and practical applicability of these materials.*

Keywords: *industrial waste, composite materials, hydrophobicity, chemical resistance, eco-friendly materials, structural analysis, durability.*

Hozirgi kunda sanoat sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan korxonalar tomonidan chiqarilayotgan chiqindilar hajmining ortib borishi ekologik xavfsizlikka va atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Bunday chiqindilarni qayta ishlash va ulardan yuqori qo‘shimcha qiymatga ega mahsulotlar olish zamonaviy materialshunoslik va ekologik texnologiyalarning ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biridir. Ayniqsa, chiqindilar asosida gidrofob va kimyoviy bardoshli kompozit materiallar ishlab

chiqish orqali bir vaqtning o‘zida ikkita muhim masala — chiqindilarni utilizatsiya qilish va yangi texnologik materiallar olish — hal etiladi.

Kompozit materiallar so‘nggi yillarda sanoatning deyarli barcha tarmoqlarida, jumladan mashinasozlik, qurilish, avtomobilsozlik, energetika, kimyo va elektrotexnika sohalarida keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Geterokompozit materiallar esa o‘zining ko‘p komponentli tuzilmasi, murakkab ichki fazaviy strukturasiga ega bo‘lib, ularga nisbatan yuqori darajadagi gidrofoblik, kimyoviy barqarorlik, termik chidamlilik va mexanik mustahkamlik kabi talablar qo‘yiladi.

Shu sababli, tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi — chiqindilardan foydalangan holda, gidrofob, kimyoviy bardoshli va mexanik jihatdan mustahkam geterokompozit materiallarni ishlab chiqish va ularning xossalarini chuqur o‘rganishdan iborat.

Sanoat chiqindilarini yuqori funksional materiallar ishlab chiqarishda foydalanish zamonaviy materialshunoslikning ekologik yo‘nalishlari qatorida ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Polifazali tuzilishga ega bo‘lgan geterokompozit materiallar tarkibida organik va noorganik komponentlarning uyg‘unlashuvi natijasida yangi xossalarning paydo bo‘lishi ularni innovatsion sohalarda qo‘llash imkonini beradi. Bu kabi materiallar gidrofoblik, kimyoviy va termik bardoshlilik, mexanik mustahkamlik va boshqa murakkab funksional talablarga javob berishi bilan ajralib turadi.

Tadqiqot davomida chiqindi asosli bog‘lovchi va plomba komponentlaridan foydalangan holda gidrofob-kompozit tarkiblar ishlab chiqildi. Material tayyorlashda metallurgiya shlaklari, ko‘mir yoqilg‘i kul qoldiqlari va charmpoyabzal sanoatining polimer chiqindilaridan foydalanildi. Ularning bog‘lovchi sifatida epoksid smolasi, gidrofob modifikatorlar sifatida esa organosiloksan moddalari qo‘shildi. Kompozitlar xona haroratida quritilib, keyin 60–80°C da issiqlik ishlov berish orqali to‘liq qattiqlashtirildi.

Laboratoriya sinovlarida gidrofoblik darajasi kontakt burchaklari asosida aniqlandi. Burchak qiymatining 90° dan yuqori bo‘lishi material yuzasining suvni qaytarish qobiliyatini ko‘rsatadi. Natijalarga ko‘ra, modifikatsiya qilingan namunalar gidrofoblik darajasini 115,2° gacha oshirgan. Shuningdek, materialning kislota (5% HCl) va ishqor (5% NaOH) muhitlarida 7 kun davomida massaviy o‘zgarishlari tahlil qilindi. Kimyoviy bardoshlilik darajasi yuqori bo‘lgan namunalar (<2% massaviy yo‘qotish) uzoq muddatli ishlashga yaroqli deb baholandi.

Mexanik xossalar egilish va siqilishdagi mustahkamlik testlari orqali aniqlandi. Optimal tarkibli namunada egilishdagi mustahkamlik 35,8 MPa gacha yetdi. Bunday natijalar sanoat qurilmalari, korroziyaga duchor muhitdagi qoplamalar, shuningdek qurilish elementlari sifatida qo‘llash imkonini ochib beradi.

Tajriba natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, chiqindilar asosidagi kompozit materiallar nafaqat ekologik, balki iqtisodiy jihatdan ham samarali yechimdir. Ular yuqori gidrofoblik, kimyoviy barqarorlik va mexanik mustahkamlikni birlashtirgan holda, mavjud polimer materiallarga nisbatan raqobatbardosh alternativ sifatida qaralmoqda. Bu esa sanoat chiqindilaridan qayta foydalanish orqali barqaror

rivojlanishga xizmat qiluvchi texnologik yechimlar yaratilayotganidan dalolat beradi.

O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar asosida sanoat chiqindilari negizida gidrofob va kimyoviy bardoshli geterokompozit materiallar muvaffaqiyatli ishlab chiqildi va ularning asosiy fizik-kimyoviy hamda mexanik xossalari baholandi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, chiqindi komponentlar asosida yaratilgan kompozit tarkiblar gidrofoblik darajasi, kimyoviy muhitlarga nisbatan barqarorligi hamda egilishdagi mexanik mustahkamlik jihatidan yuqori ko‘rsatkichlarga ega.

Kontakt burchagi 115° gacha yetganligi materialning gidrofob yuzasiga ega ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. Kimyoviy bardoshlilik testlari esa kislota va ishqor muhitlarida minimal massa yo‘qotish bilan, ya’ni 2% dan kam o‘zgarish bilan yakunlangan. Egilishdagi mustahkamlikning 35,8 MPa gacha yetgani esa bunday materiallarning texnik yuklama ostida ishlatilish imkonini ko‘rsatadi.

Ushbu natijalar sanoat chiqindilarini qayta ishlash va undan funksional, ekologik xavfsiz, iqtisodiy jihatdan raqobatbardosh kompozit materiallar yaratish istiqbollarini tasdiqlaydi. Mazkur yondashuv nafaqat chiqindilarni utilizatsiya qilishga, balki ularni texnologik resurs sifatida qayta ishga solishga xizmat qiladi.

Ilmiy jihatdan olib qaralganda, tadqiqotda foydalanilgan yondashuv sanoat chiqindilarining tarkibini chuqur tahlil qilish, ularni gidrofoblikka ega komponentlar bilan kombinatsiyalash va yangi xossalarga ega kompozitlar yaratish tamoyiliga asoslangan. Kelgusida bu kabi tarkiblar asosida strukturaviy barqarorlik, termik chidamlilik, ultrabinafsha va atmosferaga bardoshlilik kabi qo‘shimcha parametrlar ham o‘rganilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Shunday qilib, chiqindilar asosida yaratilgan geterokompozit materiallar – bu nafaqat ekologik xavfsiz, balki funksional va texnologik jihatdan ustun materiallar bo‘lib, sanoatning turli tarmoqlarida joriy etilishi mumkin bo‘lgan muqobil yechimdir.

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PEDAGOGICAL RHETORIC IN TEACHERS' SPEECH: A SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVE ON LANGUAGE, COGNITION, AND INSTRUCTIONAL COMMUNICATION

Annotation: *This article explores pedagogical rhetoric in teachers' speech from a scientific perspective, analyzing its linguistic structure, cognitive functions, and communicative aims within instructional settings. Drawing on interdisciplinary research in linguistics, cognitive psychology, and pedagogy, the paper outlines how rhetorical techniques embedded in teacher discourse influence students' comprehension, attention, and emotional engagement. The study synthesizes existing theoretical frameworks and empirical findings to argue for the centrality of rhetorical competence in teacher training and instructional design.*

Keywords: *pedagogical rhetoric, teacher discourse, instructional communication, cognitive engagement, rhetorical strategies, educational linguistics*

The effectiveness of teaching is not solely determined by content knowledge but also by the way that knowledge is communicated. Teachers' speech acts as the primary medium through which learning is facilitated. In educational settings, the teacher's speech serves not only as a vehicle for delivering content but also as a critical tool for shaping understanding, maintaining student engagement, and fostering a positive learning environment. Through strategic use of language—such as rhetorical questions, emphatic intonation, structured explanations, and motivational cues—teachers are able to scaffold learning, address cognitive challenges, and adapt instruction to meet the diverse needs of their students. Therefore, pedagogical success hinges not only on what is taught but significantly on how it is conveyed through spoken interaction." Pedagogical rhetoric—the purposeful use of rhetorical strategies in educational discourse—plays a crucial role in shaping students' cognitive engagement and socio-emotional responses in the classroom (Alexander, 2008). While educational research has long emphasized curriculum design and instructional techniques, the rhetorical dimension of teaching has remained relatively underexplored in pedagogical science

Pedagogical rhetoric, situated at the intersection of language, cognition, and communication, can be defined as the strategic use of language by educators to facilitate comprehension, motivate learners, and structure discourse effectively This concept draws from Aristotelian rhetoric (ethos, pathos, logos), Vygotsky's theory of mediated learning, and discourse analysis (Vygotsky, 1978). **Pedagogical rhetoric**, situated at the intersection of language, cognition, and communication, can be broadly defined as the *intentional and strategic use of*

linguistic resources by educators to enhance students' comprehension, stimulate engagement, and organize instructional discourse in meaningful ways. It represents not just how teachers speak, but how they think through language, shape knowledge, and mediate learning through carefully chosen rhetorical devices. This pedagogical approach underscores the functional role of language not only as a medium of instruction but as a cognitive tool that actively shapes how students process, internalize, and apply new information.

The roots of pedagogical rhetoric can be traced to **classical Aristotelian rhetoric**, which categorizes effective communication into three persuasive appeals: *ethos* (the credibility and authority of the speaker), *pathos* (the emotional connection to the audience), and *logos* (the use of logical reasoning and evidence). In teaching, these appeals manifest when educators establish trust and authority (ethos), create emotionally supportive classroom climates (pathos), and construct coherent, well-reasoned explanations (logos) that align with students' cognitive development and prior knowledge.

Further theoretical grounding comes from **Vygotsky's sociocultural theory**, particularly his concept of *mediated learning* (Vygotsky, 1978). According to this view, language serves as a primary psychological tool through which learning is mediated. The teacher's discourse acts as scaffolding, enabling learners to transition from their current level of understanding to higher-order thinking within the *Zone of Proximal Development* (ZPD). This mediation is not merely linguistic; it involves the structuring of cognitive processes through rhetorical strategies such as elaboration, simplification, analogy, questioning, and reformulation.

Additionally, insights from **discourse analysis** contribute to our understanding of how pedagogical rhetoric functions in real classroom interactions. Through the analysis of turn-taking, question-response patterns, feedback mechanisms, and narrative framing, scholars have illustrated how the microstructure of teacher talk influences learner participation, interpretation of content, and classroom dynamics

In essence, pedagogical rhetoric integrates cognitive psychology, sociocultural theory, and linguistic pragmatics to reveal that effective teaching is not just about *what* is taught but *how* it is said. It positions the teacher as both a communicator and a cognitive guide—someone who uses language with pedagogical intentionality to transform content into shared understanding and active learning.

Rhetorical competence in teaching involves not just persuasion but the ability to adapt linguistic and paralinguistic features—intonation, repetition, metaphor, questioning techniques, and narrative structures—to support instructional goals These tools help manage classroom discourse, clarify abstract concepts, and scaffold students' understanding. Cognitive psychology also underscores the importance of repetition, variation, and elaboration for memory consolidation, which can be achieved through rhetorical design. Pedagogical rhetoric, positioned at the crossroads of language, cognition, and communication, refers to the intentional and strategic use of linguistic and discursive tools by educators to enhance comprehension, stimulate motivation, and structure educational discourse in a purposeful manner . This multifaceted concept is deeply rooted in classical

rhetorical traditions—particularly Aristotle's triad of *ethos* (credibility), *pathos* (emotional engagement), and *logos* (logical reasoning)—while also integrating insights from Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of mediated learning, which emphasizes the centrality of language as a cognitive and cultural tool in education (Vygotsky, 1978). Pedagogical rhetoric is not merely about persuasion but entails a nuanced rhetorical competence: the teacher's ability to tailor verbal and non-verbal communication features, including intonation, gesture, metaphor, questioning patterns, and storytelling, to the evolving needs of the classroom context (Cazden, 2001). These rhetorical strategies function as cognitive and communicative scaffolds, enabling teachers to guide learners through complex ideas, clarify abstract content, and sustain interactive, dialogic learning environments. From the perspective of cognitive psychology, rhetorical devices such as repetition, elaboration, and variation are not stylistic embellishments but serve essential functions in memory encoding and retrieval, thus enhancing knowledge retention and comprehension. Consequently, pedagogical rhetoric serves as a critical interface through which instructional intent, learner cognition, and social interaction converge to shape effective educational experiences.

Rhetorical techniques serve essential cognitive functions in classroom interaction. First, they enhance attention orientation, as rhetorical questions and strategic pauses focus students' cognitive resources Second, schema activation is encouraged through metaphor and analogy, enabling students to link new content with existing knowledge structures (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). Third, working memory support is facilitated through chunking and recapping, often achieved via repetition and listing strategies

Through rhetorical expressions of empathy, praise, and encouragement, educators can improve students' motivation and classroom climate This emotional rhetoric is linked to increased willingness to participate and academic perseverance, particularly among second-language learners (Cummins, 2000).

Instructional communication, a field within educational linguistics, emphasizes how language choices shape classroom interactions. Teachers' rhetorical styles impact classroom authority (ethos), foster engagement (pathos), and structure logical progression of ideas (logos).

Conclusion

Pedagogical rhetoric is not a secondary skill but a foundational element of effective teaching. Its influence spans cognitive processing, classroom engagement, and instructional clarity. By recognizing the centrality of rhetorical competence in educational contexts, teacher training can be enhanced to produce more reflective, adaptive, and communicatively skilled educators.

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NUTQ RIVOJLANISHIGA SALBIY TA'SIR ETUVCHI PSIXOLOGIK OMILLAR (BOLALAR VA O`SMIRLAR MISOLIDA)

Аннотация: *Maqolada bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish borasida tarbiya sharoiti bilan bog`liq ba`zi muammoli masalalar xususida fikr yuritilgan. Bola nutqi o'z-o'zidan ravon, tushunarlı va mazmunli bolib qolmaydi. Nutqning rivoji uchun, avvalo, sog'lom organizm, mohir tarbiyachi, sog'lom muhit zarurligi hayotiy misollar va ilmiy mulohazalar asosida yoritib berilgan.*

Kalit so`zlar: *nutq, duduqlanish, logofobiya, logonevroz, dismorfobiya, emotsional tanglik, mutizm, adiktsiya.*

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS NEGATIVELY AFFECTING SPEECH DEVELOPMENT (BASED ON EXAMPLES OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS)

Annotation: *The article discusses certain problematic issues related to the upbringing environment in the development of children's speech. A child’s speech does not naturally become fluent, understandable, and meaningful on its own. The necessity of a healthy body, a skilled educator, and a supportive environment for speech development is explained through real-life examples and scientific reasoning.*

Key words: *speech, stuttering, logophobia, logoneurosis, dysmorphophobia, emotional tension, mutism, addiction.*

Jamiyatimizning bugungi taraqqiyotida, kreativ fikr, ilg'or g'oyalar hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Zotan, insonlar bir-birlari bilan o'ziga xos o'y-xayollari, mushohadalari, fikr yuritishlari, mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Nutqda bizning ma`rifatimiz, ma'naviyatimiz, irodamiz, maqsad-muddaomiz, niyatimiz namoyon bo'ladi. Har bir kishining nutqi bolalik chog'idan boshlab o'sib boradi. Bola nutq yordamida insoniyat qo'lga kiritgan barcha yutuqlarni faol ravishda o'zlashtirib boradi. Inson tafakkurining ijtimoiy jarayonlarga bog'liqligining muhimligi sababli, bola rivojlanishi jarayoni gapirish va nutqni tushuna olish bilan vujudga keladi. Shuning uchun ham bola nutqini to'g'ri rivojlantirish muhim sanaladi. Qadimdan mutafakkirlar va olimlar tomonidan nutq

o'stirish, nutq madaniyati, nutqdan foydalanish odobiga katta ahamiyat berilgan. Masalan, nutqda qalb, ong va sezgilarning uyg'unligi haqida Arastu ta'limoti, fikrning ezgulikka yo'naltirilishi haqida Abu Nasr Forobiy, insonparvarlikka yo'naltirilishi haqida Alisher Navoiy, nutqning mantiqiyligi haqida Umar Xayyom, nutq signal tizimi haqida I.P. Pavlov, fikrning bosqichma-bosqich shakllanishi nazariyasini yaratgan P.Y. Galperin, nutqda umumlashtirish tushunchasi haqida - R. Davidov ta'limotlari mavjud.

Mashhur "Qobusnoma"da" barcha hunardin so'z hunari yaxshidur", deyilsa, Uilyam Metyuz "hamma qobiliyatlarning sarvari fikrdir", degan. Abdulla Avloniy "So'z insonning daraja va kamolini, ilm va fazlini o'l-chab ko'rsatadurg'on tarozisidir. Kishining fikr va niyati, ilm va quvvati, qadr va qimmati so'zlagan so`zidan bilinur", yana bir asarida "Nutq tarbiyasi eng kerakli, ko'p zamonlardan beri taqdir qilinib kelgan, muallimlarning diqqatlariga suyangan, vijdonlariga yuklangan muqaddas bir vazifadir. Bu tarbiya muallimlarning yordamiga so'ng daraja muhtojdirki, nutqning quvvati, ziynati, kengligi muallimning tarbiyasiga bog'liqdır" deb ta'kidlaydi. Shuningdek, psixolog-olimlaridan M. Davletshin, M. Vohidov, E. G'oziyev, V Karimova va boshqalar bola nutqının rivojlanishini tadqiqotlar jarayonida o'rganganlar.

Insonning nutqi uning ruhiy holatidan xabar beruvchi, kerak bo'lsa aql va tafakkuri darajasini ko'rsatib beruvchi, hissiyotini ifodalovchi muhim faoliyat shaklıdır. Xo'sh, ana shu nutq qanday paydo bo'ladi? Uning rivojlanishi, anıq va ravon ifodalanishi qanday sharoitlar va omillarga bog'liq.

Tabiiyki, bola nutqi o'z-o'zidan ravon, tushunarlı va mazmunli bolib qolmaydi. Nutqning rivoji uchun, avvalo, sog'lom organizm, mohir tarbiyachi, sog'lom muhit mavjudligi talab etiladı.

Kattalarning samimiy tabassumi va yoqimli ovozidan boshqa hech qanday qo'zg'atuvchi go'dakda shunchalik quvonch va shodlik his-tuyg'usini vujudga keltira olmasligini olima N.M. Askarina o'z tadqi-qotlarıda aniqlagan. "Bu go'dakning kattalar bilan munosabatining ilk va maxsus ko'rinishidir" - deydi olima. Bu "Jonlanish" N.L. Figurin, M.P. Denisovalarning fikricha, his-tuyg'u bilan birgalikda g'uldirash (to-vush) bilan ifodalanadi. Asta-sekin artikulyar apparatning takomillashuvi natijasida bola tovushlarni o'zaro farqlay boshlaydi. Natijada faol nutq alomatlari vujudga kela boshlaydi. Nutqning erta rivojlanishi bu bola ongi va tafakkurining taraqqiy etayotganligi va iqtidorning nishonasidan darak beradi. Modomiki, bola nutqi kattalarning samimiy munosabatı va yoqimli ovozidan ta'sirlanish asosida vujudga kelar ekan. Uning rivojlanishi tushunarlı, anıq, ravon bo'lish uchun ham kattalarning samimiy g'amxo'rligi,bilimi, tez-tez muloqotda bo'lishi, eng asosiysi, oilada sog'lom psixologik muhitni saqlashi, maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida bolaning ehtiyojlarını imkon qadar qondirishi, unga e'tiborli va mehribon bo'lishi talab etiladi. Afsuski, turli sabablarga ko'ra nutqida nuqsoni bo'lgan bolalar ham uchrab turadi.

Nutqdagi nuqsonlarning asosiy turlari quyidagilar alaliya tug'ma soqovlik, afaziya - miya chayqalishi, boshning shikastlanishi tufaylinutqning buzilishi,

afoniya - tovush talaffuzini yo'qotish psixologik afoniya-kuchli stress holatida ovoz chiqmasligi, shuningdek, nutq buzilishining hayotda eng ko'p uchraydigan turi duduqlanish va mutizm vaqtincha tildan qolish. Bu nuqsonlar natijasida bolalarning biri duduqlansa, yana biri juda tez gapiradi - tushunib bo'lmaydi, ba'zilari nihoyatda kamgap bo'ladi, boshqasi qattiq hayajonlansa gapirolmay qoladi.

Duduqlanish yuqorida sanab o'tilgan nuqsonlar orasida ko'proq uchraydi. Ba'zan ota-onalar bunga jiddiy e'tibor berishmaydi. Hali o`z-o`zidan to`g`ri gapirib ketadi, aqlini tanib uyalsa to`g`ri gapiradi degan xulosalarga borishadi. Bunday bamaylixotirlik noo`rin albatta. Duduqlanish kasallik emas, balki turli kasalliklarning belgilaridan biridir. Duduqlanish qaysi kasallik doirasida uchrashiga qarab turli sabablar asosida vujudga keladi va turlicha namoyon bo'ladi. Duduqlanishni ikki asosiy turga bo'lish mumkin, organik, nevrotik. Nevrotik duduqlanish o`z nomidan ham ma`lumki, asab tizimi faoliyatining buzilishidan yuzaga keladi. Nevrotik duduqlanish nevrozning bir qismi sıfatıda turlı sabablar tasırida vujudga keladi. Aniqrog`I tarbiya va muhit sharoitining xususiyatlariga bo`liq. Doimo uning asosiy sababi: kelishmovchiliklar, ruhiy iztiroblar, kuchlı ruhiy-asabiy zo'riqishlar. Nevrozlar ko'pincha bolalar va o'smirlarda uchraydi. Chunki ularning psixikası halı yetilmagan, nimjon, noxush psixik ta'sirlardan himoyalanish tajribasi yaxshi shakllanmagan. Kattalarda hech qanday asorat qoldırmaydigan psixik lahzalardan bolalar va osmirlar osongina shikastlanadilar. Ana shunday shikastlanish tufayli bola duduqlanadigan bo'ladi.

Yana shunday psixik shikastlanish - logofobiya uchraydiki, uning ta'sirida nutqda qo'rquv paydo bo`ladi. Keyinchalik duduqlanish ro'y beradi. Bola masxara qilingan bo`lsa, sharmanda bo`lgan vaziyatlar bo`lgan bo`lsa psixologik travma olgan bo`ladi. Buning natijasida o`ziga ishonchsizlik yuzaga keladi. Ba`zan esa tug`ma xarakterga oid hadikchanlik bo`lishi ham mumkin. Bunday holatda ko`proq xuddi hamma bolafa qarayotgandek tuyuladi, yurak urishi tezlashadi, bola terlaydi, qizaradi. Bunday holatlarni oldini olish uchun bola gapirmaslikka harakat qiladi. Shuning uchun ham bola qattiq hayajonlanganda, o'ziga og'ir botadigan narsani eslaganda unda nutq nevrozi - logonevroz paydo bo'ladi va duduqlanish uning tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Bu holat o'zgaruvchan bo'lib, bola xotirjam vaziyatda yaxshi gapiradi, hayajonlanishi bilan yana tili tutilib, duduqlanadi.

Kattalar shuni e`tiborga olishi kerakki, bolalikdagi qo`rqinchli voqealar (bolalarni boshqara olmay ularni turli yo`q narsalar bilan qo`rqitish, oiladagi janjallar), ta`lim va tarbiyadagi katta bosim(ortiqcha talabchanlik,kattalarning bolalarcha qaysarligi- murosasizlik), kuchli jazo,gapirishga kam imkoniyat berish, masxara qilish lo`nda qilib aytganda emotsional tanglik holatlari logofobiyaga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ko'p hollarda bolalar yaxshi ko'radigan kishisidan yoki yaxshi ko'radigan muhitidan ajratilganda uzoq yoki kamroq davom etadigan gunglik mutizm paydo bo'ladi. Bunda bola ba'zan umuman gapirmaydi, uyqusi buziladi, ishtahasi yo'qoladi. Bu holat xalq tilida –“sog`inib ichikiyapti”- deb yuritiladi. Masalan: oiladagi sevib erkalatilgan, hammaning diqqat-e'tiborida bo'lgan bola bog'chaga

borganda uni bog'cha opalar sovuqqina kutib olishadi, qo'pollik bilan bo'lar-bo'lmasga tanbeh berishadi, bola kutgan e'tibor o'rniga qo'pol va kinoyali nigohlardan bolada norozilik paydo bo'ladi. Natijada u bog'chada jo'rtaga gapirmaydi. Yoki oilada er va xotin o'rtasida bo'ladigan janjallardagi affektiv holatlar, tajovuzkorona xatti-harakatlar bolani kuchli qo'rquvga, astenik holatlarga soladi. Agar psixik shikastlanish qisqa vaqtli bo'lsa, duduqlanish tez o'tib ketadi, aksincha bo'lsa, duduqlanish odat tusiga aylanib qoladi. Nevrotik duduqlanishga uchragan bolani tinchlantirish, og'ir kechinmalardan xalos etish, e'tiborini nutqidagi nuqsonga qaratmaslik kerak, bunda ota-onalarning roli katta, albatta.

Ayon bo`lib turibdiki, yuqoridagi muammolarning barchasi ta`lim va tarbiya sharoitlarining xususiyatlaridan yuzaga keladi. Bola tarbiyasiga mas`ul bo`lgan ota-ona, mutaxasis qolaversa barcha insonlar bolalar psixologiyasiga oid bilimlardan voqif bo`lishlari shart.

Garchi duduqlanishning murakkab turi organic duduqlanishni tuzatishning psixologik imkoniyatlari nihoyatda kam bo`lsada, organic duduqlanish haqida qisqacha to`xtalamiz. Organik duduqlanish bu nuqson tilning tug'ma chala rivojlanganligi yoki miya chayqalishi, shamollashi tufayli vujudga keladi. U nasliy omillar bilan bog'liq bo'lishi ham mumkin. Masalan: shunday oilalar borki, ulardagi duduqlanish avloddan-avlodga o'tib keladi. Ba'zan ma'lum yoshga yetib nutq asta-sekin rivojlanib duduqlanish o'z-o'zidan yo'q bo'lib ham ketadi. Bolalarni miya shikastlanishidan imkon qadar himoya qilish, yiqilishlar, shikastlanishlargan asrashga e`tibor berish, shamollashning surunkaliga aylanishining oldini olish lozim. Deyarli bir necha joylarda turar joy binolari oldida, marketlar, davlat xizmatlari binolarida bolalar uchun maxsus o`yingohlar yaratilgan. Lekin uylarda hovlilarda bolalar uchun maxsus maydoncha yoki xonalar kamdan-kam oilalarda mavjud. Mehmonxonalarni qurish va jihozlashga kattagina mablag` sarflanadi, lekin bolalar uchun hovlining ma`lum bir qismi yoki, xonalar va ularning jihozlari masxus e`tiborga olinavermaydi. Natijada bolalarda ham psixologik, ham jismoniy shikatlanishlar ko`p uchraydi. Ayniqsa oiladagi kattalar o`rtasidagi kelishmovchiliklar bolalar ruhiyatini sindirishga ko`proq sabab bo`lmoqda.

Logonevroz bolalar, o'smirlar o'z nutqidagi nuqsonlardan doimo qattiq azob chekadi. Nevrozga aloqador duduqlar esa o'z nuqsonidan iztirob chekmaydi, nutqidagi o'zgarishlarga e'tibor bermaydi. Shuning uchun duduqlanishni turli ko'rinishida turlicha davo choralari ko'riladi. Agar logonevrozni psixoterapevt davolasa, nevrozga aloqador duduqlanishni logoped bartaraf etadi Duduqlanishlar o'rtasidagi farqni bilmastik yomon oqibatlarga olib keladi.

Logonevroz bolaga nutqidagi nuqson eslatilmasligi kerak, bu uning asabını yanada qo'zg'atadi. Nevrozga aloqador duduqlanuvchi boladan intizomni, o'z nutqını yaxshiroq nazorat etishni talab qilish kerak. Bu esa ko'p jihatdan ota-onaga bog'liq. Nevrotik va nevrozga xos duduqlanishi o smirlik davriga qadar aniqlash kerak Hammaga ayonki, o'smirlar psixikasida kuchli psixologik o`zgarishlar sodir bo'ladi. 12-13 yoshlarda o'smur o'zini-ozı tanqid qiladigan va tanqidga ta`sirchan bo`lib qoladi. O`smirlikdagi dismorfobiya holati nutq bilan bo`g`liq bo`lishi ham mumkin.Bunda tashqi ko`rinishidan xavotirlanish nutq organlariga bog`liq

bo`lmasada, lab, og`iz, tish, ovoz bilan bog`liq shubhali fikrlar paydo bo`ladi. Misol uchun: -“tilim mayib”, “ovozim kulgili”, “tishlarim qiyshiq”, “og`zim qiziq” –singari fikrlar logonevroz-duduqlanish, logofobiya-ko`pchilik oldida gapirishdan qo`rqishni yuzaga kelririshi mumkin. O'smir o'zining nutqidagi nuqsonidan iztirob chekib, uyalib yuradi, ayniqsa, notanishlar orasida kamgap bo lib qoladi, hazilni ko'ng liga og ir oladi.

Duduqlanishning maxsus turlarıdan yana biri taqlid qilish natijasida paydo bo'ladi. Bunday duduqlanish odatda kichik bolalarda va qattiq ta`sirchan, uzoq vaqtgacha duduqlar bilan muloqotda bo'lgan odamlarda ro'y beradi. Bu odam logopedning yordamiga muhtoj emas. To`g'ri ta`lim-tarbiya berilsa, taqlidiy duduqlanish o`tib ketadi.

Bugungi kunda duduqlanishning yana bir turiga aqliy zo'riqish sabab bo'layapti. Bunda mutaxasisning aralashuvi zarur bo'lmaydi. Lekin muammoning vaqtida oldi olinmasa, jiddiy oqibatlarga olib keladi. Bunday holat televizorni ko'p ko'radigan, telefonda uzluksiz turlı o`yınları o`ynab nihoyatda ko`p turli-tuman axborotlarni tinglab, ularni o`zlashtirolmaydigan bolalarda ro'y berishi mumkin. Bugungi kunda ovozli, rangli tasvirlari bilan telefon va televizor yoshiga xos xususiyatga ega bo`lgan qiziquvchan bolajonlarni osongina uzoq muddat, hattoki batamom o`ziga jalb qilmoqda. Tabiiyki bunday vositalar kuchli emotsional ta`sir ko`rsatish xususiyatiga ega. Lekin ongi endigina shakllanayotgan bolalarning texnik vositalar bilan uzoq muddat davom etadigan bir yoqlama ya`ni ko`rish va eshitish orqali nutqsiz amalga oshirayotgan muloqotlari ularda nutqning rivojlanishiga salbiy ta`sir ko`rsatmoqda. Bog`chalarda ham bunday vositalardan foydanish vaqti aniq chegarasiga ega bo`lishi nazoratga olinishi lozim. Uyda ham ota-onalar o`z telefonlaridan bolalar oldida faqat eng zarur ehtiyoj bo`lgan vaziyatlardagina foydalanishlari lozim. Bola tinchib o`zini-o`zi band qilib o`tirishi maqsadida aslo telefonlarni ularga berib qo`yish yaramaydi. Qisqa muddatli tet-tez o`zgaruvchan materiallar bolalar diqqatini o`ta ixtiyorsiz qilib qo`yadi. Ya`ni bola uzoqroq muddatga cho`zilgan multfilmni ko`rishga diqqati etmaydi. Buning oqibatida bilish jarayonlarining ixtiyoriyligi yo`qoladi, irodasizlik shakllanib boradi. Bunday bolalar nutqli muloqotga layoqatsiz bo`lib boradi. Vertual muloqotga addiksiya-tobe bo`lib qolish xavfi ortadi. Hech sababsiz kun bo`yi o`chmaydigan televizorlar axborotlarga loqaydlik kayfiyatini paydo qiladi. Axborotlar miqdori kamaytirilsa (yosh xususiyatlarini e`tiborga olgan holda), kun tartibi to'g'ri tashkil etilsa bunday nutqda uchraydigan muammolar tezda o'tib ketadi. Go`daklik, ilk bolalik, maktabgacha, kichik maktab yoshdagi bolaning nutqi ham miqdor, ham sifat jihatidan ancha takomillashadi. Bolalarning nutqini o'sishi oilaning madaniy saviyasiga. ta'lim muassasalarida ta lim-tarbiya ishlarining to`g`ri, tizimli va samarali tashkil etilganligiga bog'liq.

L.S.Volkovanutqdagi buzilishlarni bartaraf etish bo`yicha ota-onalarga bolaning nutqini to`xtatmaslik, to`g`rilamaslikni tavsiya etadi. Toki bola o`z fikrini erkin ifoda etsin deydi olima. Ota-onalar bolaning so`zlashuvi uchun qulay muhit yaraishi: tinch va bosimsiz muhit. Bolani diqqat bilan tinglash uning nutqini qo`llab-quvvatlashi lozimligini ta`kidlaydi. maslahatlar beradi. D.B. Elkoninning

ko'rsatishicha lug'at boyligining miqdoriy o'sishi, bevosita bolaning hayot sharoitlari va tarbiyalanish xususiyatlariga bog'liq. Shu o'rinda aytish muhimki, nafaqat lug'at boyligining miqdoriy o'sishi, balki nutqning sifat jihatdan o'sishi ham bola kamol topayotgan muhitning hayot sharoitlari va tarbiyalanish xususiyatlariga bog'liq. Yana shuni ta`kidlash joizki, bolani ta`limiy va tarviyaviy muhitini to`g`ri tashkil etish nafaqat psixologik bilimlarga balki sabr bilan ajratiladigan vaqtga ham bog`liqdir. To`g`ri hozirgi kunda ota-onalarning ijtimoiy faolliklari ortib bormoqda, lekin inson hayotidagi eng asosiy boylik va mazmun uning farzandi hisoblanadi. Demak, bolani sog'lom dunyoga keltirish, sog'lom muhitda to'g'ri tarbiya berish orqali uning nutqini o`stirish ifodali, aniq, lo`nda va obrazli so`zlashishni shakllantirishga erishiladi. Shuningdek, bolalar nutqını o`stirish, tengdoshlari va kattalar bilan nutqiy muomala malakalarini shakllantirish orqali yuksak insoniy fazilatlar egasi sifatida so'zdan to g'i va o'rinli foydalanish, ya'ni nutq va xulq egasi bo'lish kabi ma'naviy-axloqiy sifatlar shakllantiriladi. Zero, ravon va mazmunli nutq sog'lom ruliyatning yaqqol ifodasidir.

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IMPROVING THE TECHNOLOGY OF PRODUCING COMPLEX-SHAPED STEEL CASTINGS USING VACUUM MOLDS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the technology of producing complex-shaped steel castings using vacuum molds. Key challenges faced in this process are examined, such as mold material wear, vacuum system efficiency, cooling process issues, and the limited service life of the molds. Suggestions are provided to improve the technology, including the use of high-quality materials, automated control systems, and artificial intelligence capabilities. The proposed solutions demonstrate that it is possible to improve both casting quality and production efficiency.*

Keywords: *Steel castings, vacuum mold, cooling process, automation, artificial intelligence, mold materials, casting technology.*

Objective: The objective is to improve the vacuum mold casting technology for producing complex-shaped steel castings with high quality, identify existing issues, and develop scientifically grounded proposals to eliminate them.

Methods: This study involved analyzing scientific sources related to casting technologies, conducting practical observations, and evaluating current challenges associated with vacuum molds based on advanced foreign experience. The proposed improvements include the use of new materials, automation, and AI-based control technologies.

Results:

The research showed the following:

- Using modern materials reduces mold wear and extends service life.
- Automatic control of the vacuum system improves surface smoothness and internal structure of castings.
- Automating the cooling process helps prevent microcracks.
- Real-time monitoring through artificial intelligence improves the quality of castings.

Conclusion: Improving the vacuum mold casting technology for complex-shaped steel castings contributes to higher production quality and enhanced industrial competitiveness. Integrating advanced technologies can make the production process more stable and efficient.

Introduction

In today's industrial development, the production of complex-shaped steel castings with high accuracy and quality requires new approaches to metal casting technologies. Especially in industries such as aerospace, automotive, energy, and

mechanical engineering, there is a growing demand for castings with complex geometry and high mechanical properties. The vacuum mold casting method plays a crucial role in meeting these demands, as it enables the production of castings with smooth surfaces and dense structures while minimizing oxidation.

However, practical implementation of this technology faces several challenges: rapid wear of mold materials, reliability and stability issues in the vacuum system, inconsistencies in the cooling process, and short mold service life negatively impact production quality. Therefore, it is vital to deeply analyze existing technological processes, propose modern solutions, and elevate the technology to a new level.

This article presents an in-depth analysis of vacuum mold technology for producing complex-shaped steel castings, identifies existing challenges, and offers scientifically grounded solutions. Specifically, the study explores the use of high-quality mold materials, automated control systems, and artificial intelligence technologies. These approaches not only improve casting quality but also enhance the overall efficiency of the production process.

Research Methods

A comprehensive scientific approach was employed to analyze the technology of producing complex-shaped steel castings using vacuum molds. Initially, scientific and technical literature, patents, and leading local and international research were reviewed and analyzed. Existing vacuum mold casting technologies used in the foundry industry were evaluated for their advantages and disadvantages.

The following methods were used in the research:

- **Analytical analysis** – to assess the effectiveness and structural/mechanical properties of existing technological processes.
- **Practical observations** – real-world production processes involving vacuum molds were studied, and related issues and malfunctions were documented.
- **Comparative analysis** – different materials, control systems, and cooling methods were compared for their relative effectiveness.

Steel Casting Process Using Vacuum Molds

The production of steel castings is primarily based on casting technologies, one of which is vacuum mold casting. This process typically involves the following stages:

1. **Mold Preparation:** Vacuum molds must be precisely prepared to ensure accurate shaping of the steel. These molds must be heat-resistant and adaptable to produce high-quality, defect-free castings.
2. **Vacuum System:** The vacuum system is used to remove air and gases from the mold. The efficiency of this system directly affects the quality of the castings.

Ways to Improve Technology for Producing Complex-Shaped Steel Castings:

High-Quality Mold Materials: It is essential to develop advanced ceramic and new metal materials for vacuum molds. These materials should have

high thermal resistance and wear resistance. For example, the use of carbon-based materials can increase mold service life.

Modernization of the Vacuum System: To enhance the efficiency of the vacuum system, automatic control systems and high-performance vacuum pumps can be implemented. Ensuring fast and efficient operation of the vacuum system improves casting quality and increases overall production efficiency.

Conclusion

Improving the technology of producing complex-shaped steel castings using vacuum molds is crucial for enhancing casting quality and production efficiency. To optimize the vacuum molding process, it is necessary to employ new materials, modern vacuum systems, automated control, and artificial intelligence technologies. These proposals contribute to increased production efficiency, improved casting quality, and strengthened industrial competitiveness.

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OLIY TA'LIMDA TALABALARNING SUSTKASHLIGIGA TA'SIR QILUVCHI OMILLAR: PSIXOLOGIK VA IJTIMOIY JIHATLAR

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola oliy ta'lim muassasalaridagi talabalarning sustkashligiga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillarni aniqlashga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot doirasida talabalarning vazifalarni kechiktirishga olib keluvchi psixologik va ijtimoiy jihatlar tahlil qilinadi. Psixologik omillar sifatida charchoq, haddan ziyod bosim va motivatsiya yetishmasligi kabi sabablar ko'rib chiqiladi. Ijtimoiy jihatlar esa atrof-muhitning ta'siri bilan bog'liq masalalarni o'z ichiga oladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *motivatsiya, prokrastinatsiya, qo'rquv, psixologik sabab, ijtimoiy sabab, stress, perfektsionizm, akademik muvaffaqiyat, bosim.*

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FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENTS' PROCRASTINATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

Abstract: *This article is aimed at identifying the main factors that affect student laziness in higher education institutions. In the framework of the study, the psychological and social aspects that lead to the procrastination of students' tasks are analyzed. Psychological factors include fatigue, excessive pressure, and lack of motivation. Social aspects include issues related to the impact of the environment.*

Keywords: *motivation, procrastination, fear, psychological cause, social cause, stress, perfectionism, academic success, pressure.*

KIRISH

Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida so'nggi yillarda talabalar orasida sustkashlik — ya'ni, o'qituvchi tomonidan berilgan topshiriq va vazifalarga bee'tiborlik holatlari keng tarqalmoqda. Bu holat o'quv jarayonida talabalarning faolligini pasaytirib, ularning akademik muvaffaqiyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Sustkashlik holatlari turli psixologik va ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu omillarni aniqlash va tahlil qilish orqali unga qarshi samarali chora-tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish mumkin. Ushbu maqolada aynan shu masalaga e'tibor qaratilib, talabalar orasida kuzatilayotgan sustkashlikning asosiy sabablari, ya'ni stress, motivatsiyaning yetishmasligi, o'z-o'ziga past baho berish, ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlovning sustligi,

moliyaviy qiyinchiliklar kabi omillar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada real kuzatuv asosida olib borilgan tajriba orqali talabalar diqqatining pasayish sabablari ham yoritiladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Oliy ta'limda talabalarning sustkashligiga ta’sir qiluvchi psixologik va ijtimoiy omillar ko‘plab tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, quyida ushbu mavzuga oid asosiy adabiyotlarni tahlil qilamiz.

Psixologik Omillar

Stress va Ruhiy Salomatlik: Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, oliy ta'limda talabalar ko‘p hollarda yuqori stress va ruhiy salomatlik bilan bog‘liq muammolarga duch kelishadi. Bu omillar o‘quv jarayoniga bo‘lgan qiziqishning pasayishiga va akademik natijalarning yomonlashishiga olib keladi [3]. Mashhur olim Lazarus va Folkman [6] stressning vaziyatli talqiniga e’tibor qaratib, talabalarning shaxsiy his-tuyg‘ularini boshqarishdagi qiyinchiliklarini tahlil qilgan.

O‘z-o‘ziga Baholash va Motivatsiya Yetishmasligi: Bandura[54] tomonidan taklif qilingan o‘z-o‘ziga ishonch konsepsiyasi talabalarning sustkashligi bilan bevosita bog‘liq. Past o‘zini baholash va o‘z-o‘ziga ishonch yetishmasligi o‘qishga bo‘lgan munosabatni salbiy o‘zgartiradi va sustkashlikni kuchaytiradi. Shuningdek, Deci va Ryan [4] tomonidan taklif qilingan o‘zini o‘zi motivatsiyalash nazariyasiga ko‘ra, ichki motivatsiya yetishmovchiligi talabalarning o‘qishga bo‘lgan intilishlarini pasaytiradi.

Perfektsionizm va Uzoqni Ko‘ra Olmaslik: Frost va boshqalar [5] o‘z tadqiqotida perfektsionizm talabalarning vaqtida ish boshlay olmasliklariga sabab bo‘lishini ko‘rsatadi. Perfektsionizm talabalarning maqsadga erishishda juda yuqori talablar qo‘yishiga olib keladi, natijada ular tez-tez ishni kechiktiradi. Shuningdek, vaqtni boshqarish qobiliyati past bo‘lgan talabalar ham ko‘p hollarda akademik sustkashlikni boshdan kechiradi [8]

Ijtimoiy Omillar

Oilaviy Qo‘llab-quvvatlash: Oilaning ta'limdagi o‘rni talabalarning akademik muvaffaqiyatiga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatadi [2]. Oiladan yetarlicha qo‘llab-quvvatlov olmagan talabalar ruhiy jihatdan bosimni ko‘proq his qilishi va bu esa ularning motivatsiyasi va o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchini pasaytirishi mumkin.

Moliyaviy Qiyinchiliklar: Moliyaviy muammolar talabalarning o‘qishga bo‘lgan qiziqish va diqqatini pasaytiradi [7]. Moliyaviy yordam yoki grantlardan foydalana olmagan talabalar ko‘proq stress va qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi, bu esa ularning o‘qishga bo‘lgan diqqatini susaytiradi.

Universitet Muhiti va Ijtimoiy Qo‘llab-quvvatlash: Ijtimoiy jihatdan qo‘llab-quvvatlanish, xususan, universitetdagi tengdoshlari va o‘qituvchilardan ijobiy munosabat ko‘rish talabalarning akademik muvaffaqiyatiga katta ijobiy ta'sir

ko‘rsatadi [9]. Universitetning ijtimoiy muhiti va o‘qituvchi-talaba munosabatlari sustkashlikni oldini olish uchun muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

METODOLOGIYA

Ushbu tadqiqotda Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti Ingliz tili fakulteti Xorijiy til va adabiyot 2-bosqich 2301-2302-2303-guruh talabalarining ilmiy ish asoslari fanida talabalarning bee’tiborligiga sabab bo‘luvchi omillar o‘rganib chiqildi. Bunda o‘qituvchi Saliyeva Z.Z tomonidan "Ilmiy tadqiqot ishi uchun mavzu tanlash" mavzusida ma’ruza o‘tildi. Ma’ruza avvalida o‘qituvchi talabalardan sustkashlikka nimalar sabab bo‘lishi haqida fikrlarini bayon qilishni so‘radi. Talabalar turlicha javob berishdi. Masalan, biri motivatsiyaning yetishmasligi, boshqasi qilinadigan vazifalarning ko‘pligi sustkashlikka yetaklashi haqida, yana biri qo‘rquv deb javob berdi va ma’ruza so‘nggida o‘qituvchi tomonidan mavzuga bog‘liq bo‘lgan video materialni talabalarga taqdim etildi. Taxminan 15 daqiqa davom etgan videoning bir qismini talabalar o‘qituvchi bilan birga ko‘rishdi. Bu vaqt davomida deyarli barcha talabalar videoni diqqat bilan tomosha qilishdi. Ma’lum vaqtdan keyin o‘qituvchi auditoriyani tark etdi va video tugagandan so‘ng sinfga qaytib kirdi. Shunisi ajablanarliki, o‘qituvchi auditoriyani tark qilgandan so‘ng 90% talabalar boshqa ishlarga (ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga, yonidagi sheriklari bilan suhbatlashishga) berilib ketishdi. O‘qituvchi qaytib kelib videoning mazmuni haqida so‘raganida esa juda kam sonli talabalar o‘z fikrlarini aytib bera olishdi.

NATIJALAR

Tadqiqot davomida Samarqand davlat chet tillari instituti talabalarining dars jarayonida topshiriqlarga nisbatan e’tibor darajasi va bunga ta’sir qiluvchi omillar kuzatildi. O‘qituvchi tomonidan “Ilmiy tadqiqot ishi uchun mavzu tanlash” mavzusi asosida olib borilgan ma’ruza jarayonida talabalar sustkashlikka sabab bo‘ladigan omillar haqida fikr bildirishdi. Ularning javoblarida motivatsiya yetishmasligi, topshiriqlar ko‘pligi, qo‘rquv va bosim kabi sabablar qayd etildi. Shuningdek, mashg‘ulot davomida videomaterial tomosha qilinayotganda o‘qituvchi qisqa muddatga auditoriyani tark etdi va bu oraliqda talabalarning aksariyati diqqatini yo‘qotgani kuzatildi. O‘qituvchi qaytib kelganidan so‘ng videoning mazmuni haqida savol berganida, faqat kam sonli talabalar javob bera oldi.

Ushbu kuzatuv asosida quyidagi natijalar aniqlandi:

1. Talabalar o‘zlari qayd etgan omillar — motivatsiya yetishmovchiligi, bosim ostida ishlash, chalg‘ituvchi omillar — sustkashlikning psixologik sabablari sifatida amalda ham namoyon bo‘lmoqda.
2. Nazorat va tashqi turtki mavjud bo‘lganda talabalar faolroq harakat qilishadi, ammo erkin sharoitda ular bee’tiborlikka berilishadi.
3. Akademik sustkashlik faqat individual psixologik xususiyatlar bilan emas, balki ijtimoiy muhit, universitetdagi atmosfera va o‘qituvchining yondashuvi bilan ham bevosita bog‘liq.

Shu sababli, ta’lim jarayonida talabalarni doimiy rag‘batlantirib borish, ularga ijobiy muhit yaratish va ichki motivatsiyani kuchaytirish orqali sustkashlikka qarshi kurashish mumkinligi isbotlandi.

XULOSA

Yuqorida keltirilgan tahlil va kuzatuvlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, talabalar orasida keng tarqalgan sustkashlik muammosi birgina sabab bilan bog‘liq emas, balki psixologik va ijtimoiy omillarning majmuasi bilan yuzaga keladi. O‘tkazilgan tajribaviy mashg‘ulotda talabalar nazorat mavjud bo‘lganda berilgan vazifaga diqqat bilan yondashgani, nazorat yo‘qligida esa e’tiborning tez susaygani aniqlandi. Bu esa talabalar mustaqil ishlash madaniyati va ichki mas’uliyat hissini rivojlantirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi. Shuningdek, o‘qituvchilar va ta’lim muassasalari talabalarni faollikka undaydigan, rag‘batlantiruvchi metodlardan foydalanishi, motivatsiyani oshirishga qaratilgan psixologik va pedagogik yondashuvlarni qo‘llashi muhimdir. Faqatgina intizomiy choralar emas, balki ijtimoiy qo‘llab-quvvatlash, ishonchli muhit va shaxsiy rivojlanishga qaratilgan harakatlargina sustkashlikni kamaytirishda samarali bo‘la oladi.

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THE ROLE OF RUSSIAN FICTION IN REFLECTING THE SPIRITUAL PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY

Annotation: *This article analyzes the role of Russian fiction in addressing the spiritual problems of society throughout different historical periods. Beginning with the 19th century "Golden Age" of literature, it examines how writers like Dostoevsky and Tolstoy explored themes of guilt, redemption, and the search for moral truth. The study continues with an exploration of Soviet-era literature, where authors such as Bulgakov and Platonov subtly criticized ideological repression and depicted spiritual longing in a secular state. The article also highlights post-Soviet authors like Pelevin and Ulitskaya, who reflect the disorientation and spiritual searching of a new, consumer-driven era. Through this analysis, the article reveals how Russian fiction has served as a vital platform for expressing the spiritual challenges faced by individuals and society.*

Keywords: *Russian literature, spiritual crisis, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Bulgakov, Pelevin, Ulitskaya, Soviet fiction, post-Soviet literature, moral dilemma, faith, ideology, redemption, existentialism*

Introduction. Russian fiction occupies a unique position in world literature, distinguished by its deep engagement with moral, philosophical, and spiritual questions. From the 19th century to the present day, Russian writers have addressed the inner struggles of individuals in a society marked by upheaval, ideological transformation, and existential uncertainty. Through the works of literary giants such as Fyodor Dostoevsky, Leo Tolstoy, Mikhail Bulgakov, and contemporary voices like Viktor Pelevin and Lyudmila Ulitskaya, Russian fiction has continually reflected and interpreted the spiritual dilemmas of its time. This article explores how these authors have used fiction as a means of examining the soul of the Russian people and their quest for meaning, morality, and faith across historical epochs. Russian fiction has long served as a profound mirror of the country's collective soul, chronicling not just its political and social transformations, but more deeply, the spiritual crises and moral dilemmas of its people. From the introspective works of Fyodor Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy to the allegorical narratives of Mikhail Bulgakov and the postmodern voices of contemporary writers like Viktor Pelevin and Lyudmila Ulitskaya, Russian literature has consistently explored the inner life of the individual in conflict with the world around them.

Russian literature's portrayal of spirituality is profoundly shaped by the principles of Russian Orthodoxy, which emphasizes themes such as repentance, forgiveness, and moral purity. This spiritual foundation serves as a lens through which Russian authors explore complex questions about human nature, morality, and redemption. Orthodox beliefs place a strong emphasis on personal reflection and the transformative power of suffering, suggesting that individuals grow closer to spiritual purity through introspection and penitence [1, 206].

Spiritual themes in the golden age of Russian literature. The 19th century, often referred to as the "Golden Age" of Russian literature, witnessed an explosion of literary works that dealt with questions of faith, guilt, redemption, and the human condition. Fyodor Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov* dive into the psychological and spiritual turmoil of individuals questioning morality in a society experiencing rapid modernization and secularization. Dostoevsky posed difficult questions: Can man be moral without God? What is the role of suffering in personal growth? His characters—Raskolnikov, Ivan Karamazov, and others—represent fragmented souls seeking truth and redemption.

Leo Tolstoy, another towering figure, turned inward in his later years, producing works like *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*, which examines the existential anxiety of a man confronting his mortality and the hollowness of a materialistic life. For Tolstoy, true spiritual fulfillment lay not in societal success but in humility, compassion, and simplicity.

Spiritual struggle in the Soviet Era. With the rise of the Soviet Union, official ideology rejected religious belief and spiritual inquiry. However, many writers found creative ways to address spiritual concerns beneath the surface. Mikhail Bulgakov's *The Master and Margarita* is perhaps the most famous example—an intricate blend of satire, fantasy, and theology that critiques Soviet repression while affirming the power of love, forgiveness, and faith.

Writers such as Andrei Platonov also examined spiritual emptiness in the context of collectivization and industrialization. Though constrained by censorship, they managed to subtly depict the human longing for meaning, dignity, and connection in a dehumanized world.

Post-Soviet fiction and new spiritual questions. After the fall of the Soviet Union, Russian fiction entered a new phase marked by freedom and disillusionment. Authors like Viktor Pelevin used postmodern techniques to explore spiritual confusion in a society overwhelmed by capitalism and consumerism. In *Generation P*, for example, Pelevin presents a generation lost in a media-driven reality, disconnected from its historical and spiritual roots.

Lyudmila Ulitskaya, on the other hand, offers a more empathetic portrayal of spiritual searching. Her works often center around personal belief, religious identity (especially Jewish heritage), and the resilience of the human spirit in the face of trauma and ideological collapse.

Conclusion. Russian fiction is more than just a record of historical events—it is a deep exploration of the moral and spiritual trials faced by individuals and

society. Whether through the tormented souls of Dostoevsky, the moral introspection of Tolstoy, or the allegorical brilliance of Bulgakov and Pelevin, Russian literature has continually reflected the nation's spiritual heartbeat. It poses timeless questions about good and evil, belief and doubt, freedom and responsibility—questions that remain as relevant today as they were centuries ago.

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DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH SKILLS IN PUPILS THROUGH LABORATORY WORK

Abstract: *This article explores the possibilities of developing research skills in students through home laboratory work in the field of physics.*
Keywords: *Homework, physics, school, experiment, laboratory work.*

Physics is an experimental science. An experiment is a test, i.e., the observation of a phenomenon under controlled conditions, which allows for its replication by consistently repeating the same conditions. Therefore, understanding and comprehending physical theory is impossible without experimental verification. This implies fostering an active and independent stance in pupils during the learning process, developing their general academic skills primarily those related to research and self-assessment cultivating competencies connected to applying knowledge in practice, prioritizing the development of pupils cognitive interest, and implementing the principle of linking learning with real-life situations. The essence and purpose of modern education lie in developing an individual's general abilities and personal modes of action through the interaction of educational subjects. The role of the teacher as an organizer of pupils activities in school is of particular importance. Indeed, the role of physical experimentation should not be overlooked, as pupils experimental skills are developed through hands-on experiences. During such experiments, they learn to identify the objectives of the experiment, formulate problems and find solutions, propose hypotheses and either verify or refute them. Additionally, they acquire skills in assembling equipment, observing phenomena from the perspective of physics, and validating those observations accordingly.

At the initial stage of secondary school, the use of home laboratory work in the study of physics is recommended. This approach is particularly relevant in situations where the number of instructional hours allocated to physics in the school curriculum has been reduced, while the volume of material remains unchanged. In other words, students are still expected to acquire the same amount of knowledge as before, but within a shorter period of time. Unfortunately, many practicing teachers tend to reduce the experimental component of their lessons. In modern schools, physics experiments are typically categorized into demonstration experiments, frontal laboratory work, and physics workshops. Only a few methodological teachers distinguish a separate category of local experimental (laboratory) work. We consider it essential to introduce home laboratory activities during the early years of physics education—particularly in grades 7 to 9 of the middle school physics curriculum—by assigning them as homework on weekends.

Often, the physics content presented in books and textbooks remains unclear to students for an extended period. This lack of understanding leads to a decline in interest in the subject, which in turn results in misconceptions and a decrease in academic performance. How can pupils interest in science be stimulated? How can the educational process be organized in such a way that it fosters exploration and creativity, while also creating an atmosphere of joyful engagement? What methods can be used to make learning activities more engaging and effective?

For students, organizing observations, experiments, and scientific research in learning physics is a necessary factor that increases interest in the subject, makes it both exciting and useful, and also provides an opportunity to understand that physics is fascinating. Nowadays, in the field of education, new criteria for assessing the quality of education, taking into account the development dynamics of each student, are increasingly gaining importance. This is related to the increasing pace of changes in society: technological advancements, changes in lifestyle, the emergence of new products and needs, and the transformation of labor forms. Those who can create unique products or services within a limited time, reconstruct new methods of work, and master them, as well as propose unconventional solutions in challenging situations, are the ones who carry out certain competencies. The need to quickly find solutions to emerging production and scientific problems has led to the widespread adoption of independent work as a technology for solving problems. Successful specialists are those who, if established in school, are bound to be present. As a result of pupils continuous independent activities, this becomes one of the most important forms of modern education.

Home experiments are the simplest activities carried out by students at home, outside of school, without direct supervision by the teacher, though sometimes in collaboration with parents. The aim of such activities is to develop the ability to observe physical phenomena in nature and at home, to carry out measurements using measurement tools commonly used in daily life, and to foster an interest in experimenting and studying physics. Students can perform these types of tasks using tools they create themselves, household items, or tools available in stores. Home experiments are rightfully included in the system of school experiments, and their particular significance lies in the fact that they can be classified as an independent work system. This can increase interest in physics and also provide an opportunity to observe the connection between physics and other subjects. [4]

For independent work, simple tasks that gradually increase in complexity and are easily solvable should be assigned in the lower stages of studying the topic. This type of work is individual, even if a single laboratory task is given to the entire class, as students need to complete it at home without the teacher or classmates. The distinctive feature of home laboratory work is that the teacher does not take into account the fact that different students complete tasks at different speeds when preparing assignments. This allows the opportunity to give the same task to all students. Home experiments should be conducted in the form

of homework on a specific topic or be checked after studying a particular subject or theme.

Experiments conducted at home can also be part of the educational process. In this case, students are required to create certain conditions within a given time frame, observe the events occurring, and then draw conclusions about what they have seen. The role of independent work is very high when performing home laboratory tasks. They contribute to increasing pupils interest in the subject, which, as mentioned above, is important. Therefore, when preparing educational programs, the teacher should give more attention to these types of activities, always incorporating independent work. Independent work develops the ability to solve problems without external assistance, which will be useful for students in their future lives. Home laboratory work must meet specific requirements. [7]

All experiments conducted by students at home must not cause any harm, so one of the main requirements is safety. Home laboratories should not be a source of danger. When working with hot objects, the description of the laboratory work should specify that it must be carried out with the participation of parents. Since laboratory work is carried out at home, it is not necessary to use any complex equipment, and the materials used by students in each home should not lead to any additional financial costs. Although home laboratory work should be easy to perform, it carries a significant theoretical load. The description of the laboratory work should include not only step-by-step instructions but also the theory that helps students not only explain the observed phenomena but also review the material they have learned. Reports on the progress of the work should be filled out. The teacher should discuss the format of the reports with the students in advance, for example, this may require students to register in their previous laboratory work; such a report format will help the teacher evaluate the work of each student. The results should be discussed with the class; this will help students understand any questions they found unclear during the process. Thus, the experiments chosen by the teacher for the home laboratory should meet the following requirements:

1. Safety.
2. Ease of implementation.
3. No material costs.
4. Reports on the progress of the work.
5. Discussion of the results.

Conducting home laboratory work is also related to the psychological development of children during their adolescent years. This period is the shortest, but it is when a person makes significant progress in their development. It is during this time that they become an individual. Furthermore, it is important to consider the development of higher cognitive functions at this age, such as memory, attention, perception, and thinking in general. The development of these functions is linked to motivation for learning, and during adolescence, theoretical thinking prevails, helping the child learn to establish connections. It is known that when learning physics, students show the greatest interest in performing

independent practical tasks both during lessons and in extracurricular activities. Therefore, using a physics experiment when completing homework is logically appropriate. At the elementary stage of education, in the 7th grade, the large number of home laboratory tasks ensures a solid foundation for the theoretical knowledge the child gains during their independent work. Considering that not much time is allocated to learning physics in grades 7-9, performing laboratory work at home will not lead to overloading and will be given on weekends so that students have time to conduct experiments and interpret the results. Students are encouraged to organize a home laboratory, where a list of necessary equipment and a clear algorithm for conducting the experiment are provided. During the work process, students deepen their knowledge, review lesson materials, develop memory and thinking, learn to analyze results and experiences, and independently draw conclusions. The tasks evoke a sense of awe, joy, and pleasure in students from the work they have done independently, as the positive emotions experienced help solidify the necessary information in memory for an extended period.

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TIZZA BO'G'IMINING KONTRAKTURALARIDA GIDROKORTIZON VA GIALURONIDAZALAR TA`SIRIDA DAVOLASH VA PROFILAKTIKASI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada fizioterapiya bilan birgalikda gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza yordamida tizza bo'g'imlari kontrakturasini davolash ko'rib chiqilgan. Gidrokortizon va gialuronidazani mahalliy qo'llash jarohatlar va qo'shma operatsiyalar uchun fizioterapiya, mashqlar terapiyasi va massaj bilan birgalikda samarali davolash usuli hisoblanadi.*
Kalit so'zlar: *bemorlar, tizza bo'g'imi, davolash, gidrokortizon, gialuronidaza, fizioterapiya.*

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PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF KNEE JOINT CONTRACTURES USING HYDROCORTISONE AND HYALURONIDASE

Abstract: *The article studies the treatment of knee joint contractures using hydrocortisone and hyaluronidase in combination with physiotherapy. Local administration of hydrocortisone and hyaluronidase is an effective method of treatment in combination with physiotherapy, exercise therapy and massage for injuries and surgeries on the joint.*
Key words: *patients, knee joint, treatment, hydrocortisone, hyaluronidase, physiotherapy.*

Kirish. Hozirgi vaqtda biokimyoviy fan rivojlanish bosqichida gormonal va fermentativ preparatlar jarohatlar va ortopedik kasalliklarni davolashda patologik jarayonga ta'sir qiluvchi muhim omillardan biri sifatida tobora ko'proq qo'llanilmoqda [1,2]. Bir qator mualliflarning eksperimental va klinik tadqiqotlari shuni ko'rsatdiki, gidrokortizonning ta'sir mexanizmi noxos yallig'lanishga qarshi ta'sirga, ya'ni qon tomir devori o'tkazuvchanligini pasaytirishga, shishni yengillashtirishga, fibrinlitik va antiallergik ta'sirga asoslanadi [4]. Klinik amaliyotda jarohatlar va tayanch-harakat apparati kasalliklarini davolashda

gidrokortizon yoki uning boshqa preparatlar bilan birgalikdagi kombinatsiyasi qo'llaniladi [3]. Biz o'z oldimizga tizza bo'g'imi kontrakturalarini profilaktika qilish va davolashda gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza qo'llanilishining samaradorligini tahlil qilish va aniqlash vazifasini qo'ydik.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza preparatlari fizioterapiya bilan birgalikda tizza bo'g'imi kontrakturalarini davolashni o'rganish.

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari. Travmatologiya va ortopediya bo'limida 155 nafar bemor bizning kuzatuvimiz ostida bo'ldi, ularga bo'g'im ichiga gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza kiritilib, fizioterapiya, davolovchi jismoniy mashqlar va massaj qo'llanildi. Bemorlarning yoshi 20 dan 56 yoshgacha edi. Inyeksiyalar soni jarohatning xarakteri, og'irligi va vaqtiga bog'liq edi. Inyeksiyalar 4-5 kunlik interval bilan amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Etiologik omilga qarab, gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza qo'llanilgan barcha bemorlar 3 guruhga bo'lingan. Birinchi guruhga tizza bo'g'imining ichki shikastlanishi gemartroz bilan asoratlangan 31 bemor kiritildi (ko'karishlar, ligament apparatining qisman shikastlanishi, ichki meniskning shikastlanishi). Ushbu bemorlarning barchasiga bo'limiga kelganida bo'g'im punktatsiyasi o'tkazildi va gematoma evakuatsiya qilingandan so'ng 20 ml 1% novokain eritmasi, 25 mg gidrokortizon va 64 birlik gialuronidaza aralashmasi kiritildi. So'ngra orqa gips longetasi qo'yildi. O'n sakkiz bemorga ushbu aralashmadan bir marta inyeksiya qilindi, o'n nafariga – 2 marta, uchtasiga – 3 marta. Gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza bilan davolash fizioterapiya (UHF, elektroforez, parafin va boshqalar), LFK va massaj bilan birgalikda qo'llanildi. Kuzatuvlarimiz shuni ko'rsatdiki, ushbu guruh bemorlarida odatda birinchi inyeksiyadan so'ng og'riq, bo'g'imdagi taranglik hissi sezilarli darajada kamaydi, 4-5-kuni shish va bo'g'im ichidagi suyuqlik kamaydi. Davolash kursi oxirida 29 bemorda og'riq to'liq yo'qoldi, shish va bo'g'imdagi suyuqlik yo'qoldi, harakatlar to'liq tiklandi. Ikki bemorda bo'g'im ichiga gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza kiritilgandan so'ng shish va suyuqlik yo'qoldi, ammo bo'g'imda to'liq harakat hajmi tiklanmadi. Ushbu bemorlar jarrohlik davosiga muhtoj bo'ldi. Artrotomiya paytida ichki meniskning shikastlanishi aniqlandi. Men18 bemorga meniskektomiyadan so'ng bo'g'im funksiyasi to'liq tiklandi. Ushbu guruh bemorlarining o'rtacha statsionar davolash muddati 23 kunni tashkil etdi, gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza qo'llanilmagan xuddi shunday shikastlanishlarda esa bu muddat 35,1 kun edi. Ikkinchi guruhga tizza bo'g'imida ortopedik operatsiyalar o'tkazilgan 66 bemor kiritildi. Ushbu guruh bemorlarida operatsiyadan keyingi davrda gemartroz va bo'g'imda suyuqlik paydo bo'ldi. Yallig'lanish va yopishqoq jarayonlarning oldini olish maqsadida bo'g'im ichiga faqat gidrokortizon kiritildi. Odatda operatsiyadan keyin ikkinchi kuni bo'g'im punktatsiyasi o'tkazildi; qon evakuatsiya qilingandan so'ng bo'g'im bo'shlig'i 4% issiq novokain eritmasi bilan yuvildi, so'ngra 25 mg gidrokortizon kiritildi. 44 bemorga bir marta gidrokortizon inyeksiyasi qilindi, o'n to'rttasiga – ikki marta, sakkiztasiga – uch marta. Bo'g'im ichiga gidrokortizon kiritilgandan so'ng kuzatuvlar shuni ko'rsatdiki, birinchi inyeksiyadan so'ng bemorlarda og'riq sezilarli darajada kamaydi yoki butunlay yo'qoldi. Suyuqlik

ikkinchi-uchinchi kuni yo'qoldi, to'rtinchi-beshinchi kuni esa shish kamaydi. Gidrokortizonoterapiya kursidan so'ng bo'g'imdagi barcha yallig'lanish belgilari butunlay yo'qoldi. Uchinchi guruhni tizza bo'g'imining immobilizatsion kontrakturalari bo'lgan 58 bemor tashkil etdi. Ulardan o'n ikkitasida son suyagi diafizining sinishi, to'rttasida patella sinishi (operatsiyadan keyin), qirq ikkitasida boldir suyaklari diafizining sinishi bo'lgan. Ushbu bemorlarning barchasiga uzoq muddatli gips immobilizatsiyasi qo'llanilgan, bu davolash jarayonida yuzaga kelgan turli asoratlar (sekin konsolidatsiya, yiringlash va boshqalar) bilan bog'liq edi. Gips bandaji olib tashlangan vaqtdan boshlab kontrakturalarning davomiyligiga ko'ra bemorlar quyidagicha taqsimlandi: o'ttiz to'rt kishida 2-3 oy, yigirma to'rt kishida 4-9 oy. Ushbu bemorlarning barchasiga bo'g'im ichiga 10 ml 1% novokain eritmasi, 25 mg gidrokortizon va 64 birlik gialuronidaza aralashmasi kiritildi. Inyeksiyalar orasidagi interval 4-5 kun edi, o'n bir bemorga bir marta, yettitasiga – uch marta, o'n oltitasiga – to'rt marta, o'n beshtasiga – besh marta, to'rttasiga – olti marta, beshtasiga – yetti marta ushbu aralashma kiritildi. Gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza inyeksiyalari bilan birga bemorlarga majburiy fizioterapevtik davolash, LFK va mushaklar massaji o'tkazildi. Kuzatuvlarimiz shuni ko'rsatdiki, novokain bilan aralashtirilgan gidrokortizon va gialuronidazaning ikki-uch inyeksiyasidan so'ng bo'g'imdagi og'riq va harakat qattiqligi kamaydi. Biopreparatlarni keyingi qo'llash bo'g'im atrofidagi qattiqlashgan to'qimalarni yumshatishga yoki ularning to'liq so'rilishiga olib keldi, bu esa harakat hajmining asta-sekin oshishiga yordam berdi va davolashning ikkinchi oyi oxirida ko'pchilik bemorlarda funksiya to'liq tiklandi. Barcha tekshirilgan bemorlarning davolash natijalari yaxshi deb baholandi, chunki og'riq va shish yo'qoldi, bo'g'im funksiyasi to'liq tiklandi; yoki yaxshilanish kuzatildi, bu og'riq va shishning kamayishi, shuningdek bo'g'imdagi harakat hajmining oshishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Gemartroz bilan asoratlangan ichki shikastlanishlarga ega bemorlarning uzoq muddatli davolash natijalarini tekshirishda 23 kishida yaxshi natija barqaror edi. Sakkiz kishida yaxshilanish kuzatildi; bu bemorlar jismoniy yuklamadan keyin bo'g'imda doimiy bo'lmagan og'riqlarni qayd etishdi. Immobilizatsion kontrakturalarga ega bemorlar tekshirilganda 47 kishida natijalar yaxshi edi.

Xulosa. Immobilizatsion kontrakturalarda gidrokortizon va gialuronidaza fizioterapiya, LFK va massaj bilan birgalikda qo'llanilishi bo'g'im funksiyasini tezroq tiklash imkonini beradi. Gidrokortizon va gialuronidazaning mahalliy kiritilishi bo'g'imdagi jarohatlar va operatsiyalarni davolashda fizioterapiya, LFK va massaj bilan birgalikda samarali usul hisoblanadi.

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FUNKSIYA EKSTREMUMI NAZARIYASINING MASALALAR YECHISHGA BA‘ZI TATBIQLARI

Annotatsiya. *Amaliyotda turli hodisalarining miqdoriy munosabatlarini o‘rganish qaralayotgan hodisada qatnashyotgan o‘zgaruvchi miqdorlar orasidagi funksional bog‘la-nishni aniqlash va o‘rganishga keltiriladi. Agar bunday funksional bo‘g‘lanishni analitik, ya‘ni bir yoki bir necha formulalar ko‘rinishida ifodalansa, so‘ngra funksional bog‘lanishni matematik analiz tadqiqot metodlari orqali tekshirish mumkin bo‘ladi. Ushbu maqolada funksiya minimumi va maksimumi (ekstremumlari) nazariyasini tatbiq qilishga oid ba‘zi masalalar qaralgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *miqdoriy munosabat, o‘zgaruvchi miqdor, funksiya, hosila, minimum, maksi-mum, eng katta va eng kichik qiymat, kesma, oraliq, og‘ish burchagi, boshlang‘ch tezlik, tezlanish, yuza, hajm.*

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SOME APPLICATIONS OF FUNCTION EXTREME THEORY TO PROBLEM SOLVING

Annotation: *In practice, the study of quantitative relationships between various phenomena comes down to the definition and study of the functional relationship between the variables involved in the phenomenon under consideration. If such a functional relationship is expressed analytically, that is, in the form of one or several formulas, then it becomes possible to check the functional relationship using the methods of mathematical analysis. This article examines some problems related to the application of the theory of minima and maxima (extrema) of functions.*

Keywords: *quantitative ratio, variable, function, derivative, minimum, maximum, greatest and least value, intercept, range, angle of deviation, initial velocity, acceleration, area, volume*

Tabiat turli hodisalarining miqdoriy muosabatlarini o‘rganish qaralayot-gan hodisada qatnashyotgan o‘zgaruvchi miqdorlar orasidagi funksional bog‘la-nishni aniqlash va o‘rganishga keltiriladi [1-3]. Masalan, to‘pdan otilgan snar-yadning bo‘shliqda uchishi hodisasini tekshirishda uchish masofasi R ning snaryad

boshlang‘ich tezligi v_0 va havoga ko‘tarilish burchagi α larga bog‘liqligini ifodalovchi

$$R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$$

formula hosil bo‘ladi, bunda g–yerning tortish kuchi. Ushbu formulaga ega bo‘lib, α ning qanday qiymatida snaryadning uchish uzoqligi R eng katta va qanday qiymatida eng kichik bo‘lishini hamda α burchak kattalashganda uchish masofasi uchun shartlar qanaqa bo‘lishi kerakligini aniqlashimiz mumkin bo‘-ladi.

Ushbu maqolada funksiya minimumi va maksimumi (ekstremumlari) nazariyasini tatbiq qilishga oid ba‘zi masalalarni o‘rganamiz.

1-masala. Gorizontga φ burchak ostida og‘ishgan to‘pdan v_0 boshlan-g‘ich tezlik bilan otilgan yadroning bo‘shliqda uchish masofasi R ushbu $R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\varphi}{g}$ (g – og‘irlik kuchi tezlanishi) formula bilan aniqlanadi. Berilgan v_0 boshlang‘ich tezlikda φ burchakning, R uchish masofasi eng katta bo‘ladi-gan qiymatini toping.

Yechish. R miqdor φ burchakning funksiyasidan iborat, ya‘ni $R = R(\varphi)$. Bu funksiyani $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ kesmada maksimumga tekshirish orqali masala yechimini topamiz. Buning uchun funksiyani ikkinchi tartibli hosila yordamida ekstremumga tekshirish qoidasini qo‘llaymz:

1) $\frac{dR}{d\varphi} = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos 2\varphi}{g}$;

2) $\frac{2v_0^2 \cos 2\varphi}{g} = 0$ tenglamani yechib, $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ kritik nuqtani topamiz;

3) $\frac{d^2R}{d\varphi^2} = -\frac{4v_0^2 \sin 2\varphi}{g}$;

4) $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ da ikkinchi tartibli hosila $\frac{4v_0^2 \sin 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{g} = \frac{4v_0^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{g} = -\frac{4v_0^2}{g} < 0$.

Demak, $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ da ikkinchi tartibli hosila manfiy bo‘lganligi uchun $R = R(\varphi)$ funksiya maksimumga ega bo’ladi. Natijada, funksiyaning maksimum qiymati $R = R\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\varphi}{g} = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$ ni topamiz.

$[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ kesma chetki nuqtalarida $R = R(\varphi)$ funksiya qiymatlari quyidagicha:

$$R = R(0) = 0 \text{ va } R = R\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0.$$

Shunday qilib, og‘ish burchagi $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ bo‘lganda yadroning eng katta uchish masofasi $R = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$ ga teng bo‘ladi.

2-masala. Hajmi V ga teng silindrning sirti yuzi S eng kichik bo‘lishi uchun bu silindr o‘chamlari qanday bo‘lishi kerak?

Yechish. Silindr asosi radiusini R va uning balandligini h orqali belgilasak, silindr yuzi

$$S = 2\pi R^2 + 2\pi Rh \qquad (1)$$

ni topamiz. Silindr hajmi berilganligi uchun silindrning berilgan radiusi R da balandligi h ni $V = \pi R^2 h$ formula yordamida aniqlaymiz: $h = \frac{V}{\pi R^2}$.

h ning bu qiymatini (1) formulaga qo‘yamiz:

$$S = 2\pi R^2 + 2\pi R\frac{V}{\pi R^2} \quad \text{yoki}$$

$$S = S(R) = 2\left[\pi R^2 + 2\frac{V}{R}\right], \qquad (2)$$

bunda V- berilgan son. Natijada biz S yuzani bitta erkli o‘zgaruvchi R orqali ifodaladik.

Endi (2) funksiyaning $0 < r < +\infty$ oraliqdagi eng kichik qiymatini topamiz. Buning uchun funksiyani ikkinchi tartibli hosila yordamida ekstre-mumga tekshirish qoidasiga ko‘ra quyidagilarni bajaramiz:

1) $\frac{dS}{dr} = 2\left(2\pi R - \frac{V}{R^2}\right)$; 2) $2\pi R - \frac{V}{R^2} = 0$ tenglamani yechib, $R_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$ ni topamiz; 3) $\frac{d^2S}{dr^2} = 2\left(2\pi + \frac{2V}{R^3}\right)$; 4) $S = S(R)$ funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli hosi-lasi $R_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$ da musbat bo‘lganligi uchun natijada $R = R_1$ nuqtada $S = S(R)$ funksiya minimumga ega bo‘ladi. Bu yerda $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} S = \infty$, $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} S = \infty$ ekanligini inobatga olsak, ya‘ni $R \to 0$ da yoki $R \to \infty$ da S sirt cheksiz o‘sadi.

Bulardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, $R = R_1$ nuqtada S funksiya eng kichik qiymatga ega bo‘ladi. Lekin agar $R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}}$ bo‘lsa, u holda $h = \frac{V}{\pi R^2} = 2\cdot\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2\pi}} = 2R$.

Shunday qilib, V hajmli silindr to‘la sirti S eng kichik bo‘lishi uchun uning balandligi asosi diametriga teng bo‘lishi shart.

Xulosa. Ushbu maqolada biz funksiya maksimumi va minimumi naza-riyasi tatbiqlarini o‘rganishga yo‘naltirilgan ba‘zi ekstremal masalalarni o‘rgan-dik. Bu kabi masalalarni yechishni o‘rganish orqali nazariy bilimlarni mustah-kamlashga erishish bilan birga texnika, fizika va boshqa sohalardagi mavzuga oid amaliy masalalarni yechish malaka va ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lamiz.

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TENGSIZLIKLARNI ISBOTLASHNING BA‘ZI USULLARI HAQIDA

Annotatsiya: *Amaliyotda ko'pincha tengsizliklarni isbotlash masalalari uchraydi. Bunda tengsizlikka qo‘shimcha ravishda, undagi o‘zgaruvchining ma‘lum qiymatlari to ‘p-lami ko‘rsatiladi va uning barcha elementlari tengsizlik yechimlari to‘plamiga tegishli ekanligini isbotlash talab qilinadi. Ushbu maqolada turli xil tengsizliklarni isbotlash masalalari hamda ularni isbotlashning ba‘zi usullari qaralgan. .*

Kalit so’zlar: *Tengsizlik, tengsizliklarni isbotlash masalalari, o‘zgaruvchi miqdor, teng kuchli almashtirishlar usuli, baholash usuli, yechimlar to‘plami, natural, musbat va haqiqiy qiymatlar, son o‘qi, oraliq.*

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ON SOME METHODS OF PROVING INEQUALITIES

Annotation: *In practice, problems of proving inequalities are often encountered. In this case, in addition to the inequality, a set of certain values of the variable in it is indicated and it is required to prove that all its elements belong to the set of solutions of the inequality. The article considers the issues of proving various inequalities and some methods of proving them.*

Keywords: *Inequality, problems on proving inequalities, variable quan-tity, method of equivalent substitutions, evaluation method, solution set, natural, positive and real numbers, number line, interval.*

Matematikaga layoqatli ta‘lim oluvchlar bilimlarini tatbiqiy mustahkam-lashga oid murakkab masalalarni o‘rganib borishlari matematika va boshqa sohalarda yaxshi natijalarga erishishlariga yordam beradi. Jumladan, tengsizlik-larni isbotlashga oid masalalarni yechishda boshlang‘ch analiz asoslari, shu-ningdek, algebraik yechish usullari [1-2] bo’yicha umumiy tasavvurga ega bo’lish hamda ulardan ongli va malakali foydalanishni bilish talab etiladi.

Amaliyotda ko‘pincha tengsizliklarni isbotlash masalalari uchraydi. Bunda tengsizlikka qo‘shimcha ravishda, undagi o‘zgaruvchining ma‘lum qiymatlari to‘plami ko‘rsatiladi va uning barcha elementlari tengsizlik yechimlari to‘plamiga tegishli ekanligini isbotlash talab qilinadi. Odatda bunday masalalar tengsizliklarni isbotlash masalalari deb ataladi.

Agar tengsizlikni isbotlash masalasida o‘zgaruvchining qiymatlari to ‘pla-mi ko‘rsatilmagan bo‘lsa, u holda bu hol, o‘zgaruvchining barcha haqiqiy qiymatlari uchun tengsizlikning to‘g‘riligini ko‘rsatish kerakligini anglatadi. Bunday masalalarni yechish uchun turli xil yo‘llar va usullar qo‘llaniladi. Teng-sizlikda qatnashayotgan o‘zgaruvchi yoki parametr natural sonlar to‘plamiga tegishli bo‘lgan holda matematik induksiya usuli ko‘pincha muvaffaqiyatli qo‘l-lanilishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada tengsizliklarni isbotlashning boshqa usul-larini o‘rganishni maqsad qilindi.

Ba‘zan tengsizlikni teng kuchli almashtirishlar yordamida bajarilishi aniq (ravshan) tengsizlikka keltirish orqali isbotlashga erishiladi.

Teng kuchli almashtirishlar usulini quyidagi misollarda o‘rganamiz.

1-misol. O‘zgaruvchining hamma musbat qiymatlarida tengsizlik to‘g‘- riligini isbotlang:

$$10x^3-9x^2+9x+\frac{1}{10}>0.$$

Isbot. Tengsizlikni quyidagichi shkl almashtiramiz:

$$x\left(10x^2-9x+9\right)+\frac{1}{10}>0,$$

$$x\left(\left(\sqrt{10}x-\frac{9}{2\sqrt{10}}\right)^2+9-\frac{81}{40}\right)+\frac{1}{10}>0,$$

$$x\left(\left(\sqrt{10}x-\frac{9}{2\sqrt{10}}\right)^2+\frac{279}{40}\right)+\frac{1}{10}>0.$$

Bu hosil bo‘lgan tengsizlik x o‘zgaruvchining $x>0$ qiymatlarida o‘rinli bo‘lishi ko‘rinib turibdi. Shu bilan birga oxirgi tengsizlik berilgan tengsizlikka teng kuchli. Va, berilgan tengsizlik isbotlandi.

2-misol. Tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$x^2-y^2-xy-x-y+1\geq 0.$$

Isbot. Berilgan tengsizlikdan quyidagicha shakl almashtirish orqali

$$2x^2-2y^2-2xy-2x-2y+2\geq 0,$$

$$x^2-2xy+y^2+x^2-2x+1+y^2-2y+1\geq 0,$$

$$(x-y)^2+(x-1)^2+(y-1)^2\geq 0,$$

tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz. Bu tengsizlik x va y o‘zagaruvchilarning hamma qiymatlarida o‘rinli ekanligi ravshan, chunki bajarilgan almashtirishlar natijasida tengsizliklar teng kuchliligi saqlanadi.

Shunday tengsizliklar ham borki, ularni bir vaqtda x o‘zgaruvchining barcha qiymatlarida bajarilishi aniq (ravshan) tengsizlik ko‘rinishiga keltirib bo‘lmaydi. Lekin uning bajarilishini son o‘qini oldindan ajratilgan oraliqlarning har birida ko‘rsatish orqali isbotlash mumkin. Bu holni ushbu misolda ko‘ramiz.

3-misol. Tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$x^8-x^5-x^2-x+1>0.$$

Isbot. Son o‘qini uchta oraliqqa ajratamiz:

$$(-\infty,+\infty)=(-\infty,0]\cup(0,1)\cup[1,+\infty).$$

1) $(-\infty,0]$ oraliqda tekshiramiz:

$$x^8-x^5-x^2-x+1>0$$

tengsizlikning bajarilishi aniq, chunki uning chap tomonidagi birinchi to‘rtta qo‘shiluvchilar manfiymas.

2) $(0,1)$ oraliqda tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘lishini uning chap tomonini guruhlash orqali aniqlaymiz:

$$x^8-x^5-x^2-x+1>0,\quad x^8+x^2(1-x^3)+(1-x)>0.$$

Bu tengsizlik ixtiyoriy $x\in(0,1)$ qiymatlarda bajariladi.

3)Va, nihoyat uchunchi $[1,+\infty)$ oraliqda berilgan tengsizlikni

$$x^5(x^3-1)+x(x-1)+1>0$$

ko‘rinishga keltiramiz. Bu tengsizlik qaralayotgan oraliqdagi barcha nuqtalarda o‘rinli ekanligi ravshan.

Shunday qilib, berilgan tengsizlik x o‘zgaruvchining hamma haqiqiy qiymatlarida o‘rinli ekanligi isbotlandi.

Tengsizliklarni isbotlash usullaridan yana biri baholash usuli hisoblanadi. Bu usulni quyidagi misollarda o‘rganamiz.

4-misol. Tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+\frac{1}{n+3}+...+\frac{1}{2n}\ge\frac{1}{2},\quad n\in N\ .$$

Isbot. Tengsizlikning chap tomoni n ta qo‘shiluvchidan iborat bo‘lib, ularning har biri oxirgi qo‘shiluvchidan kichikmas. Shuning uchun tensizlikning chap qismini quyidan bunday baholaymiz:

$$\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+\frac{1}{n+3}+...+\frac{1}{2n}\ge\frac{1}{2n}+\frac{1}{2n}+\frac{1}{2n}+...+\frac{1}{2n}=n\cdot\frac{1}{2n}=\frac{1}{2}.$$

Tengsizlik isbotlandi.

5-**misol.** Tengsizlikni isbotlang:

$$\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\frac{1}{4^2}+...+\frac{1}{n^2}<1-\frac{1}{n}\ ,\ n\in N,\ n>1$$

Isbot. Tengsizlikning chap tomoni har bir qo‘shiluvchisini yuqoridan quyidagicha baholaymiz:

$$\frac{1}{k^2}<\frac{1}{k(k-1)}=\frac{1}{k-1}-\frac{1}{k}.$$

Va, natijada tengszlik chap qismi

$$\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\frac{1}{4^2}+...+\frac{1}{n^2}<\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+...+\frac{1}{n-1}-\frac{1}{n}=1-\frac{1}{n},$$

kabi baholanadi. Bu esa berilgan tengsizlik to‘g‘riligini isbotlaydi.

Xulosa. Matematikaga iqtidorli ta’lim oluvchilar, magistrlar va talabalar maqolada keltirilgan masalalar va tengsizliklarni isbotlash usullarini o‘rganib, quyida keltirilgan adabiyotlar asosida turli mazmundagi algebraik, geometrik va analizga oid tengsizliklarni va boshqa masalalar, ularni yechish usullari bo‘yicha

yetarlicha ko‘p ma‘lumotlarni o‘rganishlari mumkin. Shu tarzda olingan nazariy va amaliy bilimlar mustahkamlanib boradi.

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EKSPORTNING MILLIY IQTISODIYOTGA TA'SIR QILISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada eksport faoliyatining milliy iqtisodiyotga ta'siri, uning iqtisodiy o'sish, bandlik, valyuta tushumlari va texnologik rivojlanishdagi o'rni tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, eksport siyosatini samarali tashkil etishning muhim tamoyillari va muammoli jihatlari tahlil qilib chiqildi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: milliy iqtisodiyot, eksport, import, eksport salohiyati, tashqi savdo, valyuta tushumi, sanoat, raqobatbardoshlik, bandlik, iqtisodiy o'sish.*

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IMPACT OF EXPORTS ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Annotation: *This article analyzes the impact of export activities on the national economy, focusing on its role in economic growth, employment, foreign currency earnings, and technological development. It also examines the key principles and problematic aspects of effectively organizing export policy.*

Keywords: *national economy, export, import, export potential, foreign trade, foreign currency earnings, industry, competitiveness, employment, economic growth.*

Eksport bu tashqi savdoning bir yo'nalishi bo'lib, muayyan mamlakatda ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar va xizmatlarning tashqi bozorlarga sotish uchun chiqarilishi hisoblanadi va u milliy iqtisodiyot rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Milliy iqtisodiyotlarda eksport orqali xorijiy valyuta tushumlari ko'payadi, ishlab chiqarish hajmi kengayadi, bandlik darajasi ortadi hamda zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarni jalb etish imkoniyati ta'minlanadi.

Iqtisodiyotimizdagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar va siyosiy o'zgarishlar, ulkan yangiliklar va jarayonlar globallashuv avj olib borayotgan davrda taraqqiyot tendensiyasining mohiyatini ko'rsatib beradi. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'ZBEKISTON — 2030" strategiyasi to'g'risidagi (2023-yil 11-sentabr, PF-158-son) farmonining "Barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish orqali aholi farovonligini ta'minlash" yo'nalishi 55-maqsadida "Milliy iqtisodiyotning eksport salohiyatini kuchaytirish va uning tarkibida qo'shilgan qiymati yuqori bo'lgan

mahsulotlar ulushini keskin oshirish” vazifasi[55] ushbu vaziyatni aniq namoyon qiladi.

Milliy eksportning iqtisodiy o‘sishga ta’siri o’ziga xos bo’lib, eksport faoliyati iqtisodiy o‘sishning kuchli drayverlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Chunki, eksport orqali ishlab chiqarish hajmining ortishi ta’minlanadi va xorijiy mamlakatlardagi talablar mahalliy korxonalarni faoliyatini rag’batlantiradi. Shuningdek, eksportga yo‘naltirilgan ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarida yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratiladi va bandlik darajasi ortadi. Bundan tashqari, eksportdan tushgan daromadlar ishchilar va korxonaning davlat budjetiga soliqlar to’lashiga zamin hozirlaydi.

Ayni paytda, tashqi savdo, xususan, eksport mamlakatga valyuta tushumlariga va to‘lov balansi muvozanatlashuviga ijobiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Chunki, eksport orqali mamlakatga xorijiy valyuta kirib kelishi bu to’g’ridan-to’g’ri to‘lov balansini muvozanatlashtirishda, milliy valyuta qadrining barqarorligini ta’minlashda, import xarajatlarini moliyalashtirishda imkoniyat ta’minlab beradi. Qolaversa, eksport daromadlari import xarajatlaridan ortiq bo‘lsa, mamlakat savdo balansi ijobiy ko‘rsatkichlarni namoyon qiladi. Bunday natija milliy iqtisodiyotning mustaqilligining muhim belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Milliy iqtisodiyotda eksport raqobatbardoshligini oshirish vositasi sifatida ham katta ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Xususan, eksport bozori mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilarni mahsulotlar sifatini muntazam oshirishga, texnologik yangiliklarni izchil o’zlashtirishga, mavjud resurslardan samarali foydalanishga undaydi. Bu milliy ishlab chiqarishni jadal rivojlanishiga va jahon bozoridagi mavqeyini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Milliy iqtisodiyotda eksport siyosatini shakllantirishda muhim omillar ta’sir ko’rsatadi va ular quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarni o‘zida mujassam qiladi. Ular eksport qilinayotgan mahsulotlar tarkibini va bozorlarini diversifikatsiya qilishni talab etadi. Chunki, eksportda sanoqli turdagi mahsulotlar va mamlakatlar mutlaq yetakchilik salohiyatiga ega bo’lsa, tashqi savdo riskli vaziyatda bo’ladi. Shu bois eksport tarkibi va geografiyasini kengaytirish mamlakatlar uchun strategik vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Milliy iqtisodiyotda qo‘shilgan qiymatli mahsulotlar ulushini oshirish va eksportga xomashyo emas, balki, chuqur qayta ishlangan mahsulotlarni taklif qilish ustuvor vazifalardan hisoblanadi.

Ayni paytda, mamlakatda logistika va infratuzilmani rivojlantirish eksport samaradorligini oshiradi. Bu savdo bo’yicha tashqi va ichki infratuzilmalarni yaxshilashni talab etadi. Bundan tashqari, eksport salohiyatining milliy xavfsizlik va iqtisodiy mustaqillikka ham o’ziga xos ta’siri mavjud. Chunki, eksport faoliyati iqtisodiy mustaqillikni kuchaytiradi. Faqat, milliy eksport haddan tashqari alohida mamlakatga va mahsulotga qaram bo’lib qolmasligi kerak. Chunki, bunday vaziyat iqtisodiyotda risklarni keltirib chiqaradi, global inqirozlar va geosiyosiy o‘zgarishlar davrida eksport hajmida keskin kamayishi milliy bozorga salbiy ta’sir

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “O‘ZBEKISTON — 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risidagi (2023-yil 11-sentabr, PF-158-son) farmoni // Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, https://lex.uz/docs/-6600413

qiladi. Shu bois milliy iqtisodiyotlar uchun barqaror eksport strategiyasi bu milliy iqtisodiy xavfsizlikning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi.

Demak, eksportning milliy iqtisodiyotga ta'siri ko'p qirrali va chuqur tendensiyaga asoslangan amaliyot hisoblanadi. Chunki, u nafaqat iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlaydi, balki, iqtisodiy barqarorlikni mustahkamlaydi, bandlik darajasini oshiradi, texnologik rivojlanish va raqobatbardoshlikni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun har bir davlat o'zining eksport salohiyatini har tomonlama mustahkamlashga va strategik yondashuv asosida rivojlantirishga alohida e'tibor qaratishi maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

Milliy eksport tendensiyasining asosiy xususiyatlar bo'yicha 2010–2014-yillarda nisbiy barqarorlik va pasayish kuzatilgan. Xususan eksport 2011-yilda 13,2 mlrd $ bilan eng yuqori ko'rsatkichga erishgan bo'lsa, 2012–2014 yillarda esa pasayish kuzatilgan. Bu global iqtisodiy muammolar va xomashyo narxlarining o'zgarishi bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan. Lekin, eksport hajmida 2015–2016-yillarda keskin pasayish sodir bo'lgan va 2016-yilda eksport hajmi 8,9 mlrd $ gacha tushgan. Bu davrda neft-gaz, paxta narxlarining global miqyosda pasayishi, hamda eksport strategiyasidagi islohotlar bosqichma-bosqich boshlanishi bilan bog'liq hisoblanadi.

Ayni paytda, 2017–2019-yillarda milliy eksportda tiklanish va o'sish davri bo'lib, 2017-yildan boshlab eksport hajmida asta-sekin o'sish tendensiyasi boshlagan va 2019-yilda eksport hajmi 14 mlrd $ga yetib, yangi yuqori cho'qqini zabt etgan. Biroq, 2020–2021-yillarda Pandemiya ta'siri sezilgan va 2020-yilda 13,1 mlrd $ bilan nisbatan pasayish yuz bergan.

Milliy tovarlar eksportining rivojlanish tendensiyasi[56], mln. AQSh $da

Klassifikator	2010	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jami	11687,9	8974,0	10920,7	14023,8	13097,3	14081,1	15275,9	19229,1
Kimyoviy vositalar va boshqa toifalarga kiritilmagan shunga o'xshash mahsulotlar	637,9	817,6	881,3	836,5	820,9	1136,6	1307,7	1307,4
Asosan material turiga qarab klassifikatsiyalangan sanoat tovarlari	1610,4	1712,6	2411,8	2752,9	2906,4	4332,9	4383,5	4051,5
Mashinalar va transport asbob-uskunalari	699,8	208,9	204,1	421,8	434,4	693,6	973,7	1305,2
Turli xil tayyor buyumlar	153,6	245,8	337,6	435,7	617,3	780,4	1106,1	1195,6
Boshqa tovarlar	2624,4	2807,6	2939	4978,2	5813,1	4303,9	4132,3	8192,6
Xizmatlar	1335,5	3120,6	3070	3434,8	2005	2581,7	4456,7	5640,4
Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari va tirik hayvonlar	1056,2	644,9	1029,9	1436,4	1336,2	1371,8	1631,5	1777,6
Ichimliklar va tamaki	44,5	17,8	22,3	29,8	27,1	36	111	123
Nooziq-ovqat	1733,5	788,5	427,5	591,2	456,1	509,5	393,6	321,4

2. Stat.uz

xomashyo, yokilg‘idan tashqari								
Mineral yoqilg‘i, yog‘lash moylari va shunga o‘xshash materiallar	2907,8	1713,9	2666,8	2528,9	659	914,8	1215,2	940,6
Hayvonlar va usimliklar moylari (yoglari), yoglar va mumlar	1,4	0	0,1	12,4	26,8	1,5	21,2	14,2

Ammo, 2021-yilda eksport yana tiklanib 14,08 mlrd. $ga yuksalgan bo’lsa, 2022–2023-yillarda eksport jadal o‘sish bosqichiga kirgan. Masalan, eksport hajmi 2022-yilda 15,2 mlrd. $, 2023-yilda esa rekord bo’lgan 19,2 mlrd $ darajasiga chiqqan. Bu bosqichda eksport sohasida yangi mahsulotlar, yangi bozorlar hamda qo‘shilgan qiymatli mahsulotlar hajmining ortgani sezilarli ta’sir ko’rsatgan.

Asosiy xulosa sifatida 2016-yilda 8,9 mlrd $ bilan eng past eksport amalga oshirilgandan keyin mamlakat eksportida barqaror va jadal o‘sish tendensiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Xususan, 2023-yilda eksport hajmi 2010-yilga nisbatan 64% ga oshgan. Bu eksportdagi o‘sish iqtisodiy islohotlar, yangi logistika yo‘llari ochilishi va sanoatni modernizatsiya qilinishi hisobiga ta’minlanmoqda. Eksportning barqaror o‘sishi milliy iqtisodiy mustahkamlikning asosiy ko‘rsatkichlaridan biri bo‘lib, xorijiy valyuta tushumlari va to‘lov balansi barqarorligiga xizmat qiladi.

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BEGONA O‘TLARNING ZARARLI XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlari orasida uchraydigan begona o‘tlarning soni, ularning zararli xususiyatlari, o‘sish sharoitlari, madaniy ekinlarga salbiy ta’siri va ularga qarshi kurashish choralarining ahamiyati yoritilgan. Ilmiy manbalar asosida boshoqli don ekinlari, xususan, kuzgi bug‘doy dalalarida begona o‘tlarning oziqa elementlarini madaniy ekinlarga nisbatan ko‘proq o‘zlashtirishi, yorug‘lik va joyni band etib, hosildorlikni sezilarli darajada kamaytirishi isbotlangan. Begona o‘tlarning serurug‘ligi, chidamliligi va tez tarqalish xususiyatlari ularni yo‘q qilishni murakkablashtiradi. Shu sababli, agrotexnik va kimyoviy choralar orqali ularni nazorat qilish dehqonchilikda muhim masala sifatida ko‘riladi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Begona o‘tlar, kuzgi bug‘doy, boshoqli don ekinlari, hosildorlik, oziqa elementlari, zarar, kimyoviy kurash, agrotexnika.*

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HARMFUL CHARACTERISTICS OF WEEDS

Annotation: *This article examines the types, harmful characteristics, and distribution of weeds found among agricultural crops, focusing on their negative impact on crop yields and the importance of weed control measures. Scientific sources confirm that weeds in cereal crops, especially winter wheat, absorb more nutrients than cultivated plants, block light, and significantly reduce yields. Their high seed production, resilience to adverse conditions, and rapid spread make weed control particularly challenging. As a result, both agronomic and chemical weed control methods are considered essential components of effective crop management.*

Keywords: *Weeds, winter wheat, cereal crops, yield, nutrients, damage, chemical control, agronomic practices.*

Begona o‘tlarning qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlari orasida 200 tadan 400 tagacha turi uchrab, suv va oziq moddalarni madaniy ekinlarga nisbatan ko‘proq o‘zlashtirishi, soya qilishi, hosilni yig‘ishtirib olishga xalaqit berishi bilan birga serurug‘ligi, noqulay sharoitlarga chidamliligi, tez ko‘payishi va boshqa xususiyatlari bilan xarakterlanadi.

V.A.Zaxarenko ma’lumotlari bo‘yicha begona o‘tlar boshoqli don ekinlari orasida rivojlanib, don hosildorligini 30-40% gacha pasayib ketishiga sababchi bo‘ladi. S.A.Kott tekshirishlaridan ma’lum bo‘lishicha, ekinzorlar orasida 400 dan ortiq zararli va zaharli begona o‘tlar uchrab nafaqat madaniy ekinlarga, balki odam va hayvonlarga ham katta zarar yetkazadi. R.Danilov, P.P.Xolmanov, V.P.Shashkov, V.S.Zuza boshoqli don ekinlari dalasida begona o‘tlarning erkin rivojlanishi uchun qulay sharoit bo‘lishining sababi, bunday ekinlarning o‘sishi va rivojlanishi jarayonida ishlov berilmasligi bo‘lib, katta zarar yetkazishini aniqlagan. Mualliflarning ma’lumotlari bo‘yicha boshoqli don ekinlari orasida rivojlangan paxtatikon begona o‘ti har gektar yerdan 140 kg azot, 120 kg fosfor va 30 kg kaliy o‘zlashtirsa, kuzgi bug‘doyning don hosildorligi 16 s/ga, somoni 24 s/ga bo‘lganda 45 kg azot, 21 kg fosfor va 30 kg kaliyni o‘zlashtirishini yozadi, ya’ni, paxtatikon bug‘doyga nisbatan azotni 3 hissa, fosforni esa 5 hissa ko‘p o‘zlashtirishini aniqlagan.

A.N.Kiselyov ma’lumotlari bo‘yicha boshoqli don ekinlari orasida begona o‘tlar keng tarqalgan bo‘lsa, unga mutanosib holda kasalliklar va hashoratlar bilan zararlanish ortadi. Masalan, yovvoyi sulida sariq dog‘ kasalligi, ko‘paysa raygrasda sariq virus kasalligi ko‘payadi.

Latviya sharoitida ham kuzgi bug‘doy dalalarida begona o‘tlar juda ko‘p bo‘lib, ularga qarshi kurashilmasa, har xildagi kasalliklar va hashoratlar ko‘payib ketib, don hosili barbod bo‘ladi.

Mamlakatimiz sharoitida ekinzorlar orasida rivojlanadigan begona o‘tlar va ularga qarshi kurashish ishlari 1960-1970 yillarda boshlangan. Boshoqli don ekinlari dalalaridagi begona o‘tlarga qarshi kurashish ishlari dastlab lalmikor yerlarda ko‘proq o‘rganilgan. Mamlakatimizning sug‘oriladigan yerlarida keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlar bo‘yicha dastlabki ma’lumotlarni S.N.Rijov va I.F.Sukachlar tomonidan yaratilgan darslikdan olish mumkin. Ushbu olimlarning yozishicha, tuproqda suv va oziqa elementlar qancha ko‘p bo‘lsa, begona o‘tlar shuncha tez rivojlanadi.

N.V.Pokrovskiy va T.N.Solyankolar lalmikor yerlar uchun yaratgan spravochnigida begona o‘tlar va ularga qarshi kurashish ishlariga katta ahamiyat berib, lalmikor yerlarda keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlarning biologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganib, ularga qarshi kurashishning agrotexnologik va kimyoviy usullarini keltirgan. U.Allanazarova lalmikor yerda yetishtirilayotgan bug‘doy dalalaridagi begona o‘tlar bo‘yicha fenologik kuzatuv ishlarini olib borib, begona o‘tlarning qachon pishib yetilib urug‘ berishi va zararini aniqlashga erishgan. I.T.Vasilchenko va O.A.Pidottilar sug‘oriladigan yerlarda keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlarni aniqlagichni yaratgan. Ushbu aniqlagichda sug‘oriladigan yerlarda yetishtiriladigan ekinzorlarda 400 dan ko‘proq begona o‘tlar bo‘lishi qayd etilgan. T.S.Zokirov va A.Ermatov ishlarida ham sug‘oriladigan yerlarda begona o‘tlar juda ko‘p tarqalib, ekinlarga katta zarar yetkazishligi ta’kidlanadi. Bir tup olabutada 100 ming donadan 700 ming donagacha urug‘ bo‘ladi. Itqo‘noq urug‘i 25-30 yilgacha, qo‘ypechak urug‘i 50 yilgacha, sho‘ra urug‘i 60 yilgacha tuproqda saqlanib, hayvonlar organizmi orqali go‘ng bilan yerga qaytib tushganda

unuvchanligi tezlashadi. Boshoqli don ekinlari orasida 200 dan ortiq begona o‘tlar uchrab, yorug‘likni to‘sib soya qilish, tuproqdagi suv va oziqa elementlarini o‘zlashtirib, boshoqli don ekinlarini o‘sishi, rivojlanishi va hosildorligiga katta zarar yetkazadi. Qashqadaryo viloyati sharoitida R.Toshtemirov ishlarida paxta dalalaridagi begona o‘tlar o‘rganilgan va ularga qarshi kurashish tadbirlari ishlab chiqilgan. Qarshi dashti sharoitida sho‘ra 690 kg/ga quruq modda hosil qilishi uchun 19,8 kg/ga azot, 3,6 kg/ga fosfor o‘zlashtirsa, g‘o‘za 170 kg/ga quruq modda hosil qilishi uchun 3,8 kg/ga azot, 1,2 kg/ga fosfor o‘zlashtiradi.

Yuqorida qayd qilingan holatlar boshoqli don va boshqa ekinlarga juda ham katta zarar yetkazadigan begona o‘tlarga qarshi kurashish dehqonchilikning asosiy tadbirlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

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GERBITSIDLARNI ARALASHTIRILIB QO‘LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada ekin yetishtirish jarayonida agrotexnologik tadbirlarning optimallashtirilgan usullari, xususan gerbitsidlar va mineral o‘g‘itlarni aralashtirib qo‘llash orqali begona o‘tlar bilan kurashish samaradorligini oshirish masalalari yoritilgan. Ilmiy manbalar asosida kimyoviy vositalarni uyg‘un holda qo‘llash ekin hosildorligini oshirish, mehnat va moddiy resurslarni tejash imkonini berishi isbotlangan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Gerbitsidlar, mineral o‘g‘itlar, begona o‘tlar, agrotexnologiya, samaradorlik, aralashtirib qo‘llash, ekin hosildorligi.*

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MIXED APPLICATION OF HERBICIDES

Annotation: *This article discusses optimized agro-technological approaches in crop cultivation, with a particular focus on the effectiveness of combining herbicides and mineral fertilizers to control weeds. Based on scientific studies, integrated use of chemical agents has been proven to increase crop yield and reduce labor and input costs.*

Keywords: *Herbicides, mineral fertilizers, weeds, agrotechnology, efficiency, combined application, crop yield.*

Ekinlar ekilganidan pishib yetilishigacha o‘ttizdan ortiqroq agrotexnologik jarayonni o‘tkazilishini talab etadi. Chunki, ekinlarni ekishdan to pishib yetilishigacha ishlov berish, sug‘orish, kasalliklar, hashoratlar, begona o‘tlardan himoyalash va boshqa tadbirlarsiz rejalashtirilgan hosilga erishib bo‘lmaydi.

Biroq, ekinzorlarda barcha agrotexnologik jarayonlar alohida-alohida o‘tkazilsa, yerga og‘ir texnikalarning qayta-qayta kirishi oqibatida tuproqning zichlashib, mexanik tarkibi buzilishi, yoppasiga ekiladigan ekinlarning poymol bo‘lishi bilan birga sarf-xarajatlar oshib ketishi oqibatida foydadan ko‘ra zarar ko‘payib ketadi.

Shu sababli ham keyingi yillarda dehqonchilikda ekinlarni yetishtirish uchun qo‘llaniladigan agrotexnologik jarayonlar sonini maksimal darajada kamaytirish masalasi dolzarb masalalar qatoriga qo‘shilmoqda. Ana shunday jarayonlardan biri ekinlarni yetishtirishda qo‘llaniladigan kimyolashtirish jarayonlari sonini ham kamaytirish masalasi turibdi.

Agrar soha olimlari mineral o‘g‘itlar, gerbitsidlar, retardantlar va boshqa kimyolashtirish vositalarini aralashtirib qo‘llash bo‘yicha talaygina ilmiy va amaliy yechimlarga erishgan. V.A.Zaxarenko [3.26], I.Synak [1.1.a.28] V.D.Semenov, V.A.Goncharov [3.71], I.Petr [3.100], I.P.Kazanova, YE.I.Kozina [3.36], V.P.Vitsenko, V.T.Kolyushnikov [3.17] T.N.Bashkirova, E.F.Neygebaur, L.N.Samaylov, V.M.Chmulev, A.V.Vyalova [3.11] lar gerbitsidlarni mineral o‘g‘itlar bilan aralashtirib qo‘llab, ushbu usulning samarasi yuqori bo‘lishini aniqlagan bo‘lsa, E.Linke, K.Horn [3.97] N.N.Yampolskaya [3.95] lar gerbitsidlarni boshqa turdagi kimyolashtirish vositalari bilan aralashtirib qo‘llanilganda yuqori samaradorlikka erishganlar.

A.A.Babich, V.P.Borona [3.6], A.S.Andreyev, V.S.Tereshuk [3.4] lar gerbitsidlarni bir-birlari bilan aralashtirib qo‘llanilganda samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lishini aniqlashganlar.

Odatda, ekinzorlarda yuqorida qayd etilganidek, begona o‘tlarning turli guruhlari va turlari bir vaqtning o‘zida rivojlanadi. Lekin, gerbitsidlarning tanlab ta’sir etish xususiyati bir xildagi gerbitsidlar vositasida faqat bitta guruhga mansub bo‘lgan begona o‘tlarni o‘ldirib, boshqa turdagi begona o‘tlar yanada erkinroq rivojlanib, zarar keltirish darajasi yanada oshadi. Masalan, ishimizning asosiy obyekti hisoblangan ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarni bir vaqtning o‘zida bir marta gerbitsid sepish bilan bartaraf etish zaruriyati tug‘ilmoqda. Shu sababli ham tajribalarimizning asosiy mazmunini va ijobiy natijasini tashkil etuvchi ikki pallali begona o‘tlarga qarshi Granstar gerbitsidi, boshoqli begona o‘tlarga qarshi Puma super gerbitsidini aralashtirib, bir marta qo‘llash yo‘li bilan bartaraf etilishi ishimizning asosiy ilmiy yechimini tashkil etdi. Agar gerbitsidlarni mineral o‘g‘itlar bilan aralashtirib qo‘llanilishining samaradorligini tahlil etsak, quyidagi holatlarning guvohi bo‘lamiz.

V.A.Zaxarenko [3.26] tomonidan tuzilgan tavsiyanomada begona o‘tlarga qarshi kurashish bilan bir vaqtning o‘zida ekinlarni oziqlantirishini ham amalga oshirilishi nazarda tutiladi. Ushbu tavsiyanoma bo‘yicha mineral o‘g‘itlar va gerbitsidlar birgalikda eritib, aralashtirilib sepilganda ekinlarni oziqlantirishi va begona o‘tlariga qarshi kurashish bir vaqtning o‘zida amalga oshiriladi va samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lishi tajribalarining natijalariga asoslangan.

I.Synak [1.1.a.28] tajribalarida mineral o‘g‘itlar, gerbitsidlar, retardantlar va fungitsidlar aralashtirilib qo‘llanilganida ekinlarning barglarining qo‘ydirmasligi aniqlangan bo‘lsa, V.D.Semenov, V.A.Goncharovlar [3.71] tajribalarida mineral o‘g‘itlar bilan Simazin gerbitsidi kuzgi bug‘doyga birgalikda qo‘llanilganida samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lishligi bilan birga qo‘shimcha mehnat va xarajatlar keskin kamayganligi kuzatilgan. Xuddi shuningdek I.Petr [3.100] ning ilmiy ishlarida mineral o‘g‘itlar, pestitsidlar va retardantlarni donli ekinlarga aralash holda maxsus idishlarda eritib sepilganida foydasi har tomonlama yuqori bo‘lishligini aniqlagan.

I.P.Kazanova, YE.I.Kozina [3.36] tajribalarida makkajo‘xori dalalaridagi begona o‘tlarga qarshi kurashish oziqlantirish bilan birga amalga oshirilganda,

ya’ni, mineral o‘g‘itlar gerbitsidlar bilan birga qo‘llanilib, samaradorligini yuqori bo‘lishi aniqlangan.

V.P.Vitsenko, V.T.Kolyushnikov [3.17] lar makkajo‘xorini ekishdan oldin Atrazin gerbitsidini JKU o‘g‘iti bilan aralashtirilib eritib qo‘llanilganida samaradorligi keskin oshganligini aniqlagan.

T.N.Bashkirova, E.F.Neygebaur, L.N.Samoylov, V.M.Chmulev, A.V.Vyalova [3.11] lar suyuq azotli o‘g‘itlar va retardantlarni maxsus baklarda aralashtirib eritib qo‘llaganlarida iqtisodiy samaradorlik yuqori bo‘lishi bilan birga atrof-muhitga zarari deyarli kuzatilmagan.

E.Linke, K.Horn [3.97] lar gerbitsidlar boshqa kimyolashtirish vositalari bilan aralashtirilib qo‘llanilganda ekinlarning barglarini kuyib qolishiga barham beriladi.

N.N.Yampolskaya [3.95] kuzgi javdarga Tur va Kompozon gerbitsidini aralashtirib sepib, don hosildorligini 1,8 s/ga oshirish bilan birga protein va shakar miqdorini kamaymasligini aniqlagan.

A.A.Babich, V.P.Borona [3.6], A.S.Andreyev, V.S.Tereshuk [3.4] ishlarida bir nechta gerbitsidlar aralashtirilib, qo‘llanilganda bir nechta guruhlarga mansub bo‘lgan begona o‘tlarning bir vaqtning o‘zida bartaraf etilishini aniqlaganlar.

Tahlil etilgan ilmiy manbalarning mazmunidan shu narsa ma’lum bo‘ldiki, begona o‘tlarning madaniy ekinlarga nisbatan hayotchanligi yuqori bo‘lib, mintaqalar bo‘yicha ekinzorlarda 200 dan 400 tagacha turi uchraydi, ularga qarshi kurashishda agrotexnologik va kimyoviy jarayonlarni uyg‘unlashtirib hamda gerbitsidlar, pestitsidlar, fungitsidlar, retardantlar, mineral o‘g‘itlar va boshqa kimyoviy vositalarini aralashtirilib qo‘llanilishining samaradorligi yuqori bo‘lib, ushbu tadbir har bir mintaqada tuproq-iqlim sharoitini hisobga olingani holda, ekinlarning turlari va navlari bo‘yicha ishlab chiqilishi kerak.

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GERBITSIDLAR VOSITASIDA KUZGI BUG‘DOY DALASIDAGI IKKI PALLALI VA BOSHOQLI BEGONA O‘TLARNI BARTARAF ETISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyatining sug‘oriladigan yerlari sharoitida kuzgi bug‘doy dalalarida keng tarqalgan ikki pallali (oq sho‘ra) va boshoqli (yovvoyi suli, itqunoq, shamak) begona o‘tlarni gerbitsidlar vositasida samarali bartaraf etish usullari o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqotda “Puma super” gerbitsidining boshoqli, “Granstar” gerbitsidining esa ikki pallali begona o‘tlarni yo‘q qilishdagi yuqori selektiv samaradorligi aniqlangan. Gerbitsidlarning me’yori, qo‘llanilish muddati va ularni aralashtirib qo‘llash usullari tadqiq qilingan.

Kalit so’zlar: Kuzgi bug‘doy, Gerbitsid, Puma super, Granstar, Ikki pallali begona o‘tlar, Boshoqli begona o‘tlar, Selektiv ta’sir.

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ELIMINATION OF BROADLEAF AND GRASS WEEDS IN AUTUMN WHEAT FIELDS USING HERBICIDES

Annotation: *This article investigates effective methods for controlling widespread broadleaf (e.g., Chenopodium album) and grass (e.g., wild oat, foxtail, ryegrass) weeds in winter wheat fields under the irrigated conditions of the Surkhandarya region. The study found that the herbicide "Puma Super" demonstrated high selective efficacy against grass weeds, while "Granstar" was highly effective against broadleaf weeds. The research examined herbicide dosages, application timing, and methods of combined usage.*

Keywords: *Winter wheat, Herbicide, Puma Super, Granstar, Broadleaf weeds, Grass weeds, Selective action.*

Kuzgi bug‘doy dalasidagi ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarni bartaraf etilishida gerbitsidlarning turi, meyori va qo‘llanilish usullariga bog‘liq. Kuzgi bug‘doy dalasidagi begona o‘tlarni gerbitsidlar vositasida bartaraf etilishi gerbitsidlarning turlari, qo‘llanilish usullari va muddatlari bilan bog‘liq.

Gerbitsidlarning tanlab ta’sir etish xususiyatlari turlicha bo‘lishi sababli Puma superning boshoqli, Granstar gerbitsidining ikki pallali begona o‘tlarga qarshi samaradorligi yuqori bo‘ladi. Shu sababli ham gerbitsidlarning qo‘llanilish muddatlariga bog‘liq ravishda Puma superning har gektar yer hisobiga 1 litr

hisobida qo‘llanilganida ikki pallali begona o‘tlarga ta’siri umuman kuzatilmasdan, 20 martda qo‘llanilganida boshoqli begona o‘tlarni 89,9-92,9% gacha nobud qilib, 10 aprelda qo‘llanilganida 89,5-93,8% gacha nobud qilishi kuzatildi. Puma super gerbitsidining bir xildagi meyorining (1 l/ga) kuzgi bug‘doy dalalaridagi boshoqli begona o‘tlarga qarshi 20 kun kechiktirib (10 aprel) qo‘llanilishiga qaramasdan samaradorligini yuqori bo‘lishining asosiy sababini haroratning oshishidan deb hisoblash mumkin. Havo harorati oshgan sayin begona o‘tlardagi fiziologik jarayonlar birmuncha faollashib, ichidan (sistemniy) ta’sir etuvchi Puma super va boshqa gerbitsidlarning boshoqli begona o‘tlarni nobud qilish xususiyati oshadi.

Qayd etilganidek, 10 aprelda 20 martdagiga nisbatan 1m2 bug‘doy maydonchasidagi begona o‘tlar soni 44 donaga oshgan va begona o‘tlar birmuncha baquvvatlashib, vegetativ massasi oshgan bo‘ladi. Shunga qaramasdan, Puma super gerbitsidining 1 l/ga meyori 10 aprelda qo‘llanilganida 20 martda qo‘llanilganidagiga nisbatan samaradorligining 1,1%gacha yuqori bo‘lishi kuzatildi.

Puma super gerbitsidining 1 l/ga meyorini 20 martda qo‘llanilganida ham, 10 aprelda qo‘llanilganida ham kuzgi bug‘doy dalalaridagi ikki pallali begona o‘tlarga ta’siri umuman kuzatilmaydi. Demak, Puma super gerbitsidining 1l/ga meyorini kuzgi bug‘doy dalasidagi yovvoyi suli, itqunoq, shamak va boshqa boshoqli begona o‘tlarni bartaraf etish uchun tajriba mintaqasi sharoitida aprel oyining boshida qo‘llanilishi yuqori samara beradi.

Granstar gerbitsidi kuzgi bug‘doy dalalaridagi ikki pallali begona o‘tlarga qarshi 20 martda qo‘llanilgandagiga nisbatan 10 aprelda qo‘llanilganida samaradorligi yuqori bo‘ladi. Chunki, Granstar gerbitsidining 15 g/ga meyori 20 martda qo‘llanilganida 10 aprelda qo‘llanilgandagiga nisbatan birmuncha past bo‘lishi kuzatildi. Chunki, Granstar gerbitsidi 20 martad 15 g/ga meyorda qo‘llanilganida ikki pallali begona o‘tlarning turlariga bog‘liq ravishda samaradorligi 84,6% dan 87,5%gacha miqdorni tashkil etgani holda, shu meyorda 10 aprelda qo‘llanilganidagi samaradorligi ikki pallali begona o‘tlarning turlariga bog‘liq ravishda 90,0-95,7% ni tashkil etganligi kuzatildi. Granstar gerbitsidining 15 g/ga meyori kuzgi bug‘doy dalalaridagi boshoqli begona o‘tlarga qarshi ta’sir etish xususiyati umuman kuzatilmadi.

Demak, Granstar gerbitsidining 15 g/ga meyori Surxondaryo viloyatining sug‘oriladigan yerlarida kuzgi bug‘doy yetishtirilganida dalalarida rivojlanadigan ikki pallali begona o‘tlariga qarshi aprel oyining boshida qo‘llanilishi yuqori samarali usullardan hisoblanadi.

Biroq, Puma super vositasida kuzgi bug‘doy dalasidagi boshoqli begona o‘tlar bartaraf etilsa-da, ikki pallali begona o‘tlar jadal rivojlanadi. Agar faqat Granstar gerbitsidining 15 g/ga meyori bilan ikki pallali begona o‘tlar bartaraf etilganida boshoqli begona riovojlanib, kuzgi bug‘doyning deyarli yarim hosilini barbod qiladi. Shu sababli dala tajribalarimizning variantlaridan birini Puma super va Granstar gerbitsidlarini birgalikda aralashtirib qo‘llash yo‘li bilan ham boshoqli,

ham ikki pallali begona o‘tlarni bir marta gerbitsidlar qo‘llash yo‘li bilan bartaraf etish bo‘yicha ham tadqiqot ishlari o‘tkazildi.

Buning uchun Puma super gerbitsidining 1 l/ga, Granstar gerbitsidining 15 g/ga meyorini kuzgi bug‘doy dalasidagi boshoqli va ikki pallali begona o‘tlariga qarshi 20 martda va 10 aprellarda aralashtirilib, eritilib bir marta sepilganida har ikkala turlardagi begona o‘tlarning ham bartaraf etishdagi samaradorligi begona o‘tlar turlari va qo‘llanilish muddatlariga bog‘liq ravishda yuqori bo‘lishi kuzatildi. Natijada har ikkala gerbidlarning birgalikda aralashtirilib sepilganidagi samaradorligi 20 martda sepilganida ikki pallali begona o‘tlarning turlariga bog‘liq ravishda 86,0% dan 100,0% gacha bo‘lishi kuzatilib, boshoqli begona o‘tlarni bartaraf etishdagi samarali ta’siri 85,7% dan 91,7% gacha bo‘lishi kuzatildi.

Puma super (1 l/ga) va Granstar (15 g/ga) gerbitsidlari aralashtirilib, eritilib, birgalikda kuzgi bug‘doy dalalaridagi boshoqli va ikki pallali begona o‘tlarga qarshi 10 aprelda sepilganidagi samaradorligi 20 martda sepilganidagiga nisbatan yanada yuqori bo‘lishi kuzatildi. Ya’ni, har ikkala turlardagi begona o‘tlarga qarshi har ikkala gerbitsidlar birgalikda 10 aprelda qo‘llanilganida bug‘doy dalalaridagi begona o‘tlarni nobud qilish darajasi 25,7% gacha bo‘lishi kuzatildi.

Kuzgi bug‘doy dalasidagi barcha turlarga mansub bo‘lgan begona o‘tlarning umumiy soniga nisbatan Puma super (1 l/ga) va Granstar (15 g/ga) gerbidlari vositasida nobud bo‘lgan soni 20 martda qo‘llanilganida 75% ni tashkil etgani holda, 10 aprelda qo‘llanilgandagi begona o‘tlarning umumiy sonini nobud bo‘lish darajasi 82,3% ni tashkil etdi. Albatta, nobud bo‘lmagan begona o‘tlar orasida ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarga mansub bo‘lmaganlari ham mavjud bo‘lib, ularga Puma super va Granstar gerbitsidlarining ta’siri kuzatilmaydi.

Qayd etish lozimki, ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlar sug‘oriladigan yerlarda bug‘doy bilan bir vaqtda rivojlanib, urug‘lab pishib yetilishga ulgursa, boshqa turdagi begona o‘tlar gullab, urug‘lanib ulgura olmaydi. Bunday begona o‘tlar kuzgi bug‘doy hosili yig‘ishtirilib olinganidan so‘ng avj qilib rivojlanadi.

Kuzgi bug‘doy yoppasiga qatorlab ekilishi sababli begona o‘tlarga qarshi gerbitsidlar traktorlarga tirkalgan sepgichlar vositasida amalga oshirilishi sababli traktor g‘ildiraklari ma’lum miqdorda bug‘doy maysalarini payhon qilib, nobud qilishi yoki zarar yetkazishi mumkin. Shu sababli ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarni bir vaqtning o‘zida tegishli gerbitsidlarni aralashtirilib, sepilishi samarali usul bo‘lib hisoblanadi.

Shu sababli ham nafaqat Surxondaryo viloyati, balki boshqa mintaqalar sharoitlarida ham kuzgi bug‘doy dalalaridagi ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarni bartaraf etishda Puma super (1 l/ga) va Granstar (15 g/ga) gerbitsidlarini aralashtirilib, eritilib begona o‘tlar to‘liq unib chiqqanidan so‘ng aprel oyining boshida qo‘llanilishini tavsiya etamiz.

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BEGONA O'TLARNING BOTANIK TASNIFI VA GURUHLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada Surxondaryo viloyatining qadimdan sug'oriladigan taqir tuproqlari mintaqasi sharoitida yetishtirilayotgan kuzgi bug'doy bilan bir vaqtda jadal rivojlanadigan boshoqli va ikki pallali begona o'tlarni Puma super 7,5% e.m.v. va Granstar 75DF 75% s.t.s. gerbitsidlari vositasida bartaraf etish va ushbu dalalardagi kuzgi bug'doyning tajriba mintaqasida eng ko'p yetishtirilayotgan Kroshka navining o'sishi, rivojlanishi, hosildorligi va boshqa ko'rsatkichlariga ta'sirini o'rganib, mintaqa sharoiti uchun qulay va samarali usullari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Kroshka navi, Oq sho'ra (Chenopodium album), gerbitsidlar, kuzgi bug'doy, begona o'tlar, boshoqli don.*

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BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION AND GROUPS OF WEEDS

Abstract. *This article provides information on effective methods for controlling rapidly growing grassy and broad-leaved weeds that develop simultaneously with winter wheat in the long-irrigated takyr soil regions of Surkhandarya province. The study examines the use of herbicides Puma Super 7.5% e.m.v. and Granstar 75DF 75% w.u.f., and their impact on the growth, development, yield, and other characteristics of the Kroshka variety of winter wheat, which is the most widely cultivated in the experimental area. The research aims to determine convenient and effective techniques suitable for the regional conditions*

.***Key words.*** *Krushka variety, White sorghum (Chenopodium album), herbicides, winter wheat, weeds, spiked grain.*

KIRISH. Boshoqli don ekinlari yoppasiga ekilib, maxsus ishlov berilmasligi sababli ular orasida begona o'tlar erkin rivojlanib, suv va oziqa elementlarini o'zlashtirishi, soya qilishi, kasalliklar, zararkunanda, hashoratlarni erkin

rivojlanishi uchun qulay sharoit yaratishi va boshqa salbiy ta’siridan don hosildorligi va sifati 40-50 foizgacha pasayadi.

Sug‘oriladigan yerlarda boshoqli don ekinlari yetishtirilganda qulay sharoit yaratilishi hisobiga begona o‘tlarning durkun o‘sishi va rivojlanishi evaziga keltiradigan zarari oshadi. Shu sababli ham kuzgi bug‘doy dalalaridagi begona o‘tlarni ekologik sof va samarali gerbitsidlar vositasida bartaraf etish zaruriyati tug‘iladi.

Shuning uchun ham Surxondaryo viloyatining qadimdan sug‘oriladigan taqir tuproqlari mintaqasi sharoitida yetishtirilayotgan kuzgi bug‘doy bilan bir vaqtda jadal rivojlanadigan boshoqli va ikki pallali begona o‘tlarni Puma super 7,5% e.m.v. va Granstar 75DF 75% s.t.s. gerbitsidlari vositasida bartaraf etish va ushbu dalalardagi kuzgi bug‘doyning tajriba mintaqasida eng ko‘p yetishtirilayotgan Kroshka navining o‘sishi, rivojlanishi, hosildorligi va boshqa ko‘rsatkichlariga ta’sirini o‘rganib, mintaqa sharoiti uchun qulay va samarali usulini ishlab chiqilishi dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili. Begona o‘tlarning qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlari orasida 200 tadan 400 tagacha turi uchrab, suv va oziq moddalarni madaniy ekinlarga nisbatan ko‘proq o‘zlashtirishi, soya qilishi, hosilni yig‘ishtirib olishga xalaqit berishi bilan birga serurug‘ligi, noqulay sharoitlarga chidamliligi, tez ko‘payishi va boshqa xususiyatlari bilan xarakterlanadi.

S.A.Kott tekshirishlaridan ma’lum bo‘lishicha, ekinzorlar orasida 400 dan ortiq zararli va zaharli begona o‘tlar uchrab nafaqat madaniy ekinlarga, balki odam va hayvonlarga ham katta zarar yetkazadi.

Mamlakatimizning sug‘oriladigan yerlarida keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlar bo‘yicha dastlabki ma’lumotlarni S.N.Rijov va I.F.Sukachlar tomonidan yaratilgan darslikdan olish mumkin. Ushbu olimlarning yozishicha, tuproqda suv va oziqa elementlar qancha ko‘p bo‘lsa, begona o‘tlar shuncha tez rivojlanadi.

N.V.Pokrovskiy va T.N.Solyankolar lalmikor yerlar uchun yaratgan spravochnigida begona o‘tlar va ularga qarshi kurashish ishlariga katta ahamiyat berib, lalmikor yerlarda keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlarning biologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganib, ularga qarshi kurashishning agrotexnologik va kimyoviy usullarini keltirgan.

U.Allanazarova lalmikor yerda yetishtirilayotgan bug‘doy dalalaridagi begona o‘tlar bo‘yicha fenologik kuzatuv ishlarini olib borib, begona o‘tlarning qachon pishib yetilib urug‘ berishi va zararini aniqlashga erishgan.

Demak, begona o‘tlarning klassifikatsiyalari orasida A.V.Fisyunov tomonidan taklif etilgan klassifikatsiya amaliyotda begona o‘tlarga qarshi kurashishda ko‘proq aniqlikka ega bo‘lib, undan foydalanish juda qulay.

Tahlil va natijalar. Kuzgi bug‘doy dalasida keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlarni tarqalishi, ularni aniqlash muddatlariga bog‘liq ravishda o‘zgarib borishini ko‘rsatdi. Ya’ni, bug‘doyzordagi barcha turdagi begona o‘tlarning soni 20 martdagiga nisbatan 10 aprelda ko‘p bo‘lishini ko‘rsatdi. Lekin, begona o‘tlar son jihatdan yillar bo‘yicha bir-biridan keskin farq qilishini ko‘rsatdi.

2005-yilda Surxon-Sherobod vohasining Termiz tumanidagi «Namuna» fermerlar uyushmasida o‘tkazilgan tajriba dalalarida har bir metr kvadrat

maydonda keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlar turlari bo‘yicha ertachiroq aniqlanganida (20 mart), kechroq aniqlangandagiga (10 aprel) nisbatan birmuncha kamroq bo‘lishi kuzatildi.

Oq sho‘ra (Chenopodium album) 2005 yilning 20-mart sanasida aniqlanganida 1 m^2 kuzgi bug‘doy dalasida 14 donani tashkil etgani holda, 10 aprelda aniqlanganida 4 donaga ko‘payganligini ko‘rsatdi. Shuningdek, Tatar olabutasi (Atriplex tatarisa); xushbuy sho‘ra (Chenopodium botrys) va chumchuq tili (Poligonum avisulare) begona o‘tlari ham 10 aprelda 20 martdagiga nisbatan 4 donaga ko‘payganligi kuzatildi. Yovvoyi tojixo‘roz (Amarantus retroblex), dala rang o‘ti (Sinapis arvensis) va shamak (Echinochloa srus galli) begona o‘tlari 1 m2 maydonda 2 donagacha, yovvoyi suli (Avena farua) va itqunoq (Setaria) begona o‘tlari 3 donaga, boshqa turdagi begona o‘tlar esa 11 donaga ko‘payishi aniqlandi. Bahorda begona o‘tlarning 20 kundan so‘ng (20 martdan 10 aprelgacha) bug‘doyzorlarda ko‘payib borishini bir tekisda unib chiqmasdan davomli bo‘lishlik xususiyati bilan ifodalash mumkin. Begona o‘tlarning bug‘doyzorlarda bahorgi kezlarda bir vaqtda bir tekis unib chiqmasligi ularga qarshi qo‘llaniladigan gerbitsidlarni ertachiroq qo‘llashga shoshilmaslikni ko‘rsatadi.

Kuzgi bug‘doy dalasidagi begona o‘tlarning bahorgi kezlarda bir tekisda unib chiqmasligi nafaqat bahorgi muddatlarga, balki yillar bo‘yicha ob-havo o‘zgarishiga ham bog‘liq ravishda o‘zgarib boradi. Shu sababli ham 2005-yilda bug‘doyzorlarda begona o‘tlarning unib chiqish darajasida 2006 va 2007-yillardagi ko‘rsatkichlardan farq qilishini ko‘rsatdi. Ya’ni, 2005-yilda kuzgi bug‘doyning 1 m^2 maydonchasidagi jami begona o‘tlar soni 130 donani tashkil etgani holda, ushbu ko‘rsatkich 2006-yilda 114 donani, 2007-yilda esa 119 donani tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, begona o‘tlarning turlari bo‘yicha ham yillar bo‘yicha kuzgi bug‘doy dalasida unib chiqqan begona o‘tlar soni aniqlangan muddatlar va yillar bo‘yicha o‘zgarib borishi aniqlandi.

2005-2007 yillarda o‘tkazilgan uch yillik tajribalarning o‘rtacha ma’lumotlari bo‘yicha ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarning har bir kvadrat metr maydondagi sonlari va turlari bo‘yicha har xil bo‘lishligi kuzatildi.

Tajriba mintaqasi sharoitida kuzgi bug‘doy dalasida keng tarqalgan begona o‘tlar soni 20 martda aniqlanganida umumiy soni 120 donani tashkil etgani holda, ikki pallali begona o‘tlardan oq sho‘ra 13 donani, tatar olabo‘tasi 15 donani, xushbo‘y sho‘ra 16 donani, chumchuq tili 7 donani, yovvoyi tojixo‘roz 3 donani, dala rang o‘ti 4 donani tashkil etib, boshoqli begona o‘tlardan yovvoyi suli 14 donani, itqunoq 11 donani, shamak 12 donani tashkil etib, boshqa turdagi ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlar soni 120 donani tashkil etishi kuzatildi. qayd etilganidek, ikki pallali begona o‘tlar orasida sho‘ralar soni 20 martda juda ko‘p bo‘lib, boshoqli begona o‘tlar orasida yovvoyi sulining son jihatdan eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichga ega bo‘lishi kuzatildi. Biroq, Surxondaryo viloyatining Surxon-Sherobod vohasining o‘tloqlashib borayotgan taqir tuproqlari mintaqasi sharoitida bahor kezlarning 10 aprel sanasida barcha turdagi ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarning maksimal darajada unib chiqishini ko‘rsatdi.

Kuzgi bug‘doyning Kroshka navi dalasidagi ikki pallali va boshoqli begona

o‘tlarni gerbitsidlar vositasida bartaraf etishning ikkinchi muddati 10-aprelda aniqlanganida 20-martdagi soniga nisbatan 44 donaga ko‘payganligi kuzatildi.

Xulosa. Shunday qilib, Surxondaryo viloyatining Surxon-Sherobod vohasining o‘tloqlashgan taqir tuproqlari mintaqasi sharoitida ikki pallali va boshoqli begona o‘tlarning maksimal darajada (to‘liq) unib chiqqan davri aprel oyining 10-sanasi bo‘lib, ushbu kezlarda bunday begona o‘tlarga qarshi tegishli gerbitsidlar qo‘llanilsa, ularni maksimal darajada bartaraf etilishiga erishish mumkin.

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KRIPTOGRAFIYA: ZAMONAVIY UCHUN QIYOSIY TAHLIL TEXNIKALAR

Annotatsiya: *Kriptografiya bir nechta ob’ektlar o‘rtasida xavfsiz aloqani ta’minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ko‘pgina zamonaviy tadqiqotlarda tadqiqotchilar ishlash natijalari bo‘yicha eng yaxshi kriptografiya mexanizmlarini aniqlashga hissa qo‘shdilar. Muayyan kontekstga ko‘ra kriptografik texnikani tanlash katta savol; Bu savolga javob berish uchun mavjud bo‘lgan ko‘plab tadqiqotlar texnikani tanlash faqat samaradorlik va xavfsizlik kabi istalgan sifat atributlariga bog‘liqligini ta’kidladi. Mavjud sharhlar faqat simmetrik yoki assimetrik shifrlash turlariga qaratilganligi aniqlandi. Yana bir cheklov, samaradorlikni taqqoslash mezoni faqat umumiy parametrlarni qamrab olishi aniqlandi. Ushbu maqolada biz turli xil simmetrik va assimetrik algoritmlarning ishlashini shifrlash parchalash vaqti, kalit yaratish vaqti va fayl hajmi kabi bir nechta parametrlarni qamrab olgan holda baholadik. Baholash maqsadida biz bir nechta kriptografiya algoritmlari taqqoslangan namunaviy kontekstda simulyatsiya qildik. Simulyatsiya natijalari ma’lum bir sifat atributiga erishishda qaysi algoritm eng mos kelishini aniq ko‘rsatadigan tarzda tasvirlangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Kriptografiya; simmetrik; assimetrik; shifrlash; shifrni ochish*

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CRYPTOGRAPHY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR MODERN TECHNIQUES

Abstract: *Cryptography plays a vital role for ensuring secure communication between multiple entities. In many contemporary studies, researchers contributed towards identifying best cryptography mechanisms in terms of their performance results. Selection of cryptographic technique according to a particular context is a big question; to answer this question, many existing studies have claimed that technique selection is purely dependent on desired quality attributes such as efficiency and security. It has been identified that existing reviews are either focused only towards symmetric or asymmetric encryption types. Another limitation is found that a criterion for performance comparisons only covers*

common parameters. In this paper, we have evaluated the performance of different symmetric and asymmetric algorithms by covering multiple parameters such as encryption/decryption time, key generation time and file size. For evaluation purpose, we have performed simulations in a sample context in which multiple cryptography algorithms have been compared. Simulation results are visualized in a way that clearly depicts which algorithm is most suitable while achieving a particular quality attribute.

Keywords: *Cryptography; symmetric; asymmetric; encryption; decryption*

INTRODUCTION

Cryptography is the art of secret writing which is used since Roman times to hide information secret or keeping message secure. To keep information secret, a widelyused method is an encryption/decryption. Basically, encryption/decryption are the fundamental functions of cryptography. In encryption, a simple message (plain text) is converted into unreadable form called ciphertext. While in decryption, a ciphertext is converted into the original text (plaintext). Both of these functions are used to secure message against who is not authorized to view the message contents [1]- [3]. The simple working of encryption and decryption functions is shown in Fig. 1.

Symmetric and asymmetric are widely accepted types of cryptography [4] in which symmetric (also called symmetric key cryptography) is focused towards ensuring secure communication between sender and receiver by using same secret key, whereas asymmetric cryptography (also called public key cryptography) secures communication by using public and private keys [5], [6]. Private key is hold individually in communication while public key is known to everyone due to public nature. Fig. 2 and 3 shows the symmetric and asymmetric cryptography, respectively.

To secure the communication, key size is the most important parameter in symmetric and symmetric cryptography. The key size of symmetric cryptography is less than the asymmetric cryptography which make symmetric cryptography less secure for more sensitive data [7], [8].

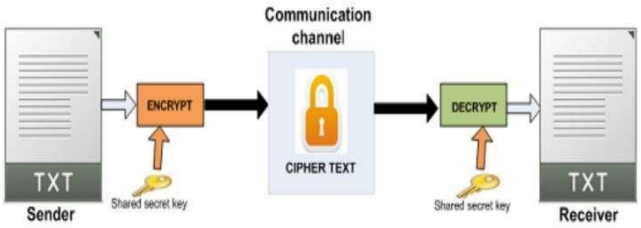


Fig. 1. Working of encryption and decryption.

The computational time of asymmetric cryptography is greater than the symmetric cryptography which makes encryption/decryption more complex for a large amount of data [9], [10]. Due to larger key size and greater computational time of asymmetric cryptography, public key cryptography is used once for key

exchange only and further encryption/ decryption is done by symmetric key cryptography [11], [12].

The computational time of cryptography techniques is further classified as encryption/decryption time, key generation, and key exchange time. Encryption/decryption time is calculated by converting a plaintext (message) into ciphertext and vice versa [13], [14]. Key generation time is depending on the size of key length which is different for symmetric and asymmetric cryptography. Key exchange time is depending on the communication channel between sender and receiver [15], [16].

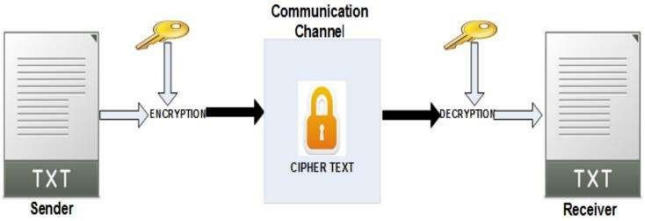


Fig. 2. Symmetric Cryptography

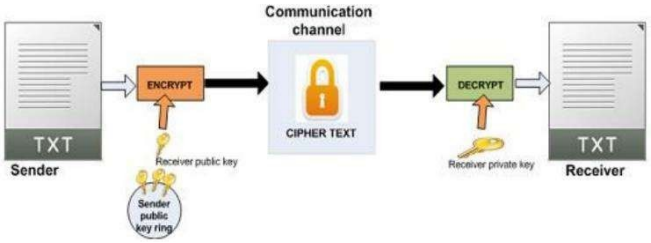


Fig. 3. Asymmetric cryptography.

There are designed many cryptographic algorithms used for encryption and decryption [17], [18]. As we already described, the cryptography schemes are classified as symmetric and asymmetric algorithms. In our paper, symmetric algorithms include but not limited; DES (Data Encryption Standard), 3DES (Triple Data Encryption Standard), AES (Advanced Encryption Standard). Asymmetric algorithms include RSA (Rivest, Shamir and Adleman), Elgamal, and ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography) [19]. Fig. 4 describes the taxonomy of cryptography techniques.

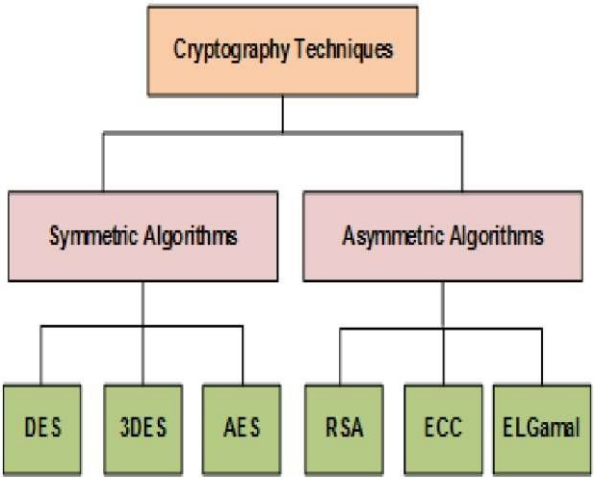


Fig. 4. Taxonomy of cryptography techniques.

In this paper, we describe the literature review of the cryptographic schemes including symmetric and asymmetric. We also evaluate the performance of described cryptographic systems on different file sizes. Performance analysis shows that the asymmetric algorithms take much time for encryption and decryption as compare to symmetric algorithms.

The main objective of this paper is to provide the performance evaluation of cryptographic schemes including symmetric and asymmetric algorithms. We use different evaluation parameters such as encryption/decryption time, and key generation time.

The rest of the paper is organized as: Section II discussed existing state of the art cryptographic schemes. Performance evaluation and results discussion of cryptographic schemes is presented in Section III. Section IV concludes the paper and future work.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many cryptography algorithms used to secure information such as DES, 3DES, Blowfish, AES, RSA, ElGamal and Paillier [2]. All of these algorithms are unique on it's way.

However, the problem is that how to find the best security algorithm which provides the high security and also take less time for a key generation, encryption, and decryption of information. Security algorithms will depend on pros and cons of each algorithm, requirement and suitable for different application [25], [32], [33].

In paper [7], it has been evaluated that performance of two algorithms DES and Blowfish on basis of certain parameters such as encryption speed, power consumption, and security analysis. Experiment result showed that performance of Blowfish is fastest than DES and AES algorithm [34]. However, in [35] results showed that AES performance is good than Blowfish.

In [18] some of the cryptography algorithms details are given such as AES, DES, 3DES, RC6, Blowfish and RC2. Furthermore, the performance of these security algorithms is also evaluated and experiment is performed on text file and image. The result is showed that all algorithms slow in performance as compare to Blowfish as increased the packet size. However, selecting the image as the type of data instead of text file then Blowfish, RC6, and RC2 the algorithm has consumed more time than AES, DES and 3DES algorithms. The result showed that DES is still faster in performance than 3DES [18].

In this paper, [36] take the different size of a file for performance evaluation of cryptography algorithm. The experiment is performed on single processor and cloud computing. The result is proved that cryptography algorithm works faster in cloud computing than a single processor computer. AES with small input file has highest Speed up ratio, MD5 the least while RSA is the most time-consuming [36]. In author [37] evaluated the performance of different cryptography algorithms such as DES, AES, and 3DES to find the encryption and decryption time and throughput for different hardware. These algorithms are used to calculate

the time of encryption. Encryption time is increasing as when the size of data increases. Therefore, the speed of encryption increase depends on file (in bytes) not on the data type of a file [38]. The throughput of 3DES has less as compare to AES, text files and images used for performance evaluation [39]. Dot net frame used for implementation of DES 3DES that take more processing time as compare to AES algorithm [37]. Only a single parameter is used to measure the encryption time. For future work of this paper is measure the encryption time by using the different parameter.

DES performance is not faster for software use. However, the performance of DES is faster on hardware [40] [12]. The performance of AES, DES, and Blowfish has been evaluated by using different size of text file in term of encryption and decryption speed. Future work of this paper shows better result by using the better simulator for implementation [41]. In this paper [42], RSA, DES and AES are discussed. Analyses are performed on the basis of some parameter such as usage of memory, computation time and output byte. Text file used for evaluation and implementation of result which showed that DES and AES are the minor difference for file encryption time while encryption time of RSA is longest and also consumed the high memory

Mobile client and server used for evaluating the performance of RSA and ECC cryptography algorithm. WTLS (Wireless Transport Layer Security) security protocol is used for performance evaluation. In experiment, the result showed that RSA is faster for client side but performance is slow at the server side as compare to ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem) performance. RSA, ElGamal and Paillier have been used for performance evaluation based on a parameter such as the encrypted file size, decrypted file size, encryption time, decryption time and throughput. Experimental result showed that encryption time of RSA is better than ElGamal but decryption time of ElGamal is better as compared to RSA. Result also showed that throughput of RSA encryption process is better and throughput in the decryption process of ElGamal performance is better than RSA. Overall performance according to the chosen parameter RSA is better than all other two algorithms paillier and ElGamal [29].

In paper analysis is performed and RSA with different key size and word length variable in term of encryption and decryption process require memory size and execution time. Experiment result showed that RSA execution time is slow and need more memory requirement as compare to ECC. Key agreement and key distribution is the main problem in DES algorithm but in RSAencryption and decryption, both operations consume more time. The result showed in a simulation that RSA is slower in performance than DES and evaluated that RSA algorithm throughput of is not better than DES algorithm. In this paper, simulation result showed that power consumption and throughput of DES algorithm is much better than another algorithm.

STATE OF THE ART OF CRYPTOGRAPHY SCHEMES

A. Symmetric Cryptography

Symmetric cryptography is placed in the category of cryptography schemes in which a shared key is used to convert a plaintext into cipher text. A same secret key is shared by both sender and receiver. Followings are the symmetric cryptography schemes.

- DES (Data Encryption Standard): DES stands for Data Encryption Standard. DES introduced in early 1970 at IBM. The early design of DES is based on Horst Feistel. DES is a symmetric cryptographic algorithm used for encryption and decryption of message [20]. In DES, only one secret key is used for both encryption and decryption. The key size of DES is 56-bit. To perform encryption/decryption, the sender and receiver must have the same key. The DES performs encryption on a block of 64-bit [13]. The DES algorithm is most widely used in many applications

[21] and some popular use in military, commercial, and security of communication system [7], same as DES but key size is different from DES. The key size of 3DES is 168 bit. The 3DES algorithm performs operation three times on each block of data. It is slower than DES [22].

- AES (Advanced Encryption Standard): AES stands for Advanced Encryption Standard which is the advancement of 3DES algorithm [23]. It was introduced in 1997 by the NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology). Basically, AES is based on the Rijndael cipher developed by two cryptographers, Joan Daemen and Vincent Rijmen. AES is different from DES and 3DES due to variables key sizes such as 128, 192, and 256 bits [21]. Same like DES and 3DES, AES also performs encryption on blocks which are 128-bit [13]. AES algorithm use in small devices for encrypting a message to send over a network. Some other applications are monetary transaction [24] and security applications [15] [25].

B. Asymmetric Cryptography

Asymmetric cryptography is also in the category of cryptography schemes. Unlike symmetric cryptography, two keys are used: one is public and second is private. The public key is shared by anyone in the cryptographic system while the private key is kept secret by authenticated user.

Followings are the asymmetric cryptography algorithms.

- RSA (Rivest, Shamir and Adleman): RSA stands for Rivest, Shamir and Adleman who introduced the RSA algorithm in 1977 [26]. RSA is an asymmetric cryptographic algorithm [2] which is also used for encryption and decryption of the message. RSA is widely used in transferring of keys over an insecure channel. Due to asymmetric nature, there are two keys used in the algorithm. One is public key and second is a private key. The public key is openly accessible to everyone in the cryptosystem and the private key is kept secret by authorized person. RSA provides confidentiality, integrity, authenticity, and nonrepudiation of data [27] [23]. RSA is more commonly used in electronic industry for online money transfer [19]. In future, RSA can be used in Java cards [28].
- ElGamal: ElGamal algorithm was introduced in 1985 by Taher ElGamal [29]. ElGamal is an asymmetric key encryption algorithm that is based on the Diffie-Helman key exchange as an alternative to RSA for public key encryption.

ElGamal is also used in digital signature generation algorithm called ElGamal signature scheme [20][30][31]. A homomorphic algorithm named paillier used for its semantic security [6].

ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography): ECC stands for Elliptic Curve Cryptography. ECC introduced in 1985 by Neal Koblitz and Victor S. Miller. ECC lies in the category of the asymmetric scheme that is based on elliptic curves. The applications of ECC are encryption, digital signatures and pseudo-random generators [32].

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

In this section, we present experimental setup and experimental results of symmetric and asymmetric algorithms.

A.Experimental Setup

The algorithms are implemented using the Java (Eclipse Platform Version: 3.3.1.1) Experiments are performed on Intel Pentium processor with a 2.34 GHz and 1 GB of memory. We used different size of text files in our experiments such as 32 KB, 126 KB, 200 KB, 246 KB and 280 KB.

B.Experimental Result

We evaluate the performance of symmetric and asymmetric algorithms by using parameters such as encryption time, decryption time and key generation time. Symmetric algorithms include DES and AES while asymmetric algorithms include RSA and ElGamal.

Encryption time is the time required by any encryption function to convert plaintext into ciphertext. Decryption time is the time required to convert again cipher text into plain text. Similarly, key generation time is the time taken by key generation function to generate keys. All these functions generate different times according to the size of text files and key length in any algorithm. Table 1 shows the generation time of symmetric and asymmetric keys.

TABLE. I. KEY SIZES WITH THEIR GENERATION TIME

Cryptography Algorithms		**Key Size (bits)**	**Generation Time (milliseconds)**
Symmetric	DES	56	29
	AES	128	75
Asymmetric	RSA	1024	287
	ElGamal	160	86

C. Symmetric Cryptography

In this section, we analyzed the encryption and decryption time of symmetric algorithms. Fig. 5 shows the encryption time of DES and AES algorithms performed on different file sizes. It is obvious from the Fig.5 that the encryption time of AES algorithm is lower than comparing to DES algorithm.

In Fig. 6, the performance results show that the decryption time of AES is also lower than the decryption time of DES. To conclude, the performance of AES

algorithm in the context of encryption/decryption time is much better than the DES algorithm.

Table 2 shows the encryption and decryption time of symmetric and asymmetric algorithms with their different file sizes. Performance results show that when we increase the size of text files, the encryption and decryption time is also increased.

TABLE. II. FILE SIZE WITH THEIR ENCRYPTION AND DECRYPTION TIMES

Cryptography Algorithms	**File size (kilo bytes)**	**Encryption Time (in Seconds)**	**Decryption Time (in Seconds)**
DES	32	0.27	0.44
	126	0.83	0.65
	200	1.19	0.885
	246	1.44	1.23
	280	1.67	1.45
AES	32	0.15	0.15
	126	0.46	0.44
	200	0.72	0.63
	246	0.95	0.83
	280	1.12	1.10
RSA	32	0.13	0.15
	126	0.52	0.43
	200	0.74	0.66
	246	1.11	0.93
	280	1.39	1.23
ElGamal	32	0.45	0.43
	126	1.03	0.85
	200	1.41	1.13
	246	1.75	1.30
	280	1.83	1.64

D. Asymmetric Algorithms

lgorithms in term of encryption and decryption time. Fig. 7 shows the encryption time of RSA and ElGamal algorithms performed on different file sizes. It is obvious from the Fig. 7 that the encryption time of RSA algorithm is lower than comparing to ElGamal algorithm.

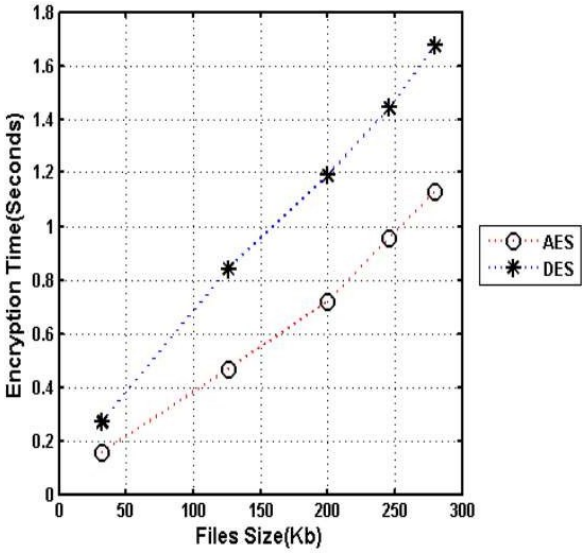
In Fig. 8, the performance results show that the decryption time of RSA is also lower than the decryption time of ElGamal. To conclude, the performance of RSA algorithm in the context of encryption/decryption time is much better than the ElGamal algorithm.

E. Symmetric and Asymmetric Algorithms

In this section, we analyzed the performance of symmetric and asymmetric cryptographic algorithms in term of encryption/decryption time and key generation time.

- Encryption Time: Fig. 9 shows the encryption time of DES, AES, RSA, ElGamal on different file sizes. It is clear from the figure that encryption time of DES algorithm is more than all other schemes such as AES, RSA, and ElGamal. The RSA encryption time is less than all other schemes. To conclude that, the encryption time of asymmetric algorithms is less than the symmetric algorithms.
- Decryption Time: Fig. 10 shows the decryption time of DES, AES, RSA, ElGamal on different file sizes. The decryption time of RSA algorithm is much than all other schemes such as DES, AES, and ElGamal.
- Key Generation Time: Fig. 11 shows the key generation time of symmetric and asymmetric algorithms. Key generation time is depending on the bit length of a key. The more in length, the increase in time. The RSA algorithm takes more time to generate the key because of key length 1024 bits while DES algorithm takes less time because of key length 56 bits.

Fig. 5. Encryption Time (AES and DES).



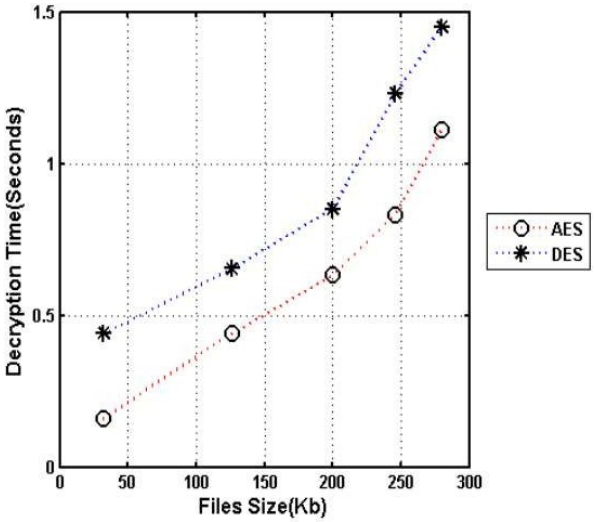


Fig. 6. Decryption Time (AES and DES)

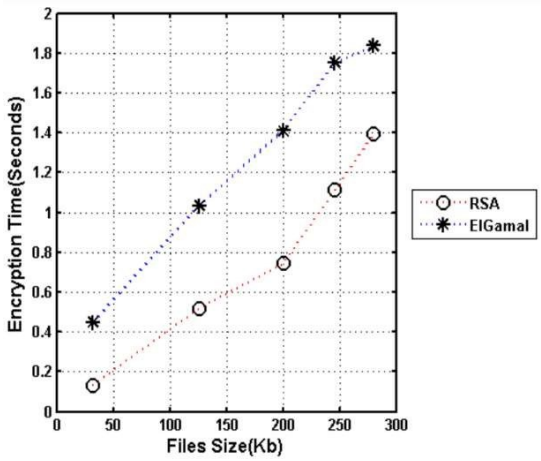


Fig. 7. Encryption Time (RSA and ElGmal).

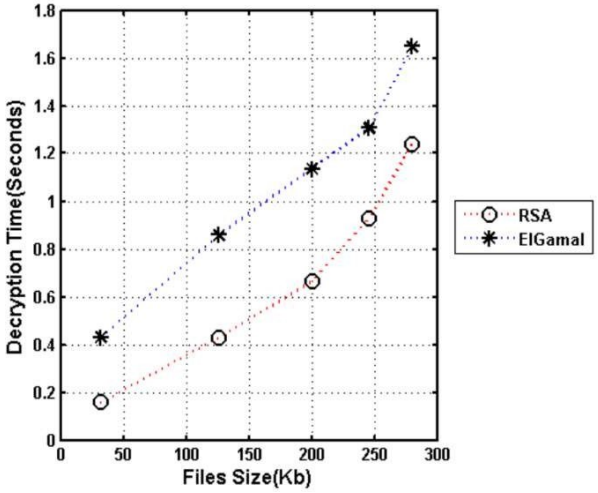


Fig. 8. Decryption Time (RSA and ElGmal).

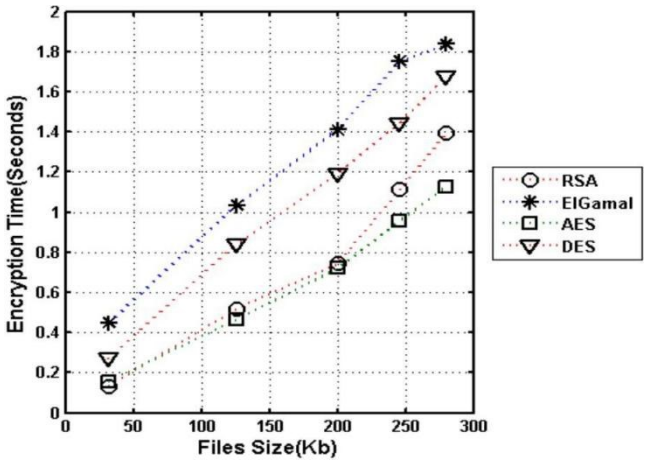


Fig. 9. Encryption Time (DES, AES, ElGmal and RSA).

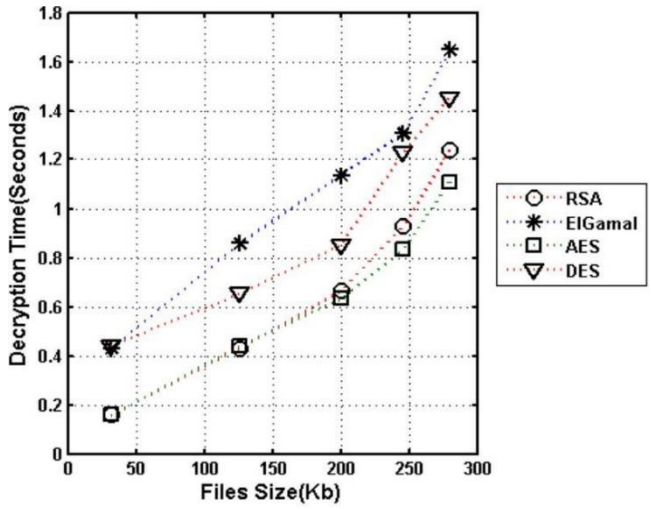


Fig. 10. Decryption Time (DES, AES, ElGmal and RSA).

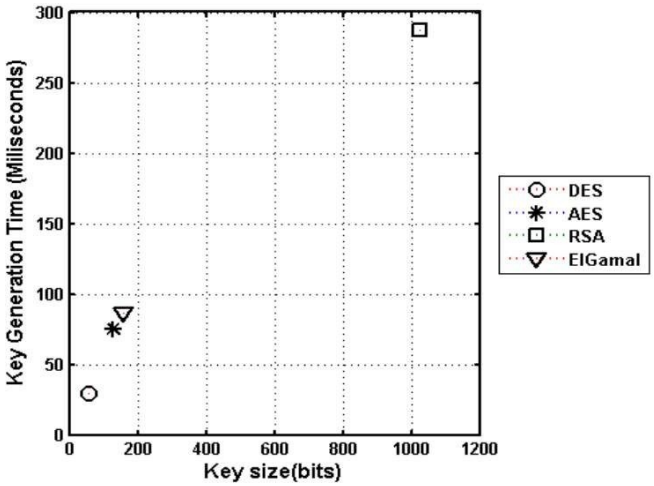


Fig. 11. Key Generation Key (DES, AES, ElGmal and RSA).

CONCLUSION

In this work, we analyzed the performance of symmetric and asymmetric cryptography schemes. We used encryption time, decryption time and key

generation time to evaluate the cryptographic schemes. The performance results show that the symmetric schemes arecomputationally inexpensive when compared with asymmetric schemes. The key generation time is depending on the key length of bits. In future, we plan to elaborate more symmetric and asymmetric schemes and extend our performance analysis results.

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MALAKALI IQTISODCHI RAHBARLARNI TAYYORLASH JARAYONIDA INGLIZ TILI O'QITISH METODLARIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH YO'LLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalarida bo'lajak rahbarlarni tayyorlash jarayonida ingliz tilini o'qitishda qo'llanilayotgan metodlar, ulardan samarali foydalanish yo'llari hamda jarayon bilan bog'liq muammo va kamchiliklar haqida so'z boradi. Ingliz tilini maxsus maqsadlarda o'rganish (ESP) sohasida eng ko'p ishlatilayotgan metodlar va malakali iqtisodchi rahbarlarni yetishtirish uchun ularni to'g'ri qo'llash bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ESP (English for Specific Purpose), iqtisodchi rahbar, innovatsion texnologiyalar, autentik materiallar, til ko'nikmalari, interaktiv metodlar, sun'iy intellekt*

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WAYS TO EFFECTIVELY USE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS IN THE PROCESS OF TRAINING QUALIFIED ECONOMIC LEADERS

Annotation: *This article discusses the methods currently used in teaching English to future leaders in higher education institutions, the effective ways of utilizing these methods, as well as the challenges and shortcomings associated with the process. It provides insights into the most widely used methods in the field of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) and offers recommendations on how to apply them appropriately for training qualified economic managers.*

Keywords: *ESP (English for Specific Purposes), economic manager, innovative technologies, authentic materials, language skills, interactive methods, artificial intelligence.*

Kirish

Bugungi kunda iqtisodiyotning globalizatsiya jarayonlari va xalqaro hamkorlikning rivojlanishi malakali iqtisodchi rahbarlarni tayyorlash vazifasini zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining muhim yo'nalishlaridan biriga aylantirdi. Chunki rahbar bu ko'pchilikning nomidan ish ko'ruvchi, jamoa uchun qarorlar qabul qiluvchi, tizimning kelajagi qanday davom etishini bevosita hal qiluvchi shaxsdir. Har qanday tashkilotning uzoq vaqt yashab qolishi, raqobatlarga bardosh bera olishi va tizimda ko'p yillar davomida samarali faoliyat yurita olishi uchun boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilish rahbar tomonidan to'g'ri va mukammal bo'lishi

lozim. Zero, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev ham shu masalaga alohida urg‘u berib ta’kidlab o‘tganlar:“Asosiy vazifa– bu yuqori kasb mahorati va zamonaviy tafakkurga ega, puxta o‘ylangan, har tomonlama to‘g‘ri qarorlar qabul qila oladigan, belgilangan maqsadlarga erishadigan rahbarlar va mansabdor shaxslarning yangi tarkibini shakllantirishdan iborat. Har bir fuqaro qabul qilayotgan qarorlarimiz real foyda berayotganini bilishi kerak” Shunday ekan har taraflama yetuk, tashkilotni moliyaviy jihatdan ham, ma’naviy jihatdan ham boy qila oladigan, jamoani ilhomlantira oladigan, yangiliklarga ochiq, bilimli, kuchli liderlik salohiyatiga ega bo‘lgan boshqaruvchilarni tayyorlash bugungi kundagi ta’lim tizimining asosiy maqsadlaridan biri qilib belgilab olingan.

Boshqaruv va strategik fikrlash ko‘nikmalari hamda tahliliy fikrlash qobiliyatining mavjudligi, siyosiy va iqtisodiy qarorlarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi, xalqaro hamkorlik masalalarida tajriba orttirganligi va yana qator sabablar bilan bugungi kunda boshqaruv sohasida faoliyat yuritayotgan rahbarlarning ko‘pchiligini iqtisodchilar tashkil etadi. Malakali iqtisodchi rahbar esa xorijiy tashkilotlar bilan aloqa o‘rnatishi, turli ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borishi, texnologik rivojlanishning tezlashishiga hissa qo‘shishi, ilm-fan sohasida dunyoda bo‘layotgan eng so‘nggi yangiliklardan xabardor bo‘lib, uni o‘z muassasasida targ‘ib etishi, xalqaro onlayn platformalardan foydalana olishi, anjumanlarda qatnashib, o‘z tashkilotini xalqaro maydonga olib chiqishi kabi ko‘plab mas’uliyatli vazifalarni amalga oshirishi lozim. Shu o‘rinda xorijiy tillarni, ayniqsa bugungi kunning global tili- ingliz tilini `O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021 yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” qarorida[1]hamda davlat organlarini yuqori malakali va raqobatbardosh kadrlar bilan to‘ldirish maqsadida davlat organlarida ta’lim tashkilotlari o‘qituvchilarini shartnoma asosida jalb qilib, haftada kamida bir marotaba xodimlarni xorijiy tilga o‘qitish amaliyoti yo‘lga qo‘yildi, xorijiy tillardan milliy va xalqaro sertifikatga ega davlat boshqaruv idoralarining barcha bo‘g‘inlari xodimlariga lavozim maoshiga nisbatan 20 foizgacha qo‘shimcha ustama tashkilotlarning budjetdan tashqari hamda ish haqi fondi doirasida budjet mablag‘lari hisobidan to‘lash yo‘lga qo‘yildi, davlat organlariga ishga qabul qilish va yuqori lavozimga tayinlash uchun xorijiy tilni bilish talabgorga qo‘yiladigan majburiy malakaviy ko‘nikma sifatida belgilandi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya

Xorijiy til o‘qituvchilari tilni oson o‘rgatish maqsadida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan samarali foydalangan holda turli xil innovatsion metodlarni qo‘llagab darslarini qiziqarli va foydali qilib o‘tishga harakat qilmoqdalar. Turli sohalar kesimida ingliz tilini o‘rganish va o‘rgatish yo‘lga qo‘yilgani bois ESP (English for Specific Purpose) til o‘qitishning maxsus yo‘nalishi sifatida anchayin ommalashgan va malakali iqtisodchi rahbarlarni tayyorlash jarayonida ham ingliz tili o‘qituvchilari tomonidan qo‘llanib kelinmoqda. Britaniyalik lingvist va ESP sohasida yetakchi mutaxassis Tony Dudley Evans bu metodikaning iqtisodiyot va shu kabi boshqa sohalarda ishlatilishining yuqori samara berishini alohida

ta’kidlagan.[4] Xatchinson va Uoters ESPni quyidagicha ta'riflaydilar: “Maxsus maqsadlar uchun ingliz tili - bu til o'rganishga yondashuv bo'lib, unda kurs mazmuni va foydalaniladigan usullar bo'yicha barcha qarorlar talabalarni til o'rganish jarayonini boshlashga undagan sabablarga asoslanadi”.[5] Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universitetida ham iqtisodiyot yo‘nalishidagi mutaxassislik fanlarining ingliz tilida o‘qitilishi yo‘lga qo‘yilgan va bu uchun fan o‘qituvchilari alohida rag‘batlantiriladi, o‘qitish tizimining qanchalik samara berayotgani doimiy nazorat qilib boriladi.

Malakali iqtisodchi rahbarlarni tayyorlashda ingliz tili o‘qituvchisi, avvalo iqtisodiyotga oid terminlarni mukammal bilishi va uni dars jarayonida to‘g‘ri metodlarni tanlagan holda talabalarga ham o‘rgata olishi kerak. Bunda terminologiya sohasida yaratilgan ko‘plab ilmiy adabiyotlar, ensiklopediya va lug‘atlarni o‘rganganlik o‘qituvchiga asqotadi. Talabalarga iqtisodiy terminlarni oson yetkazib berish CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) – kontent asosida til o‘rganish usuli yordamida amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Bunda iqtisodiy biror mavzu o‘rtaga tashlanadi va shu mavzuga oid terminlar, fe’llar va iboralar qatnashtirilib gaplar tuziladi. Ayni vaziyatda real iqtisodiy bilim va til birgalikda talabalarga yetkazib beriladi va ingliz tilining yana bir bor ular xotirasida yaxshi saqlanishiga erishiladi. Bu usul asosan lug‘at boyligini oshirishga qaratilgan bo‘lib akademik va professional sohalarga tayyorlovchi metod hisoblanadi. Lingvist Krashen "Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition" asarida bu metodning afzalligini shunday ta’kidlaydi: “O‘quvchi tushunadigan va qiziqadigan kontentga duch kelsagina, u tilni samarali o‘zlashtira oladi.”[6]

Yana bir eng yaxshi metod Case study- holat tahlili metodi bo‘lib, ko‘plab ingliz tili o‘qituvchilari tomonidan samarali qo‘llanib kelinmoqda. Chunki bu metod orqali tilning gapirish, yozish, o‘qish va tinglab tushunish mahoratini baravar rivojlantirish mumkin. Case study ham kontestga asoslangan metod bo‘lib, bunda talaba real vaziyatni tahlil qilishi, unga yechim berishi, turli dialoglar tuzishi, xat yoki e-mail yozishi, videolar, intervyular tayyorlashi orqali ingliz tilini o‘rgatish nazarda tutilgan. Pedagog, professor Gulnora Janova bu metodning ta’lim jarayonidagi ahamiyati haqida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan va ularda Case study metodi kritik fikrlashni rivojlantirishi, kommunikatsiya va interpersonal ko‘nikmalarni yaxshilashi, nazariya va amaliyot o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni ta’minlashi, axborotga bo‘lgan savodxonlikni oshirishi haqida batafsil bayon etgan.

Task-Based Learning (TBL) – topshiriqqa asoslangan o‘rganish ingliz tilini o‘qitish metodikasi bo‘lib, o‘quvchilarni muayyan topshiriqlarni bajarayotganda tilni tabiiy ravishda o‘rganishga yo‘naltiradi. Bu metod kommunikativ yondashuv asosida qurilgan va asosiy maqsad - tilni maqsadli faoliyat orqali o‘rgatishdir. Bu metoddan foydalanish uchun ko‘pincha guruhlarga bo‘lib topshiriq beriladi va bu orqali talabalarda hamkorlikda ishlash, ko‘proq ingliz tilida muloqot qilish, vazifani muhokama qilish orqali birgalikda bajarish, til muhitini his qildirish nazarda tutiladi. O‘qituvchilar tomonidan autentik materillardan foydalanib real

hayotdan olingan topshiriqlar berish orqali hamma talabalarni darsda birdek qatnashishini ta’minlash ko‘zda tutiladi. TBL ning asosiy nazariyotchilaridan biri Rod Ellis bu metod ustida ko‘plab ilmiy ishlar olib borgan, ilmiy adabiyotlar yaratgan bo‘lib, o‘zining "Task-Based Language Teaching" kitobida: “Topshiriq - bu tilni ishlatish faoliyatidir, uning asosiy maqsadi ma’no ifodalashdir.”- deb aytib o‘tgan.[7]

Role playing– rolli oyinlar metodi interaktiv o‘qitish usullaridan biri bo‘lib, unda o‘quvchilar turli ijtimoiy vaziyatlarda ma’lum rollarni bajarish orqali til ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradilar**.** Bu metod asosan gapirish ko‘nikmasini rivojlantirishda ingliz tili o‘qituvchilari tomonidan keng qo‘llanilib kelinmoqda. Mashxur tilshunos olim Jeremy Harmer o‘zining “How to teach English: An introduction to the practice of English language teaching”.kitobida rolli o‘yinlar haqida lohida to‘xtalib, uning til o‘rganuvchilar uchun qanchalik samarali usul ekanligini ta’kidlagan.[3] Bunda talabalar biror mavzuga aloqador dialog, intervyu yoki podkast tayyorlashlari va qolganlarga namoyish etishlari kerak bo‘ladi. Metodning ustunligi shundaki talabalarga oldindan mavzu berilmaydi, shu yerning o‘zida dars mavzusiga, vaziyatga mos muammo ko‘tarilib, talabalar tezkor ijodiy fikrlashga o‘rgatiladi. Shu darsda o‘rganilgan terminlar, fe’llar va iboralarni mustahkamlash va butun guruhni faolligini oshirish maqsadida ham bu metoddan foydalaniladi.

Logical sequence method - mantiqiy ketma-ketlik metodiga ko’ra, o’quvchilar avval dialoglarni tinglashladi, keyin matnni o’qib, so’ngra ingliz tilidagi qisqa videoni tomosha qiladilar va amalda qo’llash kabi ko’nikmalarni rivojlantiradilar. Bu metod boshqalariga qaraganda keng qamrovli bo‘lib to‘rtta til mahoratini ham baravar rivojlantira oladigan usul hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaring so‘nggi imkoniyatlaridan unumli foydalana oladigan ingliz tili o‘qituvchilari autentik materillarni turli xil til o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan saytlar, platformalardan yuklab olib dars mavzusiga mosini namoyish qilishadi va mavzuni yanada mustahkamlagan holda til o‘rganuvchilar uchun mavjud bo‘lgan onlayn imkoniyatlar bilan ham tanishtirib borishadi. Mantiqiy ketma-ketlikni yakunlashda Quizlet, Padlet, Google Forms, Kahoot kabi platformalardan foydalanib talabalarning mavzuni o‘zlashtirganlik darajasini tekshirish, butun guruhni baravar dars jarayoniga jalb qilish maqsadga muvofiq.

Nofilologik yo‘nalishdagi til o‘rganuvchilarning barchasi ham ko‘p ishlatavermaydigan, ammo iqtisodiyot sohasida juda muhim bo‘lgan metod bu- Graph and Chart Description Method, ya’ni jadval, diagramma, turli sxemalarni tasvirlash metodi bo‘lib, iqtisodiyot yo‘nalishida tahsil olayotgan talabalar uchun ingliz tilini kasbiy kontekstda o‘rgatishda juda muhim metod hisoblanadi. Ushbu usul orqali talabalar statistik va vizual ma'lumotlarni ingliz tilida tahlil qilish**,** solishtirish va sharhlash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradilar. Bu esa akademik yozuv va taqdimotlarda nutq so‘zlash qobiliyatini shakllantirib, ularning kelgusi faoliyati uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tahlil va natijalar

Yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan barcha metodlarni tahlil qilib chiqadigan bo‘lsak, bularning barchasi ESP sohasida ingliz tilida gapirish, o‘qish, yozish va tinglab tushunish ko‘nikmalarini iqtisodiy bilimlar vositasida rivojlantirishga asoslanganligi bois malakali iqtisodchi rahbarlarni yetishtirishda til o‘qituvchilariga asqotib kelmoqda. Rahbarga kerak boladigan ‘bilimlarni o‘rgatish bilan birgalikda rahbar etiketiga xos bo‘lgan madaniyatni ham shakllantirishda ingliz tilini bilishning ahamiyati katta ekanligini hisobga oladigan bo‘lsak, har bir metodni o‘z o‘rnida samarali ishlata oladigan o‘qituvchi yetuk rahbarni tayyorlay olishi shubhasiz. Rahbar uchun ingliz tili xalqaro ochiqlik, innovatsion fikrlash, yuqori reyting, global ta’lim tarmog‘ida faol ishtirokni ta’minlashi bilan bir qatorda o‘z majburiyatlarini bajarishda, ko‘plab muvaffaqiyatlarga erishishda asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishi quyida misollar yordamida ko‘rsatiladi. Rahbarning etiketini to‘g‘ri shakllantirishda va akademik faoliyatidagi ma’lum vaziyatlar uchun mos bo‘lgan ingliz tili o‘qitish metodlarini tahlil qilib chiqamiz:

Xalqaro hamkorlik va grantlar: Rahbar butun muassasa nomidan ish ko‘rar ekan bu dargohdagi faoliyat yuritayotgan, ta’lim olayotgan har bir shaxsning manfaatlarini o‘ylagan holda ilmiy salohiyatning oshishi, o‘quv dasturlarini modernizatsiya qilish, xalqaro tarmoqlarga kirish, universitet reytingini oshirish maqsadida chet el universitetlari bilan qo‘shma dasturlar, ilmiy loyihalar, akademik almashinuvlar uchun muzokaralar olib borishi zarur. Masalan Erasmus+, DAAD, Tempus, Fullbright kabi dasturlarga ariza topshirish yoki ularga rahbarlik qilish uchun boshqaruvchi albatta ingliz tilida muloqot qila olishi kerak.

Ilmiy nashr va konferensiyalar, ilmiy va akademik nufuz: Scopus, Web of Science kabi bazalarga kiritilgan ilmiy jurnallarda maqolalar chop etish, xalqaro konferensiya va anjumanlarda chiqish qilib, universitet sha’nini himoya qilish, chet ellik professor o‘qituvchilarni jalb qilish, ingliz tilida olib boriladigan ta’lim tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish, o‘qituvchilar va talabalar uchun akademik almashinuv dasturlarini yo‘lga qo‘yish, universitetning xalqaro reyting ko‘rsatkichlarini oshirish kabi barcha ishlar rahbarning zimmasida bo‘lib, ingliz tilini bilmagan boshqaruvchi buni uddalay olmaydi.

Raqobatbardosh kadrlar tayyorlash va boshqaruvni rejalashtirish: Ta’lim, fan va texnologiyalar sohasidagi eng yangi yondashuvlar, metodikalar, standartlar avvalo ingliz tilida e’lon qilinadi. Rahbar ingliz tilini bilsa, u xalqaro ta’lim jarayonlarini bevosita kuzatib boradi va dolzarb islohotlarni tezda joriy eta oladi, darslar, kurslar va malaka oshirish dasturlarini ingliz tilida yo‘lga qo‘yish tashabbusiga ega bo‘ladi, o‘zgaruvchan global mehnat bozoriga moslashgan kadrlar yetishtirishni ta’minlaydi.

Har tomonlama yetuk, malakali rahbarni tayyorlash uchun ingliz tilini o‘rgatishda yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan boshqaruvchining majburiyatlarini bajarishda zarur bo‘ladigan ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish uchun TBL, CLIL, Case study, Logical sequence, Role playing va shu kabi ko‘plab metodlar asosida ingliz tilini o‘rgatish maqsadga muvofiq. Rahbar xalqaro maydonda chiqish qilib nutq so‘zlay

olishi, taqdimot qilishini ta’minlash uchun role playing, shadowing usuli, audio+ speaking kombinatsiyasi hamda bugungi kunda rivojlangan Artifical Intelligence (AI), ya’ni sun’iy intellekt bilan mashq qilish boshqaruvchida erkin muloqot qilish ko‘nikmasini shakllantiradi. Xalqaro talablarga javob beradigan ilmiy nashrlarda maqolalar chop etish va tahlil qilishda, chet el universitetlari bilan hamkorlik bo‘yicha yozishmalar olib borishda, grantlarga arizalar jo‘natishda, muassasaning reytingini tahlil qilishda, moliyaviy kirim-chiqim holatini jadvallar va grafik chizma, diagrammalar orqali tahlil qilishda rahbarga Graph and Chart Description, Case study, CLIL metodi va autentik materiallar, ya’ni gazeta, jurnallar, kundalik yangiliklarni ingliz tilida o‘qish metodlari orqali olib borilgan darslar eng samaralisi hisoblanadi. Ko‘rsatilgan metodlardan unumli foydalanish uchun ularning foydali tomonlari bilan birga kamchiliklarini ham ko‘rsatib o‘tish lozim. O‘zbek pedagoglaridan Gulnora Toshmatova CLIL metodi bo‘yicha olib borgan ilmiy izlanishlarida bu metodning ta’lim tizimida qo‘llanilishiga doir muammolarni tahlil qiladi. [8] Uning fikricha, CLIL metodini muvaffaqiyatli joriy etish uchun quyidagi omillar muhim:

- Yangi o‘quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqish – CLIL yondashuvi an’anaviy darslardan farqli metodologiyani talab qiladi.
- Innovatsion pedagogik yondashuvlar – faqat til emas, mazmun asosida o‘qitishga yo‘naltirilgan metodikalar zarur.
- Malakali o‘qituvchilar tayyorlash – ikki yoqlama kompetensiya (til va mazmun) talab qilinadi.
- Zarur resurslar bilan ta’minlash – dars materiallari, vizual vositalar, metodik qo‘llanmalar CLIL uchun alohida ishlab chiqilishi lozim.

Xulosa

Yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan malakali rahbarning sifatlari, majburiyatlari va ingliz tilini bilishi orqali erisha oladigan natijalarini inobatga olgan holda ingliz tilini o‘rganish bo‘lajak rahbarlar uchun strategik zarurat sifatida qaralishi lozim. Bunga asos sifatida mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlarni keltiradigan bo‘lsak, 2024-yil 6-mayda xorijiy tillarni o‘qitishga bag‘ishlangan videoselektorda Prezidentimiz oliy o‘quv yurtlarida mutaxassislik fanlarini xorijiy tillarda o‘qitishni bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish haqida topshiriq berib,: ”Mamlakatimizda xorijiy tillarni o‘rgatish bo‘yicha kelajak uchun mustahkam poydevor bo‘ladigan yangi tizimni yo‘lga qo‘yish vaqti-soati keldi. Biz raqobatdosh davlat qurishni o‘z oldimizga maqsad qilib qo‘ygan ekanmiz, bundan buyon maktab, litsey, kollej va oliy o‘quv yurti bitiruvchilari kamida ikkita chet tilini mukammal bilishlari shart. Bu qat’iy talab har bir ta’lim muassasasi rahbari faoliyatining asosiy mezoniga aylanishi lozim”,- deb alohida ta’kidlaganlar.[2]

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CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Annotation: *This article discusses the defects that occur in the mental development of a child. The causes, symptoms, clinical, psychological and pedagogical criteria of mental retardation are analyzed in detail. Mild, moderate and severe forms of mental retardation are covered in detail, and the behavior of children at each level in reading, speech, behavior and social adaptation is described. The article also provides information about special pedagogical approaches and the importance of corrective education. The article is practically useful for special educators, psychologists and parents.*

Keywords: *Mental retardation, Intellectual development, Special education Oligophrenopedagogy Defectology Cognitive activity Levels of mental development Correctional education.*

Various defects can be observed in the intellectual, that is, mental development of a child. Mentally retarded children differ from other children in need of special assistance by persistent impairment of cognitive activity as a result of organic diseases of the central nervous system.

In practice, we can see that the terms “mentally retarded”, “oligophrenic”, “dementia” are often used. “Mental retardation” is a collective concept that includes issues related to the time of onset of mental retardation, the nature of the disease suffered, the course of pathological changes, and the degree of its occurrence.

When determining mental retardation, it is necessary to distinguish between clinical, psychological and pedagogical criteria. The clinical criterion is mental retardation and what organic diseases of the central nervous system it is associated with, the psychological criterion is persistent impairment of cognitive activity; the pedagogical criterion is low learning ability, which indicates the child’s inability to master program materials.

Mental retardation occurs as a result of damage or illness to the central nervous system of a child in the womb, at birth, and in the period from birth to three years of age. If, for various reasons, mental retardation appears after the child is three years old, this is called acquired mental retardation - dementia. Dementia is progressive, that is, it gradually worsens. In oligophrenia, the deterioration of the defect is not observed. According to the causes of its occurrence, oligophrenia can be congenital and acquired.

Rh factor incompatibility, chromosomal diseases, phenylketonuria, etc. can lead to congenital mental retardation.

For example, a violation of the ratio of different chromosomes, called Down syndrome, occurs as a result of the formation of one extra chromosome instead of 46 or 23 pairs of chromosomes. Interestingly, pathological changes in genetic cells make all mentally retarded children with Down syndrome look the same. They are slow-moving, clumsy, have narrow eyes, a flat nose, a large tongue, thick lips, floppy ears, short fingers, etc. Regardless of their nationality, they look like children of the same parents.

During pregnancy, the mother may suffer from various diseases - severe infectious diseases, influenza, typhoid, rubella, chickenpox, infection of various parasites in the mother's body to the fetus, fetal damage, parental alcoholism, and an unhealthy lifestyle can also cause mental retardation.

French scientists, after long-term monitoring of 57 children born to families who regularly consumed alcohol, found that 25 of them died before reaching the age of 1 year, 5 had epilepsy, 5 had hydrocephalus (fluid accumulation in the brain), 12 were mentally retarded, and only 10 children were born healthy.

We can also observe that mental retardation occurs as a result of various serious diseases (meningitis, meningoencephalitis, damage to the central nervous system) within the period of up to three years.

Among specialists, one can talk about oligophrenia, its degrees of debil, imbecile, idiot. However, among children and parents, these terms cannot be used. Currently, in the international classification of diseases, children with mental retardation are divided into mild, moderate, severe and extremely severe degrees according to the level of mental development.

According to mental (intellectual) development, oligophrenia manifests itself in three degrees:

1) mild mental retardation; 2) moderate mental retardation; 3) severe mental retardation.

Children with the mildest degree of mental retardation cannot be distinguished from their normally developed peers by their appearance. They often begin their studies in the first grade of a public school, but within a short time they join the ranks of backward students. In general, these children have great difficulty in intellectual and intellectually demanding tasks, but they can perform simple types of work in industry and agriculture, and in domestic service. Educators and teachers should separate children with mild mental retardation from other children and ensure that they are raised and educated in special kindergartens and schools, or involve them in integrated education.

Children with severe mental retardation cannot manage on their own. They cannot even serve themselves. Children with moderate and severe mental retardation, although they are relatively more developed than children with severe mental retardation, cannot live independently. In institutions under the Ministry of Health, they are taught simple knowledge, some simple types of labor (self-service, caring for crops, making cardboard boxes, etc.).

Even at the middle level of children with mental retardation, educators and teachers must be able to distinguish students from healthy peers and children with other similar disabilities. However, in practice, it is much more difficult to distinguish the mildest degree of mental retardation from other similar anomalies and from normally developed children.

Children with mild mental retardation differ from their healthy peers from an early age. They usually have underdeveloped voluntary complex movements. They learn to hold their heads up, sit up, and walk later, and their speech develops late. These children understand the simple speech of those around them, but they cannot understand complex words, sentences, and phrases. Although there are no crude, incomprehensible defects in the child's speech, many sounds are pronounced incorrectly, and such a child's vocabulary is poor and limited. They also differ from their peers in play activities, do not sufficiently understand the game situation; during play, they completely obey their normally developed peers and only play secondary roles.

Mentally retarded children have underdeveloped abilities to observe, compare, distinguish important aspects of perceived objects and events, and understand the simplest cause-and-effect relationships between them.

In the early stages of literacy training, such children do not distinguish between the connections between sounds and letters, have difficulty memorizing letters, reading syllables, and mastering the skills of fast and fluent reading, and make many mistakes.

The cognitive deficits of children with mild mental retardation are especially evident in mathematics lessons, since even the simplest arithmetic operations require abstract calculations. Children with mild mental retardation can master ordinal numbers, but they have great difficulty in adding and subtracting, counting backwards, and solving the simplest problems and examples. They cannot understand the essence of the example, the content of the problem, and numerical data.

As a result of the imbalance of nervous processes and impaired cognitive activity, a number of deficiencies are also observed in the behavior of children with mental retardation. Due to the imbalance between excitation and inhibition, some mentally retarded children are excessively lively, active, cheerful, and in children with a predominance of inhibition, on the contrary, passivity, laziness, indifference, disinterest in anything are observed, etc. Mentally retarded children cannot adequately understand the situation, cannot adequately change their behavior depending on the situation. They have a somewhat weak critical attitude towards themselves and others. Despite a number of the shortcomings mentioned above, as a result of properly organized special educational work with mentally retarded children, special educators are achieving great success in preparing them for independent life and training them in professions. Children who have received education in special auxiliary schools have found their place in life and are actively working in various sectors of industrial and agricultural production, as well as in the field of household services. An important task of educators and

teachers is to separate oligophrenic children from other children in need of special assistance and ensure that they receive education in appropriate institutions as early as possible. In conclusion, mental retardation is one of the serious defects that occur in the intellectual development of a child, which can be congenital or acquired in the early stages of life. This condition negatively affects the child's cognitive activity, speech development, behavior and social adaptation. Depending on the degree of mental retardation, children require an individual approach and special education. At the same time, with the help of special educational institutions organized on the basis of a correctional approach, a healthy environment and qualified specialists, such children can adapt to society, acquire a profession, and participate in ordinary labor activities. Therefore, early diagnosis and the use of correct educational strategies by educators and parents are of great importance.

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THEORETICAL BASIS OF DESIGNING INTEGRATED LESSONS BASED ON A CLUSTER APPROACH IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Annotation: *This article covers the theoretical foundations of designing integrated lessons based on a cluster approach in the primary education system. It analyzes the essence, content and importance of modern pedagogical approaches and integrated education. The cluster approach serves as an important tool for strengthening interdisciplinary connections in the educational process, developing independent thinking of students, and forming practice-oriented knowledge and skills. The study examines the didactic, methodological and psychological foundations of designing lessons based on a cluster approach. Also, the advantages of integrating lesson content based on the age characteristics of primary school students, their motivation for learning and methods of engaging in activities are scientifically analyzed. This article may be theoretically and practically useful for students of pedagogical higher educational institutions and primary education methodologists.*

Keywords: *primary education, integrated lesson, cluster approach, design, interdisciplinary relations, methodology, pedagogical technology, innovative education.*

In the process of organizing and designing lessons in primary education based on modern requirements, integrated approaches play an important role. The effectiveness of the educational process, students' interest in subjects, and the level of their ability to apply the knowledge they have acquired in life largely depend on the organization of the educational process. Integrated lessons, especially at the primary education stage, serve to form concepts in the minds of students as a whole. Through these lessons, the content of several subjects is presented in a unified manner, which expands students' thinking, develops their skills in finding connections, analyzing, generalizing, and drawing conclusions. The cluster approach is a method of teaching educational materials in an interconnected manner by grouping them around a central concept (core). The main idea of this approach is that knowledge on one topic within different subjects is organized in the form of a cluster (association), and educational activity is organized on this basis. The cluster approach, in turn, provides interdisciplinary integration and allows students to view the subject from different perspectives.

This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of designing integrated lessons based on the cluster approach. In particular, it examines how to harmonize the content of the lesson, taking into account the age characteristics of primary school

students, their perception, memory and thinking processes, as well as their personal development. In integrated lessons, the main focus is on planning educational activities on a cluster basis, selecting didactic materials and creating conditions for students to work independently.

The process of designing integrated lessons in primary education should have a deep didactic, methodological and psychological basis. By ensuring interdisciplinary connections in integrated education, it is possible to prepare students for real-life situations, develop their thinking and form a wide range of knowledge. The cluster approach is considered one of the most effective methods in this process.

The main goal of the cluster approach is to present the content in a more holistic, understandable and logical way by grouping the educational material around a single center. Based on this approach, students will have the opportunity to independently discover, generalize and systematize concepts related to the subject. For example, if the topic “Water Cycle in Nature” is taught in conjunction with physics, biology, geography and environmental protection, this will serve to deepen the subject in the minds of students.

When designing such lessons, attention should be paid to the following stages: choosing a topic, creating a cluster, identifying interdisciplinary connections, planning stages of educational activities, developing assessment criteria. Lessons based on clusters are organized using more interactive methods, design activities, role-playing games, and creative tasks. This helps students to actively participate in the lesson, gain personal experience and develop social skills.

The most important factor in the cluster approach is the correct choice of the central concept. This concept should be directly related to the daily life of students, serve to enrich their worldview and experience. During the lesson, concepts related to other subjects are developed around this central concept in the form of clusters.

Research shows that the use of the cluster approach in integrated lessons increases the motivation of primary school students, stimulates their internal need for knowledge, and strengthens their creative approach. Also, such lessons improve the methodological skills of the teacher, encouraging them to use new pedagogical technologies.

Based on the above, it can be said that designing integrated lessons based on the cluster approach in primary education is relevant not only theoretically, but also practically. This will serve to form a person who is competitive, able to think independently, and who uses a comprehensive approach to problems in the future.

Designing integrated lessons based on the cluster approach in primary education is not only a means of effectively organizing the learning process, but also an important pedagogical principle that ensures the personal development of students. Through integrated approaches, students form a system of real-life knowledge, learn to generalize what they have learned in different subjects and create a single picture. The cluster approach, as a tool in this process, is based on the principles of scientificity, systematicity, logic and independence.

The theoretical foundations considered in this article show that the effectiveness of integrated lessons depends on the careful planning of the lesson content, the correct selection of interdisciplinary connections, and the age characteristics of students. Lessons designed based on the cluster approach require creative research from teachers, since each lesson must express a separate pedagogical idea.

In conclusion, it can be said that the design of integrated lessons based on the cluster approach in the primary education system plays an important role in updating the content of education, innovating pedagogical approaches, and providing students with comprehensive knowledge. This, in turn, serves to train primary school teachers who can meet modern requirements.

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HARBIY TA’LIMDA STEM TA’LIMINING AHAMIYATI

ANNOTATSIYA: *Ushbu maqolada harbiy ta’lim tizimida STEM (Fan, Texnologiya, Muhandislik va Matematika) ta’limining ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy harbiy mojarolar texnologik taraqqiyot bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, harbiy kadrlarning ilmiy-texnik bilimlarga ega bo‘lishi strategik ustunlikni ta’minlashda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotda AQSh va Rossiya harbiy akademiyalaridagi STEM dasturlarining samaradorligi, O‘zbekistonda bu yo‘nalishdagi tajribalar va harbiy sohaga innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etishning afzalliklari yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *STEM ta’limi, harbiy ta’lim, innovatsion texnologiyalar, sun’iy intellekt, kiberxavfsizlik, harbiy strategiya, dron texnologiyalari, muhandislik, matematika, zamonaviy harbiy texnologiyalar.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF STEM EDUCATION IN MILITARY TRAINING SUMMARY

ANNOTATSIYA: *This article analyzes the significance of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education in the military training system. Modern military conflicts are closely linked to technological advancements, making scientific and technical knowledge essential for ensuring strategic superiority. The study explores the effectiveness of STEM programs in U.S. and Russian military academies, Uzbekistan’s experience in this field, and the benefits of integrating innovative technologies into the military sector.*

Keywords: *STEM education, military training, innovative technologies, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, military strategy, drone technologies, engineering, mathematics, modern military technologies.*

KIRISH

Hozirgi vaqtda dunyo miqyosida xavf-xatarlar, harbiy mojarolar va qurolli to‘qnashuvlar tobora avj olib borayotgan o‘ta murakkab vaziyatlarda zamonaviy texnologiyalar ularning ajralmas qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Sun’iy intellekt, dronlar, kiberxavfsizlik, yuqori aniqlikdagi qurollar va avtomatlashtirilgan jangovar tizimlar harbiy harakatlarning strategiyasini tubdan o‘zgarishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Shunday sharoitda harbiy ta’lim va tarbiya jarayonida an’anaviy yondashuvlardan voz kechgan holda innovatsion bilim va texnologik yechimlarni sohaga ko‘proq tatbiq etish darkor. STEM ta’limini harbiy sohada joriy etish zamonaviy urushlarda ustunlikka erishish, harbiy kadrlarni zamonaviy jang maydoniga tayyorlash va global xavfsizlik tahdidlariga samarali javob berish uchun tashlanadigan muhim qadam hisoblanadi.

Harbiy kadrlarning ta’limi, tarbiyasi va ularning ma’naviyati xizmat faoliyatining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi, desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. Zero, Prezidentimiz, Qurolli Kuchlar Oliy Bosh Qo‘mondoni Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan “Harbiylar xalqimizning ma’naviy yetuk farzandlari bo‘lishi kerak. Buning uchun shaxsiy tarkibning ma’naviy yetukligini, harbiy xizmatchilarning jangovar tayyorgarligini yuksaltirish lozim. Siz Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi kabi buyuk ajdodlarimiz vorislari ekanligingizni doim his qilib, shunga munosib xizmat qilsangiz, yoshlarimiz vatanparvarlik, ona yurtga sadoqat tuyg‘ularini sizlardan o‘rganadi” – deya, fikr bildirilgan [1].

Shunday ekan, harbiy xizmatchilarning ma’naviyatini yuksaltirish, harbiy tizimni modernizatsiya qilishda innovatsion islohotlarni amalga oshirish, jumladan, STEM ta’limini yo‘lga qo‘yish dolzarb masala sanalmoqda. Fikrimizcha, STEM ta’limi harbiy kadrlarni ilmiy-texnik bilimlar bilan qurollantirib, ularning jangovar tayyorgarligi, strategik fikrlash qobiliyati va innovatsion yechimlarni yaratish salohiyatini oshiradi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Ushbu ilmiy maqolani tadqiq etishda harbiy ta’lim va STEM yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha ilmiy maqolalar, hukumat rasmiy hisobotlari, BMT statistikalari va harbiy ta’lim muassasalari ma’lumotlari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, AQSh harbiy akademiyalaridagi va Rossiya Federatsiyasi oliy harbiy ta’lim muassasalaridagi STEM dasturlarining samaradorligi haqidagi ma’lumotlar o‘rganildi. Hosil qilingan ma’lumotlar ilmiy-qiyosiy solishtirish metodi orqali yaxlit holga keltirildi. Asosiy maqsad – STEM ta’limining harbiy ta’limdagi ahamiyatini aniqlashdan iborat bo‘ladi.

NATIJALAR

Asrimiz boshlarida AQSH milliy ilmiy jamg‘armasi mamlakatda texnik mutaxassislar taqchilligini bartaraf etishga mo‘ljallangan yangi ta’lim yo‘nalishini ifodalash maqsadida STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics / Fan, Texnologiya, Muhandislik va Matematika) ta’lim tizimini yaratdi. Shundan so‘ng bu ta’lim haqidagi ilk g‘oyalar akademik nashrlar va ommaviy axborot vositalarida paydo bo‘la boshladi. O‘shandan beri bu shakldagi ta’limni

rivojlantirish AQSH davlat siyosatining muhim strategiyalaridan biriga aylandi. Keyinchalik global texnologik taraqqiyot tufayli butun dunyoga yoyila boshladi.

STEM tabiiy va muhandislik fanlarini yagona, o‘zaro bog‘liq tizimda birlashtirgan ta’lim modelidir. U fizika, matematika, biologiya kabi fanlarni muayyan o‘quv dasturi doirasida o‘rganish bilan birga ularni yangi tizimda, yaxlit birlashtirishni nazarda tutadi. Olimlarning ta’kidlashicha, bunday yaxlit o‘rganish muammolarni faqat bitta sohaga tayangan holda qismlarga bo‘lib emas, balki yanada kengroq va global miqyosda ko‘rib chiqish va hal qilish imkonini beradi. Ushbu yondashuv STEM ta’limning asosiy jihati va asosiy tamoyilini — fanlararo uyg‘unlikni belgilaydi [2]. Shunisi ahamiyatliki, STEM fanlar bo‘yicha emas, balki “mavzu”lar bo‘yicha integratsiyalashgan o‘qitish tizimidir. STEM – ta’limda amaliy mashg‘ulotlar yordamida ilmiy-texnik bilimlarni real hayotda qo‘llash o‘rgatiladi. Har bir darsda ular zamonaviy industriyaning mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqadi, barpo qiladi va rivojlantiradi [3].

BMT prognozlariga ko‘ra 2050-yilga borib kasblarining 75 foizi STEM fanlariga aloqador bo‘lishi kutilmoqda. Aynan mana shu tizim asosida ta’lim olish orqali o‘quvchilar kelajak muammolariga yechim topa oladigan, yangi kashfiyotlar qila oladigan kadrlarga aylanishiga ishonilmoqda [4]. Shuningdek, hozirgi kunda STEM ta’limi yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha bilim va tayyorgarlikka ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislarga bo‘lgan talab har qachongidan ham yuqori darajani ko‘rsatmoqda [5].

STEM ta’limining harbiy sohada qo‘llanilishi esa harbiy xizmatchilarning strategik qaror qabul qilishda tezroq va samaraliroq harakat qilishlari uchun zamin yaratadi. Shuningdek, harbiy sohada texnologik rivojlanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi va dronlar, sun’iy intellekt va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar bo‘yicha yetuk mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Qolaversa, STEM ta’limi harbiy xizmatchilarga jangovar sharoitlarda tez va to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish imkonini berish bilan bir qatorda, harbiy muhandislik, kiberxavfsizlik va robototexnika sohalarida STEM bilimlariga ega bo‘lgan harbiy mutaxassislar Qurolli Kuchlarning texnologik imkoniyatlarini oshiradi.

MUHOKAMA

XX asrda II-jahon urushining oqibatlari G‘arb mamlakatlarining harbiy tizimida misli ko‘rilmagan transformatsiyani vujudga keltirgan bo‘lsa, XXI asrda STEM ta’limi harbiy sohada navbatdagi inqilobni amalga oshirdi. Ilg‘or texnologiyalar va mudofaa tizimlarini rivojlantirish orqali STEM fanlari mamlakatlarga xavfsizlik va strategik ustunlikni oshirish imkonini berdi. Shuningdek, STEM ta’limi orqali amalga oshirilgan innovatsiyalar harbiy sohaning murakkab muammolariga yechim topishda yordam berdi hamda harbiy operatsiyalarning samaradorligi va natijadorligini oshirishga sabab bo‘ldi [6].

Kollektiv G‘arb mamlakatlarining harbiy sohadagi tajribalarida shuni guvohi bo‘lish mumkinki, STEM ta’limi orqali sun’iy intellekt, dronlar, robototexnika, kiberxavfsizlik va avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlarning harbiy sohaga moslashtirilishiga, ularni muntazam takomillashtirib borishga, fortifikatsiya, jang maydonining arxitekturasi, jangovar vaziyatlarni modellashtirishga, ularning

asoslarini chuqush bilishga, matematik modellashtirish va fizika qonunlarini tushunish orqali aniq hisob-kitoblar va strategik rejalarni tuzishga, shifrlash texnologiyalari, tarmoq xavfsizligi va razvedka tizimlarini rivojlantirishga yordam berdi. Shu bilan birga, muhandislik va texnologiya sohasidagi bilimlar transport tizimlari, harbiy ta'minot va resurslarni boshqarish imkoniyatini hamda sun'iy intellekt asosida harbiy ta'minot tizimlarini avtomatlashtirish orqali resurslardan samarali foydalanishni vujudga keltirdi.

Hozirgi kunda ham dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlari harbiy sohada STEM ta'limiga alohida e'tibor qaratmoqda. Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari West Point harbiy akademiyasi va boshqa ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari texnologik rivojlanish bo'yicha nafaqat Amerikaning o'zida, balki dunyo miqyosida ham yetakchilik qilishmoqda [7]. Mazkur akademiya va institutlarida sun'iy intellekt, dron texnologiyalari va kvant kompyuterlar faol qo'llanilmoqda.

Shuningdek, Rossiya hukumati tomonidan ham harbiy sohada fizika fani rivojlantirish maqsadida STEM ta'limi yo'lga qo'yilgan [8]. Ushbu islohotlar elektron urush va harbiy robototexnika sohasida yangi ilmiy tadqiqotlarga va kiberxavfsizlik hamda sun'iy intellekt asosida strategik rejalashtirish munosib hissasini qo'shmoqda

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 5-sentabrdagi "Xalq ta'limi tizimiga boshqaruvning yangi tamoyillarini joriy etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-3931-sonli qarorda STEM ta'limini bosqichma-bosqich amaliyotga joriy etish belgilab berilgan. Mazkur vazifalarni bajarish uchun, avvalo, ta'lim ishtirokchilari – pedagoglar, metodistlar, o'quvchilar, ota-onalar va boshqalar STEM ta'limi yo'nalishida o'tkaziladigan xalqaro tadqiqotlar haqidagi ma'lumotlarni bilishi hamda ularni amaliyotda qo'llash uchun malakalarga ega bo'lishlari zarur bo'ladi [9].

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimiz hududidagi oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida axborot-texnologiyalar yo'nalishida harbiy xizmatchilarni kasbiy tayyorlash yo'lga qo'yilgan. Ammo, oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalaridagi o'quv dasturi asosan nazariy bilimlarni berishga asoslangan. Shuningdek, harbiy xizmatchilarning kasbiy tayyorgarligida bilimlarning ajratilgan holda yetkazilishi interdissiplinarlik xususiyatini yuzaga kelmasligida, bu esa o'z navbatida, harbiy sohani modernizatsiyalash bilan bog'liq bilimlarni yaxlit tasavvur qilinmasligiga olib kelmoqda. Fikrimizcha, STEM ta'lim tizimini harbiy ta'limga integratsiya qilsak, harbiy soha yanada taraqqiy etishi turgan gap. STEM ta'limini harbiy sohaga tatbiq etilishi zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o'zlashtirishni tezlashtirish, jangovar tayyorgarlik va strategik fikrlash qobiliyatini oshirish, innovatsion harbiy texnologiyalarni rivojlantirish imkonini berish, kiberxavfsizlik va axborot urushlarida ustunlikni ta'minlash bilan bir qatorda harbiy muhandislik va logistikani yangi bosqichga olib chiqish kabi afzalliklarga ega. STEM ta'limining harbiy sohaga tatbiq etilishi Qurolli Kuchlarimiz tasarrufidagi zamonaviy qurollarni samarali boshqarish, jangovar sharoitni tezkor tahlil qilish, raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida real vaqtda ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash va strategik qarorlar qabul qilish, sun'iy intellekt yordamida jangovar operatsiyalarni

avtomatlashtirish orqali inson omiliga bog‘liq xatolarni kamaytirish, terroristik tashkilotlarning kiberhujumlariga qarshi samarali himoya strategiyalarini yaratish hamda oliy harbiy ta’lim muassasalarida ilg‘or ilmiy va texnik bilimlarga ega ofitserlar va mutaxassislarni tayyorlash jabhalarida yuqori samaradorlikni namoyon etadi.

Yana shunisi ahamiyatliki, STEM ta’limni harbiy sohaga tatbiq etish ijtimoiy tomondan ham foyda keltiradi. Zero, harbiy xizmatdan nafaqaga chiquvchi faxriylarga STEM sohasida yuqori maoshli ishlarga joylashishilariga zamin yaratiladi.

Shunday ekan, harbiy ta’lim muassasalarida STEM fanlariga katta e’tibor qaratish – zamonaviy armiya va mudofaa tizimini rivojlantirishning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biridir.

XULOSA

Xulosa sifatida shuni aytishimiz mumkinki, harbiy ta’limda STEM yondashuvining joriy etilishi zamonaviy armiya uchun muhim ustunlik yaratadi. Bu nafaqat jangovar operatsiyalarni olib borishda ilg‘or texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi, balki harbiy xizmatchilarning muhandislik, texnologik va tahliliy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini ham oshiradi. Natijada, strategik rejalashtirish, mudofaa tizimlarini rivojlantirish va milliy xavfsizlikni ta’minlash yanada samarali bo‘ladi.

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MATEMATIKA O‘QITUVCHILARINI TAYYORLASHDA RAQAMLI METODIK TA’MINOTNING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya. Matematika o‘qituvchilarini tayyorlashda raqamli metodik ta’minot – bu matematika fanini o‘qitish jarayonini raqamli texnologiyalar va resurslar yordamida samarali va zamonaviy qilishni anglatadi. Bunday ta’minot o‘qituvchilarga nafaqat an’anaviy metodikalarni, balki zamonaviy raqamli vositalarni ham qo‘llash imkonini beradi. Bu o‘qituvchilarning pedagogik va raqamli kompetensiyalarini oshirishga yordam beradi, shuningdek, matematika fanining murakkab mavzularini tushunishni osonlashtiradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: raqamli taminot, dastur, GeoGebra, Wolfram Alpha, simulyatsiya, metodika, tajriba, o‘qitish usullari, ta’lim metodlari, raqamli tuzilma, texnologik infratuzilma.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT IN THE TRAINING OF MATHEMATICS TEACHERS

Abstract*. Digital methodological support in the training of mathematics teachers means that the process of teaching mathematics must be efficient and modern using digital technologies and resources. This software allows teachers to apply not only traditional methods, but also modern digital tools. This helps to increase the pedagogical and numerical competence of teachers, as well as facilitates the understanding of complex mathematical subjects.*

Keywords: *digital equipment, software, GeoGebra, Wolfram Alpha, modeling, methodology, experiment, teaching methods, teaching methods, digital structure, technological infrastructure.*

Raqamli metodik ta’minotning asosiy tarkibiy qismlariga quyidagilarni kiritishimiz mumkin:

1. Raqamli o‘quv materiallari. Bunga interaktiv darsliklar va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini, video darslar va taqdimotlarni hamda elektron o‘quv dasturlarini kiritishimiz mumkin. Bu orqali o‘qituvchilar matematika darslarida o‘quvchilarga yangi mavzularni tushuntirishda o‘quvchilarning qiziqishlarini oshirish maqsadida

animatsiya, diagrammalar va misollarni ko‘rsatish uchun videolarni yoki taqdimotlarni yaratishlari, turli masalalar, misollar va topshiriqlarni bajarishga mo‘ljallangan interaktiv dasturlar va ilovalardan samarali foydalanishlari mumkin..

2. Onlayn platformalar va resurslar: Onlayn kurslar va treninglar, webinarlar matematika o‘qituvchilari uchun yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar va metodlarni o‘rganish imkonini beradi. Raqamli forumlar va guruhlardan foydalanish o‘qituvchilar o‘zaro tajriba almashishlari va bir-birlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlashlari mumkin.

Open educational resources (OER): Ochiq ta’lim resurslari, masalan, matematikaviy masalalar va darsliklar, ularga bepul foydalanish imkonini beradi.

3. Matematika o‘qitish uchun dasturlar va ilovalar: GeoGebra, Wolfram Alpha, Desmos matematika darslarida, ayniqsa, algebra va geometriya bo‘yicha, o‘qituvchilar va talabalar uchun interaktiv ilova, masalalarni avtomatik tarzda yechish va tushuntirish uchun qulay vosita, algebra va geometriya kabi sohalarda grafiklar chizish va analiz qilish uchun qulay va bepul platforma hisoblanadi.

4. Simulyatsiyalar va laboratoriya ishlarini raqamlashtirishga matematik modellar va laboratoriya ishlarini raqamlashtirishni kiritishimiz mumkin. O‘qituvchilar matematik modellar va simulyatsiyalarni yaratish orqali o‘quvchilarga murakkab tushunchalarni vizual tarzda ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Matematik eksperimentlar yoki statistik ma’lumotlarni yig’ish va tahlil qilish uchun raqamli platformalardan foydalaniladi.

5. Ma’lumotlarni tahlil qilish va baholash vositalariga tahlil dasturlari, avtomatik baholash tizimlari o‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarning yutuqlarini baholashda va ularni individual ravishda kuzatishda analitik vositalardan foydalanishlari mumkin. O‘qituvchilarga testlar, viktorinalar va masalalarni baholashni avtomatik ravishda amalga oshirish imkonini beradigan tizimlar hisoblanadi.

6. Pedagogik yondashuvlar va metodikalar:

Blended learning (aralash ta’lim): Raqamli resurslar va an’anaviy o‘qitish usullarini uyg’unlashtirib, talabalarni o‘rgatish va qo‘llab-quvvatlash;

Flipped classroom (teskariga dars): O‘qituvchilar uyda o‘qish uchun raqamli materiallarni taqdim etib, darslarda faqat muammolarni muhokama qilish va amaliy mashqlarni bajarishni kiritish mumkin.

Matematika o‘qituvchilarini tayyorlashda raqamli metodik ta’minotning afzalliklari juda ko‘p. Bu orqali o‘qituvchi talabalarga zamonaviy, interaktiv va qiziqarli ta’limni taqdim etadi. Raqamli metodik ta’minot o‘qituvchilarga o‘quvchilarga matematik tushunchalarni interaktiv tarzda taqdim etish imkoniyatini beradi. Masalan, GeoGebra yoki Desmos kabi vositalar yordamida o‘quvchilar matematik grafiklar va funksiyalarni vizual tarzda ko‘rishlari, o‘zlari mustaqil ravishda manipulyatsiya qilishlari mumkin. Bu, o‘z navbatida, o‘quvchilarning darsga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshiradi. O‘quvchilarga murakkab masalalarni va kontseptsiyalarni raqamli vositalar yordamida oddiyroq va tushunarliroq qilib tushuntirish mumkin. Misol uchun, 3D modellash yoki

animatsiyalar yordamida geometrik shakllar va ularning o‘zgarishini ko‘rsatish, o‘quvchilarning mavzuni o‘zlashtirishini tezlashtiradi.

Onlayn resurslar va materiallar raqamli metodik ta’minoti o‘qituvchilarga internetdagi cheksiz resurslardan foydalanish imkonini beradi. O‘quvchilar uchun tayyorlangan interaktiv materiallar, videolar, testlar va boshqa resurslar mavjud bo‘lib, bu o‘qituvchiga o‘quvchilarning ehtiyojiga mos ravishda darslarni sozlash imkonini beradi.

Zamonaviy vositalar va dasturlar o‘qituvchilar GeoGebra, Wolfram Alpha, Desmos kabi vositalardan foydalanib, matematikaviy masalalarni tushuntirish va o‘qitishda yangi yondashuvlar ishlab chiqishlari uchun hizmat qiladi. Bu vositalar matematikaviy masalalarni avtomatik yechish, grafiklar chizish, va statistik tahlil qilishda juda samarali hisoblanadi.

Raqamli kompetensiyalarni rivojlantirish o‘qituvchilarga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o‘qitishda qo‘llashni o‘rgatadi. Bu, o‘z navbatida, o‘qituvchilarning pedagogik yondashuvlarini yangilashga va yangi pedagogik texnikalarni o‘rganishga yordam beradi.

Yangi metodlarni o‘rganish orqali o‘qituvchilar onlayn kurslar, vebinarlar va boshqa raqamli resurslar orqali matematikani o‘qitishda yangi metodlarni o‘rganish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishadi. Bu pedagogik faoliyatda innovatsion yondashuvlarni amalga oshirishni osonlashtiradi.

Moslashtirilgan darslar: Raqamli metodik ta’minot yordamida o‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarning individual ehtiyojlarini hisobga olgan holda darslarni moslashtirishlari mumkin. Masalan, ba’zi o‘quvchilar uchun murakkab mavzularni tushuntirishda qo‘shimcha interaktiv resurslardan (video darslar, mashqlar, testlar) foydalanish mumkin.

Differensial ta’lim: Onlayn platformalar orqali o‘qituvchi o‘quvchilarning yutuqlarini kuzatib borishi, ularga individual topshiriqlar berishi va o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish darajasiga mos ravishda qo‘shimcha yordam ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Bu o‘quvchilarni ularning imkoniyatlariga qarab ta’lim olishni ta’minlaydi.

Avtomatik baholash: Raqamli metodik ta’minot testlar va viktorinalarni avtomatik tarzda baholash imkonini beradi. Bu o‘qituvchiga o‘quvchilarning natijalarini tezda tahlil qilish va ular bilan ishlashda vaqtni tejash imkonini yaratadi. Bu shuningdek o‘qituvchiga o‘quvchilarni yanada samarali baholash va ularga aniqlangan nuqtalarda yordam ko‘rsatishga imkon beradi.

Progressni kuzatish: O‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish jarayonini onlayn tizimlar yordamida kuzatishlari mumkin. Bu, o‘z navbatida, o‘quvchilarning kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Tezkor va samarali o‘qitish: Raqamli metodik ta’minot yordamida o‘qituvchilar darslarda ko‘proq o‘quv materiallarini qamrab olishlari mumkin. Masalan, videolar, interaktiv mashqlar va masalalar orqali darslarni tezroq va samaraliroq o‘tkazish mumkin.

O‘qitish usullarining xilma-xilligi: Raqamli metodik ta’minot, o‘qituvchilarga an’anaviy metodlardan tashqari, video darslar, onlayn forumlar, simulyatsiyalar va

boshqa raqamli vositalardan foydalanishga imkon beradi. Bu esa o‘qitish usullarini boyitadi va o‘quvchilarning turli o‘rganish usullariga mos kelishini ta’minlaydi.

Resurslarga tezkor kirish: O‘qituvchilar o‘z darslarini rejalashtirishda raqamli metodik ta’minot yordamida kerakli materiallarni tez va samarali tarzda topishlari mumkin. Bu o‘qituvchilarga ko‘proq vaqtni darsning mazmuniga e’tibor qaratishga sarflash imkonini beradi.

Uzluksiz o‘qish va yangiliklarga moslashish: Raqamli metodik ta’minot doimiy yangilanib turadi, bu esa o‘qituvchilarga pedagogik bilimlarini doimiy ravishda yangilab borish imkonini beradi.

Raqamli metodik ta’minot matematikani o‘qitishda o‘qituvchilarga samarali va zamonaviy yondashuvlarni qo‘llash imkoniyatini beradi. Bu o‘qituvchilarning pedagogik va raqamli kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishga, o‘quvchilarga zamonaviy va interaktiv ta’lim berishga, hamda o‘qitish jarayonini samarali va vaqtni tejaydigan qilishga yordam beradi.

Matematika o‘qituvchilarini tayyorlashda raqamli metodik ta’minotga qo‘yiladigan metodik talablar quyidagi asosiy prinsiplarga asoslanadi. Ushbu talablar, o‘qituvchilarning ta’lim jarayonida raqamli vositalarni samarali va maqsadli ishlatishiga yordam beradi, shu bilan birga, o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish jarayonini yaxshilaydi.

1. Ta’lim maqsadlariga moslik: O‘quv maqsadlari va natijalariga erishish raqamli metodik ta’minotning asosiy talabi — uning o‘quvchilarga berilayotgan bilim va ko‘nikmalarni yaxshilashga xizmat qilishi. Ta’lim materiallari va raqamli resurslar o‘quvchilarga matematik tushunchalarni o‘zlashtirishda yordam berishi kerak.

Ijtimoiy va madaniy kontekstni hisobga olish: Raqamli metodik ta’minot o‘quvchilarning madaniy, ijtimoiy va psixologik xususiyatlariga mos kelishi zarur. Masalan, har bir o‘quvchining ehtiyojlari, bilim darajasi va ta’lim olish usuli hisobga olinishi kerak.

2. Interaktivlik va o‘qituvchilarning faolligini ta’minlash interaktiv darslar raqamli vositalar o‘quvchilarning faolligini oshirishi kerak. Darslarda interaktiv mashqlar, simulyatsiyalar, masalalar va muammolarni hal qilish orqali o‘quvchilarni faol jalb qilish zarur.

O‘qituvchilarning ishtiroki: Raqamli metodik ta’minot o‘qituvchining faolligini va pedagogik yondashuvlarini yaxshilashga yordam berishi kerak. O‘qituvchilar darsni olib borishda, o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish darajasini tahlil qilishda, hamda individual yordam ko‘rsatishda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni o‘zlashtirgan bo‘lishi kerak.

3. Qulaylik va foydalanishning oddiyligi foydalanuvchi do‘stona interfeysi raqamli resurslar va materiallar foydalanuvchilar uchun qulay va oddiy bo‘lishi kerak. O‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar uchun texnologiyalarni o‘rganish va ulardan samarali foydalanish oson bo‘lishi zarur.

Keng tarqalgan platformalar va vositalardan foydalanish: O‘qituvchilar uchun keng tarqalgan va oson foydalaniladigan raqamli platformalar va vositalar

tanlanishi kerak. Bu vositalar nafaqat matematikani o‘qitishda, balki sinf ichidagi kommunikatsiya va hamkorlikda ham samarali bo‘lishi lozim.

4. Differensial yondashuvni qo‘llash, o‘quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish, raqamli metodik ta’minot individual yondashuvni ta’minlashi kerak. O‘quvchilarning turli darajadagi bilimlari, o‘rganish usullari va qiziqishlarini inobatga olish zarur. O‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarning ehtiyojlariga mos ravishda materiallarni taqdim etishlari va ular bilan shaxsiy tarzda ishlashlari kerak.

Moslashtirilgan o‘quv resurslari: O‘quvchilarga o‘zlashtirish darajalariga moslashtirilgan materiallar taqdim etilishi kerak. Bu, masalan, murakkab matematik masalalarni oddiylashtirish yoki aksincha, ilg’or o‘quvchilar uchun qo‘shimcha materiallar taqdim etishni anglatadi.

5. Ilg’or texnologiyalar va resurslardan foydalanish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash raqamli metodik ta’minotning bir qismi sifatida ilg’or texnologiyalar va dasturlarni qo‘llash kerak. Misol uchun, matematik modellash, simulyatsiyalar, grafik va diagrammalarni yaratish, va masalalarni avtomatik tarzda yechish imkonini beradigan dasturlar.

Masofaviy ta’lim va resurslarga kirish: Raqamli metodik ta’minot o‘qituvchilarga masofaviy ta’limda foydalanish imkoniyatini yaratishi kerak. Bu o‘qituvchilarga o‘quv materiallariga istalgan vaqtda kirish imkoniyatini beradi.

6. Ta’lim jarayonining samaradorligini o‘lchash va baholash o‘qitishning samaradorligini tahlil qilish: Raqamli metodik ta’minot o‘qituvchilarga o‘z faoliyatlarini baholash va ta’lim jarayonini yanada yaxshilash imkonini berishi kerak. Misol uchun, o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish darajasini kuzatish va o‘qituvchining ta’lim metodlarini baholash uchun avtomatik tahlil vositalari va natijalar asosida takliflar berilishi mumkin.

Baholash va tahlil vositalari: O‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarning yutuqlarini baholashda raqamli vositalardan foydalanishi kerak. Bu vositalar o‘quvchilarning javoblarini avtomatik tarzda baholash, natijalarini tahlil qilish va o‘quvchilarga qayta aloqa berishni osonlashtiradi.

7. Haqiqiy va amaliy tajriba asosida o‘qitish amaliy mashqlar va real hayotga oid masalalar: Raqamli metodik ta’minot real hayotdagi matematik masalalarni yechishda o‘quvchilarga yordam berishi kerak. O‘qituvchilar amaliy mashqlar va kundalik hayotda qo‘llaniladigan misollarni taqdim etish orqali o‘quvchilarga matematikani o‘rganishni yanada qiziqarli va foydali qilishlari mumkin.

Simulyatsiyalar va eksperimentlar: Matematikaviy eksperimentlar va simulyatsiyalar orqali o‘quvchilar o‘rgangan nazariy tushunchalarini amalda qo‘llash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lishlari kerak.

Raqamli metodik ta’minotga qo‘yiladigan metodik talablar o‘qituvchilarning ta’lim jarayonini samarali tashkil etish, o‘quvchilarga yaxshiroq ta’lim berish va o‘quvchilarning individual ehtiyojlarini hisobga olishni ta’minlashga qaratilgan. Ushbu talablar ta’limda texnologiyalarning imkoniyatlarini to‘liq qo‘llash, pedagogik yondashuvlarni takomillashtirish va o‘quvchilarning bilim va ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Raqamli metodik ta’minotni samarali tashkil qilishga bir qancha omillar to‘sqinlik qiladi.

Internetga kirishdagi muammolar raqamli metodik ta’minotdan samarali foydalanish uchun yaxshi internet aloqasi talab etiladi. Biroq, ayrim hududlarda, ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mintaqalarda, internet tezligi past yoki uning mavjudligi cheklangan bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu esa o‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar uchun raqamli materiallarga kirishni qiyinlashtiradi. Kompyuterlar, planshetlar yoki boshqa raqamli qurilmalarning etishmasligi yoki eskirishi ham muammo bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu texnologiyalarni to‘liq va samarali tarzda qo‘llash imkoniyatini cheklaydi.

Ba’zi o‘qituvchilar va o‘quvchilar raqamli texnologiyalarni o‘zlashtirishda qiynalishi mumkin. Ularning raqamli kompetensiyalari past bo‘lsa, yangi texnologiyalarni o‘rganish va ulardan samarali foydalanish uchun qo‘shimcha vaqt va resurslar kerak bo‘ladi. O‘qituvchilar raqamli vositalarga haddan tashqari tayanib, an’anaviy ta’lim metodlarini o‘z vaqtida qo‘llamaydilar. Bu o‘qituvchilarning pedagogik yondashuvlari va kreativligi pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Raqamli ta’lim vositalarining ko‘pligi, o‘quvchilarda kompyuter va telefonlarga bo‘lgan ortiqcha qiziqishni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, bu esa ularning jismoniy faolligini kamaytiradi va uzoq muddatda sog’liq muammolariga olib kelishi mumkin.

Raqamli metodik ta’minotni tashkil qilish uchun muayyan miqdorda moliyaviy resurslar talab etiladi. O‘qituvchilar uchun kompyuterlar, interaktiv doskalar, ma’lumotlar bazalari, internet tarmog’i va boshqa resurslar xarajatlarni oshiradi. Kichik maktablar yoki kam moliyalashtirilgan ta’lim muassasalarida bu bir muammo bo‘lishi mumkin.

Raqamli metodik ta’minot uchun texnik qo‘llab-quvvatlash ham zarur. Bu esa texnik xizmat ko‘rsatish, texnologik yangilanishlar va tizimlarni saqlab turish uchun qo‘shimcha xarajatlarni talab qiladi. Raqamli ta’lim vositalari o‘quvchilarning individual ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilmagan bo‘lishi mumkin. Misol uchun, o‘quvchilar o‘z vaqtida yordam ololmasliklari yoki o‘quv materiallari ular uchun juda murakkab yoki tushunarsiz bo‘lishi mumkin.

Raqamli metodik ta’minot matematika o‘qituvchilarini tayyorlashda katta imkoniyatlarni taqdim etsa-da, uning amalga oshirilishida bir qator kamchiliklar va qiyinchiliklar ham mavjud. Bu kamchiliklar texnologiyalarni to‘g’ri va samarali qo‘llashni, o‘qituvchilarning raqamli kompetensiyalarini oshirishni va moliyaviy resurslar ta’minotini talab qiladi. O‘qituvchilar va ta’lim tizimi bu muammolarni hal qilish uchun qo‘shimcha sa’y-harakatlar ko‘rsatishi zarur.

Raqamli metodik ta’minotning kamchiliklarini bartaraf etish uchun turli yondashuvlar va usullarni qo‘llash mumkin. Quyida raqamli ta’limning kamchiliklarini kamaytirish va ularni samarali ravishda hal qilish uchun ba’zi usullar keltiramiz.

Kam rivojlangan yoki chekka hududlarda internet aloqasi muammosini hal qilish uchun internet tarmog’ini kengaytirish va tezligini oshirish zarur. Mamlakatlar va ta’lim muassasalari, masalan, kuchli va barqaror Wi-Fi tarmog’ini

tashkil etish, mobil internetning tezligini oshirish, yoki raqamli ta’lim vositalarini offline rejimda ham ishlashini ta’minlash kerak.

Texnik jihozlar bilan ta’minlash: Kompyuterlar, planshetlar va boshqa raqamli qurilmalarning yetishmasligi muammosini hal qilish uchun davlat yoki ta’lim muassasalari orqali arzon yoki bepul texnik jihozlar taqdim etish mumkin. Shuningdek, texnik jihozlar va dasturlarni yangilash uchun qo‘shimcha resurslar ajratish zarur.

O‘qituvchilarni zamonaviy raqamli vositalar va pedagogik texnologiyalarni o‘zlashtirishga yordam berish uchun doimiy ravishda maxsus treninglar, vebinarlar va kurslar tashkil etish zarur. Bu o‘qituvchilarning raqamli kompetensiyalarini oshiradi va yangi texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanishga yordam beradi.

O‘qituvchilarga raqamli metodik ta’minotdan faqat texnik vosita sifatida emas, balki pedagogik metodlarni rivojlantirish uchun qanday foydalanishni o‘rgatish kerak. Shu tarzda, raqamli vositalar ta’limni faqat texnik jihatdan emas, balki pedagogik jihatdan ham kuchaytiradi.

Raqamli vositalarni pedagogik faoliyatga mos ravishda va faqat zaruriyatga qarab qo‘llash kerak. Texnologiyalarni o‘qitish jarayonining faqat ayrim qismlarida ishlatish, an’anaviy metodlarni ham yo‘qotmaslik kerak. Bu o‘qituvchilarni raqamli vositalar bilan yaxshi integratsiya qilishga yordam beradi va o‘qitishning sifatini pasayishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaydi.

Raqamli metodik ta’minot faqat texnologiyalarga asoslanmasligi kerak. O‘qituvchilar, raqamli va an’anaviy metodlarni uyg’unlashtirishga harakat qilishlari kerak, shunda ta’lim jarayoni balansli va samarali bo‘ladi.

Resurslar va materiallar to‘plamini yaratish: O‘qituvchilar uchun bepul yoki arzon resurslar taqdim etish (masalan, ta’lim uchun onlayn kurslar, video darslar, interaktiv mashqlar, va boshqalar) muhimdir. Bu resurslar barcha ta’lim muassasalariga yoki o‘quvchilarga teng kirish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

O‘qituvchilar o‘quvchilarga raqamli vositalar va texnologiyalardan qanday foydalanishni o‘rgatishlari kerak. Bu faqat matematikadan emas, balki boshqa fanlardan ham darslar orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin. O‘quvchilarni texnologiyalar bilan ishlashga o‘rgatish, ularning raqamli kompetensiyalarini rivojlantiradi. O‘quvchilarga texnologiyalardan o‘qish va o‘rgatish uchun foydalangan holda, ularni faqat o‘yinlar va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bilan cheklanmaslikka o‘rgatish zarur. Ta’lim jarayonida interaktiv mashqlar va onlayn resurslarni to‘g’ri va samarali tarzda qo‘llash kerak.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, matematika o‘qituvchilarini tayyorlashda raqamli metodik ta’minot ularning pedagogik va raqamli kompetensiyalarini oshirishga yordam beradi, darslar sifatini yaxshilaydi va o‘quvchilarga murakkab matematik tushunchalarni osonroq tushunishga imkon yaratadi. Raqamli resurslar orqali o‘qituvchilar o‘z tajribalari va bilimlarini kengaytirishi, yangiliklarni o‘rganishi va o‘quvchilarga interaktiv tarzda dars berishlari mumkin.

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CALCULATION OF ENERGY WASTE OF A TRANSFORMER OPERATING AT THE 110/6 KV SUBSTATION DARKHAN

Annotation. *This article presents an analysis of energy losses in operating transformers at the "Darxon" 110/6 kV substation located in Andijan, Uzbekistan. The study explores both no-load and load losses in transformers, their causes, and strategies for reducing these inefficiencies. Special attention is given to the physical and electromagnetic principles underlying transformer operation, including core losses, hysteresis, eddy currents, and copper losses. The paper emphasizes the importance of optimizing transformer design to improve energy efficiency and reduce long-term operational costs. Based on the findings, the authors recommend replacing outdated transformers with modern energy-efficient models to minimize energy waste and enhance reliability.*

Keywords. *Energy loss, transformer efficiency, hysteresis, eddy currents, core loss, copper loss, Darxon substation, power distribution, transformer design, energy saving.*

Introduction

Today, electricity is widely used in the development of mankind. It is widely used in industry and agriculture to drive various mechanisms, directly in technological processes, transport, and in cultural and domestic life. Energy is the main sector of the Complex Economy of our Republic. The total installed capacity of Uzbekistan is 11,043 MBt, including 37 thermal power plants and hydroelectric power plants, including thermal power plants - 9,644 MBt, hydroelectric power plants - 1,399 MBt, which provide Uzbekistan with uninterrupted energy.

There are 115 substations with a total capacity in Andijan region. Of these, 6 are 110/35/6 kV, 14 are 110/35/10 kV, 20 are 110/10 kV, 12 are 110/6 kV, 13 are 35/6 kV, 48 are 35/10 kV, and 1 is 10/6 kV. The Darkhon 110/6 kV substation, located in the Khakan MFY in Andijan, was commissioned in 1977. The Darkhon 110/6 kV substation is equipped with T-1 TDN-16 MVA 110/6 kV and T-1 TDN-10 MVA 110/6 kV transformers. The purpose of the diploma project is to calculate the energy losses occurring in the transformer.

Main part

The Darkhon 110/6 kV substation is an important electrical installation that converts, distributes and transmits electrical energy from high voltage to low voltage to consumers. At this substation, electricity is supplied from external power networks via 110 kV overhead or cable lines. The incoming high-voltage energy is reduced to 6 kV by power transformers. Transformers increase the efficiency of the energy transmission process and provide the consumer with the required voltage level.

When idle, the transformer does not transmit electricity to the consumer. The power consumed by it is mainly spent on compensating for power losses due to currents in the magnetic circuit and hysteresis. These losses are called steel losses 〖ΔP〗_st or no-load losses. The smaller the cross-section of the magnetic circuit, the greater the induction in it and, as a result, the more it will idle. They also increase significantly with an increase in the voltage applied to the primary winding above the nominal value. During operation of powerful transformers, no-load losses are 0.3-0.5% of its nominal power. Nevertheless, they try to reduce them as much as possible. This is explained by the fact that steel losses do not depend on the transformer being idle or under load. Since the total operating time of the transformer is usually very large, the total annual energy loss during idle is a significant value.

Electrical losses in winding wires under load, no-load losses

$$\Delta P_{\text{ез}} = \Delta P_{\text{ел1}} + \Delta P_{\text{ел2}}$$

(losses in copper) are added proportionally to the square of the load current. These losses at the rated current are equal to the power consumed by the transformer during a short circuit when the voltage Uk is applied to its primary winding. For high-power transformers, they are usually 0.5-2% of the rated power. To reduce total losses, it is necessary to correctly select the wire cross-section of the transformer windings (reduce electrical losses in the wires), use electrical steel for the manufacture of the magnetic circuit (reduce losses from magnetization reversal), and divide the magnetic circuit into a number of sheets separated from each other (reduce losses from eddy currents).

Transformer efficiency equation:

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_2 + P_{эл} + P_{см}}$$

The efficiency of the transformer is relatively high and reaches 98-99% in high-power transformers. In low-power transformers, the efficiency can decrease to 50-70%. When the load changes, the efficiency of the transformer changes, since the useful power and electrical losses change. However, it remains significant over a fairly wide range of load changes (Fig. 2.1). With a large load, the efficiency decreases, since the useful power decreases, and the losses in the steel remain unchanged. A decrease in efficiency is also caused by overloads, since electrical losses increase sharply (they are proportional to the square of the

load current, and the useful power is equal to the current only in the first order). The maximum value of the efficiency is at such a load, when the electrical losses are equal to the losses in the steel.

When designing transformers, they strive to achieve maximum efficiency at a load of 50-75% of the nominal; this corresponds to the most likely average load of the operating transformer. Such a load is called economic.

The proposed material discusses the principles and some subtleties of the process of converting electrical energy, how to avoid some mistakes when designing transformers, and also why the transformation ratio is not always a constant value.

Transformer - a static (without rotating parts) electromagnetic device that converts electrical energy of an alternating current with one voltage (current) value into electrical energy of another voltage (current) value of the same frequency. The simplest transformer consists of a core made of electrical steel, on which two windings I and II are installed (Fig. 2.2). The windings that, when connected to a network with a certain voltage, receive alternating current from it, for example, winding I, are called primary, and the other winding that supplies alternating current to another network or load, for example, winding II, are called secondary.

When an alternating current of a certain frequency is passed through the primary winding, the magnetic flux that appears in the magnetic circuit crosses the turns of the secondary winding, inducing an electromotive force (EMF) in it, which, when the winding is short-circuited to any circuit, causes the appearance of an alternating current of the same frequency in the load.

Since the magnetic flux in its change simultaneously crosses the turns of the energized primary winding, an electromotive force is induced in it, which is in phase with the electromotive force induced in the secondary winding. As for the losses in both copper coils, they depend on the specific load. In this case, the resistance of the primary winding is equal to the sum of its active and inductive resistances. According to Kirchhoff's second law, the voltage applied to the primary winding is equal to the sum of the voltage drops in the two emfs due to the active resistance of the winding and the magnetic fluxes associated with the primary winding. This means that one magnetic flux is wound through the core of the transformer, and the other through the air. Since these magnetic fluxes have different "stickiness", they are described differently in Kirchhoff's law. The resistance of the secondary winding also consists of active and inductive resistances. Active resistance only plays a role when the load is connected to the secondary winding, and inductive resistance

$X_D = w \times L_D$ characterized by leakage inductance $L_D = w \cdot F_D \cdot I$ and, in turn, depends on the magnetic flux F_D, which, in addition to the magnetic circuit, is closed through the air, bypassing the primary winding.

As for the losses in the magnetic core of the transformer, this should be discussed in detail. The alternating magnetic flux in the core, induced by an alternating voltage in the primary winding, induces eddy currents in the magnetic

circuit, depending on the frequency, permeability of the magnetic circuit material and its shape. In addition to losses, eddy currents shift the magnetic flux to the surface, demagnetizing the magnetic circuit. To reduce the effect of these eddy currents (Foucault currents), the magnetic circuit is assembled from separate electrically insulated thin plates. In this case, the magnitude of the eddy currents is significantly reduced (up to 1% of their magnitude in a monolithic core). The inherent losses in the transformer core have one feature - the nonlinearity of the magnetization process. As is known, ferromagnetic bodies consist of regions of spontaneous magnetization. The magnetic state of each region is characterized by a magnetization vector. The direction of the magnetization vector depends on the internal elastic stresses and the crystal structure of the ferromagnetic body.

The magnetization vectors of individual regions of a ferromagnetic body that is not affected by an external magnetic field are equally directed in different directions. Therefore, in the space outside this body, the magnetization of the body does not manifest itself. If it is placed in an external field, under its influence the magnetization vectors of individual regions rotate in accordance with the direction of the field. In this case, the induction of the resulting field in the body can be many times greater than the magnetic induction of the external field before placing the ferromagnetic body in it. During the reversal of the periodic magnetization of the ferromagnet, irreversible processes occur in it, for which energy is consumed from the magnetization source. In general, losses in a ferromagnetic core are associated with hysteresis, Foucault currents, and magnetic viscosity. The degree of manifestation of various types of losses depends on the rate of magnetization reversal of the ferromagnetic material. If a core made of transformer steel is slowly remagnetized over time, then core losses are practically only due to hysteresis (macroscopic eddy current and magnetic viscosity losses are zero).

Physically, hysteresis losses are caused by the inertia of the growth processes of the magnetization reversal nuclei, the inertia of the displacement processes of the domain walls, and the irreversible rotation processes of the magnetization vectors. The specific energy loss from hysteresis for 1 cycle of magnetization reversal is equal to the area of the hysteresis loop. Reducing the maximum induction, of course, reduces the loop height, but even at low values of induction and in the presence of bias, for example, with direct current, the width of the partial loop for low-quality steels. remains significant. In other words, reducing the induction in the magnetic circuit to reduce the area of the hysteresis loop has limited meaning.

Analysis and results

The main scheme of electrical connections of power plants (substations) is a set of interconnected main electrical equipment (generators, transformers, lines), busbars, switching and other primary equipment in a natural form, as well as all connections made between them in a natural form.

The choice of the main scheme is the main criterion in the design of the electrical part of a power plant (substation), since it determines the complete composition of the elements and the connections between them. The selected main

scheme is the initial information for drawing up the principle scheme of electrical connections, the scheme of own needs, the scheme of secondary connections, the assembly and other schemes.

The main schemes are depicted in the drawing as a single line, in which all elements of the system are disconnected. In some cases, it is allowed to show some elements of the scheme in working condition.

In operating conditions, along with a full description of the scheme, simplified operational schemes are used, which show only the main equipment. The shift supervisor completes the operational scheme and makes the necessary changes to it in the state of the switches and disconnectors during the shift.

When designing electrical systems, before drawing up the main scheme, a structural scheme for supplying electrical energy (power) is drawn up, which shows the main functional parts of the electrical system (distribution device, transformers, generators) and the connections between them. Structural schemes serve for the subsequent more complete and detailed development of the principle schemes, as well as for a general acquaintance with the operation of the electrical system.

Conclusion

The electrical energy losses in transformers at the Darkhan substation were calculated. During the calculation, measures to save energy losses in transformers were considered and the most optimal option was selected. Considering that the transformer at the substation has been operating for many years and that over the years the losses increase, the transformer's transformation coefficient decreases, and energy losses increase, the option of replacing it with modern and energy-efficient transformers was considered. Modern transformers are an alternative option because they are energy-efficient and have low losses, are compact, and have high reliability and safety.Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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AGE-RELATED CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CHICKENPOX

Abstract: *According to recent data from the World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of chickenpox and the frequency of post-infection complications have been increasing, making it one of the pressing public health issues. This scientific study analyzes the clinical and epidemiological features of chickenpox in different age groups. It was found that the severity of the disease, the rate of complications, and clinical manifestations vary depending on the patient's age. These findings are important for early diagnosis, effective treatment, and the planning of preventive measures.*

Keywords: *chickenpox, clinical signs, epidemiological features, age, complications.*

Chickenpox is an acute, highly contagious viral disease transmitted primarily through airborne droplets. It affects individuals across all age groups, with a notably high incidence among young children. The illness is characterized by its potential to progress into severe clinical forms, frequently resulting in complications and, in certain cases, a significant mortality rate.

Objective of the Study: To study the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of chickenpox cases in the Samarkand region.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted based on the medical records of 178 in patients who were diagnosed with and treated for chickenpox at the Samarkand Regional Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital. Comprehensive clinical monitoring was undertaken, accompanied by an in-depth retrospective analysis of the documented cases.

Results and Discussion: According to the findings of our analysis, the age distribution of chickenpox cases was as follows: children under 1 year of age accounted for 15.7%; those aged 1 to 3 years comprised 24%; children aged 3 to 7 years constituted 43.7%; children aged 7 to 15 years made up 14.1%; and adolescents aged 15 to 18 years represented 2.5% of the total cases. (Fig.1)

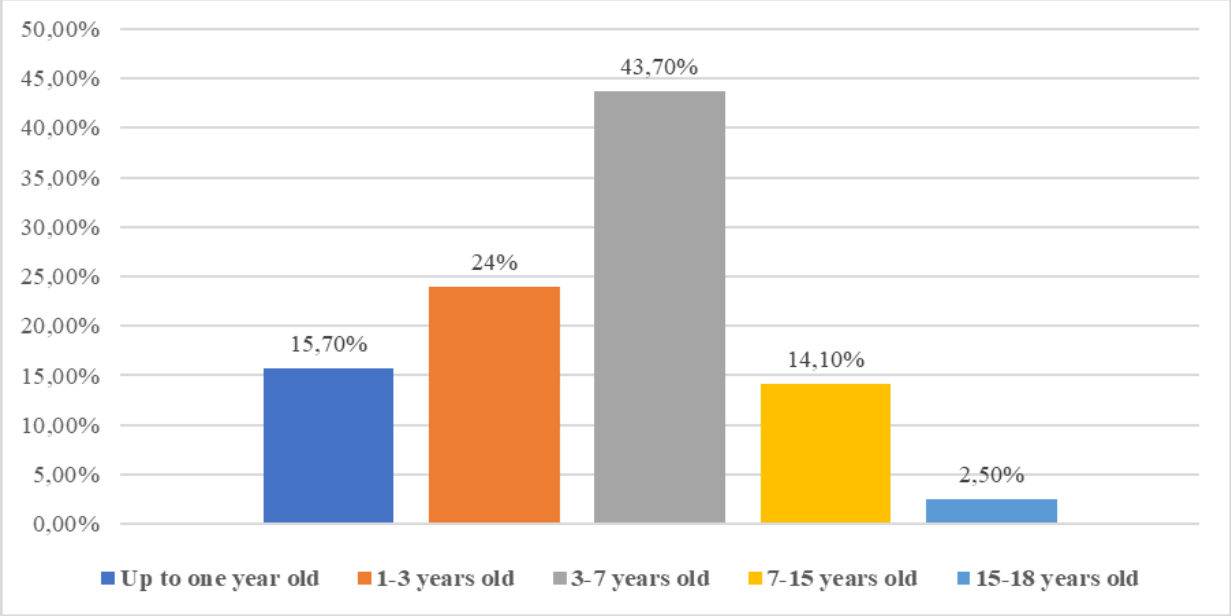


Figure 1. Age Distribution of Patients Diagnosed with Chickenpox

Upon analysis of the patients' epidemiological histories, a familial source of infection was identified in 33.7% of cases, while no identifiable epidemiological link to chickenpox was established in 29.1% of cases. Among the affected individuals, 32.8% were children attending preschool institutions, 3.4% were school-aged children enrolled in secondary schools, and 1% were residents of orphanages. (Fig.2).

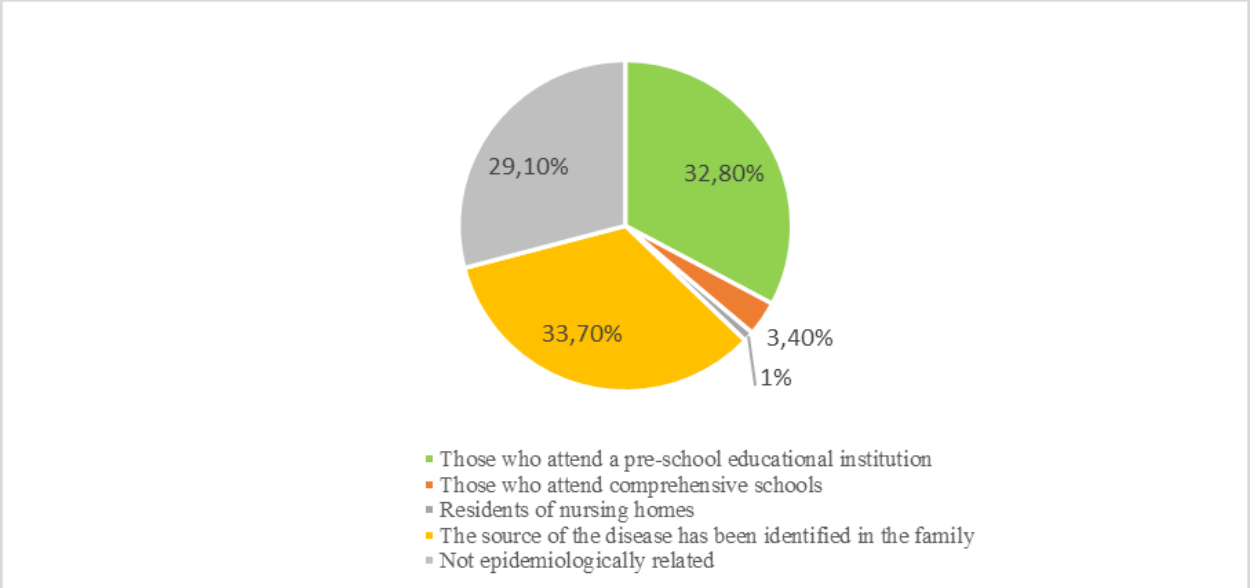


Figure 2. Social composition of chickenpox patients.

An analysis of the clinical course of chickenpox revealed that 6.9% of cases presented with a mild form of the disease, 91.2% exhibited a moderately severe form, and 1.9% were classified as severe. (Fig.3).

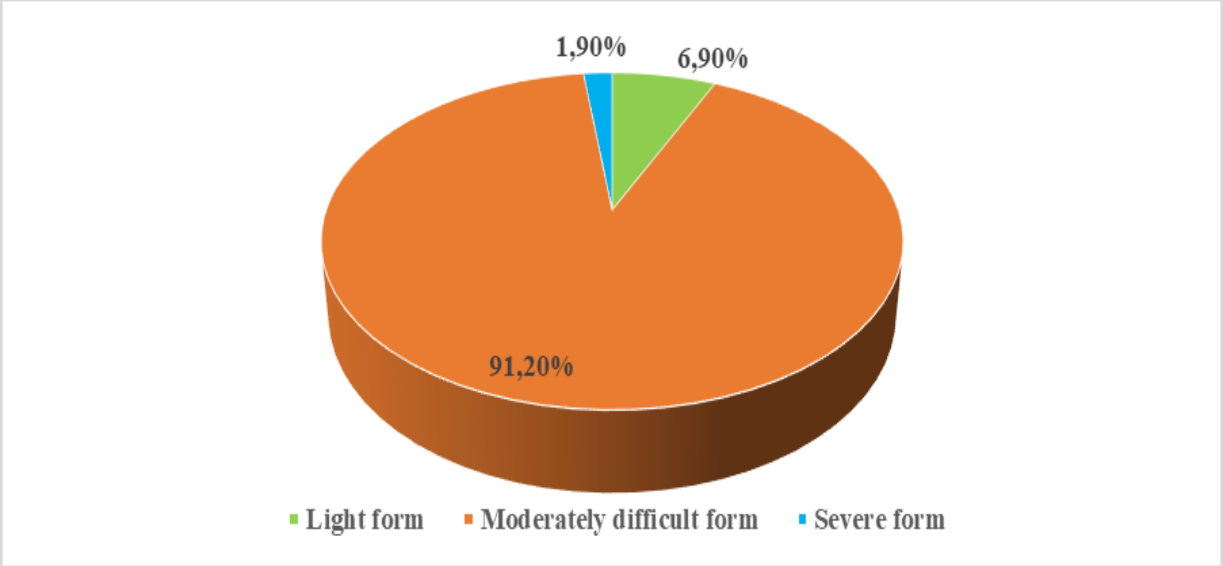


Figure 3. Levels of disease severity

The analysis of post-disease complications revealed the following incidence rates: erysipelas in 15.7% of cases, meningitis in 1.3%, and pyoderma and phlegmon in 9.8%. The majority of these complications were predominantly observed among preschool-aged children.

Conclusion. Chickenpox was predominantly observed among children aged 3 to 7 years, accounting for 43.7% of cases. The highest incidence was recorded among children in organized groups, such as those attending preschools or schools. The clinical course of the disease was mainly of moderate severity. Most complications were of bacterial origin.

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УДК:616.34

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CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN

Abstract:*According to recent data from the World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of acute infectious intestinal diseases and the occurrence of post-disease complications are considered one of the pressing issues in the healthcare system. It has been identified that nearly 5 million children die from acute intestinal infections, highlighting the danger of these diseases and the need to intensify measures aimed at their prevention.*

Keywords: *children, epidemiological, intestinal infections, infectious.*

Analyzing the complexity and widespread nature of acute intestinal infections within the group of infectious diseases holds significant importance. These illnesses rank second only to respiratory tract infections such as influenza and acute respiratory infections, owing to their global prevalence and potential to cause severe complications.

Acute intestinal infectious diseases are also of particular concern due to the substantial economic burden they impose on countries. The challenges of infection control, rapid transmission, and the severity of clinical manifestations may further exacerbate the situation and give rise to new public health problems. All of these factors underscore the growing need for effective preventive measures and the development of novel therapeutic approaches.

Moreover, it is essential to identify the patterns of infection spread among both children and adults, as well as to assess the efficacy of implemented preventive strategies. Scientific research and a clear understanding of the role of public engagement are crucial in this context. Ongoing investigations in this field frequently emphasize the importance of strict adherence to sanitation and hygiene standards among the population and highlight the pressing demand for the development of effective methods for the treatment and prevention of these infections.

Research Objective: The aim of this study is to identify specific aspects of morbidity related to acute intestinal infections in children through the analysis of their clinical and epidemiological features. This analysis encompasses the study of

disease symptoms, progression, complications, and the dynamics of infection transmission specifically observed in pediatric patients.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted at the Samarkand Regional Clinical Hospital for Infectious Diseases. It included pediatric patients diagnosed with acute infectious intestinal diseases who received inpatient treatment. Medical records were selectively reviewed, and the results of clinical and laboratory examinations were retrospectively analyzed in depth. Diagnostic procedures were performed in accordance with standard protocols for acute infectious intestinal diseases in children, including complete blood count, urinalysis, stool examination, and bacteriological analysis of fecal samples.

Results and Discussion: Analysis of the epidemiological characteristics of 164 pediatric patients diagnosed with acute infectious intestinal diseases (AIIDs) revealed significant seasonal patterns. The study found that the majority of cases occurred during the warmer months, with a notable increase in incidence from May to November.

Based on the results of the epidemiological interviews, it was established that, in most cases, the source of infection was associated with the consumption of various types of salads, fruits, vegetables, and melons. Epidemiological linkage of the disease was identified in 69.6% of cases, while in 30.4% of cases, the source of infection remained unidentified.

According to the analysis, the majority of acute infectious intestinal disease (AIID) cases were recorded in children aged 2–5 and 7–11 years. These age groups may be more susceptible to infections due to factors such as the development stage of the immune system, increased social interaction, and physiological changes.

When analyzing the timing of patients' hospital visits, 22.2% of the children sought medical care on the first day of illness, 43.8% on the second day, 19.4% on the third day, 9.7% on the fourth day, and 4.9% on the fifth day.

Clinically, the predominant symptoms (in 74.8% of cases) were related to general intoxication syndrome, including elevated body temperature, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea. Stool consistency was liquid without mucus in 16.4% of cases, while stools with mucous discharge were observed in 8.8% of patients.

In terms of the severity of the clinical course, 142 patients presented with a moderate form of the disease, while 22 patients had a severe form. Patients with mild cases generally did not seek inpatient medical care.

Comorbid conditions such as anemia, rickets, diathesis, and dystrophic changes were identified in 32.8% of patients.

According to the laboratory findings, all patients underwent coprological and bacteriological stool analysis. Pathogenic microorganisms were identified in 30.6% of cases, while the etiology remained undetermined in 69.4% of patients. Among the detected pathogens were *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Proteus mirabilis*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

In conclusion, cases of acute infectious intestinal diseases (AIID) were predominantly observed during the warm season (April to October).

Epidemiological linkage was identified in 69.6% of cases, whereas in 30.4% the source of infection was not determined. The highest incidence was recorded among children aged 2–5 and 7–11 years. In terms of etiological structure, causative agents were identified in 30.6% of cases, while 69.4% of the cases remained of unknown etiology

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HUDUDLARNING INVESTITSION JOZIBADORLIGINI TADQIQ ETISHNING ILMIY-NAZARIY MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada hududlarning investitsion jozibadorligini baholash va tadqiq etishning ilmiy-nazariy masalalari yoritilgan. Unda investitsion jozibadorlik tushunchasining mazmun-mohiyati, uni aniqlovchi omillar va mavjud nazariy yondashuvlar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy iqtisodiy sharoitda hududlarning raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlashda investitsion jozibadorlikning o‘rni va ahamiyati ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Mazkur ilmiy maqola ilmiy izlanishlar olib borayotgan tadqiqotchilar, talaba va amaliyotchi mutaxassislar uchun foydali bo‘lishi mumkin.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Investitsion jozibadorlik, hudud, iqtisodiy raqobatbardoshlik, omillar, nazariy yondashuvlar.*

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THE THEORETICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ISSUES OF INVESTIGATING THE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF REGIONS

Annotation: *This article explores the theoretical and scientific issues related to the study and assessment of regional investment attractiveness. It analyzes the concept of investment attractiveness, its key determining factors, and various theoretical approaches to its evaluation. The article also emphasizes the role and importance of investment attractiveness in ensuring regional competitiveness under modern economic conditions. This research may be useful for researchers, students, and practitioners working in the field of regional development and investment policy.*

Keywords: *Investment attractiveness, region, economic competitiveness, factors, theoretical approaches.*

Ushbu maqolada hududlarning investitsion jozibadorligini baholash, unga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar va yetakchi ilmiy yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Investitsion

jozibadorlikning nazariy asoslari, iqtisodiy va psixologik omillar kontekstida ko'rib chiqilib, Robert J. Shiller, Michael Porter, Hernando de Soto kabi olimlarning yondashuvlariga e'tibor qaratiladi.

Hududlarning investitsion jozibadorligi zamonaviy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotning muhim ko‘rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu tushuncha hududning investitsiyalarni jalb qilish qobiliyatini, investorlarga qulay shart-sharoit yaratish darajasini va iqtisodiy infratuzilmasining holatini ifodalaydi. Investitsion jozibadorlikni o‘rganish nafaqat xususiy sektor, balki davlat siyosati nuqtai nazaridan ham dolzarb bo‘lib, bu masala iqtisodiy xavfsizlik, raqobatbardoshlik va makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

1. **Investitsion jozibadorlik tushunchasi va uning mohiyati**

Investitsion jozibadorlik (inglizcha: investment attractiveness) - bu hudud yoki davlatning investitsiyalarni jalb qilishdagi salohiyati, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy shart-sharoitlarning investorlarga ma’qulligi bilan belgilanadi. Uning asosiy komponentlari quyidagilar:

- iqtisodiy barqarorlik;
- qulay infratuzilma;
- institutsional tizimning ishonchliligi;
- soliqqa tortish tizimining soddaligi va shaffofligi;
- kadrlar salohiyati va inson kapitali;
- mintaqaviy siyosat va davlat kafolatlari.

2. **Investitsion jozibadorlikni o‘rganishdagi yondashuvlar**

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda investitsion jozibadorlik masalasiga nisbatan turli yondashuvlar mavjud. Jumladan, Robert J. Shillerning psixologik-iqtisodiy yondashuvi investitsiya qarorlariga odamlarning irratsional xatti-harakatlari qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishini tahlil qiladi. Shillerning "Irrational Exuberance" (2000) asarida u moliyaviy bozorlarning “psixologik pufakcha”lar asosida harakatlanishini asoslab bergan bo‘lib, bu investitsion jozibadorlikni baholashda sof iqtisodiy indikatorlardan tashqari, ijtimoiy omillarni ham hisobga olish kerakligini ko‘rsatadi.

Michael Porter esa investitsion jozibadorlikni raqobatbardoshlik bilan bog‘laydi. Uning "Competitive Advantage" (1985) asarida keltirilgan Porter oltiligi modeli hududlarning raqobatbardoshlik afzalliklarini tahlil qilish orqali ularning investitsiyaviy jozibadorligini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Hernando de Soto o‘z tadqiqotlarida ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda mulkchilik huquqining himoyasi, norasmiy iqtisodiyot va erkin bozor infratuzilmasining yo‘qligi sababli investitsiyaviy jozibadorlik past bo‘lishini ko‘rsatgan.

3. **Investitsion jozibadorlikning baholash mezonlari**

Hududlar investitsion jozibadorligini tahlil qilishda quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar muhim o‘rin tutadi:

- yalpi hududiy mahsulot (YHH) hajmi va o‘sish sur‘ati;
- sanoat ishlab chiqarish hajmi;
- to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri xorijiy investitsiyalar hajmi;

- soliq yuki darajasi;
- infratuzilma (yo‘llar, elektr energiyasi, suv ta’minoti);
- mehnat bozorining raqobatbardoshligi;
- moliyaviy institutlar va kredit tizimining mavjudligi;
- siyosiy va ijtimoiy barqarorlik.

Andrei Shleifer va David Autor o‘z tadqiqotlarida mehnat bozori, texnologik innovatsiyalar va bozor muhitining investitsiyalar oqimiga ta’sirini chuqur o‘rganishgan. Bu jihatlar hududlarning uzoq muddatli jozibadorligini belgilovchi muhim omillardir.

4. Ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan mavjud muammolar

Investitsion jozibadorlikni o‘rganishda bir qator nazariy va amaliy muammolar mavjud:

- jozibadorlikka oid ko‘rsatkichlarning umumiylashgan, noaniq bo‘lishi;
- turli mamlakatlar yoki hududlar kesimida ma’lumotlarning solishtirib bo‘lmasligi;
- iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy psixologik omillarni hisobga olishdagi murakkablik;
- mavjud reyting tizimlarining ba’zan biryoqlamaligi.

Hududlarning investitsion jozibadorligini baholash ilmiy-nazariy asosga ega bo‘lib, iqtisodiy, institutsional va psixologik omillarni o‘z ichiga olgan kompleks yondashuvni talab qiladi. Yuqorida tilga olingan olimlarning ishlari ushbu masalani chuqurroq tahlil qilish, baholash metodikasini takomillashtirish va real investitsion siyosatni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlarda investitsion jozibadorlikni baholashda regional ixtisoslashuv, innovatsion infratuzilma, yoshlar bandligi va ekologik barqarorlik kabi zamonaviy omillarga ham alohida e’tibor qaratish zarur.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF USING 3D MODELING TOOLS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

Annotation: *The integration of 3D modeling technologies into medical education has significantly enhanced the learning process by offering highly realistic, interactive, and personalized anatomical and clinical visualizations. This article explores the effectiveness of 3D modeling tools in improving students' understanding of complex anatomical structures, surgical techniques, and pathological conditions. Through comparative analysis of traditional and technology-enhanced teaching methods, the study evaluates the pedagogical benefits of 3D tools in terms of knowledge retention, student engagement, and practical skills development. The research is based on a combination of surveys, observations, and performance analysis among medical students using 3D visualization tools in the classroom and simulation environments.*

Keywords: *3D modeling, medical education, anatomy learning, educational technology, visualization tools, simulation-based learning, digital innovation in teaching.*

Introduction

In recent years, advancements in educational technologies have significantly transformed the way medical education is delivered. Among these innovations, 3D modeling tools have emerged as powerful aids for teaching anatomy, surgical procedures, and clinical pathologies. Traditional teaching methods-such as textbooks, cadavers, and 2D illustrations often fall short in effectively conveying the spatial complexity of human anatomy.

3D modeling enables students to explore anatomical structures in a dynamic and interactive environment, leading to improved comprehension and memory retention. This paper aims to assess the impact of 3D modeling technologies on the quality of medical education, particularly in enhancing practical learning, student engagement, and academic outcomes.

Materials and Methods

This study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. The research was conducted at a medical university where second- and third-year students were divided into two groups:

Group A received traditional lectures and textbook-based anatomy instruction.

Group B used 3D modeling tools (e.g., virtual anatomy applications, digital cadavers, AR/VR platforms).

Data were gathered through:

Pre- and post-tests to assess knowledge acquisition and retention,

Questionnaires and interviews to evaluate student satisfaction and perceived learning effectiveness,

Direct classroom observations to measure engagement levels.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS to determine the significance of differences between the groups.

Results and Discussion

The implementation of 3D modeling tools in medical education has yielded significant improvements in multiple dimensions of the learning process. This study aimed to evaluate the pedagogical effectiveness of such tools through comparative analysis of two student groups: one taught through traditional methods and the other through technology-enhanced instruction.

Knowledge Acquisition and Retention

The pre-test and post-test assessments provided quantitative insights into the academic progress of students. Group A (traditional method) showed an average score improvement of 22%, whereas Group B (3D modeling) improved by 40%, indicating a clear 18% advantage in knowledge gain when using interactive tools.

Furthermore, in follow-up retention tests conducted four weeks after the sessions:

65% of Group B students retained high-level comprehension of anatomical structures,

compared to 42% in Group A.

This suggests that 3D visualizations not only aid immediate understanding but also enhance long-term memory due to their spatial and interactive nature.

Student Engagement and Motivation

Classroom observations revealed a marked difference in engagement:

Students in Group B exhibited 32% higher participation in class discussions.

They were more likely to ask questions, use supplementary resources, and spend more time on interactive learning platforms outside of class.

Surveys showed that 87% of Group B students found the 3D tools more motivating and enjoyable, while only 54% of Group A reported a positive learning experience.

These results affirm the widely accepted principle that interactive and visual learning environments foster higher intrinsic motivation and engagement.

Spatial Understanding and Practical Skills

Medical students often struggle with spatial reasoning, particularly in anatomy. When asked to label and describe anatomical structures from cross-sectional images, Group B outperformed Group A by 29% in accuracy and confidence. Students using 3D models could manipulate, rotate, and dissect digital organs, which helped them better understand the three-dimensional relationships between structures.

Furthermore, simulation-based assessments showed that Group B students were quicker and more precise in identifying surgical landmarks, suggesting that 3D modeling supports procedural readiness.

Feedback and Usability

Feedback from students and instructors emphasized several perceived benefits:

Enhanced visualization of small or complex anatomical areas (e.g., inner ear, cranial nerves).

Ability to repeat and self-pace learning, especially valuable for struggling students.

Integration of pathological models, allowing practice on abnormal anatomical cases.

However, some challenges were also noted:

Initial technical difficulties in using the software for first-time users.

A need for instructor training to effectively incorporate 3D tools into curricula.

Access limitations for students without personal devices or internet connectivity.

Comparative Advantage over Traditional Methods

While cadaver dissection remains invaluable for tactile learning and real-tissue experience, it is limited by availability, ethical concerns, and maintenance costs. In contrast, 3D modeling:

Is cost-effective in the long term,

Allows for mass access and remote learning,

Offers clean, labeled, and scalable representations of all body systems.

Moreover, the integration of 3D technology with virtual reality (VR) or augmented reality (AR) systems presents a future-ready learning ecosystem that blends immersive simulation with real-time feedback and assessment.

Summary of Key Findings

Criteria	Group A (Traditional)	Group B (3D Modeling)
Post-Test Score Improvement	22%	40%
Long-term Retention (4 weeks later)	42%	65%
Class Participation Rate	Baseline	+32%
Student Satisfaction	54%	87%
Procedural Accuracy (simulation)	Moderate	High

In conclusion, the findings robustly demonstrate that 3D modeling technologies significantly enhance learning outcomes, especially in terms of retention, engagement, and clinical skill preparation. These outcomes support a paradigm shift toward technology-enhanced medical education that is interactive, student-centered, and future-oriented.

Conclusion

The incorporation of 3D modeling technologies into medical education offers substantial pedagogical benefits. It not only enhances students' understanding of complex anatomical and clinical subjects but also fosters active learning, engagement, and long-term knowledge retention. As digital transformation continues to shape educational practices, medical institutions should consider

integrating 3D visualization tools into their curricula. With appropriate training and infrastructure, these technologies can revolutionize how future healthcare professionals are trained, ultimately leading to improved clinical competence and patient care.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Abstract: *This article examines the basic rules of English grammar and their importance in global communication. English is a common language for over two billion people, and its grammatical rules ensure clear, understandable and inclusive communication. The article analyzes the components of grammar, such as syntax, morphology, phonology and semantics, and shows their role in scientific, professional and social spheres. It also discusses the importance of grammar in cognitive development, creative expression and cultural identity. In the context of technological progress and globalization, the rules of grammar adapt to the dynamic evolution of language, ensuring its stability. The article promotes the teaching of grammar as an important skill in the modern world.*

Keywords: *English grammar, syntax, morphology, semantics, global communication, cognitive development, inclusiveness, language evolution, technological impact, cultural expression.*

The English language, a cornerstone of global communication, derives its power and precision from its grammar a dynamic and intricate system of rules that structures words, sentences, and meanings to facilitate human connection across cultures, eras, and disciplines. As a global lingua franca, English is spoken by over two billion people, from native speakers to learners, each relying on grammar to navigate the complexities of expression in contexts ranging from casual conversations to high-stakes academic and professional exchanges. Far from being a mere collection of prescriptive dictates, English grammar rules serve as the architectural blueprint of the language, ensuring clarity, coherence, and universality while allowing for creativity and adaptation. These rules, shaped by centuries of linguistic evolution and cultural exchange, reflect not only the language's historical roots but also its responsiveness to cognitive and social demands. This article explores the foundational components of English grammar, their pivotal role in enabling precise and inclusive communication, and their enduring significance across academic, professional, social, and cognitive domains, arguing that mastery of these rules remains essential in a rapidly changing linguistic landscape marked by technological innovation and global interconnectedness.

At its core, English grammar encompasses syntax, morphology, phonology, and semantics, each contributing to the language's ability to encode and decode meaning. Syntax, the arrangement of words into sentences, dictates the order of subjects, verbs, and objects, as seen in the declarative structure "The scientist conducted an experiment." Deviations, such as "Conducted an experiment the

scientist," often render sentences confusing or unintelligible, underscoring the necessity of syntactic rules. Morphology, the study of word formation, governs how affixes like "-ed" or "-ing" modify a word's tense or function, enabling precise temporal distinctions, as in "walk," "walked," or "walking." Phonology, though less prominent in written grammar, shapes spoken clarity through stress and intonation, while semantics ensures grammatical structures align with intended meanings, avoiding ambiguities like those in "Flying planes can be dangerous," which could refer to piloting or planes in flight.

These components are not arbitrary; they reflect centuries of linguistic evolution shaped by cultural, historical, and cognitive factors. Old English, with its complex inflections, simplified into Middle and Modern English, yet retained a robust grammatical framework to support the language's global expansion. The subject-verb-object structure, while not universal, enhances English's accessibility, allowing non-native speakers to grasp its patterns. Rules governing tense, mood, and voice—such as the subjunctive "If I were president" versus the indicative "I was president"—enable nuanced expression, capturing hypothetical scenarios or emphases that enrich discourse. This evolutionary adaptability has made English a versatile tool for global communication, from diplomacy to digital platforms.

The importance of grammar lies in its capacity to ensure clarity and reduce ambiguity, particularly in high-stakes contexts. In academic writing, adherence to conventions like proper article use ("a," "an," "the") or subject-verb agreement enhances research credibility. For instance, "The data suggests a correlation" is incorrect because "data" is plural, requiring "suggest"; such errors can undermine a scholar's authority. In legal and technical fields, precision is critical: a misplaced comma in a contract or a vague pronoun in a manual could lead to costly misinterpretations. Even in everyday communication, grammar shapes perceptions of competence. A 2013 Grammarly study found professionals with fewer grammatical errors in emails were more likely to be promoted, as their writing signaled attention to detail and intellectual rigor.

Grammar also fosters inclusivity and accessibility in a globalized world. English serves as a bridge for billions, from scientists collaborating across continents to immigrants navigating new societies. Standardized grammar provides a common framework, enabling non-native speakers to engage in global conversations. The consistent use of auxiliary verbs in questions ("Do you understand?") or predictable plural formations ("cat" to "cats") simplifies language acquisition, making English more approachable than languages with irregular patterns. However, rigid enforcement can marginalize non-standard dialects or learners, as seen in debates over African American Vernacular English, highlighting the need for a balance between prescriptivism and linguistic flexibility.

Beyond clarity and inclusivity, grammar plays a pivotal role in cognitive development and critical thinking. Mastering grammatical structures requires understanding relationships between ideas—cause and effect, sequence, or

contrast—often encoded through conjunctions like “because,” “then,” or “although.” Parsing complex sentences, as in scientific literature, trains the mind to analyze intricate arguments, a skill transferable to disciplines like mathematics or philosophy. Neuroscientific research, such as a 2016 study in *Frontiers in Psychology*, suggests that learning grammar enhances executive functions like working memory and cognitive flexibility, as it involves manipulating abstract rules. This cognitive scaffolding supports academic success and lifelong problem-solving.

Grammar also empowers creativity and cultural expression. Writers like Virginia Woolf or James Joyce manipulated conventions to craft distinctive styles, bending rules to evoke emotion or challenge norms, yet their innovations rested on a deep understanding of standard grammar, illustrating that mastery precedes meaningful deviation. Across cultures, grammar reflects identity: the use of gendered articles in languages like French contrasts with English’s gender-neutral “the,” shaping how speakers conceptualize objects and roles. In multilingual societies, grammar becomes a cultural bridge, as seen in code-switching among bilingual speakers who blend English grammar with native structures, creating hybrid identities.

Critics of strict grammatical adherence argue that language evolves through usage, not rigid rules. The rise of informal digital communication—texts, social media, and emails—has popularized non-standard forms like sentence fragments or omitted punctuation, prioritizing speed over precision. While these shifts reflect adaptability, they underscore grammar’s value in formal and cross-cultural settings, where miscommunication carries consequences. Prescriptive grammar can also perpetuate elitism, unfairly judging non-standard speakers despite their linguistic proficiency. These critiques emphasize context: grammar rules are tools to be adapted to audience and purpose.

Technological advancements, like grammar-checking software (Grammarly, Microsoft Editor) and AI-driven language models, have reshaped grammar’s application. These tools democratize polished writing but risk eroding grammatical intuition, as users may accept corrections without understanding rules. AI models, trained on diverse corpora, can replicate non-standard patterns, reinforcing the need for human judgment grounded in grammatical knowledge. Education must prioritize teaching grammar as a dynamic system, not rote prescriptions, to empower users in an interconnected world.

Looking ahead, grammar’s evolution will likely accelerate with globalization and technology. Machine translation systems, like Google Translate, rely on grammatical frameworks to parse and generate sentences, but errors persist when rules are ambiguous or context-dependent. As English continues to dominate global communication, its grammar may simplify further, potentially reducing irregular verbs or standardizing spellings (e.g., “color” vs. “colour”). Yet, preserving grammatical complexity ensures the language retains its expressive power, balancing accessibility with depth.

In conclusion, English grammar rules are not mere linguistic artifacts but vital pillars of human communication, underpinning clarity, credibility, and connection in an increasingly interconnected world. They empower individuals to articulate ideas with precision, navigate cultural and cognitive complexities, and engage meaningfully in global discourse. As technology and globalization reshape linguistic practices, grammar's role as a stabilizing force becomes even more pronounced, ensuring that English remains a versatile and inclusive medium for expression. Looking forward, the challenge lies in harmonizing grammar's prescriptive foundations with the language's dynamic evolution, fostering education systems that equip speakers to wield these rules with confidence and creativity. Whether in a scientific treatise, a diplomatic negotiation, or a personal narrative, grammar transforms thought into shared understanding, cementing its timeless significance in the art, science, and soul of human communication.

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MORPHO-BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND RESULTS OF SOILS OF KASHKADARYA REGION

Anotation *This article studies the soil types of Kashkadarya region, their morphological and biological properties. Soil samples were analyzed in the laboratory using agrobiological methods, and the mechanical composition of the soils, humus content, microbial activity, and their effect on plant growth were determined. The results are of important practical importance in the sustainable use of land resources and the optimization of agriculture.*

Keywords: *Kashkadarya, soil types, morphological analysis, biological activity, humus, microflora.*

Introduction Soil is the main factor for the vital activity of plants, and its physical, chemical and biological properties directly affect agricultural productivity. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the Kashkadarya region, it is necessary to conduct a thorough analysis of soil properties in order to effectively use land resources and carry out restoration work on degraded lands. The territory of the region is diverse in terms of climate and relief, and various types of soils have formed here: gray soils, brown soils, saline soils and meadow-mountainous soils. This article analyzes the morpho-biological indicators of these soil types.

Materials and Methods

2.1. Research object

The studies were conducted in March-July 2024 in the Karshi, Kitab, Dehqanabad and Nishan districts of the Kashkadarya region. Soil samples were taken from each area at a depth of 0–30 cm.

2.2. Morphological analysis

The external structure, color, layer structure, density and moisture capacity of the soil were assessed according to GOST methods.

2.3. Biological analysis

The number and activity of microorganisms in the soil were determined according to the Serebryakov method, the humus content was determined by the Tyurin method, and the activity of urease and catalase enzymes was determined by colorimetric methods. The composition of the microflora was studied by sowing in nutrient media.

3. Results

The morphological characteristics of the soil are understood as its external and internal structure, the expression of physical characteristics. These indicators play an important role in assessing soil fertility. The morphological characteristics of

the main soil types in the Kashkadarya region are different, and they are formed depending on the relief, climate, water regime and vegetation conditions.

Gray soils are usually dark gray in color, have an average density and a crumbly structure. Their density is around 1.2–1.3 g/cm³, and their moisture holding capacity is 28–32%. Brown soils are brown in color, have a granular structure and are slightly denser (1.3–1.4 g/cm³). Their moisture capacity is 25–29%, creating a fairly favorable environment for plants.

Saline soils have a characteristic whitish-gray color, a dense and sticky structure, low moisture retention (20–24%) and a relatively high density (1.4–1.5 g/cm³). Due to the high salt content of these soils, their fertility is considered low. Meadow soils have the best physical properties: they are dark in color, fine-grained in structure, low in density (1.1–1.2 g/cm³), and their moisture capacity reaches 35–38%.

In conclusion, morphologically, meadow and brown soils are the most favorable for agriculture. Saline and dense gray soils require reclamation measures.

3.1. Tuproq turlarining morfologik ko‘rsatkichlari

Soil type	Color	Structure	Density (g/cm³)	Wet capacity (%)
Gray soil	Dark gray	Chunky	1.2–1.3	28–32
Brown soil	Brown	Granular	1.3–1.4	25–29
Salty soil	Leaking gray	Glue	1.4–1.5	20–24
Meadow soil	Black	Fine-grained	1.1–1.2	35–38

3.2. Humus content and microbiological indicators of soils

Soil type	Humus (%)	Bacteria (million/g)	Fungi (thousand/g)	Catalase (ml O_2)
Gray soil	1.2–1.5	5–7	30–35	4.1
Brown soil	1.8–2.3	7–9	40–45	5.3
Salty soil	0.4–0.8	2–3	15–20	2.1
Meadow soil	2.5–3.0	8–10	50–60	6.4

4.Discussion The results of the study showed that the highest biological activity in the Kashkadarya region is observed in meadow and brown soils. They are richer in humus, have active soil microflora, and are considered a favorable nutritional environment for plants. Saline soils are physically and chemically weak, have a low number of microorganisms and enzyme activity, and require

reclamation. Gray soils have average indicators, and their productivity can be increased with good agricultural practices. Biological analyses show that as the amount of humus in the soil increases, the activity of microorganisms also increases.

5.Conclusion The soils of the Kashkadarya region differ significantly in their morphological and biological properties. It is important to develop site-specific agrotechnical measures to increase soil fertility and maintain bioactivity. In particular:

• Salt-rich soils require desalting and the application of organic fertilizers.

• Meadow and brown soils are suitable for intensive farming and can be managed using resource-saving methods.

• The results of morpho-biological analysis are of great importance in conducting the regional agrarian policy on a scientific basis.

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MICROBIOLOGICAL DIFFERENCE OF SOILS OF KASHKADARYA REGION AND ITS ANALYSIS

Anotation *This article studies the microbiological composition, microflora diversity, and microbial population of soils in different agroecological regions of the Kashkadarya region. Classical and modern microbiological methods were used to determine microbial activity. The results obtained were correlated with soil fertility, and the impact of agrotechnical measures on microbiological factors was assessed. As a result of the research, it was determined that different soil types differ in terms of microbial activity, and recommendations were developed to improve soil health.*

Keywords: *Kashkadarya, microbiological diversity, microflora, microorganisms, agroecology, soil health, nitrogen fixation.*

Introduction Soil microbiology is one of the main areas ensuring the stability of agroecosystems. Microorganisms play an invaluable role in the decomposition of organic matter in the soil, the circulation of elements and ensuring soil fertility. Kashkadarya region has regions with different climates and reliefs, which causes morphogenetic and microbiological differentiation of soil types. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the number and activity of microorganisms in the main soil types in the region.

Research methods

• Soil samples were taken from 6 main agro-ecological regions of Kashkadarya region (Kitob, Yakkabog, Karshi, Nishon, Guzar, Dehqonabad).

• Each sample for microbiological analysis was taken from a depth of 0–20 cm.

• The number of bacteria, fungi, actinomycetes, ammonifiers, nitrogen fixers and denitrifiers in the soil was calculated.

• Bacteriological inoculations were carried out in GPA, Chapek, Ashby and starch-ammonia media.

• The relationship between microbiological indicators and physicochemical properties of the soil (pH, moisture, humus content, salinity level) was analyzed.

Results

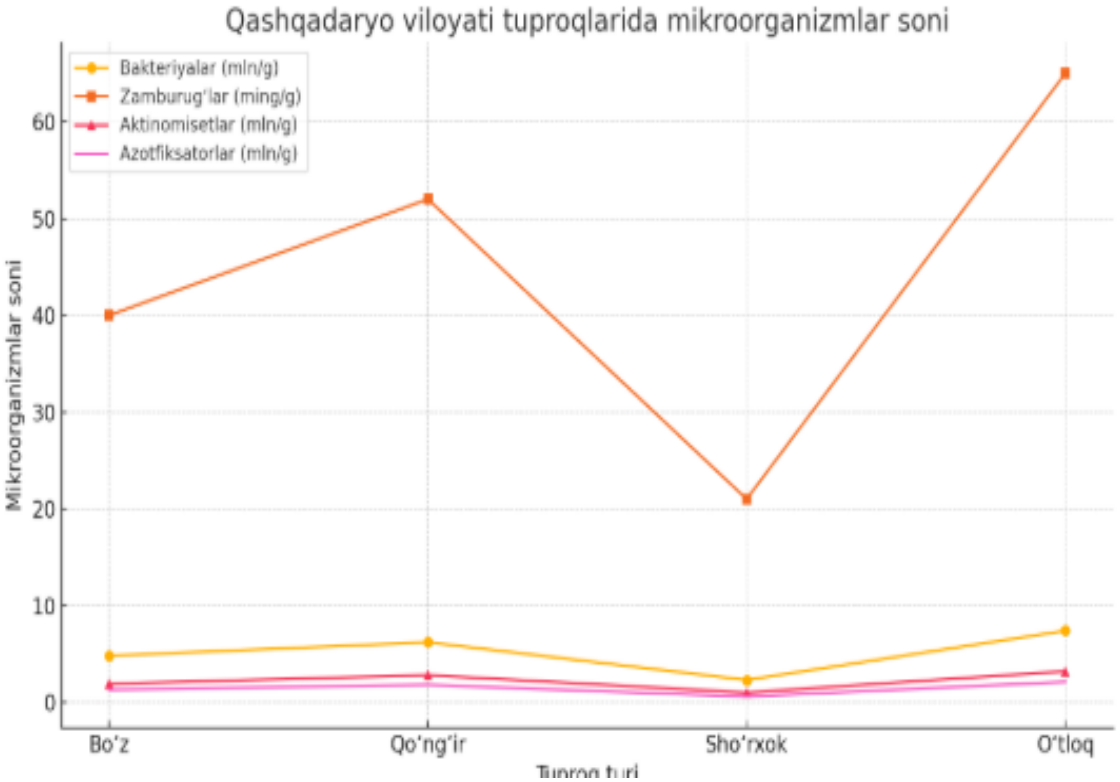
3.1. Diversity of soil microflora

The following microflora differences were observed in different soils:

Soil type	Bacteria (million/g)	Fungi (thousand/g)	Actinomycetes (million/g)	Nitrogen fixers (mln/g)	Ammonifiers (mln/g)
Gray soils	4,8	40	1,9	1,3	3,2
Brown soils	6,2	52	2,8	1,8	4,6
Saline soils	2,3	21	1,0	0,6	1,9
Grassland soils	7,4	65	3,2	2,1	5,0

3.2. The relationship of microbiological activity with physicochemical factors

Sample location	pH	Humus (%)	Humidity (%)	Salinity	Microbiological activity
Kitob	7.1	2.1	24.5	low	high
Yakkabog‘	6.8	2.4	26.8	very low	very high
Qarshi	8.2	1.2	19.0	middle	moderately
Nishon	8.5	0.9	16.3	high	low
G‘uzor	7.6	1.8	21.1	middle	o‘rta darajada
Dehqonobod	6.9	2.6	28.0	very low	high



Discussion Studies have shown that the number and activity of microorganisms are directly related to the physical and chemical properties of the soil, especially the amount of humus and the level of salinity. In meadow and brown soils with a high humus content, microbiological activity is significantly higher, creating a favorable environment for plant growth in these areas. On the contrary, in saline soils with a high level of salinity, the activity of microflora is significantly reduced.

Conclusions and recommendations

• Soils of the Kashkadarya region differ significantly in microbiological terms.

• Meadow and brown soils are considered the most microbiologically active.

• Saline soils have low indicators of microbiological activity and require reclamation measures.

• To maintain soil fertility, it is recommended to fertilize with fertilizers rich in organic matter, use crop rotation, and use biostimulants**.**

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UDK 620.3:539.2

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NANOZARRACHALARNING OLINISHI VA ULARNING FIZIK XOSSALARI

Anotatsiya: *Nanotexnologiya so'zi so'nggi yillarda ilm-fan va sanoatning rivojlanishida katta o'rin egallaydi. Nanozarrachalar, o'zlarining o'ziga xos fizik xossalari tufayli ayniqsa diqqatga sazovordir. Nanozarrachalar o'zining o'lchamlari, strukturasi va yuzasining kattaligi tufayli an'anaviy materiallardan farq qiladi va shu orqali ular yangi va innovatsion texnologiyalarni yaratishda qo'llaniladi. Nanozarrachalar sintezining asosiy usullari ikkiga bo'linadi: "top-down" va "bottom-up" usullari, har biri o'ziga xos afzalliklarga ega bo'lib, maqsadga muvofiq material xususiyatlarini olish imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqolada nanopartikllarning olinishi, ularning fizik xossalari va so'nggi tadqiqot natijalari yoritilgan bo'lib, bu usullarni qo'llashdan olingan natijalar elektronika, energiya saqlash va tibbiyot kabi sohalarda qo'llanilishi mumkinligi ko'rib chiqiladi. Nanozarrachallarning sintezi va ular orqali yangi materiallar yaratish jarayoni nanoteknologiyaning kelajagi uchun katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Nanozarrachalar, Nanotexnologiya, Sintez usullari, Fizik xossalar, Elektronika, Tibbiyot, Sol-gel jarayoni, Kimyoviy bug'lanish*

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PREPARATION OF NANOPARTICLES AND THEIR PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Abstract: *The word nanotechnology has occupied a significant place in the development of science and industry in recent years. Nanoparticles are of particular interest due to their unique physical properties. Nanoparticles differ from traditional materials due to their size, structure and surface area, and are therefore used to create new and innovative technologies. The main methods of nanoparticle synthesis are divided into two: "top-down" and "bottom-up" methods, each of which has its own advantages and allows obtaining the desired material properties. This article discusses the preparation of nanoparticles, their physical properties and the latest research results, and considers the potential applications of these methods in fields such as electronics, energy storage and medicine. The synthesis of nanoparticles and the process of creating new materials through them create great opportunities for the future of nanotechnology.*

Keywords: *Nanoparticles, Nanotechnology, Synthesis methods, Physical properties, Electronics, Medicine, Sol-gel process, Chemical vapor deposition*

Kirish

Nanoteknologiya - bu materiallarni atom va molekula darajasida o'zgartirish imkoniyatini beruvchi soha bo'lib, u materiallar va qurilmalarni yangi fazoviy o'lchamda, ya'ni nano o'lchamda yaratishga qaratilgan. Nanozarrachalar o'lchami 1–100 nanometr oralig'ida bo'lib, ularning fizik xossalari bulk materiallar (katta materiallar)dan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Nanozarrachalar o'ziga xos mexanik, optik, termal, va elektr xossalari bilan ajralib turadi va bu xossalar ularni turli sohalarda, jumladan, tibbiyot, elektronika, energiya ishlab chiqarish va ekologiyada keng qo'llash imkonini beradi.

Metodologiya. Nanozarrachalar olish uchun bir nechta metodlar mavjud. Ushbu metodlar asosan ikki katta guruhga bo'linadi: **topdan (top-down)** va **quyidan (bottom-up)** metodlar.

1.Top-down usullari: Ushbu usulda katta o'lchamdagi materiallar, masalan, yirik qattiq jismlar yoki materiallar mexanik yoki kimyoviy jarayonlar orqali nanozarrachalarga ajratiladi. Ushbu usullardan eng keng tarqalganlari:

Lazerli ablyasion: Lazer yordamida materialni yuqori haroratda ishlov berish orqali nanozarrachalar olinadi. Bu usul materialni mikro va nano o'lchamdagi zarrachalarga ajratishda samarali hisoblanadi.

Mikro/nano maydalash: Materiallar yuqori tezlikda mexanik kuchlar yordamida maydalab, nanozarralarga ajratiladi. Bu usul ko'pincha metall va keramika materiallarida qo'llaniladi.

Elektrospinning: Bu texnologiya yordamida nanofibrillalar (nanoichkitlar) olish mumkin. Elektromagnit maydon yordamida suyuqliklar va polimerlar nano o'lchamdagi iplar shaklida o'qiladi.

2.Bottom-up usullari: Ushbu usullarda nanozarrachalar atom yoki molekula darajasida to'plangan holda sintez qilinadi. Bottom-up metodlar o'zining yuqori aniqlikda va samaradorlikda ishlash imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Bu usullarga quyidagilar kiradi:

Kimyoviy bug'lanish (Chemical Vapor Deposition, CVD): Bu usulda yuqori haroratda gazlar kondensatsiyalanadi va materialning yuzasida nanozarrachalar hosil bo'ladi. Bu metod o'zining yuqori sifatli nanostrukturalar hosil qilishda samarali ekanligi bilan mashhur.

Sol-gel jarayoni: Kimyoviy reaksiyalar orqali nanozarrachalar suyuqlik holatidan qattiq holatga o'tkaziladi. Bu usuldan ko'plab nanomateriallar, jumladan, oksidlar va keramika materiallari sintezlanadi.

Suvi elektrokimyoviy sintez: Bu usulda suyuqliklarda elektroximik reaksiyalar yordamida nanozarrachalar olish mumkin.

3.Fizikaviy usullar: Nanozarrachalarni olishda plazma texnologiyalari va boshqa fizikaviy usullar ham ishlatiladi. Plazma texnologiyasi nanomateriallarni yuqori aniqlikda sintez qilish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu usulning afzalligi shundaki,

nanozarrachalar olishda qo'llaniladigan energiya miqdori ancha past bo'ladi, bu esa yanada aniqroq va sifatli materiallar ishlab chiqarishga yordam beradi.

Nanozarrachalarning fizik xossalari

Nanozarrachalar o'zining kichik o'lchamlari va yuqori yuzaga ega bo'lishi tufayli ko'plab fizik xossalarga ega bo'lib, bu xossalar bulk materiallardan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Nanozarrachalarning eng muhim fizik xossalari quyidagilardan iborat:

- **Yuzaning kattaligi va o'zgaruvchanlik**: Nanozarrachalar odatda bulk materiallarga qaraganda yuzasi ancha katta bo'ladi. Bu ularning kimyoviy reaktivligi va boshqa xossalarini keskin oshiradi. Masalan, nanooksidlar va nanopartikullar yuqori reaktivlikka ega bo'lib, katalizatorlar sifatida ishlatiladi. Yuzaning kattaligi va kimyoviy faoliyatning oshishi yangi materiallar yaratishda samarali foydalanishga olib keladi.
- **Elektron xossalaridagi o'zgarishlar**: Nanozarrachalar kvant mexanizmlariga ta'sir qilganligi uchun ularning elektron xossalari bulk materiallarga nisbatan farq qiladi. Nanozarrachalar, masalan, grafen yoki kvant nuqtalari, yuqori elektr o'tkazuvchanlikka ega bo'lib, ular elektronika va nanoelektronika sohalarida keng qo'llanilmoqda. Kvant nuqtalari (quantum dots) maxsus optik va elektron xossalariga ega bo'lib, ular nanofotonikada ishlatiladi.
- **Optik xossalar**: Nanozarrachalar optik xossalarini boshqarish imkoniyatini beradi. Ular kichik o'lchamlarida yorug'likni boshqarish va yangi optik materiallar yaratish imkoniyatini taqdim etadi. Plasmonik materiallar nano o'lchamda yaratilgan bo'lib, ular optik spektrni kengaytirish, optik to'lqinlarni boshqarish va yangi optik qurilmalar yaratishga imkon beradi.

Nanozarrachalarni olish bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan bir qator tajribalar quyidagi natijalarga olib keldi:

1. Grafen nanozarrachalarini olish: Kimyoviy bug'lanish usulida sintezlangan grafenlar yuqori sifatga ega bo'lib, ularning elektron o'tkazuvchanligi juda yuqori bo'ldi. 2019-yilda amalga oshirilgan tajriba natijalari grafen materiallarining keng elektron xossalarini yaratishda yangi imkoniyatlar ochdi. Ushbu grafenlar elektron qurilmalar va sensorlar uchun samarali materiallar sifatida ishlatilgan.
2. Karbon nanotubalarning sintezi: Plazma texnologiyasidan foydalanib, karbon nanotubalar sintez qilindi, va ular yuqori mustahkamlik va engil vaznli material sifatida foydalanishga yaroqli bo'ldi. 2020-yilda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar karbon nanotubalarini yangi tibbiy tashuvchilar va superkondensatorlar sifatida ishlatish imkoniyatini ko'rsatdi.
3. Kvant nuqtalarini olish: Kvant nuqtalari sintez qilishda yangi metodlar qo'llanilib, ular optik xossalarini boshqarishda sezilarli yutuqlarga erishildi. 2021 yilda amalga oshirilgan tajriba natijalari kvant nuqtalarining yuqori yorug'lik effekti va yuqori sezgirlik xossalarini taqdim etdi. Bu nuqtalar yangi nano-optik sensorlar va yangi ko'zoynaklar ishlab chiqarishda qo'llaniladi.

Xulosa

Nanozarrachalar va ularning fizik xossalari zamonaviy texnologiyalar va ilm-fan sohalarining rivojlanishida muhim o'rin tutadi. Nanozarrachalar orqali

yaratilgan yangi materiallar, optik va elektron tizimlar, energiya saqlash va ekologik texnologiyalar sohasida inqilobiy yutuqlarga erishish imkonini beradi. Nanozarrachalarning fizik xossalarini boshqarish va yangi texnologiyalarni yaratish uchun olib borilgan tadqiqotlar kelajakda yana ko'plab yangi imkoniyatlar ochadi.

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HUDUDLARNI IQTISODIY RIVOJLANTIRISHDA QO'LLANILADIGAN ASOSOIY KO'RSATKICHLAR

Anotatsiya: *Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirish – bu barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash, resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlash va hududlar o'rtasidagi farqni kamaytirishga qaratilgan kompleks jarayondir. Bu jarayonda hukumat siyosati, investitsiyalar, innovatsiyalar, mahalliy boshqaruv va xalqaro hamkorlik muhim o'rin tutadi. Maqsad – aholining farovonligini oshirish va hududlarni barqaror rivojlantirishdir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *hududiy rivojlanish, iqtisodiy o'sish, investitsiya, ijtimoiy farovonlik, ekologik xavfsizlik, resurslardan foydalanish, infratuzilma.*

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KEY INDICATORS USED IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

Annotation: *Regional economic development is a complex process aimed at ensuring sustainable growth, efficient use of resources, development of social infrastructure, maintaining environmental safety, and reducing disparities between regions. Government policies, investments, innovations, local governance, and international cooperation all play key roles. The main goal is to improve the population's well-being and support balanced regional development.*

Keywords: *regional development, economic growth, investment, social well-being, environmental safety, resource management, infrastructure.*

Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirish – bu mamlakatning iqtisodiy o'sishiga hissa qo'shadigan, turli hududlarda resurslarni samarali va barqaror tarzda ishlatishga qaratilgan faoliyatlar to'plamidir. Ushbu jarayon faqatgina iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash bilan cheklanmay, balki hududlar o'rtasida ijtimoiy farovonlikni ta'minlash, ekologik muvozanatni saqlash va yashash sharoitlarini yaxshilashga qaratilgan kompleks strategiyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning maqsadi – bu mahalliy resurslardan samarali foydalanish, yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish, iqtisodiy faoliyatning barqarorligini ta'minlash, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish orqali hududning farovonligini oshirishdir.Rivojlanayotgan va rivojlangan hududlar o'rtasidagi farqni kamaytirish, muvozanatli iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash,

odamlarning turmush darajasini oshirish va ekologik xavfsizlikni saqlash — hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning asosiy vazifalari sifatida qaraladi. Har bir hududning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy sharoitlari, tabiiy va inson resurslari ularning rivojlanish jarayonida muhim omillarni tashkil etadi.Shu bilan birga, hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishda hukumat siyosati, qonunchilik, investitsion strategiyalar, mahalliy rahbarlik tizimi va xalqaro hamkorlik muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bularning barchasi hududiy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlash va barqaror rivojlanishga erishish uchun zarur bo‘lgan huquqiy, moliyaviy, va boshqaruv tizimlarini yaratadi. Hududning iqtisodiy rivojlanishining asosiy maqsadi — barqaror iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlash, yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish, iqtisodiyotning turli sohalarini diversifikatsiya qilish va hududning resurslarini samarali boshqarishdir. Iqtisodiy o‘sish hududiy rivojlanishning natijasida aholining daromadlarini oshiradi va ijtimoiy farovonlikni yaxshilaydi. Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirish orqali aholining turmush darajasi va farovonligini oshirishga erishish, ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, ijtimoiy xavfsizlik va boshqa sohalarda yuqori sifatli xizmatlar ko‘rsatish ta’minlanadi. Bu nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki ijtimoiy rivojlanishga ham yo‘naltirilgan maqsaddir.

Rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan hududlar o‘rtasidagi tafovutlarni kamaytirish, yirik shaharlar bilan chekka va qishloq hududlari o‘rtasidagi farqni qisqartirish. Bu orqali hududlar o‘rtasida ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy adolatni ta’minlash maqsad qilinadi. Tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish va ekologik muvozanatni saqlash.

Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirish jarayonida ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish, barqaror rivojlanishning asosiy tamoyillarini joriy etish va tabiiy resurslardan ehtiyotkorlik bilan foydalanishni ta’minlash maqsad qilinadi. Hududlarning iqtisodiy diversifikatsiyasi orqali turli tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish va yangi investitsiyalarni jalb qilish. Yangi texnologiyalar, innovatsiyalar va tashqi sarmoyalar hududning iqtisodiy o‘sishiga katta hissa qo‘shadi.

Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning vazifalari shulardan iborat:

Hududda mavjud bo‘lgan tabiiy va inson resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlash. Bunga yer resurslari, energetika, suv va boshqa tabiiy boyliklar kiradi. Resurslardan oqilona foydalanish iqtisodiy rivojlanishni boshqarishning asosiy vazifalaridan biridir.

Hududlarni rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalarni joriy etish va texnologik taraqqiyotni qo‘llab-quvvatlash. Bu jarayonda yangi ishlab chiqarish usullari, texnologiyalar va innovatsion yechimlar orqali hududning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish vazifasi turadi.

Ta'lim, sog'liqni saqlash, transport, kommunikatsiya va boshqa ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish. Bu nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki aholining turmush tarzini yaxshilash, ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirish uchun zarurdir.

Hududda yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish, bandlikni oshirish va aholini mehnat bozori uchun malakali kadrlar bilan ta'minlash. Bu maqsadga erishish orqali hududlarda bandlik darajasi va daromadlar oshiriladi.

Hududda kichik va o‘rta biznesni rivojlantirish va ularni rag‘batlantirish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish. Mahalliy biznesni qo‘llab-quvvatlash orqali hudud

iqtisodiyotini mustahkamlash, yangi ishlab chiqarish sohalarini rivojlantirish muhim vazifadir.

Mahalliy boshqaruv tizimlarini mustahkamlash, iqtisodiy rivojlanish bo‘yicha mahalliy hokimiyatlar va jamiyatning ishtirokini ta’minlash. Mahalliy davlat organlari hududni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi, shuning uchun ular samarali va tezkor qarorlar qabul qilishga qodir bo‘lishlari kerak.

Ekologik muvozanatni saqlash va tabiiy resurslardan barqaror foydalanishni ta’minlash. Hududning ekologik holatini yaxshilash, sanoat chiqindilarini kamaytirish, ekologik xavflarga qarshi kurashish va yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini qo‘llash.

Hududlarni rivojlantirishda xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik qilish, tashqi investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va xalqaro tajribani o‘rganish. Bu jarayonda xalqaro iqtisodiy va moliyaviy yordam, texnologik transfer hamda ilmiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish muhim vazifa hisoblanadi.

Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishda qo‘llaniladigan asosiy ko‘rsatkichlar – bu hududning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va infratuzilmaviy rivojlanish darajasini tahlil qilish, solishtirish va baholashda ishlatiladigan mezonlar majmuidir. Bu ko‘rsatkichlar yordamida nafaqat hozirgi holat baholanadi, balki rivojlanish istiqbollari va muammoli sohalar ham aniqlanadi. Eng avvalo, hududiy yalpi mahsulot (HYMH) hajmi va uning yillik o‘sish sur’atlari asosiy ko‘rsatkich sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ushbu ko‘rsatkich hudud iqtisodiyotining umumiy hajmini, ishlab chiqarish salohiyatini va iqtisodiy faollik darajasini aks ettiradi. Ayni vaqtda HYMHning jon boshiga nisbatan hisoblanishi orqali aholining iqtisodiy farovonligi darajasi aniqlanadi.

Shuningdek, aholi jon boshiga to‘g‘ri keladigan o‘rtacha daromad ko‘rsatkichi hududdagi ijtimoiy tenglik, iste’mol imkoniyatlari va yashash darajasining asosiy ifodasidir. Hududda ishlab chiqarilayotgan sanoat va qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari hajmi esa iqtisodiy tarmoqlarning holati va ularning o‘sish dinamikasini ko‘rsatadi. Ayniqsa, bu ko‘rsatkichlar ishlab chiqarishning diversifikatsiyasi va mahalliy resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligini baholashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Bundan tashqari, investitsiyalar hajmi va tuzilmasi ham hududiy rivojlanishning ajralmas ko‘rsatkichlaridandir. Asosiy kapitalga kiritilgan sarmoyalar miqdori yangi ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini yaratish, infratuzilmalarni modernizatsiya qilish va texnologik yangilanish uchun imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Investitsiyalarning manbalari – ya’ni mahalliy byudjet, xususiy sektor yoki xorijiy sarmoyalar hissasi – hududning investitsion jozibadorligini ko‘rsatadi.

Hududlarni iqtisodiy rivojlantirishning maqsad va vazifalari hududning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va ekologik holatini yaxshilash, barqaror o‘sishni ta’minlash va aholining farovonligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanish jarayonida samarali resurs boshqaruvi, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, innovatsion rivojlanish va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani mustahkamlash kabi vazifalar hal etilishi kerak. Bularning barchasi hududning o‘sishini va umumiy iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlashga yordam beradi.

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NUROTA TUMANIDA QADIMIY SUG‘ORISH MANBLARINING VUJUDGA KELISHI VA SHAKLLANISHI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Nurota tumanidagi sug‘orish tizimining vujudga kelishi bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, hududning suv omborlari va hovuzlarning shakllanishi ularning tarqalishi hamda sug‘orishdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘z: *Nurota, Pistalitog‘, Qizilqum, sanggoh, suv omborlari va hovuz, xonbandi, loyqa, to‘g‘on.*

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THE EMERGENCY AND FORMATION OF ANCIENT IRRIGATION SOURCES IN NUROTA DISTRICT

Abstract: *This article describes the emergence of the irrigation system in Nurota district. It also discusses the formation of reservoirs and ponds in the region, their distribution, and their importance in irrigation.*

Keywords: *Nurota, Pistalitog, Kyzylkum, sanggoh, reservoirs and ponds, khanbandi, mud, dam.*

Suv hayot manbai insoniyat bor ekan suv insonlarining kundalik hayotida turmush darajasida yashashida asosiy omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Suvdan insonlar kundalik hayotida ekinlarni sug‘orishda chorva mollarini sug‘orishda hamda zavod va fabrikalarda, uylarni isitish tizimida foydalaniladi. Insonlar ekinlarni sug‘orishda suvni tejab ishlatish maqsadida ko‘p yerlarda tomchilatib sug‘orishni yo‘lga qo‘ygan hamda sun’iy sug‘orish ishlarini amalga oshirmoqda.

Sun’iy sug‘orish O‘rta Osiyodagina emas, balki umuman butun sharqda quyidagi tabiiy-geografik sharoitlarda vujudga keladi:

1. Tog‘ daryolarining allyuvial loyqalaridan hosil bo‘lgan unumli vodiylarda;
2. Tekislikda oqadigan katta daryolarning adoqalarida va deltalarida.

Biz tahlil qilayotgan Nurota sug‘orish tizimi 1-tabiiy-geografik sharoitda vujudga kelgan. Yahyo G‘ulomov rahbarlik qilgan O‘zbekiston-Zarafshon ekpeditsiyasining Nurota otryadi tomonidan 1948-yil yozida tog‘ tizmasining butun shimoliy yonbag‘ri bo‘ylab o‘tkazilgan izlanishlaridan kuzatish mumkin.

Nurota tog‘tizmasi sharqdan g‘arbga cho‘zilgan, uning shimoliy yonbag‘ri Qizilqum sahrosi bilan bog‘lanib kelgan. Nurota tizmasining sharqiy qismi yonida birin-ketin tor va baland bo‘lmagan tog‘ tizmalari avval Pistalitog‘, keyin Pastdog‘

tizmalari cho‘zilib yotadi.Bu tizmalarga Nurota tizmasidan shimolga taxminan 15 km ga yetib boradigan yassi tekislik borib taqaladi.Nurota tizmasining o‘zi baland, qoyali va Qizilqum tomoniga chiqadigan juda ko‘p uzun daralari bor. Har bir dara tagida ko‘pda-ko‘p bo‘laklardan tashkil topgan kichik-kichik soylar oqadi. Soylarning suvi daradan chiqqandan keyin tekislikda singib ketadi. Bahorda yomg‘irlar yog‘ib qorlar eriganda bu soylar loyqa suvli jo‘shqin daryolarga aylanadi. Tizmaning sharqiy sektoridagi soylar daralardan chiqqandan so‘ng shiddat bilan Pistalitog‘ va Pasttog‘ etaklari tomoniga yo‘l oladi. Soy daradan chiqqandan keyin dastlab keng va tezoqar daryocha hosil qilib, mayda va yirik toshlar orasidan oqadi. Bu toshlar daralardan oqizib chiqqan bo‘lib, ko‘pincha suv yo‘lini to‘sib yotadi. Shunday qilib, uzunligi taxminan 5 km, kengligi 1-2 km keladigan uzun bir maydon yoppasiga mana shu toshlar bilan qoplangan va shuning uchun ham “sanggoh” (Toshloq), deb ataladi. Keyinchalik joy nishabi asta-sekin kamayadi, soy o‘zani borgan sari sayozlanadi va soy suvi keng bo‘lib toshganga o‘xshab qoladi. Bu yerda u o‘zi bilan oqizib ketayotgan shag‘al va qumni cho‘ktirib qoldiradi, ammo loyqani Pistalidog‘ va Pasttog‘ etaklarigacha olib boradi. Bu ikkala tog‘ tizmasi soy suvlari uchun ko‘ndalangiga yotgan tabiiy ko‘tarilma hisoblanadi. Suvdagi barcha loyqa shu yerda cho‘kadi va shu sababli bu yer “Loyqa” nomi bilan yuritiladi. Loyqa tarkibida ko‘p miqdorda qum bo‘lganligidan va shu sababli suv ancha chuqurlikka singib keta olganligidan bu yerda ekin birinchi haydashdan keyin ekiladi.

Dastlab, ekinni to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri sug‘orish loyqaga ekkan bo‘lsalar kerak, keyinchalik mahalliy dehqonlar bu loyqaning xususiyatini juda yaxshi bilib olgan. Boshoqlar chiqara boshlagan davrda, yozgi yomg‘ir yog‘adimi yo‘qmi, baribir, albatta sug‘oriladi, chunki bu sug‘orish hosilni oshirishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi. Sug‘orish uchun soy suvidan foydalaniladi. Juda Qadim zamonlarda daralarning ichkarisida deyarli hamma yerlarda kichik-kichik suv omborlari barpo etilgan bo‘lib, bularga har kuni suv to‘plangan va o‘rnatilgan tartibga muvofiq ulardan navbati bilan dalalarga suv yuboriladi. Dalalar bilan har bir soyning “loyqalar”i o‘rtasidagi masofa katta bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, suv omborlari orqali yuborilgan suv ekin dalalariga yilning barcha mavsumlarida yetarli bo‘ladi va bug‘doy, arpa, tariq, kunjut, qovun va boshqalarni yetishtirishga imkon beradi.

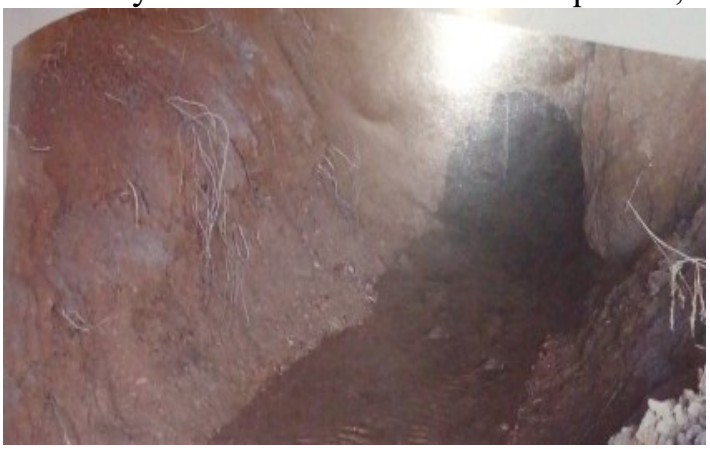
Bu loyqalarda sug‘orma dehqonchilik maydonlarining mavjud emasligi Nurota tog‘ tizmasi ichidagi daralarning tabiiy va strategik jihatdan lalmi yaylovlarning shallanishi bilan ahamiyatlidir. Ushbu soy terassalari Qizilqum cho‘li tomonidan esadigan shimoliy, simoli-g‘arbiy shamollarning kirib kelishidan himoyalangan bo‘lib, havo harorati nisbatan issiqroq bo‘ladi.

Daralarning yuqori qismida juda ko‘p yong‘oq, bodom o‘sadi soyning har ikki tomonidagi yonbag‘ir esa tokzorlar bilan qoplangan. Buloqlardan chiqib turadigan soy suvining doimo bo‘lishi u yerda yashovchi aholini va ularning chorva mollarini suv bilan ta’minlaydi. Har bir daraga kirish joyiga qadimgi darvlardayoq tashqaridan qilinadigan hujumlarga qarshi maxsus istehkomlar qurilgan. Dasht ko‘chmanchilarining bevosita yaqinligi ayniqsa, xavfli bo‘lgan. Shu sababli tumanning butun aholisi yashash uchun qulay bo‘lgan daralarni tashlab ketmay,

Nurak, Osmon, Kulba, Uchma, Uxum, Forish, Mojrum, Sentob, Sop, Katta Ej, Temirqovuq va boshqa soylarning loyqalanishida keng ko‘lamda dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullanib, otroq yashsh uchun imkoniyatlar yaratgan.

Hozirgacha aholi foydalanib kelayotgan dara ichkarisidagi suv omborlari-“hovuzlar”ning qurilishi juda sodda bo‘lib, soyning qirg‘og‘idagi tog‘ etagida o‘rtacha kattaligi 60x40 metr keladigan qulay maydoncha tanlanib, uning uchta tomonini katta-katta toshlar bilan ko‘taradilar.Pastki nishab tomonining balandligi 2 metr, qalinligi 1,5-2 metrli tosh devor bilan to‘siladi. Buning ro‘parasidagi tomon esa nishabiga muvofiq ko‘tariladi. Hovuzlar shunday qurilgan-ki, ularga soyning hovuzdan yuqoriroqda oqadigan suvi tushadi. Hovuzga faqat bir joydan suv kiradi, u eng yuqori nuqtada joylashgan, kichikroq teshik shaklidagi, odatda suvning bir qismi oqib chiqadigan joyi esa, soy oqimining quyi tomoniga qarama-qarshi ko‘tarilmaning pastki qismida joylashgan bo‘l.adi. Hovuzdan suvni chiqarishni boshqarib turadigan birdan-bir mexanizm suvga tushirilgan uchiga eski qop, paxtalik eski to‘n parchasi va hokazo bog‘langan uch metrli uzun tayoqdir.Suvni to‘sib, hovuzdan chiqarmaslik uchun teshikni ana shu qop bilan bekitadilar va tayoq suvdan tik ko‘tarilib turadi.Suv chiqarish kerak bo‘lsa, devor ustida turgan odam qop bog‘langan tayoqni tortib oladi va suv 4-5 soatda oqib chiqadi, shundan keyin ertasi kungacha tuynuk yopib qo‘yiladi. Hovuzning bunday qurilishi suvni ancha tejab foydalanishga imkon beradi.

Bunday kichik hovuzlar bilan bir qatorda, bundan taxminan 1000 yillar ilgari



“Osmonsoy”, deb atalgan juda katta suv ombori qurilgan edi. U o‘z zamonasi uchun juda katta inshoot bo‘lgan. Bunga keladigan Ilonchi soyining suvi juda ko‘p hamda uning bahorgi jo‘shqin suvlari Yangiqishloq qarshisida Pastdog‘ni yorib o‘tib, Qizilqum chegarasidan tekislikka chiqadi.

Unumdor loyqaning asosiy massasi ancha uzoq va buloq suvlari borib yetmaydigan Kaltepa tekisligida to‘planganligi uchun X asrda somoniylar davrida u yerda doim suv bilan tamin etish uchun suv ombori qurishga qaror qilingan edi. Ilonchisoy oqib o‘tadigan Pasttog‘dagi dara to‘g‘on qurish uchun eng qulay joy bo‘lgan. Boshlang‘ich joyida 260 metr kenglikka ega bo‘lgan kichik bir dara borgan sari torayadi, so‘ngra 420 metr masofada u ikki tomondan tik tushgan qoyalar orasida qisqaradi va uning eni hammasi bo‘lib 50 metrdan sal oshadi. Soy mana shu yerda suvga chidamli maxsus aralashma qo‘shilgan alyobastr qorishma bilan mustahkamlangan, yo‘nilgan toshlardan katta to‘g‘on bilan to‘silgan. To‘g‘onning balandligi 16 metr, eni tagi asosida 8-10 metr, tepasi 2-3 metr, uning orqa tomoni deyarli tik bo‘lib, ikki joyida yarim konus shaklidagi tayanchig‘lar bilan mustahkamlangan. Bular to‘g‘onga memoriy manzara berib turadi. To‘g‘onda o‘nta teshik ochilgan, ulardan hozir to‘qqistasi saqlanib qolgan.

Har bir teshik o‘tkir uchli peshtoq shaklida bo‘lib balandligi 60 sm. eni 50 sm.dir. Teshiklarning chetiga juda puxta qilib yo‘nilgan tosh bilan o‘ralgan. Teshiklar ancha murakkab joylashgan va qisqagina izoh talab qiladi. Suv chiqish yo‘llari ancha murakkab joylashgan va qisqagina izoh talab qiladi. To‘g‘on, yuqorida aytilganidek, eng tor joyda qurilgan. Bu yerda har ikki tomondan bahaybat kulrang granit qoyalar qad ko‘tarib turadi, bulardan, ayniqsa, g‘arbiy tomondagi katta burchak shaklida oldingi tomonga moyil bo‘lib turadi. Shuning uchun ham to‘g‘on asosining ravog‘i ustki ravoqdan ancha kichik. Ustki ravoq 51 m.ga yetadi, suv chiqarish yo‘li esa diokanal bo‘lib joylashgan. Katta bosim bilan har qaysi teshikdan otilib chiqayotgan suv dastlab shu qoyaga tushadi va so‘ngra undan quruq o‘zan bo‘ylab qazilgan kichik ariqqa oqib tushadi. Ariqlar o‘zanning har ikki tomonidan oqadi. Ariqlarning kengligi ikki metrdan oshmaydi va ular qolgan soyga qaraganda ancha baland o‘rnatilgan.

Nurotalik dehqonlar asosan qadim zamonlardan bog‘dorchilik, uzumchilik va albatta, g‘allakorlik bilan shug‘ullanishdan. Hudud g‘allakorlari qadimdan lalmikor bug‘doy va arpa ekib kelishgan. Kuz mavsumi davomida yer shudgor qilingan va bahor kelishi bilanoq yerga urug‘qadashga kirishilgan. Lalmikor g‘alachilikda kuzgi va bahorgi urug‘ qadash ishlari amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, Nurota vohasi qishloq xo‘jaligida muhim soha sanalgan dehqonchilikning asosini tashkil qiluvchi sug‘orish sohasi qadim zamonlardan rivojlanib kelgan.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytib o‘tish mumkinki, Nurota tumanidagi sug‘orish tizimi juda qadim zamonlarda vujudga kelgan hamda dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullanilgan. Tog‘ daryolarining vujudga kelishi ularning bahor faslida qorlarning erishidan hamda yomg‘ir suvlaridan to‘yingan davrda to‘lib oqishi daryo suvlari bilan ekinlarni sug‘orishda foydalaniladi. Bu esa tog‘ daralarida suv havzalarini shakllantirishga kata tirtki bo‘ladi.

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IMPROVING GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PHYSICAL TRAINING OF HANDBALL PLAYERS

Abstract*: This article provides brief information on improving general and specific physical fitness in handball players' training.*
Keywords*: Handball, sport, activity, success, training, physical quality, positive, preparation.*

In order to educate a harmonious generation in Uzbekistan, attract talented young people to sports, create conditions for further supporting and developing our national football, select young handball players and ensure their in-depth development of professional skills and abilities, as well as form a reliable reserve for national handball clubs and national teams, the Republic of Uzbekistan A number of decrees of the President and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been adopted. These documents set out the tasks of improving the theoretical preparation and technical and tactical skills of young football players, developing professional qualities, as well as organizing the process of training young football players on the basis of scientific methodological recommendations in accordance with international requirements for the development of modern football. It is intended to develop the general preparation of a handball player, comprehensive physical abilities that are not specific to their chosen sport, but have a direct positive impact on achieving success in sports activities.

The development of highly skilled handball players has always been considered a pressing problem in the game of handball. The development of highly qualified handball players is associated with the correct orientation of training in sports schools of the Olympic reserve for children and adolescents, as well as in boarding schools for children and adolescents, who have specialized in this sport from a young age, through physical development and increasing their level of preparation in this sport. Practitioners and coaches emphasize that many players considered to be highly skilled in Uzbek handball have a very low level of technical and tactical skills. A clear example of this is the obvious shortcomings in the technical and tactical skills of handball players playing for our national team in international matches.

The next stage of development of Uzbek handball players is directly related to the development of handball among young children and adolescents. The more effectively the process of training and educating children and adolescents is organized, the more effective the next stage of development of our handball will be.

The physical fitness of a handball player is one of the important components of sports training and is a process aimed at developing physical qualities - strength, endurance, agility, speed, agility. The general physical fitness of a handball player is the foundation for achieving high results. It mainly ensures the solution of the following tasks: 1. Comprehensive harmonious development of the handball player's body, increasing its functional capabilities, and developing physical qualities. 2. Improving the level of health. 3. Proper use of active rest during intense training and competition loads. General physical training creates the basis for special training.

That is, it ensures the comprehensive development of strength, speed, endurance, agility, and agility as a necessary condition for achieving perfection in the chosen sport.

In sports literature published in recent years, it has been repeatedly emphasized that sports training is a process of controlling physical activity in sports. Currently, tests are widely used in various types of sports. They are used for rapid current and intermediate control. Handball specialists attach the greatest importance to assessing the physical fitness of handball players from various perspectives.

The game activity of handball players does not consist only of jumping, running and walking, their movements are quite complex, they have to fight with the opponent, run at maximum speed, and perform complex tactical tasks. Therefore, the physical training of handball players should be done taking into account the nature of their game activity, so that it becomes the basis for improving their technical and tactical skills. Lisenchuk G.A. (2003), Shamaradin V.N. (1997), Suchilin A.A. (1988) recognize that many exercises used to increase general fitness have a comprehensive effect on the body, including long-distance running on high and low ground to develop greater endurance, short-distance running to develop speed, and gymnastic exercises to develop agility. In general physical training, the development and strengthening of muscles and tendons is achieved, the function of internal organs and systems is improved, coordination of movements is improved, and the overall level of movement qualities is increased.

Many experts have suggested that some technical methods can be developed using special exercises aimed at developing physical qualities, and for this purpose, as a rule, special exercises similar to the technical method or its individual elements in terms of the structure of the execution are recommended.

From a pedagogical point of view, physical training is divided into general and special physical training. General physical training (GPT) is the basis for special physical training, solving the problems indicated above. As the main means of general physical training, a football player uses general developmental gymnastic exercises performed with and without objects, pair training with regular changes in the intensity of the movements performed, active and sports games, relay races, and cross-country skiing. The physical ability of a handball player or his ability to perform can be determined by the qualities of strength, speed, and agility. The basis for improving physical qualities is the ability of the body to withstand repeated physical loads exceeding its level of performance.

At the initial preparatory stage of working with handball players, it is advisable to use a complex of tools aimed at achieving comprehensive physical fitness, strengthening health and harmonious development, mastering various skills and abilities, and teaching the basic principles of handball technique and tactics.

The task of physical training at this time is primarily to form the movement functions of handball players (strength, speed, endurance, agility and dexterity, as well as the ability to control their movements over time, in the air and according to the level of muscle effort are the main components of the movement function).

Great attention should be paid to the development of the speed of movements, since in childhood and adolescence there are ample opportunities for the development of this most important physical quality.

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THE ROLE OF READING IN THE EDUCATION OF UNIVERSITY PHILOLOGY STUDENTS

Abstract : this paper explores the integral role that reading plays in the education and intellectual development of university-level philology students. Focusing on both the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications, it examines how different genres, reading strategies, and curriculum designs can impact language proficiency, critical thinking, and cultural awareness.

Keywords: *philology, reading strategies, language learning, higher education, curriculum development, literature, critical thinking.*

Reading is a fundamental component in the education of philology students, serving as a key medium through which they acquire linguistic, literary, and cultural knowledge. In the university context, reading not only aids in language acquisition but also fosters analytical thinking, interpretation skills, and scholarly discourse.

It enables students to engage critically with texts, understand the historical and cultural contexts of language, and develop a nuanced appreciation of literary styles and genres. Furthermore, consistent reading practice enhances vocabulary acquisition, grammatical awareness, and stylistic sensitivity—elements crucial to both written and oral academic performance. As such, reading functions not merely as a tool for comprehension, but as an essential practice that shapes the intellectual and professional development of future linguists, educators, and researchers. This study aims to investigate the types of reading materials most beneficial to philology students, the strategies they employ, and the outcomes of structured reading practices.

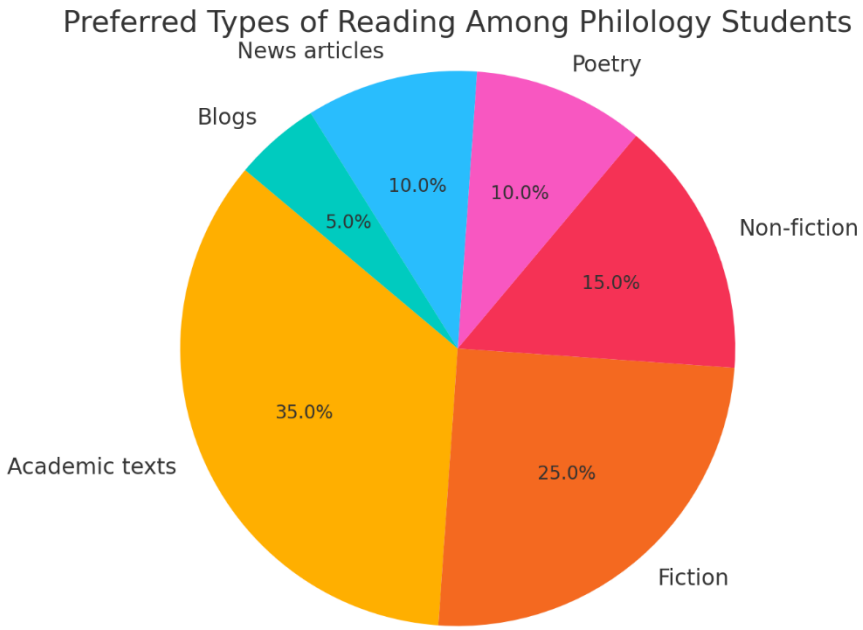
The role of reading in language acquisition has been extensively studied in applied linguistics. Krashen's Input Hypothesis (1982) posits that comprehensible input, largely delivered through reading, is essential for second language acquisition. Tsang, Paran, and Lau (2020) explored how short stories, poems, and songs are perceived to gain a deeper understanding of whether different literary genres are viewed alike or differently. Their findings suggest that short stories tend to be regarded more favorably than poems and songs, although each genre is seen as offering certain unique benefits.

Many practicing teachers note that students often display positive attitudes toward reading fiction in English during foreign language lessons. They observe that such engagement can lead to higher motivation, enhanced reading skills, and a greater overall interest in the activity. Kramsch and Kramsch (2015) highlight the significance of the "principle of obligation"—the idea that exposure to classic

literary works is essential. They argue that this principle is most effective when paired with a scientific and methodological approach to language learning, stating that "the study of language in those days meant the study of literature."

Philology students, whose curriculum typically includes both language and literature components, benefit from engaging with varied texts, from classical literature to modern journalistic articles. Such exposure helps refine their linguistic competence and interpretative abilities.

To understand what kinds of texts university philology students prefer, a survey was conducted involving 120 respondents. The diagram below illustrates their reading preferences.



Illustrated in the pie chart, philology students demonstrate a clear preference for academic texts (35%), indicating a strong inclination toward scholarly and subject-related materials. Fiction is the second most popular choice (25%), followed by non-fiction (15%), suggesting that students also value imaginative and informative reading. Poetry and news articles each account for 10% of preferences, while blogs are the least favored at 5%. This distribution highlights the importance of incorporating a variety of reading materials into the curriculum to cater to diverse student interests and promote comprehensive language development.

A thorough engagement with textual analysis necessitates significant effort to complete tasks with accuracy and depth. Nonetheless, such engagement is frequently met with rewarding outcomes and a strong sense of achievement. As students come to value the linguistic richness and diversity of the language they are acquiring, they often become more inventive and self-assured in its use. This

progression not only enhances their communicative competence but also lays a foundation for potential future academic research.

Reading remains an indispensable part of philological education. By analyzing student preferences and aligning curriculum content with effective reading strategies, educators can greatly enhance both language proficiency and critical engagement with texts. This study encourages a diversified approach to reading, incorporating both classical and contemporary texts to address the evolving needs of philology students.

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THE IMPACT OF WORK ACTIVITY ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

Abstract: *This article examines how involving preschool-aged children in work activities-such as cleaning, helping others, and organizing materials—affects their psychological development. Based on both international theories (Vygotsky, Montessori) and local Uzbek research (Yo'ldoshev, Karimova), the paper argues that purposeful tasks enhance emotional regulation, independence, and social competence. Observations in Uzbek preschool institutions confirm that such practices foster responsibility and self-esteem in children.*

Keywords: *child development, work activity, preschool education, responsibility, psychological growth, Uzbekistan*

1. Introduction

Childhood is a sensitive and foundational period for the development of personality, behavior, and intellect. During early childhood, children explore the environment, internalize social norms, and begin to shape their identity. According to Lev Vygotsky (1978), psychological development is deeply connected to social interactions and purposeful activity. Likewise, Maria Montessori emphasized the value of practical life activities in fostering independence and cognitive growth.

In the context of Uzbek preschool education, child engagement in meaningful work is viewed not only as a behavioral discipline tool but also as a developmental strategy. According to Professor Yo'ldoshev A. (2020), involving children in simple work tasks increases their self-confidence and prepares them for future learning and social integration. Similarly, Karimova R. (2019) underlines that early responsibility nurtures willpower and emotional stability in children.

This study aims to analyze how child-appropriate work activities influence psychological development, with a focus on empirical observations from preschool institutions in Uzbekistan.

2. Methodology

Participants

The study involved:

45 children aged 4 to 7 from 3 kindergartens in the Chirchik and Tashkent regions

12 preschool teachers with over 5 years of experience

25 parents whose children attend these institutions

Data Collection Methods

Classroom observations (morning routines, group work, cleaning time)

Semi-structured interviews with educators and parents

Review of Uzbek and international academic literature

Instruments

Observation checklist for behavior and participation

Interview questions focused on emotional, social, and cognitive changes

Analysis of Uzbekistan's Davlat o'quv dasturi for preschool education

3. Results

3.1. Emotional Development

Children who consistently took part in simple tasks such as cleaning up after playtime or watering plants showed improved emotional regulation. Teachers noted that these children:

Express frustration less frequently

Demonstrate more patience and persistence

Take pride in their contributions

As Karimova R. (2019) states, "Bolada mehnat faoliyati orqali ijobiy his-tuyg'ular shakllanadi va u o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchni his etadi."

3.2. Development of Responsibility and Willpower

Routine participation in work-based tasks enhanced children's sense of duty. According to educator observations:

Children became more organized

They required less adult prompting

They took initiative in group tasks

This supports Yo'ldoshev A.'s (2020) finding that "Bolaning yoshiga mos mehnat faoliyati uning irodasini chiniqtiradi."

3.3. Social Competence and Communication

Children involved in group work activities (e.g., preparing materials, setting the table) demonstrated better cooperation and verbal expression. They learned:

Turn-taking and sharing

Expressing needs and negotiating roles

Helping peers in a constructive manner

This aligns with Vygotsky's (1978) Zone of Proximal Development theory, which suggests children grow through collaboration with more capable peers or adults.

3.4. Cognitive Benefits

Work activities required planning, sorting, and sequencing, which led to improvement in:

Attention span

Task completion

Basic logical thinking

Teachers also noticed that children who were more engaged in these tasks tended to perform better in literacy and numeracy-based activities.

4. Discussion

The research confirms that work activities in early childhood education are more than just tools for discipline or order. They serve as vital psychological and developmental instruments. Involving children in meaningful tasks contributes to:

The development of positive emotional habits

Growth of independence and motivation

Improvement in communication and teamwork

According to Montessori, “The child becomes a person through work.” Similarly, Uzbek pedagogical expert Orinboyev M. (2021) points out that "Mehnat orqali bola atrof-muhitni anglaydi, o‘z salohiyatini kashf etadi."

It is crucial, however, that the work assigned to children is developmentally appropriate, non-exploitative, and delivered with encouragement. Work should be playful, short in duration, and integrated into everyday life.

5. Conclusion

Work activity, when appropriately implemented in early childhood settings, can serve as a powerful tool for psychological development. It contributes to emotional regulation, cognitive growth, and social competence. Educators and parents should therefore view such tasks not merely as chores, but as developmental opportunities. Future research may explore how cultural attitudes toward child labor influence educational approaches to work in early childhood. Engaging preschool-aged children in structured and meaningful work activities has a profound positive effect on their psychological development. It helps them form emotional stability, responsibility, independence, and social competence. Both international and Uzbek scholarly perspectives support the integration of such activities into early childhood education programs.

To maximize benefits, educators and parents must collaborate in designing age-appropriate tasks, ensuring they are enjoyable and encourage active participation. Future research may focus on long-term impacts of early work activities on academic success and social behavior in later school years.

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TEXNOLOGIK TA'LIM YO'NALISHIDA "4+2" INNOVATSION O'QUV DASTURI ASOSIDA O'QUV JARAYONINI TASHKIL QILISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalarining tegishli kafedralari, filiallarida, tayanch kafedralarida, o'quv markazlarida ishlab chiqarishning yetakchi mutaxassislari va professor-o'qituvchilar hamkorligida barcha amaliy mashg'ulotlarni bevosita ish joylarida o'tish kelajak mutaxassislarini sifatli tayyorlash garovi hisoblanadi. Mazkur o'quv dasturining yutuqlaridan biri shuki, unda talaba o'quv jarayoni mobaynida 4 kun oliy ta'lim muassasaida va 2 kun o'quv amaliyatini o'tash muassasalarida olgan amaliy ko'nikmalari asosida mustahkamlash haqida fikrlar olg'a surilgan*
Kalit so'zlar: *Texnika, texnologiya, innovatsiya, innovatsion o'quv dasturi, sinergetik integratsiya, kadr,mutaxassis, iste'molchi, ilmiy, o'quv, ishlab chiqarish markazlari*

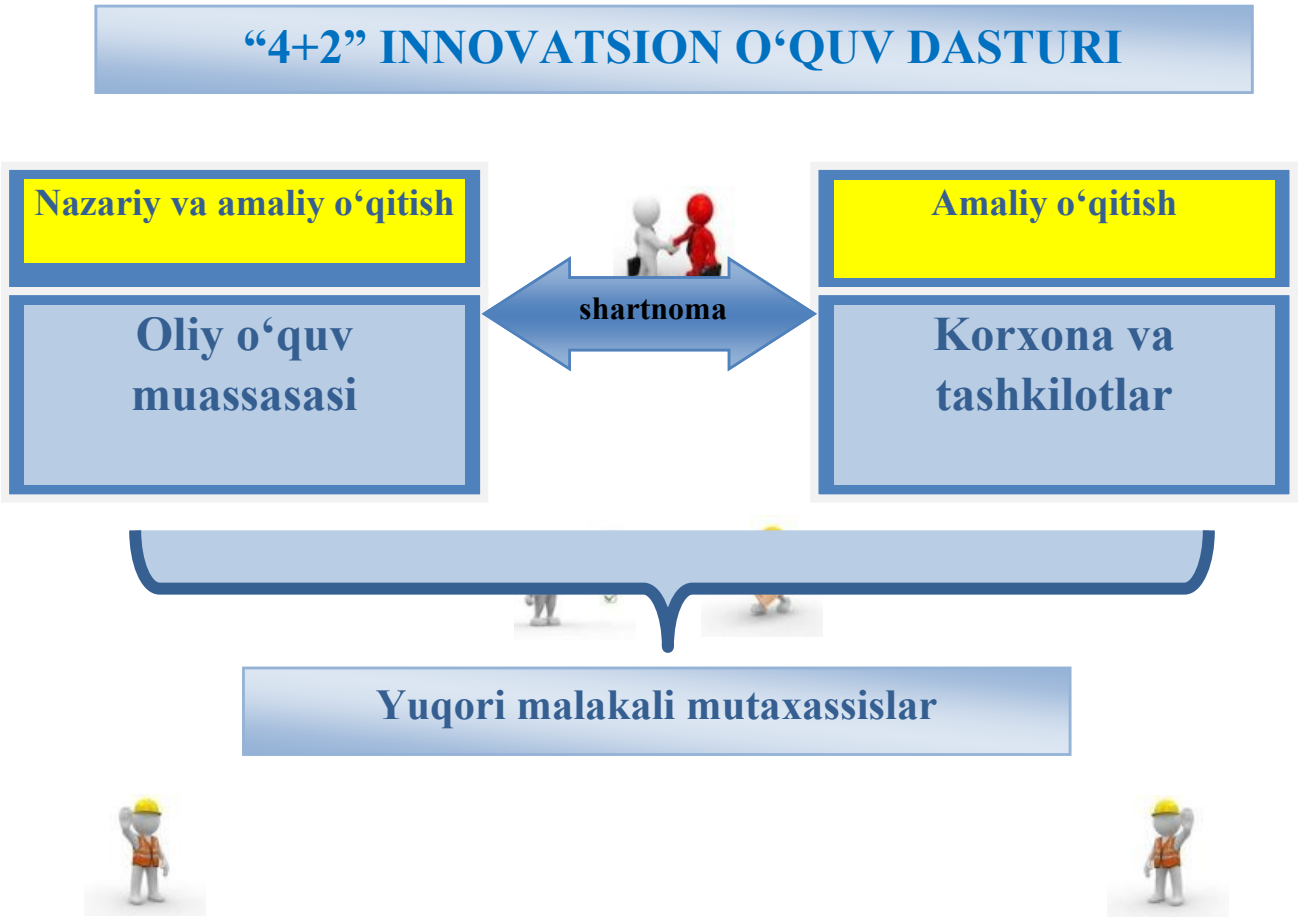
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ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS BASED ON THE "4+2" INNOVATIVE CURRICULUM IN THE FIELD OF TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Annotation: *This article highlights that the collaboration between leading specialists in production, professors, and lecturers in relevant departments, branches, core departments, and educational centers of higher educational institutions ensures the high-quality training of future specialists through direct practical sessions in workplaces. One of the achievements of this educational program is that it proposes to strengthen the practical skills gained by students during the educational process, with 4 days spent in the higher education institution and 2 days spent in practical training institutions.*
Keywords: *Technology, innovation, innovative curriculum, synergetic integration, personnel, specialist, consumer, scientific, educational, production centers.*

Texnika va texnologiya rivojlangan hozirgi sharoitlarda faqatgina oliy ta'lim muassasalari kuchi bilan malakali mutaxassisni tayyorlash amalda mumkin emas. Bitiruvchi bevosita o'quv ishlab chiqarish sharoitida muntazam holda amaliyot

bilan shug‘ullangandagina haqiqiy mutaxassis bo‘lib yetishadi. Buning uchun kadrlar iste’molchisi bo‘lgan ta’lim muassasalari tashabbusi bilan ularda tashkil etilgan oliy ta’lim muassasalarining tegishli kafedralari, filiallarida, tayanch kafedralarida, o‘quv markazlarida o’quv ishlab chiqarishning yetakchi mutaxassislari va professor-o‘qituvchilar hamkorligida barcha amaliy mashg‘ulotlarni bevosita ish joylarida o‘tish kelajak mutaxassislarini sifatli tayyorlash garovi hisoblanadi. Mazkur o‘quv dasturining yutuqlaridan biri shuki, unda talaba o‘quv jarayoni mobaynida 4 kun oliy ta’lim muassasaida va 2 kun amaliyot o’tash uchun brogan ta’lim muassasasida olgan amaliy ko‘nikmalari asosida mustahkamlab boradi.



“4+2” innovatsion o‘quv dasturining modeli

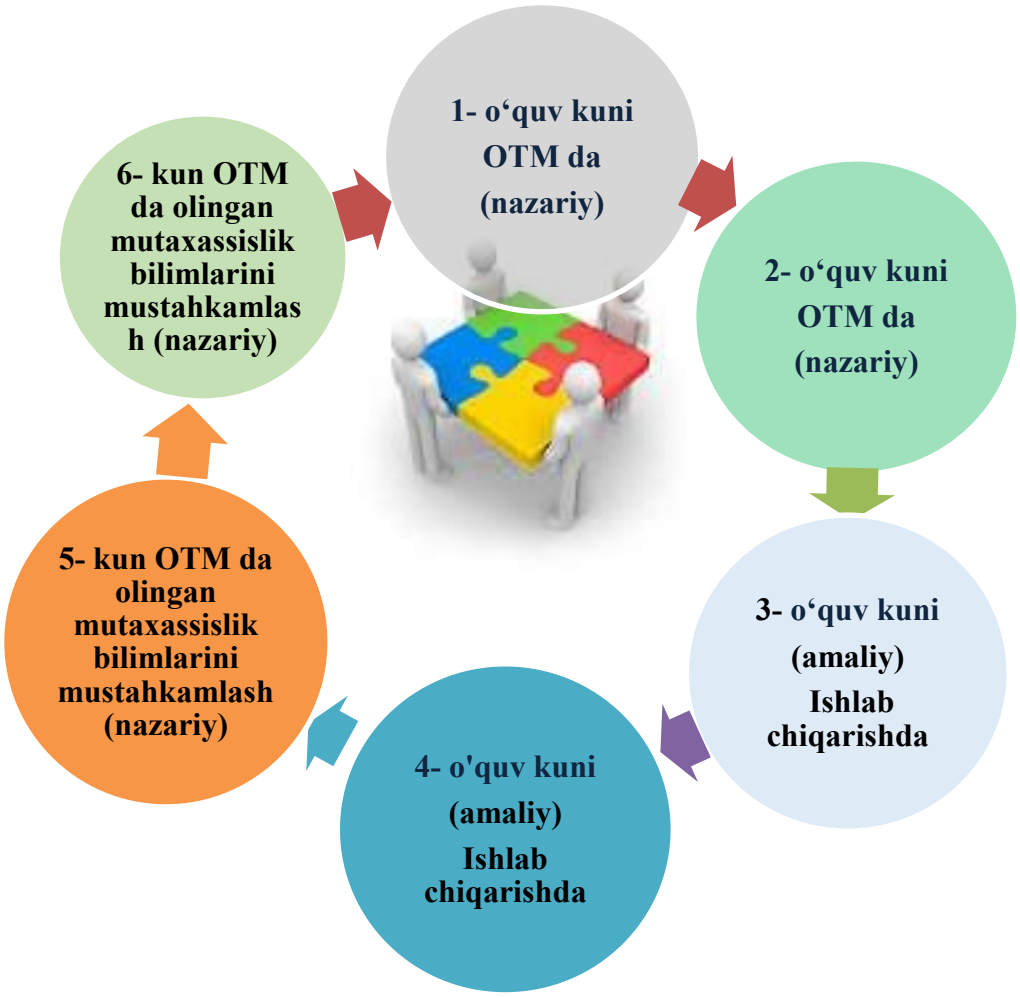
“4+2” innovatsion o‘quv dasturi asosidagi o‘quv-amaliy dasturning asosiy maqsadlari va vazifalari

- ta’lim sifatini oshirish, talabaning tanlangan faoliyat sohalari bo‘yicha nazariy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish;
- ta’lim mazmunining o’quv jarayonlari darajalariga mosligi;
- talabalarni amaliyot o’tash ta’lim muassasalarida soha madaniyati hamda uning o‘ziga xosligi bilan tanishtirish;o‘qitish jarayonida ta’lim muassasalari

sharoitlariga yaqin bo‘lgan innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan va laboratoriya, amaliy mashg’ulot uchun foydalaniladigan jixozlardan foydalanish;

- Ta’lim muassasalaridan tajribali ustozlardan o‘quv jarayonlariga mutaxassis sifatida jalb etish;
- talabalarning bilimini baholashda yangi baholash mezonlaridan foydalanish;
- turlicha innovatsion yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha birgalikdagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish va ishlanmalar tayyorlash;
- bitiruvchilarni ish bilan ta’minlash va amaliyot negizini tashkil qilish;
- talabalarni maqsadli tayyorlashni, talabalar va o‘qituvchilar uchun qo‘shimcha stipendiyalar va grantlarni moliyalashtirish;
- bitiruvchining yangi ish jamoasida ijtimoiy moslashuvi va mehnatga ko‘nikishi bo‘yicha xarajatlarini minimumga keltirish;
- ishlab chiqarish sohasida muvaffaqiyatga erishgan shaxslar tomonidan master-klasslar o‘tkazish;
- talabalarning qobiliyatlarini aniqlash uchun turli tanlovlar o‘tkazish.

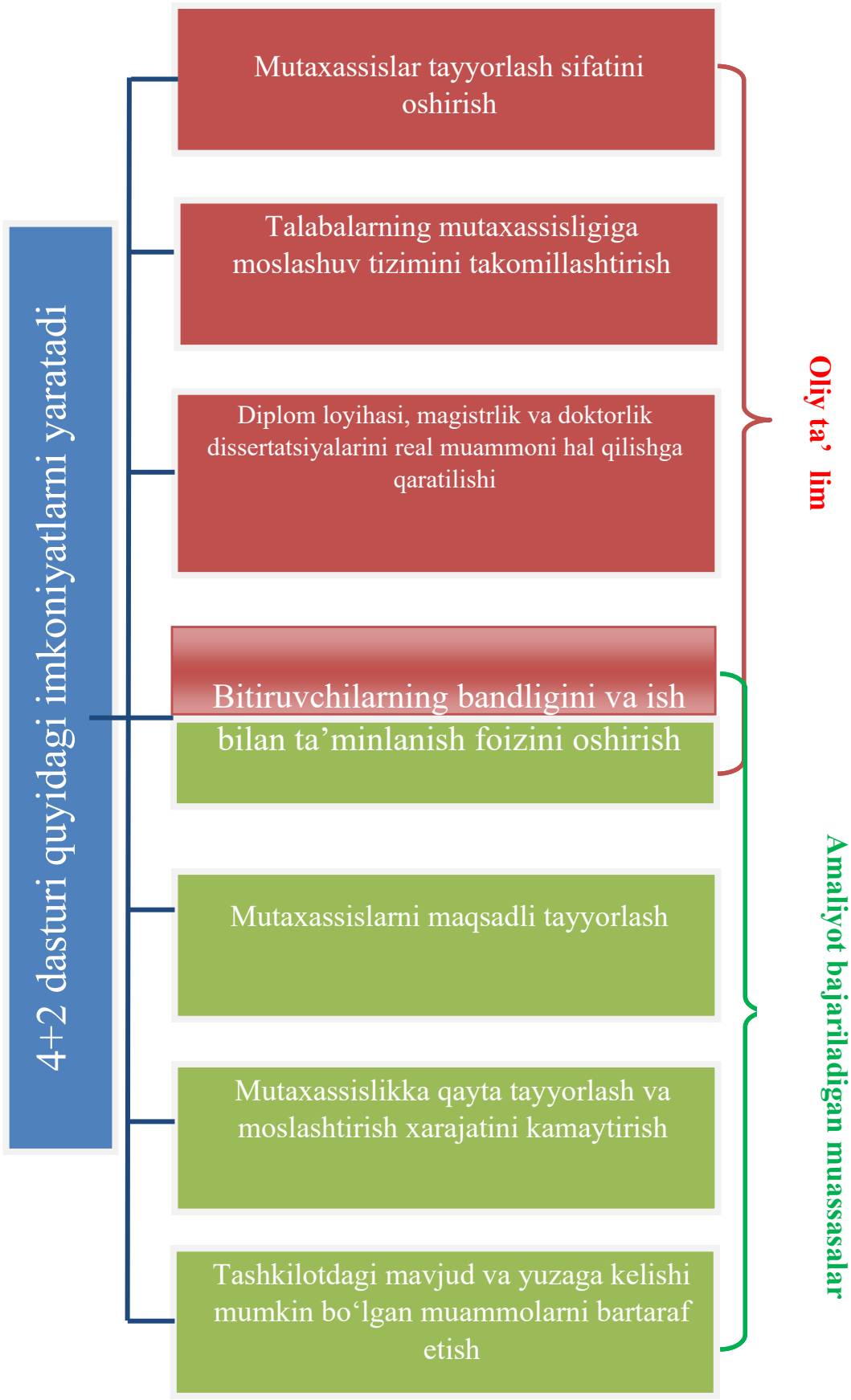
“4+2” innovatsion o‘quv dasturining asosiy tamoyili – bu oliy ta’lim



muassasasi va amaliyot o’tash uchun shartnoma qilingan ta’lim muassasasi sifatli mutaxassislar tayyorlash jarayonida barchasi bir xil mas’uliyatni yuklaydi.

Amaliyot o’tash uchun shartnoma qilingan ta’lim muassasasining manfaatdorligi, avvalo- mutaxassis xodimlarni izlash va tanlash, tayyorlash, ularni qayta o‘qitish va moslashuvga ko‘zda tutilgan sarflarni kamaytirish, zarur mutaxassis xodimlarni tayyorlash imkoniyatidir. Bunda ish beruvchi mutaxassislarning kasbiy bilimlarni shakllantirishda, bitiruvchilarni ta’lim muassasalarining ish sharoitilariga ko‘nikishi va “Ustoz-shogirdlik” tizimlarini shakllantirishda faol ishtirok etadi. O‘z navbatida talabalar nafaqat muayyan ta’lim muassasalari sharoitlari bilan tanishadilar va kasbiy faoliyat asoslarini o‘zlashtiradilar, balki oliy ta’lim muassasalarini tamomlaganidan so‘ng mutaxassisligi bo‘yicha ishga joylashish imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar.

Tayanch kafedralarni tashkil qilish. Respublikamiz hududlarini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish uchun zamon talablariga javob beradigan yuqori malakali kadrlarni o‘z vaqtida zarur ixtisosliklar bo‘yicha iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlari ehtiyojidan kelib chiqqan holda tayyorlash, oliy ta’lim mazmunini bevosita korxonalar, muassasalardagi texnika, texnologiya, o’quv ishlab chiqarish munosabatlariga hamda istiqbolli rivojlanish dasturlariga muvofiq shakllantirish, kadrlarni egallagan kasbi va mutaxassisligi bo‘yicha ishga joylashtirishga doir qator dolzarb masalalar to‘liq yechimini topmagan.



"4+2" innovatsion o'quv dasturini joriy qilishdan kutilayotgan natijalar

Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturining ishlab chiqarish va ta’lim tizimi integratsiyalashuvini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha vazifalar belgilangan. Unga ko‘ra o‘quv-ishlab chiqarish majmualarini (markazlarini) tashkil etish va ularni rivojlantirish, uskunalar, apparatlar va asboblar bilan jihozlash rag‘batlantiriladi. Kadrlar tayyorlash va birgalikdagi ilmiy-texnologik yechimlar yaratishda korxonalarning ishlab chiqarish salohiyatidan samarali foydalaniladi. Ishlab chiqarishda kadrlar tayyorlash qo‘llab-quvvatlanadi. Ilg‘or texnologiya sohasida pedagog kadrlarning malakasi bevosita ishlab chiqarishda muntazam ravishda oshirib boriladi.

Ushbu dastur va oliy ta’lim va o’quv ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasini amalga oshirishga doir qarorlardan kelib chiqqan holda respublikamizdagi mavjud barcha ta’lim muassasalarida amaliy ishlar olib borilmoqda. Natijasi sifatida ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida talabalar amaliyotlarini tashkil qilinishida, diplom loyihalari va kurs loyihalarining mavzularini ishlab chiqarish muammolarga yo‘naltirilishida, turli xo‘jalik shartnomalarini amalga oshirilishida hamda o‘quv-uslubiy va me’yoriy hujjatlarni hamkorlikda tayyorlanishida ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Bajarilgan ishlar natijasini tahlil qilganimizda, aksariyat hamkorlik aloqalarining natijasi ta’lim muassasasi manfaatlariga qaratilganligini sezilmoqda. Bu esa hamkorlikning bir tomonlama ekanligini, bunday hamkorlik uzviy davom etmasligidan dalolat bermoqda.

Hamkorlik aloqalarini bardavom bo‘lishida ikki tomonning ham manfaatlarini hisobga olgan holda, oldimizga qo‘ygan maqsadimizga erishishimiz, ya’ni sinergetik integratsiyani amalga oshirishimiz zarur. Oliy ta’lim va ishlab chiqarish sinergetik integratsiyada biz nafaqat bo‘lajak muhandislarni tayyorlash, balki ikki tizimning manfaatlarini hisobga oluvchi birgalikdagi faoliyatni tushunamiz. Albatta, bunda integratsiyalashgan ta’lim va tizimlararo sinergetik integratsiyaning uzviyligi hamda amalga oshirish mexanizmini ta’minlamasdan samarali natijalarga erishib bo‘lmasligini alohida ta’kidlab o‘tamiz. Sinergetik integratsiyaning uzviyligini ta’minlashda oliy ta’lim va ishlab chiqarishning tizimli ravishda o‘zaro hamkorlik aloqalarini yo‘lga qo‘yish kerak. Ushbu integratsiya jarayonlari faoliyatning turli sohalarini qamrab oladi va turli shakllarda namoyon bo‘ladi.

Oliy ta’lim va ishlab chiqarish sinergetik integratsiyasini amalga oshirish shakllari ko‘p bo‘lib, ulardan biri sifatida tayanch kafedrani misol qilishimiz mumkin.

Tayanch kafedra oliy ta’lim va amaliyot o’tash tashkilotlari o‘rtasida ko‘prik vazifasini bajaradi desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. Talabalar o‘z kasbini mazmun mohiyatini to‘liq anglashida, kasbiga sadoqat bilan yondashishida, bilim, malaka hamda ko‘nikma hosil bo‘lishida tayanch kafedraning ahamiyati katta. Hamkorlikda faoliyat olib borish bo‘lajak mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etishda V.A.Borodavkin, O.A.Grisova, A.A.Radionov, A.D.Rulevskiylar hamkorlik aloqalarida yoshlarni ijtimoiy-psixologik qo‘llab quvvatlashda A.D.Proskurin, G.V.Karpova, Yu.N.Nikulina kabi olimlar tomonidan maxsus tadqiotlar olib borilgan. Ularning fikriga ko‘ra korxonalar va

o‘quv muassasalarining sa’y-harakatlari bilan "qo‘shma" tashkiliy tuzilmalarni - ilmiy, o‘quv, ishlab chiqarish markazlari va majmualarini, o‘quv va ishlab chiqarish guruhlarini yaratish kerak degan hulosalarni bildirishgan .

Tayanch kafedra ta’lim muassasasining tarkibiy bo‘linmasi bo‘lib, u hamkor korxona bilan birgalikda tashkil etilgan. Hamkorlar odatda ishlab chiqarish korxonalari, buyurtmachilar hisoblanadi. Tayanch kafedralarda mashg‘ulotlar ta’lim muassasa o‘qituvchilari va korxona mutaxassislari tomonidan olib boriladi.

Korxona xodimlari talabalar uchun amaliyotlarini etishlari hamda o‘quv dasturlarini hamkorlikda tuzishi va barcha kurslardagi talabalarni ishlab chiqishda ishtirok etishlarini, maqsadli o‘qitish uchun shartnomalar tuzishlari va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot va diplom ishlarini nazorat qilishlari mumkin. Ta’lim muassasalari va hamkor tashkilotlari o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikning ushbu shakli chet elda juda keng tarqalgan. Ammo O‘zbekistonda jumladan Namangan davlat pedagogika instituti bilan hamkorlikda ishlab chiqarish korxonalari tayanch kafedrani yaratish amaliyotini yaqin yillarda tashkil qila boshladi. Undan oldin esa kafedra filiallari sifatida tashkil qilingan edi.

Tayanch kafedraning asosiy vazifalari qilib quyidagilar belgilandi:

1. Kafedraga biriktirilgan fanlar bo‘yicha o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarini o‘tkazish, shu jumladan:

• korxona faoliyatidaga aloqador konstruktorlik va texnologik tayyorgarlikni ta’minlovchi dars mashg‘ulotlarini tashkillashtirish;

Talabalar ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini boshqarish;

• kurs va diplom loyihalarini boshqarish;

• laboratoriya ishlarini o‘tkazish;

• zarurat bo‘lganda tegishli mutaxassislik talabalari uchun umumiy muhandislik-iqtisodiy tayyorgarlik bo‘yicha individual kurslarni o‘qish;

• texnologik imkoniyatlardan foydalangan holda korxonada barcha turdagi talabalar amaliyotini tashkil etish va o‘tkazish;

2. Korxona uchun zaruriy mutaxassislarni uzluksiz tayyorlash ta’lim dasturlarini ishlab chiqish;

3. Auditoriyalarni va qo‘shma laboratoriyalarni maxsus jihozlar bilan jihozlash;

4. O‘quv jarayonini ta’minlash, korxona yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha qo‘shma ilmiy tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish va talabalarni ilmiy ishlarga jalb qilish;

5. O‘quv va uslubiy ishlarni olib borish, shu jumladan:

• mutaxassislar, bakalavrlar va magistrlar tayyorlash bo‘yicha o‘quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda qatnashish;

• kafedrada o‘qitiladigan fanlar bo‘yicha ishchi dasturlarni ishlab chiqish;

• kafedra fanlari bo‘yicha darsliklar, o‘quv va uslubiy qo‘llanmalar tayyorlash;

• yangi o‘qitish texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish va joriy etish;

6. Ilmiy va o‘quv salohiyatini oshirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish, shu jumladan:

• korxonadagi mavjud adabiyotlar va manbalardan foydalanish;

• korxona xodimlarini qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish, institutning ixtisoslashgan kafedralari professor-o‘qituvchilarining stajirovkalari va malaka oshirishlari;

• yangi kurslarni ishlab chiqish va o‘qish uchun korxona mutaxassislarini o‘qishga jalb qilish;

7. Korxonaning buyurtmasi bo‘yicha ilmiy-tadqiqot va konstruktorlik ishlarini olib borish, qo‘shma ilmiy loyihalarni amalga oshirish uchun ijodiy jamoalarni, shu jumladan talabalarni jalb qilish;

8. Korxonaning eksperimental, ishlab chiqarish va axborot bazasini jalb qilgan holda qo‘shma ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini bajarish. O‘qituvchilar, tadqiqotchilar va talabalar uchun korxona jihozlaridan foydalanishni ta’minlash, shu jumladan vaqtincha foydalanish uchun;

9. Ilmiy-texnik yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha qo‘shma ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar (seminarlar, konferensiyalar) o‘tkazish. Birgalikda ilmiy va uslubiy nashrlarni tashkil etish;

10. Boshqa oliygohlar, tashkilotlar va korxonalarning ixtisoslashgan kafedralari bilan hamkorlik qilish.

Talabalarni o’quv ishlab chiqarish amaliyoti asosan o‘quv yilining oxirida tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, bu vaqtda kollej, texnikum hamda kasb-xunar maktab talabalarining ham amaliyoti bir paytga to‘g‘ri kelar edi. Tabiiyki, ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida ish joylari ratsional tashkil etilganligini va cheklanganligini hisobga olsak, talabalarning aksariyat qismi mutaxassisligi bo‘yicha zamonaviy korxonada amaliyot o‘tashga to‘la jalb qilish imkoniyati yo‘q edi. 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022 o‘quv yillarida o’quv ishlab chiqarish amaliyotini ikki tomonlama tasdiqlangan muvofiqlik jadvali asosida o‘quv yili mobaynida o‘tkazilish yo‘lga qo‘yildi. Natijada, zamonaviy ishlab chiqarish texnologiyalar bilan jihozlangan korxonalarda va ta’lim muassasalarida talabalar to‘la amaliyot o‘tadilar. Aytish mumkinki, o’quv ishlab chiqarish amaliyoti davrida talabalar jarayon va sharoitiga tez moslashish, jamoa bo‘lib ishlash ko‘nikmasiga ega bo‘ladilar.

Sinergetik integratsiyaning asosiy tamoyili sifatida oliy ta’lim muassasalariga va o’quv ishlab chiqarish korxonalariga sifatli mutaxassislar tayyorlash jarayonida har ikki tomonning manfaatlarini ko‘zlagan holda, bir xil mas’uliyat yuklanishini alohida e’tirof etish lozim. Oliy ta’lim tizimidagi eng asosiy manfaatlaridan biri bu ishlab chiqarishning texnik bazasi va imkoniyatidan foydalanib, bo‘lajak muhandislarni tayyorlash, ilmiy loyihalar ustida ishlash, amaliyotlarni o‘tkazish va boshqalar. Amaliyot o’tayotgan tashkilot manfaatdorligi sifatida avvalo – mutaxassis hodimlarni izlash, tanlash va ularning bazasini yaratish, ularni qayta o‘qitish va ishlab chiqarish uchun sarflanadigan xarajatlarni kamaytirish maqsadida zarur mutaxassis hodimlar tayyorlashni aytishimiz mumkin. O‘z navbatida bo‘lajak pedagoglar nafaqat muayyan o’quv jarayoni va sharoiti bilan tanishadilar, kasbiy faoliyat asoslarini o‘zlashtiradilar, balki oliy ta’lim muassasasini tamomlaganidan so‘ng mutaxassisligi bo‘yicha ishga joylashish imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar.

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YOSHLARDA MEDIASAVODXONLIKNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada yoshlar orasida mediasavodxonlikni shakllantirishning pedagogik ahamiyati yoritilgan. Mediasavodxonlik yosh avlodni axborotni tahlil qilish, tanqidiy fikrlash va raqamli madaniyatga moslashishga o'rgatishda muhim omil sifatida baholanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: mediasavodxonlik, yoshlar, ta'lim, raqamli madaniyat, tanqidiy fikrlash, axborot xavfsizligi, o'quv jarayoni.*

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PEDAGOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF FORMING MEDIA LITERACY IN YOUTH

Annotation *This article explores the pedagogical significance of developing media literacy among youth. Media literacy is viewed as a key factor in teaching the younger generation to analyze information, think critically, and adapt to digital culture in a secure and responsible manner.*

Keywords *media literacy, youth, education, digital culture, critical thinking, information security, learning process.*

Zamonaviy jamiyatning rivojlanishida axborot texnologiyalari va ommaviy kommunikatsiya vositalarining o'rni tobora ortib bormoqda. Ayniqsa, yosh avlodning turmush tarzida internet, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va raqamli platformalar muhim o'rin egallamoqda. Bu holat, bir tomondan, bilim olish, axborotga erkin kirish, ijodiy salohiyatni rivojlantirish kabi imkoniyatlarni kengaytirsa, boshqa tomondan esa yolg'on ma'lumot, axborot manipulyatsiyasi, virtual dunyoga haddan tashqari bog'lanish kabi xavflarni ham yuzaga keltirmoqda. Shu boisdan yoshlar orasida mediasavodxonlikni shakllantirish zamonaviy ta'limning dolzarb masalalaridan biri sifatida qaralmoqda.

Mediasavodxonlik — bu shunchaki texnologiyalardan foydalanishni emas, balki axborotni tahlil qilish, unga tanqidiy yondashish, uning ishonchliligi va maqsadini aniqlash, turli nuqtayi nazarlarni solishtira olish qobiliyatidir. Bu

ko‘nikmalar yoshlarning ongli axborot iste’molchisi bo‘lishi, virtual makonda mas’uliyatli ishtirok etishi va jamiyatdagi faol pozitsiyasini shakllantirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, mediasavodxonlikni o‘rgatish ta’limning faqat texnik yoki axborotga oid jihatlarigagina emas, balki axloqiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy va fuqarolik tarbiyasiga ham bevosita aloqador ekanligini anglash lozim.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida so‘nggi yillarda ta’limda raqamlashtirish jarayonlari jadal sur’atlarda olib borilmoqda. “Raqamli O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi, axborot xavfsizligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan davlat dasturlari, maktab va oliy ta’lim muassasalarida AKT (axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari) vositalarining joriy etilishi bu yo‘nalishda muhim ijobiy qadamlar bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Biroq raqamli texnologiyalarni egallash bilan birga, ulardan to‘g‘ri va xavfsiz foydalanish madaniyatini ham shakllantirish zarurati tug‘ilmoqda.

Yoshlar orasida mediasavodxonlikni rivojlantirish — bu ularni yolg‘on yangiliklardan, manipulyativ axborotdan, virtual shovinizm va ekstremistik kontentdan himoya qilish, shuningdek, ularga ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda sog‘lom muhitni shakllantirish, turli manbalardan foydalanib ilmiy fikrlashni o‘rgatish imkonini beradi. Shu sababli, ushbu maqolada mediasavodxonlik tushunchasining mazmuni, uni yoshlar orasida rivojlantirishning pedagogik yondashuvlari va ta’lim tizimidagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi.

Asosiy e’tibor – bu tushunchaning o‘quv jarayoniga integratsiyalashuvi, pedagoglar va o‘quvchilarning bu boradagi tayyorgarligi, shuningdek, mediasavodxonlikni o‘qitishning samarali usullarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Ushbu masala nafaqat individual shaxs sifatida yoshlarning rivojlanishiga, balki umuman jamiyatda axborot madaniyatining yuksalishiga xizmat qiladi.

Mediasavodxonlik tushunchasi bugungi kunda yoshlar ta’limi jarayonining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Bu atama keng ma’noda – insonning har xil turdagi ommaviy axborot vositalarini tushunish, tahlil qilish, ulardan foydalana olish va ijodiy mahsulotlar yaratish qobiliyatini anglatadi. UNESCO mediasavodxonlikni “mediani tushunish, unga tanqidiy yondashish, foydalanuvchi va ishlab chiqaruvchi sifatida faol ishtirok etish” deb ta’riflaydi.

O‘zbekistonda yoshlar orasida internetdan foydalanish darajasi yil sayin ortib bormoqda. Bu esa, bir tomondan, axborotga ochiqlik va bilim olish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirsa, boshqa tomondan esa yolg‘on axborot, zararli kontent va internetga qaramlik xavfini yuzaga keltiradi. Shu sababli o‘quvchilarni erta yoshdan boshlab mediasavodxonlikka o‘rgatish muhim vazifa bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Ta’lim tizimida mediasavodxonlikni shakllantirish uchun quyidagi pedagogik yo‘nalishlar muhim sanaladi:

– Tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish: o‘quvchilar turli axborot manbalarini solishtirish, manbaning ishonchliligini aniqlash, shuningdek, manipulyativ axborotni ajratib olish ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishi lozim.

– Raqamli madaniyatni targ‘ib qilish: ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish madaniyati, onlayn etikaga amal qilish, kiberxavfsizlik va shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni himoya qilish masalalarini qamrab olish.

– Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar: axborotni tahlil qilish, media materiallar tayyorlash, blog yozish yoki podkast yaratish orqali ijodiy faoliyatni rag‘batlantirish.

Shuningdek, pedagoglar o‘zlari ham mediasavod bo‘lishlari kerak. Ular zamonaviy texnologiyalar, internet vositalari va media ta’siri haqida yetarli bilimga ega bo‘lishlari, dars jarayonida tanqidiy tahlil va interaktiv metodlarni qo‘llashlari zarur. Bu borada pedagoglar malakasini oshirish kurslari, o‘quv qo‘llanmalar, metodik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilishi lozim.

Yuqoridagi yondashuvlar nafaqat maktablarda, balki oliy o‘quv yurtlarida ham tatbiq etilishi kerak. Gumanitar soha bo‘yicha tahsil olayotgan talabalar, ayniqsa, kelajakda jurnalist, o‘qituvchi, sotsiolog yoki madaniyatshunos sifatida faoliyat yuritadigan yoshlar mediasavodxonlikni chuqur egallashlari kerak.

Yoshlar orasida mediasavodxonlikni shakllantirish nafaqat zamonaviy ta’limning talabidir, balki jamiyat barqarorligini ta’minlovchi strategik zaruratdir. Axborot oqimining tezligi va ko‘lami ortib borayotgan hozirgi davrda o‘quvchilarning tanqidiy fikrlash, axborotni baholash va to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish ta’lim tizimining asosiy vazifalaridan biri bo‘lishi zarur. Mediasavodxonlikni shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan pedagogik faoliyat o‘quvchilarning ijtimoiy faolligini kuchaytiradi, ularni ongli axborot iste’molchisiga aylantiradi va raqamli makonda o‘zini tutish madaniyatini shakllantiradi. Bu boradagi chora-tadbirlar tizimli, bosqichma-bosqich va innovatsion metodlarga asoslangan bo‘lishi lozim. Xulosa qilib aytganda, mediasavodxonlikni shakllantirish – bu yoshlarning nafaqat axborotga nisbatan mas’uliyatli yondashuvi, balki ularning jamiyatdagi faol, mustaqil va ongli fuqarolar sifatida shakllanishini ta’minlaydigan muhim omildir.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF CREATING NOTATIONS AND INTERPRETATION OF PIANO MUSIC

Annotation*: This article examines the role of digital technologies in the creation of musical notation and the interpretation of piano music. It focuses on how software tools, digital interfaces, and AI-assisted platforms are transforming traditional methods of music writing, analysis, and performance. The study explores both the creative and pedagogical dimensions of these innovations, evaluating their influence on the accuracy, accessibility, and expressiveness of piano interpretation. Emphasis is placed on the integration of digital resources into the music education system, particularly in the context of piano pedagogy in Uzbekistan, where technological modernization is becoming increasingly important for developing 21st-century musical competencies.*

Keywords*: digital notation, piano interpretation, music software, digital technology in music, piano pedagogy*

The integration of digital technologies into music creation and interpretation marks a significant shift in the pedagogical and artistic landscape of contemporary piano education. Traditionally, the processes of musical notation and interpretation were rooted in manual methods—composing by hand, reading printed scores, and interpreting based on physical technique and historical practice. However, in the 21st century, technological advancements have introduced a range of tools that reshape how music is not only created but also understood, taught, and performed. These include digital notation software such as Sibelius, Finale, and MuseScore, as well as AI-based platforms that assist with stylistic analysis, dynamic interpretation, and performance evaluation.

In the context of piano music, digital technologies offer both functional advantages and creative opportunities. For instance, composers and educators can use digital platforms to produce accurate, legible scores more efficiently, while students benefit from interactive features such as real-time playback, automatic error detection, and customizable practice modes. These tools also allow for a more nuanced exploration of musical interpretation, enabling pianists to visualize and manipulate dynamics, articulation, and tempo with unprecedented clarity.

In Uzbekistan, where educational reform and digitalization are active priorities, music institutions are increasingly incorporating digital methods into their curricula. This modernization supports not only the preservation of traditional musical heritage but also the development of students' technological literacy and adaptability in a global music culture. Understanding how these tools influence the

creative and interpretive processes is therefore essential for educators, students, and composers alike. Digital technology is no longer just an aid—it is becoming a vital component of the music-making process, especially in piano pedagogy, where precision, expression, and accessibility are key to artistic and educational success.

Digital technologies have transformed the way musicians approach notation and performance, particularly in piano education and composition. One of the most impactful developments has been the emergence of sophisticated music notation software. Programs such as Finale, Sibelius, MuseScore, and Dorico enable musicians to input, edit, and print high-quality musical scores efficiently. These platforms offer a wide range of features that support both traditional and contemporary compositional practices, such as automatic formatting, dynamic markings, instrument transpositions, and MIDI playback. For piano educators and students, this allows a clearer and more accurate representation of complex textures and expressive elements in piano music.

Another revolutionary aspect of digital innovation is the use of virtual instruments and digital audio workstations (DAWs) like Logic Pro, Cubase, and Ableton Live. These tools enable composers and performers to experiment with timbre, layering, and digital effects that were previously available only in professional studios. In piano interpretation, digital pianos and MIDI keyboards connected to DAWs provide detailed data on touch dynamics, pedaling, tempo fluctuations, and phrasing. This information can be used to enhance expressive interpretation and develop a more conscious understanding of technical nuances.

Artificial intelligence and machine learning applications are also beginning to play a role in the interpretation of piano music. AI tools can now analyze historical performance styles, suggest interpretative options, and even generate stylistic variations of classical works. Such systems are particularly valuable in pedagogical settings, where students can compare multiple interpretations and receive instant feedback on their performance. Although AI cannot replace human creativity, it offers a powerful supplement for practice and analysis.

In the educational setting of Uzbekistan, the integration of these technologies is steadily gaining traction. Music conservatories and specialized schools are beginning to equip their classrooms with digital pianos, notation software, and internet-based music theory platforms. This transition supports the country's broader strategy of digital transformation in education and provides music students with skills that are essential in the international artistic environment. For instance, the ability to compose using digital tools, transcribe music for ensemble settings, or collaborate remotely with other musicians represents a major advantage in today’s interconnected world.

Digital technologies also support inclusive education. Students with visual impairments, for example, can use screen-reading software integrated with notation platforms, while those with motor limitations can experiment with adaptive interfaces. These innovations broaden access to music education and

empower a more diverse group of students to engage in piano learning and interpretation.

Moreover, the dissemination and archival of piano music have been transformed by digital technologies. Online platforms such as IMSLP, MusicXML, and interactive sheet music apps allow musicians to access thousands of scores, historical editions, and recordings. This not only enhances the scope of study for students but also contributes to the global exchange of musical traditions and pedagogical ideas.

In sum, digital technologies have significantly reshaped the practice, study, and teaching of piano music. From the creation of notation to the interpretative process, these tools enable deeper engagement, greater accessibility, and a more nuanced artistic experience.

The influence of digital technologies on the creation of musical notation and the interpretation of piano music represents a profound evolution in both artistic practice and music pedagogy. These innovations provide musicians, educators, and students with powerful tools to visualize, manipulate, and better understand musical material. Through digital notation software, performance analysis tools, virtual instruments, and AI-based interpretation platforms, the traditional boundaries of piano education are being expanded, allowing for more personalized, interactive, and globally connected learning experiences.

In the context of Uzbekistan's music education system, the adoption of such technologies aligns with broader national efforts toward digitalization and modernization. As music institutions increasingly integrate these tools into their programs, they not only enhance the technical capabilities of future musicians but also foster creativity, analytical thinking, and intercultural dialogue. The use of digital platforms makes it easier for students to access and share music, collaborate across borders, and engage with historical and contemporary repertoires in dynamic new ways.

Ultimately, the merging of digital technology with the art of piano interpretation invites a reimagining of the educational process. It encourages educators to rethink curriculum design, performance evaluation, and methods of musical expression. By embracing these opportunities, music pedagogy can remain relevant, inclusive, and forward-looking, ensuring that students are not only skilled performers but also adaptive and innovative contributors to the future of musical culture.

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UDK 616-036.22:574:614.1:312:1185987

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SHAHAR AHOLISINING SUV BILAN TA’MINLANISHI VA SUV TA’MINOTIDAGI MAVJUD MUAMMOLARGA KONSEPTUAL YONDASHUV

Rezyume: *Insonning hayot faoliyatida suvning ahamiyatini baholash murakkab ishdir, chunki suv inson organizmining barcha hayotiy faoliyati tarkibiga kiradi. Suvning gigiyenik, fiziologik, epidemiologik, xo‘jalik maishiy ahamiyati to‘g‘risida juda ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar butun dunyo olimlar tomonidan uzoq yillar davomida o‘rganilib kelindi. Nihoyat suvsiz, ishlab chiqarish, qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlanishi, zamonaviy jamiyatni mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin emas. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining bergan ma'lumotlariga ko‘ra yer yuzidagi aholining 3 mlrd. ga yaqini sifatsiz ichimlik suvidan foydalanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Ichimlik suvi, markazlashgan suv ta'minoti, axolining suv ta'minoti muammolari, GOST 950-2011, GOST 951-2011, organoleptik xossalari, suvning qattiqligi, suvdagi xlor miqdori, suvdagi kimyoviy moddalar.*

Maqsad: Axoli suv ta’minotini ekologo-gigiyenik baholash natijalari asosida bolalar salomatligini saqlash va mustahkamlashga yo‘naltirilgan profilaktik chora tadbirlar ishlab chiqish. Shahar aholisi markazlashtirilgan va mahalliy ichimlik suv ta'minotiga umumiy tavsif berish, xo‘jalik ichimlik suv ta'minotini optimallashtirish bo‘yicha sog‘lomlashtiruvchi profilaktik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Material va usullar: Tadqiqotning materiali sifatida Sanitariya epidemiologik osoyishtalik va jamoat salomatligi bo’limining oylik va yillik hisobotlari hamda o’rganish ma’lumotlari asos qilib olindi. Илмий изланиш жараёнида санитар тавсифий, санитар-гигиеник, лаборатор инструментал, аналитик, физиологик ва статистик усуллардан фойдаланилади.

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CURRENT ISSUES IN WATER SUPPLY FOR NON-URBANIZED SETTLEMENTS

Resume: *According to data from the United Nations, approximately 3 billion people worldwide use low-quality drinking water.*

Keywords: *drinking water, centralized water supply, population water supply issues, Narpay district, GOST 950-2011, GOST 951-2011, SanPiN-0020-22, organoleptic properties, water hardness, chlorine content in water, chemical substances in water.*

Objective: Based on the ecological and hygienic assessment of drinking water supply in the Narpay district of Samarkand region, to develop preventive measures aimed at preserving and improving public health. To provide a general characterization of centralized and local drinking water supply for the population of Narpay district in Samarkand region, and to develop preventive recommendations for improving and optimizing domestic drinking water supply.

Materials and Methods: The subject of the study was the water supply system of Narpay district's population, while the object was its residents. The study employed sanitary-descriptive, instrumental, analytical, and statistical methods.

Dolzarbligi

Ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, inson umri davomida o‘rtacha 75 tonna suv iste’mol qilarkan. Xususan, katta yoshdagilar bir kecha-kunduzda 2,5-3 litr suv iste’mol qildi. Shundan 1,2 litri ichimlik suviga to‘g‘ri keladi, 1 litri turli oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, meva-sabzavotlar tarkibidagi suv orqali iste’mol qilinadi, 0,3 litri organizmda modda almashinuvi jarayonida paydo bo‘ladi. So‘nggi yillarda mamlakatimizda markazlashgan suv ta’minoti tizimi rivojlantirish orqali shahar va aholi punktlarida sifatli va xavfsiz ichimlik suvga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni qondirish borasida salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Biroq, markazlashgan ichimlik suvi ta’minoti yetib bormagan yoki buni imkoni bo‘lmagan olis qishloq aholi punktlarini ichimlik suvi bilan ta’minlash muammosi hal etilmay kelayotgan edi. Ushbu muammoni hal etilishi yirik markazlashgan ichimlik suv infratuzimasini qo‘rish bilan emas, balki alohida bir aholi punkti uchun mo‘ljallangan lokal ichimlik suv ta’minoti tizimlarini qurilish va rekonstruksiya qilish yo‘li bilan o‘z yechimini topishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: Samarqand viloyatining Narpay tuman aholisini ichimlik suv ta'minoti holatini ekologo-gigiyenik baholash natijalari asosida aholi salomatligini saqlash va mustahkamlashga yo‘naltirilgan profilaktik chora tadbirlarni ishlab chiqish, Samarqand viloyatining Narpay tuman aholisi markazlashtirilgan va mahalliy ichimlik suv ta'minotiga umumiy tavsif berish, xo‘jalik ichimlik suv ta'minotini optimallashtirish bo‘yicha sog‘-lomlashtiruvchi profilaktik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Material va usullar: tadqiqotning predmeti sifatida Narpay tuman aholisini suv ta'minoti tizimi olingan bo‘lsa, obyekti sifatida esa shu tumandagi aholi belgilab olindi. sanitar-tavsifiy, instrumental, analitik va statistik.

Natija va tahlillar

Globallashuv davrida zamonaviy gigiyena ilmi va sanitariya amaliyoti shuni tasdiqlaydiki, inson iste'mol qilayotgan ichimlik suvi sifati bilan uning salomatligi

o‘rtasida bevosita bog‘liklik bor, bu esa O‘zbekiston aholisini markazlashgan suv ta’minotida sifatli ichimlik suvi bilan ta’minlashda muammolar majmuasini yechish muhim hisoblanadi [3,2,5,4]. Chunki O‘zbekistonning ko‘pgina regionlarida ochiq va yer osti ta’minoti suvlarining mineralizatsiyasi va umumiy qattiqligini o‘sish jarayoni intensiv o‘smoqda, bu esa maxsus yuqumli bo‘lmagan kasalliklarni o‘sishiga olib keladi, ya’ni mineral almashinuvi kasalliklari, shu bilan birga o‘t-tosh kasalligi ko‘payishiga va keng tarqalishiga olib keladi. *Odam chanqagan paytda o‘zini lohas sezadi, tomog‘i qurib, ko‘ngliga shodlik sig‘maydi. Organizmdagi suvsizlik va tashnalik sababli ko‘zimiz atrofimizdagi ma’lumotlarni olishda bir qancha to‘siqlarga duch keladi. To‘yib suv ichish natijasida organizm barcha tashvishlarini bir zumda unutadi va normal hayot kechira boshlaydi.* Ichimlik suvi butun dunyo standartlari bo‘yicha oziq-ovqat mahsuloti sifatida tasniflanadi ayni chog‘da sayyoramizda 1 milliard aholi sanitariya me’yorlariga to‘g‘ri kelmaydigan suvdan foydalanayapti, 2025 yilga borib suv tanqisligidan 2 milliard kishi aziyat chekishi kutilmoqda. Oxirgi 150 yil mobaynida aholi jon boshiga nisbatan ichimlik suvi 4 martaga kamayib ketgan. Keyigi yillarda ko‘pgina kasalliklar bevosita sifatsiz suv ichish natijasida yuzaga kelmoqda xususan Jahon Sog‘liqni saqlash tashkilotining ekspertlari dunyodagi barcha kasalliklarning 80 foizi ifloslangan suv orqali yuqishini aniqladilar.Suvning kasallik tarqatuvchi mikroorganizmlar bilan zararlanishi qorin tifi, dizenteriya, vabo, virusli gepatitning A turi kabi bir qator yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin.Qorin tifi suv orqali tarqalishi asosan ochiq markazlashtirilmagan va markazlashtirilgan suv tarmoqlarini bakterial ifloslanishi bilan bog‘liq. Yuqumli bo‘lmagan kasalliklarni kelib chiqishi suv tarkibidagi kimyoviy moddalarga bog‘liq bo‘lib makroelementlar (natriy, kaliy, kalsiy va boshqalar) va mikroelementlarga ham bog‘liq[1,5,6,8,9,10]. Hozirda suv tarkibida 65 ta mikroelementlar (temir, mis, rux, ftor, yod va boshqalar) aniqlangan. Shuni qayd etish kerakki inson organizmi va hujayralarida suvning saqlanishi turlicha: 6 haftalik odam embrioni 95%, ya’ni tug‘ilgan go‘dakning tana og‘irligini 75%, 50 yoshli inson organizmining 60% suvdan tashkil topgan[2,3,4,7]. Inson organizmidagi 70% suv asosan hujayra ichida, 30% esa hujayralardan tashqarida saqlanadi. Qon va limfa tarkibida 7%, to‘qimalar suyuqligida 23% ni tashkil etadi. Yer kurrasida suvlarning joylashishi turlicha. Yer osti suvlarning o‘zi kamida uch xil chuqurlikda joylashgan bo‘ladi. Ayrim hududlarda yer osti suv manbalarining sifatini qoniqarsizligi sanitar kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlar bo'yicha bo‘lib, bunda umumiy mineralizatsiya darajasining yuqoriligi temir, marganes va boshqa tabiiy makroelementlarning miqdorini ko‘pligi bilan xarakterlanadi [2,4,5,7]. Yer osti suvining yig‘ilishi, suv havzalarini paydo bo‘lishi, uning xarakati tog‘ jinslarining tuzilishiga bog‘liqdir. Yer osti tog‘ jinslari suvga nisbatan ikki xil bo‘ladi, ya’ni suv o‘tkazuvchan va suv o‘tkazmaydigan jismlardir. O‘zbekistonda yer osti suvidan juda keng va unumli foydalaniladi, chunki uning miqdori gidrogeologlarning fikricha 23. 4 milion km3 dir. Xorijiy mamlakatlar ham yer osti suvlaridan keng qo‘lamda foydalanadilar, xususan, Yaponiyada yiliga 75 mlrd 500 milion tonna suv kishilar ehtiyoji uchun sarflanadi undan 13 mlrd 300milion

tonnasi yer osti suviga to‘g‘ri keladi [1,3,4]. Olimlar bergan ma’lumotlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, O‘zbekiston territoriyasidagi yer osti suvning aksariyati tarkibi jihatidan, ya’ni tiniqligi, harorati kimyoviy tarkibi va mikroorganizmlarning miqdori bo'yicha Davlat standarti talablariga javob beradi. Yer osti suvlari tiniq ozgina rangli, ular qanchalik chuqur joylashsa, ularda erigan tuzlar miqdori oshib boradi. Shu jihatdan yer osti suvlari har xil chuqurlikda ya’ni 1,5-100 m va undan chuqur bo‘lgan masofalarda joylashishi mumkin. Yer osti suvlarining qulayligi tufayli qishloq joylarda shaxta quduqlarini qazish yo'li keng foydalaniladi[7,8,9,10]. Odatda yer osti suvi kelib turadigan shaxta quduqlaridan bir sutkada 1 m3 dan 10m3 gacha suv olish mumkin. Markaziy Osiyo regionining yer osti suvlaridan, hattoki gramlab tuzlar topilishi mumkin[2,3,9,10]. Qishloq aholi yashash joylarida eng ko‘p foydalaniladigan suv quduq suvi hisoblanadi.

Xulosa

Aholiga berilayotgan ichimlik suvining sifati O`zDSt 950:2011 “Ichimlik suvi. Gigiyenik talablar va sifatini nazorat qilish” standartiga kiritilgan ko‘rsatkichlar bo‘yicha suvda: mikroblarning umumiy soni, Escherichia coli guruhidagi bakteriyalar soni, ta’m, hid, rang, loyqaligi, kalsiy, magniy, azot birikmalarining asosiy tuzlari, suvni zararsizlantirishdan keyin qoldiq xlor aniqlanadi.Shu bilan birga, laboratoriyalarda har oy suv manbalari va suv tarmoqlariga yuboriladigan ichimlik suvining kimyoviy tarkibini og‘ir metallar, ftoridlar, xloridlar, sulfatlar va organik birikmalarning tuzlari uchun tahlil qilinadi va yiliga kamida 1–2 marta radiologik ko‘rsatkichlar bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar o‘tkaziladi. Standart bilan tartibga solinadigan barcha tahlil turlari bo‘yicha ko‘rsatkichlarni monitoringi olib boriladi va qisqartirilgan, umumiy fizik-kimyoviy, maxsus toksikologik, radiologik tekshirishlar o‘tkaziladi. Ushbu me’yoriy hujjatga asosan bir yil ichida olinayotgan sinamalar soni suv sifatini taxlilini o‘tkazish vaqtlari, namunaning qanday ma’nbadan olinayotganligi va aholi soniga bevosita bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

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MODERN TRENDS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO CHILDREN THROUGH ART TECHNOLOGY

Abstract: *This paper explores the innovative and growing role of art technology in teaching foreign languages to preschool children. It investigates modern trends in integrating artistic expression and digital tools into early language education. Based on a review of recent studies, classroom observations, and interviews with educators, the article highlights how music, drawing, digital storytelling, and dramatic play improve vocabulary retention, pronunciation, and communicative competence. The research suggests that art technology enhances emotional engagement, supports multimodal learning, and aligns with 21st-century pedagogical goals.*

Keywords: *early childhood education, language acquisition, art technology, preschool pedagogy, digital storytelling, visual arts, music and movement, drama and role-play, intercultural awareness, multisensory learning, STEAM education, foreign language teaching, Uzbekistan preschool, creativity in education, digital tools in language learning.*

1. Introduction

The early childhood period, especially between ages 3 and 6, is a critical window for language development. Research in neurolinguistics confirms that children's brains are more receptive to language acquisition during this stage (Lenneberg, 1967; Lightbown & Spada, 2021). However, teaching foreign languages to young children requires play-based, sensory-rich, and emotionally engaging methods. Traditional grammar-based instruction is not effective for this age group.

Recently, art technology – a combination of traditional artistic activities and modern digital tools – has emerged as a promising method to support language learning. It includes the use of:

Visual arts (drawing, painting, collage),

Music and rhythm (songs, chants, instruments),

Drama and role-play,

Digital tools (interactive whiteboards, drawing apps, storytelling platforms).

The aim of this study is to identify the modern trends and best practices in using art technology to teach foreign languages in preschool institutions.

2. Methods

This research applied a qualitative and descriptive methodology, focusing on both theoretical and empirical data. The methods included:

2.1 Literature Review

25 academic sources (2018–2025) on language acquisition, art in education, and preschool pedagogy were analyzed.

Special focus was placed on studies from Europe, the USA, and Central Asia.

2.2 Classroom Observations

Observation of 6 preschool classrooms in Uzbekistan and one in Finland that use art technology to teach English or Russian.

The researcher documented how teachers integrated art into language lessons.

2.3 Semi-Structured Interviews

Conducted with 10 early childhood educators.

Questions explored teachers' experiences, challenges, and observed outcomes in their students.

Analysis Criteria:

Student motivation and participation,

Vocabulary acquisition and pronunciation improvement,

Cultural awareness,

Creativity and emotional development.

3. Results

The research found the following five major trends in modern language teaching through art technology:

3.1 Digital Storytelling as a Core Strategy

Teachers use digital tools like Book Creator or StoryJumper to create visual narratives. These stories:

Introduce new vocabulary in context,

Encourage active listening and speaking,

Can be personalized with children's own drawings or photos.

3.2 Music and Movement Integration

Songs with gestures help children learn pronunciation, sentence structures, and rhythm. Educators reported that:

Children memorized up to 30 new words in a week using songs,

Singing boosted confidence in speaking.

3.3 Use of Visual Arts for Vocabulary

Children drew new words (e.g., "apple," "sun," "house"), then labeled their artwork. This visual connection increased retention and supported children with different learning styles.

3.4 Dramatic Play and Role-Play

Through puppetry and dress-up games, children practiced real-life dialogues (e.g., buying food, greeting others).

Encouraged spontaneous speech and social use of language.

3.5 Cultural Exposure through Art

Art was used to introduce foreign cultures (e.g., painting French flags, singing African songs), promoting intercultural awareness alongside language skills.

4. Discussion

The study supports the theory that multisensory learning — combining sight, sound, movement, and touch — is highly effective for young children. Art-based learning enables this naturally.

Benefits identified include:

Higher attention spans and fewer discipline problems,

Increased self-expression in the target language,

Boost in social-emotional development, such as empathy and confidence.

Moreover, art activities bridge language gaps — even if children don't understand all words, they engage with meaning through visuals or music.

However, some challenges remain:

Teachers need training in both art pedagogy and digital literacy,

Limited resources in rural or underfunded preschools,

Art-based lessons require more preparation time than traditional methods.

Despite these challenges, the benefits are substantial. The approach aligns with global movements like STEAM education, which integrates Arts into Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math.

5. Conclusion

Modern trends in art-based foreign language education represent an innovative and effective approach tailored to children's individual development. The integration of drama, music, visual arts, STEAM, and digital tools significantly improves language acquisition in preschool settings. In Uzbekistan, further development of scientific and methodological foundations and teacher training in this area is essential for successful implementation. Teaching foreign languages through art technology is a child-centered, innovative, and effective approach for preschool education. It helps children not only to learn words, but also to feel and experience language. Art technology allows for authentic, joyful, and culturally rich learning.

Educators should be encouraged to:

Combine traditional arts with modern technology,

Use songs, games, and visual tools daily,

Create environments where language learning is exploratory and creative.

Future research could focus on quantitative impacts (e.g., vocabulary test results) and long-term retention in children exposed to art-based language instruction.

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PARRANDALARNI NOTO'G'RI OZIQLANTIRISH TUFAYLI KELIB CHIQADIGAN KASALLIKLARNI O'Z VAQTIDA ANIQLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada parrandachilik, xususan tuxum va go'sht yo'nalishidagi tovuqlarning yuqori mahsuldorligini ta'minlashga to'sqinlik qilayotgan asosiy omillar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, parrandalarning biologik, fiziologik va biokimyoviy xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda ularni ilmiy asosda parvarishlash, oziqlantirish va mahsuldorligini bashorat qilish usullari muhokama etilgan. Muallif parrandachilik sohasida mutaxassis bo'lmagan fuqarolar tomonidan yo'l qo'yilayotgan xatoliklar, zoogigienik talablarning buzilishi va fiziologik nazoratning yetarli darajada olib borilmasligi oqibatida yuzaga kelayotgan mahsuldorlikdagi pasayish holatlarini ko'rsatgan. Maqolada parrandalar qonida fermentlar va mineral moddalarning biokimyoviy ko'rsatkichlari orqali tuxum mahsuldorligini bashorat qilish imkoniyati tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, biologik faol moddalar yordamida parrandalarning salomatligi va mahsuldorligini oshirish usullari ham ko'rib chiqilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Parrandachilik, tuxum mahsuldorligi, parhez go'shti, biokimyoviy tahlil, fiziologik xususiyatlar, zoogigiena, oziqlantirish normasi, fermentlar faolligi, kalsiy moddasi, biologik faol moddalar, metabolik jarayonlar, tuxum qo'yuvchi parrandalar, parrandalar qon testi, ontogenez.*

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TIMELY DETECTION OF DISEASES CAUSED BY INADEQUATE FEEDING IN POULTRY

Abstract:*This article analyzes the main factors that hinder high productivity in poultry farming, particularly in egg- and meat-producing chickens. It discusses methods of scientifically managing poultry care, feeding, and productivity forecasting by considering their biological, physiological, and biochemical characteristics. The author highlights common mistakes made by non-specialist poultry keepers, including violations of zoohygienic standards and insufficient physiological monitoring, which lead to declines in productivity. The article also explores the potential of predicting egg production by analyzing biochemical indicators such as enzyme activity and mineral levels in poultry blood. Additionally, it addresses the use of biologically active substances to improve the health and productivity of poultry.*

Keywords:*Poultry farming, egg productivity, dietary meat, biochemical analysis, physiological characteristics, zoohygiene, feeding standards, enzyme activity, calcium level, biologically active substances, metabolic processes, laying hens, blood testing in poultry, ontogenesis.*

Parrandalar, jumladan tovuqlar, o‘rdaklar , g‘ozlar, kurkalar qisqa vaqt ichida ko‘p miqdorda tuxum mahsuloti, lazzatli parhez go‘sht mahsuloti yetkazib berishi, go‘shtini tez xazm bo‘lishi, go‘sht tarkibi turli xildagi kimyoviy elementlarga boy bo‘lishi va tuxum tarkibida sof oqsil, vitaminlar, fermentlar mavjudligi bilan diqqatga sazovordir. Parrandalar tez yetiluvchan, tez ko‘payuvchan va sifatli mahsulot berishiga ko‘ra va semirishi uchun sarflanadigan oziq birligining eng kam miqdordaligi bilan birinchi o‘rinda turadi. Masalan go‘sht yo‘nalishidagi tovuq jo‘jalari 60-80 kun ichida 1,2-1,5 kg semirib, 1 kg semirish uchun atigi 3,5 kg oziq birligi sarflaydilar.

Bu omillar quyidagilardan iborat: birinchidan – parrandalarni parvarishlayotgan shaxslar mutaxassis bo‘lmaganliklaridan parrandalarni biologik xususiyatlaridan, fiziologiyasidan yaxshi xabardor emaslar; ***ikkinchidan*** – parrandalarni saqlash, parvarishlash, oziqlantirishdagi zoogigienik talablarni bilmaslik tufayli ularga amal qilinmaslik. Jumladan, parrandalar saqlanayotgan binolarda havo harorati, havoning nisbiy namligi, havo almashinishi (ventilyatsiya) normalariga rioya etmaslik; ***uchinchidan*** - parrandalarni fiziologik ehtiyojlariga qarab oziqlantirish jarayonini nazorat qilishda ularning qonidan namuna olib biokimyoviy taxlil usullaridan umuman foydalanilmasligi. (Maqola muallifidagi ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra Andijon viloyat veterinariya laboratoriyasida parrandalar qonidan namunalar gemotologik tekshiruvlar uchun keltirilmaganligi sababli taxlillar o‘tkazilmagan.)

Bizning fikrimizcha, tuxum maxsuloti beruvchi parrandalarni , xususan makiyonlarni mahsuldorligini yuqori darajada bo‘lishini ta’minlash uchun parrandalarni turi , yoshi, jinsi, maxsuldorlik darajasiga qarab energiya va plastik moddalarga bo‘lgan extiyojini va shu bilan birga bir qator zootexnikaviy o‘lchovlar, me’yorlarni chuqur bilishni xam taqozo etadi. Yuqoridagi masalalarni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish parrandalar organizmining genetik, morfologik, fiziologik va biokiyoviy xususiyatlarini chuqur bilmasdan turib mumkin emas deb hisoblaymiz. Buning uchun turli fiziologik va biokiyoviy testlar (sinovlar) o‘tkazilib, ular orqali metabolik jarayonlarning darajasi, parranda organizmi ontogenezining turli bosqichlarida oziqlantirishning to‘yimliligi darajasini aniqlash mumkin bo‘ladi. Masalan, qon zardobidagi ayrim fermentlarning va kalsiy moddasining faollik ko‘rsatkichlari kelgusida tuxum mahsuldorligi qay darajada bo‘lishini bashorat etish imkonini beradi. Mavjud bo‘lgan fiziologik testlardan foydalanish usullari yoki yangi usullarni ixtiro (kashf) etilishi parrandachilikda tobora keng qo‘llanilayotgan biologik faol moddalar (vitaminlar, gormonlar, mikroelementlar) dan foydalanish samaradorligini aniqlash va nazorat qilishga imkon yaratadi. Ma’lumki , parrandalar bir qator biologik xususiyatlarga ega. Bunga misol qilib ularning tez rivojlanib o‘sishi, yuqori serpushtlilik,

fiziologik jixatdan tez yetilishi, tana temperaturasining nisbatan yuqori (40 – 42°C) ekanligi, embrionning ona tanasidan tashqarida rivojlanishi, teri va teri hosilalarini o‘ziga xos tuzilishga ega ekanligini keltirish mumkin. Shu jihatdan parrandalar fiziologiyasi boshqa sut emizuvchilarnikidan tubdan farq qiladi. Organizmning xamma asosiy funksiyalari uning fiziologik extiyojlari atrof muhit bilan bir butun, yaxlit bo‘lgandagina normal amalga oshishi mumkin. Tashqi muhit shart sharoitlari deganimizda parrandalarni ozuqa manbalari (ozuqaning turi, ko‘rinishi, ozuqa tarkibi, uni saqlash sharoitlari)ni , makro va mikroiqlim (temperatura, nisbiy namlik, xavoning tarkibi, barometrik bosim, yoritilish) ni tushunamiz. Parrandalarni mahsuldorligi yuqori darajada bo‘lishi uchun tashqi muxit sharoitlarini nisbatan doimiy bo‘lishi talab etiladi. Bu sharoitlarni yo‘l qo‘yilishi mumkin bo‘lgan me’yorlaridan ko‘p yoki kam bo‘lishi parranda organizmida kechadigan fiziologik jarayonlarni normal o‘tishiga salbiy ta’sir etmasligi kerak. Parrandalarda qon miqdori tana og‘irligiga nisbatan jo‘jalarda 10-13 % ni , voyaga yetganlarida esa 8,5 – 9 % ni tovuqlarda o‘rtacha 8,7 % ni, o‘rdaklarda 8,6 % ni tashkil etadi. Qonning mutloq (absolyut) miqdori 2,0-3,6 kg li tovuqlarda 180 – 315 ml, 4 kg li o‘rdaklarda 360 ml, 7 kg li g‘ozlarda 595 ml, 8 kg li kurkalarda 688 ml ga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu qonning 65-70 % qon tomirlari bo‘ylab aylanish (sirkulyatsiya) da , qolgan miqdori jigar, taloq, teri tomirlarida depoda saqlanadi. Tez va bir marotabada 1\3 - 1\4 qism qonning yo‘qotilishi parrandani o‘limiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Parrandaning qon tarkibi organizmning holatiga, yoshiga, jinsiga, oziqlantirish darajasiga va boshqa omillarga bog‘liq. Jo‘jalarning qonida 14,4 %, yetuklarida 15,6 dan 19,7 % gacha quruq modda mavjud. Parrandalar qoni tarkibidagi oqsillar ko‘p tomonlama ahamiyatga ega. Oqsil moddasi qon bosimini belgilaydi va qon bilan to‘qimalar o‘rtasidagi suv almashinishida uning ahamiyati beqiyosdir. Qon oqsili buferlik xususiyatini namoyon etadi va organizmda kislota – ishqor muvozanatini ta’minlaydi. Qon plazmasi tarkibidagi oqsillarni katta qismi jigarda hosil bo‘ladi. Oq leggorn tovuqlarda qon plazmasidagi umumiy oqsil miqdori 4,09 - 4,64% , shu zotga mansub bir kunlik jo‘jalarda 3,5 - 4,0 % ni tashkil etadi.

Oqsillarni tarkibidagi albuminlarning globulinlarga nisbati (oqsil koeffitsenti) parrandalarni yoshiga va maxsuldorligiga bog‘liqdir. Tug‘mayotgan makiyonlarda oqsil koeffitsenti o‘rtacha 0,96 , tuxum qilayotganlarida 0,52 ga teng. Jo‘jalar katta bo‘lib borishi bilan albumin kamayib, globulin esa ortib boradi. Oqsilning globulin fraksiyasi jo‘ja 150 kunlik bo‘lganda eng yuqori darajaga yetadi. Tuxum qilayotgan makiyonlar qonidagi kalsiy miqdori qishloq xo‘jaligi xayvonlari qonidagi kalsiy miqdoridan ko‘pligi bilan ajralib turadi. Kalsiyning katta qismi Ca ++ ioni xolatida bo‘lib, xujayra membranasidan o‘ta oladi. Kalsiyning qon plazmasidagi miqdori parrandalarni yoshi va maxsuldorligi bilan va ratsion tarkibidagi kalsiy miqdori bilan bog‘liq. Tuxum qilmayotgan tovuqlarda qon plazmasida 9-12 mg % , tuxum qilayotganlarida 20 - 26 mg % , ovulyatsiya xolatida 35 mg % gacha kalsiy uchraydi.

Parrandalar qoni plazmasida oqsil, uglevod, yog‘, mineral moddalar almashinuvida qatnashadigan ko‘plab fermentlar ham uchraydi. Ularning faolligi

almashinuv jarayonlarida juda muxim xisoblanadi. Parrandalarda modda almashinuv jarayonining intensivligi aminokislotalar almashinuvida ishtirok etadigan transaminaza, uglevod almashinuvidagi geksokinaza va amilaza, yog‘ almashinuvidagi butirinaza, mineral moddalar almashinuvidagi fosfataza fermentlari faolligiga bog‘liq.

Xulosa: Parrandalarning kasalliklari orasida asosiy o‘rinni ularni to‘ydirib boqilmasligi (protein, uglevodlar, vitaminlar, makro va mikroelementlar yetishmasligi) tufayli kelib chiqadigan kasalliklar egallashi sababli ham oziqlantirish darajasini veterinariya laboratoriyalarida qonni biokimyoviy tekshirishlardan o‘tkazishni juda muxim deb hisoblaymiz.

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ASALARICHILIK: QADIMDAN BUGUNGACHA INSON SALOMATLIGINING TABIIY QO‘RIQCHISI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada asalarichilikning insoniyat tarixidagi o‘rni, zamonaviy ahamiyati va asalarilar yetishtiradigan mahsulotlarning (asalarilar zahari, asal, propolis, perga, asalarilar sutisi) kimyoviy tarkibi, foydali xususiyatlari keng yoritilgan. Shuningdek, asalning tabiiyligini aniqlash belgilari, kislotalilik darajasi, kristallanish xususiyati va dori-darmon sifatida ishlatilishi bo‘yicha tahlillar berilgan. Asalarichilikning nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki ekologik va sog‘liqni tiklovchi jihatlari ham ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Maqola asalarichilik sohasi bilan shug‘ullanuvchilar, veterinariya va agrar soha mutaxassislari, hamda tabiiy davo vositalariga qiziqqanlar uchun foydali manbadir.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Asalarichilik, asal, propolis, perga, asalari suti, asalari zaxari, monoflor, poliflor, kristallanish, tabiiy mahsulotlar, antibiotik, vitamin, oqsil, ferment.*

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BEEKEEPING: FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY A NATURAL DEFENDER OF HUMAN HEALTH

Annotation. *This article highlights the role of beekeeping in the history of mankind, its modern significance, as well as the chemical composition and beneficial properties of bee products such as bee venom, honey, propolis, perga and royal jelly. The signs of the naturalness of honey, the level of acidity, the features of crystallization and its use as a medicinal product are presented. In addition to the economic importance, the ecological and health-improving role of beekeeping is emphasized. The article is of interest to beekeepers, veterinary and agricultural specialists, as well as to anyone interested in natural remedies.*

Keywords. *Beekeeping, honey, propolis, perga, royal jelly, bee venom, monofleral, polyfleral, crystallization, natural products, antibiotic, vitamin, protein, enzyme.*

Kirish. Asalarichilik insoniyat tarixida eng qadimiy kasblardan biri sanaladi. Ilmiy manbalarda keltirilishicha, eramizdan avvalgi V asrda yashagan qadimgi yunon olimi Gerodot o‘z asarlarida Sharqiy Yevropada yashagan skif qabilalarining asalarichilik mahsulotlari — asal va mum bilan savdo

qilganliklarini qayd etgan. Qadimgi Misrda esa asalarichilik keng rivojlangan bo‘lib, bu holat fir’avnlar qabrlaridan topilgan asal idishlari orqali tasdiqlanadi.

Metodlar va adabiyotlar taxlili. Mazkur maqolada asalarichilik mahsulotlarining tarkibi, xususiyatlari va inson salomatligiga ta’sirini aniqlash uchun ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili, tarixiy manbalarni o‘rganish, mavjud tajriba va kuzatuv natijalariga asoslangan tahliliy yondashuvdan foydalanildi. Asal va boshqa mahsulotlarning fizik-kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlari (namlik darajasi, qandlar miqdori, kislotalilik, fermentlar mavjudligi) haqidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar ma’lumotlari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, turli xildagi asal turlarining (gulli, pad’) kristallanish darajasi, tabiiylik belgilari, sog‘liq uchun foydaliligi va salbiy holatlari bo‘yicha amaliy kuzatuvlarga asoslangan ma’lumotlar umumlashtirildi.

Asalarining hayotdagi o‘rni. Mashhur yunon olimi Aristotel asalarilarning nektar va gul changini yig‘ish jarayonlarini chuqur o‘rgangan. Bugungi kunda asalarichilik faqat qishloq xo‘jaligining muhim tarmog‘i bo‘libgina qolmay, balki tabiatni sevuvchi, salomatlikka befarq bo‘lmagan insonlar uchun ham qiziqarli kasbga aylangan.

Asalarilar qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlarini changlatishda beqiyos foyda keltiradi. Changlatish natijasida hosildorlik 20% gacha oshadi, mevalarning sifati yaxshilanadi, ularning tarkibida oqsil, kraxmal va boshqa foydali moddalar ko‘payadi. Natijada o‘simliklar turli kasalliklarga nisbatan chidamliroq bo‘ladi.

Asalning kimyoviy tarkibi va foydasi. Asal — inson organizmi tomonidan oson o‘zlashtiriladigan glukoza, fruktoza va saxarozadan tashkil topgan tabiiy oziq moddadir. Shuningdek, asal tarkibida suv, oqsillar, organik kislotalar, mineral moddalar, fermentlar va vitaminlar (B guruhi, C vitamini) mavjud bo‘lib, hozirgacha 300 ga yaqin turli modda aniqlangan.

Asalning tabiiyligi diastaza kabi fermentlar mavjudligi bilan belgilanadi. Yangi olingan asal odatda suyuq bo‘ladi, vaqt o‘tishi bilan quyuqlashib, kristallashadi. Agar unda glukoza va melitsitoza ko‘p bo‘lsa, asal tez qotadi. Aksincha, fruktoza va oqsil ko‘p bo‘lsa, sekin kristallashadi. Asalni yuqori haroratda (35–40°C) qizdirish esa uning foydali xususiyatlarini yo‘qotishiga olib keladi.

Pad asal va zaharli o‘simliklar ta’siri. Ba’zida kuz faslida gulli nektar kamayganda, asalarilar shira va bitlar ajratgan moddalardan ham asal hosil qiladilar. Bunday asal “pad” asal deb ataladi. U iste’mol qilish uchun zararli bo‘lmasligi mumkin, lekin qishda asalarilarga zarar yetkazadi. Ba’zi hollarda esa asalarilar zaharli o‘simliklardan nektar yig‘ib, odamda bosh aylanishi, ko‘ngil aynishi, yurak urishining buzilishi kabi simptomlarga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin.

Asal turlari va xususiyatlari. Asal o‘simlik turiga qarab gulli, aralash va pad asali turlariga bo‘linadi. Gulli asal bir xil o‘simlikdan olingan bo‘lsa — monoflor, bir nechta o‘simliklardan bo‘lsa — poliflor asal deyiladi. Aralash asal esa gulli va pad asal aralashmasidir. Yig‘ilgan hududga qarab esa tog‘, yaylov, o‘rmon, dasht yoki cho‘l asallari bo‘ladi.

Tabiiy asal rangsizdan och sariqgacha, ba’zida to‘q ranggacha bo‘ladi. Uning hidi va ta’mi turlicha bo‘lib, kislotaliligi va kristallanishga moyilligi ham o‘zgarib turadi. Tarkibida o‘rtacha 16–21% suv, 79–84% quruq modda mavjud. Quruq

moddaning 75% ni qandlar — glukoza (35%), fruktoza (35%) va saxaroza (7% gacha) tashkil etadi.

Asalarichilik mahsulotlari

Propolis (asalari yelimi) — asalarilar tomonidan ishlab chiqariladigan, tarkibida qatron (50–55%), mum (30%), efir moylari (10%) va mikroelementlar mavjud bo‘lgan moddadir. U mikroblarga qarshi kuchli ta’sirga ega bo‘lib, tibbiyot va veterinariyada keng qo‘llaniladi. Bir uyadan yiliga 100–150 g propolis olinadi.

Perga — qayta ishlangan gul changi bo‘lib, asalarilar uchun oqsilga boy oziqdir. Uning tarkibida 26% gacha oqsil, B guruhi vitaminlari va C vitamini mavjud. Perga inson salomatligi uchun ham foydali bo‘lib, kamqonlik, yurak, jigar, buyrak va oshqozon-ichak kasalliklarida foyda beradi.

Asalari zahari — murakkab kimyoviy tarkibga ega, rangsiz va o‘tkir hidli modda bo‘lib, tibbiyotda revmatizm, radikulit, yurak-qon tomir va asab tizimi kasalliklarida foydalaniladi. Biroq zaharli dozada allergik reaksiya yoki shok holatini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, shuning uchun faqat shifokor nazoratida ishlatiladi.

Asalari suti — ona ari lichinkalarini boqish uchun ishlab chiqariladigan modda bo‘lib, tarkibida 120 dan ortiq biologik faol modda mavjud. U inson sog‘lig‘i uchun muhim bo‘lgan vitaminlar, fermentlar va oqsillarga boy. Asalari suti asab tizimi, yurak, ovqat hazm qilish organlari va ichki sekretsiya bezlari faoliyatiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Natijalar. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, asal tarkibida 300 dan ortiq biologik faol modda mavjud bo‘lib, ulardan glyukoza, fruktoza va saxaroza inson organizmi tomonidan oson o‘zlashtiriladi. Asalning fermentlardan diastaza fermenti miqdori uning tabiiyligini aniqlashda asosiy ko‘rsatkich hisoblanadi. Asal tarkibidagi suv miqdori 16–21 % ni, quruq moddalar esa 79–84 % ni tashkil etadi. Propolis, perga, asalari suti va asalari zaxari inson salomatligi uchun muhim biologik qiymatga ega bo‘lib, ular mikroblarga qarshi, yallig‘lanishni bartaraf etuvchi, immunitetni oshiruvchi va shifobaxsh ta’sirlarga ega. Tadqiqotlardan ma’lum bo‘lishicha, asalarilar tomonidan zaharli giyohlardan to‘plangan nektar ba’zan insonlar uchun salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Pad asalining yuqori bakteriotsid xususiyatlari mavjud bo‘lsa-da, u asalarilarga qishlovda salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi aniqlangan.

Xulosa. Asalarichilik qadimdan buyon inson salomatligining tabiiy qo‘riqchisi bo‘lib kelmoqda. Asal va boshqa asalarichilik mahsulotlari nafaqat oziq-ovqat, balki shifobaxsh xususiyatlarga ham ega. Bu soha bugungi kunda ham o‘z ahamiyatini yo‘qotmagan, aksincha ekologik, iqtisodiy va sog‘liqni saqlash nuqtai nazaridan yanada dolzarb bo‘lib bormoqda.

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TUXUM YO‘NALISHIDAGI TOVUQLARNING PARRANDAXONADIGI TUXUMLARNI YEB QO‘YISHI SABABLARI VA ULARNI OLDINI OLISH CHORALARI

Annotatsiya*: Shaxsiy yordamchi xo‘jaliklarda va parrandachilik fabrikalarida uy egasi yoki parrandaboqarlar tovuqlar uyalarga qo‘ygan tuxumning o‘rniga faqat nam joylarni topgan vaziyatlarga tushadilar: tovuqlar o‘z tuxumlarini cho‘qib, tuxum po‘chog‘i, qobig‘ini va tuxum tarkibini yeyishadi. Natijada ko‘plab miqdorda tovar maxsulot bo‘lgan tuxum tovar sifatida sotilishi lozim bo‘lsada boy berilib, katta iqtisodiy zarar ko‘riladi. Tuxum qo‘yadigan tovuqlarda bu xatti-harakatlarning oldini olish uchun sodir bo‘layotgan xodisa sababni aniq aniqlash va qarshi kurashish uchun tegishli usulni tanlash kerak.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *parrandalarni o‘z tuxumini cho‘qishi, bir birini cho‘qishi (rasklev, kannibalizm), ozuqa moddalari: oqsil, yog‘, uglevodlar, mineral moddalar, vitaminlar yetishmasligi, ratsion, parrandalar biologiyasi, etologiyasi, tovuqlar zotlarining xususiyatlari, parrandalar gigienasi.*

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CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF EGG-EATING BEHAVIOR IN LAYING HENS IN POULTRY HOUSES

Abstract: *In both private backyard farms and poultry production facilities, poultry keepers often encounter situations where instead of finding eggs in the nests, they discover only wet spots—indicating that the hens have pecked and consumed their own eggs, including the shell and contents. As a result, a significant amount of eggs, which are considered valuable commercial products, are lost, leading to substantial economic losses. In order to prevent such behavior in laying hens, it is crucial to accurately identify the underlying causes of this phenomenon and apply appropriate control measures.*

Keywords: *egg pecking in poultry, pecking behavior (rasklev, cannibalism), nutritional deficiencies: protein, fat, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins, feeding ration, poultry biology, ethology, breed-specific characteristics of hens, poultry hygiene.*

Shaxsiy tomorqa xo‘jaliklarida, xonadonlarida parranda boqadigan aholida ayrim xolatlarda o‘z tuxumini yoki yonidagi boshqa makiyonlarning tuxumini cho‘qib, yeb yuboradigan vaziyatga ko‘plab duch kelinadi.

Tovuqlar tomonidan tuxumlarini cho‘qishi va yeb qo‘yish hodisasi ba’zan parranda kannibalizmi deb ataladi, uning sabablari quyidagilar:

Tovuqlarni noqulay (ortiqcha zichlik, talabga javob bermaydigan kataklarda) sharoitlarda asralishi[1;B -492-495].

Tovuqlarni saqlash joyida sanitariya-gigiena me’yorlariga rioya qilmaslik tovuqlar tomonidan o‘z tuxumlarini cho‘qishga olib keladigan yana bir muhim sababdir. Tovuqxonada ko‘p miqdorda hasharotlarning paydo bo‘lishi, parazitlar tomonidan tovuqlar terining ta’sirlanishi, shikastlanishi, tirnalish xususiyati[1].

Tovuqlarni tor qafaslarda, juda zich qilib asralishi natijasida tovuqlar tanasi jarohatlanadi, natijada tovuqlarning fe’lida tajovuzkorlik kuzatiladi va tuxumlarni cho‘qiy boshlashadi[1;B -492-495].

Tovuqlarning qiziquvchanligi. Ba’zi olimlarning ta’kidlashicha, dastlab tovuqlarning e’tiborini tuxumning oq rangi jalb qilishi mumkin. Tovuqlar qiziquvchan va yemak sifatida qurtlarni qidirish jarayonida barcha notanish narsalarni sinab ko‘rishga, ta’mini bilishga moyil bo‘lganligi sababli, ular o‘zlarining ko‘rish sohasida paydo bo‘ladigan yangi ob’ektni tatib ko‘radilar. Tovuq xom tuxumning ta’mini his qilgandan so‘ng, u uni maqsadli ravishda cho‘qib ko‘rib iste’mol qila boshlaydi[1;B -492-495].

Tovuqlar o‘z galasida yangi parrandalar paydo bo‘lganda, boshqa xonalarga ko‘chirilib o‘tkazilganda, ratsionda ozuqa turlarini keskin o‘zgartirishda, yorug‘lik yetishmasligida, begona odam, jonzotni to‘satdanko‘rganlarida stress xolatini boshdan kechiradi. Natijada parrandalar o‘rnilaridan tez qo‘zg‘aladi, xar tomonga to‘ziydi,uchadi, tartibsiz harakatlarni qilib, o‘zlarini devorga, sim to‘siqlarga uradilar va tanasini shikastlaydilar.

Tovuq zotlarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari. Muayyan tovuq zotlarning vakillari birgalikda galada yashashning dushmanlik, tajovuzkorlik uslubini qabul qilishga undaydigan instinktga ega. Agressiya yoki tajovuzkorlik kamdan-kam sababsiz kuzatiladi, odatda agressiya xolati tovuqlarda ochlik, tovuqxonadagi saqlash va asrash sharoiti noqulaylik bilan qo‘zg‘atiladi. Tajovuzkorlik Loman Braun, Orlov, Yurlov, Dakan va Koxinxin kabi zotlarning vakillariga xosdir.

Tovuqlarda kannibalizm xolatlari tuxum qo‘yish va tulash (par va patlarning mavsumiy almashinuvi) davrlarida ro‘y berishi ham mumkin.

Parrandalarni to‘g‘ri oziqlantirish ratsionini tuzish va unga qat’iy amal qilish. *Foiz nisbatida tovuqlar ratsionidagi ozuqalarning turlari nisbati quyidagicha bo‘lgani ma’qul: 1)beshdan ikki qism (2/5) makkajo‘hori doni, 2)beshdan ikki qism (2/5) bug‘doy doni, 3)beshdan bir qism (1/5) kungaboqar doni (pista), kungaboqar shroti yoki kunjarasi, ozuqa bo‘ri, so‘ndirilgan oxak, shilliqqurt chig‘anoqlari, vitaminli qo‘shimchalar.* Yilning issiq paytlarida tovuqlar ozuqasiga yangi o‘rilgan yashil barra o‘t maydalab qo‘shiladi. Shuningdek tovuqlarga sut maxsulotlari – tvorog va qatiq zardobi xam berilishi kerak. Kechki vaqtda omuxta yem o‘rniga butun makkajo‘xori, bug‘doy va arpa donlari berilsa xam bo‘ladi, butun don organizmda sekinroq xazm bo‘lishi evazigatovuq ertalab qattiq ochqab ketmaydi[1;B -492-495].



Yopiq joyda tovuqlar saqlanayotgan bo‘lsa, so‘ndirilgan oxak, yirik qum, mayda toshchalar solingan alohida oxurcha qo‘yiladi. Mayda toshlar tovuqlar uchun ayniqsa butun donli ozuqalar bilan oziqlantirilganda juda foydali bo‘lib, ozuqani xazmlanishini yaxshilaydi. Ozuqa bo‘ri xam juda kerakli hisoblanadi, faqat uni maydalangan chig‘anoqlar o‘rniga to‘liq berib bo‘lmaydi, sof xolda beriladigan bo‘lsa, bo‘r parrandalar ovqat xazm qilish yo‘llarida ivib burda – burda bo‘lib qotadi, natijada tovuqlar nobud bo‘lishi mumkin. Tovuqlar bir kunda 2-3 marotaba oziqlantiriladi, shu oziqlantirishlarning birida ularga albatta parrandalar uchun maxsus chiqarilgan omuxta yem namlab, bug‘lab beriladi. Maboda bunday omuxta yem topilmasa un xoliga keltirilmay yirik qilib maydalangan yoki ezilgan donlardan foydalanish mumkin. Bunday ozuqa tovuqlar qizilo‘ngachini yaxshi tozalaydi va parrandalarning kayfiyatini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi. Namlab va bug‘lab beriladigan ozuqani parrandalarga jig‘ildonini to‘ldirib olib tunashlari uchun kechki payt berilishi tavsiya etiladi, natijada tovuqlarning tuxum maxsuldorligi ortadi, o‘sayotganlari esa yaxshi vazn orttiradilar. Tuxum maxsuldorligiga ratsiondagi kalsiy miqdori xam asosiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Tovuqlar saqlanadigan va asraladigan binolarni sanitariya nuqtai nazaridan baholash. Tovuqlarni saqlash uchun insonlar tomonidan bino, xonalar, katak deb ataladigan moslamalar, qafaslar yaratilgan. Bunday joyda parrandalar uchun gigienik sharoitlar: +25 ºS xarorat, 65 -75% nisbiy namlik yaratilishi kerak, ichki tomonda kechasi tovuqlar dam olishi uchun qo‘noqlar, tuxum tug‘ishi uchun ostiga tuxum yig‘iladigan g‘aladon –yashikli uyalar barpo etiladi. Eng muhimi tovuqlar yashaydigan joy toza va quruq bo‘lishiga e’tibor qaratiladi. Tovuqxonada xar bir metr kvadrat hisobiga 2-3 ta tovuq to‘g‘ri kelishi kerak. Tovuqxonada ma’lum bir tartib – qoidaga amal qilinadi. To‘shama muntazam almashtirib turiladi. To‘shama ostidan polga so‘ndirilgan oxak kukuni sepiladi. Uning ustiga 10 sm qalinlikda yog‘och qirindisisepib chiqiladi. Devor, eshiklar, derazalar va shift sinchiklab ko‘zdan kechiriladi. Devor va deraza oynalari orasidagi yoriqlar tuzatilib, yelvizak bartaraf etiladi[1;B -492-495].

Tovuqxona ichi parranda tezaklaridan muntazam tozalanib, axlatini to‘planib qolishiga yo‘l qo‘yilmaydi, chunki tovuq go‘ngidan ajralayotgan gazlardan tovuq nafas oladi va natijada parranda stress xolatiga tushadi.

Dorixonalarda sotiladigan preparatlardan tovuqlarni o‘z tuxumini cho‘qish kabi yomon odatini tashlashda foydalanish. Bunday preparatlarni tuxum cho‘qish sabablari aniqlanganidan so‘ng qo‘llash mumkin. Vitaminol, Ryabushka, Reks Vital, Metionin kabi preparatlarni 10 kg ozuqa xisobiga 10-15 g dan qo‘shib beriladi. Tuxumlarni cho‘qib tashlab tovuqlar yeb ketishidan saqlashning yana xalqona usullari xam bor. Masalan, uyaga yasama tuxum qo‘yish. Uyaga tennis, golf o‘yinlarining to‘pchalari yoki un, suv va tuz qo‘shilgan xamirdan yasalgan tuxum qo‘yiladi. Bir oz vaqt o‘tgandan so‘ng tovuqlar yasama tuxumni

cho‘qishdan foyda bo‘lmasligiga ishonadilar va tuxum cho‘qishni bas qiladilar. Tuxum cho‘qib yeb qo‘yadigan tovuqni aniqlash. Aniqlab olingan tovuq galasidan ajratib olinib aloxida katak qafasga joylashtiriladi va kamida 2 xafta yakka xolda saqlanadi. Shu davr mobaynida tovuq to‘la qiymatli ratsion asosida oziqlantiriladi. Agressiv tajovuzkor tovuqlarni so‘yib yuborish shart emas, uning o‘rniga tovuqning tumshug‘i qirqib qo‘yibyuboriladi.Ayrim parrandaboqarlaryoz mavsumida tajovuzkor tovuqni bir necha marta sovuq suvga botirib olishni tavsiya etadilar. Yangi tuxum qilishni boshlagan makiyonlarni yoshi katta tovuqlar bilan aralashtirib bir joyda saqlash yaramaydi, bu xolatda tovuqlar orasida jang kelib chiqishi mumkin.Tovuqlarni “bo‘sh qoldirmaslik “uchun oshqovoq, olma, lavlagi, sabzi karam kabi ozuqalarni ipga osib qo‘yib berish. Bunda tovuqlar ozuqalarni yeyish uchun bo‘ynini cho‘zadi, sakraydi, qisqasi band bo‘lib qolib yaramas odati bilan shug‘ullanmasdan qo‘yadi.

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O`RTA OSIYOLIK MUTAFAKKIRLARNING GEOGRAFIYA FANI TARAQQYOTIDA ILMIY MEROSLARI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada geografiyani taraqqiyot tarixiga oid o`tmishning bebaho ilmiy merosini qaytadan kashf etish va sharqning ulug` allomalari tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar, shuningdek, geografik nomlarning kelib chiqishiga e'tibor qaratilgan. O`rta Osiyo o`lkasini o`rganilish tarixiga oid amalga oshirilgan kashfiyotlar zamonaviy ilm-fan va taraqqiyot uchun naqadar muhim va zarur ekanligi ochib berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *oltin fond, kashfiyot, Yer sayyorasi, qomuschi, koordinata, gradus, meridian, globus, parallel, koordinata, etnografiya.*

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THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF THE THINKERS OF CENTRAL ASIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE

Abstract: *The article focuses on the rediscovery of the priceless scientific heritage of the past on the history of the development of geography and research conducted by great scientists of the East, as well as the origin of geographical names. It has been revealed how important and necessary the discoveries made concerning the history of the study of the Central Asian region are for modern science and development.*

Key words: *golden fund, discovery, planet Earth, kamyshnitsa, coordinate, degree, meridian, globe, parallel, coordinate, ethnography.*

Kirish.

Geografiya-eng qadimiy fan bo`lib, geografik dunyoqarash kurtaklari ibtidoiy jamoa davrlaridayoq paydo bo`lganligi hech kimga sir emas. Hozirgi kunda mavjud o`rta asrlar Sharq allomalari va mutafakkirlarining noyob qo'lyozmalari

Yevrosiyoning Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya, Ispaniya, Rossiya, Fransiya, Misr, Hindiston, Eron va boshqa ko`plab mamlakatlaridagi kutubxonalarining “oltin fond”ini tashkil etadi. Shunday ekan, bugungi kunda barkamol avlodlarni tarbiyalashda buyuk Sharq alloma va mutafakkirlarining tengsiz asarlari va ilmiy meroslari butun insoniyatning ma`naviy mulki ekanini anglatish, bu bebaho boylik, kelgusi avlodlar uchun donishmandlik va bilim manbai, hatto yangi kashfiyotlar uchun ajoyib manba ekanligini yoshlar ongiga singdirish bugungi zamon pedagoglari oldida turgan ulkan vazifalardan biridir.

Asosiy qism. Hozirgi zamon o`zbek milliy geografiyasi Yer sayyorasini bir butun yaxlit idrok etadigan umuminsoniy, umummilliy geografiyaning bir qismidir. IX-XII asrlarda yashab ijod etgan. O`rta Osiyolik buyuk olimlarning ijodi, faoliyati, asarlari o’rta asr ilm-fan rivojida nihoyat muhim o`rin tutadi. O`lkamizdan chiqqan Muhammad Muso Xorazmiy, Ahmad Farg`oniy, Abu Abdullo Muxammad ibn At Termiziy, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Abu Bakr Narshaxiy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Maxmud Qoshg`ariy kabi olimlarning nomlari Sharq va Yevropa mamlakatlarida hurmat bilan tilga olingan.

Geografiyaga oid bilimlarning IX-XII asrlarda rivojlanishida dunyoga mashur qomuschi olimlarning yozib qoldirgan ilmiy jihatdan ancha puxta asarlarining ahamiyati juda kattadir. Ilk «Bayt al-xikma» («Donishmandlar uyi») fanlar akademiyasini tashkil etgan atoqli matematik, astronom va geograf Muxammad ibn Muso Xorazmiyning xizmati bebaho, u tabiiy fanlarga oid ko`plab asarlarning muallifidir. M. Xorazmiyning “Yerning tasviri” (“Surat al-arz”) nomli kitobi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu asar “Xorazm geografiyasi nomini olib”, unda yer kurrasidagi 537 ta nuqtaning, shu jumladan 200 dan ortiq tog`larning ta`rifi berilgan. Shuningdek, bu asarda mamlakatlar, okean va dengizlar, daryo va ko`llar, shaharlar kabi geografik obyektlarning aniq koordinatalar tizimi berilgan hamda tabiati tasvirlangan. Xorazmiy yaratgan jahonshumul yangilik meridian yoyining bir gradusi 111,8 km ga teng ekanligini ham aniqlagan. M. Xorazmiyning yuqorida qayd qilingan xizmatlarini hisobga olib prof. H.Hasanov IX-X asrlarni qamrab olgan va “O`rta Osiyo geografiya” fanining tug`ilish davrini “Muhammad Muso Xorazmiy-Balxiy geografiya maktabi” davri deb ataydi [1;269b., 5; 164 b.].

Geografiya ilmiga ulkan hissa qo`shganlardan biri astronom va geograf Ahmad Farg`oniydir. Uning asari “Astronomiyaga kirish” (“Madhal an-nujum”)da Yerning sharsimonligini dalillar bilan isbotlagan. U Oy va quyosh tutilishini yer yuzining turli nuqtalarida turlicha bo`lishi sabablarini ko`rsatgan. A.Farg`oniy astronomiya, geodeziya va geografiyaga oid o`lchov asboblarini, xususan, daryo suv miqdorini o`lchaydigan “Miqyosi jadid” yoki “Nilomerni” yaratib, ilm-fanga katta hissa qo`shgan [4;156 b. 5;164].

Qomusshunos olim Abu Nasr Forobiy- astronom, matematik, tabib, faylasuf, musiqashunos, geograf olim sifatida dunyoga tanilgan. Forobiy tabiiy va ijtimoiy fanlarga oid 160 dan ortiq asar muallifidir. Shuningdek, Forobiy moddiy dunyoning to`rt unsuri (olov, havo, suv, yer) haqida fikr yuritadi. U fanga oid

qiziqarli ma`lumotlarni O`rta Osiyo o`lkasini bir necha marta kezib chiqib yozib qoldirgan.

Movarounnahrning ob-havosi, iqlimi, suvlari, o`simlik va hayvonlari haqida qiziqarli ma`lumotlarni Abu Bakr Narshaxiy asarlarida uchratish mumkin. U “Buxoro tarixi” kitobida Zarafshon daryosini Xaramkom deb ataydi va u to`g`risida quyidagi ma`lumotlarni beradi: Xaramkom suvi Baykentgacha oqib boradi, so`ngra to`qayzor va ko`llarga (Qorako`l) tutashib ketadi. Buxoro (Zarafshon) suvining ortiqchasi ham shu ko`lga yig`iladi. Bu ko`lda suv hayvonlari yashaydi. Shuningdek, Narshaxiy Amudaryo Turkistonning eng katta daryosi bo`lib, o`ta loyqa deb yozadi.

X asr oxirida (983 yil) “Sharqdan g`arbgacha olamning chegarasi” (“Hudud al olam min mashriq ila mag`rib”) asarining O`rta Osiyo o`lkasi haqidagi deyarli geografik ma`lumotlar nomi noma`lum bo`lgan olim tomonidan ahamiyati kattadir. Unda Yevroosiyoga geografik tavsif berib, hudud chegaralari, dengiz va qo`ltiqlari, daryo va ko`llari, orol va yarim orollari, tog` va vodiylari, cho`llari haqida qiziqarli ma`lumotlar qoldirgan. Asarda Movarounnahrning chegaralari, relyefi, iqlimi, suvlari, qazilma boyliklari, aholisi va uning mashg`uloti, shaharlari, suv inshootlari, xo`jaligi va savdo yo`llari haqida qiziqarli ma`lumotlar bor. Masalan, ushbu asarda Samarqand shahriga quyidagi ta`rifni beradi. “Samarqand-buyuk, obod va ne`mati bisyor shahar” ekanligi bayon etilgan.

Buyuk qomusshunos olim Abu Rashon Beruniyning O`rta Osiyo tabiatini geografik o`rganish tarixida xizmatlari juda kattadir. Uning 150 dan ortiq asarlarida fizika, astronomiya, matematika, geografiya, iqlimshunoslik, umumiy geologiya, mineralogiya, geodeziya, kartografiya, etnografiya, botanika, tarix, adabiyot va boshqa fanlarga bag`ishlangan. U bir gradus Yer meridian yoyning uzunligi 110, 275 km ga teng ekanligini aniqlab, Yer meridian aylanasining uzunligi 40183 km (hozirgi hisobda 40008,5 km) ekanligini, Yer g`arbdan sharqga qarab o`z o`qi atrofida aylanishini isbotlab berdi. Beruniy dunyoda birinchi bo`lib, N. Kopernikdan 550 yil oldin geliotsentrik nazariyaga asos soldi, quyosh Yer atrofida emas, aksincha, Yer Quyosh atrofida aylanishini isbotlagan. Uning buyuk kashfiyotlaridan yana biri dunyoda birinchi bo`lib Martin Bexaymdan 500 yil avval, ya`ni 995 yili globus yaratib Amerika qit`asining mavjudligini bashorat qilinganidir. Bu globusda meridian va parallellar mavjud bo`lib, ular yordamida ma`lum geografik obyektning koordinatalarini aniqlash mumkin. Bu fikrni taniqli amerikalik olim Sartonning jahon fanining XI asrning ikkinchi yarmidagi rivojlanish bosqichini Beruniy davri deb atalganligi to`la tasdiqlaydi [2; 65-68 b., 3;196 b.].

O`rta asr tibbiyot ilmining buyuk vakili Abu Ali ibn Sino O`rta Osiyo o`lkasi tabiatini o`rganishda alohida o`rin tutadi. Ibn Sino o`lkadagi yirik relyef shakllari hisoblangan botiq, tekislik va tog`larning vujudga kelishida tashqi va ichki kuchlarning ta`siri haqida fikr yuritgan. U minerallarni quyidagi to`rt guruhga-toshlar, metallar, oltingugurtli yonuvchi jinslar va tuzlarga ajratgan. U qimmatbaho toshlarning xususiyatlarini ham tavsiflab bergan.

O`rta Osiyo tabiatini geografik o`rganish tarixida qomuschi va turkshunos olim Mahmud Qoshg`ariyning xizmati katta. M. Qoshg`ariy O`rta Osiyo o`lkasining deyarli ko`p qismini o`zi kezib chiqib ko`rgan hamda eshitgan ma`lumotlarni to`plab "Devonu lug`otit turk" asarida bayon etgan. U o`zining "Devonu lug`otit turk" asarida O`rta Osiyo va unga tutash hududlarning aholi manzilgohlarining joy nomlarini va shu joy qabilalari haqida geografiyaga oid ma`lumotlar bergan. Ushbu asarda dunyo xaritasi berilgan bo`lib, unda Oloy, Turkiston, Zarafshon, Farg`ona, Chotqol, Talas tog` tizmalari, Qoraqum, Surxon-Vaxsh vodiysi o`z aksini topgan. U o`lka yer yuzasi ikki qismdan tog`lik va tekislik qismdan iborat ekanligini va tog`lik qismiga hozirgi Qirg`iziston, qisman Qozog`iston va Qashqar hududlarini kiritgan. U asarida hozirgi zamon tabiiy geografiyasida qo`llanayotgan atamalar — ariq, bulut, yoz, yomgir, kuz, ko`l, sel, suv, suvloq, tuman, o`ngir, qayr, qir, qo`ltiq, qum kabilarga izoh ham bergan.

Mirzo Ulug`bek - buyuk astronom, u Samarqandda 1408-1410 yillarda ilm-fan rivoj topgan davrda Qozizoda Rumiy, Said Sharif Jurjoniylardan ta'lim olgan. Keyinchalik Ulugbekning o`zi ham madrasada matematikadan ma'ruzalar o`qigan.

Mirzo Ulug`bek rahbarligida yozib bitkazilgan "Ziji Ko'ragoniy" kitobi (uni "Ziji sultoni Ko'ragoniy", "Ziji jadidi Sultoni", "Ziji Ulug`bek" deb ham ataydilar) Ulug`bek rasadxonasining mahsulidir va O'rta Osiyo hamda butun jahon fani tarixida shohona bir ilmiy asardir.

Shunday qilib, hozirgi kunda insoniyat ilm-fani va madaniyatining shakillanishiga tamal toshini qo`ygan umuminsoniy g`oyalarning bir bo`lagi-geografiya fanining rivojlanishiga hissa qo`shganlar.

Xulosa.

Bugun oradan deyarli ming yil o`tganidan keyin ham biz o`rta asrlarda yashab ijod qilgan, jahon sivilizatsiyasi rivojiga bebaho hissa qo`shgan Sharq allomalari va mutafakkirlarining dahosi, ilm-fanning turli yo`nalishlaridagi izlanishlari va qomusiy bilimlari oldida hayratga tushamiz. Xalqimizning tarixi qadim-qadimlarga borib taqaladi. Bu boy tarixni hali o`qilmagan sahifalarini xolisona o`rganish va uni yoshlarga o`rgatish muhim omildir.

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SHAHARLARNING HUDUDIY KENGAYISHINI TADQIQ ETISHDA XORIJIY MAMLAKATLAR TAJRIBASI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada shaharlarning hududiy kengayish jarayoni va bu yo‘nalishda tadqiqot olib borgan chet el tadqiqotchilari ishlari tahlil qilinadi. Xorijiy mamlakatlar, jumladan, AQSh, Germaniya, Yaponiya va Xitoy davlatlarining urbanizatsiya va shaharlarning hududiy kengayishiga oid tajribalari o‘rganilib, ularning shaharlarni rejalashtirish va boshqarishdagi ilg‘or yondashuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada shuningdek, urban sprawl – nazoratsiz shahar kengayishi muammosi va uni baholash uslublari yoritilgan. O‘zbekiston sharoitida ushbu tajribalarni qo‘llash imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqilib, barqaror shahar rivojlanishiga oid tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *urbanizatsiya, hududiy kengayish, shaharsozlik, tartibsiz urbanizatsiya, rejalashtirish, boshqaruv, xorijiy tajriba, ekologik muammolar, transport tizimi.*

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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN STUDYING THE TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF CITIES

Annotation. *This article analyzes the process of urban territorial expansion and examines the scientific works of foreign researchers who have studied this issue. In particular, the experiences of countries such as the United States, Germany, Japan, and China in the fields of urbanization and territorial development are explored, along with an analytical assessment of their advanced approaches to urban planning and governance. The article also addresses the issue of urban sprawl—the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas—and the methods used to evaluate it. The applicability of these international experiences to the context of Uzbekistan is considered, and recommendations are developed to support sustainable urban development.*

Keywords: *urbanization, territorial expansion, urban planning, urban sprawl, planning, governance, foreign experience, environmental issues, transport system.*

Kirish. Shaharning kengayishi shaharlarning o‘sishi va rivojlanishini anglatadi. Aholi sonining ko‘payishi bilan birga, shaharlar uy-joy, infratuzilma va xizmatlarga bo‘lgan talabni qondirish uchun o‘sishi kerak. Har qanday mamlakat

milliy iqtisodiyotining tarkibi va uning rivojlanganlik darajasi uning shaharlari tizimi hamda urbanizatsiya jarayonlari bilan tavsiflanadi. Ayni paytda, shaharlarning ilmiy-texnikaviy, madaniy salohiyatlari ham salmoqlidir. Shaharlarda zamonaviy tarmoqlar, ilg‘or texnologiya joriy etish imkoniyati katta, bundan tashqari, xorijiy sarmoyadorlar ham, asosan, shaharlar va ayniqsa, infrastruktura tizimi mukammal shakllangan joylarni tanlashadi. Shaharlarni o‘rganish katta ilmiy, madaniy va ma’rifiy ahamiyatga ega. Chunki, mamlakatning hozirgi kuni va o‘tmishi, tarixi, tasnifi va taqdirini, ularning jahon hamjamiyatidagi o‘rnini, geosiyosiy mavqeyini ko‘p hollarda shaharlar belgilab beradi. Bu holat shaharlarni chuqur o‘rganish, ularning rivojlanish omillarini tahlil qilish, shuningdek, xorijiy tajribalarni o‘rganib, milliy amaliyotga moslashtirish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi. XXI asrda shaharlar — yuqori sur’atda o‘zgarib borayotgan global iqtisodiyotning asosiy drayverlaridir.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi. Shaharlar rivojlanishi va hududiy kengayishini nazariy va uslubiy masalalari xorijiy va mahalliy mutaxassislar tomonidan ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganilgan. Jumladan, shaharlar hududiy kengayishi va urbanizatsiya muammolariga oid tadqiqotlarda xorijiy tadqiqotchilar R.Evingning “Shahar kengayishi indeksi” nazariyasi [6], J.K.Brukner "Shaharlar kengayishi: tahlil va yechimlar" nomli ilmiy-tadqiqot ishi, Hovard Frumkin, Lourens Frenk va Richard Jeksonning “Shaharlar kengayishi va jamiyat salomatligi” asari [8], shuningdek, G.M.Lappo [9], Y.N.Pertsik [12], Y.G.Saushkin [14] ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari muhim sanaladi. Bundan tashqari, Jane Jacobs, Richard Florida [7], Shima Hamidi, Saskia Sassen kabi amerikalik olimlarning asarlaridan ham bugungi kun tadqiqotchilari keng foydalanmoqda.

Gordon va Richardson shahar kengayishini sakrab rivojlanish deb ta’riflagan bo‘lsa, Dilorenzo buni saraton yoki virus bilan o‘sish deb ta’riflaydi [5]. L.Virt ta’kidlaydiki, bu faqatgina shahar aholisi sonining ortishi emas, balki shaharlikka xos hayot tarziga intilish jarayonidir. Shu munosabat bilan urbanizatsiya ijtimoiy hayotning o‘ziga xos shakllarini shakllantiradi, aholi ehtiyojlarini o‘zgartiradi — bu ehtiyojlar ular yashayotgan shahar makoni bilan bog‘liqdir. Y.V.Ignatyev, A.M.Kostin va S.A.Belov fikriga ko‘ra, shahar — bu “nisbatan mustaqil, huquqiy jihatdan rasmiylashtirilgan, murakkab va dinamik, hududiy hamda ijtimoiy tizim bo‘lib, unda iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy, mafkuraviy, boshqaruv, demografik, etnik, ekologik, huquqiy, shaharsozlik va shaharga xizmat ko‘rsatish bilan bog‘liq hamda boshqa munosabatlar takror ishlab chiqariladi”[3]. Shahar — bu bir vaqtning o‘zida ham hudud, ham turli-tuman munosabatlar bilan to‘ldirilgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizim ekanligini ta’kidlaydi.

MDH mamlakatlaridan V.L.Glazychev, A.G.Granberg, S.S.Shaburovlarning ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarida shaharlarning urbanizatsiya jarayonlari va ularga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni yoritib berilgan. O.B.Ata-Mirzaev [4], A.S.Soliyev [15], T.N.Mallabayev, Z.H.Rayimjonov, Z.T.Abdalova [2], S.K.Tashtaeva, M.M.Egamberdiyeva, S.S.Zokirov [19], Z.N.Tojieva va boshqalarning ilmiy ishlari O‘zbekiston shaharlarini iqtisodiy geografik o‘rganish bo‘yicha muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Maqsad va vazifalar. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi shaharlarning hududiy kengayishi jarayonini xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi asosida o‘rganish, ularning rejalashtirish, boshqaruv va barqaror rivojlanishdagi yondashuvlarini tahlil qilish hamda ushbu tajribalarni O‘zbekiston shaharsozligida qo‘llash imkoniyatlarini aniqlash. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi:

- shaharlarning hududiy kengayishi tushunchasi va uning urbanizatsiya jarayonidagi o‘rni haqida nazariy asoslarni ko‘rib chiqish;
- turli xorijiy mamlakatlarda shaharlarning kengayishiga oid siyosat va rejalashtirish mexanizmlarini o‘rganish;
- xorijiy tajribaning O‘zbekiston sharoitiga mos keladigan jihatlarini aniqlash;

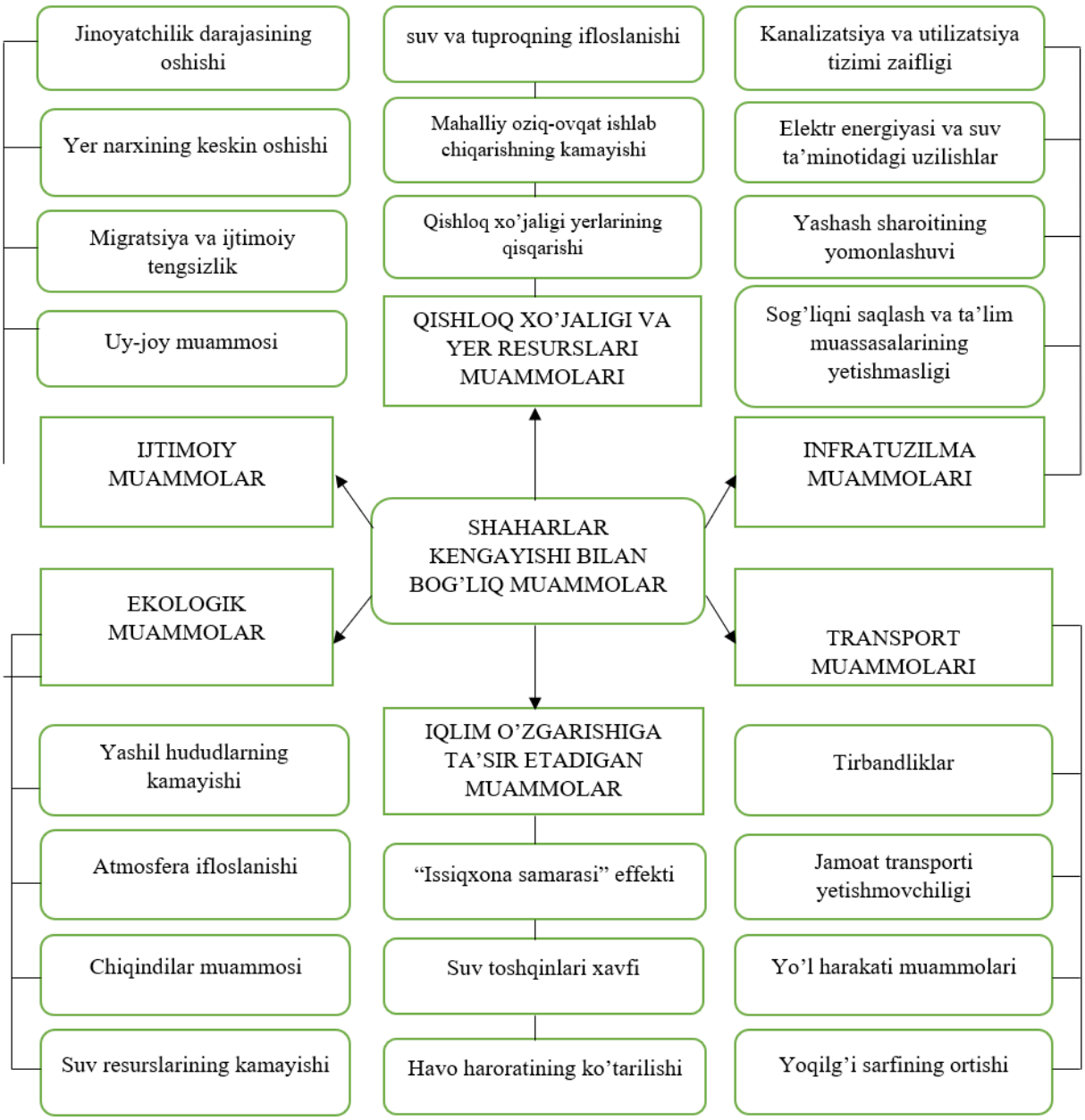
Asosiy qism. Shaharlarning hududiy kengayishi jadal urbanizatsiya natijasida yuzaga keladigan murakkab jarayon bo‘lib, u iqtisodiy rivojlanish, infratuzilma o‘sishi va aholi sonining ko‘payishi bilan bog‘liq. Shaharlar kengayishi qator muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi(1-rasm).

Ijtimoiy muammo – bu jamiyatning muayyan qatlamlari uchun muhim bo‘lgan, jamiyat hayotiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi va keng omma e’tiborini talab qiladigan tizimli jarayondir. Shaharlarning hududiy kengayishi bilan bog‘liq ijtimoiy muammolar sirasiga uy-joy tanqisligi, migratsiya va ijtimoiy tengsizlik, yer narxining keskin oshishi, jinoyatchilik darajasining oshishi muammolarini kiritish mumkin.

Ekologik muammolar - shaharlar o‘sib borgan sayin, u yerda qurilishlar, transport, sanoat va aholi soni ham ortib borishi tabiatga bosimni kuchaytiradi. Buning natijasida, yashil hududlarning qisqarishi, atmosfera havosi ifloslanishi, chiqindilar muammosi va suv resurslarining kamayishi kabi dolzarb muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan, Toshkent shahrida avtomobillar sonining keskin oshishi natijasida havo tarkibidagi zararli gazlar (masalan, CO_2, NOx) miqdori me’yordan oshib ketgan. Bu ayniqsa yoz oylarida “smog” (tutunli tuman) holatlarini keltirib chiqaradi.

Infratuzilma muammosi - ishlab chiqarish va tovar muomalasi, shuningdek, inson hayot faoliyati uchun zarur bo‘lgan me’yoriy sharoitni ta’minlashga xizmat qiluvchi xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi sohalar bilan bog‘liq muammolar bo‘lib, shaharlar hududining ortishi sog‘liqni saqlash va ta’lim muassasalarining yetishmasligi, yashash sharoitining yomonlashuvi, elektr energiyasi va suv ta’minotidagi uzilishlar, kanalizatsiya va utilizatsiya tizimi zaifligi kabi muammolarni kelib chiqishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. Masalan, yozda sovitish moslamalari, qishda isitish vositalarining yuklama bilan ishlashi sababli elektr energiyasi tarmoqlarida uzilishlar yuzaga keladi.

Transport muammolari qatoriga tirbandliklar, jamoat transporti yetishmovchiligi, yo‘l harakati muammolari, yoqilg‘i sarfining ortishi singari muammolar shaharlar kengayishi bilan bog‘liq masalalar kiradi. Yirik shaharlarda havoning ifloslanishida transportning ulushi 60–70% gacha yetadi.



1-rasm. Shaharlar hududining transformatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq muammolar

Izoh: Chizma muallif tomonidan shakllantirilgan

Shahar kengayishi bilan bog‘liq **iqlim o‘zgarishi**ga olib keluvchi asosiy muammolar “Issiqxona samarasi” effekti, suv toshqinlari xavfi, havo haroratining ko‘tarilishini o‘z ichiga oladi. AQShning Nyu-York shahrida yoz kunlari shahar markazi atrofga nisbatan 3–7°C ga issiqroq bo‘lishi aniqlangan. Shaharlar ustida asfalt va beton sirtlarning ko‘pligi sababli quyosh energiyasining 80–90% qismi saqlanadi, bu esa kechasi ham issiqlik tarqalishini davom ettiradi.

Ta’kidlash lozimki, 2050-yilga kelib, dunyo aholisining qariyb 70 foizi shaharlarda yashashi kutilmoqda. Biz yashayotgan muhit bizning sog‘lig‘imizga ta'sir qilganligi sababli, sog‘lom turmush tarzini targ‘ib qiluvchi shahar va transport dizaynlari kerak [11]. Shaharlarning kengayishi va urbanizatsiya qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlari va ochiq maydonlarning yo‘qolishiga olib keladi. 2000-2025-

yillar mobaynida birgina AQShda shaharlarning kengayishi 7 million akr[57] qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlarini, 7 million akr ekologik sezgir yerlarni va 5 million akr boshqa yerlarni iste'mol qilgan [5]. 2018-yildan beri Hindistonda shaharlarda yashovchi odamlar soni har yili ikki foizdan ko‘proqqa oshdi. Shaharlar o‘sib borayotgan aholini joylashtirish uchun kurashar ekan, asosiy e'tibor qo‘shni qishloqlar va rivojlanmagan hududlarga qaratiladi. Shaharlarga yaqin bo‘lganligi sababli, bu joylar jozibador, chunki ular arzonroq uy-joy bilan ta'minlaydi va yashash xarajatlarini kamaytiradi. Biroq, hozirgi shahar infratuzilmasi, tabiiy ekotizimlar va qishloq xo‘jaligi erlari ushbu harakat natijasida stress ostida qolmoqda [17].

Shaharlarning tartibsiz kengayish jarayonini samarali boshqarish uchun xorijiy mamlakatlar tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan strategiyalarni o‘rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shaharlarning hududiy kengayishini tadqiq qilish uchun turli ilmiy yondashuvlar va uslublar qo‘llaniladi. Shaharlarning kengayishini o‘rganishda demografik o‘zgarishlar, iqtisodiy omillar, ekologik ta’sir, transport va infratuzilma, shaharsozlik siyosati va boshqaruv tizimi kabi yo‘nalishlar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Aholi zichligini va migratsiya oqimlarini tahlil qilish, yer bozori va infratuzilma rivojlanishining iqtisodiy ta’siri, shaharni kengaytirish bilan bog‘liq davlat xarajatlarini baholash ishlari statistik va iqtisodiy tahlil metodidan foydalaniladi. Urban sprawl – bu shaharlarning rejalanmagan, tartibsiz kengayishi bo‘lib, ko‘pincha past zichlikdagi qurilishlar, avtomobilga qaramlik, markazdan uzoq infratuzilmalar va yashil maydonlarning kamayishi bilan ifodalanadi.

1-jadval

Rivojlangan davlatlarda shahar transformatsiyasini boshqarish modellari

T/R	Davlatlar	Boshqaruv modeli	Tavsifi	Afzalliklari	Kamchiliklari
1	AQSh	Smart Growth, Urban Growth Boundary	Jamoat transportini rivojlantirish, turar joy, ish joyi va xizmatlarni bir joyda birlashtirish orqali aholi hayot sifatini oshirish	Shaharlarning tartibli o‘sishi, jamoat transporti rivojlanadi, infratuzilma xarajatlari kamayadi	Qurilish xarajatlari yuqori, Ichki zichlik ortishi, Ijtimoiy tengsizlik kuchayishi
2	Rossiya	Aglomeratsion rivojlanish	shaharlar atrofiga tutash kichik shahar va tumanlar bilan birgalikda yagona iqtisodiy, transport va infratuzilmaviy hudud sifatida rivojlanadi	Davlat yordami va sarmoyasi yuqori, infratuzilmaning markazlashgan rivoji	Haddan tashqari markazlashuv, barqaror bo‘lmagan rivojlanish, jamoat transporti sust
3	Germaniya	Integrated Spatial Planning	Federal, land va mahalliy darajadagi muvofiqlashtirilgan	Barqaror rivojlanish, muvozanatli	Boshqaruv murakkabligi, manfaatlar

1. Akr — bu yer maydonini o‘lchashda ishlatiladigan yuzaga oid o‘lchov birligi bo‘lib, asosan AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya va boshqa mamlakatlarda qo‘llaniladi. 1 gektar (ga) = 2.471 akr, 1 akr ≈ 40 sotix

			rejalashtirish	hududiy rivojlanish	to‘qnashuvi
4	Buyuk Britaniya	Green Belt Policy	Shaharlarning atrofiga qurilishdan himoya qilinadigan “yashil belbog‘” zonalarini yaratish	Qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlari va tabiiy landshaftni saqlab qoladi	Uy-joy tanqisligi va narxlarning oshishi, ichki zichlik oshadi – tirbandlik va ijtimoiy bosim
6	Xitoy	Davlat tomonidan boshqariladigan urbanizatsiya	Shahar kengayishi markaziy va mahalliy hukumatlar tomonidan qat’iy rejalashtiriladI	Davlat investitsiyasi hisobiga katta infratuzilmalar yaratiladi, tezda yangi shaharchalar, yo‘llar, zavodlar qurilishi	Ijtimoiy muammolar, Tez qurilgan hududlarda sifat va barqarorlik muammolari
7	Janubiy Koreya	Compact city development	Yashash, ish, savdo va dam olish joylari bir joyda joylashtiriladi	Transport va xizmatlar samarali ishlaydi, yer resursi tejab ishlatiladi	Shaxsiy yashash joyi yetishmovchiligi, ijtimoiy stress
8	Yaponiya	Transit-Oriented Development	Shahar rivojlanishi temir yo‘l stansiyalari, metro va boshqa jamoat transporti atrofida zichlashtirilgan holda olib boriladi	Tirbandlik va ifloslanish kamayadi, yer resursi tejaladi,	Juda yuqori aholining zichligi, Uy-joy narxlari yuqoriligi

Izoh: Jadval muallif tomonidan shakllantirilgan

Xorijiy mamlakatlarda urbanizatsiya jarayonlari o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega (1-jadval). Jumladan, AQShda urban sprawl – ya’ni, nazoratsiz shahar kengayishi jiddiy muammo sifatida qaraladi. Bunday holat infratuzilmaning keraksiz darajada cho‘zilishiga, ekologik muammolarning ortishiga va ijtimoiy tengsizlik kuchayishiga olib kelmoqda. Shuning uchun ham AQShda *“Smart Growth”* (aqlli o‘sish) konsepsiyasi asosida shaharlar rejalashtirilmoqda. Bu konsepsiya zich yashash joylarini shakllantirish, jamoat transportini rivojlantirish va ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashga qaratilgan [20]. Xususan, Maryland**,** Kaliforniya, va Oregon shtatlarida ushbu model qo‘llanilishi orqali shaharlarni ixcham va tartibli o‘sishiga erishilgan. “Smart Growth” modelining asosiy tamoyillariga yerdan foydalanishni zichlashtirish, yashil hududlarni saqlash, jamoat transporti ustuvorligi, infratuzilmani samarali rivojlantirish, tarixiy va madaniy merosni saqlash kabilarni kiritish mumkin. Bundan tashqari, yondashuvlar ichida eng samarali va mashhurlaridan biri bu *Urban Growth Boundary (UGB)* modeli hisoblanadi. Ushbu yondashuv, ayniqsa, Oregon shtatining Portland shahri tajribasida muvaffaqiyatli qo‘llanilgan bo‘lib, u urbanizatsiyani nazorat qilishning ilg‘or amaliyotlaridan biri sifatida tan olinadi. UGB modeli doirasida shahar

atrofida aniq chegaralar belgilanadi, bu chegaralar ichida qurilish va infratuzilma rivojlanishiga ruxsat beriladi, undan tashqaridagi hududlar esa asosan qishloq xo‘jaligi, yashil zonalar yoki ekologik muhofazadagi yerlar sifatida saqlanib qoladi. Ushbu chegaralar doimiy emas, ular har 5–10 yilda qayta ko‘rib chiqiladi va demografik o‘sish hamda iqtisodiy ehtiyojlar asosida moslashtiriladi. Portland shahri misolida, UGB modeli yordamida aholining shahar markaziga yaqin joylashuvi rag‘batlantirilib, infratuzilma xarajatlari kamaytirilgan, shahar atrofi yashil landshaftlari esa saqlab qolingan. Shuningdek, bu model jamoat transporti tizimining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilgan va shaharni ekologik barqaror tarzda rivojlantirish imkonini bergan.

Reid Ewing — shaharsozlik bo‘yicha yetakchi mutaxassis bo‘lib, urbanizatsiya va uning sifatga ta'siri haqida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Uning ishlari urbanizatsiya va jamoat salomatligi, transport xavfsizligi va iqtisodiy o‘sish o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni tahlil qiladi. Reid Ewing taniqli olim, u transport rejalashtirish va aqlli o‘sish bo‘yicha mutaxassis Shima Hamidi bilan birgalikda 5 ta bobdan iborat “Shaharlarning kengayishini o‘lchash va kengayish o‘lchovlarini tahlil qilish” nomli kitobini yozgan. Bu asarda shahar kengayishini 4 ta mezon, ya’ni, zichlik, markaziylik, aralash foydalanish va ko‘cha qulayligi asosida aniqlash formulalari ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, shahar kengayishini o‘lchash va uning ta'sirini baholash metodologiyasini ishlab chiqqan. AQShning 221 ta okruglari shu mezonlar asosida baholanib, jadval ishlangan. Urban Sprawl Index – bu indeks shaharlarning nazoratsiz va tartibsiz kengayishini aniqlash, shaharlarning nazoratsiz va tartibsiz kengayishini baholash uchun ishlatiladigan indeks. Bu indeks shaharlarning rejasiz o‘sishini, aholi zichligi, infratuzilma samaradorligi va transport tizimiga ta’sirini tahlil qilishga yordam beradi. Urban sprawl ya’ni, shaharlar kengayishi – shaharlarning tartibsiz kengayib borishi natijasida uy-joylar, infratuzilma va sanoat hududlarining beqaror rivojlanishi. Bu jarayon shahar markazlaridan uzoqda yangi turar-joy massivlarining paydo bo‘lishiga, transport muammolarining ortishiga va ekologik muhitning yomonlashuviga olib keladi [6].

Bundan tashqari, R.Ewing shahar kengayishi va uning o‘lchash, baholashga oid bir nechta asarlar muallifi hisoblanadi. Masalan, “Los-Anjelos uslubida kengayish orzu qilingandekmi?” nomli maqolasida Ewing Los-Anjeles uslubidagi tarqoq urbanizatsiyaning afzalliklari va kamchiliklarini muhokama qilgan. U shaharlarning yon tomonga kengayishini emas, balki ixcham urbanizatsiyani ya’ni, hududiy kengaymagan holda, iqtisodiy rivojlanishni yoqlagan. Ewing va hamkorlari urbanizatsiya tarqoqligi bilan jismoniy faollik, semizlik va kasallanish o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik, urbanistik rivojlanishining iqlim o‘zgarishiga ta'sirini o‘rganish, urban zichlik va COVID-19 pandemiyasi o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni tahlil qilgan.

J.K.Brueckner ning "Shaharlar kengayishi: tahlil va yechimlar" (2000) nomli ishida u shaharlarning hududiy kengayishini asosiy omillari sifatida aholi sonining o‘sishi, daromadlarning oshishi va transport xarajatlarining kamayishini keltiradi. Bu asarda shahar kengayishiga qarshi bir necha yechimlar taklif qiladi. Yangi

qurilishlar uchun soliq joriy qilish, shunda rivojlanish xarajatlari muvozanatli bo‘ladi. Shahar markaziga kiruvchi avtomobillar uchun qo‘shimcha to‘lov joriy qilish orqali ortiqcha transport harakatining oldini oladi. Bundan tashqari, yashil hududlarni himoya qilish siyosati – qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlari va tabiiy hududlarni saqlab qolish uchun rejalashtirilgan shahar rivojlanish strategiyalarini amalga oshirish g‘oyasini olg‘a suradi. Brueckner ning tadqiqotlari shahar kengayishining nafaqat tabiiy-iqtisodiy jarayon ekanligini, balki noto‘g‘ri shaharsozlik va transport siyosati natijasida bozor muvaffaqiyatsizliklariga ham olib kelishini ta’kidlaydi. Hovard Frumkin, Lourens Frenk va Richard Jekson mamlakatning sog‘liqni saqlash va shaharsozlik bo‘yicha yetakchi mutaxassislari hududiy kengayishning inson salomatligi va farovonligiga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri va bilvosita ta'sirini o‘rganadilar. urbanizatsiya va sog‘liqni saqlash o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni chuqur tahlil qiladi va shaharlarni sog‘lomroq qilish uchun ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar beradi. Mualliflarning asosiy fikri shundaki, sog‘lom turmush tarzini rivojlantirish shaharsozlikning ajralmas qismi bo‘lishi kerak. Dizayn, yerdan foydalanish va transportga alternativ yondashuvlar orqali aholi salomatligini yaxshilash istiqbollarini muhokama qiladilar. Shaharsozlik, arxitektura, transport, jamoat dizayni va sog‘liqni saqlash sohalari interfeysiga har tomonlama qarashni taklif etadi [8]. Mualliflar sog‘lom shaharsozlik uchun quyidagi yechimlarni taklif qilishadi:

- integratsiyalangan transport tizimi – ommaviy transport rivojlantirilishi kerak;
- aralash hududli rejalashtirish – ish, yashash, savdo va xizmat ko‘rsatish joylari bir-biriga yaqin joylashishi lozim;
- ko‘proq yashil hududlar va piyodalar uchun yo‘laklar – odamlar jismoniy faol bo‘lishi uchun imkoniyat yaratilishi kerak;

- iqtisodiy imtiyozlar – sog‘lom urbanizatsiyani rivojlantirish uchun davlat va xususiy sektor investitsiyalari kerak.

Yevropa davlatlarida ham, AQSh singari shaharlarning hududiy kengayishi qat’iy nazorat ostida olib boriladi. Xususan, Germaniya va Fransiyada shahar markazi va uning atrofidagi chekka hududlar o‘rtasidagi transport aloqalarini yaxshilash, yashil hududlarni saqlab qolish va tarixiy me’moriy merosni asrashga katta e’tibor beriladi. Germaniya mutaxassislari shahar hududlarining hududiy tuzilmasi aholi kundalik hayotida muhim ahamiyat kasb etishini ta’kidlaydilar. Hech kimni e’tibordan chetda qoldirmagan holda, aholi hayot sifatini ta’minlashga qaratilgan hozirgi siyosiy yondashuv shahar hududlarini barqaror rejalashtirish uchun yaxshiroq tanlovlar izlashga undaydi. Shu sababli, shaharlarning hududiy tuzilmasi va ularning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy darajasi o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni chuqurroq tushunish nihoyatda muhimdir. Shunga muvofiq, bir necha nemis mutaxassislari tadqiqot o‘tkazishdi. Ushbu tadqiqot Germaniyaning Shimoliy Reyn-Vestfaliya federal yeridagi 31ta shahar hududiy tuzilmalarini o‘lchab chiqdilar. Fazoviy tuzilma ko‘rsatkichlarini masofaviy zondlash va ochiq GIS ma’lumotlarini birlashtirish orqali mahalliy iqlim zonalari (Local Climate Zone) tasnifi asosida aniqladilar. Ushbu ma’lumotlar asosida biz fazoviy tuzilma

ko‘rsatkichlari bilan ta’lim, sog‘liqni saqlash, yashash sharoitlari, mehnat va transport kabi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o‘zgaruvchilar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni ko‘p omilli chiziqli regressiya modellaridan foydalangan holda miqdoriy baholangan. Shimoliy Reyn-Westfaliya Federal yeri Germaniyaning o‘n oltita shtatlari ichida eng zich joylashgani bo‘lib, Germaniyadagi umumiy aholining 21,7 foizini tashkil qiladi (Eurostat, 2019). Hozirgi kunda Shimoliy Reyn-Westfaliya Federal yeri iqtisodiyoti kichik va o‘rta korxonalarga asoslangan bo‘lib, Germaniyadagi kompaniyalarning 20% dan ortig‘ini o‘z ichiga oladi va faol aholining 80% ga yaqinini ish bilan ta'minlaydi [10] (Yevropa Komissiyasi, 2019).

Dunyodagi eng tez urbanizatsiya sur'atlariga ega bo‘lgan mamlakat sifatida Xitoyning urbanizatsiya darajasi 1990-yildagi 26,44% dan 2021-yilda 63,9% gacha ko‘tarildi. Shahar qurilishi yerlari 1990-yildan 2020-yilgacha 10 264 km^2 dan 58 355,3 km^2 gacha o‘sgan va o‘rtacha yillik o‘sish 1603,04 km^2 ni tashkil etdi. Shahar qurilishi yerlarining tez kengayishi hozirgi vaqtda Xitoyda yerdan foydalanish o‘zgarishining asosiy xususiyatiga aylandi va uzoq vaqt davomida shunday bo‘ldi. Xitoyning urbanizatsiya darajasi 2035-yilda 73,9 % ga yetishi taxmin qilinmoqda. Hozirgi kengayish sur'atiga ko‘ra, Xitoy har yili o‘zining qurilish maydonini taxminan 1500 km^2 ga oshirishi kerak va shahar qurilishi yer maydonini yetkazib berish katta qiyinchiliklarga duch keladi. Shu bilan birga, qurilish maydonlarining tez kengayishi qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlarining yo‘qolishi, ekologik muhitning yomonlashishi va transport tirbandligi kabi qator muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda, bu esa barqaror mintaqaviy rivojlanishga ta'sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Xiaodong Zhang, Haoying Han va boshqa olimlar Xitoyda shahar yerlarini kengaytirish bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar olib borishdi. Asosiy tadqiqot usullari shahar kengayish intensivligi indeksi (UII), shahar ixchamligi o‘lchovlardir. Tadqiqot doirasi asosan, kichik miqyosdagi hududlar bilan chegaralangan. Ushbu tadqiqotda, 1990-yildan 2020-yilgacha Xitoyda shahar qurilishi yerlari to‘g‘risidagi ma'lumotlar, ArcGIS 10.2 va SPSS 19.0 ning fazoviy vizualizatsiya funksiyasi va statistik tahlil usullari bilan birgalikda ishlangan. Ushbu tadqiqot Xitoyda shahar qurilishi yerlarining kengayish tendensiyalarini aniqladi. Statistik tahlil vositalari bilan birgalikda, shahar hududlarini nazorat qilish, yerdan foydalanish indeksini muvozanatli taqsimlash va Xitoy va boshqa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda barqaror rivojlanish uchun ilmiy ma'lumot berish uchun 1990-yildan 2020-yilgacha Xitoyda shahar qurilishi yerlarining kengayish holati, fazoviy evolyutsiya xususiyatlari, kengayish tezligi va kelajakdagi kengayish tendensiyasi tahlil qilindi. Shahar kengayish intensivligi indeksi (UEI) shaharning rivojlanish tezligi va kuchini tavsiflash uchun qurilish maydonlarining o‘rtacha yillik o‘sish sur’atini ikki vaqt oralig‘ida hisoblab chiqadi:

$$UEI = \frac{Sm+n\ ÿ\ Sm}{A} \times \frac{1}{n} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Shahar aholisining soni qurilish yerlarining kengayishi bilan ijobiy bog‘liqlikka ega. Ushbu formulada UEI shaharning kengayish intensivligi indeksidir.

- Sm+n va Sm ikki vaqt oralig‘idagi yer maydonidir.
- A - shahar hududining umumiy maydoni.
- n – tadqiqot davriyligi

UEI qanchalik kichik bo‘lsa, shaharning kengayish intensivligi shunchalik zaif bo‘ladi va shahar rivojlanishi sekinroq bo‘ladi. Tegishli tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, shahar kengayish intensivligi besh darajaga bo‘linadi : 0≤0,28, sekin kengayish; 0,28≤0,59, past tezlikda kengayish; 0,59≤1,05, o‘rta tezlikda kengayish, 1,05≤1,92, tez kengayish; UEI≥1,92, yuqori tezlikda kengayish [18].

Yaponiyaning shaharsozlik tajribasi, ayniqsa, tabiiy resurslarning cheklanganligi, zilzilalar xavfi va aholi zichligi tufayli boshqa mamlakatlardan farq qiladi. Yaponiya esa shaharlarni vertikal rivojlantirish yo‘lini tanlagan. Tokio va boshqa yirik shaharlarda joy yetishmasligi muammosini inobatga olgan holda, ko‘p qavatli binolar, yer osti infratuzilmasi va yuqori zichlikdagi transport tarmoqlari orqali shaharlar ixchamlashtirilmoqda. Bu esa yer resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish imkonini bermoqda. Masalan, Tokio metropoliyasida 10 km radiusdagi yerlarning 75% dan ortig‘i qurilgan yerlardir. Shundan 30 km radiusdagi erlarning 70% ni qishloq xo‘jaligi va o‘rmonlar kam miqdorda qurilgan yerlar tashkil etadi [13]. Shuning uchun kompakt shahar konsepsiyasi — aholi zichligini kamayib borishi va infratuzilma xarajatlarining ortib borishiga qarshi javob sifatida ishlab chiqilgan shaharsozlik yondashuvi qo‘llaniladi. Bu model shaharlarni ixcham, samarali va ekologik barqaror tarzda rivojlantirishni ko‘zda tutadi. Toyama shahri bu borada G20 QII (Quality Infrastructure Investment) tamoyillarini amalda qo‘llab, jahon miqyosida ilg‘or namunalardan biriga aylangan [21]. Toyama modeli urbanistik jihatdan shaharni konsentratsiyalash, ya’ni aholini va xizmatlarni markaziy zonalarga joylashtirishga qaratilgan. Shahar transport tizimi, xususan, yengil relsli transport tarmog‘ining joriy etilishi orqali fuqarolarning avtomobilga bog‘liqligi kamaytirilgan, ekologik barqarorlik ta’minlangan va ijtimoiy tenglikni oshirishga erishilgan [16].

Bundan tashqari, xususan, Tokio**,** Osaka**,** Nagoya kabi yirik shaharlarda shahar kengayishi jamoat transporti infratuzilmasi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq holda boshqariladi. Ushbu model asosida shahar rivoji temir yo‘l stansiyalari, metro va boshqa jamoat transporti atrofida zichlashtirilgan holda olib boriladi. Bu modelda aholining ish joylari, turar joylar, savdo markazlari va xizmatlar jamoat transporti stansiyalariga yurish masofasida joylashtiriladi. Natijada, avtomobilga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj kamayadi, transport tizimi samaraliroq bo‘ladi va shahar tartibli tarzda rivojlanadi.

O‘zbekistonda shaharlarning kengayishi, ayniqsa, gorizontal yo‘nalishda (ya’ni, shahar chekkalariga qarab) amalga oshmoqda. Bu holat ekin maydonlarining qisqarishiga olib kelmoqda. Jahon banki prognozlariga ko‘ra, agar 10 ta yirik aglomeratsiya 2010–2015-yillardagi o‘sish sur’atini saqlab qolsa, 2050-yilga kelib 272 kvadrat kilometr ekin maydonlari yo‘qolishi mumkin. Shu bilan birga, zichroq shahar modeliga o‘tish infratuzilma qurilishi xarajatlarini 1,2

milliard dollardan ortiq tejash imkonini beradi [1]. O‘zbekiston urbanizatsiya jarayonida faol bosqichga kirgan. Ayniqsa, Toshkent, Samarqand, Buxoro, Andijon, Namangan kabi yirik shaharlar jadal sur’atlarda kengaymoqda. Ammo kengayish jarayonida ko‘plab muammolar, jumladan, infratuzilmaning orqada qolishi, ekologik bosim, tirbandliklar va ijtimoiy muvozanatsizliklar yuzaga kelmoqda. Shu sababli, xorijiy tajribani chuqur o‘rganish va O‘zbekiston sharoitiga moslashtirish zarur. Jumladan:

- AQSh tajribasi asosida “aqlli o‘sish” prinsiplarini joriy qilish;
- Germaniya va Fransiya tajribasi asosida tarixiy merosni asrash va yashil hududlarni rejalashtirish;
- Yaponiya tajribasi asosida ko‘p qavatli uy-joy qurilishi va vertikal rejalashtirishga e’tibor qaratish.

Xulosa. Tadqiqotlardan ma’lumki, shaharlarning hududiy kengayishi – bu nafaqat tabiiy demografik o‘sishning natijasi, balki iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy omillar bilan bevosita bog‘liq murakkab jarayondir. Xorijiy tajribalarning tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, muvaffaqiyatli urbanizatsiya siyosati, avvalo, kompleks yondashuv, uzoq muddatli rejalashtirish va barqarorlik tamoyillariga asoslanadi.

Shaharlarining jadal sur’atlarda kengayishi mavjud infratuzilmaga bosimni kuchaytirmoqda va ekologik muvozanatga tahdid tug‘dirmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, quyidagi tavsiyalarni ilgari surish maqsadga muvofiq:

1. “Aqlli o‘sish” konsepsiyasini joriy etish – shahar hududlarini zich va rejalashtirilgan tarzda rivojlantirish, jamoat transportini kengaytirish, avtomobilga qaramlikni kamaytirish;
2. Yashil hududlarni muhofaza qilish va ko‘paytirish – ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash, yashash muhitini sog‘lomlashtirish;
3. Tarixiy va madaniy merosni asrash – qadimiy shahar markazlarini saqlash, ularni turizm va madaniyat rivojiga xizmat qildirish;
4. Vertikal rivojlanish strategiyasini qo‘llash – ayniqsa yirik shaharlarda yer maydonlaridan oqilona foydalanish maqsadida ko‘p qavatli qurilishni keng joriy etish;
5. Urban sprawl (shahar kengayishi) indikatorlarini ishlab chiqish va monitoring tizimini yaratish – shaharlarning kengayishini doimiy tahlil qilib borish va salbiy oqibatlarni oldindan aniqlash imkonini beruvchi tizimni shakllantirish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, shaharlarning hududiy kengayishini boshqarishda xorijiy ilg‘or tajribalarni tahlil qilish va ularni milliy sharoitga moslashtirish urbanizatsiya jarayonining samaradorligini oshirishga va shaharlar kengayishi bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga kelgan muammolarni bartaraf etishga xizmat qiladi.

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CIVIC COMPETENCE AS A TARGET ORIENTATION FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF A SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL TEACHER

Abstract: *The article reveals the importance of civic competence as the most important component of the professional training of a special education teacher. Its role in ensuring the rights and interests of children with disabilities is considered, and examples from practice are presented demonstrating the manifestation of the civic position of a specialist. The need to form civic maturity in future special education teachers as a target setting for pedagogical education is substantiated. The structure of the components of civic competence in the form of a diagram is proposed.*

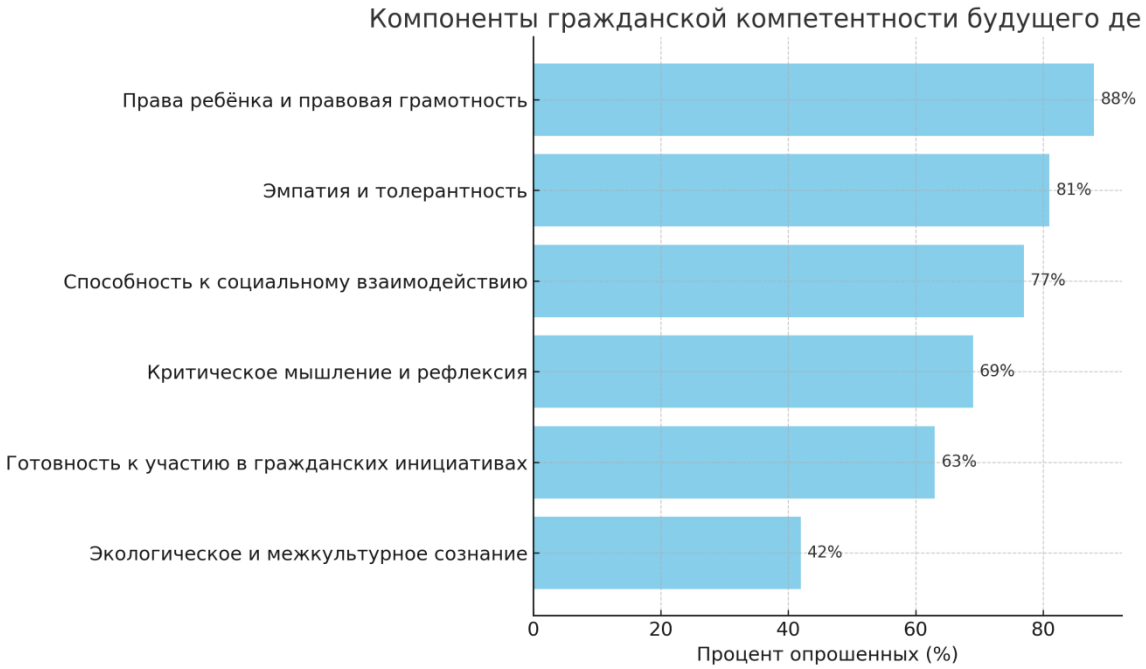
Keywords: *civic competence, special education teacher, professional training, inclusion, children's rights, social responsibility.*

Introduction:

Modern society requires not only professionalism from specialists, but also an active civic position. This is especially relevant for a defectologist - a teacher working with one of the most vulnerable categories of children. His work involves not only correctional and developmental work, but also defending the rights of the child, interaction with the family, society, educational and social institutions. That is why civic competence is considered a target in the training of future defectologists.

Civic competence is an integrative quality of the individual, including knowledge of rights and responsibilities, readiness for socially significant activities, respect for cultural and individual diversity, critical thinking and the ability to interact with various groups of the population. It is not limited to the study of legal norms, but is manifested in specific actions: from solving ethically difficult situations to social initiatives.

The manifestation of a civic position is visible in practice. For example, a student special education teacher, noticing that a child with hearing impairments was not receiving support in a regular school, did not limit himself to observation, but organized a meeting with the parents, explained their rights, and suggested ways to obtain a hearing aid and speech therapy. This case demonstrates a high level of social responsibility and legal literacy — key components of civic competence. According to the results of monitoring conducted among teachers and students of special education faculties (n=120, 2024), priority components of civic competence formed in the process of training specialists were identified. The data obtained are presented in the diagram below:



The analysis shows that the students have the most developed components related to ethics and law, but their readiness for civic participation is less pronounced, which indicates the need to strengthen practice-oriented approaches in education.

The formation of civic competence is impossible without specially organized pedagogical conditions: project activities, volunteering, modeling social situations, case analysis. Thus, student participation in inclusive forums, organizing social events, supporting families in difficult life situations allow future defectologists not only to apply knowledge, but also to form sustainable attitudes of civic responsibility.

Interdisciplinary modules also play a significant role. The course "Human Rights and Pedagogy", included in the curriculum, helped future specialists consider the practical aspects of protecting the rights of students with disabilities, learn to assess the risks of discrimination and make decisions in the legal field. In one of the tasks, students were asked to model a conflict situation between the parents of a child with autism and the school administration, while finding a constructive solution based on the law and ethics. Such exercises contribute to the development of critical thinking and civic position.

Ultimately, civic competence not only makes a specialist more effective in the professional sphere, but also promotes his self-realization, strengthens social ties, and promotes the development of an inclusive culture. A defectologist with an active civic position becomes not just a teacher, but an advocate for the rights of the child, a mediator between the system and the family, and a driving force for the humanization of education.

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IJTIMOIY SIYOSAT TIZIMINING ZAMONAVIY TALQINLARI VA UNING INSTITUTSIONAL XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada ijtimoiy siyosat tizimining zamonaviy talqinlari va uning institutsional asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Ijtimoiy siyosatning nazariy modellaridan boshlab, uning zamonaviy yondashuvlari, reaktiv, proaktiv va transformatsion bosqichlari, shuningdek, davlat hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro aloqalar yoritiladi. Raqamli transformatsiya, inklyuzivlik va manzillilik tamoyillarining ijtimoiy siyosatga integratsiyalashuvi, ijtimoiy xizmatlar samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi amaliy institutlar faoliyati asosida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqolada ijtimoiy siyosatni mahalliylashtirish zarurati hamda hududiy farqlarni hisobga olgan holda resurslar boshqaruvining yangi mexanizmlari asoslab berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ijtimoiy siyosat, zamonaviy yondashuvlar, inklyuzivlik, institutsional tizim, mahalliylashtirish, raqamli transformatsiya.*

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MODERN INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SOCIAL POLICY SYSTEM AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES

Abstract. *This article analyzes modern interpretations of the social policy system and its institutional foundations. Starting from theoretical models of social policy, its modern approaches, reactive, proactive and transformational stages, as well as the interaction between state and civil society institutions are highlighted. The integration of the principles of digital transformation, inclusion and targeting into social policy is considered based on the activities of practical institutions that serve to increase the effectiveness of social services. The article substantiates the need for localization of social policy and new mechanisms for resource management, taking into account territorial differences.*

Keywords: *social policy, modern approaches, inclusion, institutional system, localization, digital transformation.*

KIRISH

Hozirgi globallashuv sharoitida ijtimoiy hayotning barqarorligi va taraqqiyoti bevosita davlatning ijtimoiy siyosatini qanday yo‘naltirishi bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir.

Ijtimoiy siyosat nafaqat fuqarolarning turmush darajasini oshirish, balki ijtimoiy tenglikni ta’minlash, ijtimoiy himoya mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish, jamiyatda adolat prinsiplarini mustahkamlash kabi strategik maqsadlarga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, ijtimoiy siyosat tizimi zamon o‘tishi bilan murakkablashib, nafaqat iqtisodiy va huquqiy, balki madaniy, axloqiy va institutsional jihatdan ham chuqur o‘zgarmoqda.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Titmussning fikricha, ijtimoiy siyosat – bu davlatning aholiga nisbatan insonparvarlik siyosati bo‘lib, u tengsizlikni kamaytirish, ijtimoiy adolatni qaror toptirish va ehtiyojmand qatlamlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash orqali jamiyatning barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlaydi [1]. Uning “Social Policy: An Introduction” asarida bayon etilishicha, ijtimoiy siyosat faqat iqtisodiy vosita emas, balki axloqiy va madaniy mezonlarga tayanuvchi tizimdir. Titmuss davlatning roli pasaytirilgan bozor mexanizmlariga asoslangan liberallikni tanqid qilgan va sotsial-demokratik modelni afzal deb bilgan.

Esping-Andersenning fikricha, ijtimoiy siyosat tizimlari uch asosiy modelga – liberal, konservativ (korporativ), va sotsial-demokratik rejimlarga ajraladi [2]. U “The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism” asarida ijtimoiy institutlarning shakllanishi tarixiy, madaniy va siyosiy an’analar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq ekanligini asoslaydi. Muallifga ko‘ra, sotsial-demokratik tizim eng inklyuziv va tenglikni ta’minlovchi model hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, u davlat institutlari va fuqarolik jamiyatining o‘zaro aloqasi, ijtimoiy himoya samaradorligiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatishini ta’kidlaydi.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI VA EMPIRIK TAHLIL

Ijtimoiy siyosatning dastlabki nazariy asoslari XIX asr oxirida G‘arbiy Yevropa davlatlarida shakllana boshlagan bo‘lib, u industriyalashuv jarayonida yuzaga kelgan sinfiy tafovutlar, bandlikdagi nomutanosiblik va ijtimoiy nohaqlikni yumshatish ehtiyoji bilan bog‘liq edi. Bugungi kunda esa ijtimoiy siyosat ko‘p qirrali tizimga aylangan bo‘lib, iqtisodiy barqarorlik, aholi bandligi, ijtimoiy tenglik, sog‘liqni saqlash, ta’lim va ijtimoiy adolat kabi ko‘plab yo‘nalishlarni qamrab olgan.

Ijtimoiy siyosat faqat nazariy konsepsiyalar yig‘indisi emas, balki u amaliyotda mavjud institutlar tizimi orqali ro‘yobga chiqariladi. Institut bu yerda ikki ma’noda tushuniladi: birinchisi – rasmiy (hukumat idoralari, qonunchilik organlari, sug‘urta kompaniyalari), ikkinchisi – norasmiy (an’anaviy urf-odatlar, ijtimoiy norma va qadriyatlar) ko‘rinishdagi ijtimoiy tashkilotlar.

O‘zbekiston sharoitida ijtimoiy siyosatning institutsional asoslari quyidagilar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi:

– Davlat boshqaruv institutlari – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti, Oliy Majlis, Vazirlar Mahkamasi, Sog‘liqni saqlash, Bandlik va kambag‘allikni qisqartirish vazirliklari orqali ijtimoiy siyosatning strategik yo‘nalishlari belgilanadi va ijro etiladi.

– Hududiy boshqaruv organlari – viloyat, tuman va shahar hokimliklari aholining ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarini joyida aniqlab, moslashtirilgan dasturlarni amalga oshiradi.

– Fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari – nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar, jamoatchilik kengashlari, yoshlar va ayollar ittifoqlari ijtimoiy muvozanatni saqlashda vositachi sifatida ishtirok etadi.

– Xalqaro tashkilotlar – BMT, UNICEF, Jahon banki, Yevropa Ittifoqi va boshqa donorlar ko‘magida olib borilayotgan ijtimoiy loyihalar orqali institutlarning institutsional quvvatini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Ijtimoiy siyosatni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirishda muhim jihat – bu tizimlararo koordinatsiya va resurs taqsimotining shaffofligidir. Aks holda, ijtimoiy resurslarning noto‘g‘ri taqsimoti korrupsiyaga, tengsizlikni kuchaytirishga va ijtimoiy ishonchning pasayishiga olib keladi. Shu boisdan ham davlat institutlari o‘rtasidagi vertikal va gorizontal aloqalar, shuningdek, ijtimoiy siyosatni monitoring qilish va baholash tizimi institutsional kuchaytiruvchilarning asosi hisoblanadi.

Bugungi globallashuv va raqamli inqilob sharoitida ijtimoiy siyosat ham transformatsiyalarga yuz tutmoqda. Raqamli texnologiyalar yordamida aholining ehtiyojini tezkor aniqlash, resurslarni manzilli yetkazish, byurokratik to‘siqlarni kamaytirish, shaxsiy ma’lumotlar asosida ijtimoiy xizmatlarni avtomatlashtirish imkoniyati paydo bo‘ldi. Ayniqsa, O‘zbekistonda “Yagona ijtimoiy reyestr” tizimining joriy etilishi, ijtimoiy nafaqalarni elektron platformalar orqali tarqatish amaliyoti bu borada muhim institutsional yutuqdir.

NATIJALAR

Ijtimoiy siyosat hech qachon doimiy va qat’iy shaklda mavjud bo‘lmaydi — u doimiy evolyutsiyada bo‘lib, har bir tarixiy davrda turli omillar ta’sirida o‘zgarib boradi. Mazkur transformatsiyalar ko‘pincha siyosiy tizimning o‘zgarishi, iqtisodiy islohotlar, demografik tendensiyalar, ijtimoiy muvozanatning buzilishi yoki xalqaro sharoitning keskin o‘zgarishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Shu boisdan, ijtimoiy siyosatni statik emas, balki dinamik tizim sifatida ko‘rib chiqish lozim.

Zamonaviy ijtimoiy siyosat transformatsiyasi uchta asosiy bosqich orqali namoyon bo‘ladi:

Reaktiv bosqich – ijtimoiy muammolarga javob tariqasida shakllanadi, ya’ni aholining ehtiyojlari va bosimiga reaksiya sifatida ijtimoiy yordam mexanizmlari joriy etiladi. Bu bosqichda siyosat asosan muammolarni yengillashtirishga qaratiladi.

Proaktiv bosqich – oldindan strategik rejalashtirish asosida ishlaydi. Aholi qatlamlarining ehtiyojlari prognoz qilinadi, ijtimoiy institutlar oldindan profilaktik chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqadi.

Transformatsion bosqich – ijtimoiy siyosat tubdan yangilanadi, institutlar isloh qilinadi, raqamlashtirish, davlat-xususiy sheriklik, fuqarolik jamiyati ishtiroki kuchayadi. Bu bosqich bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston tajribasida yaqqol kuzatilmoqda.

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Ijtimoiy siyosat tizimi – bu har qanday davlatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlovchi tayanch mexanizmdir. Uning zamonaviy talqini ko‘p qatlamli, dinamik va moslashuvchan bo‘lishi bilan ajralib turadi. Ijtimoiy siyosat nafaqat resurslarni qayta taqsimlash vositasi, balki jamiyatdagi ishonch, adolat, ijtimoiy birdamlikni ta’minlash vositasi sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Mazkur tizimni samarali boshqarish esa, birinchi navbatda, institutsional asoslarning mustahkamligi, ularning funksional uyg‘unligi va shaffofligiga bog‘liq.

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ULTRATOVUSH YORDAMIDA PAYVANDLASH USULINING O‘ZIGA XOSLIGI

ANNOTATSIYA: *Ushbu maqolada ultratovush payvandlash usulining sanoatda tutgan o‘rni, usulning mohiyati, afzallik va kamchiliklari keltirilgan. Shu bilan birga ultratovush payvandlash usulida qanday tebranishlar sistemasi bo‘lishi va ushbu payvandlash usuli orqali hosil bo‘ladigan payvand birikmalari haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.*

Tayancha so’zlar: *ultratovushli payvandlash, uzluksiz birikma, tebranishlar sistemasi, payvand birikma.*

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THE UNIQUENESS OF THE ULTRASONIC WELDING METHOD.

ANNOTATION: *The role of the ultrasonic welding method in industry, its essence, advantages and disadvantages are considered in this article. At the same time, information is provided on the vibration system used in ultrasonic welding and the welded joints formed by this welding method.*

Key words: *ultrasonic welding, continuous joint, vibration system, welded joint.*

Ultratovushli payvandlash – (UTP)-qattiq holda bir turdagi va turli turdagi metallarni, polimerlarni, biologik to‘qimalarni chastotasi 18 kilogertsdan yuqori bo‘lgan yuqorichastotali mexanik tebranishlarni payvandlanayotgan detalda uyg‘otish (hosil qlish) va ma’lum bosim bilan birikma hosil qilish usuli hisoblanadi. Ultratovushli mexanik tebranishlar magnitostruksion o‘zgartirgichda vujudga keladi va to‘lqin uzatuvchi, ayni paytda tebranishlar amplitudasini kattalashtiruvchi payvandlash asbobi orqali payvandlanayotgan detallarda uzatiladi.

Ultratovushli payvandlashda o‘zgartirgichning mexanik tebranishlaridagi vibratsiya energiyasi murakkab qisuvchi va kesuvchi kuchlanishlarga aylanadi. Paydo bo‘layotgan kuchlanishlar kattaligi biriktirilayotgan detallarning elastiklik chegarasidan kattalashganda *d* kontakt zonasida plastik deformatsiya paydo bo‘ladi.

Ultratovush ta’siridagi plastik deformatsiya va ajratuvchi harakat detallarning sirtidagi suyuqlikning adsorbtsiya bo‘lgan qoplama, gazlar, organik plyonkalar va yuzadagi oksidlardan tozalaydi, ikkala birikiladigan material orasida fizik kontakt paydo bo‘ladi. Deformatsiya jarayonida kontakt maydoni kattalashadi, birikmaning mustaxkam bo‘lishi ta’minlanadi.

Ultratovush payvandlashda kontakt zonasida qizish harorati birikayotgan materiallarning erish haroratining 30-50 % dan yuqori bo‘lmaydi va bu holat qizdirilishga sezgir materiallarni payvandlashda keng qo‘llanilishi mumkin.

Ultratovush payvandlashning kamchiliklari:

- Payvandlanayotgan detallarning bittasi materiali yetarli darajada plastik bo‘lishi kerak;
- Ultratovush o‘zgartirgichlarining quvvati kamligi tufayli payvandlanadigan detallardan birining qalinligi 1...3 mm atrofida chegaralangan.

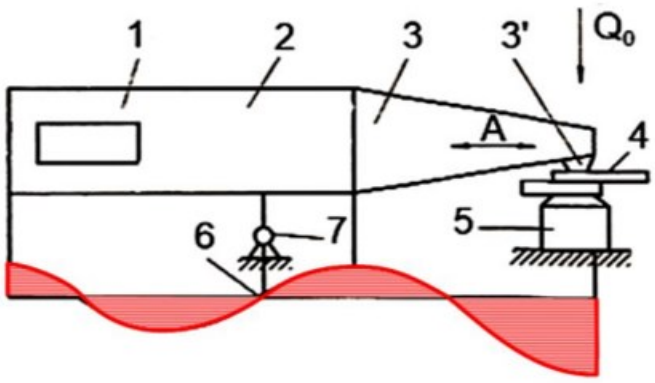
Ultratovush payvand qiluvchi jixozlarning barchasi tarkibida ultratovush tebratuvchi sistema bo‘ladi. Bu sistema jixozning strukturasida quyidagilarni tashkil etadi:

- Elastik tebranishlar manbai (o‘zgartiruvchi);
- Bo‘ylama (aylanma) tebranishlar to‘lqin uzatuvchi;
- Konsentartor;
- Asbob;
- Akustik ajratuvchi qotirish qurilmasi.

Ultratovush yordamida payvandlashda tebranishlar sistemasi. Tebranish sistemasiga kiruvchi o‘zgartiruvchi yuqori chastotali generator signali orqali faollashtiriladi. Tebranuvchi sistemaning chiqish joyidagi asbob payvandlanuvchi detallarda ultratovush tebranishlarni uyg‘otadi.

Mikropayvandlashda ishlatiladigan tebranish sistemalarining asosan bo‘ylama, ko‘ngdalang (eguvchi), aylantiruvchi ultratovush tebranishlarni hosil qiluvchi uchta asosiy ko‘rinishi mavjud.

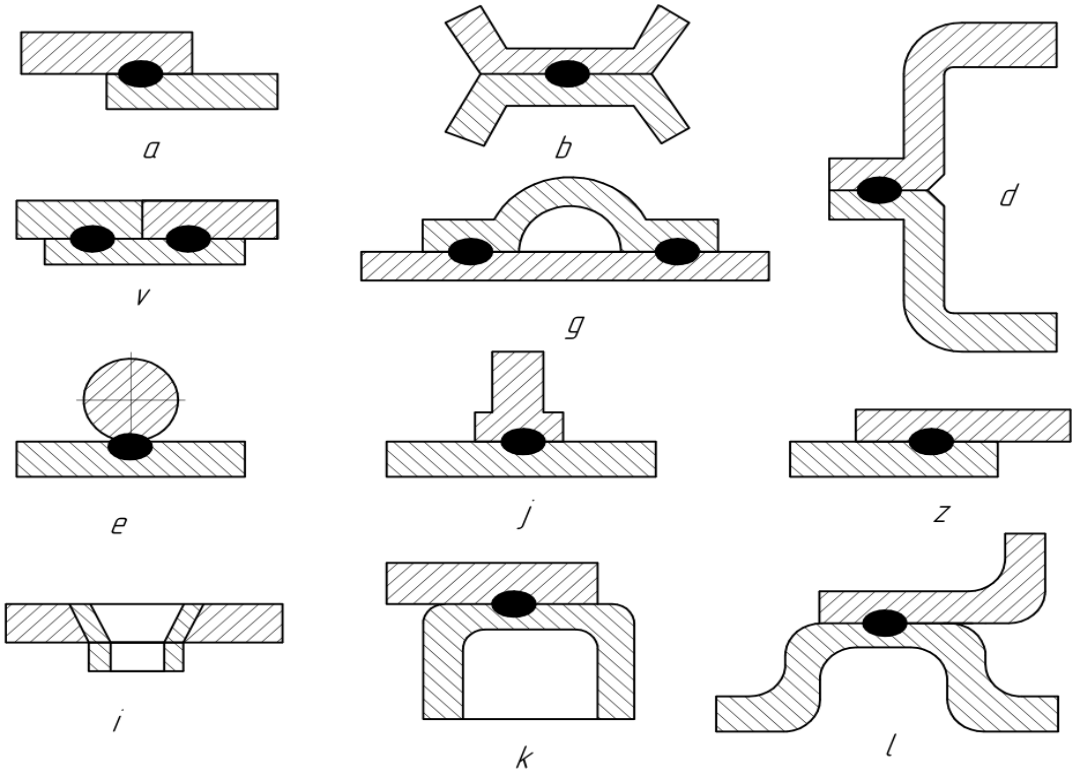
Bo‘ylama tebranishlarni sistemalar eng oddiy sistema hisoblanadi (1.1-rasm). Bu sistemening kamchiligi qalinligi 0,5 mm dan yuqori bo‘lgan materiallarni payvandlashda kerak bo‘ladigan katta kuchlarni barqaror ta’minlay olmasligida.



1.1- rasm. *Elastik tebranishlar konsentratori yon tomonga chiqqan ultratovushli tebranishlar sistemasi;*
1- o‘zgartiruvchi; 2- to‘lqin uzatuvchi; 3,3′- bo‘ylama tebranishlar konsentratori; 4- payvandlanayotgan detallar; 5- qaytaruvchi tayanch; 6- tebrantiruvchi bo‘ylab siljishlar (amplitudalar) epyurasi; 7- akustik ajratkich; Q_j- siquvchi payvandlash kuchi.

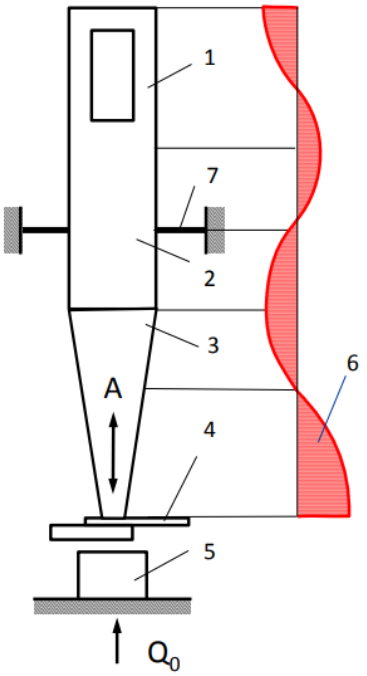
Konsentratorga katta siquvchi kuchlar qo‘yilganda eguvchi to‘lqinlar va payvand zonasida vertikal tebranishlar paydo bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunday hol payvand birikmaning va detallarning deformatsiyalanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Bo‘ylama to‘lqinli sxemada ishlaydigan mashinalar nuqtali, nuqtali-chokli, xalqasimon va yopiq payvand birikmalar olish uchun ishlatiladi.

Ultratovushli payvandlash usulida birikmalarning turlari. Ultratovush payvandlash turli birikmalarni payvandlashda ishlatiladi (1.2-rasm).



1.2-rasm. *Ultratovushli payvandlash usuli bilan hosil qilingan payvand birikmalar.*

Ustma-ust payvandlashda ikkita(a), yoki bir nechta (b) detallarni, profillarni (v), fasonli (g) va ichki qismi bo‘sh detallarni payvandlash mumkin. Radioelektron qurilmalarni payvandlashda asosi tekis bo‘lgan silindrik detallarni (l), simlarning toretsli biriktirish (j) usullari qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Silindrik o‘tkazuvchi elementlarni ular o‘zaro parallel yoki kesishadigan holatlarida payvandlash mumkin (z). Kontaktlar va ichi bo‘sh elementlar plita bilan (i), profilli asboblar va tayanchlar bilan biriktirilishi mumkin. Ultratovush payvandlash montajda ishlatiladigan qismlarining qalpoqlar bilan ham (k,l) biriktirish imkonini beradi. Ultratovush tebranishlari payandlanayotgan yuzalarga tik holda kiritilishi mumkin (1.3-rasm). Tebranish sistemasining chastotasi odatda 18...25 kilogerts atrofida bo‘ladi.

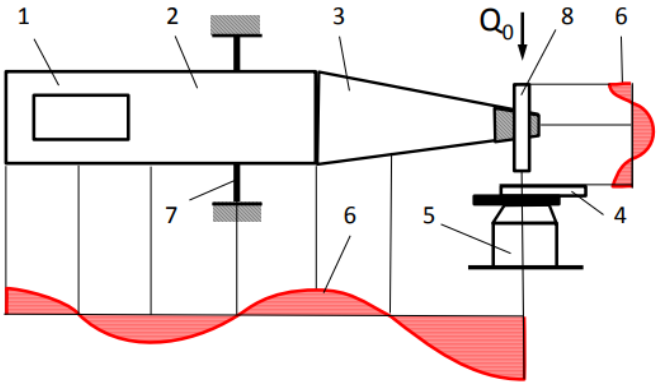


1.3-rasm. *Yuqori ultratovush chastotalarida payvand qilish uchun tebranish sistemasi.*

1-o‘zgartiruvchi; 2- to‘lqin uzatuvchi; 3- bo‘ylama tebranishlar konsentarori; 4- payvandlanuvchi detallar; 5- qaytargich asos.

Ultratovush payvandlashda 44,66,88 kilogerts bo‘ylama-ko‘ngdalang tebranishlar chastotasi bo‘lgan sistemalar keng qo‘llaniladi. Bunday sxemada konsentrator va o‘zgartiruvchining ko‘ndalang tebranishlari natijasida asbob eguvchi tebranish hosil qiladi.

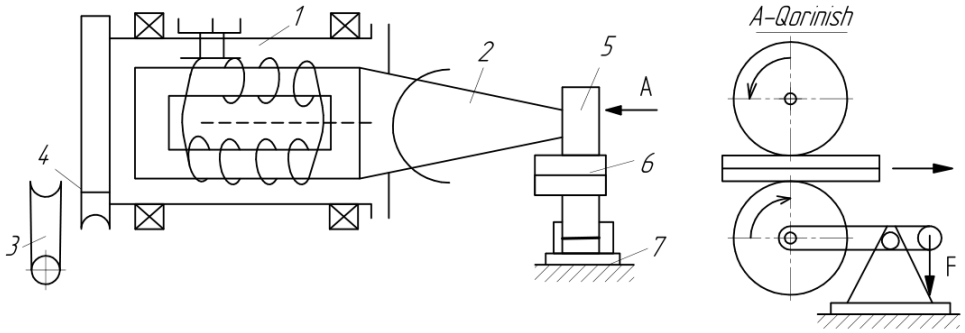
Mikropayvandlash uchun tebratuvchi sistema 1.4- rasmdagi sxema bo‘yicha, ya’ni asbob eguvchi tebranishlar ta’sirida bo‘ladigan holda qo‘llaniladi. Belgilanishlar 1.1- rasmdagiday.



1.4-rasm. *Mikropayvandlash qurilmalarida yupqa qalinlikdagi detallarni payvandlash uchun bo‘ylama-ko‘ngdalang ultratovushli tebranishlar sistemasi.*

1- o‘zgartiruvchi; 2- to‘lqin uzatuvchi; 3 – bo‘ylama tebranishlar konsentratori; 4- payvandlanayotgan detallar; 5- qaytaruvchi tayanch; 6- tebrantiruvchi bo‘ylab siljishlar (amplitudalar) epyurasi; 7- akustik ajratkich;8-tebranuvchi element; Q_j- siquvchi payvandlash kuchi.

Keyingi paytlarda aylantirma tebratuvchi sistemali ultratovush payvandlash mashinalari ustida izlanishlar olib borilmoqda.



1.5-rasm. *Ultratovushli payvandlash usulida aylanuvchi asboslar yordamida payvandlash.*

1- magnitostriktor; 2- to’lqin uzatuvchi; 3- chervyakli uzatma; 4- silindrik tishli uzatma; 5- ishlovchi rolik; 6- payvandlanayotgan detallar; 7- yordamchi rolik.

Uzluksiz birikmalar olish uchun 11.5-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan sxemalar qo‘llaniladi. Magnitostriktor (1) va to‘lqin uzatuvchi (2) chervyakli (3) va silindrik (4) tishli uzatmalar yordamida aylantiriladi. To‘lqin uzatuvchining oxirida ishlovchi (5) va yordamchi (7) roliklar joylashgan.

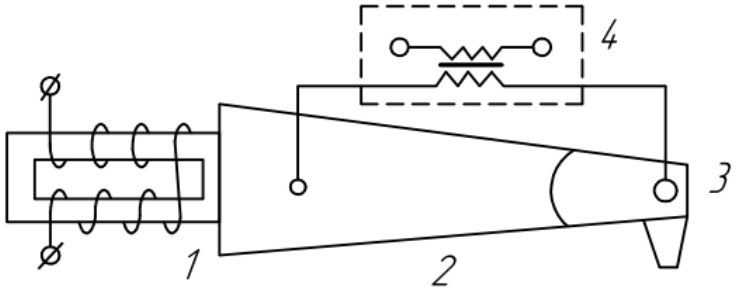
Mikroelektronika sohasida payvandlash uchun ultratovush payvandlash yordamida payvandlashning bir necha maxsus usullari ishlab chiqilgan:

- Aylantirma tebranishlar bilan payvandlash;
- Bilvosita ta’sir etuvchi impulsli qizdirish usuli;
- Maxsus shakldagi tebranishlar bilan birgalikda bosim yordamida payvandlash;
- Ultratovush bilan termokompression payvandlash

Aylantirma tebranishlar bilan ultratovush payvandlash metall-oyna korpuslarini germetik ravishda payvandlash yaxshi natija beradi. Payvand zonasida tebranishlar

bir paytda sinxron ishlovchi bir nechta o‘zgartiruvchi va volnovodlar yordamida yoki maxsus qirqilgan, yelkasi turli uzunliklarga ega volnovod yordamida olinadi.

Mikrodetallarni payvandlashda birikma sifatini yaxshilash uchun payvandlash asbobidan o‘tuvchi bilvosita ta’sir qiluvchi impulsli tok bilan qizdiriladigan yandi usul qo‘llaniladi. Bilvosita ta’sir qiluvchi impulsli qizdirishning mohiyati payvandlanayotgan elementlarga bir paytda yoki ma’lum ketma-ketlikda ultratovush tebranishlar va issiqlik ta’sir qiladi. Bunday usul bilan payvandlash qurilmasi sxemasi 1.6-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan.



1.6-rasm. *Bilvosita impulsli qizdirish orqali ultratovushli payvandlash qurilmasi sxemasi.*
1- magnitostriksion o‘zgartiruvchi; 2- to‘lqin uzatuvchi; 3- payvandlash asbobi; 4- transformator;

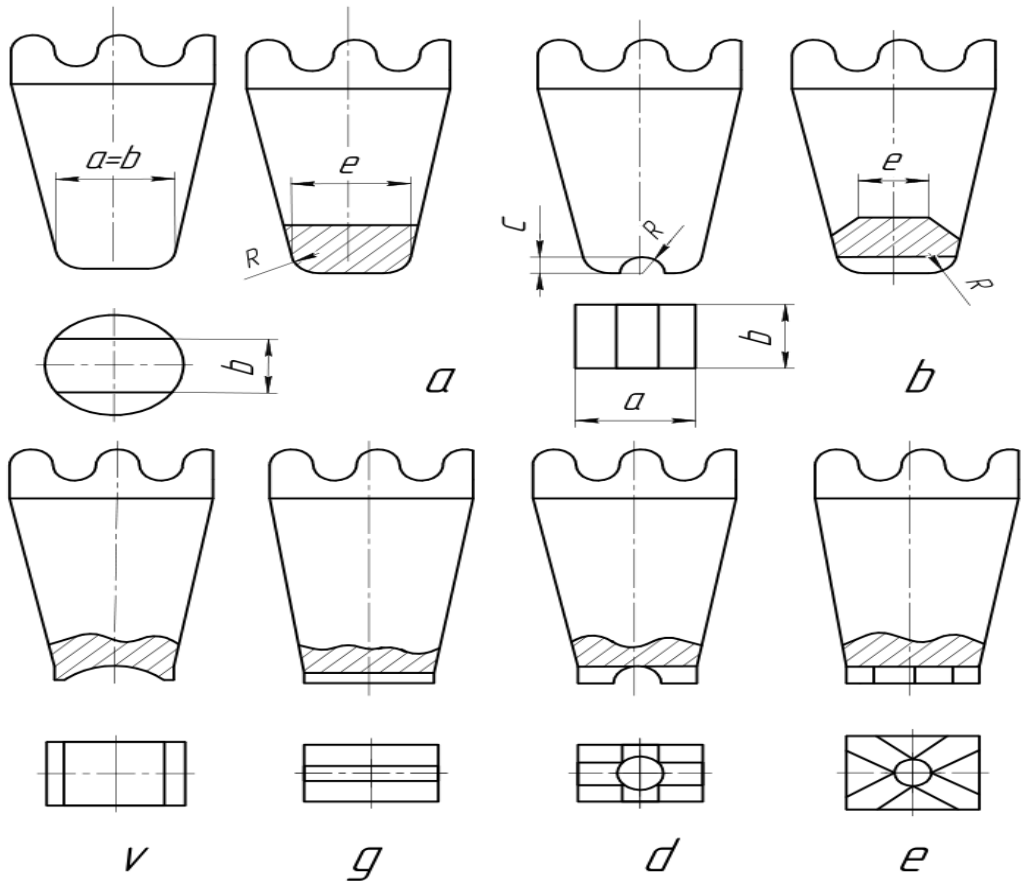
Payvandlash jarayoni payvandlovchi asbob katta bo‘lmagan kuch bilan detalga bosilishdan boshlanadi. So‘ngra asbobga tok impulsi yuboriladi, asbob qiziydi va shu paytda (yoki oldindan, yoki keyin) ultratovush tebranish beriladi. Qizdirish va ultratovush ta’siri sekundning ulushlari davomida bo‘ladi. Impuls vaqti davomiyligi va ultratovushning ta’sir vaqtini o‘zgartirib turli fizik-kimyoviy xossalarga va qalinliklarga ega detallarni payvand qilish mumkin.

Usulning afzalliklari:

- Issiqlik va tebranishlarning bir paytdagi ta’siri payvand uchun kerak bo‘ladigan haroratni pasaytirish imkonini beradi;
- Birikmaning maksimal mustaxkamligi va deformatsiyaning kam bo‘ishi;
- Qiyin payvand bo‘ladigan materiallarni payvandlash imkoniyati.

Birikma sifatining yaxshi bo‘lishida asbobning ishchi qismining shakli va o‘lchami katta ahamiyatga ega. Ishchi qismi konussimon va berilgan radiuslar bilan chegaralangan sterjensimon asboblar keng tarqalgan. Ishlovchi qismning oxiri o‘lchami payvandlanayotgan detalning o‘lchamlariga bog‘liq. Bu diametr simlarni payvandlashda simning diametridan 3...4 barobar katta tanlanadi. Payvandlashda o‘tkazgichning deformatsiyalanadigan qismi uzunligi (2...3) $d_{o‘tk}$=b kattalikda olinadi.

Birikmaning mustaxkam bo‘lishiga ishlovchi qism bo‘ylab qilingan paz yaxshi yordam beradi. Paz birikmaning deformatsiyasini chegaralab turadi, energiyaning birikma zonasiga yaxshi o‘tishini yaxshilaydi (1.7-rasm).



1.7-rasm. *Simlarning uchini ultratovush yordamida payvandlash uchun asboblarning ishlovchi qismlarining shakllari.*

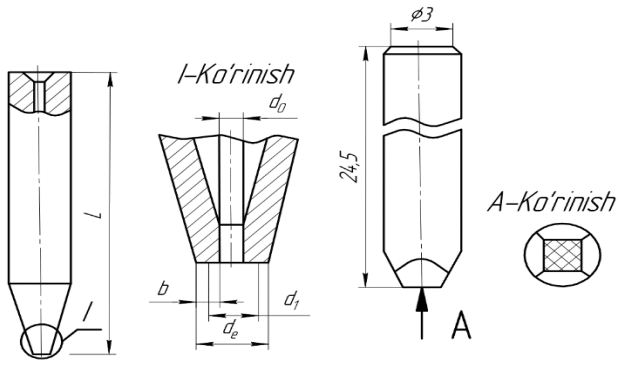
Teshikning diametri simning diametridan 1,5...2 marta katta bo‘ladi.

Teshikning asbobda joylashuvi oldindan uzatilish paytida sining ishchi zona pastidan erkin o‘tishini, ikkinchi tomondan teshikdan chiqish paytida ulanadigan joyini shakllantirish kerak. Asbobning bunday shakli simni uzatish va uzish paytini avtomatlashtirish imkonini beradi, asbob oxiri va simning aniq joylarga tushishini ta’minlaydi. Asbobda aylanish radiuslarining katta bo‘lishi ($r > 15$) simning uzilishini qiyinlashtiradi, deformatsiyalangan qismning uzunligi ortadi. O‘tkir aylanish radiusi ($r < 5\,mkm$) bo‘lsa o‘tish zonasida kuchlanishlar konsentratsiyasi vujudga keladi.

Buning oldini olish uchun 1-nuqta payvand qilinayotganda asbob oldinga 2...4° ga og‘diriladi, 2-nuqtani payvand qilishda esa teskari tomonga 1..2 ga og‘diriladi. Ayniqsa bu og‘maliklar kuchlanishlar konsentratsiyasiga sezgir bo‘lgan alyuminiy simlarni payvandlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shar shakli va ustma-ust payvandlashda markaziy kapillyar teshigi bor asboblardan foydalaniladi. Kapillyar teshikning diametri $d_0 \pm 3 \ldots 5\,mkm$ aniqlikda bo‘ladi. Teshikning o‘qi va kontakt maydoni b ning bir-biriga nisbatan o‘qlar mos kelishi $\pm 5\,mkm$ aniqlikda ta’minlanadi. Bunday aniqlik talab qilinishi, asbobning pastki qismi turli yo‘nalishlarda ishlashi va devorlarning qalinligi o‘zgarsa payvand nuqtalarning uzunligi o‘zgarishi va oqibatda birikmaning mustaxkamligi o‘zgarishi bilan izohlanadi.

Asbobning ichki radiusiga 10 sinf tozalashda ishlov beriladi. Kichkina g‘adir-budirliklar ham simlarning uzluksizligini o‘zgartirib yuborishi mumkin. Konussimon va silindrik ishlovchi sirtlarning o‘tish joylari silliq o‘tishini ta’minlashi kerak.

Kontakt ramkasini kristall bilan “o‘rgimchakli” montaj qilishda ishlatiladigan guruh shaklida payvand qiladigan asbob 1.8.b-rasmda ko‘rsatilgan. Ko‘p hollarda asbob olmos yoki elektroerozion usullar bilan ishlov berilgan tekis ishlovchi maydonga ega bo‘ladi.



1.8-rasm. *Markaziy kapillyar teshikli va simlarning uchlarini to‘rsimon usulda guruh shaklida mikropayvandlash uchun asboblar.*

Plastmassalarni payvandlash uchun rezonansli roliklar, silindrik va ponasimon charxlangan sterjenlar va maxsus konsentartor-asboblar ishlatiladi.

Pichoqsimon to‘lqin uzatuvchi konsentrator (11.8.a-rasm) eksponensial yoki bosqichli kesim yuzasi shaklda qilinadi. Bunday konsentratorlar plastmassa buyumlarning uzunligi 40 mm gacha bo‘lganda asbobni yoki zagatovkani almashtirmasdan payvandlashda va qadamli-chokli payvandlashni bajarishda qo‘llaniladi.

Tarelkasimon konsentrator-asbob (1.8.b-rasm) ishlovchi bo‘g‘in va murakkab kesim shaklga ega. Bu asboblarda boshqalarning polietilen qopqoqlari payvandlanadi. Asbobning diametri 120 mm gacha bo‘ladi va birikadigan detallarni butun kontur bo‘yicha payvandlash mumkin.

Bosqichli pichoqsimon konsentrator-asboblar bir o‘tishda 350 mm gacha bo‘lgan choklarni payvandlash imkonini beradi.

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TOG' OLDI YAYLOVLARI MONITORINGINI YURITISH USLUBIYATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH (QASHQADARYO VILOYATI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya*: Tog' oldi yaylovlari monitoringini yuritish uslubiyatini takomillashtirish, yer monitoringini yuritish – davlat miqyosida xalq xo'jalik tarmoqlari bo'yicha yerlardan foydalanishda ro'y bergan jarayonlarning o'zgarishini, yer resurslarining miqdori va sifati holatini uzluksiz kuzatish tizimini tashkil etish hamda ma'lumotlar bilan yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarish jarayonini ta'minlashga qaratilgan va dolzarb muammolaridan hisoblanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *yaylov, yer fondi, monitoring, degradatsiyasi degratsiyasi, yem – hashak, pichanzor, masofadan zondlash, fermer xo'jaliklari, poda, o'tarlar.*

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IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING FOOTPATH PASTURES (on the example of Kashkadarya region)

Abstract*: Improving the methodology for monitoring foothill pastures, conducting land monitoring - is a state-wide system aimed at organizing a continuous monitoring system for changes in land use processes across sectors of the national economy, the quantity and quality of land resources, and ensuring the effective use of land resources with information and is considered an urgent problem.*

Keywords: *pasture, land fund, monitoring, degradation, fodder - hay, hayfield, remote sensing, farms, herd, pastures.*

Yildan yilga nafaqat respublikamizda, balki dunyo aholisi soni o'sayotgan, tabiiy resurslar cheklangan, inson ehtiyojlari esa ortib borayotgan bir davrda, aholining go'sht sut mahsulotlariga bo'lgan ehtiyojini to'laqonli qondirish, chorvachilik mahsulotlari hajmi va sifatini oshirish, shuningdek , chorva mollarini yem - hashak bilan ta'minlash uchun yaylovlar holatini yaxshilash, unumdorligini oshirish, yaylov degradatsiyasini - bartaraf qilish chorvachilik istiqbolini rivojlantirish shu kunning asosiy maqsadi va vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Yaylovlarni muhofaza qilish, ulardan samarali va oqilona foydalanishni tashkil etish, yaylov xo'jaligini rivojlantirish yangi bosqichga olib chiqish, sohada boshqaruvning ixcham va samarali tiizmini joriy etish, chorvachilik xo'jaliklarining yer uchastkalariga bo'lgan huquqlarini etirof etish maqsadida yurtimizda bir qancha qaror va qonunlar qabul qilinmoqda.

Qashqadaryo viloyati yer fondining toifalari boyicha taqsimlanishi 2024- yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra jami yerdan foydalanishlar soni 58 985 ta , umumiy yer maydoni 2 856799 ga , qishloq xo'jaliklari yerlari 51 057 ta, maydoni 2 339 753 ga, aholi punkti yerlari soni 58 ta, maydoni 12 427 ga, sanoat transport aloqa mudofaa va boshqa maqsadlarga mo'ljallangan yerlar soni 6311ta, maydoni 69304 ga, tabiatni muhofaza qilish, sog'lomlashtirish va rekratsiya maqsadlariga mo'ljallangan yerlar soni 6 ta, maydoni 75314ga, tarixiy madaniy ahamiyatga molik yerlari soni 1173ta, maydoni 2567ga, o'rmon fondi yerlari soni 29 ta, maydoni 316706 ga, suv fondi yerlari 333 ta, 37090 ga va zaxira yer maydoni 18 ta, 3819 ga ni tashkil etadi.

Qashqadaryo viloyatida yangi o'zlashtiriligan yer maydonlari to'g'risida 01.01.2025 yil holatiga ko'ra viloyatda jami 9165 ga yer maydoni,7128 ga lalmi yer maydoni, 2037 ga yaylov pichanzorlari, yer hisobotiga kiritiladigan yer turi 9165 ga yer maydonini tashkil etadi.

Yer monitoringini yuritish – davlat miqyosida xalq xo'jalik tarmoqlari bo'yicha yerlardan foydalanishda ro'y bergan jarayonlarning o'zgarishini, yer resurslarining miqdori va sifati holatini uzluksiz kuzatish tizimini tashkil etish hamda ma'lumotlar bilan yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni boshqarish jarayonini ta'minlashga qaratilgandir.

O'zbekiston respublikasining yer kodeksida takidlanganidek, Yer monitoringi yer tarkibidagi o'zgarishlarni o'z vaqtida aniqlash, yerlarga baho berish, salbiy jarayonlarning oldini olish va oqibatlarini tugatish uchun yer fondining holatini kuzatib turish tizimidan iborat.

Davlat yer kadastrini yuritishni, yerdan foydalanishni, yer tuzishni, yer fondidan belgilangan maqsadda va oqilona foydalanish ustidan davlat nazoratini amalga oshirishni, yerlarni muhofaza qilishni axborot bilan ta'minlash yer monitoringi asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Yer monitoringini o'tkazish tartibi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi tomonidan belgilanadi deyilgan (1).

Shuningdek tog’ oldi yaylovlari monnitoringini yuritish uslubiyatini takomillashtirishning vazifalarini belgilashda, tadqiqot vazifasini ifodalash, ko’rsatkichlashtirish (parametrizatsiya) va o’lchovini izlashdan iboratdir. Vazifani ifodalash obektini ifodalovchi tenglamalar majmuasini topishdadir. Bu bosqich oldingi - tanlash va keyingi - yechish bosqichlari bilan bog’liqdir. Vazifani qoyishning uchta ketma-ketlik tarzda ko’rsatish maqsadga muvofiqdir: ko’rsatkichlashtirish (parametrizatsiya), o’lchovni izlash va o’zaro aloqalarni izlash. ularni juda ham mayda-mayda qismlarga bo’lib yubormaslik ilmiy tadqiqot metodologiyasi fani orqali bizga o’rgatilgan bo’lib, shunga muvofiq quyidagi vazifalarni belgilab olishga qaror qilindi:

- yaylovlardan oqilona foydalanish tartibi;
- yer va unga ta’sir etuvchi omillarni tahlil qilish;
- yaylovlardan oqilona foydalanishga oid chet el tajribasini o’rganish va tahlil qilish;
- qishloq xo’jaligiga mo’ljallangan yerlardan oqilona foydalanish holatini o’rganish hamda uning natijasiga ko’ra xulosani shakllantirish tartibi;
- Berilgan birlamchi ma’lumotlardan quyidagilarni misol tariqasida keltirishimiz mumkin:
- hozirgi paytda jahonning turli mintaqalarida masofadan zondlash orqali yaylov yerlaridagi o’zgarishlarni aniqlashga qaratilgan ustuvor yo’nlishlarda ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Bu borada yaylov yerlari monitoringiga qaratilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlariga ham alohida etibor qaratilmoqda [1. 5-b]. Resbuplika hududining katta qismini pichanzor va yaylovlar tashkil etadi. Bu yerlar chorvachilikni rivojlantirish uchun asosiy ozuqa bazasi hisoblanadi. 2024-yil 1-yanvar holatiga respublikada umumiy yer maydoni 16784,70 ming gektar tabiiy pichanzor va yaylovlar mavjud [4.27-b];
- tabiiy sharoitlarga qarab, yaylov va pichanzorlar cho’l - tekislik (cho’l mintaqasi), tekislik- tepalik (adir mintaqasi) va tog’ oldi hududlari (tog’ mintaqasi) ga bo’linadi. Mamlakatimizda o’simliklar tarqalishiga ko’ra mavjud yaylovlarning dengiz sathidan balandligi hisobga olingan holda to’rtta mintaga ajratilgan [1.8-9-b];
- O’zbekiston Resbuplikasi “Yaylov to’g’risida”gi (2) qonunning 8-moddasidagi 8-bandida yaylovlarning holatini baholab borishdan iboratdir;
- tog’ oldi yaylov yerlari monitoringini yuritishga tadqiqotni boshqa usullari qatori kartografik tadqiqot usuli ham muhim o’rin tutadi. Axborotlarning boshqa manbalaridan farq qilib, pichanzor va yaylov yerlarining raqamli xaritalari ancha ko’rgazmali bo’lib, pichanzor va yaylovlarning fazoviy - hududiy tarqalishini, joylashuvini hozirgi holatini, ularni sifati va miqdoriy xususiyatlarga oid ma’lumotlarni tizimlashtirishga, rivojlanishning tabiiy va ijtimoiy - iqtisodiy sharoitlarini yaqqol ko’rsatadi, ularni har bir turini faqat o’ziga xos bo’lgan xususiyatlarini atrof - muhit ayniqsa tabiiy sharoit va resurslar bilan to’g’ridan - to’g’ri o’zaro bog’liqligini va aloqadorligini va uzoq muddatli rivojlanish istiqbollarini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Shuningdek, ular zamonaviy ilg’or fan ,

texnika va texnologiyalar erishgan yutuqlarni targ'ibot va tashviqot qilish hamda ularni ishlab chiqarishga joriy etishda yaxshi vosita hisoblanadi [3.85-b]

Tog' oldi yaylovlari monitoringini yuritish uslubiyatini takomillashtirish natijalari yer degradatsiyasi (tanazzul, zavol, inqiroz), uning omillari, yaylovlar degradatsiyasini bartaraf qilish va uning uslublarini takomillashtirish, yaylovlardan oqilona va samarali foydalanish, ularni barqaror boshqarish boyicha nazariyana ilgari surish va ishlab chiqarish va ishlab chiqarish hamda amalyotda qo'llash imkonyatlarini beradi. Ishlab chiqarilgan taklif, tavsiya va uslublar istiqbolda yer degratsiyasi omillarini bartaraf qilish, yaylovlar unumdorligini oshirish, yerdan samarali foydalanish, shuningdek, yer resurslarini boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirishda asos bo'la oladi:

- yaylov yerlaridan foydalanishning boshqaruv tarkibini takomillashtirish

-yaylov yerlaridan foydalanishning boshqaruvi boyicha yagona uslubiyoti.

Chorvachilik istiqbolini rivojlantirish, dunyo bo'yicha aholining oziq-ovqatga bolgan ehtiyojini qondirishning rivojlanishiga respublika yaylov yerlaridan foydalanish samaradorligi muhim ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shuni hisobga olgan holda aytish kerakki yaylovlarni barqaror boshqarish, chorvachilik istiqbolini rivojlantirish uchun yem- xashak yetishtirishni ko'paytirish, yaylov yerlari unumdorligini oshirish, xususan uni bartaraf qilish bugungi kunning asosiy muammolaridan hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda hududlardagi aholi va fermer xo'jaliklari qaramog'idagi chorva sonining haqiqiy bosh soni yaylovlardagi mavjud ozuqa hajmidan bir necha barabor ko'pligini hisobga olib, yaylovlar degradatsiyasi muommosini yaylovlarning ozuqaviy hajmini chorva soniga yaqinlashtirish va boshqarishni amalga oshirmay turib bajarib bo'lmaydi.

Yaylov degradatsiyasini bartaraf qilish boyicha yuqorida sanab o'tilgan chora - tadbirlari va uslublarining barchasini samarali va lohiya hududi va unga o'xshash hududlarda qo'llash mumkin bo'lib, ular iqtisodiy, ham ekologik, shuningdek, ijtimoiy samaradorlikka egadir.

Ularning iqtisodiy samarodorligini mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga foyda keltirishida, ekologik samaradorligini tabiatni asrash, yaylovlarni tiklash va yaxshilashda va ijtimoiy samaradorligini esa, aholi turmush darajasining ko'tarilishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Shuningdek chorvachilikka ixtisoslashgan fermer xo'jaliklarida yaylovlar hududini tashkil etishga alohida e'tibor qaratish kerak.

Yaylovlar hududini tashkil etish quyidagilardan iborat bo'ladi:

yaylovlarni chorvachilik fermalariga, majmualariga biriktirishdan;

yaylov almashishlarni tashkil etishdan;

poda va o'tarlar uchastkalarini, navbat bilan qamab boqiladigan uchastkalarni, yozgi lagerlarni, suv manbalarini va sug'orish joylarini, mollar haydaladigan yo'llarni joylashtirishdan.

Yaylovlar hududini tashkil etish masalalari har xil mintaqalarning, tumanlarning, yaylov turlarining aniq tabiiy va iqtisodiy sharoitlarini, ularning relef bo'yicha joylashishini hisobga olgan holda tabaqalashtirilgan tarzda

yechiladi. Bunda asosiy talablar quyidagilar hisoblanadi: poda uchastkalarining o‘t qoplamasi sifatining har xil turdagi va yoshdagi mollarning biologik xususiyatlariga mos kelishi, mollarning uzoqqa haydalishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik va almashlab ekishlarda yashil ozuqa ishlab chiqarish joylarini yaylov davrida mollar ularni iste’mol qiladigan joylarga yaqinlatish.

Yaylovlarni chorvachilik fermalari va majmualariga biriktirish ularning har xil turdagi mollarni boqish uchun yaroqliligini, mollarni yozda saqlashning xususiyatlarini, o‘t qoplamasi sifatini hisobga olib bajariladi.

Yaylovalmashishlarni tashkil etish. Yaylovlardan bir xil muddatlarda mollarni boqish uchun to‘xtovsiz foydalanishda o‘t qoplamasining botanik tarkibi yomonlashadi, uning mahsuldorligi pasayadi. Yaylovlar mahsuldorligini oshirish va o‘t qoplamasi tarkibini yaxshilash uchun mollarni boqish va o‘tlatishni yaylovlarni to‘la yoki qisman yaxshilash, pichan o‘rish va o‘t qoplamasini yangilash uchun mol boqishdan chiqarish bilan almashtirib turish kerak bo‘ladi. Bunga yaylovalmashishni joriy etish bilan erishiladi.

Yaylovalmashish deganda ularning mahsuldorligini o‘tlatish, dam berish va pichan o‘rishni ayrim uchastkalarda yillar bo‘yicha o‘t qoplamasini qayta tiklash va yaxshilashga qaratilgan bo‘yicha boshqa tadbirlar bilan birgalikda ketma-ket almashtirish yo‘li bilan ushlab turishga va ko‘tarishga qaratilgan yaylovlardan foydalanish va ularni parvarishlash tizimi tushuniladi. (3. 592-594 b)

Shunday qilib Tog’ oldi yaylovlari monitoringini yuritish uslubiyatini takomillashtirish mavzusini yoritishda, zamonaviy GAT ning dasturiy ta’minotlari yordamida yer hisobi to’g’risidagi interfeyslarni ishlab chiqish va axborot almashinuvini takomillashtirish va tuproq unumdorligi va yer hisobi bo’yicha axborotlarni tahlil qilish uchun avtomatlashgan tizim algoritmini ishlab chiqish va masofadan zondlash yordamida yaylov yerlar monitoringini yuritish mexanizmini ishlab chiqish va moddiy texnika bazasini yaxshilash ishlarini amalga oshirish tarmoqlarni rivojlanitirish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

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PSIXOLOGIYADA QAROR QABUL QILISH JARAYONLARINI MULOHAZALAR ALGEBRASI YORDAMIDA MODELLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada psixologiyada qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini mantiqiy modellashtirishda mulohazalar algebrasining ahamiyati yoritilgan. Nazariy va amaliy jihatlar muhokama qilinib, real misollar asosida mulohazalar algebrasi yordamida qaror qabul qilish jarayonlari tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Mulohazalar algebrasi, qaror qabul qilish, psixologiya, mantiqiy modellashtirish, tahlil.*

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MODELING DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES IN PSYCHOLOGY USING THE ALGEBRA OF REASONING

Annotation: *Propozitsion algebra, decision-making, psychology, logical. This article explores the significance of propositional algebra in modeling decision-making processes in psychology. Theoretical and practical aspects are discussed, and real examples are provided to illustrate decision-making analysis using propositional algebra.*

Keywords: *Propositional algebra, decision-making, psychology, logical modeling, analysis.*

Kirish: Psixologiyada qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini o‘rganish insonning ongli yoki ongsiz ravishda qanday qarorlar qabul qilishini tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Har bir inson hayotida turli xil vaziyatlar va holatlar bilan yuzlashadi, va ular har doim biror qaror qabul qilishni talab qiladi. Bu qarorlar esa uning kelajakdagi faoliyatiga ta’sir qiladi. Psixologik qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini o‘rganish, ayniqsa, insonni motivatsiya qilish, unga qarorlarining natijalari haqida to‘liq ma’lumot berish va uning xatti-harakatlarini tushunishda muhim vosita bo‘ladi

Bundan tashqari, qaror qabul qilish jarayonlari ko‘plab psixologik va mantiqiy omillar bilan bog‘liqdir. Bular orasida ehtimollik, xatoliklar, tasavvurlar, ijtimoiy ta’sirlar va emotsiyalar mavjud. Bunday murakkab jarayonlarni tahlil qilishda faqatgina intuitiv yondashuv yetarli bo‘lmaydi. Shu sababli, qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini mantiqiy asosda modellashtirish psixologik tadqiqotlarda yangi va samarali yondashuv bo‘lib xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Maqolada mulohazalar algebrasi yordamida qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini modellashtirishni taklif etamiz. Mulohazalar algebrasi mantiqiy ifodalar yordamida fikrlash va qarorlarni qabul qilishni tahlil qilish uchun qulay

metodologiya hisoblanadi. Ushbu yondashuv qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini yanada aniqroq va tushunarliroq ko‘rsatishga imkon beradi. Mulohazalar algebrasining asosiy tushunchalari va amallarini o‘rganish orqali qaror qabul qilishda qanday mantiqiy formulalar ishlatilishini aniqlash mumkin. Bu esa psixologik qarorlarni nafaqat nazariy jihatdan, balki amaliy nuqtai nazardan ham yanada samarali o‘rganish imkonini yaratadi.

Shuningdek, qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini mulohazalar algebrasi yordamida modellash, uning amaliy qo‘llanishida yangi yondashuvlarni taqdim etadi. Real hayotdagi misollar asosida mulohazalar algebrasi yordamida tahlil qilish qarorlar va ularning natijalari haqida yaxshiroq tushuncha hosil qilishga imkon beradi. Shuning uchun, bu maqolada psixologik qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini mantiqiy modellashtirishning muhim jihatlari va ulardan qanday foydalanish mumkinligi haqida batafsil tahlil qilinadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili: Psixologik qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini o‘rganishda bir qancha ilmiy manbalar va metodologiyalar mavjud. Ushbu maqolada mulohazalar algebrasining psixologiyada qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini modellashtirishdagi ahamiyati ko‘rib chiqildi. Adabiyotlar tahlili orqali biz bu sohada olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning nazariy asoslarini va ilg‘or yondashuvlarni batafsil ko‘rib chiqamiz.

George Boole’ning “An Investigation of the Laws of Thought” asari mulohazalar algebrasining asosi hisoblanadi. Boole bu asarida mantiqiy tizimlar va ularning matematika asosida qanday ifodalanishi kerakligini ko‘rsatdi. Amos Tversky va Daniel Kahneman tomonidan 1974-yilda yozilgan “Judgment under Uncertainty” maqolasi qaror qabul qilish va xavf-xatar ostida insonning mantiqiy qoidalari va intuitiv yondashuvlarini tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan. Tversky va Kahnemanning ishlari mulohazalar algebrasi orqali mantiqiy yondashuvlarni hisobga olib, intuitiv qarorlar va mantiqiy qarorlar o‘rtasidagi tafovutlarni tahlil qilishda foydalidir.

Stuart Russell va Peter Norvigning “Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach” kitobi sun’iy intellekt va qaror qabul qilish bo‘yicha muhim adabiyot sanaladi. Russell va Norvigning ishlari, ayniqsa, qarorlarni optimallashtirish va sun’iy intellekt tizimlarida qaror qabul qilish mexanizmlarini yaratishda muhim qo‘llanma hisoblanadi. Psixologiya va hayot jurnalida chop etilgan “Psixologik qaror qabul qilishning zamonaviy usullari. (2022)” nomli maqolasida psixologiyada qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarining zamonaviy yondashuvlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Bu ishda Hogarth va Karelaia qaror qabul qilishda mantiqiy tafakkurning o‘rni haqida gapiradilar. Ularning tahlillari, ayniqsa, kognitiv jarayonlar va mantiqiy yondashuvlarni tushunish uchun foydalidir.

Nazariy asoslari: Mulohazalar algebrasi mantiqiy ifodalar va ularning qiymatlari ustida amallar bajarishni o‘rganadi. Asosiy tushunchalar:

-Mantiqiy o‘zgaruvchilar: Haqiqat (1) yoki yolg‘on (0) qiymatlarini oladi.

-Amallar: Va (∧), Yoki (∨), Inkor (¬), Implikatsiya (→).

-Qaror qabul qilishdagi qo‘llanilishi: Har bir qaror alohida mantiqiy o‘zgaruvchi sifatida ko‘riladi, natijalar esa bu o‘zgaruvchilarning kombinatsiyasi sifatida aniqlanadi.

Metodologiya: Maqolada quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi:

1.Nazariy tahlil: Mulohazalar algebrasining asosiy qoidalari o‘rganildi.

2.Amaliy qo‘llash: Qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarining oddiy modellari yaratildi.

3.Misol yordamida tushuntirish: Haqiqiy holatlar asosida tahlil qilish uchun misollar keltirildi.

Amaliy tahlil. Misol: Kasbiy tanlov jarayoni

Talabaning kasbiy yo‘nalish tanlash jarayonini mantiqiy model yordamida tahlil qilamiz.

Shartlar:

- A: Talaba texnika fanlariga qiziqadi.
- B: Talaba ijodiy ishlarni yaxshi ko‘radi.
- C: Talaba yuqori daromadli ishga ega bo‘lishni istaydi.

Natija: Talabaning qarori (Q): Qaysi kasb mosligini aniqlash.

Mantiqiy ifoda:

$Q = (A \wedge C) \vee (B \wedge \neg A)$.

Tahlil:

1. Agar talaba texnika fanlariga qiziqib, yuqori daromadga ega bo‘lishni xohlasa ($A \wedge C$), muhandislik kasbi mos keladi.

2. Agar talaba ijodiy bo'lib, texnika fanlariga qiziqmasa ($B \wedge \neg A$), san’at yoki dizayn sohalari mos keladi.

Natijalar va muhokama: Mulohazalar algebrasidan foydalanish psixologik qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarining aniq va tushunarli modelini yaratishga yordam beradi. Yuqoridagi misolda talabaning kasb tanlash jarayonini mantiqiy jihatdan tahlil qilish amalga oshirildi. Bu usul boshqa qaror qabul qilish jarayonlariga ham moslashtirilishi mumkin.

Xulosa: Iqtisodiy modellarni matematik tahlil qilish iqtisodiy jarayonlarni chuqurroq anglash va samarali qarorlar qabul qilish imkonini beradi. Bu modellar yordamida iqtisodiy o‘zgarishlarni oldindan bashorat qilish, risklarni kamaytirish va foydani oshirish mumkin. Kelajakda iqtisodiy modellarni yanada rivojlantirish va ularni real sharoitlarda qo‘llash orqali iqtisodiyotga salmoqli hissa qo‘shish mumkin. Ushbu yo‘nalishda zamonaviy matematik usullarni kengaytirish va amaliyotga tadbiq qilish katta ahamiyatga ega. Zamonaviy iqtisodiyot murakkab va o‘zgaruvchan bo‘lib, uning dinamikasini tushunish uchun aniqlik va mantiqiy yondashuv talab etiladi. Matematik modellar iqtisodiy jarayonlarni ifodalashda keng qo‘llaniladi, chunki ular real dunyo muammolarini soddalashtirish va tushuntirishga yordam beradi. Raqamli iqtisodiyot va katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlar davrida matematik modellar tahliliy qarorlarni qabul qilishning muhim vositasiga aylandi.

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UDK 352.075

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AGLOMERATSION OMILLAR TA’SIRIDA CHORVACHILIK INFRATUZILMASINING RIVOJLANISHI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada aglomeratsion omillar ta’sirida chorvachilik infratuzilmasining rivojlanish xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqotda Samarqand, Qashqadaryo va Jizzax viloyatlarida joylashgan turli zichlikdagi hududlar misolida infratuzilmaviy ko‘rsatkichlar — elektr ta’minoti, transport yo‘llari va suv ta’minoti — tahlil qilindi. Korelyatsion tahlil asosida aglomeratsiyalashgan hududlarda chorvachilik infratuzilmasining yuqori rivojlanganligi aniqlangan. Shu bilan birga, kam zichlikdagi hududlarda mavjud muammolar ko‘rsatilib, infratuzilmani barqaror rivojlantirish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqot natijalari chorvachilikni hududiy rejalashtirishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *aglomeratsiya, chorvachilik, infratuzilma, transport, suv ta’minoti, hududiy rivojlanish, klaster, logistika.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF AGGLOMERATION FACTORS

Abstract: *This article studies the development features of livestock infrastructure under the influence of agglomeration factors. The study analyzed infrastructure indicators - electricity supply, transport roads and water supply - in areas of different density in Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Jizzakh regions. Based on correlation analysis, it was found that livestock infrastructure is highly developed in agglomerated areas. At the same time, existing problems in low-density areas are indicated and proposals for sustainable development of infrastructure are developed. The results of the study are of practical importance in territorial planning of livestock farming.*

Keywords: *agglomeration, livestock farming, infrastructure, transport, water supply, regional development, cluster, logistics.*

So‘nggi yillarda qishloq xo‘jaligi, ayniqsa chorvachilik sohasida infratuzilmaviy rivojlanish omillarining chuqur o‘rganilishi katta dolzarblik kasb etmoqda. Ushbu sohada aglomeratsion jarayonlar, ya’ni chorvachilik subyektlarining bir hududda zich joylashuvi, infratuzilmaning rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Transport, logistika, bozor yaqinligi, ishlab chiqarish klasterlari, xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimi kabi omillar chorvachilikni samarali rivojlantirish uchun muhim infratuzilmaviy sharoit yaratadi.

Mazkur tadqiqotda chorvachilik infratuzilmasining aglomeratsion omillar ta’sirida qanday rivojlanishini o‘rganish maqsadida quyidagi ilmiy-uslubiy yondashuvlardan foydalanildi:

1. Hududiy tahlil. Ushbu yondashuv tadqiqotga hududlar kesimida fazoviy-real kontekst qo‘shadi. Ya'ni, viloyatlar (Samarqand, Jizzax, Qashqadaryo) ichida chorvachilik aglomeratsiyasining intensivlik darajasi aniqlanadi. Tumanlar zich (aglomeratsiyalashgan) va kam zichlikdagi (periferik) guruhlarga ajratilgani solishtirma tahlil uchun juda samarali yechim hisoblanadi. Ahamiyati:

a) Fazoviy tafovutlar aniqlanadi;

b) Joylashuv infratuzilmaning holati bilan bog‘lanadi;

c) Xaritaviy tahlillar asosida maqolaning vizual kuchi oshadi.

2. Statistik ma’lumotlar tahlili. Davlat statistika va sohaviy organlardan 8 yillik statistik ma’lumotlarning tahlil qilinishi tadqiqotga empirik asos va ishonchlilik baxsh etadi. Ko‘rsatkichlar konkret: elektr, transport, suv ta’minoti va ishlab chiqarish hajmi. Ahamiyati:

a) Sifat (logistika, suv, elektr) va miqdor (ishlab chiqarish tonnalari) ko‘rsatkichlari uyg‘un tahlil etiladi;

b) Vaqt oralig‘i (2015–2023) natijalarning barqarorligini ko‘rsatadi;

c) Faktlarga asoslangan ilmiy dalillanishni ta’minlaydi.

3. Ekspert so‘rovi. Tadqiqot faqat qog‘ozdagi statistikaga tayanib qolmasdan, bevosita sohaga aloqador mutaxassislarning fikrlarini ham hisobga olgan. Bu yondashuv empirik sintezning yaxshi namunasi hisoblanadi. Ahamiyati:

a) Chorvachilik rahbarlari, veterinariya va logistika mutaxassislarining fikrlari so‘ralgani sababli real muammolar va imkoniyatlar aniqlanadi;

b) Yaxshi tanlangan nishonli guruh (3 ta viloyat, 20+ subyekt) orqali ijtimoiy amaliyotlar hisobga olinadi;

c) Muammolarning ildizi va samarali takliflar asoslanadi.

4. Korelyatsion tahlil. Bu uslub yordamida aglomeratsion zichlik bilan infratuzilmaning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi miqdoriy-statistik asosda isbotlangan. Aniqlangan r = 0.81 bu ikki o‘zgaruvchi o‘rtasida kuchli ijobiy bog‘liqlik mavjudligini anglatadi. Ahamiyati:

a) Ilmiy asoslangan xulosalarning isboti bo‘ladi;

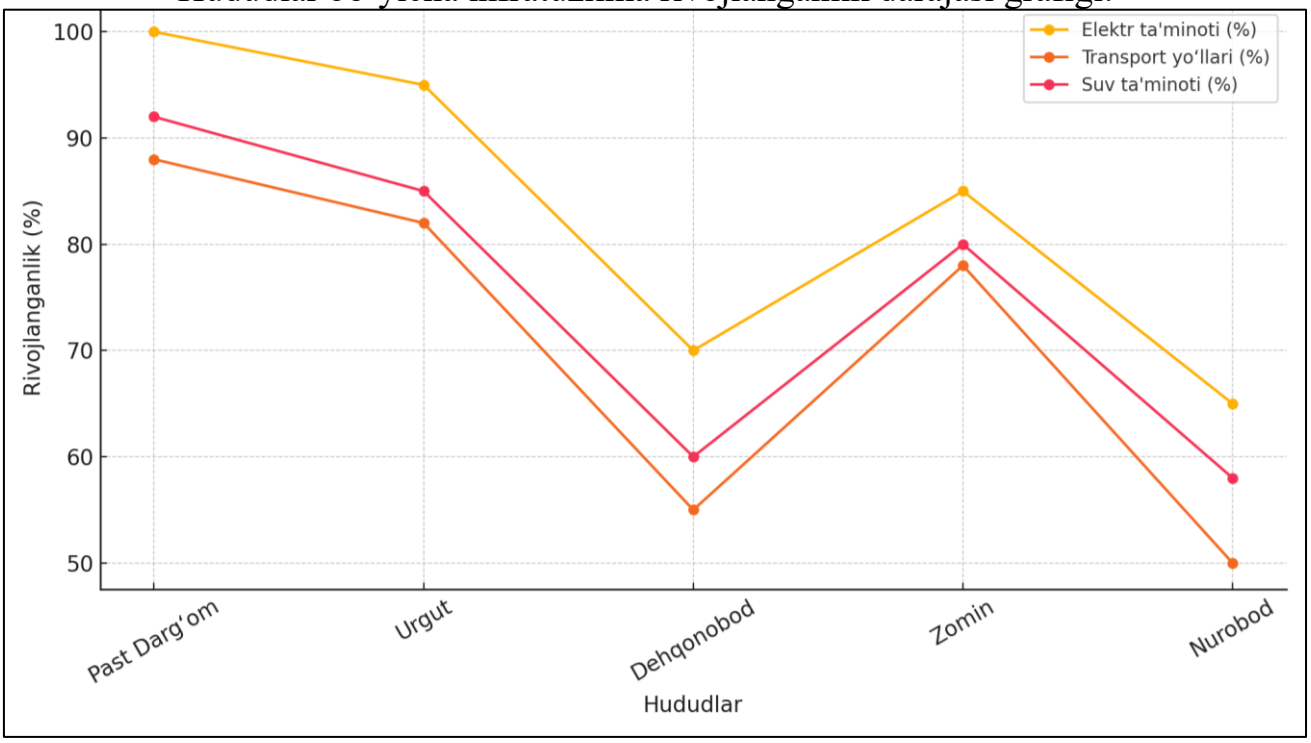
b) Hududiy joylashuv infratuzilmaviy investitsiya uchun asos bo‘lishi mumkin;

c) Siyosiy va strategik qarorlar uchun tayaniladigan asosiy natijadir.

Natijalar: Quyidagi jadvalda aglomeratsion hududlar bo‘yicha infratuzilma ko‘rsatkichlari keltirildi:

Hudud	Elektr ta'minoti (%)	Transport yo‘llari (%)	Suv ta'minoti (%)
Past Darg‘om	100	88	92
Urgut	95	82	85
Dehqonobod	70	55	60
Zomin	85	78	80
Nurobod	65	50	58

Hududlar bo‘yicha infratuzilma rivojlanganlik darajasi grafigi:



Xulosa.

Aglomeratsion omillar chorvachilik infratuzilmasining rivojlanishida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Zich joylashgan chorvachilik zonalarida logistika, energetika va bozor imkoniyatlari samaradorlikni oshiradi. Kam zichlikdagi hududlarda esa davlat tomonidan infratuzilmaga sarmoya kiritilishi zarur.

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SUN’IY INTELLEKT TEXNOLOGIYALARI YORDAMIDA O‘SMIRLARDA STRESS VA XAVOTIRNI KAMAYTIRISHNING INNOVATSION USULLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari yordamida o‘smirlarda uchraydigan stress va xavotir holatlarini kamaytirishning samarali usullari tahlil qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, sun’iy intellekt asosida ishlab chiqilgan dastur va platformalarning imkoniyatlari, afzalliklari va cheklovlari yoritiladi. Maqolada amaliy misollar orqali AI texnologiyalarining psixologik xizmatga integratsiyasi ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Sun’iy intellekt, psixologik xizmat, o‘smirlar psixologiyasi, stressni kamaytirish, xavotir holatlari, AI dasturlari, emotsional monitoring, chatbotlar, virtual haqiqat, psixologik texnologiyalar, raqamli salomatlik, innovatsion usullar, mental salomatlik, AI platformalar, yoshlar ruhiyati.*

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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF REDUCING STRESS AND ANXIETY IN TEENAGERS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: *This article analyzes effective methods for reducing stress and anxiety in adolescents using modern artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. It also highlights the capabilities, advantages, and limitations of AI-based programs and platforms developed for psychological support. Practical examples are provided to illustrate the integration of AI technologies into psychological services.*

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, psychological services, adolescent psychology, stress reduction, anxiety conditions, AI applications, emotional monitoring, chatbots, virtual reality, psychological technologies, digital health, innovative methods, mental health, AI platforms, youth mental state.*

O‘smirlik — shaxs rivojlanishining muhim va murakkab bosqichi bo‘lib, emotsional, ijtimoiy va jismoniy o‘zgarishlar bilan ajralib turadi. Bu davrda o‘zini anglash, mustaqil fikrlashga intilish, ijtimoiy maqom izlash kabi jarayonlar fonida stress, xavotir, ichki ziddiyatlar, depressiya va muloqotdagi qiyinchiliklar tez-tez kuzatiladi. Shu sababli, psixologik yordam va profilaktik chora-tadbirlar o‘z vaqtida va samarali bo‘lishi lozim.

An’anaviy psixologik yondashuvlar hanuzgacha muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lsa-da, zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalar, ayniqsa sun’iy intellekt (AI) bu sohada yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. AI texnologiyalari yordamida o‘smirlarning hissiy holatini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish, stress belgilarini aniqlash va individual tavsiyalar berish mumkin.

Bugungi kunda yuz ifodasi, ovoz ohangi yoki yozma matnlar orqali ruhiy holatni baholaydigan chatbotlar, mobil ilovalar va interaktiv platformalar keng joriy etilmoqda. Ular orqali o‘quvchilarga meditatsiya, suhbat, psixologik mashg‘ulotlar singari yordam shakllari taklif qilinadi. Bu vositalarning asosiy ustunliklari — tezkorlik, doimiy mavjudlik va shaxsiy maxfiylikni ta’minlashdir.

Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalarining psixologik xizmatga integratsiyasi o‘smirlar ruhiyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlashda muhim vositaga aylanmoqda. Kelgusida AI asosidagi platformalarni milliy til va madaniyatga moslashtirish, shuningdek, psixologlar va IT mutaxassislar o‘rtasida hamkorlikni kengaytirish zarur.

Sun’iy intellekt (AI) — zamonaviy texnologiyalarning eng ilg‘or yutuqlaridan biri bo‘lib, u kompyuter tizimlariga inson aqliy faoliyatini taqlid qilish, ya’ni fikrlash, tushunish, o‘rganish va qaror qabul qilish kabi jarayonlarni amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. So‘nggi yillarda AI texnologiyalari nafaqat sanoat, tibbiyot yoki ta’lim sohalarida, balki ruhiy salomatlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, psixologik xizmatlar ko‘rsatish kabi noan’anaviy yo‘nalishlarda ham keng qo‘llanila boshladi. Bu, ayniqsa, o‘smirlar bilan ishlashda yangicha va innovatsion yondashuvlarni taqdim etmoqda.

Hozirda sun’iy intellekt (SI) texnologiyalari psixologik xizmat ko‘rsatish jarayonida faol qo‘llanilmoqda. Jumladan, Woebot va Wysa kabi AI asosidagi chatbotlar kognitiv-behavioral terapiya (CBT) elementlari asosida foydalanuvchilar bilan muloqot olib boradi, stress va xavotirni yengishga ko‘maklashadi. Ular 24 soat faol bo‘lib, real terapevtga muqobil sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, SI dasturlari foydalanuvchining matn, ovoz yoki yuz ifodasi orqali emotsional holatini aniqlab, ruhiy muammolarni erta bosqichda aniqlash imkonini beradi. Bu psixologlarga individual yondashuvni shakllantirishda yordam beradi. Virtual haqiqat (VR) texnologiyalari esa o‘smirlarni sun’iy, ammo tinchlantiruvchi muhitlarga joylashtirib, fobiya, ijtimoiy xavotir va stressni kamaytirishda samarali vosita bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Shuningdek, Calm va Headspace kabi platformalar meditatsiya, nafas mashqlari, vizualizatsiya va musiqalar orqali o‘smirlarda o‘z-o‘zini boshqarish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi, hissiy barqarorlikni ta’minlaydi. Umuman olganda, sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari psixologik xizmatni yanada qulay, tezkor va shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan tarzda taqdim etishda katta imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda.

Zamonaviy psixologik xizmatlarda sun’iy intellekt (AI) texnologiyalarining o‘smirlar uchun qo‘llanishi tobora ommalashib bormoqda. O‘smirlik davri — bu shaxsiy rivojlanishning eng nozik bosqichlaridan biri bo‘lib, bu davrda psixologik qo‘llab-quvvatlash ayniqsa muhim hisoblanadi. AI asosida ishlab chiqilgan texnologiyalar, dasturiy vositalar va interaktiv platformalar bu jarayonda yangi

imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Quyida AI texnologiyasi asosida o‘smirlarga psixologik xizmat ko‘rsatishda samarali deb topilgan ayrim muhim usullar haqida so‘z yuritiladi:

Sun’iy intellekt yordamida o‘smirlarning emotsional holatini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish va baholash imkoniyati paydo bo‘ldi. Bunda ovoz ohangi, yuz ifodalari yoki yozma matnlar asosida AI algoritmlari foydalanuvchining hissiy kayfiyatini aniqlaydi. Masalan, tushkunlik, xavotir yoki stress alomatlari aniqlansa, tizim avtomatik ravishda shaxsga mos bo‘lgan tavsiyalarni taqdim etadi. Bu monitoring nafaqat tezkor, balki maxfiylikni saqlagan holda amalga oshiriladi, bu esa o‘smirlarning o‘zini erkin his qilishiga xizmat qiladi.

AI asosidagi chatbotlar – bu o‘ziga xos raqamli maslahatchilar bo‘lib, ular o‘smirlar bilan do‘stona va noformal uslubda muloqotga kirishadi. *Woebot*, *Wysa* kabi mashhur chatbotlar o‘quvchilarni tinglaydi, savollar beradi, ijobiy fikrlashga undaydi va kognitiv-behavioral terapiya usullaridan foydalangan holda tavsiyalar beradi. Eng asosiysi, bu chatbotlar 24/7 rejimida ishlaydi va o‘smirlar istagan vaqtda ularga murojaat qilish imkoniga ega bo‘ladilar.

Virtual haqiqat (VR) texnologiyasi orqali yaratilgan simulyatsion mashg‘ulotlar o‘smirlarning stressini kamaytirishda samarali vositaga aylanmoqda. Maxsus mo‘ljallangan VR muhiti, masalan, tabiat manzaralari bo‘ylab sayr qilish, sokin muhitda meditatsiya qilish yoki ijobiy vizualizatsiyalar orqali foydalanuvchining psixik holatini yengillashtiradi. Bunday tajribalar nafaqat dam olishni ta’minlaydi, balki o‘smirning o‘z his-tuyg‘ularini boshqarish ko‘nikmasini ham rivojlantiradi. Sun’iy intellektga asoslangan mobil ilovalar (journey apps) o‘smirlarga o‘z psixologik holatini mustaqil ravishda tahlil qilish va boshqarishga yordam beradi. Bu ilovalar foydalanuvchilarga kunlik kayfiyatni qayd etish, fikr va his-tuyg‘ularni yozib borish, yengillashtiruvchi mashqlar bajarish, mushohada yuritish va meditatsiya qilish kabi funksiyalarni taqdim etadi. Natijada o‘smir o‘zini yaxshiroq tushunishga va ichki muvozanatni saqlashga o‘rganadi.

Sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari o‘smirlarga ko‘mak berishda nafaqat innovatsion, balki foydalanuvchiga qulay, tezkor va xavfsiz yondashuvlarni taklif qilmoqda. Bu usullar o‘smirlarning psixologik salomatligini mustahkamlashda samarali qo‘llanmoqda va yaqin kelajakda yanada takomillashgan texnologik yechimlar paydo bo‘lishi kutilmoqda. Sun’iy intellekt (SI) asosida yaratilgan psixologik xizmatlar o‘smirlar ruhiy salomatligini qo‘llab-quvvatlashda keng imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Bunday texnologiyalar 24/7 rejimida faoliyat yuritib, o‘smirlarga istalgan vaqtda yordam olish imkonini beradi. Chatbotlar foydalanuvchi holatiga mos individual maslahatlar taklif etadi, anonimlikni saqlaydi hamda xavfsiz muloqot muhitini yaratadi. AI platformalari geografik va ijtimoiy cheklovlarsiz xizmat ko‘rsatadi, bu esa chekka hududlardagi o‘smirlar uchun ham sifatli yordam imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, bu texnologiyalar insoniy empatiya, intuitiv tushunish va samimiy dalda kabi jihatlarni to‘liq bera olmaydi. AI tizimlari shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlaydi, bu esa ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi va maxfiylik bilan bog‘liq muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Shuningdek, uzoq muddatli foydalanish ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarning pasayishiga va raqamli qaramlikka olib kelishi ehtimoli mavjud.

Xulasa qilib aytganda: Zamonaviy jamiyatda o‘smirlarning ruhiy salomatligi dolzarb ijtimoiy masalaga aylanmoqda. Stress, xavotir va depressiv holatlar yoshlar orasida keng tarqalmoqda. Bunday sharoitda sun’iy intellekt (AI) texnologiyalari psixologik yordamda innovatsion va qulay vosita sifatida xizmat qilmoqda.

Bugungi kunda AI asosidagi dasturlar orqali o‘smirlarning hissiy holatini kuzatish, psixologik muammolarni aniqlash va bartaraf etishga qaratilgan ilovalar ishlab chiqilgan. Emotsional monitoring, chatbotlar, virtual haqiqat asosidagi stressga qarshi mashg‘ulotlar va meditatsiya ilovalari bu borada keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Biroq texnologiyalardan foydalanishda faqat texnik imkoniyatlargina emas, balki axloqiy, psixologik va huquqiy me’yorlarga amal qilish zarur. Maxfiylik, ma’lumotlar xavfsizligi va insoniylik tamoyillari har doim ustuvor bo‘lishi kerak. Kelajakda o‘zbek tilida faoliyat yurituvchi, madaniy va ruhiy kontekstga mos sun’iy intellekt platformalarini ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bunda psixologlar va IT mutaxassislar o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik AI vositalarini yanada samarali va foydali tizimlarga aylantiradi.

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LANGUAGE, CULTURE, AND COMMUNICATION: BRIDGING THE INTERCULTURAL GAP

Annotation*: This article explores the intricate interrelationship between language, culture, and communication in the context of intercultural interaction. In a globalized world where cross-cultural encounters are increasingly frequent, understanding how language shapes cultural identity and communication styles becomes crucial. The paper analyzes how linguistic behavior reflects cultural norms and how communication practices differ across societies. It also examines the obstacles that arise in intercultural communication due to differences in language use, nonverbal cues, and cultural expectations. The aim is to highlight the need for intercultural competence and to identify strategies for narrowing the communication gap in multicultural environments. The study contributes to a better understanding of how language functions not merely as a tool of communication but as a medium of cultural transmission and adaptation.*

Keywords*: intercultural communication, language and culture, communication barriers, cultural competence, nonverbal communication, linguistic relativity, global communication.*

Introduction

In the 21st century, globalization has brought societies into closer contact than ever before, making intercultural communication a vital component of everyday interactions in education, business, and diplomacy. As individuals and communities increasingly engage across cultural lines, the ability to communicate effectively in multicultural environments has become both a practical necessity and an academic concern. Language, as a central medium of human interaction, plays a fundamental role in shaping, expressing, and transmitting cultural values, norms, and worldviews. Similarly, culture influences language use, patterns of communication, and the interpretation of verbal and nonverbal messages.

In multicultural settings, miscommunications often stem not from linguistic mistakes but from culturally conditioned differences in communication style, context, or interpretation. For example, high-context and low-context communication, indirectness versus directness, or varying concepts of politeness and personal space can all lead to misunderstanding. Consequently, fostering intercultural competence—the ability to understand, respect, and adapt to cultural differences—has become a core objective in fields such as linguistics, anthropology, education, and international relations.

This paper investigates the relationship between language, culture, and communication, particularly in the context of intercultural interaction. The study focuses on the mechanisms through which cultural norms are encoded in

language, how communicative practices vary across cultures, and what barriers exist when individuals from different cultural backgrounds interact. Through theoretical insight and empirical reflection, the research aims to contribute to a better understanding of the intercultural gap and to suggest effective strategies for its mitigation.

Literature Review

The intersection of language, culture, and communication has been the subject of considerable scholarly interest across multiple disciplines. Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf's theory of linguistic relativity laid an early foundation, suggesting that the structure of a language affects its speakers' worldview and cognition. This idea has been expanded upon in subsequent studies that explore how language both reflects and shapes cultural norms. Hall (1976) introduced the concepts of high-context and low-context cultures, emphasizing how much meaning is derived from contextual cues in communication, a model widely used in intercultural studies.

More recent research has emphasized intercultural pragmatics (Kecskes, 2014), which examines how speakers from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds negotiate meaning. Hofstede's (2001) dimensions of culture, such as individualism vs. collectivism and power distance, have also been instrumental in analyzing how values influence communication styles. Additionally, Ting-Toomey's (1999) face-negotiation theory provides a framework for understanding conflict and politeness in intercultural interactions.

Studies on intercultural competence (Byram, 1997; Deardorff, 2006) have contributed practical models for evaluating the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to navigate cross-cultural contexts. The literature collectively underscores the complexity of intercultural communication and the importance of developing both linguistic proficiency and cultural sensitivity.

Methodology

This research employed a qualitative approach based on interpretive analysis and conceptual synthesis. The study is grounded in a multidisciplinary framework, incorporating perspectives from linguistics, cultural anthropology, and communication studies to explore the dynamics of language and culture in intercultural contexts. The methodology consists of three primary components: document analysis, comparative cultural analysis, and expert interviews.

Firstly, a document analysis was conducted using academic sources published between 2000 and 2025. This included journal articles, book chapters, and empirical studies on intercultural communication, linguistic relativity, and cultural theory. Special attention was given to works addressing communication breakdowns and cultural adaptation strategies in multilingual and multicultural environments.

Secondly, a comparative analysis of communication practices in selected cultural settings (e.g., Uzbekistan, Japan, the United States, and Germany) was performed to identify recurring themes and cultural variables that influence

language use. These case-based comparisons enabled the identification of specific intercultural communication patterns and challenges.

Finally, semi-structured interviews with language educators and communication specialists from Uzbekistan were conducted to gather expert insights into real-life applications of intercultural communication theory. Their experiences provided context-specific understanding of the challenges faced in educational and institutional settings, as well as practical strategies for fostering intercultural awareness.

Discussion

The relationship between language and culture is bidirectional: while language serves as a vehicle for transmitting cultural knowledge, it is also shaped by cultural experiences and worldviews. This duality is particularly evident in intercultural communication, where individuals must navigate not only lexical and grammatical differences but also divergent values, expectations, and norms of interaction. In the context of globalization, miscommunication across cultures is not solely a linguistic issue but often stems from differing assumptions about context, politeness, directness, and social hierarchy.

The comparative analysis revealed that speakers from high-context cultures (e.g., Uzbekistan and Japan) tend to rely on indirect language, implicit meanings, and nonverbal cues, often expecting listeners to "read between the lines." In contrast, low-context cultures (e.g., Germany and the United States) prioritize clarity, explicitness, and verbal precision. This fundamental difference can create friction in cross-cultural dialogues when one party perceives the other as either evasive or overly blunt. Furthermore, concepts such as politeness and face-saving differ significantly across cultures, affecting speech acts like requests, refusals, or apologies.

Expert interviews highlighted the importance of contextualizing language teaching in cultural frameworks. Educators noted that Uzbek students learning English often face challenges not in grammar but in understanding pragmatics—how to appropriately phrase speech in culturally sensitive ways. For example, directness in English might be interpreted as rudeness by students from cultures that value indirectness, such as Uzbekistan. This confirms the need to integrate cultural instruction into language curricula to develop not only linguistic competence but also intercultural awareness.

Additionally, experts emphasized the value of teaching nonverbal communication, including body language, eye contact, and spatial behavior, which vary significantly across cultures and are often sources of misinterpretation. It was noted that Uzbek students may misinterpret Western norms of eye contact as aggression or disrespect, while Westerners might see averted gazes as signs of dishonesty.

The findings underscore that intercultural communication is a multifaceted process influenced by social, psychological, and historical factors. Successful communication requires more than vocabulary—it requires the ability to interpret and respond to cultural cues. Developing this competence involves fostering

empathy, open-mindedness, and reflective thinking, especially in language education settings.

Main Part

Language, culture, and communication function as an interconnected system that both reflects and constructs human experience. In the context of intercultural interaction, understanding this relationship is essential for minimizing communication breakdowns and fostering mutual understanding. Language is not merely a neutral code for conveying information; it is embedded within and shaped by cultural patterns, social structures, and historical context. As such, any analysis of communication must also consider the cultural filters through which language is produced and interpreted.

One of the most important functions of language is the transmission of cultural values and social norms. For instance, the use of honorifics in Korean or Japanese illustrates how language encodes social hierarchy and respect. In contrast, the relative informality of English reflects cultural values of egalitarianism and individualism. These differences manifest not only in vocabulary and grammar but also in discourse practices—how conversations are started, maintained, and closed; how politeness is expressed; and how disagreement is handled.

A particularly challenging aspect of intercultural communication is the interpretation of indirect speech and nonverbal cues. In Uzbek culture, indirectness and context are key components of polite communication, while in American culture, direct speech is often valued for its clarity and efficiency. This divergence can lead to miscommunication, especially when one party misreads the communicative intent of the other. Similarly, nonverbal behaviors such as gestures, facial expressions, and physical proximity vary across cultures, potentially causing discomfort or confusion in intercultural encounters.

The role of language education in addressing these challenges is critical. Traditional language instruction often focuses heavily on grammar and vocabulary, neglecting the cultural and pragmatic aspects of communication. However, language learners must develop intercultural communicative competence (ICC), which involves the ability to interpret and produce culturally appropriate language. Byram (1997) identifies components of ICC including knowledge, skills of interpretation and discovery, and attitudes of openness and curiosity. Integrating these components into curricula can help learners navigate the subtle nuances of intercultural dialogue.

In Uzbekistan, where English is widely taught as a foreign language, incorporating cultural elements into language education is essential for preparing students for global communication. This includes teaching about cultural dimensions such as Hofstede's power distance or collectivism, as well as developing students' ability to reflect on their own cultural assumptions. Classroom activities like role-playing, intercultural case studies, and reflective writing can foster greater awareness of how language and culture interact.

Furthermore, institutions must create opportunities for authentic intercultural interaction, such as student exchanges, virtual collaboration with international

peers, or project-based learning with global themes. These experiences allow learners to apply linguistic skills in real-world contexts while developing empathy and cross-cultural understanding. Teachers, too, must be trained to facilitate these interactions and to recognize the cultural underpinnings of students' communication styles.

In sum, effective intercultural communication requires a holistic understanding of both language and culture. By embracing a pedagogical model that integrates cultural literacy with language proficiency, educators can help bridge the intercultural gap and equip students with the skills needed for global citizenship.

Conclusion

In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to communicate across cultural boundaries is no longer optional but essential. This paper has examined the profound link between language, culture, and communication, demonstrating that effective intercultural interaction relies on more than just linguistic knowledge. It requires an understanding of the cultural frameworks that shape communicative behaviors, from speech patterns and politeness strategies to nonverbal cues and values.

The findings indicate that misunderstandings in intercultural settings often stem not from errors in grammar or vocabulary, but from differences in communication styles and cultural assumptions. Language, as a cultural artifact, encodes norms that may be unfamiliar or even conflicting for individuals from other backgrounds. In this context, the development of intercultural communicative competence becomes crucial. Learners and professionals alike must acquire the ability to decode and adapt to the communication styles of others while reflecting critically on their own.

In the case of Uzbekistan, where language education is increasingly aligned with international standards, there is a strong need to shift pedagogical emphasis from form-based instruction to communicative and cultural awareness. This shift will enable students to not only master the mechanics of a foreign language but also to engage meaningfully and respectfully in intercultural dialogue.

To bridge the intercultural gap, educational institutions should promote curricula that integrate linguistic skills with cultural analysis, encourage experiential learning, and foster attitudes of openness and curiosity. By doing so, they can help nurture a generation of global citizens who are equipped to navigate the complexities of cross-cultural communication with confidence and competence.

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TRADITIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIONAL SINGING ART

Annotation: *This article explores the traditions and characteristics of the national singing art, with a particular focus on the cultural and educational context of Uzbekistan. National vocal traditions have long served as a vital means of preserving historical memory, national values, and social identity. The study highlights the diversity of singing styles, regional distinctions, and the integration of folk elements into professional music education. Emphasis is placed on how national singing traditions are taught and preserved within pedagogical institutions, ensuring continuity between generations. By analyzing both theoretical foundations and practical approaches, the article aims to contribute to the development of a comprehensive understanding of national vocal heritage and its significance for future music educators.*

Keywords: *national singing, traditional music, vocal art, cultural heritage, music education, folk style, musical pedagogy, artistic expression, ethnic identity.*

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MILLIY QO`SHIQCHILIK SAN'ATINING O`ZIGA XOS AN'ANALARI VA XUSUSIYATLAR

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada milliy qo'shiqchilik san'atining an'analari va xususiyatlari, xususan, O'zbekistonning madaniy va ta'limiy kontekstidagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Milliy vokal an'analari tarixiy xotira, milliy qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy o'zlikni saqlashning muhim vositasi bo'lib xizmat qilib kelmoqda. Tadqiqotda turli qo'shiq ijro uslublari, mintaqaviy farqlar va xalq ijodining professional musiqiy ta'limga integratsiyasi yoritiladi. Milliy qo'shiqchilik an'analari pedagogik muassasalarda qanday o'rgatilayotgani va avlodlar o'rtasida uzviylik qanday ta'minlanayotgani alohida e'tiborga olinadi. Maqolada nazariy asoslar hamda amaliy yondashuvlar tahlili orqali milliy vokal merosni chuqur anglash va uni kelajak musiqa o'qituvchilari uchun ahamiyatini yoritish maqsad qilingan.*

Kalit so'zlar*: milliy qo'shiqchilik, an'anaviy musiqa, vokal san'ati, madaniy meros, musiqa ta'limi, xalq uslubi, musiqiy pedagogika, badiiy ifoda, etnik o'zlik.*

The art of national singing occupies a special place in the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, serving as both a reflection of the nation's spiritual world and a medium for transmitting historical memory. Rooted in centuries-old traditions, Uzbek vocal art includes a wide range of genres, styles, and regional variations, each characterized by unique melodic structures, ornamentation techniques, and performance practices. From the lyrical songs of the Ferghana Valley to the epic narratives of Khorezm and the ceremonial songs of Bukhara, the national singing tradition reflects the diverse cultural landscape of the country.

In the context of music education, especially in pedagogical universities, it is essential to preserve and transmit these rich traditions to future generations of music teachers and performers. This requires not only practical training in vocal techniques but also a deep understanding of the historical, social, and aesthetic contexts in which these singing forms developed. National singing is not merely a musical expression; it is also a channel for conveying values, emotions, and communal experiences.

The introduction of national singing into formal music curricula supports the development of students' artistic identity and cultural awareness. Through studying traditional singing, students learn to appreciate the diversity of musical expressions and to engage in the preservation of intangible cultural heritage. This paper aims to examine the key traditions and stylistic features of national singing in Uzbekistan and to consider their role in the education and professional formation of future music educators.

The national singing art of Uzbekistan is distinguished by its variety of forms and regional characteristics, which have evolved under the influence of historical events, geographical conditions, and cultural exchanges. Among the most prominent forms are “maqom” singing, folk lyrical songs, ritual and ceremonial songs, and narrative epic performances. Each of these forms carries specific stylistic elements that define their identity and artistic value.

“Maqom” singing, one of the classical traditions of Uzbek music, is characterized by its complex structure, modal systems, and philosophical depth. Performed traditionally by professional musicians, it demands a high level of vocal technique and expressive capacity. The preservation and teaching of “maqom” have been institutionalized in music colleges and conservatories, where students learn to interpret this art both theoretically and practically.

Folk lyrical songs, such as “yalla” and “lapar,” are more spontaneous and emotionally charged. They are often performed in communal settings, accompanying daily life, celebrations, and social rituals. These songs are valued for their melodic richness and connection to spoken language, making them accessible and relatable to a wider audience. In pedagogical settings, these forms are used to introduce students to the cultural roots of national singing and to develop expressive vocal skills.

Narrative epic singing, like that found in the “dastan” tradition, blends singing with storytelling. This genre plays a crucial role in preserving oral history, ethical values, and collective memory. The performer, or “bakhshi,” uses vocal

modulation and rhythmic recitation to convey tales of heroes, love, and morality. Although less common in formal music education, epic singing is increasingly being integrated into specialized programs to promote cultural continuity.

Teaching national singing in pedagogical universities involves a blend of methods. Practical vocal training is supplemented with theoretical studies in ethnomusicology, history of music, and aesthetics. Students are taught to analyze vocal timbre, ornamentation, breath control, and emotional interpretation. Additionally, performance practice includes mastering traditional instruments, such as the dutar, tanbur, or doira, which often accompany singing.

The integration of national singing into music education also encourages creativity and personal artistic development. Students are invited to reinterpret traditional material, compose their own songs based on folk motifs, and perform in academic concerts and festivals. This approach ensures that the tradition remains dynamic, evolving with the artistic contributions of new generations.

Moreover, national singing plays a significant role in strengthening national identity and promoting intercultural dialogue. Through academic exchange programs and international festivals, Uzbek vocal art is introduced to global audiences, fostering mutual respect and appreciation among different cultures.

In summary, the national singing tradition of Uzbekistan is a rich and multifaceted art form. Its integration into pedagogical education ensures both preservation and innovation, preparing future educators not only as skilled vocalists but also as cultural ambassadors and guardians of heritage.

The preservation and development of national singing traditions in Uzbekistan represent a vital cultural and educational mission. As a deeply rooted form of artistic expression, national singing embodies the spiritual values, historical experiences, and emotional depth of the Uzbek people. By integrating these traditions into the curriculum of pedagogical universities, future music educators are empowered to carry forward this heritage in both academic and creative contexts.

Through systematic training in vocal technique, historical analysis, and stylistic interpretation, students not only acquire professional skills but also deepen their understanding of national identity and cultural continuity. This educational approach fosters pride in one's heritage and cultivates a sense of responsibility for transmitting intangible cultural values to the next generation.

Furthermore, the inclusion of national singing in music education contributes to the diversification of artistic expression, inspiring innovation while remaining rooted in tradition. It encourages students to find their individual artistic voice within the broader framework of cultural preservation.

In the modern era, where globalization presents both opportunities and challenges to national cultures, the role of educators becomes increasingly important. Those trained in the art of national singing are not only musicians but also cultural advocates who contribute to the resilience and relevance of traditional art forms in contemporary society.

In conclusion, national singing is not merely a subject of study but a living tradition that connects past, present, and future. Its cultivation within pedagogical institutions ensures that the melodies, values, and stories of the Uzbek people continue to resonate across generations and borders.

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PRP THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF OSTEOARTHRITIS IN THE ELDERLY: A REVIEW

Abstract. *Osteoarthritis (OA) is a prevalent degenerative joint disease among the elderly, leading to pain, stiffness, and reduced quality of life. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) therapy has emerged as a regenerative treatment option aimed at modulating inflammation and promoting tissue repair. This review discusses the mechanisms of PRP action, clinical evidence of its efficacy in elderly OA patients, and comparisons with conventional treatments such as corticosteroids and hyaluronic acid. The analysis highlights the benefits, limitations, and future perspectives of PRP in geriatric orthopedic practice.*

Keywords: *osteoarthritis, platelet-rich plasma, elderly, regenerative therapy, intra-articular injection, knee joint, aging.*

Introduction. Osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most common causes of chronic disability in the aging population, especially affecting the knee and hip joints [1]. Traditional therapies, including NSAIDs, intra-articular corticosteroids, and physical rehabilitation, often offer temporary relief without altering disease progression [2]. PRP, an autologous blood product enriched with growth factors, has been increasingly investigated as a promising option to slow or reverse joint degeneration in OA [3]. Osteoarthritis affects up to 80% of individuals over the age of 65 and is a major contributor to disability [1]. With aging populations worldwide, there is growing interest in biological therapies such as PRP, which aims to restore joint function by stimulating repair processes rather than masking symptoms [2].

Mechanism of action of PRP. PRP is an autologous product derived from the patient's own blood and contains a concentrated number of platelets. These platelets release growth factors such as PDGF, TGF-β, and VEGF upon activation, which play key roles in tissue regeneration, anti-inflammatory response, and angiogenesis [3]. PRP influences the chondrocyte environment and modulates cytokine activity, reducing IL-1β and TNF-α levels—critical drivers of OA progression [4].

Clinical efficacy in elderly patients. Studies have shown that PRP therapy results in significant improvements in pain and function among elderly patients with mild to moderate OA. In a clinical study involving patients aged 60+, intra-articular PRP improved WOMAC scores over a 6-month period [5]. Another randomized trial demonstrated PRP's superiority to hyaluronic acid in elderly individuals, especially in early-stage OA [6].

Several randomized clinical trials and meta-analyses support the efficacy of PRP in knee OA, even in elderly populations:

Filardo et al. Conducted a study in patients over 60 years and observed significant improvements in pain and joint function after intra-articular PRP injections [7].

A meta-analysis by Laudy et al. Concluded that PRP is superior to hyaluronic acid in improving Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) scores, with sustained benefits up to 12 months [8].

However, Khoshbin et al. Noted that therapeutic responses are less pronounced in patients with advanced cartilage degeneration, which is more frequent in elderly individuals [9].

Thus, while PRP remains effective in early to moderate stages of OA in the elderly, its role in late-stage disease is limited.

Comparison with conventional treatments. Intra-articular corticosteroids provide fast relief but are associated with cartilage degeneration over time. PRP, in contrast, has regenerative potential and a longer-lasting effect [7]. Compared to hyaluronic acid, PRP demonstrates better outcomes in terms of pain relief and functional improvement, although combined approaches are also under investigation [8].

Limitations and perspectives. Despite promising results, PRP efficacy can be influenced by factors such as age-related decline in platelet quality, comorbidities, and lack of standardization in PRP preparation [9]. Nevertheless, PRP remains a viable option for elderly OA patients, especially when used early and combined with physical therapy.

Conclusion. PRP therapy is a safe and effective treatment for osteoarthritis in elderly patients. It provides an alternative to pharmacological treatments, with potential to slow disease progression. Further research with standardized protocols is needed to optimize outcomes in geriatric patients.

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USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING "SERGEY YESENIN'S WORKS" IN 8TH GRADE

Abstract: this article provides information about promoting innovative approaches and practical methods for teaching the works of the prominent world literature figure sergey yesenin within the classroom context.

Keywords: poetry, western and eastern traditions, methodology, method and style, traditional and non-traditional education. Utilizing various methods to cover the topic based on state educational standards (ses).

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8-SINFDA "SERGEY YESENIN ASARLARI"NI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL USULLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada taniqli jahon adabiyoti arbobi Sergey Yesenin asarlarini sinf sharoitida o'qitishning innovatsion yondashuvlari va amaliy usullarini targ'ib qilish haqida ma'lumot berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *She'riyat, G'arb va Sharq an'analari, uslubiyati, uslub va uslubi, an'anaviy va noan'anaviy ta'lim. Davlat ta'lim standartlari (DTS) asosida mavzuni yoritishda turli usullardan foydalanish.*

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated in one of his speeches: "Literature is the heart of a nation; it reflects the spirituality of the people. In today's complex world, we must use the influential power of literature to reach people's hearts and inspire them toward noble goals. We will create all the necessary conditions to study the legacy of our ancestors and develop great literature worthy of our rich culture."[58]

We have an understanding and perception of things and phenomena that are based on natural laws. In fact, at times, even our lifestyle seems to follow a kind of natural law. If we reflect on it, books, literary works, and written sources have also managed to become gifts of this natural order, since each holds its unique place and has its own devoted audience. Literature, too, is an integral and meaningful

1. https://yuz.uz/uz/news/ezgu--goyalardan--bunyod-bolgan-muazzam--xiyobon

part of our lives. The world of literature is rich with contributors—from timeless masterpieces to simple heartfelt lines, all of which form the foundation and soul of literature and are deeply valued.

When discussing the realm of literature, one could speak endlessly. Moreover, literature is recognized as a trainer of the human soul and holds significant social and practical importance in shaping the spiritual wealth of individuals.

Especially in today's age of technological advancement, it is no exaggeration to say that our need for literature and artistic reading has doubled. Due to the rise of certain destabilizing influences, many aspects of human society, interpersonal relationships, and cultural development are affected, making the rise of spirituality and enlightenment increasingly vital.

Thus, the only effective way to counter these influences is to properly nurture spirituality and emotional development. I believe that society must enhance efforts to inspire love for literature—not only among youth, but across all members of the community—while guiding individuals toward becoming well-rounded human beings. As long as we waste time on trivial matters, the emergence of future great minds like Navoi becomes unlikely.

It is no coincidence that Cho'lpon passionately stated, "If literature lives, the nation lives." In his essay "What is Literature?", he beautifully explains that the education of the soul begins with literature. Literature is a spiritual weapon of upbringing, and its effectiveness depends on the quality of how it is taught.

In teaching literature, a teacher must not only possess scientific and methodological knowledge but also have a talent for creativity and artistry. In this modern age of rapidly evolving information technologies, this matter requires serious attention. Literature holds great significance not only in our country but globally as well. Teaching world literature through a creative approach helps students develop comprehensive opinions about current realities.

When teaching the works of Sergey Yesenin in 8th grade, the process begins by introducing students to the poet's life and activities. Then, students can explore—through discussion and rapid Q&A sessions—what led him to become a renowned Russian poet despite his short life. This approach proves more effective than simply reading aloud from a textbook, which is now considered outdated. Today's students are not easily engaged by such methods.[59]

Yesenin's vivid poetry comes to life through in-depth analysis. A student may not be able to recite the poet's biography verbatim, but they can learn to understand his personality, significance as a poet, and the value of his poetry. Visuals such as photographs of the poet or monuments dedicated to him help reinforce memory and interest. As the curriculum allows multiple hours for Yesenin's poetry, the first lesson is usually dedicated to providing a foundational overview. It is crucial to spark interest in the poet's character. Teachers should not neglect to mention the cultural traditions and values of both Eastern and Western

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contexts.

Sharing information and facts not included in the student textbook can make lectures more engaging. Teachers should also consider students' opinions and questions.

After explaining the lesson, students are encouraged to ask questions they did not understand. The teacher then provides answers, further expanding on the topic. To consolidate the topic, a "gift" method can be used. This technique fosters creative thinking and engagement. If there are many students, they are divided into four groups; if fewer, two. Each group receives pre-prepared colored papers. They are given two minutes to prepare questions. Then, each group asks the other its questions, and depending on the answers, they can decorate their "gifts." A student who cannot answer must eat a lemon as a playful consequence. This method is both fun and inclusive. The process of crafting questions reinforces learning and encourages students to become both learners and teachers. It is also beneficial for memory retention.

In rural areas where technology is limited, such methods can help instill a love for literature in students and earn gratitude from the community.

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ASSESSMENT OF RUNOFF DURING THE FLOOD PERIOD OF MOUNTAIN RIVERS BASED ON THEIR EMPIRICAL RELATIONS WITH CLIMATIC FACTORS

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the issues of assessing the flow of mountain rivers during the flood period based on their empirical relationships with climatic factors. For this purpose, a statistical assessment of the multifactorial relationship between the flow of the rivers of the Chirchik basin during the flood period and meteorological factors was made, normalized regression equations were obtained. On their basis, calculated nomograms were constructed and the values of the river flow during the flood period were estimated.*

Key words: *river, river flow, flood period, climatic factors, multifactorial relationship, regression equations, calculated nomogram, assessment.*

Introduction. Nowadays, the shortage of Water Resources is felt more strongly from year to year due to climate warming on our planet, especially in its arid regions. In such conditions, it is of important scientific and practical importance to improve methods of quantitative assessment of water resources of rivers, depending on climatic factors. At the same time, it should be noted that 70-80 percent of the annual flow of rivers of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, flows during the full-fledged period (Ziyaev R.R. et. al., 2020, Khikmatov F.Kh., 2015). This situation testifies to the fact that in the conditions of our country, the improvement of methods for assessing the amount of flow of rivers during the full-fledged period depending on climatic factors is one of the pressing issues.

The main purpose of this research work is to consider the issues of assessing the amount of flow of mountain rivers of the full-time period on the basis of their empirical connection with climatic factors on the example of rivers of the Chirchik Basin. In the implementation of this goal, the following tasks were identified and found their solution in the research process: 1) collect data on measured water consumption in rivers that maintain a natural water regime in the basin, as well as on atmospheric precipitation and air temperatures recorded at meteorological stations in their basins; 2) draw River hydrographs for each year based on the water consumption data of rivers; 3) using hydrographs to determine the average water consumption during the full-fledged period; 4) statistical evaluation of polynomial connections between water consumption of rivers and climatic factors for different accounting intervals – first base (FBCP, 1961-1990) and current (CCP, 1991-2020) climatic periods; 5) to construct regression equations of polynomial connections and to estimate the full-time flow using nomograms built

on them.

As an object of study, well studied from a Hydrometeorological point of view, the rivers of the Chirchiq basin were selected (Table 1). And the subject of the study is the issues of statistical assessment of the links between the flow of the full-fledged period of these rivers and the atmospheric precipitation and (summer) air temperature in different seasons (winter, summer).

Thematic literature analysis. To study the issues of the formation of river flows, their quantitative assessment depending on climatic factors M.Perkins, J.Gibson, T.Edwards, S.Birks, W.Buhai, P.Eachern, B.Wolfe, L.Alfieri, B.Bisselink, F.Dottori, G.Naumann, K.Wyser, Ya.Kong, Z.Pang, dedicated to the research of foreign scientists such as (Kong et. al., 2012, Getu S.A., 2015). T. from scientists of the countries of the Commonwealth of independent states S.Abalyan, S.K.Alamanov, M.N.Bolshakov, M.I.Budico, A.I.Voeykov, V.G.Glushkov, I.S.Sosedov and others studied the processes of formation of the flow of different phases of the water regime of rivers, depending on climatic factors. The first studies in this direction in Uzbekistan were conducted by E.M.Oldecope, L.K. If it was carried out by the davidovs, then with this issue V.L.Shults, O.P.Sheglova, Z.P.Djordjo, A.M.Ovchinnikov, V.E.Chub et al. Currently, research on this problem is carried out by B.K.Sarev, F.Khikmatov, L.M.Karandaeva, B.D.Salimova, S.A.Khaydarov, D.M.Turgunov, R.R.Ziyayev, N.B.Erlapasov, Z.F.Researchers like khakimova continue (Denisov et. al., 1965, Hakimova et. al., 2024, Hikmatov et. al., 2020, Khikmatov et. al., 2016). This study differs from the above works in that it is devoted to considering the problem on the example of the rivers of the Chirchik Basin.

Research Methodology. The article uses methods of geographical generalization, hydrological similarity, modern hydrological calculations. Also, in the statistical assessment of polynomial connections between climatic factors (winter and summer precipitation, summer air temperature) with the flow of the full-fledged period of rivers. The objective equalization and normalization method proposed by G.A.Alekseev was applied (Alekseev et. al., 1971, In-Kyun Jung et. al., 2010, Jain MK et. al., 2004).

The study used measured water consumption as primary data in hydroposts in the Chirch basin rivers of the Autochromet. Climatic factors, namely atmospheric precipitation and air temperatures, were recorded at the Piscom meteostance under this agency.

Analysis and results. The work of calculating the links between climatic factors with the amounts of flow of the full-time Rivers was carried out individually for FBCP and CCP. Computations In the G.A.Alekseev method, performed in the following sequence. Initially, Hydrometeorological variables, namely $\sum X_{X-III}$ (the sum of precipitation in the X-III months of the hydrological year), $\sum X_{IV-IX}$ (IV-IX the sum of precipitation in the months), $\bar{t}_{IV-X}$ (IV-X the average air temperature in the months) was reshaped in ascending order. Based on their color (order) numbers, the normalized values of each variable were determined from a special table. Even multiples of normalized values of variables

were calculated to determine the algebraic sums of each pair. These assemblies allowed the calculation of covariation coefficients (μ_{01}, μ_{02}, μ_{03}, μ_{12}, μ_{13} μ_{23}) (Alekseev et. al., 1971, Salimova et. al., 2009, Scheglova et. al., 1960, Schults et. al., 1965, Turgunov et. al., 2022, Ziyayev, 2021). Even correlation coefficients (r_{01}, r_{02}, r_{03}, r_{12}, r_{13}, r_{23}) were defined as the ratio of covariation coefficients to empirical dispersion (σ_u^2) (Table 1).

A system of linear equations consisting of pairwise correlation and unknown regression coefficients determined by the calculations Piscom Formed on the example of the (Mullala) River.

Table 1.

Even correlation coefficients of connections between variables

№	River – hydropost	Score periods	Even correlation coefficients					
			r_{01}	r_{02}	r_{03}	r_{12}	r_{13}	r_{23}
1	Chotqol-Khudoydot q.	FBCP	0,842	0,532	-0,280	0,309	-0,223	-0,607
		CCP	0,704	0,474	-0,329	0,127	-0,196	-0,581
2	Piscom-Mollala q.	FBCP	0,841	0,513	-0,343	0,309	-0,223	-0,607
		CCP	0,726	0,413	-0,367	0,127	-0,196	-0,581
3	Ugom-Khojakent q.	FBCP	0,775	0,659	-0,342	0,309	-0,223	-0,607
		CCP	0,684	0,589	-0,391	0,127	-0,196	-0,581

For this purpose, we used the values of the double correlation coefficients determined above (Table 1) for CCP in the river. As a result, the above System (1) came to the following view:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{01} + 0{,}127 \cdot \alpha_{02} - 0{,}196 \cdot \alpha_{03} = 0{,}704 \\ 0{,}127 + \alpha_{01} \cdot \alpha_{02} - 0{,}581 \cdot \alpha_{03} = 0{,}413 \\ -0{,}196 + \alpha_{01} \cdot 0{,}581 + \alpha_{02} \cdot \alpha_{03} = -0{,}367 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The prime and auxiliary determinants of this three-unknown system of linear equations were determined in the Kramer method (Table 2).

Table 2

Head (Δ) and auxiliary determinants (Δ_{01}, Δ_{02}, Δ_{03}) of Calculated values for FBCP and CCP

№	Rivers	FBCP				CCP			
		Δ	Δ_{01}	Δ_{02}	Δ_{03}	Δ	Δ_{01}	Δ_{02}	Δ_{03}
1	Chotqol	0,570	0,429	0,208	0,063	0,637	0,420	0,263	0,025
2	Piscom	0,570	0,430	0,157	-0,004	0,637	0,430	0,184	-0,043
3	Ugom	0,570	0,363	0,307	0,073	0,637	0,398	0,340	0,027

Based on the results of the work on the calculation of Prime and auxiliary determinants, the values of the regression coefficients, which are non-finite, for FBCP and CCP, were determined using the following expressions:

$$\alpha_{01} = \frac{\Delta_{01}}{\Delta}; \qquad \alpha_{02} = \frac{\Delta_{02}}{\Delta}; \qquad \alpha_{03} = \frac{\Delta_{03}}{\Delta}. \quad (2)$$

Table 3.

Calculated values of regression coefficients for FBCP and CCP

№	Rivers	FBCP			CCP		
		α_{01}	α_{02}	α_{03}	α_{01}	α_{02}	α_{03}
1	Chotqol	0,753	0,366	0,110	0,659	0,413	0,040
2	Piscom	0,755	0,275	-0,007	0,676	0,288	-0,067
3	Ugom	0,636	0,539	0,128	0,625	0,534	0,042

Based on the values of the regression coefficients presented in Table 3, the normalized regression equation is structured in general terms as follows:

$$U_0(Q_t)=\alpha_{01}\cdot U_1(X_w)+\alpha_{02}\cdot U_2(X_s)+\alpha_{03}\cdot U_3(t_s). \quad (3)$$

Normalized regression equations have also been constructed based on Table 3 data above for private states, i.e. for each studied river and calculus periods (FBCP, CCP). The full correlation coefficients representing the accuracy of these equations and their errors were determined by all the rivers under study (Table 4).

Table 4

The normalized regression equations of the links between the flow of the river full cycle [$U_o(Q_t)$] and climatic factors [$U_1(X_w)$, $U_2(X_s)$, $U_3(t_s)$,] are

№	Rivers	Accounting periods	Normalized regression equations	$r_0\pm\sigma_{ro}$
1	Chotqol	FBCP	$U_0(Q_t)=0,753\cdot U_1(X_w)+0,366\cdot U_2(X_s)+0,110\cdot U_3(t_s)$	0,927±0,029
		CCP	$U_0(Q_t)=0,659\cdot U_1(X_w)+0,413\cdot U_2(X_s)+0,040\cdot U_3(t_s)$	0,820±0,061
2	Piscom	FBCP	$U_0(Q_t)=0,755\cdot U_1(X_w)+0,275\cdot U_2(X_s)-0,007\cdot U_3(t_s)$	0,882±0,046
		CCP	$U_0(Q_t)=0,676\cdot U_1(X_w)+0,288\cdot U_2(X_s)-0,067\cdot U_3(t_s)$	0,796±0,068
3	Ugom	FBCP	$U_0(Q_t)=0,636\cdot U_1(X_w)+0,539\cdot U_2(X_s)+0,128\cdot U_3(t_s)$	0,945±0,022
		CCP	$U_0(Q_t)=0,625\cdot U_1(X_w)+0,534\cdot U_2(X_s)+0,042\cdot U_3(t_s)$	0,871±0,045

As can be seen from the table 4 data presented above, the values of the net correlation coefficients calculated for FBCP in the rivers of the Chirchik basin were large compared to the CCP. For example, in the Piscom River, the value of the net correlation coefficient in the FBCP was r_0=0.882, while by the CCP, this value decreased slightly to r_0=0.796.

The normalized regression equation, i.e. the contributions of meteorological factors to (4) expression [$\delta(X_w)$, $\delta(X_s)$, $\delta(t_s)$]. Determined using the expressions proposed by G.A.Alekseev (Table 5).

We will analyze the results obtained using the example of the Piscom River. The contribution of winter atmospheric precipitation to the formation of FBCP full-time flow in this river was 81.6%. In CCP, the value decreased slightly to 77.4%. The contribution of summer atmospheric precipitation was 18.1% in FBCP and 18.8% in CCP. In bid, the effect of air temperature on the formation of the full-fledged period on the Piscom River was not at all felt (0.3%), while in Jeddah its share was 3.8% (Table 5).

Table 5

Climatic factors in the formation of the flow of rivers full-time contributions [$\delta(X_w)$, $\delta(X_s)$, $\delta(t_s)$], in percentage

№	Rivers	FBCP			CCP		
		$\delta(X_w)$	$\delta(X_s)$	$\delta(t_s)$	$\delta(X_w)$	$\delta(X_s)$	$\delta(t_s)$
1	Chotqol	73,8	22,6	3,60	69,0	29,0	2,00
2	Piscom	81,6	18,1	0,30	77,4	18,8	3,80
3	Ugom	55,3	39,8	4,90	56,4	41,5	2,10

While in almost all the rivers under study, the contribution of winter atmospheric precipitation compared to CCP and FBCP has decreased, an increase in the share of summer precipitation and air temperature has been noted. These results can be explained by the increased participation of the waters of mountain glaciers and permanent snow in the saturation of rivers, due to climate warming, in the Chirchik Basin studied in our review.

According to the analysis of the results of the calculations performed, the proportion of summer air temperature in the formation of the flow of the full-time flow of all rivers became smaller than the efficiency criterion. Therefore, the normalized regression equation, in the example of the Piscom River, was reformulated, not taking into account the summer air temperature:

$$U_0(Q_t) = 0{,}680 \cdot U_1(X_w) + 0{,}320 \cdot U_2(X_s) .$$

The results of calculations performed using these expressions showed that while the proportion of winter atmospheric precipitation in the formation of the Piscom river full-time flow in CCP was 78.9%, the contribution of summer precipitation was 21.1%. So, the precipitation that the river basin liked in the winter season is of priority in the formation of the flow of the full-fledged period.

The above expression (4), i.e. the rearranged normalized regression equation, makes it possible to determine the normalized value of the piscom river full-cycle flow. At the same time, to determine the value of ushubu, it is also required to determine the normalized values of winter and summer precipitation. In order to get rid of these inconveniences, (4) with the help of an expression, a nomogram for calculating the flow of the fullness period was compiled (Figure 1).

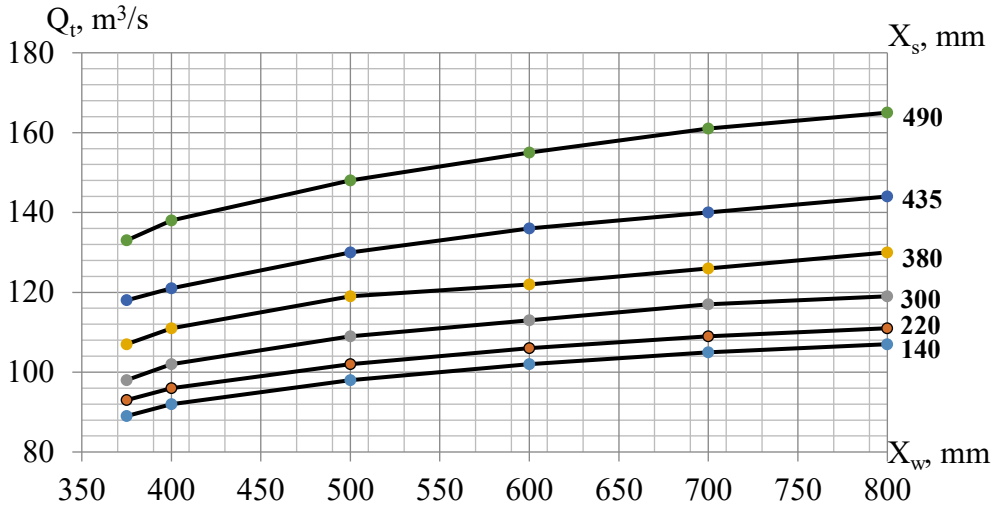


Figure 1. Piscom river full-time flow calculation nomogram

The piscom river flow of the full-time period, depending on the amounts of winter and summer precipitation, was determined from the observed (Q_{to}) and computational nomogram (Q_{ti}) and the values were compared, their absolute (E_a) and relative (E_r) errors were found. Estimates showed that absolute errors averaged 7.75 M3/s, while relative errors averaged 4.64%.

A graphical method was also used to assess the accuracy of the computational nomogram. In this method, a graph of the connection between the water consumption (Q_{to}) observed during the full-time in the Piscom River in Jeddah and their values (Q_{ti}) determined using a nomogram was drawn and analyzed (Figure 2).

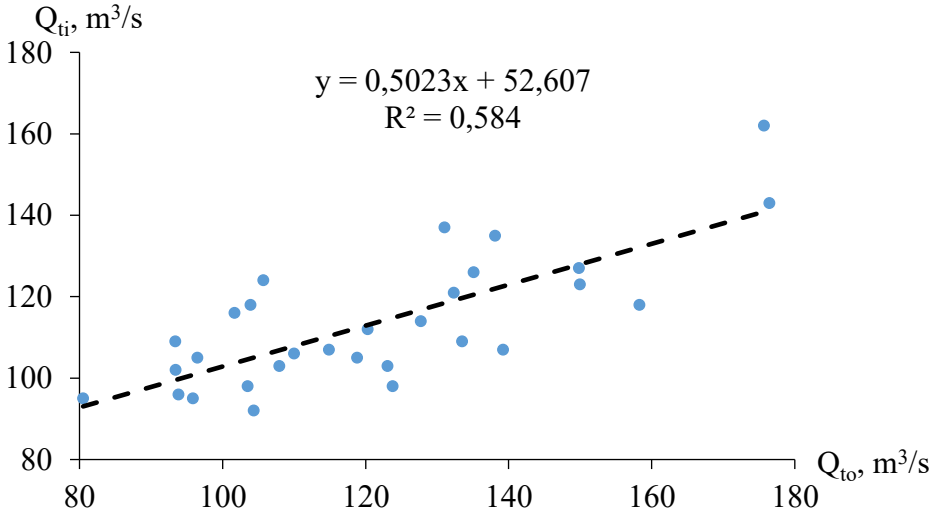


Figure 2. The bond graph between the calculated (Q_{to}) and observed (Q_{ti}) values of the full-time flow

The graph shows that the correlation coefficient and its error representing the correlation of the values of the piscom river full-time flow, determined from the nomogram and observed in practice, was equal to 0.764±0.077. The value of these

statistical indicators fully satisfies the requirements for the accuracy of empirical expressions used in hydrological calculations. Due to this, the nomogram developed in the study is recommended for use in assessing the flow of the Piscom river full cycle. In the future, the implementation of assessments in this direction also for other rivers of the studied Basin will allow for more accurate results.

Based on the analysis of the results obtained in the research work, the following conclusions can be noted:

1. Polynomial connections between meteorological factors with the flow of the Chirchiq basin rivers full-time were studied for FBCP and CCP. The values of the full correlation coefficients representing the density of these bonds changed at intervals of 0.882÷0.945 in FBCP and 0.796÷0.871 in CCP;

2. In FBCP, the contribution of winter precipitation to the formation of the chotqol river full-time flow was estimated at 73.8%, that of summer precipitation at 22.6%, and that of summer weather at 3.6%. In this river, the contribution of winter precipitation (69%) in the formation of the CCP full-time flow has decreased compared to FBCP, while in contrast, the proportion of summer precipitation (29%) has increased. Similar results are typical for the Piscom and Ugom rivers in the basin;

3. Normalized regression equations of polynomial connections have been constructed. Their accuracy was evaluated on the example of the Piscom River. They gave an average value of 7.75 m^3/s for absolute errors and 4.64% for relative errors. The bonds obtained in the study are recommended to be used in the practice of hydrological computations.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15696150

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ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННАЯ МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА ТРУДОВЫМ МИГРАНТАМ: МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ПОДХОД

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена вопросам разработки и применения этнокультурно-ориентированной методики преподавания русского языка как иностранного трудовым мигрантам. Представлен нейтральный межкультурный подход, учитывающий разнообразие культурных, языковых и образовательных контекстов обучающихся. Подчёркивается важность языковой подготовки мигрантов как инструмента социальной интеграции, профессиональной адаптации и межкультурного взаимодействия в многонациональной среде. Описаны принципы построения учебного процесса с учётом культурной идентичности учащихся и их потребностей.*

Ключевые слова: *межкультурная адаптация, коммуникативная компетенция, преподавание взрослым, языковая интеграция, социокультурная адаптация, потребностно-ориентированный подход, образовательная мобильность.*

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ETHNOCULTURAL-ORIENTED METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING RUSSIAN TO MIGRANT WORKERS: AN INTERNATIONAL APPROACH

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the development and application of ethnocultural-oriented methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language to migrant workers. A neutral intercultural approach is presented, taking into account the diversity of cultural, linguistic and educational contexts of students. The importance of language training for migrants as a tool for social integration, professional adaptation and intercultural interaction in a multinational environment is emphasized. The principles of building the educational process are described, taking into account the cultural identity of students and their needs.*

Keywords: *intercultural adaptation, communicative competence, adult teaching, language integration, socio-cultural adaptation, need-based approach, educational mobility.*

Введение

В условиях глобализации и усиления миграционных потоков знание языка страны пребывания становится важнейшим фактором успешной адаптации мигрантов. Русский язык, будучи одним из распространённых языков межнационального общения, сохраняет своё значение как в странах постсоветского пространства, так и в ряде международных миграционных направлений, где он используется в профессиональной или бытовой среде [1].

Мигранты, прибывающие в русскоязычные регионы для трудовой деятельности, сталкиваются с необходимостью быстро и эффективно осваивать язык. Однако традиционные модели преподавания русского как иностранного не всегда отвечают запросам данной целевой аудитории, особенно взрослых обучающихся с разным уровнем образования и культурными особенностями. В ответ на это формируется этнокультурно-ориентированная методика, направленная на уважительное и адаптивное обучение, способствующее интеграции без утраты культурной идентичности.

Методология

Данное исследование базируется на комплексном междисциплинарном подходе, сочетающем методы прикладной лингвистики, педагогики взрослых, межкультурной коммуникации и миграционных исследований. Основная цель методологического анализа — выявить и обосновать наиболее эффективные стратегии преподавания русского языка трудовым мигрантам с учетом их этнокультурной специфики, жизненного опыта и уровня языковой компетенции [2].

В рамках работы применялись следующие методы:

- **Анализ научной литературы и международных практик.** Изучались публикации по теме обучения мигрантов в многоязычной среде, включая методики преподавания государственных и региональных языков в странах с высоким миграционным потоком (например, Германия, Канада, Швеция, Казахстан) [4]. Особое внимание уделялось подходам, ориентированным на интеграцию культурных элементов в процесс изучения языка.
- **Качественные методы сбора данных.** Были проведены полуструктурированные интервью с преподавателями русского языка, работающими с мигрантами из различных стран (включая Узбекистан, Таджикистан, Киргизию, Вьетнам и др.). Вопросы касались используемых методик, трудностей в обучении, взаимодействия с обучающимися и оценки эффективности культурно-ориентированных элементов в обучении [3].
- **Сравнительный подход.** Сравнивались методики преподавания русского языка в контексте трудовой миграции с подходами к обучению

английскому, немецкому и другим языкам в аналогичных миграционных условиях. Это позволило определить универсальные элементы, эффективные в многонациональной аудитории, и выявить культурно-зависимые ограничения [5].

Эти методы позволили не только собрать эмпирические данные, но и выработать системное представление о том, какие методические решения способствуют успешному усвоению языка и адаптации мигрантов. Таким образом, основным принципом методологической части исследования стало сочетание научного анализа и практического опыта с ориентацией на реальные потребности целевой аудитории.

3. Результаты

Результаты проведённого исследования выявили ряд важных тенденций и закономерностей, касающихся как потребностей мигрантов в изучении русского языка, так и наиболее эффективных методик преподавания в данной специфической социальной группе.

Во-первых, было установлено, что большинство мигрантов (более 80% участников анкетирования) рассматривают знание русского языка прежде всего как инструмент выживания и социальной адаптации. Основными мотивационными факторами выступают потребности в трудоустройстве, взаимодействии с работодателями, получении медицинской помощи, ориентации в быту, а также общении с местным населением. Лишь незначительное число респондентов (около 12%) изначально проявляют интерес к языку как к культурному феномену [6].

Во-вторых, анализ анкет и интервью показал, что большинство трудовых мигрантов сталкиваются с психологическим барьером при изучении языка, особенно если преподавание ведётся строго академическим языком, без учёта их жизненного контекста и культурных различий. При этом мигранты охотно вовлекаются в обучение, если материал подаётся в прикладной форме и включает примеры из повседневной жизни — поездки на транспорте, посещение магазинов, работа на стройке или в сфере обслуживания.

Кроме того, большинство преподавателей отметили, что мигранты лучше усваивают информацию, если обучение строится на базе ролевых игр, ситуационных диалогов и визуальных материалов, особенно если последние сопровождаются пояснениями на родном языке. Это особенно актуально для слушателей с низким уровнем формального образования и слабой грамотностью на родном языке [7].

Анализ

Полученные результаты позволяют говорить о необходимости переосмысления традиционных подходов к преподаванию русского языка взрослым мигрантам. Стандартизированные методики, ориентированные на абстрактные темы и грамматический анализ вне контекста, оказываются недостаточно эффективными. Вместо этого требуется более гибкая, культурно-чувствительная и практико-ориентированная методика.

Анализ данных показал, что наиболее успешными оказываются те модели обучения, которые:

- адаптируют учебные материалы под реальные коммуникативные потребности мигрантов (например, заполнение анкет, беседы с работодателями, объяснение симптомов врачу);
- включают элементы интерактивного обучения — игры, моделирование повседневных ситуаций, работа в парах и группах;
- строятся на принципах уважения к этнокультурной идентичности учащихся, то есть признают значимость родной культуры мигрантов и активно используют её в обучении (через сравнение культур, переводы, обсуждение сходств и различий).

Также анализ показывает, что внедрение билингвального подхода (например, краткие объяснения на родном языке мигранта) существенно облегчает усвоение нового материала, особенно на начальном этапе обучения. Полный отказ от родного языка, как показал анализ, может приводить к фрустрации и снижению учебной мотивации, особенно среди малообразованных или пожилых мигрантов [8].

Существенным фактором эффективности является также подготовка преподавателей, работающих с мигрантами. Те педагоги, которые обладают навыками межкультурной коммуникации, демонстрируют гибкость, эмпатию и способность адаптировать материал «на лету», добиваются лучших результатов в обучении, чем те, кто использует шаблонные программы.

Наконец, анализ показал, что успешное обучение невозможно без учёта социального контекста мигрантов — их графика работы, доступа к образовательным ресурсам, уровня стресса и условий проживания. Следовательно, методика должна быть гибкой и адаптивной не только с точки зрения содержания, но и в организационном плане (вечерние или мобильные курсы, дистанционное обучение, выездные группы) [9].

Обсуждение

Анализ результатов показал, что трудовые мигранты, как специфическая категория обучающихся, нуждаются в особом подходе к изучению русского языка. Стандартные методики, разработанные для учащихся с академическими целями, часто оказываются неэффективными в данной среде. Они не учитывают реальный уровень знаний, мотивацию и жизненные условия мигрантов.

Важно также отметить необходимость гибкой организации учебного процесса. Мигранты часто работают по ненормированному графику, сталкиваются с высокой физической нагрузкой и социальной нестабильностью. Поэтому успешной является методика, предполагающая модульное обучение, микрозанятия, активное использование визуальных и аудиосредств, а также повторение и закрепление материала через ролевые игры и моделирование реальных ситуаций [10].

Заключение

Обобщая вышеизложенное, можно сделать вывод, что преподавание русского языка трудовым мигрантам должно строиться на принципах практичности, гибкости и культурной адаптированности. Только при таком подходе возможно достижение устойчивого результата: не только языкового, но и интеграционного.

Методика должна ориентироваться на повседневные потребности: умение заполнить документы, объясниться с работодателем, обратиться за медицинской помощью. Поэтому в центре обучения должны стоять реальные коммуникативные задачи, а не абстрактные грамматические правила.

Кроме того, необходимо учитывать культурное многообразие. Уважение к родному языку и традициям обучающихся создаёт доверительную атмосферу и повышает мотивацию. Таким образом, этнокультурно-ориентированная методика становится не просто педагогическим решением, а инструментом социальной адаптации и взаимопонимания в принимающем обществе.

Перспективными направлениями дальнейшей работы являются разработка специализированных пособий, обучение преподавателей межкультурной коммуникации, а также создание доступных онлайн-ресурсов, позволяющих мигрантам учить язык в удобном темпе.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫХ СИСТЕМ УЧЕТА И КОНТРОЛЯ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается актуальность внедрения автоматизированных систем учёта и контроля электроэнергии (АСКУЭ и АИИКУЭ) в Республике Узбекистан. Приведён анализ недостатков традиционных индукционных счётчиков и преимущества современных электронных решений. Выявлены положительные результаты внедрения АСКУЭ в различных регионах страны. Особое внимание уделено экономической эффективности, надёжности и возможности интеграции с информационными системами. Рассматриваются перспективы перехода к интеллектуальным измерительным системам в энергетике.*

Ключевые слова: *электроэнергия, АСКУЭ, АИИКУЭ, электронный счётчик, индукционный счётчик, энергетика Узбекистана, цифровизация, контроль энергоресурсов, энергетический учёт.*

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ORGANIZATION OF AUTOMATED SYSTEMS FOR ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL OF ELECTRICITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

Abstract. *This article explores the importance of implementing Automated Systems for Electricity Control and Accounting (ASCUE and AIICUE) in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It analyzes the disadvantages of outdated induction meters and highlights the benefits of modern electronic systems. The positive outcomes of ASKUE implementation in various regions of the country are discussed. Special attention is given to economic efficiency, reliability, and integration with information systems. The paper also outlines the prospects of transitioning to intelligent metering systems in the energy sector.*

Keywords: *electricity, ASCUE, AIICUE, electronic meter, induction meter, Uzbekistan energy, digitalization, energy resource control, power accounting.*

1. Введение.

В 1991 году, после распада плановой экономики, закончилась эпоха безлимитных и дешевых энергетических ресурсов, доля которых в цене продукции составляла лишь несколько процентов. В соответствии с указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 22 декабря 2003 года № ПФ-3366 "О совершенствовании системы органов хозяйственного управления" и с целью улучшения координации деятельности в области производства, поставки и продажи электроэнергии и угля, а также обеспечения бесперебойного энергоснабжения экономики и населения страны, были приняты важные постановления Кабинета Министров.

2. Методика

Для анализа текущего состояния и перспектив внедрения автоматизированных систем учёта (АСКУЭ) в Узбекистане были использованы методы:

сравнительного анализа данных до и после установки современных счётчиков;

изучения нормативных документов и указов правительства;

технической оценки компонентов АСКУЭ;

анализа статистики энергопотребления в сетях с разными типами счётчиков.

Также проведён обзор недостатков, выявленных в процессе эксплуатации индукционных счётчиков в 1950–2000 гг., и оценка результатов внедрения однофазных электронных счётчиков в последующие годы.

3. Результаты (Results)

Электрическая энергия является особым ресурсом по следующим причинам:

- Производство, передача и потребление электроэнергии, в силу ее физической природы, происходит одновременно, и ее невозможно хранить в больших объемах.
- Электрическая энергия передается многими производителями в общую электрическую сеть, и одновременно используется множеством потребителей. Поэтому, с физической точки зрения, определить, кто именно произвел энергию, сложно, однако можно контролировать общий объем произведенной энергии и объем потребляемой каждым потребителем.
- Производители передают мощность в сеть в соответствии с их обязательствами, а все потребители также потребляют определенное количество энергии согласно своим обязательствам. Однако, в некоторых случаях, как производители, так и потребители могут выйти за рамки этих обязательств, что приводит к краткосрочному дисбалансу (неравенству) в поставке и потреблении.

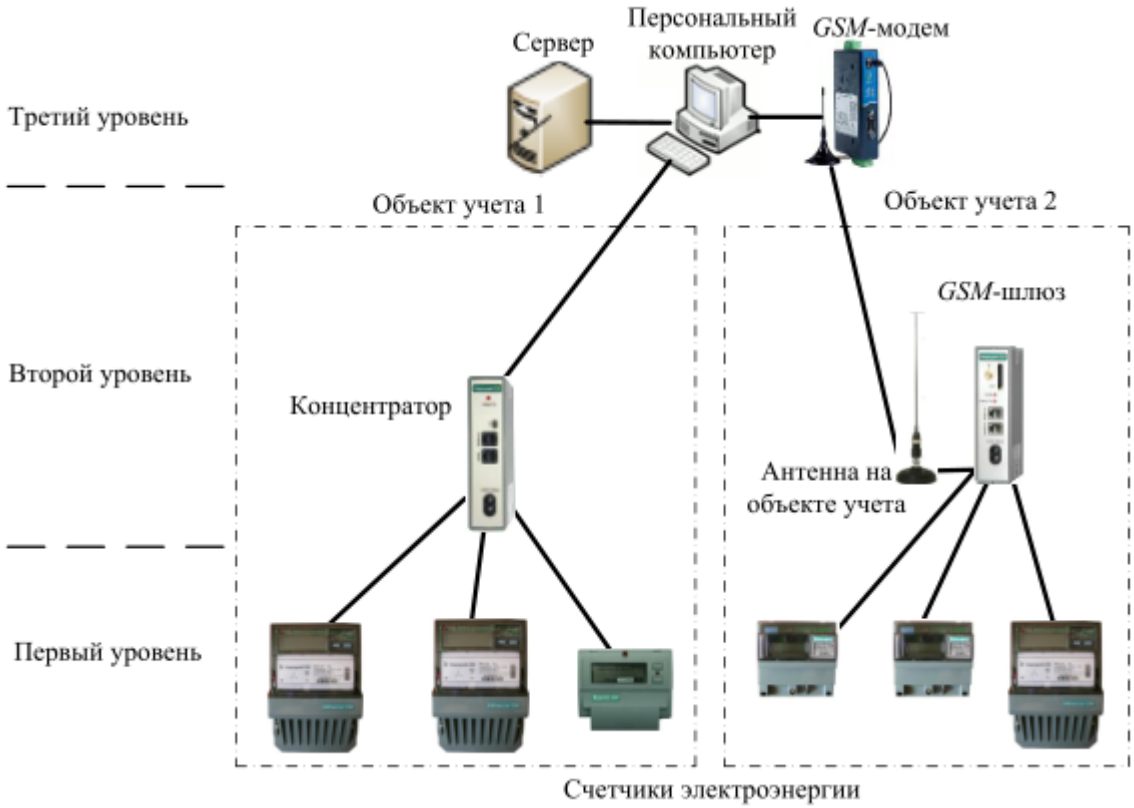
В связи с этим важно учитывать, что в условиях резкого роста цен на энергоресурсы, увеличение доли энергии в стоимости продукции ведет к росту цен на товары. Для многих промышленных предприятий эта доля составляет 20-30%, а для предприятий с высоким потреблением энергии —

до 40% и более. Таким образом, в рыночных условиях потребители приходят к выводу, что первый шаг к снижению экономических и финансовых потерь — это точный учет потребляемых энергоресурсов.

Современная цивилизованная торговля энергоресурсами основана на использовании автоматизированных систем учета энергии, которые минимизируют участие человека на всех этапах измерения, сбора и обработки данных и обеспечивают надежный, точный, оперативный и адаптируемый учет, соответствующий различным тарифным системам. В этом контексте, как поставщики, так и потребители создают автоматизированные системы мониторинга и учета электроэнергии — АСКУЭ.

Современные АСКУЭ позволяют предприятиям полностью контролировать процесс потребления энергии и, в соответствии с договоренностями с поставщиками энергии, минимизировать затраты на энергоресурсы, переходя на адаптированные тарифные системы. В настоящее время термин АСКУЭ часто заменяется аббревиатурой АИИ КУЭ — автоматизированная информационно - измерительная система контроля и учета электроэнергии. Эти изменения объясняются отсутствием термина «измерение» в системе АСКУЭ, что подразумевает, что система выходит за рамки правовой области основных нормативных актов.

Автоматизированные системы учета и контроля электроэнергии (АСКУЭ) представляют собой многоуровневую иерархическую автоматизированную систему, которая измеряет количество электроэнергии и ее параметры (ток, напряжение, мощность и т.д.), автоматически собирает результаты измерений и передает их через каналы связи на более высокий уровень, где данные сохраняются и используются. В общей системе АСКУЭ состоит из трех уровней.



1-рис. Структура АСКУЭ.

Анализ работы индукционных счетчиков электроэнергии, использовавшихся в сетях энергетических организаций Узбекистана в 1950-2000 годы, показал, что эти устройства имеют ряд недостатков:

- Низкая точность, не соответствующая современным требованиям (средняя статическая ошибка индукционных счетчиков составляет около 10-12%);
- Возможность вмешательства в работу счетчиков для уменьшения показаний и снижения точности работы механизма;
- Низкая чувствительность индукционных счетчиков, что приводит к различным ошибкам при их применении в сетях как у энергетических компаний, так и у потребителей;
- Высокая стоимость компонентов счетчиков, необходимых для восстановления работоспособности, в последние годы (1998-2002 гг.);
- Возможность подделки показаний счетчиков в целях уменьшения оплаты потребленной энергии в потребительских сетях.

Для устранения этих недостатков и оздоровления экономического положения "Узбекэнерго" и энергетических организаций необходимо выполнить ряд шагов, включая:

- Внедрение современных счетных устройств, которые не допускают вмешательства извне и могут автоматически отключать потребителей с просроченной задолженностью;

- Интегрированные системы учета потребления электроэнергии для отслеживания потреблений, предотвращения потерь и обеспечения своевременных расчетов с энергетическими компаниями.

Анализ эффективности использования современных однофазных электронных счетчиков в сравнении с индукционными счетчиками показал, что после их внедрения среднее потребление электроэнергии в однофазных сетях увеличилось на 25-30%, что подтверждает эффективность их применения для бытовых и маломощных потребителей.

Таким образом, внедрение современных средств учета электроэнергии в систему АСКУЭ позволило увеличить доходы более чем на 3 миллиарда сумов только в период с 2005 по 2008 годы.

Стоимость установки современных счетчиков электроэнергии у потребителей складывается из использования АСКУЭ – удаленного опроса и воздействия на счетчики.

4. Обсуждение.

Полученные данные подтверждают эффективность внедрения АСКУЭ как инструмента снижения коммерческих потерь электроэнергии. При этом важно отметить необходимость законодательной поддержки, модернизации старой инфраструктуры, подготовки специалистов и повышения осведомлённости потребителей. Переход от устаревших технологий учёта к цифровым системам способствует устойчивому развитию энергетического сектора, повышает прозрачность и надёжность расчётов. Тенденция к переходу от АСКУЭ к АИИКУЭ демонстрирует расширение функциональности систем и необходимость учитывать не только учёт, но и измерительные аспекты в правовом поле.

5. Заключение.

Внедрение автоматизированных систем учета и контроля электроэнергии (АСУЭ) в Республике Узбекистан является важным шагом в повышении эффективности энергетического сектора. В условиях роста цен на энергоресурсы и необходимости более точного учета потребляемой энергии, АСУЭ позволяет значительно сократить потери, обеспечить более справедливое распределение энергоресурсов между поставщиками и потребителями, а также снизить риски, связанные с манипуляциями показаниями счетчиков.

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УДК 616.43]-053.2(075.8)

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ И КОРРЕКЦИИ ПОСТГЕМОРРАГИЧЕСКОЙ АНЕМИИ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ТРОМБОЦИТОПЕНИЕЙ РАЗЛИЧНОГО ГЕНЕЗА

Резюме: *Постгеморрагическая анемия при тромбоцитопении представляет собой сложное клинико-гематологическое состояние, обусловленное сочетанием острой или хронической кровопотери и снижением количества тромбоцитов различного генеза. У таких пациентов повышается риск геморрагических осложнений, а также ухудшается эффективность стандартных методов лечения анемии.*

В работе рассматриваются особенности клинического течения, лабораторные характеристики и современные подходы к коррекции анемии с учетом типа и степени тромбоцитопении.

Ключевые слова: *постгеморрагическая анемия, тромбоцитопения, кровотечение, лечение, коррекция, гемостаз.*

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CLINICAL COURSE AND CORRECTION FEATURES OF POSTHEMORRHAGIC ANEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH THROMBOCYTOPENIA OF VARIOUS ORIGINS

Resume: *Posthemorrhagic anemia in the context of thrombocytopenia is a complex clinical and hematological condition resulting from blood loss combined with a decreased platelet count of various origins. Such patients are at increased risk for bleeding complications and often respond poorly to standard anemia treatments.*

This article discusses the clinical features, laboratory findings, and current strategies for anemia correction, considering the type and severity of thrombocytopenia.

Keywords: *posthemorrhagic anemia, thrombocytopenia, bleeding, treatment, correction, hemostasis.*

Актуальность. Несмотря иа значительные успехи в изучении патологии системы гемостаза, эффект от проведения современных лечебных мероприятий часто бывает недостаточным. Это обусловлено возникновением и развитием синдрома взаимного отягощения, в частности вследствие анемизации больных. Частота выявления анемии при различных геморрагических гемостазиопатиях варьирует от 4,3 до 84,3%.

По мнению А.И. Воробьева (1985), В.Ф. Роганова (1987, 1996), З.С. Баркагана (1988), А.В. Селезнева (2002), анемия чаше носит постгеморрагический характер с развитием дефицита железа. Однако до настоящего времени вопрос об этиологии и патогенезе анемий при геморрагических болезнях остается открытым. В литературе приводятся порой противоречивые факты, а выводы ряда авторов основываются на малом клинико-лабораторном материале.

Важное место расстройств гемостаза в общей патологии человека определяется не только высокой частотой, разнообразием и потенциальной опасностью геморрагических н тромбогеморрагнческнх заболеваний и синдромов, но ешс и тем, что эти процессы являются существенными звеньями патогенеза чрезвычайно большого числа других болезнен. Они сопутствуют травмам, осложняют хирургические вмешательства, лекарственную и трансфузионную терапию [4,7,11].

Из наследственных нарушений системы гемостаза наиболее часты тромбоцнтопатин, гемофилия А и В, а из сосудистых видов патологии - телеангиэктазия, на долю которых приходится более 99% всех генетически обусловленных гемостазнопатнй [1,6,9],

Среди приобретенных форм преобладают вторичные тромбоцнтопенин, тромбоцитопатни, ДВС крови, дефицит и нигибиция факторов протромби нового комплекса и геморрагический вас кул ит [2,5,8], Частота геморрагических болезней н синдромов в городской популяции у взрослых составляет 177 на 10000 населения [3,7,10]. При этом тромбоцнтопатин встречаются с частотой ПО на 10000 респондентов» аутоиммунные тромбоцнтопенин и геморрагический васкулит по 6 иа 10000 человек (Белова И .И. 2004}. В последние годы отмечается не только неуклонный рост числа больных геморрагическими гемостазиопатнямн, но и увеличение степени тяжести заболеваний [6,9,11].

В настоящее время установлено, что дефицит железа в организме человека приводит к значительным нарушениям системы гемостаза, степень выраженности которых прямо зависит от тяжести анемии и проявляется гипокоагуляционными сдвигами [3,5,7]. У больных железодефицитной анемией (ЖДА) формируется депрессия сосудисто-тромбоцитарного звена гемостаза с тромбоцитопенией, гипо-гиперкоагуляционные сдвиги коагулограммы, развивается активация фибринолиза и угнетение антикоагулянтной системы. Эти изменения системы гемостаза ведут к усугублению повышенной склонности к кровоточивости у больных сидеропениями и обусловливают формирование выраженного

геморрагического синдрома [5,8,10]. При ЖДА снижается средний объем тромбоцитов периферической крови, что свидетельствует о накоплении «старых», физиологически менее активных клеток [3,5,9].

Нередко геморрагические болезни и ЖДА объединены общим патогенезом (Белова И.И., 2004). Однако взаимосвязь этих двух широко распространенных синдромов и заболеваний не вызвала должного интереса гематологов и, как правило, глубоко не анализировалась в соответствующих работах.

Практически нет работ, посвященных влиянию синдрома анемии на динамику клинических симптомов и лабораторных гемостазиологических показателей у больных геморрагическими гсмостазиопатиями. Не разработаны подходы к рациональному леденит геморрагических болезней в зависимости от варианта и выраженности синдрома анемии.

В целом работ* касающихся лечения синдрома анемии прн гемостазнопатнях крайне мало. В основном осуществляются стандартные протнвоансмнческне мероприятия с использованием пероралыих препаратов железа; вопрос о целесообразности гемотрансфузнй остается спорным. Математического моделирования систем зритрона н гемостаза при геморрагических болезнях п сочетании с анемией не проводилось.

Цель исследования. Оценить диагностическое и прогностическое значение нарушений периферическою звена эрнтрона а патогенезе геморрагического синдрома у больных гсмостазиопатиями.

Материалы и методы исследования. Нами наблюдались 586 пациентов с различными кожными проявлениями, что составило 69% от общего числа госпитализированных (в 4-й стадии ВИЧ-инфекции — 88%). Их можно подразделить на 3 группы: кожные проявления при манифестации ВИЧ-инфекции, заболевания в стадии вторичных проявлений (4-я стадия) и поражения кожи, не связанные с ВИЧ-инфекцией. Поражения кожи могут иметь важное диагностическое значение.

Результаты и обсуждение. Синдром анемии выявляется у 35,5% больных геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями При идиопатической тромбоцитопенической пурпуре, геморрагических тромбоцитопатиях, геморрагическом васкулите, гемофилии преобладает хроническая анемия умеренной степени тяжести, При наследственной геморрагической телеанпоктазин встречается анемический синдром преимущественно тяжелой степени, Железодсфицнтное состояние выявляется у 25% пациентов, из них у 34% - латентный дефицит железа-Основными формами анемии при геморрашческнх гемостазнопатнях являются железодефнцитная анемия (46,5%) и анемия хронических заболеваний (46,5%), У 2,8% больных диагностируется апластическая анемия, у 2,8% - сочетание дефицита железа и витамина Вц, у 1,4% - Вц-дефнцитная анемия.

У больных геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями при отсутствии анемии отмечается тенденция к снижению цветового показателя и гематокритз, что

свидетельствует об истощении компенсаторньЕХ возможностей эритроцитарной системы.

Гемостазиопатнн в сочетании с анемией протекают тяжелее, увеличиваются выраженность и продолжительность геморрагического синдрома.

Тяжесть клинических симптомов у больных геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями с анемическим синдромом обусловлена угнетением сосудисто-тромбоцнтарного гемостаза, большей активностью фибринолиза и гипокоагуляциоинымн сдвигами плазменного звена в виде удлинения активированного времени рскальцифнкаиии и активированного парциального тромбопластннового времени- Выявленные нарушения прогрессируют по мере иарасгания степени тяжести анемии.

Анализ интегральных показателей на математических моделях выявил интенсивное отклонение и неполное восстановление эритроцитарной системы у большинства больных, страдающих геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями.

Анализ коэффициентов влияния и результаты клинического исследования позволили выявить наиболее информативные тесты для диагностики нарушений системы эритрона у больных геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями, к которым следует отнести гематокрит, цветовогой показатель, средний объем эритроцитов, сывороточное железо и сывороточный ферритин.

Результаты корреляционного анализа системы эритрона и гемостаза у лиц, страдающих геморрагическими гемостазиопатиями, показали наличие сильной зависимости показателей гемостаза, преимущественно тромбоцитарного, с уровнем сывороточного ферритина.

Вывод. Обнаруженные клиннко-лабораторные изменения позволили обосновать необходимость комплексного обследования больных геморрагическими гемостазнопатнями с учетом синдрома анемии, усугубляющего их течение.

Полученный с помощью системного многофакгорного анализа и отобранный с учетом коэффициентов влияния набор эритроцнтарных тестов ласт основание рекомендовать их использование а диагностике и контроле эффективности лечения больных, страдающих геморрагическими заболеваниями.

Разработанные математические модели позволяют прогнозировать лечебно-профнлактнческие мероприятия для коррекции патогенетически значимых сдвигов периферического звена эрктрона у больных геморрагическими гемостазнопатнями в сочетании с синдромом анемии, что облегчит их состояние и сократит сроки временной нетрудоспособности.

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АНЕМИЯ ХРОНИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ: ПАТОГЕНЕЗ, ДИАГНОСТИКА И ПОДХОДЫ К ТЕРАПИИ

Аннотация. *Анемия хронических заболеваний (АХЗ) является одной из наиболее распространённых форм анемии у пациентов с длительно текущими воспалительными, инфекционными или онкологическими заболеваниями. Основной механизм развития АХЗ связан с нарушением метаболизма железа, снижением продукции эритропоэтина и угнетением эритропоэза под действием провоспалительных цитокинов. В статье рассматриваются современные представления о патогенезе АХЗ, диагностические критерии, включая роль гепсидина и маркёров воспаления, а также подходы к терапии, включающие лечение основного заболевания, применение эритропоэтина и внутривенных препаратов железа.*
Ключевые слова: *анемия хронических заболеваний, гепсидин, ферритин, железо, эритропоэтин.*

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ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASES: PATHOGENESIS, DIAGNOSTICS AND APPROACHES TO THERAPY.

Abstract. *Anemia of chronic disease (ACD) is one of the most common types of anemia observed in patients with long-standing inflammatory, infectious, or oncological conditions. The key mechanism of ACD involves disrupted iron metabolism, decreased erythropoietin production, and suppression of erythropoiesis by pro-inflammatory cytokines. This article explores current concepts of ACD pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria—including the role of hepcidin and inflammatory markers—and therapeutic approaches, including treatment of the underlying disease, use of erythropoietin, and intravenous iron supplementation.*
Keywords: *anemia of chronic disease, hepcidin, ferritin, iron, erythropoietin.*

Введение. Анемия хронических заболеваний (АХЗ), также называемая анемией воспаления, является второй по распространённости формой анемии после железодефицитной, особенно среди госпитализированных пациентов и лиц с хроническими воспалительными или инфекционными процессами [1]. По данным эпидемиологических исследований, АХЗ

наблюдается у более чем 30–50% пациентов с хроническими заболеваниями, включая хроническую болезнь почек (ХБП), онкологические патологии, аутоиммунные заболевания (например, ревматоидный артрит, системная красная волчанка), а также хронические инфекции, такие как туберкулёз или ВИЧ-инфекция [2].

В отличие от железодефицитной анемии, АХЗ развивается не вследствие абсолютного дефицита железа, а из-за его функциональной недостаточности — железо заблокировано в макрофагах и ретикулоэндотелиальной системе, что ограничивает его доступность для костного мозга [4]. Основную патогенетическую роль в развитии АХЗ играют провоспалительные цитокины, такие как интерлейкин-6 (IL-6), фактор некроза опухоли-альфа (TNF-α) и интерферон-гамма (IFN-γ), которые угнетают эритропоэз, уменьшают чувствительность к эритропоэтину и стимулируют синтез гепсидина — ключевого регулятора обмена железа [5]. Гепсидин, в свою очередь, снижает всасывание железа в кишечнике и препятствует его высвобождению из депо, что приводит к снижению уровня сывороточного железа при сохранённых или даже повышенных запасах в организме [6]. Это делает диагностику АХЗ особенно сложной, поскольку традиционные маркёры дефицита железа, такие как ферритин, могут быть ложно повышены вследствие воспаления.

Патогенез. Анемия хронических заболеваний (АХЗ) развивается в результате сложного взаимодействия между иммунной системой, регуляцией железа и процессом эритропоэза. Основу патогенеза АХЗ составляют три ключевых механизма: нарушение метаболизма железа, угнетение продукции и функции эритропоэтина и непосредственное торможение эритропоэза под действием воспалительных цитокинов [1].

Роль гепсидина и нарушение метаболизма железа. Гепсидин — печёночный пептидный гормон, является центральным регулятором обмена железа в организме. Он ингибирует всасывание железа в тонком кишечнике и блокирует высвобождение железа из макрофагов и запасов в печени через деградацию ферропортина — единственного известного экспортера железа на клеточном уровне [7]. Под действием интерлейкина-6 (IL-6), который повышается при воспалении, резко увеличивается экспрессия гепсидина, что приводит к гипоферремии несмотря на сохранённые или повышенные запасы железа [4]. Таким образом, у пациентов с АХЗ наблюдается так называемый **функциональный дефицит железа**: общий пул железа в организме может быть нормальным или даже повышенным, но железо недоступно для костного мозга из-за ограничения его мобилизации из депо [6].

Угнетение продукции и действия эритропоэтина. Хроническое воспаление снижает выработку эритропоэтина (ЭПО) в почках и одновременно угнетает чувствительность эритроидных предшественников к его действию [8]. Цитокины, такие как фактор некроза опухоли-альфа (TNF-α) и интерферон-гамма (IFN-γ), нарушают передачу сигнала от рецепторов ЭПО, подавляя пролиферацию и дифференцировку эритроидных клеток [7].

Прямое торможение эритропоэза. Цитокины, продуцируемые при хроническом воспалении, оказывают прямое токсическое воздействие на эритроидные клетки-предшественники в костном мозге. Интерлейкин-1 (IL-1), TNF-α и IFN-γ угнетают экспрессию генов, ответственных за пролиферацию эритроидных клеток, и индуцируют апоптоз [3]. Кроме того, активированные макрофаги при воспалении способны фагоцитировать незрелые эритроидные клетки, усиливая эритрофагоцитоз [5]. Таким образом, АХЗ представляет собой результат одновременного дефицита доступного железа, дефицита/резистентности к эритропоэтину и подавления эритропоэза.

Диагностика. Диагностика анемии хронических заболеваний (АХЗ) представляет собой значительную клиническую задачу, поскольку её лабораторные проявления могут маскироваться под железодефицитную анемию или сочетаться с ней. Для точной дифференциации важно учитывать комплекс лабораторных и клинических параметров, отражающих статус железа, активность воспаления и продукцию эритропоэтина.

1. Общие показатели крови. При АХЗ анемия, как правило, умеренная (уровень гемоглобина обычно в диапазоне 85–110 г/л), нормохромная и нормоцитарная (MCV и MCH в пределах нормы) [1]. Однако при длительном течении или сопутствующем дефиците железа возможны признаки гипохромии и микроцитоза.

2. Биохимические маркёры метаболизма железа. Ключевыми лабораторными показателями, позволяющими отличить АХЗ от железодефицитной анемии (ЖДА), являются:

Сывороточное железо — снижено при обеих формах анемии.

Ферритин — при АХЗ, как правило, нормальный или повышенный, что отражает сохранённые или увеличенные запасы железа. В условиях воспаления ферритин функционирует как положительный белок острой фазы, и его уровень может быть ложно высоким [2].

Насыщенность трансферрина железом (TSAT) — снижена (<20%) при АХЗ, отражая функциональный дефицит железа [6]. Общая железосвязывающая способность сыворотки (ОЖСС) — понижена или нормальна при АХЗ, тогда как при ЖДА — повышена.

3. Растворимый рецептор трансферрина (sTfR) . Уровень растворимого рецептора трансферрина (sTfR) является важным диагностическим маркером: он повышается при ЖДА, но остаётся нормальным или умеренно повышенным при АХЗ. Использование отношения sTfR/лог(ферритин) (индекс sTfR-F) позволяет достоверно различать эти две формы анемии [6].

4. Гепсидин и маркёры воспаления

Определение гепсидина в сыворотке — один из самых перспективных методов оценки метаболизма железа. При АХЗ уровень гепсидина, как правило, повышен, тогда как при ЖДА он снижен [3]. Дополнительно оцениваются маркёры воспаления: С-реактивный белок (CRP) и интерлейкин-6 (IL-6). Их повышение свидетельствует о наличии хронического воспаления, способного вызывать или усугублять АХЗ [5].

5. В спорных случаях может проводиться биопсия костного мозга с оценкой запасов железа (с помощью окрашивания на сидеробласты). При АХЗ отмечается нормальное или повышенное содержание железа в макрофагах, в отличие от ЖДА, при которой запасы железа в костном мозге истощены [5].

Лечение анемии хронических заболеваний (АХЗ) должно быть комплексным и направлено на купирование основного воспалительного заболевания; коррекцию нарушений метаболизма железа; стимуляцию эритропоэза при необходимости.

Первостепенная задача — контроль воспалительного процесса, который инициирует и поддерживает АХЗ. Успешная терапия хронической инфекции, ревматологического или онкологического процесса может привести к самостоятельной нормализации уровня гемоглобина [1]. Пероральная терапия железом при АХЗ, как правило, неэффективна из-за действия гепсидина, который блокирует всасывание железа в кишечнике [2]. Показания к внутривенному введению железа: TSAT < 20% и/или ферритин < 100 нг/мл при хроническом заболевании; наличие функционального дефицита железа (при нормальном ферритине и сниженной TSAT); недостаточная эффективность или невозможность применения пероральных форм.

Эритропоэзстимулирующие препараты (ЭСП). Применяются у пациентов с ХБП, онкопатологией, ВИЧ, ревматоидным артритом и другими хроническими воспалительными состояниями при уровне гемоглобина < 100 г/л и неэффективности коррекции железа. [7].

Вывод: Современная диагностика АХЗ требует комплексного подхода, как традиционные показатели обмена железа, так и чувствительные маркёры воспаления и функционального дефицита железа, такие как растворимый рецептор трансферрина и уровень гепсидина. Это позволяет точно дифференцировать АХЗ от железодефицитной анемии и проводить обоснованную терапию, что позволяет существенно улучшить клинические исходы, повысить толерантность к лечению основного заболевания и качество жизни пациентов.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ И АНАЛИЗ ВОПРОСОВ РАЗВИТИЯ ТАЛАНТОВ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: *С изменениями в обществе и потребностями времени в развитии предприятий теории развития талантов, обучения и организационного развития получают признание все большего числа предприятий и постепенно становятся актуальной темой, вызывающей всеобщее беспокойство в научных кругах и бизнес-сообществе.Однако в процессе подбора персонала на некоторых предприятиях из-за недостаточного знакомства с соответствующими концепциями, функциями и моделями эти трое не имеют четкого представления о своих должностных обязанностях и объеме обязанностей.Исходя из этих предпосылок и реальных потребностей, в данной статье в качестве тем рассматриваются развитие талантов и организационное развитие, а также интерпретируются и разъясняются концепции, результаты исследований и взаимосвязь между ними, а также важная роль, которую они играют в корпоративном применении. предлагается участие предприятий в развитии талантов и организационном развитии.*

Ключевые слова: *Развитие талантов; организационное развитие; предприятие; роль*

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF TALENT DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Summary:*With changes in society and the needs of the times for enterprise development, the theories of talent development, training and organizational development are being recognized by an increasing number of enterprises and are gradually becoming an urgent topic of universal concern in academia and the business community.However, in the recruitment process at some enterprises, due to lack of familiarity with the relevant concepts, With functions and models, these three do not have a clear understanding of their job responsibilities and scope of responsibilities.Based on these assumptions and actual needs, this article discusses talent development and organizational development as topics, and*

interprets and explains concepts, research results, and the relationship between them, as well as the important role they play in corporate application. Enterprises are invited to participate in talent development and organizational development.
Keywords:*Talent development; organizational development; enterprise; role*

1. Концепция развития талантов и организационного развития

Концепция развития талантов.Развитие талантов обычно включается в управление талантами применительно к предприятиям. Управление талантами все чаще становится основной управленческой деятельностью руководства предприятия в соответствии с тенденцией развития эры экономики знаний. Таланты и знания стали основными и наиболее конкурентоспособными типами ресурсов предприятия. Этому соответствуют развитие талантов и развитие навыков обучения.Развитие талантов в сфере управления талантами в основном отвечает за построение модели компетенций организации, инвентаризацию талантов и конкретные планы развития талантов и их обучения.[60].

Концепция организационного развития.Насколько концепция организационного развития, определение организационного развития дана разных эпох, разных реальных условиях научных исследований, и другие точки зрения профессиональных областях, вовлеченных в исследования не одинаковы, но есть консенсус относительно концепции организационного развития в различных аспектах, в том числе: во-первых, организационное развитие ориентировано на всей организационной системы, а весь процесс от диагностики до улучшения систематический циклический процесс, показывая определенный циклический эффект; во-вторых, развитие организации включает в себя ценностно-ориентированные глубинные изменения, и изменения на различных уровнях организации подчеркивают, сотрудничества, координации и самоконтроля; в-третьих, организационное развитие, подчеркивает непрерывность, которая составляет некую цель развития. Весь процесс представляет собой систематический циклический процесс, показывая определенный циклический эффект; во-вторых, развитие организации включает в себя ценностно-ориентированные глубинные изменения, и изменения на различных уровнях организации подчеркивают, сотрудничества, координации и самоконтроля; в-третьих, организационное развитие подчеркивает преемственность, что в случае определенных целей в области развития, шаг за шагом динамический процесс принятия ряда мер; в-четвертых, постепенный и непрерывный характер организационного развития руководитель должен иметь долгосрочное чувство ответственности и обладают определенной степенью условия и профессионализма.Из дальнейшего рассмотрения организационного развития мы можем видеть, что организационное развитие является важным средством достижения

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эффективных организационных изменений. Фундаментальной целью организационного развития является систематическое реформирование научных теорий из множества дисциплин, таких как управленческое поведение, организационная культура и психология управления, посредством использования организационного уровня работы, уровень управления и культурный уровень.Поэтому давайте определим концепцию организационного развития как реализацию его фундаментальной цели, что удобно для необходимого обсуждения ниже.

2. Взаимосвязь между развитием талантов и развитием организации и ее ролью на предприятии

Развитие талантов и организационное развитие подобны отношениям между рыбой и водой. Цель развития талантов - создать основу и гарантировать развитие организации, а организационное развитие обеспечивает хорошую экологическую основу и институциональную гарантию развития талантов.Без развития талантов и использования способностей, какими бы хорошими ни были план и теория организационного развития, их трудно разработать и внедрить.Уделяя особое внимание развитию талантов, мы также должны уделять внимание организационной концепции и корректировке организационной структуры предприятия для адаптации к внешней среде, с тем чтобы предприятие могло повышать рыночный спрос и иметь возможность быстро реагировать на запросы рынка. Под руководством рынка, посредством оптимизируя собственную систему управления талантами, можно повысить общее качество персонала предприятия и способствовать хорошему развитию отдельных людей на пути к тому, чтобы они стали талантливыми.Под руководством экономики, основанной на знаниях, большинство предприятий в настоящее время уделяют слишком много внимания развитию талантов и игнорируют усиление организационного развития предприятия. В конечном итоге, из-за плохой организации работы с талантами, потеря талантов на предприятии и неустойчивое повышение эффективности бизнеса привели к сложившейся ситуации.Целью организационного развития является повышение способности предприятий адаптироваться к изменениям во внешней среде, чтобы предприятия могли точно понимать потребности клиентов в условиях быстро меняющейся внешней среды, а также путем совершенствования внутренних систем, таких как изменения в организационной структуре, процессах, обязанностях и полномочиях, возможности персонала и корпоративную культуру, чтобы быстро реагировать на изменения спроса на внешнем рынке, обеспечивать устойчивое и здоровое развитие предприятия, достигать цели повышения уровня счастья сотрудников предприятия[61].

3. Развитие талантов и стратегия организационного развития

2. Чэнь мин, Чжан Сянцянь.Вдохновением для адаптации США к инновационному механизму развития научных и технологических талантов в Китае [J].Наука, техника и экономика, 2015.6.

Разработайте план развития талантов в соответствии с целями развития предприятия.Во-первых, хорошо спланируйте развитие корпоративных талантов.Развитие талантов является важной частью управления талантами на предприятии. На корпоративных должностях ИТ в основном отвечает за развитие талантов на ключевых должностях. Например, в процессе анализа спроса на таланты на предприятии ИТ обеспечивает поддержку данных и конкретных программ для управления талантами с помощью модели компетенций, построения квалификационного рейтинга. система управления талантами и разработка планов преемственности. Анализ талантов и взаимосвязь потоков с помощью инвентаризации талантов и развития талантов, связанных с повышением качества и развитием способностей, помогают отделам управления талантами предприятий создать научную систему управления талантами для поддержки развития бизнеса предприятия и удовлетворения ключевых потребностей крупных проектов в талантах; Во-вторых, планирование профессиональных способностей. для развития талантов.Сформулируйте различные стандарты компетенций для развития талантов в соответствии с целями развития предприятия, такими как разработка стандартов профессиональной компетентности. С точки зрения важности, это связано с профессиональной компетентностью в развитии талантов и ключевыми вопросами развития талантов на предприятии.Конкретные профессиональные возможности в основном включают в себя три аспекта: технологию моделирования, технологию оценки и технологию разработки.С помощью правильной оценки и оценочных методов, посредством создания возможностей, связанных с культурными ценностями, и различных уровней возможностей, можно прояснить представление компании о самой себе на всех уровнях, включая производство, финансы, продажи, маркетинг, технологии и т.д., а также узнать, на что компания опирается и как работает. потребности, с тем чтобы прояснить элементы будущего развития компании.В дополнение к общим возможностям по обучению талантливых специалистов в области технологий развития, необходимо также уметь использовать теоретические знания об организационном поведении, управлении человеческими ресурсами, психологии управления и т.д. для руководства процессом обучения и развития сотрудников.

Сформулируйте план организационного развития в соответствии с целями развития предприятия.Прежде всего, что касается привлечения профессиональных талантов, предприятиям необходимо убедиться в том, что возможности привлеченных талантов соответствуют потребностям предприятия во всех аспектах, и они обладают “истинными способностями”.С этой целью предприятиям необходимо постоянно совершенствовать свой собственный механизм привлечения талантов и механизм оценки, а также создавать и совершенствовать систему обучения сотрудников предприятия, используя менеджмент, организационное поведение, психологию и другие знания для совместного управления и

обучения сотрудников; во-вторых, повышать способность организации предприятия развиваться и изменяться, чтобы чтобы предприятие могло точно определять направление развития и реагировать на изменения в бизнес-среде при непрерывных изменениях рыночного спроса, чтобы обеспечить упорядоченное и стабильное развитие предприятия.Конкретные задачи включают структурную перестройку, стратегическое планирование, формирование организационной культуры и совершенствование лидерства; наконец, повышение качества возможностей управления талантами на предприятии и управления производительностью.Совершенствуя систему привлечения кадров, содействуйте организационному развитию предприятий путем разработки высококачественных методов управления производительностью.

Развитие талантов, организационное развитие и повышение квалификации подобны ключевым элементам работы машины, и отсутствие одного из них повлияет на работу всей машины в целом.Поэтому в процессе развития предприятия и управления им необходимо уделять особое внимание не только развитию талантов и обучению персонала, но и учитывать организационное построение предприятия.Развитие предпринимательства требует поддержки и применения на практике передовых технологий, инновационных возможностей и передовых теорий. В процессе изучения развития талантов и организационного развития мы разработали путь, подходящий для развития наших собственных предприятий. Это отличный проект, в котором нуждаются бизнес-сообщество и научные круги нашей страны работать вместе для достижения поставленных целей.

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АНАЛИЗ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ АЭРОКОСМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕХНИКИ НА ОСНОВЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация:*Таланты являются движущей силой и основой развития отрасли. Если аэрокосмическая промышленность Китая хочет добиться устойчивого развития, она должна проделать хорошую работу по воспитанию научных и технологических талантов.Необходимо полностью учитывать особенности и потребности аэрокосмической отрасли, соблюдать законы развития талантов, создать платформу и усовершенствовать систему обучения, воспитывать больше выдающихся специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники и способствовать общему развитию аэрокосмической промышленности Китая.В данной статье анализируется стратегия подготовки специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники с точки зрения стратегии организационного развития.*

Ключевые слова: *Организационное развитие; аэрокосмический бизнес; стратегия обучения*

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ANALYZE THE STRATEGY OF TRAINING TALENTED SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD OF AEROSPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BASED ON THE STRATEGY OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary: *Talents are the driving force and the foundation for the development of the industry. If China's aerospace industry wants to achieve sustainable development, it must do a good job of nurturing scientific and technological talents.It is necessary to fully take into account the peculiarities and needs of the aerospace industry, comply with the laws of talent development, create a platform and improve the training system., to nurture more outstanding aerospace science and technology professionals and contribute to the overall development of China's aerospace industry.This article analyzes the strategy of*

training specialists in the field of aerospace science and technology in terms of organizational development strategy.

Keywords:*Organizational development; aerospace business; learning strategy*

Индустрия аэрокосмической науки и техники оказывает очень важное влияние на общее развитие и национальную безопасность Китая, что напрямую отражает всеобъемлющую мощь страны.После непрерывного развития китайская аэрокосмическая наука и техника добились значительного прогресса и хороших результатов.Однако в будущем отрасль аэрокосмической науки и техники вступит в критический период стратегических преобразований и столкнется с более серьезными историческими задачами и миссиями.Ключ к успешному выполнению этих задач лежит в талантах специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники.Поэтому необходимо разработать продуманную стратегию подготовки талантливых специалистов и сформировать команду высокого уровня, состоящую из специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники[62].

1. Опыт подготовки специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники

Благодаря постоянным инновациям и практике аэрокосмическая промышленность Китая развивалась относительно быстрыми темпами, и было успешно реализовано большое количество важных задач в области аэрокосмической техники, таких как пилотируемая космонавтика и освоение Луны, которые имеют большое значение для развития страны и общества, а также для укрепления национальной мощи в целом.В новую эпоху аэрокосмическая отрасль сталкивается с более сложными задачами, и необходимы дальнейшие инновации и развитие, а таланты являются ключом к инновациям и развитию.Таланты в области аэрокосмической науки и технологий напрямую связаны с устойчивым развитием аэрокосмической промышленности Китая и играют решающую роль в перспективах развития организации.Благодаря разработке продуманной стратегии подготовки специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники будет обеспечен всесторонний уровень подготовки специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники, что не только позволит успешно реализовать стратегию организационного развития, но и окажет влияние на будущее развитие аэрокосмической отрасли нашей страны[63].

2. Проблемы в формировании команды специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники

2.1. Отсутствие механизма систематического и целенаправленного обучения

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Аэрокосмическая компания Dongfanghong Satellite Co., Ltd. является подразделением, отвечающим за разработку малых спутников при Китайской академии космических технологий. Это также высокотехнологичное предприятие, полностью принадлежащее China Dongfanghong Satellite Co., Ltd. В компании работает более 550 человек, что составляет 77% от общего числа сотрудников. численность научно-технического персонала и резерв научно-исследовательских талантов очень высоки.Однако в подготовке научных и технологических кадров в аэрокосмической отрасли по-прежнему существуют проблемы. Например, созданный механизм обучения недостаточно систематичен и имеет слабую актуальность, что не может эффективно повысить научно-исследовательский потенциал научных и технологических специалистов; метод подготовки кадров является более традиционным, а эффект от его проведения - недостаточным. это не очевидно.

2.2. Общее качество нуждается в дальнейшем повышении

Опрос показал, что в настоящее время наступил критический период чередования старого и нового, и многие важные должности заняли молодые таланты, поэтому необходимо хорошо поработать в области политической теории и духовного образования в аэрокосмической отрасли.По сравнению со старыми товарищами, мировоззрение молодых талантов, их взгляды на жизнь, ценности и т.д. все еще очень незрелы, и в то же время у них нет сильных технологических инноваций и исследовательских возможностей.

2.3. В механизме оценки и стимулирования имеются недостатки

Несмотря на то, что уровень доходов научно-технического персонала аэрокосмической отрасли в значительной степени повысился, установленный механизм распределения доходов не был тесно связан с должностными обязанностями, вкладом в результаты работы и т.д., и не сформировал долгосрочного стабильного механизма стимулирования. Необходимо дальнейшее совершенствование оценки и механизм оценки.В процессе оценки не существует идеального метода оценивания, и эффективность работы, качество ее выполнения и другие аспекты учитываются не в полной мере.

3. Управленческие идеи и рабочие цели

Развитие талантов - это долгосрочный системный проект, который связан с личным прогрессом и организационным развитием.Учитывая внутреннюю и внешнюю ситуацию, а также потребности стратегического развития, аэрокосмическим компаниям необходимо сформировать команду из ключевых научных и технологических специалистов, чтобы адаптироваться к будущим потребностям развития аэрокосмической отрасли.Благодаря активному повышению качества и способностей научно-технической команды специалистов стратегические цели в области развития могут быть достигнуты более эффективно.

4. Проанализируйте стратегию подготовки научных и технологических кадров с точки зрения стратегии организационного развития

4.1. Увязка организационной стратегии и научной подготовки

При внедрении и развитии системы управления человеческими ресурсами необходимо в полной мере учитывать стратегию развития организации. На основе реализации стратегии организационного развития может быть улучшен научный характер управления человеческими ресурсами.В конкретной практике это необходимо для эффективной увязки со стратегией развития организации, полного учета внутренней и внешней ситуации, научного анализа текущей ситуации в команде талантливых сотрудников на основе задач и целей, определенных подразделением, уточнения стратегического позиционирования и целей управления человеческими ресурсами, а также проведения повышение уровня подготовки научных и технологических кадров.

4.2. Инновационный механизм отбора талантов

Необходимо энергично внедрять инновации в методику отбора талантов и научно обосновывать механизм отбора талантов.Прежде всего, мы должны уделить все внимание приему выпускников колледжей. Чтобы стандартизировать прием выпускников колледжей, необходимо усовершенствовать правила управления приемом выпускников, установить разумные правила в отношении доли академических квалификаций и доли ключевых выпускников колледжей, а также строго пересмотреть правила приема выпускников колледжей. ежегодный план приема выпускников колледжей. Благодаря внедрению количественных оценок гарантируется качество подготовки выпускников колледжей.Выстраивайте долгосрочные и стабильные отношения сотрудничества с известными отечественными университетами, активно проводите ярмарки вакансий в университетах-партнерах, встречи отраслевых экспертов с университетами и т.д., чтобы способствовать постоянному усилению влияния группы компаний Aerospace science and Technology Group.Во-вторых, активно внедряйте зрелые таланты из общества.Необходимо научно скорректировать идею внедрения талантов, выстроить механизм внедрения зрелых талантов в общество, активно выстраивать отношения сотрудничества с хедхантинговыми компаниями, посредниками и т.д., а также научно сформулировать план спроса на внедрение зрелых талантов в общество на основе годовых задач и целей.В то же время в полной мере используйте передовые достижения науки и техники для создания базы данных о талантах высокого уровня в обществе, а также для активного поиска и систематизации информации о талантах высокого уровня.Всесторонне используйте онлайн-подбор персонала, специальные методы подбора персонала и другие методы для привлечения зрелых научных и технологических талантов с богатым опытом работы.

В развитии организации очень важным стратегическим ресурсом являются таланты. Активно развивая таланты в области аэрокосмической науки и техники, она может эффективно способствовать устойчивому развитию аэрокосмической промышленности нашей страны.Вступая в новый период, аэрокосмические предприятия сталкиваются с новыми ситуациями и

задачами. Им необходимо объединить задачи развития и потребности аэрокосмической отрасли, чтобы усовершенствовать стратегию подготовки специалистов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники, повысить уровень управления кадровыми ресурсами, внедрять инновационные концепции и методы работы, а также постоянно повышать всестороннее качество уровень талантов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники. Необходимо создать систему оценки научных талантов и стимулирования, чтобы стимулировать энтузиазм и инициативу талантов в области аэрокосмической науки и техники, лучше обслуживать отрасль аэрокосмической науки и техники и способствовать личностному росту на основе достижения стратегических целей организации.

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ҰЛТТЫҚ ТІЛ – ҰЛТТЫҢ ТҰҒЫРЫ: ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНІҢ БҮГІНІ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ ТУРАЛЫ ТОЛҒАНЫС

Аннотация: *Қоғамның қандай түрі болмасын, ол тілсіз өмір сүре алмайды. Тіл сол бір қоғамның, сол ұлттың негізі болып саналады.*
Кілтті сөздер: *ұлт, тәуелсіздік, ана тілі, білім қоғам, әлеумет, ұлттық мүдде.*

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THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE AS THE FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY: REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Annotation: *Whatever society it is, it cannot exist without language. Language is the basis of one and the same society, one and the same nation.*
Keywords: *nation, independence, native language, education, society, society, national interests*

...Ана тілі қайнаған қанның, қиналған жанның,
толғантқан көңілдің, лүпілдеген жүректің
сағынышы, онда дәм де, мән де болу керек.
С.Торайғыров

Қоғамның қандай түрі болмасын, ол тілсіз өмір сүре алмайды. Тіл сол бір қоғамның, сол ұлттың негізі болып саналады. Оның жоғалмауы, дамуы, өркендеуін сол ұлт қарекет етуі керек. Біздің тіліміздің дамуын көркеюіне өз үлесін қосқан қазағымның «Ұлт ұстазы» Ахмет Байтұрсынов: «Егер біз қазақ деген ұлт болып тұруды тілесек, қарнымыз ашпас қамын ойлағандай тіліміздің де сақталу қамын қатар ойлауымыз керек" деген болатын. Сонау сан жылдар тарихы бар Қазақ тілімнің бұл күнге дейін жетіп келуі қанша-қанша ақын-жазушыларымыздың еңбегінің нәтижесі іспетті.

Тәуелсіздік – ұлттық қасиетті қадірлеуден басталса керек. Ал «өзінің ұлттық қасиетін, өз тілін, әдебиетін білмеген, қадірлемеген адам толық мәнді

интеллигент емес» деген М.Әуезовтің керемет дана сөзі бар. Расында да, өз тіліңнің сұлулығын сезінбей, өзге тілдің қадірін сезіну екіталай емес пе?!

Талай ақын, шешен бабаларымды бұлбұлша сайратқан, жарға соққан толқындай екпінді, наркескендей өткір тілімнің осынау уақытқа дейін тұншығып, қадір-қасиетінен айырылуға шақ қалғанда, қазақтардың көзі ашылып, қазақ тілін «мемлекеттік тіл» деп жариялады. Алайда, мәселе мұнымен біткен жоқ еді. Бойында не рухы жоқ, не қорқақ, не қара бас қамын ойлайтын «маған бәрібір» дейтіндер көбейді. Міне, сондықтан да өткеннің кейбір іргелі тағылымдарына ден қоюға тура келеді. Қазақ тілін алғаш қолданыста бәзбіреулер араб пен парсыны, одан кейін ноғайды былдырлатып, орысты араластырып тілді құртуға шақ қалғанда, аға-буын бұрқ етіп қайнаған, сарқ етіп суалған тілімізді қайтадан тірілтті.

Ал, қазір ше?.. Қазір де қазақ тілінің мемлекеттік мәртебесі үшін күресіп жүрген жандар көп. Бірақ сол «бір өліп, бір тірілген» тілдің қадір-қасиетін жоғалтып алған адамдар да аз емес. Оған кім кінәлі? Қоғам әлде адам? Қарапайым да мәңгілік сұрақтар... Дегенмен өткенге мойын бұрамын деп болашағымыздан айырылмауымыз қажет. Әрбір халықтың басында болар мұндай сұраққа жеріне жеткізе жауап беру, бәлкім, жасаған жалғыздың өзінің ғана қолынан келер. Ал, біздің міндет – «алтын күннен бағасыз бір белгі боп қалған» ана тілімізді қадірлеп көкке көтеру екені мәлім. Сондықтан да алдағы міндет те ұлттық тілдің ұлы тұлғасын кезеңдік бұрылыстарда тарих сахнасына өшпестей етіп шығара білуде болса керек. Себебі, қазіргі таңда «үш тұғырлы» тілдің туын жоғары деңгейге көтеру сияқты зор міндеттер тұр. Мұндайда әрі кең, әрі жүрдек бүгінгі күннің даңғылымен жүру үшін байырғы тәсіл жарамсыз болмақ.

Кеңес Одағы кезеңізде ақын - жазушы, қоғам зиялыларын көп қыспаққа алғандары белгілі. Олар халқым, жұртым, елім деп өмір сүрді. Олардың халық көзін ашуы үкімет басшыларына ұйқыдағы айдаһарды оятумен тең болатын. Халықтың енді-енді саясатты түсінуі, өз құдылығын, өз ұлтын, өз тілін қорғайтын, қолдайтын азаматтардың көбеюінен сескенген КСРО басшылары қаншама қанша қоғам қайраткерлерін, ақын - жазушыларымызға түрлі айыптар тағып, жала жауып қудалайды. 1928 жылы Ахмет Байтұрсынов, Міржақыпов Дулатов, Мағжан Жұмабаев, Жүсіпбек Аймауытов, Халел Ғаббасов сынды 44 «буржуаз ұлтшыл» қамауға алынды. 1930 жылдың қыркүйегінде Мұхамеджан Тынышпаев, Халел Досмұхамедов, Жақып Ақбаевсынды бірқатар қазақтың қаймағы тағы қамауға алынды (барлығы — 40 адам). Олардың бір бөлігі Ресей территориясына итжеккенге айдалды. 1937-38 жылдары қазақтың көрнекті қайраткерлерінің барлығы репрессияланды. Сондай-ақ репрессия құрбандары ішінде Тұрар Рысқұлов, Нығмет Нұрмақов, Сұлтанбек Қожанов, Ұзақбай Құлымбетов, Ораз Жандосов, Әбілхайыр Досов, Смағұл Сәдуақасов, Темірбек Жүргенов, Әлихан Бөкейханов, Сәкен Сейфуллин, Ілияс Жансүгіров, Бейімбет Майлин, Құдайберген Жұбанов, Санжар Асфендияров та бар. Олар XX ғасыр соңына ғана келіп ақталады. Елім, жұртым деп өз өмірлерін қиған бұл ата-

бабаларымыздың арқасында ана тіліміз дүние жүзілік тілдердің қолданыс жағынан 70-ші орында, ал сөздік қоры жағынан ең бай тіл саналатын араб тілі, ағылшын тілінен соң үшінші орынды иеледі.

Қазіргі қоғамдағы ащы шындықтың бірі қазақ тілінің қоғамда әсіресе жас ұрпақтың арасында қолданыстан шығып қалуы, тілді бұзып сөйлеуі әдеби норманың сақталмауы. Әлем деңгейіндегі қазақтар емес жәй ғана Қазақстан Республикасының көп бөлігіндегі жас ұрпақ орыстанып кетіп жатқандығы. Бұған дәлел мен соңғы екі айда Алматыда жұмыс бабымен болған болатынмын. Мынадай жағдайлар мені қатты қынжылтты: екі қазақ бір-бірімен орысша сөйлесуі; кітап дүкендерінің 90%-ы орыс тіліндегі кітаптар қазақ тіліндегі кітап кеміп баражатқандығы; көп мейрамхана қонақ үй сынды жерлердің орыс тілінде қызмет көрсетілуі бұл сынды мысалдарды көп келтіруге болады. Біз жастар тыныш бейбіт заманда өмір сүріп жатырмыз ғой бізде білім алуға, оқуға, үйренуге деген шектеу жоқ-қой ата-бабаларымыз қаншама қиын қыстау сәттерде де өз еліне, тіліне деген құштарлығының арқасында оқыды, үйренді, бізге мұра қылып қалдырды. Бізде олардың ісін жалғастыруымыз керек тілімізді халқымызды биіктерге көтеруіміз керек емес пе?.

Солай екен, Өзбекстан Респбуликасының Президенті Ш.М.Мирзияев Тәуелсіздігіміздің 33 жылдық меркесіне арналған салтанатты шарада сөйлеген сөзі негізінде “**Бір болсақ халықпыз, бірлессек - Отанбыз**” деген ұранды ортаға тастады. Бұл тектен-тек айтылмаған. Отанымыздың тәуелсіздігі - біз үшін күш пен шабыт көзі, даму мен өркендеудің негізі деген идеяны алға сүрді. Бұл да біз жастар үшін өте берген кең мүмкіндіктердің бірі деп ойлаймыз.

Елбасымыз Ш.М.Мирзияев өзінің Әрекеттер стратегиясының бес аса маңызды бастамасында болашақ, келесі ғасырда, жаңа мыңжылдыққа өткен құндылықтар туралы айтқандай: «Біз өзіміздің болашағымызды және жастарымызды қандай күйде көргіміз келеді, осыны айқындап алатын уақыт жетті. Біз ненің іргесін тұрғызғымыз келетінін, таңдап алған мақсатымызға алып келетін өз дамуымыздың траекториясы, даңғылы қандай болуға тиіс екенін анық білуге және ұғынуға тиіспіз»? – деген болатын.

Міне сондықтан еліміздің даму бағыты айқындалған уақытта білім берудің маңыздылығы мен оның мәнділігіне көңіл бөлініп, сапалы білімге қол жеткізуде нақты міндеттер қойылып, болашақтағы атқарылар іс – шаралар айшықтауы қажет. Білім беруді қоғамның әлеуметтік – экономикалық құрылымынан, мәдени құндылықтарынан, ұлттық дәстүр, рухани негізден бөле - жара қарауға болмайды.

Қазағым, таянды ғой қылта мойын,
Жер, мал кетіп, бос қалды біздің қойын.
Қарашы өзіңе өзің көз жүгіртіп,
Жараспас бұдан былай күлкі-ойын.
Жетті енді қам жер мезгіл, жатпа бекер,
Ойламау келешекті түпке жетер.

Ақын Мағжан Жұмабаевтың «Қазағым" деген өлеңінің мына жолдарында құр күлкі-ойынмен жүріп келешекті ойламауымыздың соңы дұрыс болмайтындығын жеткізген. Біз сол ұлылардың ұрпағымыз !

Сөз соңында бүгінгі күн талабына сай нақты, терең білім беруде өз тілімізді құрметтеуде өз шығармашылығымнан мына өлең жолдарын ұсынғым келді.

Қазағым, Қазақ елім, бауыларым,
Анам тілін тастамайық жалынамын.
Алаш! деп келмеске кеткен қаншама жан,
Бұл тілде еңбегі көп ұлылардың.

Иә, Ататүріктің «Қай кезде де ұлттық мұрат пен ұлттық мүддеге басымдық беруіміз керек. Халықаралық саясат, еларалық жағдай – мұның бәрі ұлттық мұрат пен ұлттық мүддеден төмен тұруы керек» дегеніндей, Өзбекстан мемлекетінде де оның тілінен бастау алған рухани құндылықтарына бет бұрып, барынша халықтық мүддеге қызмет ететін ұлттық саясат жүргізу – бүгінгі күн қажет етіп отырған басты талабы.

Қорыта айтқанда, Тіл түзелмей, қоғам түзелмейді, мемлекеттің де, ұлттың да болашағы күңгірттене береді. Сондықтан да еліміздің қоғамдық-рухани өмірінде ұлттық тіл саясатын барынша батыл қолға алып, қарқынды жүргізетін уақыт жетті.

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ЖАЗУ МӘДЕНИЕТІН ЖЕТІЛДІРУДЕ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯНЫҢ БҮГІНГІ КҮН ТАЛАБЫ

Аннотация*: Қазақ тілінің терминдік жүйесін осы тұрғыдан зерделеп байқасақ, қилы-қилы қызықты да күрделі кезеңдерге кезігеміз. Бұл мақалада ең алдымен, терминологиялық лексиканың пайда болу, жасалу, қалыптасу тарихын Қазан төңкерісіне дейін, төңкерістен кейін деп екіге бөліп қарау керектігі сөз болады. Онда төңкеріске дейінгі кезең қазақ терминологиясы үшін тартымды материал бере қоймағанмен, терминжасамның алғашқы нышандарын нұсқайды. Болашақта терминденуге қажетті тірек сөздердің бәрін сол кезеңнен табамыз.*

Кілтті сөздер: *терминжасам, ғылымдар терминологиясы, лингвистика, жазу, орфографиялық норма,тіл мәдениеті.*

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TODAYS DEMAND FOR TERMINOLOGY IN IMPROVING WRITING CULTURE

Abstract: *if we study the term system of the Kazakh language from this point of view, we will encounter interesting and difficult times. In this article, first of all, it will be said that the history of the emergence, creation, formation of terminological vocabulary should be divided into two parts: before the October Revolution and after the revolution. In it, the pre-revolutionary period does not provide attractive material for Kazakh terminology, but it indicates the first symbols of term formation. In the future, we will find all the key words necessary for terminology in the same period.*

Key words: *termformation, terminology of Sciences, linguistics, writing, spelling norm,language culture.*

Жалпы, тіл – өмірдің сәулесі, қоғамдық құбылыстардың айнасы іспетті нәрсе. Қоғамда болып жатқан неше алуан өзгеріс, жаңалық атаулының бәрі әуелі тілден орын тебеді де, содан соң халық мұрасына айналады. Ендеше, тілді зерттеу арқылы, оның түп негізін терең тексеру арқылы тұтас бір халық, ұлт өмірінің өткелдерін, тарихи кезеңдерін анықтауға болады.

Сонымен бірге қоғам өмірінің даму кезеңдерін зерделеу нәтижесінде тілдің де эволюциялық өсу өрісін саралай, жіктей аламыз.

Ал қалыптасу, даму дегеніңіз барлық уақытта бірқалыпты жүріп отырмайтыны белгілі. Қазақ тілі тарихынан да біз осыны аңғарамыз. Бұл тіл өзінің бастауын сонау көне замандардан алады, біздің жыл санауымыздан бұрын тайпалық, рулық қарым-қатынас құралы ретінде пайда болып, кезеңінде түрлі қауымдастықтар мен патшалық, хандықтарға, құрылымдар мен ірі мемлекеттерге қызмет еткен (Найман, Керей, Үйсін, Қаңлы мемлекеттері, Түрік қағанаты, Алтын Орда, Көк Орда т.т.). Халық басынанөткен осынау тарихи дәуірлер ізі әрдайым тілімізде сақталып, бізге жетіп отырған, әсіресе «түрік халықтарының көбіне ортақ түбірлердің» (Ә.Қайдаров) қазақ тілінде көптеп табылуы зерттеушілерді осындай ойға жетелейді.

Терминологиялық лексика, міне, осы халықтық тіл негізінде пайда болады. Мұның да өзіндік жасалу жолдары, қалыптасу тарихы бар. Бұл, негізінен, ғылыми ой-пікірдің өрбуіне, техника мен мәдениеттің дамуына орай туындайтын арнайы лексика.

Қазақ тілінің терминдік жүйесін осы тұрғыдан зерделеп байқасақ, қилы-қилы қызықты да күрделі кезеңдерге кезігеміз. Ең алдымен, терминологиялық лексиканың пайда болу, жасалу, қалыптасу тарихын Қазан төңкерісіне дейін, төңкерістен кейін деп екіге бөліп қарау керек сияқты. Төңкеріске дейінгі кезең қазақ терминологиясы үшін тартымды материал бере қоймағанмен, терминжасамның алғашқы нышандарын нұсқайды. Болашақта терминденуге қажетті тірек сөздердің бәрін сол кезеңнен табамыз.

Термин сөздерді қозғалысқа салып, көктемгі қызғалдақтай қаулататын тағы бір сала ғылыми-техникалық прогресс болып табылады. Тілдегі көптеген терминдердің пайда болуы, негізінен, ғылым мен техниканың өмірге дендіп енуіне тікелей байланысты. Сондай-ақ, өнер, білім, оқу, ағарту, баспасөз бен баспа жұмыстарының қауырт қолға алынуы да терминологиялық лексиканың қанат жаюына өз септігін тигізеді. Осы тектес сан салада туындап, қолданысқа еніп жататын терминдік лексика көбіне-көп игерусіз, өз бетінше өмір кешіп жатады.

Ендеше, еліміз тәуелсіздіктің туын жоғары көтеріп, Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымына мүше болып отырған қазіргі кезеңде тіл тағдырына, оның ішінде әлемдік деңгейде өріс тапқалы тұрған мемлекеттік тіліміздің дипломатиялық тірегі болуға тиісті терминологиялық жүйеге аса зор мән беру қажет.Осыдан келіп ұлттық терминологиямызды түбегейлі зерттеп, оның табиғатын ашу қажеттігі туындайды. Байқасақ, тіліміздің ғылыми стилін қалыптастыруда аса зор рөл атақаратын бұл арнайы лексика күні бүгінге дейін түбегейлі қарастырылмаған.

Әсіресе, қоғамдық ғылымдар терминологиясының қалыптасу, даму барысын бағдарлаудың мәні тіпті зор деп білеміз.

Қоғам өміріндегі өзара қарым-қатынастың ең басты құралы болып саналатын тілді әлеумет әрдайым өте жоғары бағалап, оның өзгеріс, өрістерін жіті қадағалап отырады. Тіл қоғамдық құбылыстың брі ретінде сол қоғам тіршілігін айнаға түсіргендей өрнектейді.

Қоғам қашан да қозғалысқа, өзгеріске, дамуға бейім тұрады. Осыған орай тіл де дамиды. Бірақ тілдің даму деңгейі оның барлық қабатына бірдей тән емес. Оның белгілі бір қаптары өзгеріс, өріске онша көне бермейді (мәселен, тілдің грамматикалық категориялары, дыбысталу жүйесі т.т.). Ал оның қайсыбір қаптарлары жаңалыққа, соны мағыналық ұғым, түсініктер әкелуге бейім тұрады. Осы тұрғыдан алып қарағанда, дамыған, жетілген тілдің басты көрсеткішінің бірі оның терминдік жүйесінің сараланuы болып табылады.

Терминдік жүйе жазуы жолға қойылған, орфографиялық нормалары қалыптасқан тілдердің өскелең дәуіріне тән құбылыс. Шынында, жазуы жасалмаған тілдің терминологиялық жүйесі жетілмейді. Қай тілдің тарихын ақтарсаңыз да осыны дәлелдейді. Қоғам өмірінде жазудың алатын орны ерекше. Әлеумет тіршілігіндегі барлық өрлеу, өсу, ілгерілеу, сайып келгенде, жазу өнерімен ұштасып жатады. Ал жазуы жоқ ел, жорығы жоқ үй тәрізді. Қараңғылықтың қасіретін сан ғасыр тартқан талай ұлт, талай ел жайы тарихтан мәлім. Қазақ халқында бұрын қара таныған адамды хан көтеріп, кие тұтып, қастерлеген. Осының өзінен халықтың сауаттылығы ауадай аңсап күткенін көреміз. Ал сауаттылық өлшемі - жазу.

Жазу тіл дамуының, сол тәрізді тілді пайдаланушы адамдар қауымының саналы әрекет нәтижесі. Тілдің заңдылықтары мен ерекшеліктері жазу арқылы таңбаланады. Ендеше тіл болмаған жерде жазу болмайды. Тілдің жүйелі көрінісі болып есептелетін жазу кенет көктен түскен олжа емес, ол қоғам өмірінің даму ерекшелігі алып келген еңбек нәтижесі. Өздерінің іс-әрекеттерін сан ғасыр бойы жадында сақтап келген адамдар қауымы еңбек нәтижесінде қатынасудың, өзара пікірлесу, аралас-құраластың жаңа бір жетілген түрін ойлап таба бастайды. Алғашқыда олар көрген, білгенін әр қилы таңба, белгі, сурет түрінде тасқа, ағашқа, теріге түсіреді. Сөйтіп табиғат құбылыстарының әр алуан кескіні түрінде таңбаланған белгілер біртіндеп мазмұн білдірерлік мәнге ие болады. Олай болса, тіл, жазу, еңбек бірінен-бірі туындап, бірімен-бірі байланысты дамып отырады.

Жазу – адамзат қауымы тапқан мәдени мүліктің ең асылдарының бірі. Жазу әліппеге (алфавитке) тәуелді. Мәдени өрлеуге себепші болған жазудың негізі алфавит деп танитын болсақ, әліппені асқан даналықтың туындысы деп қарауымыз керек. Мәдени прогрестің айқын бір белгісі ең алдымен ғылым-білімнің өркендеуінен көрінеді. Білімнің, ғылымның дамуы қай елді болса да мәдени өрлеуге жетелейді.

Жалпы жазу тарихын сүзіп шығатын болсақ, жазудың ғылым тілімен айтқанда, үш түрі бар екенін білеміз.

1) Пиктографиялық жазу, латынша piktus - салынған сурет деген мағынаны білдіреді. Яғни: «Заттар, іс-әрекетті я пікірді шартты таңбалар

арқылы білдіруге бейімделген ертедегі сүрет жазу». Бұл жазу ойды сөзбен емес, тек бейнелеу арқылы білдіреді.

2) Идеологиялық жазу, ерекше идея - ой деген ұғымды білдіреді.

3) Әріптік жазу - яғни алфавиттік жазу. Бұл тілдегі дыбыстарды әріппен таңбалауға бейімделген жазу, немесе «жүйелі орын тәртіппен тізілген, белгілі бір жазба тілдегі әріптердің жиынтығы».

«Тіл - адам қатынасының аса маңызды құралы» болса, жазу - тілдің маңызды құралы. Адамның айтар ойы да, ғылым салаларының жетістіктері де, қоғам тарихы да жазу арқылы көрінеді, жазу арқылы баяндалады. Сондықтан да адамзат тарихында, оның әр тұстағы даму сатыларында жазудың алатын орны да ерекше, атқарар міндеті де үлкен. Оған қоса баспа ісінің пайда болуы - қоғам дамуына, қоғам мәдениетінің дамуына игі әсерін тигізеді.

Жазба әдебиеттің де белгілі тарихы бар. Қазақ жазуының шын мәнінде жалпыхалықтық сипат алып, ерекше өркендеп өсуі - Қазан төңкерілісінен кейінгі кезең. Үстіміздегі ғасырдың басында қазақ тілінде араб алфавитімен Ташкент қаласында «Түркстан уалаятының газеті», Троицк қаласында «Дала уалаятының газеті», 1911-1915 жылдар арасында «Айқап» журналы шықты, ал Қазан, Ташкент, Орынбор қалаларында көркем сөз үлгілері, халық ауыз әдебиеті нұсқасы баспаға басылып тарады. Сол кезеңнің өзінде - ақ орыс саяхатшылары, қазақ тілінен практикалық құралдар, сөздік құрастырған ғалымдар қазақ сөздерін жазуда орыс алфавитін пайдаланды. Қазақ әдеби тілінің негізін салушылардың бірі, ірі ағартушы Ыбырай Алтынсарин да 1871 жылы шыққан «Қырғыздарға (қазақтарға) орыс тілін оқытудың бастауыш құралы», Орынбор қаласынан 1879 жылы шыққан «Қырғыз хрестоматиясы» атты атақты еңбектеріндегі қазақ сөздерін жазуда орыс алфавитін пайдаланды. Демек, осы тұста қазақ тіліндегі нұсқаларды жазуда араб графикасымен бірге орыс графикасы да қатар қолданылды.

Кеңес одағы дәуірінде де қазақ тілі 1929 жылға дейін араб алфавиті, 1940 жылға дейін латын алфавиті негізіндегі жазуды басынан өткізіп, 1940 жылы орыс графикасына негізделген жаңа алфавитті қабылдады. Артынан көп кешікпей-ақ жаңа алфавитке сәйкесті емле ережесі бекітілді.

Орыс графикасы негізінде қабылданған жаңа қазақ алфавиті тіліміздің фонетикалық заңдылығын сақтайтын, сөздердің бұзылмай жазылуын қамтамасыз ететеін бірден-бір толық алфавит болды. Оған қоса бұл алфавит тек қазақ сөздерін жазуды ғана емес, тілімізге орыс тілі арқылы еніп отырған сан-саналы ғылыми-техникалық, мәдени - көпшілік терминдердің мол қорын өзгертпей, бұзбай жазуға толық мүкіндік берді. Қазіргі қазақ алфавиті – тілдегі бар дыбыстарға сәйкес, сөздік құрамның мол байлығын дұрыс жазуға еркін де орамды, оқу-оқыту ісіне икемді, жеңіл, демек, қазақ әдеби тілінің бүгінгі күн талабына сай келетін алфавит. Түркі халықтары алфавиттері ішінде қазақ алфавитінің осы сипаттас артықшылығын түрколог ғалымдар да жиі сөз етеді. Өйткені қолданылып жүрген түркі халықтары алфавитінде бір-бірінен айырмасы жоқ бірдей айтылатын фонемалардың әр түрлі

таңбалануы, кейбір тілде (мысалы, өзбек тілінде) бірлі-жарым керекті таңбаның алфавитте болмауы сияқты, әлде де жақсартуды, жетілдіруді керек ететін жайлардың бар екендігі байқалады.

Қазақ жазуының 50 жылдан аса мерзім ішінде қалыптасу, даму тарихында, оның жаңа алфавитін қабылдау, емле ережелерін жетілдіру кезеңдерінде тілші ғалымдармен бірге, мұғалімдер, алдыңғы қатарлы студент жастар, жалпы алғанда бүкіл казақ зиялылары, сауатты азаматтар жаппай ат салысты. Олардың ішінен ең бірінші профессор Құдайберген Жұбановты, профессорлар Сәрсен Аманжоловты, Нығмет Сауранбаев, Ісмет Кеңесбаев, Мәулен Балақаев, Ғайнедден Мұсабаев сияқты тіл білімін зерттеуші ғалымдарды, олардың баспа бетінде әр тұста жарияланған мақалалары мен еңбектеріндегі құнды ғылыми пікірлерін ерекше атаған орынды.

1941 жылы бекітілген жаңа жазу ережелеріне 1957 жылы кейбір ресми өзгерістер енгізілді. Тарихи фонетикалық принциптер элементтері болғанымен негізінен морфологиялық принципке құрылған қазіргі қазақ жазуы еңбекші бұқараның сауаттылығын арттырып, әдеби тілдің дамуына жол ашып, жазу мәдекниетін жоғары сатыға көтерді. Мұның барлығы біздің халқымыздың мақтанышы, ана тілі мәдениетінің қол жеткен табысы.

Алайда кейбір кітаптарда, газет-журналдарда ресми бекітілген жазу ережелерінің сақталмай, сөздерді қате жазу жайттары кездесіп қалады. Кездестірген емле қателерін жіктегенде, екі түрлі себеппен сөздердің қате жазылатыны байқалады. Бірі - күні бүгін жазуда қиындық келтіріп жүрген біріккен сөздер, кейбір дублеттер, географиялық атаулар мен кісі аттары емлесі, интернационалдық терминдер мен фамилияларға жалғанатын косымшалардың жазылуына байланысты.

Күнбе-күн тілімізге жаңа сөздер, тың тіркестер еніп, грамматикалық тұлғалар мен тәсілдер арқылы соны мағыналы сөздер туындап отырады. Тілдің даму процесінде жеке сөздер бірден жаңа мағынаға ауысып кетпей, олардың лексикалық мағынасына үстеме мағына пайда болатын да кезеңі бар. Бұл бір ғана қазақ тілінде емес, қандай да болмасын тіл-тілдің даму процесіндегі табиғи құбылыс.

Айталық мерзімді баспасөзде соңғы кезде **іргетас, ізбасар** деген сөздер жиі кездеседі. Фундамет, последователь деген ұғымдардың тіліміздегі баламасы ретінде, ана тілінің негізгі сөздік қорынан төл тәсілдер арқылы пайда болған осы жаңа ұғымдағы сөздер тәжірибеде екі түрлі: бірде бөлек, бірде бірге жазылып жүр. Осы сияқты, жазуы қиындық келтіріп, кейде талас туғызатын сөздерді біркелкі, дұрыс жазу үшін орфографиялық сөздікті басшылыққа алып отырған жөн. Сөздердің дұрыс жазылуын қалыптастыруда, жазу мәдениетін дамытуда орфографиялық сөздіктердің атқарар қызметі ерекше. Қазақ ғылым академиясының Тіл білімі институты шығарған орфографиялық сөздік, мектеп, оқушыларына арналған сөздіктер, баспа қызметкерлеріне арналған анықтағыштар жарық көрді. Баспа бетінде

аталып жүрген бірлі-жарым кемістігі болғанымен, жазу мәдениетін жетілдіруде олардың әрқайсысы өз міндетін атқарып отырғаны сөзсіз.

Баспа бетінде кездесетін қатенің бір түрі деп емлесі талас туғызбайтын, тек құнтсыздықтан ғана кететін қатені айтуға болады. Қате жазудың бұл түріне мысал ретінде ең алдымен **ер жетті, бой жетті, күн көрді, дем алды, бас тарту дәме ету, таң қаларлық** сияқты тіркестердің бірге жазылу фактілерін келтіруге болады. Жәркешев, Борашев сияқты фамилиялардың Жаркешов, Борашов түрінде жазылуы да осыған жатады. Бұл типтес қателер – тек ұқыпсыздықтан жіберілетін сауатсыздық. Өйткені жоғарыда аталған тіркестер мен фамилиялар емелесінде дау туғызатындай ештеңе екі ұштылық жоқ. Жазуда жіберетін емле қатесінің қандай түрі болса да, айтылған ойдың мағынасын ашуға, оны бірден түсінуге кедергі болады. Жазба дәстүрінде емле қатесінің ірісі, ұсағы, үлкені, кішісі болмайды. Сондай-ақ керекті жеріне қойылмай, керексіз жерге орынсыз қойылған тыныс белгілер де – жазу мәдениетіне нұқсан келтіретін жайттар.

Жазу тәжірибесінде қандай да болмасын кемістікті болдырмай, жазу мәдениетін жетілдіру, сауаттылықты көтеру, жас өспірім балаларды өз ана тілін, оның жазу дәстүрін жетік білуге тәрбиелеу – мұғалімдер, журналистер, баспа қызметкерлерінің, әрбір сауатты азаматтың төл ісі. Ана тілі жазуының мәдениетін көтеруге көпшілік болып, жұмыла кіріскенде ғана ол нәтижелі болмақ.

Терминдер әдеби тіліміздегі ең актив сөздердің қатарына жатады. Термин сөздердің жасалуы және қолданылуы, олардың дұрыс жазылуы сияқты мәселелер тіл мәдениетінің үлкен бір кесек саласы болып табылады..

Қазіргі қазақ тілінде қолданылып жүрген терминдер бірден жасалып, бірден қалыптасқан жоқ. Халық ағарту, мәдениет және кейбір ғылым саласына байланысты терминдер 20-шы жылдары жасала бастады. Ол кезеңде, әсіресе, қоғамдық пәндердің термині көбірек жасалды, алайда сол жылдары термин сөздерді жасаудың бірыңғай қалыптасқан принципі болған жоқ. Термин жасау мәселесі төңірегінде түрлі жиналыстарда да, баспасөз бетінде де қызу айтыс-тартыс та болып отырды. Терминді қолдану ісінде ала-құлалық күшті болды, өйткені ол кезең терминдер жасалуының балаң, алғашқы, соны дәуірі болатын-ды. Әдеби тілдің жасау процесіндегі жаңа сөз, термин жасау ісіне қоғам қайраткерлері С. Сейфуллин, Б. Майлин, І. Жансүгіров сияқты көрнекті жазушылар, жалпы қауым белсене қатысып отырды.

Ал «термин» деген ұғымының өз басына келер болсақ, әлі күнге бұл жайында бірыңғай пікір қалыптаса алмай келеді. Мына еңбекте қабылданған көзқарас бойынша, «термин – бұл арнаулы қолданыс саласындағы ғылыми немесе өндірістік –технологиялық ұғымының атауы болып табылатын және дефинициясы (тиісті ұғымның анықтамасы) бар сөз немесе сөздер тіркесі». Ұсынылып жүрген анықтамалар бірыңғай емес. Принципінде кез келген сөз термин бола алады, бірақ ол оның ерекше қызметіне (функциясына)

байланысты. Өндіріс жағдайында терминдер белгілі құралы есебінде пайдаланылады. Яғни олар маман ортада, арнаулы әдебиетте қолданылады.

Кәсіби терминология әдетте белгілі практикалық мұқтаждыққа, күнделікті қажеттілікке орай пайда болады. Әдеби тіл мен оның функционалдық стильдері пайда болмастан бұрын кәсіби лексика өзінше табиғи түрде жасалып отырады, кейде тіпті оның әрқилы жергілікті (терминологиялық) нұсқалары да қабаттаса жүреді. Арнаулы әдебиеттердің пайда болуы сөздік құрамының бұл саласының дамуына жаңа бірлеп қосады, яғни дамудың басқаша арнасына түседі.

Термин жөнінде ғылыми және анықтағыш еңбектерде түрлі мәліметтер беріледі.

Тиянақты түйін мен анықтамалар беруге тырысатын энциклопедиялық сөздіктерге үңілгенде, мынаны байқаймыз.

«Термин – рим мифологиясында шекара құрайды, Т. – терминалдар құрметіне арналған мейрам» дегенді меңзейді екен. Сонымен бірге термин – *шекара, шек* деген ұғымды білдіретін латын сөзі. Бұл – 1980 жылы Мәскеуде жарық көрген бір томдық «Советский энциклопедический словарь» деген еңбекте берілген анықтама.

Термин сөздерді жасау және оны тұрақтандыру ісінде 1935 жылы өткізілген Қазақстан мәдениет қызметкерлерінің конференциясы үлкен роль атқарды. Конференцияда термин жасауда ана тілінің ішкі мүмкіншілігін пайдалану және интернационалдық терминдерді өзгертпей алу жөніндегі профессор Құдайберген Жұбановтың жобасы қабылданды. Сөйтіп, термиң жасау, қолдану саласында бұл жаңа бағыт, жаңа бетбұрыс болды.

1945 жылдан бері Қазақстан Республикасы Министрлер Кабинетінің жанындағы Мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясы үзбей жұмыс істеп келеді. Ал 1925-1945 жылдар арасында бұл жұмысты Қазақстан Республикасы Халық ағарту комиссариатының жанындағы Методикалық қоғам атқарып келген-ді. Мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясы — қазақ тіліндегі халық шаруашылығы, ғылым, техника және мәдениет салаларымен байланысты терминдерді бекітетін, термин сөздердің жазылуын ретке келтіретін және оның республика көлемінде қолданылуын бақылап отыратын мемлекеттік орган.

Терминология ісіне үкіметіміз жете көңіл бөліп, үлкен қамқорлық, жасап отыр.

Қазақстан Республиксы Министрлер Кабинетінің 1972 жылғы 25 апрельдегі 252 санды қаулысымен Мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясының құқықтары мен міндеттері туралы жаңа «Ереже» қабылданды. Бұл қаулы бойынша Терминология комиссиясы тек термин мәселесімен ғана емес, терминдердің және терминге катысты сөздердің, мекеме аттарының дұрыс жазылуын бекітетін және қадағалайтын, терминологиялық сөздіктерді жарыққа шығарып отыруы ісімен, т. б тіл мәдениеті, сауаттылыққа қатысты жұмыстармен шұғылданатын орган болып табылады. Мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясында терминдерді қарау ісі

бірнеше басқыштан тұрады. Ең алдымен терминдер сол ғылымның мамандары арасында, одан кейін терминкомнын, секретариатында қаралады, міне осыдан кейін ғана Мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясының үлкен мәжілісінде бекітіледі.

Терминдердің бекітілуінде оның жатықтығы әдеби тілге сіңуі, контекстегі мағынасы, басқа сөздермен қарым-қатынасы т. б, мәселелер мұқият еске алынады. Мәселен, физика, математика және техника салаларында орыс тілінде ***колесо, круг, окружность*** деген терминдер бар. Қазақ тілінде ***колесо мен круг*** сөздері көбіне дөңгелек деп қолданылды. Міне осы жағдай болмауы үшін терминком ***колесо*** сөзін қазақша ***доңғалақ, круг — дөңгелек, окружность — шеңбер*** деп бекітті.

Жергілікті сөздердің термин жасауда пайдасы көп, бірақ талас тудыратын жақтары да бар. Мәселен, **стекло** сөзін кейбір газеттер **әйнек**, тіпті **стекольный завод** дегенді **әйнек заводы** деп жазды. Бұның дұрыс еместігі ескеріліп ***стекло — шыны*** деп бекітілді.

Надстройка термині қоғамдық, ғылымдарда қондырма түрінде алынып жүр. Бұл дұрыс. Техникада **устройство, установка** деген терминдер бар, міне бұлар ***устройство — құрылғы, установка — қондырғы*** түрінде бекітілді.

Орыс тілінде әр түрлі сөздер арқылы жасалған терминдік сөздерге қазақша жеке-жеке сөз табыла бермейді, мұндай жағдайда қазақ тілінің жұрнактары қолданылып термин жасалады. Сондықтан, құрылыс техникасы саласындағы мынадай терминдер: **комбинированная конструкция — құрама конструкция, сборная конструкция — құранды конструкция, составная конструкция — құрамды конструкция** түрінде бекітілді.

Термин сөздердің, тіркестердің қазақша жасалуында олардың атқаратын қызметі де ескеріледі. Мәселен, геологияның барлама бурғылау саласында кездесетін кілт аттары мынадай түрде бекітілді: **ключ накидной — жаппа кілт, ключ отбойный — босатқыш кілт, ключ разводной — жылжыма кілт.** Термин жасау және бекіту ісінде терминком сол терминнің, терминдік тіркестің көпшілікке түсініктілігін де қарастырды. Мәселен, қазір научная организация труда деген терминдік тіркес баспасөз бетінде өте жиі қолданылады. Осыны дәлме-дәл еңбекті ғылыми ұйымдастыру деп аударса, жұртшылыққа түсініксіз болар еді, сондықтан бұл тіркес еңбекті ғылыми жолмен ұйымдастыру деп бекітілді.

Кейде практикада орысша терминнің мағынасы, ұғымы және сол заттың аткаратын қызметі ескерілмей, қысқаша тура аударыла салынады. Мәселен, **машинаның «задный мост», «передний мост»** деген терминдері кейбір кітаптарда және баспасөз бетінде ***«артқы көпір, алдыңғы көпір»*** делініп жүрді. Міне осыны түзетіп, терминком **задний мост — артқы белдік, передний мост — алғы белдік** деп қабылдады.

Орысша **«зритель»** сөзін қазақша қалай алу керектігі жөнінде бұдан бірнеше жыл бұрын баспасөз бетінде дау болғаны белгілі. Қазір практикада **«зритель» сөзіне «көрермен»** балама болып жүргені еске алынып, осы

түрде қолданылсын деп қаулы шығарылды. **«Художественный фильм»** дегенді көп жылдар бойы **«көркем суретті фильм»** деп келдік. Мұндағы ***«сурет»*** деген сөз мүлде артық және көркем фильм суретке құрылмайды. Сол себептен ***оны көркем фильм*** деп қолдану жөнінде шешім қабылданды.

Термин жасаудағы ең қиын нәрсе — мағынасы жақын сөздер. Бұлар, яғни мағынасы жақын терминдер әдеби тілдегі жай сөз сияқты синоним бола алмайды, өйткені бұлар — мағынасы жақын сияқты көрінгенімен, сол ғылым саласындағы өз орны бар жеке-жеке дербес категориялар, ұғымдар, Сол себептен орыс тіліндегі мұндай терминдердің әр-қайсысына қазақша балама керек. Бұған мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясының психология саласынан бекіткен терминдерін мысалға келтіруге болады.

Мұнда адамның мінезіне байланысты мағынасы жақын, бірақ айырмасы бар терминдер мынадай түрде бекітілді: **безволие — жігерсіздік, малодушие — жасықтық, равнодушие — селқостық, робость — жасқаншақтық, застенчивость — ұяңдық, ал адамның көңіл күйіне байланысты терминдер: грезы — қиял, грусть — қамығу, огорчение — реніш, отчаяние — торығу, нечаль — уайым, страдание — қасірет, скорбь — қайғы, уныние — жабырқау** т. б.

Жоғарыда келтірілген фактілер мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясы термин жасау және оны бекіту мәселесіне аса жауаптылықпен қарап отырғанын аңғартады.

Тіл мәдениетіндегі басты мәселелердің бірі — термин және терминге қатысты сөздерді жазу мәселесі. Мемлекеттік терминология комиссиясы бұл іске де көңіл аударып отыр. Мәселен, жоғарыда айтылған, ЯҒНИ терминкомда бекітілген 528 термин, терминдік тіркес, мекеме аттарының бекітілген түрі, осы формада жазылуы баршаға міндет. Терминкомда кейде жеке сөздердің жазылуы да қаралып жүр. Мәселен, **аяққиім** (орысша *обувь*) бірге жазылады, **қауіпсіздік** (*безопасность*) икс **х** — пен, **ғылыми** сөзі түбірі сақталып (*ғылым — и*) жазылады деп қаулы алынды.

Тіл мәдениетінің осы бір үлкен саласында әліде күрделі-күрделі міндеттер бар. Мәселен, терминкком бекіткен терминдердің баспасөз, баспа бетінде радио және телевизияда қолданылуын бақылап отырған мақұл. Әлі де кейбір ғылым салаларынан жарық көрмеген терминологиялық сөздіктерді бастырып шығару қажет. Сол сияқты түрлі ғылым салаларынан түсіндірме сөздіктер шығару ісін мұқият қолға алу керек.

Сөздерді, терминдерді дұрыс қолдану үшін, жалпы тіл мәдениетінің жақсы үлгісін жүзеге асыру үшін, осы тақырыпта баспасөз бетінде жиі-жиі мақалалар жарияланып отыруы, радио мен телевизияда сөздер ұйымдастырылуы ауадай қажет. Тіл мәдениеті бойынша дүркін-дүркін республикалық және қалалық конференциялар өткізіліп тұруы жөн. Осы айтылғандардың бәрі-бәрі; ана тілімізді ардақтауға, тіл мәдениетін бұдан да көтеруге, сөз қадірін жете сүюге жетелейді.

Жалпы алғанда, терминолологиялық лексиканың реттелуін көздеп отырған қазіргі ғылыми-техникалық прогресс заманында сөздердің шығу төркінін біліп отырудың айрықша маңызы бар. Сөздердің шығу тегін, жасалу жолын білу арқылы оның мағыналық өрісін, потнциялдық мүмкіндігін шамалауға болады.

Терминологияның өмір сүретін табиғи ортасы ғылым тілі екені рас. Алайда ол өз ішінде тұйықталып, тұмшаланып тұра бермейді. Ол үнемі жалпы әдеби тіл лексикасынан нәр алады, үнемі сонымен байланыста өмір кешеді. Ана тіліміздің мағынасы дөп түсіп жатқан баламасы табылған жердің бәрінде бұл принципті ұстанып отыру қажет. Ал халқымыздың тұрмыс, тіршілігінде, іс-әрекетінде, жазу-сызу дағдысында болмаған терминдік ұғымдарды сол бастапқы қалпында қабылдаған жөн.

Мемлекеттік тіліміздің мәртебесін республикада ғана емес, халықаралық деңгейге көтереміз десек, терминжасамның осындай заңдылықтары қатаң сақталып, қадағаланып отыруы тиіс.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15696185

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РОЛЬ «ХЕЗБОЛЛЫ» В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ПРОКСИ-СИЛ ИРАНА В РЕГИОНЕ

Аннотация. *На фоне усиливающегося геополитического противостояния на Ближнем Востоке особую роль играет шиитская военизированная группировка «Хезболла», действующая под влиянием и при прямой поддержке Исламской Республики Иран. С момента начала гражданской войны в Сирии в 2011 году, «Хезболла» не только активно вмешалась в этот конфликт, но и превратилась в ключевого актора в создании и поддержке прокси-сетей Ирана в различных странах региона, включая Сирию, Ирак, Йемен и государства Персидского залива.*

Настоящая статья анализирует роль «Хезболлы» в трансформации иранской стратегии «асимметричной войны» и расширении её влияния за пределы Ливана. Особое внимание уделяется операционной структуре группировки, её взаимодействию с Корпусом стражей исламской революции (КСИР), а также механизмам подготовки, финансирования и управления прокси-группами. Также рассматриваются конкретные примеры участия «Хезболлы» в военных конфликтах, включая Сирию и Йемен, а также её роль в подрывной деятельности на территории Ирака, Кувейта и Бахрейна.

Ключевые слова: *Хезболла, Иран, прокси-войны, Корпус стражей исламской революции (КСИР), подразделение «Кудс», сирийская гражданская война, Ирак, Йемен, Хуситы, региональная безопасность, терроризм, военные операции, исламский джихад, шиитские военизированные группы, Иранская внешняя политика, ассиметричная война, Ливан, Ближний Восток.*

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THE ROLE OF HEZBOLLAH IN THE FORMATION OF IRAN'S PROXY FORCES IN THE REGION

Annotation. *Amid the intensifying geopolitical confrontation in the Middle East, the Shiite militant group Hezbollah plays a particularly significant role, operating under the influence and direct support of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Since the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in 2011, Hezbollah has not only actively intervened in the conflict but has also become a key actor in the creation and*

support of Iran's proxy networks in various countries across the region, including Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and the Gulf states.

This article analyzes Hezbollah's role in the transformation of Iran's "asymmetric warfare" strategy and the expansion of its influence beyond Lebanon. Special attention is paid to the group's operational structure, its cooperation with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), and the mechanisms of training, financing, and managing proxy forces. The article also examines specific cases of Hezbollah's involvement in armed conflicts — including Syria and Yemen — and its role in subversive activities in Iraq, Kuwait, and Bahrain.

Keywords: *Hezbollah, Iran, proxy wars, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), Quds Force, Syrian civil war, Iraq, Yemen, Houthis, regional security, terrorism, military operations, Islamic Jihad, Shiite militant groups, Iranian foreign policy, asymmetric warfare, Lebanon, Middle East.*

Цель статьи — дать целостную картину того, как «Хезболла» превратилась из сугубо ливанской организации в многоуровневого регионального игрока, служащего важным инструментом реализации внешнеполитических интересов Ирана.

В процессе подготовки данной статьи были использованы различные **методы исследования**, характерные для анализа военно-политических процессов и международных отношений:

Анализ источников: В статье широко использованы данные из официальных отчетов (в том числе Министерства финансов США и ООН), публикаций авторитетных зарубежных СМИ (Wall Street Journal, Financial Times, Foreign Affairs), разведывательных докладов, а также интервью с политическими и военными экспертами. Это позволило комплексно рассмотреть роль «Хезболлы» в формировании иранских прокси-структур.

Сравнительно-исторический метод: Исследование опирается на сопоставление роли и структуры «Хезболлы» в разные исторические периоды: от 1980-х годов до сегодняшнего дня. Это позволило выявить трансформацию группировки из национального актора в регионального прокси-агента Ирана.

Контент-анализ: Проведен систематический анализ медиаматериалов, экспертных оценок и речей представителей «Хезболлы» и союзных организаций, что позволило установить устойчивые нарративы и идеологические установки группировки.

Применение данных методов в совокупности обеспечило всесторонний и объективный анализ рассматриваемой темы.

В 2013 году «Хезболла» расширила свои операции до такой степени, что ей пришлось провести значительные структурные изменения в своем военном командовании для контроля за своими обширными операциями в Сирии. Группировка создаст в своей структуре еще два командования: первое будет создано на ливано-сирийской границе, второе — в самой

Сирии. Включая два командования «Хезболлы», действующих на юге и востоке Ливана, их число достигает четырех(1). После этого он переведет наиболее важные фигуры из главного Южного командования, расположенного на границе Ливана и Израиля, в новое командование. Их лидером будет назначен Мустафа Бадруддин, сменивший Имада Мугни, убитого в 2008 году. Мустафа Бадриддин берет на себя руководство зарубежными террористическими операциями «Хезболлы».

Начиная с 2012 года Бадриддин начал руководить военными операциями «Хезболлы» в Сирии и вскоре занял две должности. Первый должен был руководить зарубежными операциями «Хезболлы», а второй — возглавлять командование группировки в Сирии. Бадриддин был высокопоставленным боевиком «Хезболлы». Он принимал участие в нескольких операциях группировки, включая взрыв американских казарм в Бейруте в 1983 году, террористические атаки в Кувейте в 1980-х годах и убийство ливанского премьер-министра Рафика Харири в 2005 году. Его назначение на пост главы сирийского командования явно демонстрирует его симпатии к гражданской войне в Сирии. Действительно, по словам представителей американской разведки, когда подразделение «Кудс» МККК впервые обратилось к «Хезболле» с просьбой направить войска в Сирию для защиты режима Асада, Насралла колебался, прежде чем принять решение.

По данным Wall Street Journal, «Насрулла согласился отправить бойцов в Сирию только после того, как верховный лидер Ирана аятолла Али Хаменеи лично обратился к нему и заявил, что Тегеран ожидает решительных действий от «Хезболлы»(2). После того как Насралла решил присоединиться к гражданской войне в Сирии, он лично руководил этими усилиями. [64] Насралла руководит операциями группировки в Сирии с сентября 2011 года, когда он начал проводить еженедельные встречи с Бадреддином в Дамаске для координации действий «Хезболлы» с Асадом. Все более активное участие «Хезболлы» в сирийском конфликте привело к тому, что в 2012 году она была внесена в черный список Министерства финансов США.[65]

Направление наиболее важных и опытных членов группировки в зоны конфликта на Ближнем Востоке помогло укрепить ее собственные интересы и интересы союзников Ирана. «Хезболла» осуществляет деятельность в этих регионах, включая проведение малых и крупных военных операций, обучение и поддержку местных оппозиционеров, поставку оружия и технологий, ведение пропаганды и дезинформации, проведение киберподготовки и кибератак, проведение незаконных финансовых операций, сбор разведданных и сбор информации до террористических актов и боевых действий.

1. Treasury Designates Hizballah Leadership," U.S. Department of the Treasury, September 13, 2012, https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1709.aspx.
2."Treasury Designates Hizballah Leadership," U.S. Department of the Treasury, September 13, 2012, https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1709.aspx.

Важнейшей задачей, которую предстояло выполнить «Хезболле» за рубежом, было сохранение власти Б. Асада в Сирии. «Хезболла» мобилизовала тысячи своих бойцов для выполнения этой задачи. Ему также было поручено командовать группой проиранских боевиков из Сирии, Ирака, Пакистана и Афганистана. Учитывая внутренние проблемы, возникшие в результате борьбы в Сирии, «Хезболла» скрывает свои усилия по защите правления Башара Асада. Однако в августе 2012 года отчет Министерства финансов США разоблачил защиту группировкой правительства Башара Асада. В отчете Министерства финансов США подтверждается, что «поддержка «Хезболлой» жестоких репрессий против сирийского народа» подтверждает, что группировка действует за пределами границ Ливана, и «разоблачает истинные цели группировки и ее угрозу миру в регионе». Министерство финансов США подтверждает, что «Хезболла» является региональным игроком, и настаивает на том, что Насралла лично курирует операции в Сирии.[66] В августе 2013 года Насралла выступил в защиту деятельности группировки в Сирии, назвав ее частью «сопротивления» Израилю. Один ливанский шиитский сатирик так объясняет эту ситуацию: «Боевики либо стерли Палестину с карты и думают, что она находится в Сирии, либо им сказали, что дорога в Иерусалим проходит через Кусайр и Хомс (в этих городах «Хезболла» воевала против суннитов на стороне режима Асада)».[67]

Были случаи, когда «Хезболла» отправляла в Сирию до 10 000 бойцов одновременно. Однако их фактическое число было меньше этой цифры. Потому что группировка не держала боевиков постоянно на территории Сирии, а отправляла их на несколько месяцев. «Хезболла» также обучала другие шиитские группировки боевиков боевым действиям. Участие «Хезболлы» в гражданской войне в Сирии можно оценить не только по количеству развернутых там бойцов, но и по ее участию в крупномасштабных сражениях по всей стране. В частности, они участвуют в боях в приграничных районах Сирии с Ливаном, в Алеппо, а также на юге страны, в приграничных районах с Иорданией.

«Хезболла», начавшая участвовать в боевых действиях по просьбе Ирана, переломила ход событий в пользу режима Асада. Естественно, «Хезболла», привлекшая большое количество боевиков, также понесла большие потери в Сирии. Эта цифра превышает потери боевиков группировки за все время ее боев с Израилем. По оценкам, «Хезболла» потеряла в Сирии от 1600 до 2000 человек, а от 4800 до 6000 бойцов «Хезболлы» получили ранения.[68]

3.“Treasury Targets Hizballah for Supporting the Assad Regime,” US Department of Treasury, August 10, 2012, http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1676.aspx.

4. Sarah Birke, “Hezbollah’s Choice,” Latitude (blog), New York Times, August 6, 2013, http://latitude.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/08/06/hezbollahs-choice.

5.“Mapping Militants: Hezbollah,” Stanford, 2018, https://cisac.fsi.stanford.edu/mappingmilitants/profiles/hezbollah; Wounded in action estimate based on 1:3 ration of KIA to wounded.

Пока Б.Асад был у власти, деятельность группировки в Сирии полностью контролировалась высшими командирами «Хезболлы». Например, Ибрагим Акил и Фуад Шукр были членами Совета джихада «Хезболлы», высшего военного органа группировки, и играли важную роль в военных операциях «Хезболлы» в Сирии.[69] Они оказывают значительную помощь сирийской армии, которая ведет борьбу с боевиками «Хезболлы» и членами оппозиции во время внутреннего конфликта в Сирии. В обмен на помощь «Хезболлы» и Ирана в сохранении власти Асада сирийское правительство позволяет «Хезболле» и иранским боевикам сформировать группу бойцов, в основном сирийцев, и разместить их вблизи сирийских Голанских высот, чтобы открыть новый фронт с Израилем.[70]

Еще до гражданской войны в Сирии боевики «Хезболлы» начали перебрасываться, хотя и в меньших количествах, в Ирак, а затем и в Йемен для защиты иранских объектов. В австралийском докладе 2009 года рассматривалась контролируемая «Хезболлой» организация «Исламский джихад», в котором говорилось, что деятельность «Хезболлы» вышла за рамки подготовки иракских шиитских боевиков, связанных с Ираном, и что она стала крупной силой в Ираке, совершая различные преступления, включая убийства, кражи и взрывы, и что эти группы были организованы при поддержке и покровительстве бригады «Аль-Кудс» Корпуса стражей исламской революции.[71]

Американские военные также определили, что «Хезболла» может самостоятельно проводить военные операции в Ираке. По данным американской разведки, один из иракских бойцов утверждает, что представитель его наставника в Иране «Хезболла» ранее принимал участие в секретных военных операциях в Ираке. [72] Но еще более весомые доказательства появились после захвата высокопоставленного боевика «Хезболлы» Али Мусы Даккука аль-Мусави на юге Ирака. Даккук прибыл в Ирак в 2007 году вместе с Кайсом аль-Хазали, лидером Асаиб Ахль аль-Хак. Один из документов, полученных в ходе расследования, привлекает внимание американских аналитиков: в этом 22-страничном меморандуме подробно описывалась реализация задания, процесс его утверждения, этапы

6. “Treasury Sanctions Hizballah Leaders, Military Officials, and an Associate in Lebanon,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, July 21, 2015, https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0121.aspx.
7. Judah Ari Gross, “IDF says it has exposed new Hezbollah cell in Syrian Golan Heights,” Times of Israel, March 13, 2019, https://www.timesofisrael.com/idf-says-it-has-exposed-new-hezbollahcell-operating-from-syrian-golan-heights/.
8. Australian Government, Attorney General’s Department, “Hizballah External Security Organisation,” May 16, 2009.
9. Harmony document IR005, cited in Joseph Felter and Brian Fishman, “Iranian Strategy in Iraq: Politics and ‘Other Means,’” Combating Terrorism Center at West Point, October 13, 2008, p. 17. https://ctc.usma.edu/app/uploads/2010/06/Iranian-Strategyin-Iraq.pdf.

подготовки и планирования (Временный координационный центр сотрудничества в Кербеле, январь 2007 г.).[73]

«Хезболла» также продолжала поддерживать шиитскую оппозицию в Ираке. Он отправил в Ирак небольшое количество военных проводников для организации борьбы с боевиками «Исламского государства» и защиты шиитских святынь. В июне 2014 года Насралла заявил: «Мы готовы пожертвовать в пять раз большим количеством людей, чтобы защитить наши святыни в Ираке, чем в Сирии», подчеркнув, что святыни в Ираке важнее, чем в Сирии. Насралла, возможно, преувеличивал, но чтобы сдержать свои обещания, бойцы «Хезболлы» и их сторонники начали инвестировать в развитие инфраструктуры в Ираке. Это обеспечит группе финансовую поддержку, а также организационные выгоды. Например, Хусейн Али Фаур, которого правительство США называет членом международной террористической группировки «Хезболла» «Исламский джихад», сотрудничает с финансистом «Хезболлы» Аднаном Табаджеи и руководит строительными, нефтяными и другими проектами в Ираке.[74]

«Хезболла» также отправляет своих высокопоставленных боевиков в Йемен. Некоторые из них, как Абу Али Табтабай, были сначала отправлены в Сирию, а затем в Йемен.[75] Помимо обучения и оказания материальной помощи хуситам, Табтабай также выполнял задачу по снабжению «Хезболлы» кадрами для осуществления ее региональной деятельности.[76]

По словам официальных представителей Саудовской Аравии, боевики «Хезболлы» выпустили баллистические ракеты по аэропорту Эр-Рияда в ноябре 2017 года. «Это была ракета, выпущенная хуситами с удерживаемой хуситами территории в Йемене», — заявил министр иностранных дел Саудовской Аравии Адель аль-Джубейр в интервью телеканалу CNN.[77]

Близкий советник Насруллы, бывший командир спецподразделения «Хезболлы» Халиль Харб возглавляет операции «Хезболлы» в Йемене. Он занимался транспортировкой оборудования группировки внутри страны и часто ездил в Тегеран, чтобы координировать действия «Хезболлы» с иранскими официальными лицами. [78] Харб руководил операциями группировки в Сирии, Иордании, Израиле и Египте с 2003 по 2006 год и

10. U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, “News Briefing with Gen. Petraeus from the Pentagon,” April 26, 2007. https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/news/2007/04/mil-070426-dod01.htm.
11. “Treasury Sanctions Hizballah Front Companies and Facilitators in Lebanon And Iraq,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 10, 2015. http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0069.aspx.
12. “Haytham ‘Ali Tabataba’i,” Rewards for Justice, https://rewardsforjustice.net/english/haytham_tabatabai.html.
13. “Haytham ‘Ali Tabataba’i,” Rewards for Justice, https://rewardsforjustice.net/english/haytham_tabatabai.html.
14. Becky Anderson and Hilary Clarke, “Missile attack ‘an act of war’ by Iran, Saudi Foreign Minister says,” CNN, November 6, 2017. https://www.cnn.com/2017/11/06/middleeast/saudi-foreignminister-interview/index.html.
15.“Treasury Sanctions Hizballah Leadership: Action Targets Hizballah’s Leadership Resonsible for Operations Outside of Lebanon,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, August 22, 2013, https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2147.aspx.

имел достаточно опыта, чтобы руководить региональными операциями «Хезболлы».[79]

Военные инструкторы, отправленные «Хезболлой» в Йемен, не только обучали хуситов использованию ракет, но и сами управляли ракетными системами, которые они запускали по Саудовской Аравии. Другие проводники участвовали в сражениях в самых важных точках поля боя. Например, в 2021 году командир «Хезболлы» Мустафа аль-Гарави погиб в результате авиаудара, нанесенного Саудовской Аравией, когда хуситы приблизились к Марибу.[80] В 2019 году Хасан Насралла признал, что боевики «Хезболлы» действуют в Йемене, и заявил: «Мы не стыдимся потерь «Хезболлы» в Йемене».[81]

Некоторые командиры «Хезболлы» открыто заявляют о своем намерении расширить свое региональное присутствие, как только у них появится возможность консолидировать свои силы в Сирии. Корреспонденты Foreign Affairs Александр Корбейл и Амарнат Амарасингхам вспоминают свои интервью с командиром «Хезболлы», который сказал: «После того, как мы закончим наши операции в Сирии, мы начнем наши операции в Йемене. «Хезболла» уже прибыла в Йемен». «Кто, по-вашему, запускает ракеты «Точка» по Саудовской Аравии? Это не хуситы в шлепанцах, это мы»,[82] — добавляет он.

В целом, спецподразделение «Кудс» Корпуса стражей исламской революции фактически поддерживает и помогает группировкам, осуществляющим атаки, что позволяет им отрицать обвинения перед международным сообществом. [83] Подобно усилиям, предпринятым «Хезболлой» в Ливане в 1980-х годах, силы «Кудс» КСИР пытаются создать несколько шиитских оппозиционных групп в Ираке. Подразделение «Кудс» КСИР частично проводит подготовительную работу с этими группами. Но обычно для их подготовки они используют «Хезболлу». «Хезболла» тренирует и контролирует бойцов от имени подразделения «Кудс». Использование «Хезболлой» аутсорсинговой системы образования свидетельствует о том, что Иран рассматривает эту группировку как профессиональных наставников террористов. Использование «Хезболлы» для подготовки боевиков также помогает смягчить недовольство иракцев религиозной идеологией. Потому что этот фактор был заметен в иранской

16. “Treasury Sanctions Hizballah Leadership: Action Targets Hizballah’s Leadership Resonsible for Operations Outside of Lebanon,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, August 22, 2013, https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl2147.aspx.
17. Ali Mahmoud, “Saudi Arabia-led coalition air strike kills high ranking Hezbollah commander, says Yemeni official,” The National, May 25, 2021. https://www.thenationalnews.com/gulf-news/saudi-arabia-led-coalition-air-strike-kills-high-rankinghezbollah-commander-says-yemeni-official-1.1229791.
18. “Hassan Nasrallah admits the presence of members of Hezbollah in Yemen and the killing of a number of them,” Mareb Press, February 16, 2019. https://marebpress.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=147754.
19. Alexander Corbeil and Amarnath Amarasingam, “The Houthi Hezbollah,” Foreign Affairs, March 31, 2016, https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2016-03-31/houthi-hezbollah.
20. U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Armed Services, Iran’s Military Power: Hearing before the Committee on Armed Services, 111th Cong., 2d sess., April 14, 2010, Statement of Lt. Gen. Ronald L. Burgess Jr.

учебной программе, а уроки были скучными и вели иранские религиозные деятели, которые плохо знали арабский язык.

После вторжения США в Ирак в 2003 году деятельность «Хезболлы» была тесно связана с Ираном, в частности с бригадой КСИР-Кудс. Стратегия Тегерана в Ираке и роль «Хезболлы» в этой стратегии как главной доверенной военной группировки Ирана были логическим продолжением тайной деятельности Ирана в Ираке. Помимо «Хезболлы», Иран также использовал партию «Дава» и организацию «Бадр» в своих тайных операциях в 1980-х и 1990-х годах.[84]

«Хезболла» сформировала подразделение под названием «1800», которое направлено против Израиля и призвано оказывать поддержку палестинским террористическим группировкам. Аналогичным образом было сформировано подразделение под названием 3800, которое направлено против многонациональных вооруженных сил в Ираке и главной целью которого является поддержка иракских террористических группировок. Это подразделение, созданное лидером «Хезболлы» Насраллой по просьбе Ирана, участвовало в обучении и предоставлении инструкций иракским боевым группам.[85]

Сразу после вторжения США в Ирак появились сообщения о том, что боевики «Хезболлы» пытаются восстановить связи с иракскими шиитскими группировками. В отчете разведки США от 29 июля 2003 года, основанном на данных израильской разведки, говорится, что представители «Хезболлы» пытались установить контакт с Муктадой ас-Садром и его группой «Махди». В конце августа того же года его осуществили две группы боевиков. Согласно этому сообщению, «Хезболла» собирает в Наджафе группу из 30-40 человек для поддержки шиитского ополчения Муктады Садра. «Хезболла» участвовала в вербовке новых бойцов в «Армию Махди», а также в их обучении.[86]

Даккук и Хашим встретятся в Тегеране с главой командования внешних операций бригады КСИР-Кудс и его заместителем. В конце 2007 года в Басре Даккук посетил Ирак 4 раза, прежде чем был схвачен британским спецназом. Он передавал отчеты об использовании минометов и ракет спецназом, а также об их производстве подразделению МККК-Кудс. Задача, поставленная ему Тегераном, была очень простой: он должен был организовать силы специального назначения таким же образом, как была организована «Хезболла» в Ливане.[87]

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21. Matthew Levitt, Hezbollah: The Global Footprint of Lebanon's Party of God (Washington DC: Georgetown University Press, 2013), Pp 286-291.
22. The United States designated Nasrallah a Specially Designated Terrorist on January 23, 1995, https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1995-01-25/pdf/95-2035.pdf; and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist on May 16, 2018, https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/OFAC-Enforcement/Pages/20180516.aspx.
23. Edward Pound, "Special Report: The Iran Connection," U.S. News & World Report, November 14, 2004.
24.Jim Garamone, "Iran Arming, Training, Directing Terror Groups in Iraq, U.S. Official Says," American Forces Press Service, July 2, 2007. http://archive.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=46606.

Представители «Хезболлы» также принимали участие в процессе подготовки боевиков в Йемене. Хотя его участие здесь было меньшим, чем в других регионах области, его эффективность была намного выше. Новые хуситы прошли двухмесячную боевую подготовку, организованную «Хезболлой», прежде чем их отправили на поле боя.[88]

В конце 2014 года иранская авиакомпания Mahan Air начнет выполнять рейсы в Йемен дважды в неделю. По предположениям, эта авиакомпания используется подразделением МККК-Кудс для перевозки личного состава и материальных средств в районы конфликтов. [89] С тех пор, по словам йеменских чиновников, на этих рейсах летали ливанские гиды «Хезболлы» и иранские военные эксперты, а в Иран для прохождения военной подготовки было отправлено до 300 йеменцев.[90]

Экспертная группа ООН в своих докладах также отмечает случаи пополнения рядов хуситов и их отправки в Иран.[91] В интервью военному эксперту Майклу Найтсу йеменские политические и военные лидеры заявили: «Хезболла обучала пехотинцев тактике ведения боя, управлению противотанковыми управляемыми ракетами, установке и обезвреживанию мин, борьбе с кораблями, и они руководили ими на протяжении всего боя». Действительно, можно сказать, что «Хезболла» уже долгое время обучает хуситов боевым действиям. В интервью Financial Times в 2015 году командир «Хезболлы» заявил, что попытки обучить хуситов начались еще в 2005 году: «Сначала они обучались у нас в Иране, а затем мы обучали их в Ливане и Йемене».[92]

«Хезболла» также участвовала в подготовке боевиков из других стран Персидского залива. Среди них были граждане Бахрейна и Кувейта. Например, в 2018 году правительство Бахрейна арестовало 100 шиитских боевиков. Сообщается, что они прошли боевую подготовку в лагерях «Асаиб Ахль аль-Хак» в Ираке и «Хезболла» в Ливане, которые считаются проиранскими силами.[93] Аналогичным образом кувейтский суд обвиняет 23 боевика в шпионаже в пользу Ирана, незаконном хранении оружия и

25 Islam Seif, “Houthi prisoners reveal they were trained by Hezbollah experts,” Al Arabiya, February 28, 2018. https://english.alarabiya.net/News/gulf/2018/02/28/Houthi-prisoners-revealthey-were-trained-by-Hezbollah-experts.

26. “FACT SHEET: Mahan Air’s Support for Terrorism,” U.S. Embassy in Austria, December 7, 2018. https://at.usembassy.gov/fact-sheetmahan-airs-support-for-terrorism/.

27. Michael Knights, “The Houthi War Machine: From Guerrilla War to State Capture,” CTC Sentinel, September 2018, https://ctc.usma.edu/houthi-war-machine-guerrilla-war-state-capture/.

28. “Letter dated 22 January 2021 from the Panel of Experts on Yemen addressed to the President of the Security Council,” UN Security Council, January 22, 2021, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/S_2021_79_E.pdf.

29. Erika Soloman, “Lebanon’s Hizbollah and Yemen’s Houthis open up on links,” Financial Times, May 8, 2015. https://www.ft.com/content/e1e6f750-f49b-11e4-9a58-00144feab7de.

30. Ahmad Majidyar, “Bahrain says arrested 116 members of IRGC established ‘terror cell,’” Middle East Institute, March 5, 2018, https://www.mei.edu/publications/bahrain-says-arrested-116members-irgc-established-terror-cell.

взрывчатых веществ. Сообщается также, что представители этой группировки прошли боевую подготовку в лагерях «Хезболлы» в Ливане.[94]

Деятельность «Хезболлы» представляет собой яркий пример трансформации негосударственного актора в инструмент внешнеполитического влияния на региональном уровне. На протяжении последних десятилетий «Хезболла» стала не только внутренней силой в политической системе Ливана, но и активным участником международных конфликтов, функционирующим в логике иранской геополитической доктрины.

Анализ показывает, что «Хезболла» была интегрирована в механизм реализации внешнеполитических интересов Исламской Республики Иран, особенно в условиях «асимметричной дипломатии», при которой классические формы межгосударственного взаимодействия дополняются действиями подконтрольных вооружённых групп. Сотрудничество с Корпусом стражей исламской революции, участие в конфликтах в Сирии, Ираке и Йемене, а также в поддержке шиитских общин в странах Персидского залива свидетельствует о выстраивании альтернативной региональной системы безопасности и влияния — параллельной официальным структурам международных отношений.

Историческая значимость данного феномена заключается в том, что «Хезболла» стала примером того, как религиозно-политическая организация может перерасти в актор международных отношений, влияющий на стратегические балансы сил. Такая модель «прокси-группировки» демонстрирует эволюцию форм и методов воздействия государств в эпоху после холодной войны, когда прямое вмешательство все чаще заменяется косвенными, гибридными формами конфликта.

Таким образом, история участия «Хезболлы» в региональных конфликтах является неотъемлемой частью истории современного Ближнего Востока и требует осмысления в более широком контексте развития международных отношений в XXI веке, включая феномен усиления негосударственных акторов и смещения границ между внутренней и внешней политикой.

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УДК 00 – 621.314

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МЕТОДА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ТОЧНОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОПРИВОДОМ СЕРВОДВИГАТЕЛЯ И СИГНАЛА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В мире проводится ряд научных и практических исследований, направленных на обеспечение качественных и бесперебойных режимов работы электромеханических систем без чрезмерных потерь. В статье системно рассматриваются проблемы повышения точности сигналов управления сервоприводами электромеханических систем. Проанализировано взаимодействие систем обратной связи, энкодеров, цифровых фильтров, алгоритмов формирования ШИМ-сигналов и механизмов ПИД-регулирования в сервоприводах, требующих высокого быстродействия и точности, особенно в современных системах промышленной автоматизации. В статье подробно рассматриваются математическое моделирование, алгоритмическая оптимизация, работа элементов АЦП/ЦАП и технологии цифровой фильтрации для снижения уровня шума, необходимые для точной передачи и преобразования сигнала. В статье также предлагаются следующие технологические решения: использование высокоточных энкодеров прямоугольных импульсов, модифицированных типов ПИД-алгоритмов (ПИ-Д, И-ПД), адаптивных систем обратной связи, а также использование технологий DSP (цифровой сигнальный процессор) и FPGA для мониторинга сигналов в реальном времени. Результаты исследований показывают, что использование этих подходов позволяет увеличить скорость отклика сервосистемы, снизить неопределенность и добиться высокоточного позиционирования.*

Ключевые слова*: серводвигатель, управляющий сигнал, точность сигнала, ШИМ (широтно-импульсная модуляция), энкодер, ПИД-регулирование, адаптивная обратная связь, цифровой фильтр, микроконтроллер, DSP, FPGA, позиционирование, фильтрация шумов, моделирование.*

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RESEARCH ON A METHOD FOR INCREASING THE ACCURACY OF SERVOMOTOR ELECTRICAL DRIVE CONTROL AND CONTROL SIGNAL

Abstract: *A number of scientific and practical research works are being carried out in the world to provide electromechanical systems with high-quality and uninterrupted, as well as high-quality operating modes without excessive losses. The article systematically considers the problems of increasing the accuracy of control signals in servomotor devices in electromechanical systems. In particular, the interaction of feedback systems, encoders, digital filters, PWM signal shaping algorithms and PID control mechanisms in servo control units requiring high speed and accuracy in modern industrial automation systems is analyzed. This article extensively covers the mathematical modeling, algorithmic optimization, operation of ADC/DAC elements, and digital filtering technologies that reduce noise necessary for accurate signal transmission and conversion. The article also proposes the following technological solutions: the use of high-precision square pulse encoders, modified types of PID algorithms (PI-D, I-PD), adaptive feedback systems, the use of DSP (Digital Signal Processor) and FPGA technologies for real-time signal monitoring. The results of the study show that using these approaches, it is possible to increase the response speed of the servo system, reduce uncertainties, and achieve high-precision positioning.*

Keywords: *Servomotor, control signal, signal accuracy, PWM (pulse-width modulation), encoder, PID control, adaptive feedback, digital filter, microcontroller, DSP, FPGA, positioning, noise filtering, modeling.*

Introduction: Servomotor devices are an indispensable component of modern automated systems, which are widely used in high-precision positioning, speed and torque control. Especially with the development of digital control systems, the accuracy of the control signal transmitted by servomotors directly determines the quality and stability of technological processes. This article scientifically analyzes the formation of control signals in servomotors, transmission, reception, feedback, protection mechanisms against noise and distortion, methods for increasing accuracy, modeling and practical software solutions. The structure of the servomotor control system, The servomotor system is mainly composed of the following elements: Programmable controller (controller or microcontroller), signal amplifier (servo amplifier), motor (AC or DC type), encoder or resolver (feedback sensors), sensors and filters, algorithmic control module. This system operates in real time. The PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signal output from the signal generator (microcontroller or PLC) controls the motor through the servo amplifier. At the same time, the encoder retransmits the motor state, and the controller controls it. Factors affecting the accuracy of the control signal The main factors determining accuracy are: the frequency and pulse duration of the PWM signal, the encoder resolution (number of bits), the accuracy of the analog-to-digital (ADC) and digital-to-analog (DAC) converter, noise (electromagnetic,

thermal, digital interference, frequency resonance conditions, variable loading and inertia. Each component can distort the signal or introduce uncertainty. For example, a low-precision encoder may not be able to detect a 1-degree displacement, which will lead to defective movement in the robot manipulator. Encoders and their role. Encoders are the main element of servomotor feedback. They are divided into: Incremental encoder (counts based on steps), absolute encoder (gives a unique code for each position) Optical, magnetic, inductive type encoders. Absolute encoders are characterized by high accuracy and reliability. A 19-bit absolute encoder can detect 524,288 positions. This is very means high accuracy.

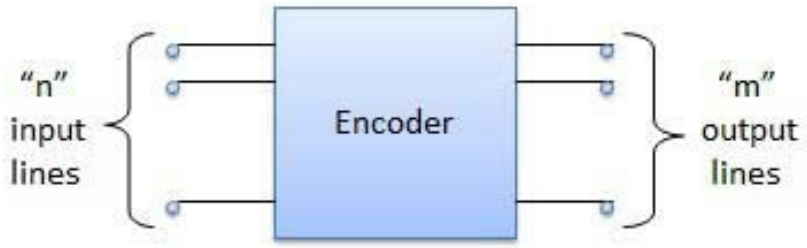


Figure 1 Block diagram of encoders.

Pwm signal shape and its analysis. The accuracy of a PWM signal depends on its frequency and pulse duration. For example:

1.000 ms → 0°

1.500 ms → 90°

2.000 ms → 180°

However, if the signal is interfered with by noise or interruption, the motor may stop at the wrong angle. Therefore, it is necessary to clean the signal through filters and stabilize the PWM pulse.

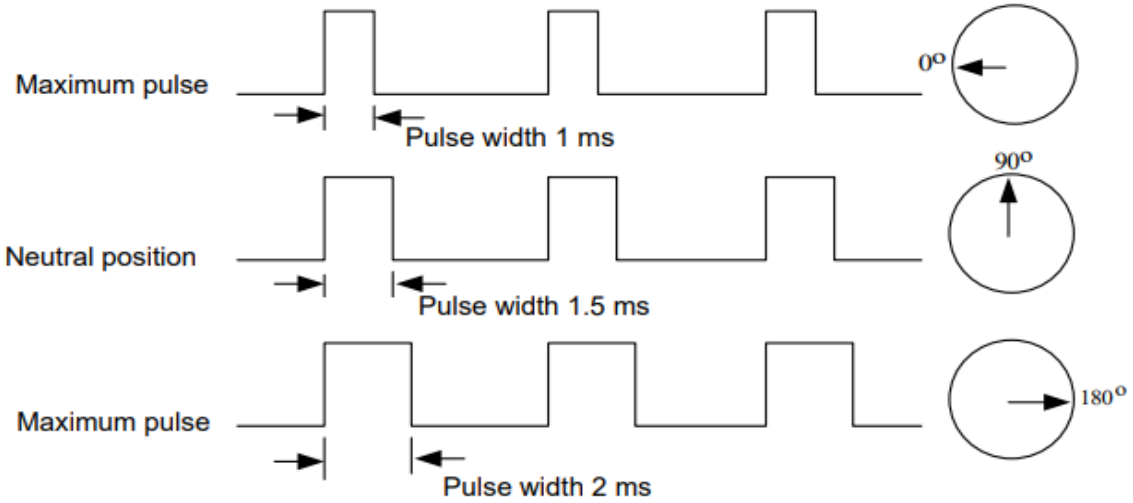


Figure 2 PWM signal graph

Anti-noise filtering methods are divided into: RC low-pass filters, digital median filtering, Kalman filter, soft filter based on the average value. Filtering increases accuracy by maintaining the purity of the control signal and eliminating fluctuations in the pulses.

PID and digital control algorithms. The most widely used algorithm in servomotor control is PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative). This algorithm: detects position errors, adjusts speed and direction, and provides continuous optimization. The PID algorithm is based on real-time data. At the same time, approaches such as Fuzzy Logic, LQR, Sliding Mode Control are also used in modern systems.



Figure 3 control signal sequence

Signal conversion: adc and dac, analog-to-digital (ADC) and digital-to-analog (DAC) converters are the link between the controller and the motor. Their resolution and sample rate play an important role in ensuring accuracy.

8-bit ADC → 256 levels

12-bit ADC → 4096 levels

16-bit ADC → 65536 levels

If the signal received by the converters is noisy, the control obtained from it will be incorrect. Therefore, for their stable operation, the power supply and signal lines must be protected.

Servo amplifiers. Servo amplifiers convert the PWM signal into the required power and current. They: can be analog or digital, control the current limit, operate with feedback. Their internal circuit is based on MOSFET or IGBT transistors.

Inertia and load balance The inertia and center of gravity of the mechanical load connected to the servomotor shaft affect the control accuracy. High inertia loads cause control lag. Dynamic loads change the impulse. Therefore, PID settings are adjusted depending on the load inertia. Sensor integration Servo systems are integrated with the following sensors: Temperature sensors (thermistor), current sensors (hall effect), speed sensors, position sensors (optical, magnetic). Data processing, The data received from the sensors goes through the following stages in real time: Signal reception, filtering, scaling (conversion to a unit of measurement), adjustment and compensation, transmission to the control algorithm, balance between energy efficiency and accuracy. nHigh-precision control requires more computing power and energy consumption. Therefore: It is necessary to optimize signal processing, reduce harmful outputs, use active cooling systems.

Software. Microcontrollers for servomotor systems: STM32, Arduino (with extended modules), TI C2000, Raspberry Pi (for complex systems) Software environments: C/C++, Simulink, LabVIEW, FreeRTOS (real-time OS) problems and their elimination. To solve the problems and their elimination, the following steps should be taken:

Signal interference → shielded cables.

Uncertain position → encoder replacement.

Delay → algorithm optimization.

System heating → cooling system.

Conclusion: In servomotor electric drive systems, the high efficiency and accurate and reliable operation of the device is generally related to the accuracy and reliability of the control signal system, and these indicators are the main factors determining the efficiency and accuracy of the servomotor. In this article, all technical, software and physical factors affecting the accuracy of the control signal were scientifically analyzed. To increase accuracy, it is necessary to comprehensively apply modern signal filtering, high-precision sensors, digital control algorithms, modeling and real-time monitoring technologies. The relevance and solution methods for conducting future scientific research in the areas of automatic calibration, optimal PID tuning, noise compensation, and system prediction using artificial intelligence algorithms are presented.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДЕРЕВА ПАВЛОВНЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЕГО РАЗВЕДЕНИЯ

Аннотация. *Ведется широкомасштабная работа по формированию сырьевой базы для промышленности Республики Узбекистан. Дерево Павловна считается таким редким, дорогим и декоративным деревом, что в Узбекистане считается малоизученным, практически не используемым растением. Основная причина этого-непопулярность среди населения и отсутствие технологии его выращивания в промышленных масштабах. Как известно, в нашей республике в последующие годы особое внимание уделяется развитию редких, ценных, декоративных и быстрорастущих деревьев. Павловна-самое быстрорастущее дерево. Необходимая схема посадки-5 метров между рядами и 1,5-2,0 метра между саженцами. Благодаря хорошо развитой корневой системе он хорошо удерживает воду и не размывает почву. В наших условиях можно увеличить количество высаживаемых деревьев не только методом "in vitro", но и с помощью семян и проростков растений. В настоящее время учеными Андижанского института сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий ведется широкомасштабная работа в этом направлении. Надеемся, что в будущем Павловнию вместо тополя посадят и будут использовать не только в лесохозяйственных районах, но и на приусадебных участках жителей.*

Ключевые слова *:Павловны, растение, семена (семя), черенок, корни побегов, саженцы.*

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAVLOVNA TREE AND THE PROSPECTS OF ITS CULTIVATION

Annotation. *Large-scale work is being carried out to form a raw material base for the industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Pavlovna tree is considered such a rare, valuable and ornamental tree that it is a poorly studied and practically unused plant in Uzbekistan. As is known, in recent years the Republic has paid special attention to the development of rare, valuable, decorative and fast-growing trees. Pavlovna is the fastest growing tree.The main reason for this is its lack of popularity among the population and the lack of technology for its*

cultivation on an industrial scale.The desired planting scheme is 5 meters between rows and 1.5–2.0 meters between seedlings. Due to its well-developed root system, it tightly holds water and does not erode the soil. In our conditions, it is possible to increase the number of planted trees not only by the "in vitro" method but also by using seeds and plant sprouts. Currently, scientists at the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-technologies are doing a great deal of work in this direction. We hope that in the future, Paulownia will be planted and used instead of poplar not only in forestry areas but also in the plots of the population.

Keywords *:Pavlovna, plant, seeds (seed), stalk, roots of shoots, seedlings.*

В целях организации выполнения намеченных мероприятий по решению № 2966 от 11 мая 217 года «Об организации деятельности государственного комитета лесного хозяйства Республики Узбекистан», запланированных «Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2026 годах», утвержденной Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 7 февраля 2017 года за № 4947 «О стратегии действий развития Республики Узбекистан» проводится большая целенаправленная работа. На основе этих распоряжений выполняются широко масштабные работы по выращиванию и увеличению редких и быстрорастущих деревьев, формированию сырьёвой базы для промышленности Республики Узбекистан. Таким редким, дорогим и декоративным считается дерево Павловны, которое плохо изучено в Узбекистане и считается почти не использованным растениям. Основная причина этого является то, непопулярно среди населения и не имеется технологии выращиваний в промышленном масштабе.

Актуальность темы: Как известно, в последние годы в Республике уделяется особое внимание развитию редких, ценных, декоративных и быстро растущих деревьев. Павловны – самое быстро растущее дерево. Древесина этого дерево считается очень качественной. Древесина Павловны может быть использована при изготовлении дверей полов пол-панеров мебели музыкальных инструментов для покрытия крыш домов, а также используется Павловны в животноводстве и пчеловодстве. Для посева и ухода за Павловне не требуется большого труда. Эта работа считается высоко прибыльной. В Республике наряду со всеми отраслями сельского хозяйства ускоренно развивается лесного хозяйство улучшается экологическое состояние имеющихся лесных хозяйство увеличивается количество редких декоративных саженцев типа Павловны и расширения лесных хозяйство. Уделяется большое внимание удовлетворению потребностей промышленности в древесине, улучшению условий жизни народа и экологии увеличению готовой продукции в перерабатывающей промышленности и улучшению качества этой продукции, тем самым это способствует.

Как известно, Республика Узбекистан считается благоприятным для выращивания растений, привезённых из разных климатических зон эти

деревья, отличаются своей красотой служат сырьевой базой для быстрого и качественного строительства и продолжительности жизни. На исследованиях на эту было очень мало, цены были высоки. Поэтому можно и нужно создать технологию интенсивного растениеводства, добиться дешевой себестоимости и применять деревья типа Павловны в озеленении населенных пунктов.

Объект и предмет исследования Павловны- pauvlovniy . Входит в группу декоративных деревьев. Известно в основном видов деревьев растущий в восточной Азии. В Узбекистане выращивается в качестве декоративного растения. Высота 12-20 метра листья простые сердцеобразные края ровные осыпаются осенью венчик цветка похож на звонок цветет до тех пор, пока появляются листья. Плоды крупные твердые похожие на орех семена мелкие древесина мягкая легкая.

Цели и задачи исследования. Павловны размножается при помощи черенков корней побегов растений и семенами.

Опыты были проведены в фермерском хозяйстве «С. Темиров» Пахтаабадского района Андижанской области, специализирующегося на лесных растениях. Целью наших исследований было изучение научных обоснований размножения Павловне корнями побегов растения.

Были поставлены следующие задачи. Подготовлены побеги растения в количестве 400 штук длиной 10-13 см, диаметром 8-20 мм, сажали в феврале в 3 декаде и 1 декаде марта месяца.

-черенки были посажены в почву в лежачем, полулежащем и стоячем положениях

-определены показатели всходов черенков от корней побегов растения

- проводились фенологические наблюдения за саженцами

-назначены сроки саженцев для переноса постоянную посадку.

Методика исследования опыты были проведены с помощью методов Б.А.Доспехова(1985), Э.Очилова ,Н.Кашкарова (1997г). Полученные результаты были математический обработаны на компьютере по программе.




Рисунок 1. Умножение корней с листьями Павловнии Результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

В настоящее время Павловны является широко распространяемым растениям в республике Узбекистан. В Андижанской области также проведены ряд научных исследований. На основе инновационного проекта разработанного учёными. Учебно-опытного центр высоких технологий Академик наук и Узбекском Национальным университетом имени Мирза Улугбека в сотрудничестве с Кембриджским Университетом Великобритании искусственные саженцы деревьев Павловны были выращены методом «invitro» размножены. Древесина Павловны быстро сохнет очень легкая. Для сравнения – древесина 1 кубометра дуба в среднем составляет 850 кг, сосны-482 кг, а показатель Павловны составляет всего лишь 282 килограмма. И прочность, и долговечность использования Павловны даёт возможность широкого его применения в качестве строительного материала для потолков, дверей, шкафов, столов и стульев. И связи с тем, что в составе древесины малое количество воды и она ПО жаростойкая, её применяют в автомобилестроении, самолетостроение и кораблестроение в качестве перспективного сырья. Так, в международной практике считается выгодным применять древесину Павловны для деталей салона автомашины.

В процессе сгорания паллетов отличается своей экономичностью и эффективностью теплоты. Во время сгорания паллетов Павловны выделяется небольшое количество карбоната ангидрида и серы. Со временем не уменьшается высокая проводимость тепла даже при отсутствии притягивания к себе влажности воздуха. Настоящая Редина этих деревьев Южная и Юго-восточная Азия, распространенна она широко в Китае и Японии под именем императорское дерево, дерево принцессы, Кипи, Тонг (Рассвет).

В 19 веке для доставки китайского фарфора за океан вместо затычки использовали семена Павловны, в результате чего это дерево стало популярным и в США. Древесина, имеющая ценные особенности, разноцветные и приятно пахнущие ароматные цветы и крупные листья приносят большую пользу для многих сетей экономики, и её сравнивают с

нефтяной скважиной. В качестве промышленной продукции Павловны издавна применяется в Китае, Японии, Тайване, Корее, Северной Америке, Бразилии и Австралии. В Япония древесина Павловны потребности обеспечивает 90% всей в стране восходящего солнца промышленности и населения. Используют в промышленности для выпуска фанеры, мебели, ящиков, а также обуви и оборудования. Древесина Павловны быстро высыхает, очень легкая. Из-за трудных влаг проводимости продукция, изготовленная из Павловны, не набухает, не крошится. Гибкость, эластичность (листья Павловны) способствует тому, что его применяют при изготовлении колыбелей, разных игрушек, а редкая акустика. Способствует использованию ее при изготовлении музыкальных инструментов.

Из-за возможности получения большого количества био горючего из дерева Павловны её превращают в один из важных приемлемых источников энергии. Как показано в сведениях с 1 га площади, на которой растет Павловны, раз в три года можно получить до тысячи тонн биомассы. На каждом спиленном дереве вырастают несколько веток, и поэтому создаётся возможность использования этого дереве в качества источника энергии в течении многих лет.

Большое значение имеет Павловны в выпуске паллетов, широко применяемых на электростанциях, заводах. Павловны используется не нетолков качестве дров или древесины, но имеет важное значение в улучшении состояния почвы. Павловны глубоко пускающая в почву корни, поглощает нитраты, тяжелые металлы и другие элементы, а значит, служит для улучшения состава почвы. Ярким примером этого является, то, что в развитых странах сегодня создают на неплодородных почвах плантации Павловны. Крупные листья Павловны обеспечивают животноводство кормовой базой. Находящиеся в его составе марганце обеспечивает домашних кормами азота, железа, цинка 8 аминокислот и микроэлементов типа рост животных. Листья и цветы дерева можно применять при лечении таких заболеваний как бронхит, кашель. Плоды помогают в снижении кровяного давления. Ароматы цветов привлекают внимание разработчиков парфюмерной промышленности. Павловны известна и своим легким чистым и ароматным медом. Одно пчелиная семья за несколько месяцев периода цветения Павловны может собирать 10-15 кг нектара. Такой мёд имеет большое и важное значения в лечении органов дыхательной системы, легкий, желчного пузыря, печени и органов пищеварения.

Павловны в будущем обеспечит чистоту окружающей среды, сельское хозяйство – биомассой, бияудобрениями, кормами, мёдом, мебельную промышленность – древесиной и материалами, а городам и селам придаст ещё более красивый вид.

Заключение. Самым приемлемым для посева, а корней побегов растения считается 3 декада февраля и 1 декада марта потому что ожидаемых результатов не принес посев побегов карой растения, взятых в разные сроки в течении осенних месяцев и сохраненных в хранилище путем

стратификации. Поэтому мы продолжили работу с корневыми побегами растении, полученных ранней весной. Черенки были посаженный в почву в лежачем, полулежащем, т.е. в наклонном состояние, и стоячем положении. Результаты показали, что самым лучшим методом была посадка черенков в наклонном состоянии в 3 декаде марта и 1 декаде апреля месяца. Потому что в этом варианте показатель всходов составил более 90 %. При проведении опытов контрольный вариант не был взят, т.к. мы не встречали в научных источниках стандартов по созданию черенков от корней побегов растения и методов их посадки. Считается целесообразным посев, не выбирающий для посева почвы, растения на территориях, расположенных близко к подземным водам. Так как это дерево быстрорастущее, расход воды высок. Схема посева желательна такова 5 метров между рядами и 1,5 – 2,0 метра между саженцами. В связи с тем, что корень очень хорошо развит оно плотно содержи воды и не смывает почву. В наших условиях возможно увеличение посева количества деревьев не только методом «in-vitro», но и примощу семян и от побегов растений. В настоящее время ученые Андижанского института сельского хозяйства и Агро технологий ведут большую работу в этом направлении. Надеемся, что в будущем не только на площадях лесных хозяйства, но и на участках населения вместо тополя будут сажать и использовать Павловны.

Рисунок 2. Развитие дерева Paulownia в экспериментах.



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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ГИС В ГЕОДЕЗИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТАХ ПРИ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИИ И СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫХ ДОРОГ

Аннотация: *В статье подчеркиваются ключевые преимущества использования географических информационных систем (ГИС) в процессе строительства автомобильных дорог. ГИС-технологии позволяют значительно улучшить планирование и проектирование, обеспечивая более точные данные и визуализацию. Внедрение ГИС-технологий в строительстве автомобильных дорог способствует повышению качества и эффективности работ. Это также позволяет оптимизировать процессы, снижая затраты и время на реализацию проектов.*

Ключевые слова: *метод, интуитивное мышление, профиля, график, алгоритм, инфраструктура, навигация, тахеометр, аэрокосмическая стереофотограмметрия, зондирования.*

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USING AND APPLYING GIS IN GEODETIC WORKS WHEN DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTING AUTOMOBILE ROADS

Abstract: *The article highlights the key advantages of using geographic information systems (GIS) in the process of highway construction. GIS technologies can significantly improve planning and design, providing more accurate data and visualization. The introduction of GIS technologies in the construction of highways contributes to improving the quality and efficiency of work. It also allows you to optimize processes, reducing costs and time for project implementation.*

Key words: *method, intuitive thinking, profile, graph, algorithm, infrastructure, navigation, tacheometer, aerospace stereophotogrammetry, sounding,*

Проектирование – это процесс создания описания, необходимого для построения объекта, не существующего в заданных условиях. Проектирование начинается, когда возникает явная потребность общества в объекте. Действия проектирования основаны на определенном методе или принципе, и если режим работы машины (компьютера) можно очень точно предсказать, то выбор режима работы человека не так точен.

В настоящее время, когда компьютерная техника и оборудование все чаще используются в проектировании, можно говорить о методах и действиях систем «человек-машина.»

Анализируя проектную деятельность с частной и общей точки зрения, можно сказать, что они основаны на следующем: действия – методы (принципы) – техники.

В зависимости от средств, используемых проектировщиком для осуществления творческих действий, выделяются: эвристические методы; алгоритмические методы. В эвристических методах решающее значение имеют: ассоциативные способности; интуитивное мышление; методы управления мышлением.

Проектирование сложных технических объектов, включающих магистральные дороги, обычно осуществляется автоматически, то есть с помощью систем проектирования с компьютерной поддержкой (САПР). При проектировании магистральных дорог применяется блочно-иерархический подход, заключающийся в разделении задач проектирования на иерархические уровни и установлении связей между этими уровнями.

На данном этапе развития существующие системы САПР (система автоматизации проектных работ) для автомобильных дорог обычно включают следующие уровни: формирование цифровых моделей земли зоны проектирования; проектирование продольного профиля; проектирование разрезов и дорожных покрытий; проектирование искусственных сооружений дорог и инженерного и сервисного оборудования; оценка проектных решений.

В последние годы в связи с бурным развитием географических информационных систем (ГИС) рассматривается вопрос их применения наряду с САПР при автоматизированном проектировании автомобильных дорог.

Несмотря на существенные внешние сходства, ГИС и САПР имеют фундаментальные различия: Различия в моделях данных В ГИС выделяют несколько основных типов данных: точки, линии, многоугольники, поверхности и растры.

Смешивание этих данных в одном слое обычно неприемлемо. Исключения – модели данных типа «сеть» (состоящие из узлов, связанных дугами) и «покрытие» (состоящие из узлов, связанных дугами, как и сеть); Кроме того, существуют территории, границы которых обозначаются дугами.

Одна из причин небольшого количества графических примитивов в ГИС заключается в том, что они исторически развивались как маломасштабные системы картографирования, не требующие больших объемов графиков.

Небольшое количество типов данных позволяет строго определять различные пространственные операции: пространственный поиск (поиск соседних или пересекающихся объектов на определенной территории), построение покрытий (соединение, пересечение и разность

многоугольников), построение буферных зон, зоны близости (зоны ближайшего обслуживания).

Поскольку реальные электронные карты могут содержать тысячи и миллионы графических объектов, в ГИС значительно развиты различные алгоритмические методы упрощения для хранения больших объемов данных, быстрого поиска объектов и быстрого отображения данных на экране.

В области автомобильных дорог ГИС используется для отображения дорожной сети на электронных мелкомасштабных картах, анализа транспортного обеспечения районов и получения оперативной информации об объектах дорожной сети.

При проектировании дорог ГИС применяются для выбора наилучшего из возможных коридоров изменения проектируемой трассы с учетом существующей цифровой модели местности (ЦМТ). В геодезии системы ГИС используются для решения ряда основных задач: от картографирования и пространственного анализа до наблюдения за объектами и территориями.

Картирование позволяет геодезистам создавать точные модели местности, которые могут быть использованы при проектировании, строительстве и управлении инфраструктурой. Пространственный анализ помогает выявить закономерности и взаимосвязи между различными объектами на местности. Для выполнения этих работ используется специальное геодезическое оборудование.

Например, ГНСС-приемники обеспечивают высокую точность определения координат, что необходимо для сбора данных для ГИС. Взаимодействие систем ГИС и геодезического оборудования основано на принципе сбора, обработки и визуализации пространственных данных.

Геодезическое оборудование, такое как электронные теодолиты, нивелиры и системы GNSS, помогает получать информацию о местоположении объектов, их размерах и взаимном расположении. В дальнейшем эти данные будут интегрированы в систему ГИС, что позволит создавать цифровые модели местности, анализировать и оценивать территорию.

Одним из инструментов, активно используемых в системах, ГИС, является тахеометр. Современные электронные тахеометры позволяют измерять углы и расстояния с высокой точностью, что особенно актуально для топографической съёмки.

Применение ГИС-систем в геодезии имеет ряд преимуществ: повышается точность измерений, ускоряется процесс сбора данных и появляется возможность наблюдения за объектами в режиме реального времени.

Благодаря использованию ГИС можно быстро выявлять изменения на местности, оценивать их воздействие и принимать соответствующие меры.

Основную роль в этом играет геодезическое оборудование. Например, цифровые нивелиры предоставляют точные данные о высотах, в то время как лазерные сканеры ускоряют процесс сбора данных.

Системы GNSS отличаются высокой чувствительностью и способностью работать в различных условиях, что обеспечивает достоверность данных для ГИС.

Геоинформационная система (ГИС) – это интегрированная автоматизированная система и комплексная компьютерная технология, основанная на последних достижениях науки и техники в области информатики, космической навигации, электронной тахеометрии, электронной аэрокосмической и наземной стереофотограмметрии, подземного зондирования, связи, организации баз данных и предназначенная для оперативного комплексного анализа, прогнозирования и принятия решений по широкому кругу вопросов, связанных с картографированием, поиском, проектированием, строительством и эксплуатацией инженерных объектов, диагностикой, паспортизацией, экономикой, экологией, сервисом, демографией, безопасностью и другими.

Современные геоинформационные системы представляют собой новый тип автоматизированных интегрированных систем, которые включают в себя методы обработки данных многих существующих или ранее существовавших систем, например, АСНИ (автоматизированная система научных исследований), САПР (Система автоматизированного проектирования), АСИС (Автоматизированный испытательный комплекс), СУБД (Система управления базами данных), АСК (автоматизированная система картографирование), АСФ (фотограмметрические системы), АКС (кадастровые системы) и другие, а также имеют особенности в организации и обработке данных, которые подняли их на качественно более высокий уровень как многоцелевые, многогранные системы.

ГИС системы и геодезическое оборудование активно используются в инженерно-строительных работах, топографической съемке и кадастровых исследованиях. Например, при проектировании новой дороги ГИС системы позволяют точно определить рельеф местности, а использование тахеометров помогает выполнить точную съемку. В кадастровых работах применяются GNSS-приемники для определения границ земельных участков.

Технологии ГИС в геодезии продолжают развиваться, и появление новых методов сбора и анализа данных позволит еще более точно и быстро решать задачи картирования, мониторинга и планирования территорий.

Инженерно-геодезические изыскания – важнейший этап комплекса работ по изысканиям, проектированию, а также строительству различных объектов, будь то автомобильные дороги и сооружения на них, аэродромы, объекты лесного хозяйства или здания, сооружения.

Проведение подобных работ необходимо для получения исходных данных о состоянии участка земли, а также о технических условиях, при которых будет проводиться строительство. Кроме того, данные изысканий необходимы для разработки проектных решений, для определения вероятности проявления опасных инженерно-геологических и геологических

процессов, способных повлиять как на окружающую среду, так и на сам объект, а также прогнозирование их изменения.

Геоинформационные системы – это удобные и постоянно развивающиеся инструменты для работы с данными, которые помогают более целенаправленно, комплексно применять знания о нашем мире к решению разнообразных задач. В геодезии, в частности в геодезических изысканиях, их применение с каждым годом становится всё более и более значимым. Поэтому перспективы у ГИС – весьма огромные и наверняка в этой сфере нас ждёт ещё много необычных разработок, интересных методов и подходов. Невозможно здесь не упомянуть геодезические изыскания: специальные геодезические и топографические работы при строительстве и реконструкции зданий и сооружений, геодезические наблюдения за деформациями и осадками зданий и сооружений, движениями земной поверхности и опасными природными процессами.

К примеру, трудно представить современные технологии наблюдения за деформациями строящихся и находящихся в эксплуатации зданий и сооружений без использования геоинформационных систем. А полезнейшим функционалом этой системы является возможность анализа материалов, полученных по результатам геодезических изысканий, которые используются при проектировании и строительстве объектов, они могут служить для обоснования продолжения строительства, а кроме того ими руководствуются в качестве информационного материала для оценки готовых объектов.

Выводы: Геоинформационные системы – это удобные и постоянно развивающиеся инструменты для работы с данными, которые помогают более целенаправленно, комплексно применять знания о нашем мире к решению разнообразных задач. В геодезии, в частности в геодезических изысканиях, их применение с каждым годом становится всё более и более значимым. Поэтому перспективы у ГИС – весьма огромные и наверняка в этой сфере нас ждёт ещё много необычных разработок, интересных методов и подходов.

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УДК 658.5.011

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЗАТРАТАМИ В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена анализу эффективного управления затратами деятельности акционерного общества в сфере строительства. Управление затратами включает в себя эффективную реализацию стратегии, а также обеспечение ресурсов и технологической дисциплины для обеспечения максимально возможного уровня качества, надежности и производительности при минимальных общих затратах. Чтобы эффективно конкурировать, обеспечивать ресурсы, необходимые для роста и инноваций, а также получать прибыль, предприятиям необходимо находить наилучшую возможную отдачу от каждого потраченного средства.*

В сочетании с правильным программным обеспечением и цифровыми технологиями стратегии экономической эффективности могут помочь компаниям принимать более стратегические решения, которые стимулируют инновации, превращают закупки в центр создания стоимости и снижают эксплуатационные расходы при одновременном повышении операционной эффективности и прибыльности.

Ключевые слова: *хозяйствующий субъект; управление затратами; максимизация прибыли; повышение эффективности; экономическая устойчивость, государственно-частное партнерство, инновационная сфера.*

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EFFICIENT COST MANAGEMENT IN A CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the analysis of effective cost management in the activities of a joint-stock company in the construction sector. Cost management involves the effective implementation of strategy, as well as ensuring resource availability and technological discipline to achieve the highest possible levels of quality, reliability, and performance at minimal total costs.*

To compete effectively, secure resources for growth and innovation, and generate profit, enterprises need to achieve the best possible return on every dollar spent.

When combined with appropriate software and digital technologies, strategies aimed at economic efficiency can help companies make more strategic decisions, foster innovation, turn procurement into a value-creating center, and reduce operating costs while enhancing operational efficiency and profitability.

Keywords: *economic entity; cost management; profit maximization; efficiency improvement; economic sustainability; public-private partnership; innovation sphere.*

Введение. В настоящее время актуальной темой исследования остается эффективного управления затратами деятельности акционерного общества в сфере строительства, так как оно является важным элементом успеха любой организации этой сфере. Оно позволяет строительной организации добиваться максимальной прибыли при минимальных затратах.

Строительный комплекс Узбекистана является важной отраслью экономики страны и неотъемлемой частью повышения ее благосостояния, то для развития этой сферы принимаются масштабные меры. Проводимые в строительной отрасли, реформы изменения их направленности, внедрение новых технологий, а также повышение качества продукции строительной отрасли, направлены на повышение эффективности отрасли в целом. Сегодня поиск решения задач эффективного управления затратами деятельности акционерного общества в сфере строительства требует проведения научных исследований по многим аспектам.

Эффективное управление затратами также включает в себя управление бюджетом и финансовой стратегией организации, что может помочь в оптимизации расходов и увеличении прибыли. Например, использование инвестиций в новые технологии может сократить затраты на производство, что приведет к увеличению прибыли.

Эффективное управление затратами организации может привести к значительному увеличению ее прибыли и обеспечить ее успех на рынке. Оно является ключевым элементом в достижении конкурентного преимущества и удовлетворения потребностей клиентов. Кроме того, оно способствует повышению эффективности и производительности организации, а также улучшает ее финансовое положение.

Важно отметить, что эффективное управление затратами является процессом, который должен продолжаться на протяжении всего существования организации. Организации должны регулярно анализировать свои затраты и искать новые способы снижения расходов и повышения прибыли.

Методы и исследования. При написании научной публикации авторами использовались следующие методы: сравнительный анализ, анализ и обобщение научных исследований и статей.

Для достижения данной цели в работе были поставлены следующие задачи: рассмотреть основные факторы формирования затрат; выявить способы минимизации затрат; проанализировать принципы эффективного управления затратами.

Существует множество способов управления затратами, которые могут быть использованы организацией. Один из способов — это анализ затрат на каждый из продуктов или услуг, которые предлагает организация. Это может помочь определить, какие продукты или услуги приносят наибольшую прибыль, и сосредоточиться на их развитии.

Другой способ — это снижение затрат на материалы и ресурсы, используемые организацией. Это может быть достигнуто путем применения более эффективных технологий и процессов, пересмотра цепочек поставок и использования более дешевых альтернативных ресурсов.

Третий способ — это уменьшение расходов на персонал. Организации могут использовать автоматизированные процессы или аутсорсинг для сокращения затрат на персонал. Это позволит сократить расходы на зарплаты и налоги, связанные с занятостью, и снизить риски, связанные с ошибками человеческого фактора.

Четвертый способ — это оптимизация использования ресурсов. Организации могут использовать инструменты и технологии, которые позволяют оптимизировать использование ресурсов, таких как энергия, вода и другие ресурсы. Это может помочь снизить затраты на эти ресурсы и повысить эффективность их использования [2].

Исследование основывается на теоретических и методологических положениях, разработанных отечественными авторами. Развитие

строительного комплекса Республики Узбекистан и проблемы эффективного управления затратами нашли свое отражение в работах отечественных ученых таких как Гулямов С.С., Махмудов Н.М., Джабриев А.Н., Зайнутдинов Ш.Н., Зияев М.К., Искандаров Э.Б., Нуримбетов Р.И., Калметов Б.Д., Казимов В.А. и другими [3].

Сегодня в нашей стране развитие инновационных методов управления и научных исследований по внедрению новых методов эффективного управления затратами не получили широкого распространения. При этом изучение активизации инновационного развития в области строительства как объекта самостоятельного исследования на основе системного подхода ведутся недостаточно.

Анализ и результаты. За последние годы строительная отрасль Узбекистана показала уверенный рост, чему способствовали государственные инвестиционные программы и активное привлечение иностранных инвестиций.

С 2021 по 2025 годы объемы строительных работ в Узбекистане существенно возросли. В 2021 году объем строительных работ составил 9,9 млрд долларов, что стало значительным шагом вперед после кризисного 2020 года. В 2022 году объемы удвоились до 21 млрд долларов. В 2023 году объемы достигли 80 триллионов сумов, что стало новым рекордом для отрасли. В 2025 году ожидается дальнейший рост объемов строительства, чему способствуют новые инвестиционные проекты и программы.

Как отмечалось, за последние семь лет в сферу стройматериалов инвестировали $9 млрд., запустили около 5 тыс. новых предприятий, создали 94 тыс. постоянных рабочих мест. Производство увеличилось в 2 раза, количество предприятий с годовым оборотом свыше 100 млрд. сумов превысило 150. За счет освоения выпуска новой продукции на $650 млн. доля импорта в строительстве снизилась с 31 до 25%.

Темпы роста строительных работ показывают положительную динамику, несмотря на некоторые колебания. В 2021 году темпы роста составили 8,57%, в 2022 году — 23,1%. В 2023 году темпы роста несколько замедлились, но остались на высоком уровне. Ожидается, что в 2025 году темпы роста сохранятся на уровне более 10%, поддерживаемые новыми проектами и привлечением дополнительных инвестиций. Рынок экспорта строительных материалов расширился до 58 стран мира. В этом году планируют довести объем экспорта до $1 млрд.

Стандартные затраты являются основным компонентом в подавляющем большинстве процессов принятия бизнес-решений, начиная с подготовки бюджета, ценообразования и составления отчетов об отклонениях, заканчивая разработкой стратегии и планов стимулирования, основанных на результатах. Эти данные оказывают значительное влияние на разработку новых продуктов и на успешность бизнеса в целом.

Более того, точность и достоверность таких данных критически важны для принятия правильных решений. Они помогают убедиться в том, что компания

оптимизирует свои затраты и максимизирует прибыль. Выше изложенного можно заключить, что стандартные данные о затратах играют важную роль в бизнесе и являются необходимым элементом для достижения успеха.

Строительная индустрия занимает стратегически важное место в экономике Узбекистана. В первой половине 2024 года её объёмы выросли более чем на 10 процентов по сравнению с тем же периодом 2023 года и составили около 80 триллионов сумов. В 2024 году доля строительных отраслей в валовом внешнем продукте превысила 6%. Однако, несмотря на эти успехи, отрасль сталкивается с рядом вызовов, требующих комплексных решений.

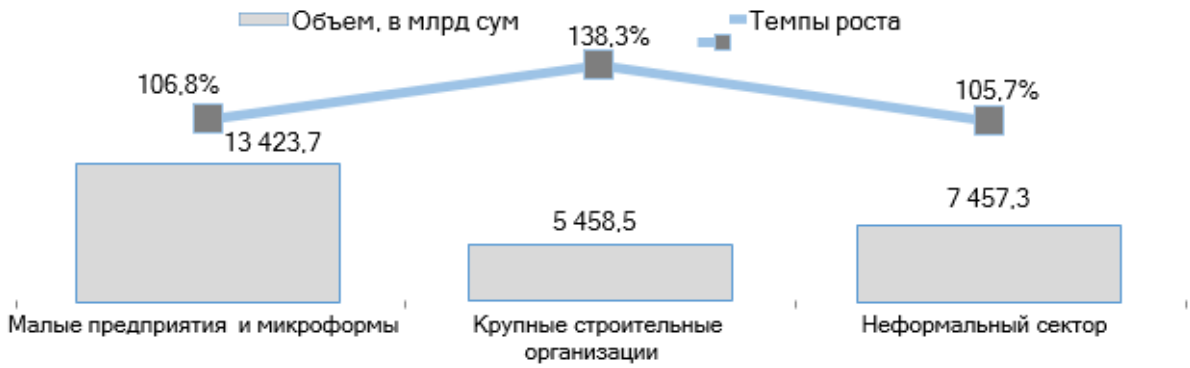
Государственно-частное партнерство — это субъектные отношения, которые касаются экономических прав и социально-экономической ответственности сторон и участников реализации проектов, с целью реализации которых применяется инструмент. В целом совместно с предпринимателями планируется реализовать 350 новых проектов на $3,5 млрд. и трудоустроить в процессе 50 тыс. граждан из малообеспеченных семей.

Объем строительных работ, выполненных крупными строительными организациями, в январе-феврале 2025 года составил 5 458,5 млрд. сум. По сравнению с 2024 годом, в рассматриваемый период объем строительных работ составил 138,3 %, а их доля в общем объеме увеличилась на 3,9 % и составила 20,7 % [3]. Доля строительных работ, выполненных малыми предприятиями и микрофирмами в рассматриваемый период, составила 51,0 % от их общего объема, что на 2,7 % меньше, если сопоставить с 2024 годом.

Таким образом, общий объем выполненных ими строительных работ составил 13 423,7 млрд сум и, по отношению к 2024 году, он достиг 106,8 %. Доля строительных работ в неформальном секторе составила 28,3 %, или 7 457,3 млрд сум и, по отношению к аналогичному периоду 2024 года, она достигла 105,7 % .

В неформальном секторе работы по индивидуальному жилищному строительству достигли 5 677,2 млрд сум и, по отношению к 2024 году, это составило 106,7 %, также по строительству нежилых объектов физическими лицами – 915,6 млрд сум и, по отношению к 2024 году, – 101,0 %, по индивидуальному ремонту – 864,5 млрд сум и, по отношению к 2024 году, – 104,2 %. (Рис 1).

Рис. 1. Структура объема строительных работ по типам предприятий.



По данным национального комитета статистики, за январь-март 2025 года объём строительных работ в Узбекистане превысил 50,3 трлн сумов, за год показатель вырос на 10,8%. Основная часть выполненных работ пришлась на столицу — 13,7 трлн сумов. Также активно велось строительство в Ташкентской области — 6,5 трлн сумов и Ферганском регионе — 3,5 трлн сумов.

Большая часть строительства зданий и различных помещений пришлась на малый бизнес — 24,2 трлн сумов, неформальный сектор — 15 трлн сумов, крупных застройщиков — 11 трлн сумов (Таб. 1).

Объем строительных работ, по типам предприятий в разрезе регионов.

Таблица 1.

	Объем, млрд сум			Темпы роста, в %		
	Крупные предпри-ятия	Малые предприятия и микрофирмы	Неформальный сектор	Крупные предпри-ятия	Малые предприятия и микрофирмы	Неформаль-ный сектор
Респ. Узбекистан	5 458,5	13 423,7	7 457,7	138,3	106,8	105,7
Респ. Каракалпакстан	67,7	647,6	440,4	131,2	103,0	104,3
Андижанская	92,1	752,5	318,3	166,7	111,7	104,1
Бухарская	202,1	725,3	270,5	127,1	103,1	102,4
Джизакская	41,8	314,8	296,8	201,0	108,2	102,6
Кашкадарьинская	327,7	647,4	598,8	135,0	103,4	100,5
Навоийская	284,0	550,2	300,6	138,4	102,9	102,7
Наманганская	107,1	700,0	517,9	260,7	102,6	109,4
Самаркандская	171,4	1 003,1	438,8	64,6	114,3	103,4
Сурхандарьинская	98,0	560,1	388,7	153,4	106,1	104,6
Сырдарьинская	40,5	345,6	123,3	21,8	117,9	103,1

Ташкентская	651,3	1 282,7	1 438,0	198,8	107,7	115,7
Ферганская	293,0	859,5	444,2	152,4	106,0	102,5
Хорезмская	88,0	364,6	425,1	161,4	103,6	105,8
г.Ташкент	1 880,1	4 670,3	1 455,9	97,0	106,7	102,7

Высокие темпы роста строительных работ, выполненных крупными строительными организациями, отмечены в Наманганской (260,7 % к соответствующему периоду 2024 года), Джизакской (201,0 %) и Ташкентской (198,8 %) областях. Значительные темпы роста строительных работ, выполненных малыми предприятиями и микрофирмами в рассматриваемый период, зафиксированы в Сырдарьинской (117,9 % к соответствующему периоду 2024 года), Самаркандской (114,3 %) и Андижанской (107,7 %) областях.

Наибольшие темпы роста строительных работ, выполненных неформальным сектором в рассматриваемый период, отмечены в Ташкентской (115,7 % к соответствующему периоду 2024 года), Наманганской (109,4 %) и Хорезмской (105,8 %) областях.

Нужно отметит, что при изготовлении стройматериалов важно снизить энергозатраты. Это влияет на себестоимость и рыночную привлекательность продукции. Хотя за последние два года производство в отрасли увеличилось в 1,2 раза, за счет целевых мер потребление энергии предприятиями удалось снизить в 1,3 раза, а энергоемкость — в 1,6 раза. К примеру, на Кызылкум цементе провели реконструкцию теплообменного оборудования, что позволило сэкономить за год 37 млн кВт/ч электроэнергии. В настоящее время передовые зарубежные предприятия активно применяют технологию получения электроэнергии за счет повторного использования тепловой энергии. В итоге на 34 предприятиях с высоким энергопотреблением можно сэкономить 300 миллионов киловатт-часов электроэнергии в год.

Как отмечалось, в мире стройиндустрия развивается с каждым днем, в практику внедряют новые технологии и инновации. Однако в Узбекистане до сих пор используют устаревшие стандарты и подходы. В связи с этим есть необходимость регулярного обновления градостроительных норм и правил. Требуется создать новую цифровизированную систему контроля за строительством, усовершенствовать деятельность соответствующей инспекции.

Выводы и предложения. Эффективное управление затратами является важнейшим компонентом организационного успеха. Это процесс, который включает управление всеми финансовыми ресурсами внутри организации, включая расходы, инвестиции и доходы. Эффективное управление затратами требует всестороннего понимания финансового положения организации и способности определять возможности для экономии затрат и роста доходов.

Одной из особенностей эффективного управления затратами является бюджетирование. Бюджетирование позволяет организациям планировать и распределять ресурсы таким образом, чтобы максимизировать их

эффективность и результативность. Он обеспечивает основу для управления расходами и обеспечения того, чтобы средства выделялись тем областям организации, которые больше всего в них нуждаются.

Анализ затрат является еще одним важным аспектом управления затратами. Это включает в себя анализ стоимости различных ресурсов, таких как рабочая сила, материалы и оборудование, и определение возможностей для снижения или оптимизации этих затрат. Анализ затрат может помочь организациям определить области, в которых они перерасходуют средства, и предпринять шаги для сокращения этих затрат.

Снижение затрат — еще одна важная черта эффективного управления затратами. Это включает в себя определение возможностей для снижения затрат без ущерба для качества или производительности организации. Стратегии снижения затрат могут включать пересмотр контрактов, сокращение накладных расходов и внедрение новых технологий или процессов, повышающих эффективность.

Контроль затрат является неотъемлемой частью управления затратами. Контроль затрат включает в себя мониторинг расходов и выявление областей, в которых расходы превышают суммы, предусмотренные в бюджете. Внимательно отслеживая расходы и при необходимости предпринимая корректирующие действия, организации могут гарантировать, что они остаются в пределах своего бюджета и максимально используют свои финансовые ресурсы.

В целом, эффективное управление затратами имеет решающее значение для успеха любой организации. Внедряя стратегии, которые оптимизируют распределение ресурсов, снижают затраты и повышают эффективность, организации могут улучшить свои финансовые показатели, повысить свою конкурентоспособность и обеспечить долгосрочную устойчивость. Для эффективного управления затратами ожидаемые результаты и цели должны быть согласованы таким образом, чтобы не сводить на нет достижения в одной области за счет увеличения затрат в другой [7].

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: *данная статья основана на системном подходе к управлению инвестициями в человеческий капитал в условиях инновационного развития организации, создания и непрерывного повышения конкурентоспособности организации, развития дееспособной системы знаний и эффективного управления этой системой.*

Ключевые слова: *инновации, экономика, конкурентоспособность, человеческие ресурсы, организации, обучение, капиталовложения, интеллектуальный, творческий потенциал, инвестиции, стратегия, менеджмент, инвестирование.*

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FEATURES OF INVESTMENTS IN HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE CONTEXT OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract: *this article is based on a systematic approach to managing investments in human capital in the context of innovative development of the organization, creation and continuous improvement of the competitiveness of the organization, development of a capable knowledge system and effective management of this system.*

Keywords: *innovation, economy, competitiveness, human resources, organizations, training, investments, intellectual, creative potential, investments, strategy, management, investment.*

Формирование человеческого капитала тесно связано с развитием образования. Е.М.Коротков подчеркивает: “Сегодня образование следует рассматривать как производство человеческого капитала. Если принять во внимание растущую роль человеческого капитала в тенденциях экономического и научно-технического развития, то можно увидеть, что образование постепенно становится главной движущей силой современного общественного развития” [1, с. 3]. Один из основоположников экономической теории, профессор Ф. Махлуп из Принстонского университета выдвинул идею о том, что наиболее важным сектором современной экономики является образование, что отражается в его

многомерной связи с производством, наукой, рынком труда, информацией, а также ее сохранением и распространением [2]. В глобальном контексте растущее значение знаний как движущей силы экономического роста, появление глобального рынка образовательных услуг и инновационных продуктов являются отличительными чертами последнего десятилетия 20-го века и начала 21-го века.

Сегодня система высшего образования становится все более непрерывной, международной и приватизированной. Университеты во многих странах считаются не только ключевым элементом системы образования, но и системы научных исследований.

Однако в условиях экономики, основанной на знаниях, ограниченных бюджетных ресурсов недостаточно для полноценного финансирования непрерывного образования для каждого человека, который желает и способен к такому образованию, обеспечения индивидуализации образовательных программ, востребованных рынком труда, и активизации роли образовательных учреждений в области инновационного образования. [3]. Система образования, которая берет на себя полную ответственность правительства за обеспечение всеобщего доступа к образованию, заменяется политикой социального финансирования, направленной на резкое сокращение расходов на образование. Согласно Х.Г. Хофману, мировая экономика развивается двумя путями — в новых и старых рамках. В связи с этим в мировой практике формируются гибридные стратегии и модели управления и финансирования системы образования с различной степенью государственного участия [4]. Распределение государственных средств между университетами становится все более распространенным, основываясь на конкретных критериях результатов их деятельности, включая состав персонала и показатели использования.

В условиях нового Узбекистана от университетов требуется не только повышать эффективность использования государственных (бюджетных) средств, но и активно работать над привлечением различных альте

рнативных источников финансирования путем усиления потребительской ориентации образования, научных исследований и других видов деятельности [3]. Российский ученый А.О. Грудзинский предложил термин "академический капитализм" для описания новых экономических и социальных условий в конце XX века. Для успешного предпринимательства университеты должны не только перестроить свою деятельность на "коммерческий" лад, но и адаптировать методы управления, используемые в коммерческих организациях, в соответствии с академическим характером и ценностями системы высшего образования.

В этой новой парадигме для университетов человеческий капитал, включая знания, навыки, креативность и другие, должен занимать важнейшее место [5].

Результатом образовательного процесса является формирование высококвалифицированных специалистов, способных к более сложной

работе, творческой деятельности и самообразованию. Главной особенностью человеческого капитала образовательных учреждений является то, что, в отличие от аналогичных активов производственных компаний, они создают не материальные продукты, а новый человеческий капитал общества. Вопрос о том, включать ли знания студентов в состав человеческого капитала университета или нет, является предметом дальнейших исследований, поскольку студенты являются, с одной стороны, объектами педагогического воздействия, но, с другой стороны, они могут быть вовлечены в научно-исследовательскую и инновационную деятельность университета, потенциально создавая добавленную стоимость. Часто студенты не считаются частью персонала университета (если они не совмещают учебу с работой в университете), и поэтому мы можем исключить их из наших исследований. Однако, чтобы сформировать их как часть человеческого капитала университета, их следует рассматривать как резервы [6].

В данной диссертации обосновывается идея о том, что стратегия инвестирования в человеческий капитал в любой организации должна быть неотъемлемой частью общей стратегии организационного развития. Поэтому изучение специфических особенностей инвестирования в человеческий капитал в университетах должно основываться на современной мировой практике стратегических подходов к развитию высших учебных заведений. По мнению А.О. Грудзинского, университеты развитых стран за последние 25 лет уже дали некоторые общие ответы на проблемы академического капитализма [7]. Это привело к изменениям в их организационной структуре, механизмах управления и необходимости применения новых конкурентоспособных бизнес-стратегий, включая преимущества в человеческом капитале. В условиях сокращения бюджетных расходов университеты приняли стратегии диверсификации своих "продуктов" и создания соответствующих "производственных" систем с акцентом на саморазвитие. Более того, эти системы обычно не становятся отдельными подразделениями с материальными и кадровыми ресурсами, а существуют в рамках существующей организационной структуры университета, вовлекая персонал в новые виды деятельности.

Следствием этих процессов является появление различных концептуальных моделей предпринимательских или инновационных университетов, таких как “предпринимательские”, “проектно-ориентированные”, “инновационные”, “сетевые” и “виртуальные” университеты и другие [8]. Классификация всех университетов по определенным категориям (корпоративные университеты, инновационные университеты и т.д.) не имеет решающего значения для нашего исследования. Что нас интересует, в первую очередь, так это то, как эти модели развития помогают университетам адаптироваться к конкурентной рыночной среде, на основе которой могут обсуждаться различные типы структур и составов человеческого капитала.

Рассматривая университет в первую очередь как образовательное учреждение (educational university), его операционное ядро может быть выражено через набор образовательных программ (специализаций, направлений обучения). Соответственно, человеческий капитал такого университета будет специализироваться на предоставлении образовательных услуг.

Ведущие университеты мира предлагают высококачественное образование, основанное на научных исследованиях, проводимых их преподавательским составом. В то же время научные исследования рассматриваются не только как вспомогательный инструмент поддержки образовательного процесса, но и как самостоятельный продукт деятельности университета [9].

Таким образом, современный университет представляет собой многомерную организацию с подструктурами, выполняющими функции центров прибыли ("внутренние университеты"). Ключевым вопросом в существовании таких многомерных университетов является уровень институциональной автономии этих внутренних университетов и методы управления ими. Общая тенденция организационных изменений в современных университетских системах характеризуется переходом к органическим методам управления, где основными условиями являются "инициатива", "предпринимательство" и "стратегический менеджмент" [12]. Практический опыт показывает, что наиболее успешные университеты оптимально сочетают три ключевых аспекта: предпринимательские способности лидеров и исполнителей, соответствующую организационную структуру, обеспечивающую выполнение задач, и академическую культуру.

Современным университетом, как единым образовательным, научным и инновационным комплексом, называется образовательная организация, в которой образование непрерывно реализуется как неотъемлемая часть рабочего процесса, а интеллектуальный и творческий потенциал ее сотрудников накапливается и развивается как необходимое условие совершенствования организации и повышения ее общей эффективности. конкурентоспособность [10].

Очевидно, что для того, чтобы в полной мере соответствовать требованиям подготовки специалистов в информационном обществе, преподаватели университетов должны обладать целым рядом компетенций. К ним относятся компетенции зарубежных и российских исследователей, связанные с жизнью в поликультурном обществе, устным и письменным общением, научными компетенциями, способностью решать сложные междисциплинарные задачи, компетенциями в области новых информационных технологий, способностью к обучению на протяжении всей жизни, практическими навыками в сфере образования (обучение на практике, исследования и взаимодействие), а также навыками при "проектировании" образовательных программ для конкретных групп студентов учитываются их потребности, а также умение быть равными себе

в учебном процессе и активно использовать практический опыт, накопленный студентами."

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ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ САМООПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ БУДУЩЕГО УЧИТЕЛЯ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются особенности влияния гендерных трансформаций на процесс профессионального самоопределения будущих педагогов. Проанализированы современные изменения в восприятии гендерных ролей, их отражение в образовательной среде, а также их влияние на выбор профессиональной траектории, мотивацию и личностную идентичность студентов педагогических вузов. Автор подчеркивает важность формирования гендерной чувствительности и переосмысления традиционных стереотипов в подготовке будущих учителей. Сделан акцент на необходимости системных изменений в образовательной политике, направленных на гендерную инклюзивность и устойчивое профессиональное развитие.*

Ключевые слова: *гендер, профессиональное самоопределение, педагогическое образование, будущий учитель, гендерные трансформации, стереотипы, идентичность.*

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GENDER TRANSFORMATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PROFESSIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF FUTURE TEACHER

Abstract*: The article examines the features of the influence of gender transformations on the process of professional self-determination of future teachers. Modern changes in the perception of gender roles, their reflection in the educational environment, as well as their impact on the choice of a professional trajectory, motivation and personal identity of students of pedagogical universities are analyzed. The author emphasizes the importance of developing gender sensitivity and rethinking traditional stereotypes in the training of future teachers. Emphasis is placed on the need for systemic changes in educational policy aimed at gender inclusiveness and sustainable professional development.*

Key words: *gender, professional self-determination, pedagogical education, future teacher, gender transformations, stereotypes, identity.*

Введение. Современное общество переживает активную трансформацию гендерных ролей, что находит свое отражение в различных социальных институтах, включая систему образования. Процессы феминизации профессии, растущее признание гендерного многообразия, а также переоценка традиционных представлений о "мужских" и "женских" профессиях становятся факторами, определяющими профессиональное самоопределение будущих педагогов. Учитель — не просто носитель знаний, но и отражение социальных ценностей, среди которых гендер играет важную роль.

Гендер как социальный конструкт и его изменения

В традиционном восприятии профессия учителя ассоциировалась преимущественно с женскими ролями: заботой, эмпатией, мягкостью. Однако со временем это восприятие подвергается критическому осмыслению. Гендер, как социальный конструкт, более не воспринимается как биологически детерминированная данность. Он становится элементом культурного выбора, что расширяет возможности для разнообразных стратегий самоопределения.

Будущие педагоги всё чаще сталкиваются с необходимостью рефлексировать собственную гендерную идентичность и то, как она влияет на их профессиональные установки и поведение. Это особенно актуально в условиях, когда образовательная среда стремится к инклюзивности и свободе от дискриминации.

Профессиональное самоопределение: вызовы и изменения

Профессиональное самоопределение — это не просто выбор профессии, а процесс формирования устойчивой профессиональной позиции, связанной с личностными убеждениями, установками, самооценкой и пониманием роли в обществе.

Гендерные трансформации влияют на:

- мотивацию к выбору профессии (например, мужчины все чаще выбирают "традиционно женские" педагогические специальности, несмотря на социальные предубеждения);
- формирование профессионального "Я-образа";
- уровень уверенности в себе в профессиональной среде, воспринимаемой как гендерно окрашенная.

Кроме того, в образовательной среде всё чаще поднимаются вопросы о необходимости формирования гендерной компетентности у педагогов. Это предполагает знание принципов гендерной справедливости, способности к саморефлексии и умения избегать дискриминации в обучении.

Один из ключевых аспектов, влияющих на формирование гендерной идентичности будущего педагога, — это социальное моделирование, происходящее как в процессе обучения, так и в межличностном

взаимодействии в академической среде. Будущие учителя не только осваивают профессиональные знания и навыки, но и перенимают поведенческие паттерны, отражающие гендерные нормы, принятые в обществе и вузовской культуре. В этом контексте особенно важным становится наличие гендерно-чувствительных наставников и программ, способных разрушать стереотипные установки и предлагать альтернативные модели профессионального поведения.

Переосмысление роли педагога в гендерно чувствительной школе

Сегодняшний учитель должен быть готов работать в условиях, когда учащиеся приходят в школу с разными гендерными идентичностями и взглядами. Это требует от учителя умения вести открытый диалог, избегать бинарного мышления и формировать у обучающихся уважение к многообразию.

Таким образом, педагогическая профессия становится пространством, где гендерное равенство может либо активно продвигаться, либо, напротив, оставаться на уровне стереотипов, если учитель не осознаёт своей роли в этом процессе. Именно поэтому педагогические вузы должны усиливать гендерную составляющую в профессиональной подготовке.

Заключение

Гендерные трансформации являются важным фактором, влияющим на профессиональное самоопределение будущего учителя. Они задают новые векторы развития педагогической идентичности, мотивируют к критическому переосмыслению своей роли и формируют более инклюзивный и гибкий образовательный контекст. В этой связи формирование гендерной чувствительности и открытости становится неотъемлемой частью профессиональной подготовки будущих педагогов.

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УДК 677.05:534

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МЕТОДЫ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕЛИ С ГИБКИМИ НИТЯМИ И ТКАНЯМИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются исследования математического моделирования, в которых выявляются важнейшие свойства и законы объекта. Исследования проводились в несколько этапов, в которых описываются модели механических систем дифференциальными уравнениями, выражающими процесс прибоя утка продольным ударом берда к нитям основы.*

Ключевые слова: *математическое моделирование, информационные технологии, объект, уток, нити основы, бердо, батанный механизм, ткацкий станок.*

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METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING A MATHEMATICAL MODEL WITH FLEXIBLE THREADS AND FABRICS

Abstract. *The article examines the studies of mathematical modeling, which reveal the most important properties and laws of the object. The studies were conducted in several stages, in which models of mechanical systems are described by differential equations expressing the process of beating the weft by a longitudinal blow of the reed to the warp threads.*

Key words: *mathematical modeling, information technology, object, weft, warp threads, reed, batten mechanism, weaving loom.*

Введение. Как показывает проведенные исследования по математическому моделированию, оно вступает в принципиально важный этап своего развития. Без владения информационной технологии нельзя думать о решении все более укрупняющихся и все более разнообразных проблем, стоящих перед техникой и технологии.

На первом этапе моделирования выбирается «эквивалент» объекта, отражающий в математической форме важнейшие его свойства-законы,

которым они подчиняются. Второй этап заключается в выборе алгоритма для реализации модели на компьютере. Модель представляется в форме удобной для применения численных методов, определяется последовательность вычислительных и логических операций, которые нужно произвести, чтобы найти искомые величины с заданной точностью. На третьем этапе создаются программы, переводящие модель и алгоритм на доступный компьютеру язык, к ним также предъявляются требования экономичности и адекватности.

Наиболее распространенный метод построения моделей состоит в применение фундаментальных законов к конкретной ситуации. Эти законы общепризнанны, многократно подтверждены опытом, служат основой множества научно-технических достижений. При этом на первый план выдвигаются вопросы, связанные с тем, какой закон следует применять в данном случае и как это делать. К таким законам можно отнести закон сохранение энергии, сохранение материи, сохранение импульса. Еще один подход к построению моделей, по свей широте и универсальности сопоставимый с возможностями, даваемыми фундаментальными законами, состоит в применении так называемых вариационных принципов механики. Они представляют собой весьма общие утверждения о рассматриваемом объекте и гласят, что из всех возможных вариантов его поведения выбираются лишь те, которые удовлетворяют определенному условию.

Рассмотрим процесс составления математической модели для механической системы с гибкими нитями и тканями. К такой механической системе можно отнести, например все машины текстильного производства. В частности в ткацком станке имеются две механические системы с нитями:

1) система основных нитей с тканью и взаимодействующими жесткими звеньями;
2) система уточной нити с взаимодействующими звеньями.

Такие же механические системы существует в прядильных и трикотажных машинах.

Механические системы с тканью в отделочных машинах текстильного производства весьма разнообразны и многочисленны. Они представляют собой линии проводки ткани с взаимодействующими с ней звеньями.

Результаты исследования. Для построения математической модели таких механических систем необходимо записать систему дифференциальных уравнений движения нитей и ткани на отдельных участках в контакте с деталями машин. К этой общей системе дифференциальных уравнений необходимо присоединить уравнения стыковки. Решая аналитически или численно общую систему дифференциальных уравнений движения механической системы при заданных начальных и граничных условиях можно найти соответствующие параметры состояния нитей и ткани. При этом из общей системы уравнений исключается уравнения движения жестких звеньев, которые в данный период цикла не взаимодействуют с нитями и тканью. Поставленная задача

является весьма сложной и составляет большую тему исследования. В данной работе остановимся на рассмотрение частных задач.

Для аналитического исследования механических систем с реальными нитями или тканью необходимо иметь такие механико-математические модели, которые отражали бы основные свойства материала реальных нитей и ткани, геометрические и силовые условия, в которых они находятся, а также упругие, вязкие, пластические деформации растяжения, изгиба и кручения. Границы применимости модели устанавливают сравнением экспериментальных данных и соответствующих данных аналитического расчета.

Колебательные свойства многих физических систем, например, колебания балок, пластинок, оболочек, гибких стержней и в частности различные элементы рассматриваемой системы, описывается одной и той же математической моделью [1] – дифференциальным уравнением второго порядка в частных производных

$$A(x,t)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}+2B(x,t)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\partial t}+C(x,t)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}+D(x,t)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+E(x,t)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}+G(x,t)u=F(x,t) \quad (1)$$

При использовании метода разделения переменных можно воспользоваться упрощенной математической моделью [2] - обыкновенным дифференциальным уравнением второго порядка

$$a\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}+b\frac{dy}{dt}+cy=f(t) \quad (2)$$

При ряде допущений (линейность восстанавливающей силы, отсутствие возмущающей силы, определенное соотношение между параметрами a, b, c). Можно воспользоваться упрощенной математической моделью [3] - формулой, с помощью которой в явном виде записано решение мене сложного дифференциального уравнения.

$$y(t)=A\exp(-\alpha t)\sin(\omega t+\gamma) \quad (3)$$

Математическая модель (3) является существенно более ограниченной, чем (1) и (2), и справедлива при более жестких предположениях.

В общем случае решение немногих дифференциальных уравнений частных производных вида (1) удается получить аналитически. Поэтому широкое распространение получили численные методы решения уравнений в частных производных.

Рассмотрим решение (1) в Mathcad. Функция pdesolve в «Mathcad» позволяет решать дифференциальные уравнения и системы. В любых гиперболических уравнениях присутствует вторая производная по времени t. Поэтому, чтобы решить гиперболические уравнение, необходимо преобразовать его в систему дифференциальных уравнений в частных производных, введя дополнительную неизвестную функцию $v=\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$. В

частности рассмотрим продольное колебания нити под действием периодической нагрузки. В этом случае задача сводится к решению систем уравнений в частных производных:

$$v = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t};$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + A\sin(x,t); u(x,0) = \varphi(0), u(x,l) = \varphi(l), u(x,0) = \varphi(x), v(x,0) = \psi(x). \qquad (4)$$

Полученную систему будем решать с помощью блока Given-Pdesolve. Ниже приводится решение системы уравнений функцией pdesolve:

$\varphi(x) := \sin(x)$ $\psi(x) := \cos(x)$ $f(x,t) := A\sin(x,t)$

$a := 4$ $T := 2$ $A := 3$ $\gamma := 5$ $L := 10$

Given

$v_t(x,t) = a^2 u_{xx}(x,t) + A\sin(x,t)$ $u_t(x,t) := v(x,t)$

$v(x,0) = \psi(x)$ $u(x,0) = \varphi(x)$ $u(l,t) = \varphi(l)$ $u(0,t) = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} := Pdesolve\left[\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}, x, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ l \end{pmatrix}, t, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ T \end{pmatrix}, 100, 100\right]$$

При этом первым параметром в функции pdesolve будет массив имен функций, в нашем случае $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$. Функция pdesolve вернет вектор функцию решения системы. Как показывает анализ полученных численных результатов решения поставленной задачи, найденные посредством явной разностной схемы и функции pdesolve, практически совпадают.

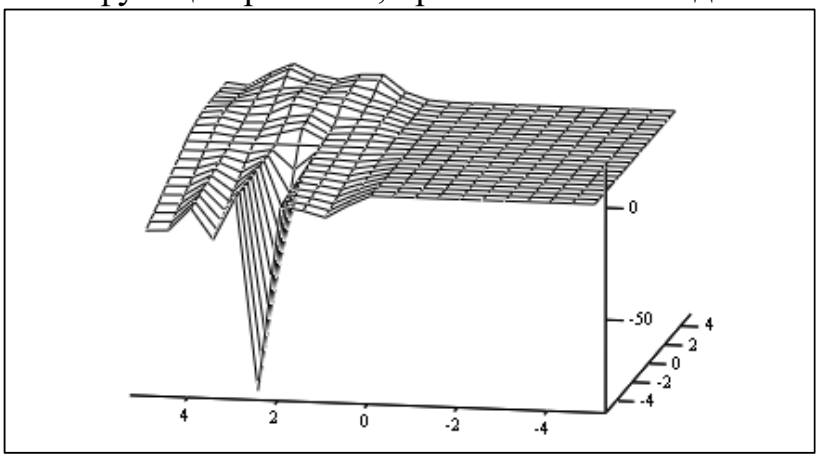


Рис.1. График решения, полученного с помощью Mathcad.

На рис.1 представлено график решения, полученного с применением функции pdesolve.

В качестве второго примера рассмотрим процесс прибоя продольного удара бердом по нитям основы. При этом считаем, что один конец основной нити закреплен на скале, а по другому концу производится удар и закон изменения скорости линейным. Будем считать нить вязкоупругой. Тогда интегро-дифференциальные уравнения движения нити с учетом вязкоупругих свойств запишется в виде

$$\frac{1}{\alpha\mu}\frac{\partial^2 u}{ds^2}=\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}+\frac{1}{\alpha\mu}\int_0^t Q(t-\tau)\frac{\partial^2 u}{ds^2}d\tau,\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}=1+\alpha(T-\int_0^t Q1(t-\tau)T(\tau)d\tau). \quad (5)$$

К уравнению (5) добавим граничные и начальные условия:

$$u(0,t)=0,\ u(l,t)=v_0 t-0.5\beta t^2,\ u(s,t)=0,\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=0\ при\ 0\le s\le l\ и\ v_0\ при\ s=l. \quad (6)$$

Решение поставленной задачи приведены на рис.2 и 3.

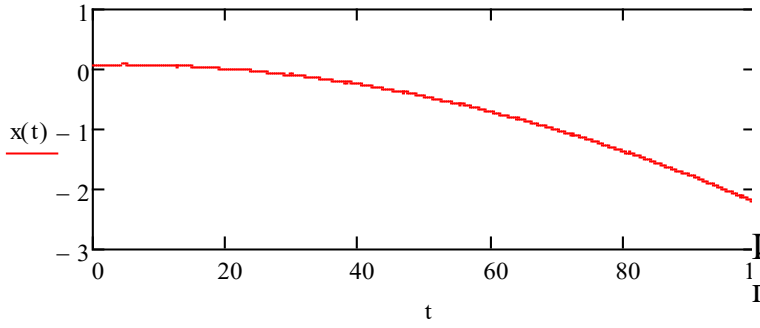


Рис.2. Изменение перемещения в зависимости от времени t

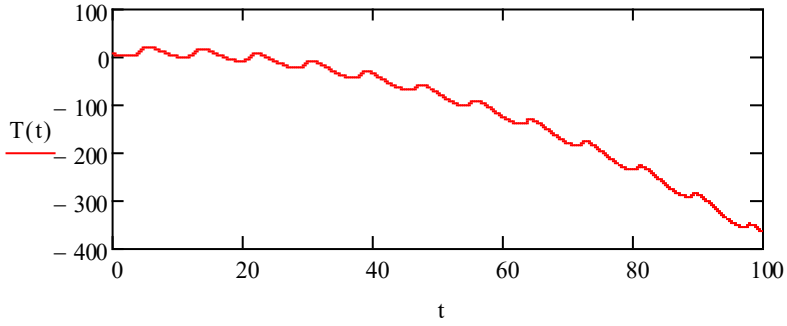


Рис. 3. Изменение натяжения основы в зависимости от времени t

Выводы. В заключение коротко остановимся на оценке адекватности модели. Оценка адекватности модели предполагает в качестве обязательного этапа проведения специальных численных экспериментов, результаты которых априорно известны. Для проверки правильности модели могут использоваться уже известные экспериментальные зависимости.

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ТҰЛҒАНЫҢ ЛИНГВОМӘДЕНИ ҚҰЗЫРЕТТІЛІГІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ МӘСЕЛЕСІ

Аннотация: *Мәдениет анықтамаларының алуан түрлілігі оны түсінуге әртүрлі көзқарастардың болуымен шартталады: философиялық, теологиялық және ғылыми, олардың әрқайсысының өзіндік логикасы, мақсаты және мәдениетті танудың механизмдері болып табылады.*

Кілтті сөздер: *лингвомәдени, тұлға, құзыреттілік, лингвистика, мәдениеттанушылық, сөйлеу, қарым-қатынас.*

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THE PROBLEM OF FORMING LINGUISTOCULTURE COMPETENCE OF A PERSON

Abstract: *The variety of definitions of culture is determined by the presence of different approaches to its understanding: philosophical, theological and scientific, each of which has its own logic, purpose and mechanisms of cognition of culture.*

Keywords: *linguistic culture, personality, competence, linguistics, cultural studies, speech, communication.*

Қазіргі таңда мамандарды әзірлеудің кәсіби дайындық теориясы мен әдістемесінің алдында тұлғаның жоғары лингвомәдени құзыреттілігін қалыптастырумен байланысты өзекті ғылыми негіздеу мәселесі туындап отыр. Лингвомәдени құзыреттілікті қалыптастыру мәселелерімен Д.И. Башурина, А.В. Гетманская, Е.А. Иванова, Ф.С. Кебекова,

М.С. Киселева, М.А. Мигненко, И.А. Орехова, М.А. Пахноцкая, Л.Г. Саяхова, Н.А. Фоменко, Ф.Б. Хубиева, Е.А. Чубина, А.М. Шуралёв және т.б. сияқты ғалымдар айналысады. Алайда жоғарыда аталған авторлардың жұмыстарында лингвомәдени құзыреттіліктің ұғымына және құрылымына әр түрлі көзқарастар берілген, осыған байланысты оны түсіну әр түрлі болып келеді, демек оны қалыптастыру тәсілдері, әсіресе жоғары кәсіби білім беру орындарында, әр түрлі болып отыр.

Жоғарыда аталған ғалымдар ұсынған лингвомәдени құзыреттіліктің анықтамасы, берілген құзыреттіліктің маңыздылығын ашты. Осыдан келіп

туатын ой, лингвомәдени құзыреттілік – бұл адамның дербес іске асыра алатын жеке интегралды қасиеті. Ол мәдениет туралы білім жүйесі негізінде құрылған, белгілі бір ұлттық тілде іске асырылған, жеке адамның теориялық-практикалық және жекелік, әлеуметтік маңызды дайындығында, практикалық іс-әрекет барысында арнайы іскерліктерді, дағдыларды адамның жекелік қасиетін, тілде айтылған және сол тілде сөйлеушілердің коммуникативті іс-әрекетін реттеуші мәдени құндылықтарды игеру барысында пайда болатын қабілеті және тәжірибесі (субъекттік және әлеуметтік).

Лингвомәдени құзыреттіліктің құрылымын сараптай келе, біз оны құрайтын өзара байланысты құзыреттіліктерді ұсынамыз:

1. Лингвистикалық (тіл зерттеушілік) – сөйлеу барысын дұрыс ұйымдастыру үшін тіл туралы теориялық, лингвистикалық білімдерді белсендіру және жүйелеу іскерлігін игеру;

2. Тілдік – тілді практикалық игеру; сөйлеу барысын дұрыс ұйымдастыру үшін тілдік бірліктерді сараптау және таңдау үшін адамның лингвистикалық (тілдік) білімдерінің қоры;

3. Сөйлеу – қарым-қатынас мақсатына орай сөйлеу іс-әрекеті; түрлі сөйлемдерді құрастыру үшін саны шектелген тілдік бірліктерді қолдану, олардың әрекет ету және қолдану заңдылықтарын білу;

4. Әлеуметтік-лингвистикалық – контекстіге сай тілдік формаларды таңдау және оларды түрлендіріп, қолдану (қарым-қатынастың жағдайына және мақсатына, коммуникацияға қатысушылардың әлеуметтік рөліне тәуелді);

5. Дискурсивті (прагматикалық) – берілген әлеуметтік ортада қабылданған қарым-қатынас ережелерінің көмегімен сөйлеу іс-әрекетін (жазбаша немесе ауызша) ұйымдастыру;

6. Стратегиялық (компенсаторлық) – ауызша және ауызша емес сөйлеу стратегиялар арқылы тілдік, әлеуметтік білімнің қарым-қатынас тәжірибесінің нақты жағдайында жетіспеушілігінің орнын басу;

7. Әлеуметтік-әлеуметтік жағдайда хабардар болу және оны басқару. Қарым-қатынас жасау және оны жалғастырудың практикалық көрінісі;

8. Лингвоелтанушылық-ұлттық-мәдени тілдік бірліктерден мемлекеттің мәдениеті, дәстүрлері, халықтың тұрмыс-салт ерекшеліктері жайында алынған білімді шетел тілінде қарым-қатынас жасау барысында қолдана алу;

9. Әлеуметтік-мәдени – оқып жатқан тілдің ұлттық-мәдени ерекшеліктерін (салт-дәстүрлерді, тарихты және мәдениетті білу) және тілдік байланыстар ережелерін (әлеуметтік ұстанымдар мен этикет) меңгеру;

10. Мәдениеттанушылық – қабылданған экстралингвистикалық білімдер кешенінің, басқа елдің әлеуметтік-мәдени, сонымен қатар елтанушылық білімдердің қалыптасуына зор үлес қосқан тарихи жағдайлар туралы білімдердің негізінде мәдениеттер арасындағы тілдік қарым-қатынас жасауға мүмкіндік, өзіндік және шетелдік мәдениетке талдау жасай білу ;

11. Оқу-танымдық (оқу-әдістемелік) – өз бетінше жаңа білімді, іскерліктерді және іс-әрекет жасау тәсілдерін игере алу.

Жоғарыда берілген құзыреттіліктердің өзара байланысы интегративті сипатқа ие болып отыр, себебі лингвомәдени құзыреттілік өзара тығыз байланысқан өзіндік қасиеттері бар біртұтас білімді білдіреді.

Тұлғаның бойында лингвомәдени құзыреттілікті қалыптастыруда интегративті тұғырды қолдану қорытындылары келесідей болу керек:

а) тұлғалық және әлеуметтік маңызды кәсіби қызметті іске асыру үшін тұлғаның жеке тұлғалық ерекшеліктерін дамыту;

ә) мәдени құндылықтарды игеру үдерісі барысында субъектілік және әлеуметтік тәжірибені байыту;

б) жүйелілік, білім өрісін кеңейту және тереңдету;

в) дағдылар мен іскерліктердің жалпылығы және кешенділігі;

г) тұлғалық және әлеуметтік маңызды кәсіби қызметті іске асыру үшін студент үшін теориялық-қосалқы дайындық мүмкіндігін беру.

Сонымен, тұлғаның лингвомәдени құзыреттілігін қалыптастырудағы интегративті тұғыр – бұл тұлғаның жан-жақты дамуына ықпал жасайтын, оның құрамдас құзыреттіліктердің өзара әрекеттесуінің үрдісін және қорытындысын сипаттайтын тәсілдер жинтығы.

Адамның тілдік білімі өз бетінше пайда болмайтыны баршаға мәлім. Ол белгілі әлеуметтік ортада қалыптасқан ережелерге сай адамның бастан кешірген жағдайларына, яғни өмірлік тәжірибесіне байланысты. Сол себептен сөзді тану – оны өз тәжірибеңе еңгізуді білдіреді. Ішкі контекст адамның индивидуалды біліміне, оның индивидуалды әлем бейнесіне тікелей байланысты. М.Р.Қондыбаеваның пікірінше, жедел жадының, болжау дағдыларының жеткілікті көлемі, сөйлеу іс-әрекетінің жылдамдығы, есту арқылы сөздерді тез арада тану көптілді білім беру жүйесінде үлкен нәтижеге әкеледі.

Тілді қабылдау туралы зерттеулерде «үлгі» деп, адамның жадында сақталған, өткен іс-әрекет «ізі» немесе «таңбасы» деп түсіндіріледі. Ал екінші божам, оны «іздеу үрдісінің өзі» деп атайды. Әрине, бұл екі божамды бір-бірімен қатар қолдануға болады, себебі олар бір-бірін толықтырып, жетілдіреді. Егер шет тілін оқыту үрдісінің құрамы лингвистикалық және психологиялық-педагогикалық жағынан зерттелсе, оқыту барысында кездесетін көптеген қиындықтар анағұрлым нәтижелі шешіледі.

Тілдің негізгі бірлігі сөз болып табылады. Ол күрделі құрылымға ие және бұл құрылымның ажырамас бөлігі мағына екендігі белгілі. Сөздің мағынасында тек қана заттың аты емес сонымен қатар оның жеке қасиеттері көрініс тауып, бұл сөзді белгілі бір топқа жатқыза алатындай мағлұмат береді. Сөздің мағыналық ерекшелігі бірден меңгеріле алмайды, кейбір кездері біз белгілі бір сөзді күнделікті өмірімізде қолдана отырып, оның түпкілікті шыққан тегін білмейміз. Сөздің құрамы, оның негізгі бөлігі – мағына, өте күрделі сұрақ. Психологияда сөз мағынасы адамның жеке түсінушілігінен бөлек, шындықтың жалпыланған бейнесі деп түсіндіріледі.

Сөз мағынасында тек заттың атауы ғана емес, сонымен қатар оның белгілері, басқа сөздерге деген қатынасы, белгілі категорияларға жатқызылуы сияқты ерекшеліктері көрінеді. Ана тілінде жаңа ғана сөйлей бастаған бала сөздердің мағынасын бірден біле қоймайды. Сөздердің мағыналарын есте сақтап, бекіту үшін дамудың ұзақ жолы қажет. Сол сияқты шет тілін оқып жатқан студенттер үшін де бұл аса маңызды. Психологтардың пайымдауларына сүйенсек, шет тілін оқу, тілдік лексиканы үйрену барысында, студенттер алғашында сөздерді ұсақ топтарға бөліп, кейін ғана олардың арасында байланыс орнатады.

Мәдениет анықтамаларының алуан түрлілігі оны түсінуге әртүрлі көзқарастардың болуымен шартталады: философиялық, теологиялық және ғылыми, олардың әрқайсысының өзіндік логикасы, мақсаты және мәдениетті танудың механизмдері бар. Ғылыми көзқарас шеңберінде мәдениеттің көптеген концепцияларының, әйтпесе көп концептуалдылықтың болуы әртүрлі ғылымдардың мәдениетті тану процесінде белгілі бір құралдарды, зерттеу әдістерін қолдануына және сонымен бірге ерекшелігіне байланысты. бұл құбылыстың әртүрлі аспектілері.

Мәдениет ерекше және жоғары теориялық күрделіліктің объектісі болып табылады. Бізге белгілі кез келген табиғи нысанға ұқсастық жасау арқылы мәдениетті анықтау әрекеттері сәтсіздікке ұшырайды, өйткені мәдениет табиғаттан тыс объект болып табылады.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИХ ПОНЯТИЙ

Аннотация: *Данная статья, наряду с применением математики в развитии экономического мышления учащихся, позволит им свободно чувствовать себя в условиях рыночной экономики, верить в собственное мышление, правильно и систематически проводить расчеты через свои математические знания. Одна из наших основных целей направлена на развитие экономического мышления учащихся на основе решения экономико-экстремальных задач с использованием законов неравенства, производной, линейного программирования в объеме учебных программ.*

Ключевые слова: *методика, метод, число, формула, экономических понятий, экономического мышления.*

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DEVELOPING STUDENTS' ECONOMIC THINKING THROUGH MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS

Annotation:*This article, together with the application of mathematics in the development of students' economic thinking, allows them to feel free in the conditions of a market economy, believe in their own thinking, and correctly and systematically perform calculations based on their mathematical knowledge. One of our main goals is to develop students' economic thinking based on solving economic-extremal problems using inequality laws, derivatives, linear programming in the size of programs and their use.*

Keywords: *methodology, method, number, formula, economic concepts, economic thinking.*

Экономика занимает важное место в жизни каждого человека, каждой семьи, коллектива и общества в целом. Сущность рыночной экономики состоит в том, что она превращает всех членов общества в участников

постоянной и непрерывной конкуренции через производство и потребление, поэтому рыночная экономика ведет к ежедневному совершенствованию производства, улучшению качества продукции, увеличению количества. Рыночная экономика открывает путь к находчивости и предпринимательству, раскрывая возможности людей, масс, творчества и труда. Поэтому развитие предпринимательских и деловых способностей мы должны начинать с юных лет, то есть с учебных заведений. Экономическое мышление учащихся развивается на базе нескольких различных дисциплин. Среди них очень важна роль математической науки. В данной работе мы постараемся максимально наглядно представить примеры на эту тему и важность наших исследований.

Свойство согласованности математики рассматривается как вспомогательный процесс состоящий в том, что существующие в математике законы, правила, факты, формулы, имеющие однозначную, многозначную или одностороннюю (по принципу согласованности), двустороннюю связь с соответствующим законами, правилами, фактам, формулами, лежащими в основе другой дисциплины, направлены на активизацию, углубление познавательной деятельности учащихся и побуждают их к развитию умений, навыков или мышления[95].

Поэтому связь математики с экономикой заключается в создании ее активной составляющей и непосредственно между ними такой структурно-интегрированной части, которая не только обеспечивает возникновение внутренней и внешней структуры экономики, но и позволяет ей работать в равновесии между собой, устраняя различные категории дисбалансов, возникающие при составлении и развитии экономической динамики материального мира. Поэтому применение математики к решению экономических задач создает важную возможность для достижения в них высокого уровня развития, подъема.

Междисциплинарные связи в том числе применение математики к экономическим закономерностям общества не только обеспечивают развитие, совершенствование педагогических и методических идей, но и способствуют дифференциации, интеграции учебного процесса, в том числе научному пониманию экономических закономерностей, определению плоскости влияния, проникновению или вмешательству в развитие общества, а также вносит значительный вклад развитию экономического мышления учащихся. Пользуясь применением математических законов, правил, фактов, формул к экономическим законам - правилам и формулам, учащиеся:

- формируют, развивают математические знания, умения, навыки;

-применяя математические законы, правила, факты, формулы к экономическим законам и правилам, в развитии общества вместе с экономическими понятиями, законами-правилами и другими основами

[95] Ikromov J. Maktab matematika tili. –Toshkent: O‘qituvchi. 1977, 189b.

познают тайны материального мира, то что Вселенная находится в материальном единстве, что каждое ядро общества связано материально и экономически, и что эта связь основана на математических законах;

- тот факт, что материально-экономическое единство мира опирается непосредственно на законы математики и имеет представление о том, что эта основа имеет свою структурную силу, напрямую дает возможность учащимся развивать не только свое экономическое мышление, но и свое математическое философское мышление. Поэтому как наличие связей математического образования в общеобразовательных школах с системой экономических знаний позволяет учащимся в сочетании с пониманием математических законов фактов, формул в широком смысле, так и более глубокое понимание экономических законов и формул, их практическое применение и получение соответствующих результатов, анализ полученных данных, обучение их применению в жизни.

Основными составляющими активизации процесса преподавания и обучения наряду с накоплением на определенном высоком уровне педагогических и методических идей по теории и практике совершенствования преподавания математики в педагогике, в том числе на основе междисциплинарной взаимосвязанности, является:

- осознание учащимися связи экономических и юридических знаний с системой математических знаний в их понимании и умственном развитии системы научных знаний;

– упорядочение системы знаний по изучаемым дисциплинам и возникновение методики использования последовательности изучаемых дисциплин;

- разработка учителем соотношения системы экономических знаний с системной математикой и разработка методики ее использования в преподавании математической экономики;

- в развитии экономического мышления учащихся общеобразовательных школ заключается эффективное использование математического моделирования и получаемых от него результатов.

Междисциплинарное отношение по своей структуре имеет не сложное структурное оформление, т. е. пусть нам дан предмет P_1 и допустим что он имеет понятия $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$. Предположим, что предмет P_2 также имеет понятия $B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n$.

Следует заметить, что возможность связи математических понятий с экономическими понятиями во многих случаях связаны эволюционна. Известно также что, это связь не всегда можно назвать качественным. Чтобы связь был качественным определим расстояние между знаниями A_i и B_j выражением $p(A_i, B_j) = j - i$. Является ли связь качественной или некачественной в процессе обучения, зависит от $p(A_i, B_j)$ потому что, если знание A_i и знание B_j по программе различаются только на одну тему, то связь качественная, если различаются на 10 тем, то связь не может считаться

качественным. С этой точки зрения из знаний, участвующих в $p(A_i, B_j)$ можно заметить, что качественное усвоение B_j обратно пропорционально расстоянию между ними, поскольку, чем меньше разница между j и i тем качественнее связь, чем больше разница, тем хуже качество[96].

Действительно, для развития экономического мышления учащихся посредством применения математики к решению экономических задач целесообразно сначала выбрать комплекс экономических понятий, а затем систему, непрерывно систематически формирующую эти понятия в сознании учащихся, и выделить систему математических понятий, обеспечивающую полноценную реализацию этой системы и согласовать ее с методологической точки зрения.

Поэтому из 10 экономических понятий, используемых в настоящее время в условиях рыночной экономики, мы выбираем экономические понятия, которые встречаются часто в повседневной жизни читателей и не вызывающих особых трудностей в их усвоении. По содержанию они могут быть положены в основу вышеперечисленных понятий, дающих возможность использовать основные этапы развития экономического мышления и составляют предмет нашей статьи.

Легко заметить что более чем 20 основные понятия экономики - доход, прибыль, товар, цена товара, производства товара, рентабельность, план производства, маркетинг, менеджмент и другие тесно связаны с математическими понятиями как проценты, сложные проценты, уравнения, неравенства, системы уравнений и неравенств, производная, экстремум, целевая функция, многочлен, линейное программирование и так далее. Прямо на глазах у читателей появление действительно интегративного курса, способствует ускорению освоения рыночной экономики в нашей республике и совершенствованию ее законов, а также способствует формулировать задачи основанные на закономерных связях этих понятий. Поэтому ниже приведем примеры решения нескольких задач[97].

Задача (1): экономическая задача, решаемая с помощью производной;

Если прямоугольное поле огорожено полевой дорогой, то выращенный урожай транспортируют сначала по кратчайшему пути от произвольной точки поля до дороги, а затем по дороге до обозначенного конца прямоугольника. Если работа груза по доставке определено по формуле $R(x) = k(\frac{6S^2}{x} + 9Sx - x^3)$, то при $x \in]0; \sqrt{S}]$ найдите такое x при котором $R(x)$ принимает наименьшее значение.

Решение:

Для этого мы находим производную функции $R'(x) = -\frac{3k(x^2-S)(x^2-2S)}{x^2}$.

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Так как при $x \in [0;\sqrt{S}]$ функция $R(x) < 0$, то функция убывает. Следовательно, функция $R(x)$ достигает своего наименьшего значения только при $x = \sqrt{S}$. Из этого следует, что если рассматриваемая прямоугольная фигура будет квадратной, тогда путь будет наикратчайшей и расход наименьшей. Из этого видно, что введение понятия производной из непосредственной математики к понятию себестоимости позволило решить непосредственную экономическую задачу.

Экономические задачи по своей структуре могут быть разнообразными. Они могут быть связаны с доходом, прибылью, денежной массой, экономией и так далее. Но прибыль можно понимать по-разному, например, если рассматривать его с математической точки зрения, то можно увидеть, что даже в содержании слов “Наибольший”, “Самый дорогой” скрывается слово “Прибыль”. В связи с этим следующие задачи также относят в комплекс экономических задач.

Задача (2):

Под каким углом нужно сложить три однородные доски друг к другу, чтобы сформировать (сделать) поливочный желоб максимальной ёмкости?

Решение:

Как известно, на стержень с наибольшим поперечным сечением вмещается больше всего воды. Поперечное сечение стержня – равнобедренная трапеция. Если допустим, что ширина досок $AB = BC = CD = a$, $\angle \mathrm{BAD} = x$, то высота трапеции $BE = a\sin x$, а ее большое основание $AD = a(1 + 2\cos x)$.

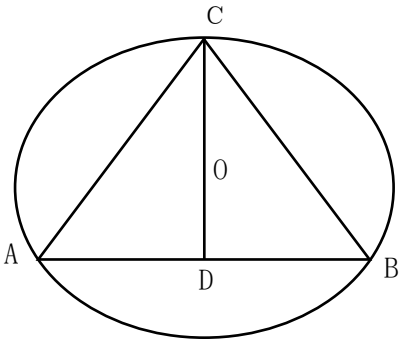
Поэтому площадь трапеции равен $\mathrm{S(x)} = \mathrm{a}^2(1 + \cos \mathrm{x})\sin \mathrm{x}$ $\left(0 \le \mathrm{x} \le \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, и для того, чтобы найти наибольшее значение *S(x)*, вычислим производную *S(x)* по *x*.

Производная $\mathrm{S'(x)} = \mathrm{a}^2(1 + \cos \mathrm{x})(2\cos \mathrm{x} - 1)$ равна нулю в интервале $0 \le \mathrm{x} \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ только в одной точке $\mathrm{x} = \frac{\pi}{3}$. Поскольку $\mathrm{S}(0) = 0$, $\mathrm{S}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\mathrm{a}^2$, то $\mathrm{S(x)}$ достигает своего наибольшего значения при $\mathrm{x} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ или $\alpha = 120^0$. Согласно содержания этой задачи видно, что учащиеся узнают как выбирать доски, которые будут получены во время изготовления такого желоба и обеспечить наименьший выход отходов при их изготовлении, а также как сделать желоб наибольшей ёмкости, сэкономить трудозатраты и сырьё. Пропорционально они смогут рассчитать ежедневный, месячный или годовой доход или прибыль в зависимости от того, насколько меньше или больше прибыли будет получено от затраченного труда. Из этого следует, что у них формируется экономическое мышление.

рисунок 1

Задача (3):

Каким должен быть размер равностороннего треугольника, чтобы площадь его поверхности была максимальной, если треугольник расположен в земельной площади круга радиуса R?



Решение:

Анализируя данные в условии задачи, мы формируем рисунок 1, отвечающий требованию задачи, и из условия задачи известно, что

AS = SB OA = OB = OC = R.

Теперь обозначим высоту CD как $DC = X$, тогда $OD = x - R$ будет $AB = 2AD = 2\sqrt{R^2 - OD^2} = 2\sqrt{R^2 - (x-R)^2} = 2\sqrt{2Rx - x^2}$, площадь треугольника, которую мы ищем, будет равен

$S_{\Delta ABS} = S(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ AB · CD $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2Rx - x^2} \cdot x = \sqrt{x^3(2R - x)}$,

где $0 < x < 2R$. Теперь можно ставит прямой вопрос

$S(x) = \sqrt{x^3(2R - x)} \to max$

Так как, задача математически описывается моделью $S(x) = \sqrt{x^3(2R - x)}$ то, при $0 < x < 2R$ будет $S(x) > 0$. Поэтому, учитывая, что функции $S(x)$ и $S^2(x)$ достигают максимума в одной и той же точке, мы сначала попытаемся найти максимум $S^2(x)$. Для этого мы $S^2(x)$ запишем в виде $S^2(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x(6R - 3x)$, затем вводим обозначения как $x = x_1$, $x = x_2$, $x = x_3$, $6R - 3x = x_4$.

Согласно

$A_n = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \ldots \cdot x_n} = \Gamma_n$,

$S^2(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x(6R - 3x) \leq \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x + x + x + 6R - 3x}{4}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4 \cdot R^4$ из которого следует $S^2(x) \leq \frac{27}{16}R^4$.

Итак, поскольку $S^2(x) \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}R^2$, при $x = \frac{3}{2}R$ $S(x) = S\left(\frac{3}{2}R\right) \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}R^2$, откуда следуют стороны искомого треугольника $AB = BC = AC = \sqrt{3R}$.

Из содержания решенной задачи видно, что решение таких задач с учащимися не только поможет им развивать математическое мышление, но и научит их развивать свое экономическое мышление, а также прийти к соответствующему решению в момент возникновения таких жизненных экономических условий, и что это решение имеет свое обоснование как с экономической, так и с математической и логической точек зрения. Каждого читателя или человека, попавшего в такие условия, радует существование решений таких экономических задач.

Из приведенных выше примеров видно, что связь математики с экономическими науками с одной стороны структурно сложная и интересная, и всестороннее изучение каждой экономической задачи имеет

важное значение, а с другой стороны, математика, в свою очередь, разбирая такие задачи, обогащается не только теоретически, но и методологически. Для решения предыдущей задачи было достаточно введения производной, но с математической точки зрения, чтобы решение было красивым, понятным, способным прояснить в себе нижнюю и верхнюю границы решения, показ учащимся разнообразия методов проверки математики оказывается важным в формировании их математического мышления. Функция междисциплинарной коммуникации математики в целом очень сильна и имеет важное значение для совершенствования, развития у учащихся как теоретических, так и практических знаний.

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УДК 911.3

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КОРРЕЛЯЦИОННАЯ СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИМИ ФАКТОРАМИ И БОЛЕЗНЯМИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается корреляционная взаимосвязь между экологическими факторами и уровнем заболеваемости населения города Самарканда. Основное внимание уделено влиянию загрязнения атмосферного воздуха на распространение различных групп заболеваний. В частности, анализируются статистические данные, свидетельствующие о росте частоты болезней органов дыхания, сердечно-сосудистой и эндокринной систем, новообразований, а также расстройств питания и нарушений обмена веществ. Представленные результаты подтверждают значимость комплексного подхода к оценке влияния экологических условий на здоровье населения и подчеркивают необходимость разработки эффективных стратегий адаптации и профилактики в условиях экологического и климатического риска.*

Ключевые слова: *загрязнение воздуха, здоровье населения, болезни органов дыхания, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, эндокринные расстройства, новообразования, экологический риск, коэффициент корреляции, корреляционная матрица.*

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CORRELATION BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND POPULATION DISEASES

Abstract: *The article deals with the correlation relationship between environmental factors and the level of morbidity of the population of Samarkand city. The main attention is paid to the influence of atmospheric air pollution on the spread of various groups of diseases. In particular, the statistical data indicating an increase in the frequency of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular and endocrine systems, neoplasms, as well as nutritional and metabolic disorders are analyzed. The presented results confirm the importance of an integrated approach to assessing the impact of environmental conditions on the health of the*

population and emphasize the need to develop effective strategies for adaptation and prevention under conditions of environmental and climatic risk.

Keywords: *air pollution, public health, respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, endocrine disorders, neoplasms, environmental risk, correlation coefficient, correlation matrix.*

Медицинская география, как междисциплинарная область знаний, изучает влияние географических и экологических факторов на здоровье человека. Одним из её ключевых аспектов является анализ корреляционной связи между экологическими факторами и заболеваемостью населения. В условиях глобальных изменений климата и устойчивого воздействия антропогенных факторов, понимание этих взаимосвязей становится особенно актуальным для разработки эффективных мер по охране здоровья и улучшению качества жизни.

Атмосферное загрязнение представляет собой один из наиболее изученных экологических факторов, влияющих на здоровье населения. В городах с высоким уровнем загрязнения воздуха наблюдается повышенная заболеваемость заболеваниями дыхательных путей, такими как астма и хронический бронхит. Мелкие частицы, образующиеся от выхлопных газов, промышленных выбросов и сжигания топлива, могут проникать в легкие и вызывать воспалительные реакции.

В соответствии со статьей 28 Закона Республики Узбекистан «Об охране природы» и статьей 27 Закона «Об охране атмосферного воздуха» мониторинг загрязнения атмосферного воздуха в городах проводятся лабораториями областных гидрометеорологических управлений [1].

Урбоэкология имеет своим предметом четко обозначенную систему «человек-город-природа», которая исторически возникла и находится в непрерывном пространственном движении с быстро растущим количеством проблем [2]. Исследования показывают, что длительное воздействие загрязнённого воздуха в городах связано с увеличением случаев сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний и преждевременной смертности. Недостаток зелёных пространств и ухудшение качества окружающей среды могут способствовать стрессу, депрессии и другим психическим расстройствам [3].

Город Самарканд, обладая богатой историей и культурным наследием, сталкивается с вызовами современной эпохи, включая проблемы экологии и здоровья населения. Рассмотрим корреляционную связь между экологическими факторами и заболеваниями населения в городе Самарканде. Анализ этой взаимосвязи позволит более глубоко понять, какие аспекты окружающей среды могут быть связаны с распространением определенных заболеваний, и какие шаги могут быть предприняты для её оптимизации.

Для вычисления коэффициента корреляции необходимо рассчитать показатель тесноты этой связи. Рассматриваемый коэффициент корреляции используется для измерения степени линейной зависимости между двумя

переменными. Он принимает значения от -1 до +1, где: коэффициент близкий к +1 указывает на сильную прямую линейную зависимость между переменными; коэффициент близкий к -1 указывает на сильную обратную линейную зависимость между переменными; коэффициент близкий к 0 указывает на отсутствие линейной зависимости между переменными. Связи между ними бывают слабыми и сильными. Их критерии оцениваются по шкале Чеддока: 0,1<$|r_{xy}|$<0,3: слабая; 0,3<$|r_{xy}|$<0,5: умеренная; 0,5<$|r_{xy}|$<0,7: заметная; 0,7<$|r_{xy}|$<0,9: сильная; 0,9<$|r_{xy}|$<1: очень сильная.

Сперва введем следующие обозначения:

Y - Общее количество выбросов, (тыс. т.);

Y_1- Выбросы от передвижных источников, (тыс. т.);

X_1 - Смертность (1000 чел.);

X_2 - Болезни органов дыхания (1000 чел.);

X_3 - Новообразования (1000 чел.);

X_4 - Болезни эндокринной системы, расстройства питания и нарушения обмена веществ (1000 чел.);

X_5 - Болезни крови, кроветворных органов и отдельные нарушения, вовлекающие иммунный механизм (1000 чел.);

X_6 - Болезни системы кровообращения (1000 чел.);

X_7 - Общая заболеваемость (1000 чел.)

Таблица 1.1

Корреляционная матрица

	Y	*Y_1*	*X_1*	*X_2*	*X_3*	*X_4*	*X_5*	*X_6*	*X_7*
Y	1								
Y_1	0,742	1							
X_1	-0,388	-0,035	1						
X_2	-0,682	-0,397	0,072	1					
X_3	-0,246	-0,305	0,161	-0,263	1				
X_4	-0,605	-0,463	0,334	0,121	-0,008	1			
X_5	-0,739	-0,423	0,072	0,925	-0,053	0,127	1		
X_6	-0,674	-0,441	0,504	0,401	0,332	0,375	0,378	1	
X_7	-0,845	-0,551	0,397	0,742	0,129	0,377	0,729	0,845	1

Таблица составлена автором в ходе исследования

Те числа, у которых значение коэффициента корреляции близко к 1, отмечены синим цветом (см. таблицу 3.5). Нужно отметить что, общее количество выбросов отрицательно влияет на различные виды заболеваемости, т.е. коэффициент корреляции принимает отрицательные значения.

Далее будем исследовать взаимосвязь между «Общим количеством выбросов (Y)» и «Болезнями крови, кроветворных органов и отдельных

нарушений, вовлекающие иммунный механизм (X)». Коэффициент корреляции между этими факторами:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{(x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{nS(x)S(y)} = \frac{-22.856}{13 \cdot 18.58 \cdot 0.0408} = -0.739$$

где

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{563}{13} = 43.308 \qquad \overline{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \frac{48.36}{13} = 3.72$$

$$S(x)^2 = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \overline{x}^2 = \frac{28870.28}{13} - 43.308^2 = 345.23$$

$$S(y)^2 = \frac{\sum y_i^2}{n} - \overline{y}^2 = \frac{179.92}{13} - 3.72^2 = 0.00167$$

$$S(x) = \sqrt{S^2(x)} = \sqrt{345.23} = 18.58 \qquad S(y) = \sqrt{S^2(y)} = \sqrt{0.00167} = 0.0408$$

Для проверки значимости коэффициента корреляции между переменными используется t-критерий Стьюдента. Формулируем гипотезы следующим образом:

H_0: $r_{xy} = 0$, означает отсутствие линейной взаимосвязи между переменными.

H_1: $r_{xy} \neq 0$, указывает на наличие линейной взаимосвязи между переменными.

Для проверки нулевой гипотезы о равенстве нулю генерального коэффициента корреляции нормальной двумерной случайной величины при конкурирующей гипотезе H_1 на уровне значимости α, необходимо вычислить наблюдаемое значение критерия (величина случайной ошибки)

$$t_r = \frac{r_{xy}}{m_r}$$

где

$$m_r = \frac{\sqrt{1 - r_{xy}^2}}{\sqrt{n-2}}$$

Затем, используя таблицу критических точек распределения Стьюдента для заданного уровня значимости α и числа степеней свободы $k = n - 2$, находим критическую точку $t_{крит}$ для двусторонней критической области. Если наблюдаемое значение $t_{набл} < t_{крит}$ меньше критического значения то есть основания отвергнуть нулевую гипотезу. Если абсолютное значение $|t_{набл}| > t_{крит}$ больше критического значения, то нулевая гипотеза отвергается.

$$m_r = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 0.739^2}}{\sqrt{11}} = 0.2$$

где

$$t_r = \frac{0.739}{0.2} = 3.638$$

Используя таблицу критических точек распределения Стьюдента для уровня значимости α=0.05 и числа степеней свободы k=11 находим критическое значение ($t_{крит}$):

$$t_{крит}(n\text{-}m\text{-};\alpha/2) = t_{крит}(11;0.025) = 2.593$$

где m = 1 – представляет количество объясняющих переменных.

Если абсолютное значение наблюдаемого критерия больше критического значения $|t_{набл}| > t_{критич}$, то коэффициент корреляции признается статистически значимым, и нулевая гипотеза о равенстве нулю коэффициента корреляции отвергается. Таким образом, мы отклоняем гипотезу о том, что коэффициент корреляции равен нулю, что означает, что он статистически значим.

Интервальная оценка для коэффициента корреляции (доверительный интервал) позволяет определить диапазон значений, в который с определенной вероятностью (обычно указывается уровень доверия, например, 95%) может находиться истинное значение коэффициента корреляции в генеральной совокупности. Теперь мы построим доверительный интервал для коэффициента корреляции. Для этого используется следующая формула:

$$r - \Delta_r \leq r \leq r + \Delta_r$$

$$\Delta_r = \pm t_{крит} * m_r = \pm 2.593 * 0.2 = 0.527$$

$$-0.739 - 0.527 \leq r \leq -0.739 + 0.527$$

Доверительный интервал для коэффициента корреляции позволяет оценить диапазон значений:

$$-1 \leq r \leq -0.212.$$

Доверительный интервал для коэффициента корреляции - это статистический метод оценки диапазона значений, в котором с определенной вероятностью находится истинное значение коэффициента корреляции в генеральной совокупности.

Интервальная оценка для корреляционного коэффициента

$$(r - t_{krit}\sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{n-2}}; r + t_{krit}\sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{n-2}})$$

Доверительный интервал для корреляционного коэффициента

$$(-0.682 - 2.593\sqrt{\frac{1-0.682^2}{13-2}}; -0.682 + 2.593\sqrt{\frac{1-0.682^2}{13-2}})$$

$$r \in (-1; -0.11)$$

Аналогичный анализ сделан для остальных факторов (см. таблицу 1.2).

Таблица 1.2

Корреляционная связь между выбранными факторами

№	Факторы	Коэффициент корреляции	Значимость	Доверительный интервал для *r*
1	Y и X_1	-0,388	не значим	(-1;0.351)
2	Y и X_2	-0,682	значим	(-1;-0.086)
3	Y и X_3	-0,246	не значим	(-1;0.395)
4	Y и X_4	-0,605	значим	(-1;-0.225)
5	Y и X_5	-0,739	значим	(-1;-0.11)
6	Y и X_6	-0,674	значим	(-1;-0.0147)
7	Y и X_7	-0,845	значим	(-1;-0.279)

Таблица была составлена автором в ходе исследования

Заключение.

Корреляционная связь между экологическими факторами и заболеваниями населения представляет собой важное направление исследований в медицинской географии. Понимание этих взаимосвязей позволяет не только диагностировать и предотвращать экологически обусловленные заболевания, но и разрабатывать стратегии для улучшения здоровья населения[4,5]. В условиях постоянных изменений окружающей среды, комплексный подход к изучению влияния экологических факторов на здоровье остаётся ключевым элементом в борьбе за улучшение качества жизни и сохранение здоровья на глобальном уровне [6,7]. Для смягчения проблемы атмосферного загрязнения города Самарканда и улучшения здоровья городского населения рекомендуется принятие следующих эффективных мер:

- ► Оптимизация транспортной системы.
- ► Строгий контроль над выбросами промышленных предприятий.
- ► Создание парков и зеленых зон в городе.
- ► Популяризация альтернативных источников энергии.
- ► Экологическое образование и информирование общественности.
- ► Усиление санитарно-эпидемиологического контроля.
- ► Сотрудничество с международными экологическими организациями.

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ЗДОРОВЬЕСБЕРЕГАЮЩИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КАК СПОСОБ КОРРЕКЦИИ ТРЕВОЖНОСТИ ДЕТЕЙ СТАРШЕГО ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: *в условиях современного образовательного пространства, где дети старшего дошкольного возраста сталкиваются с возрастающими эмоциональными нагрузками, особое значение приобретают методы, направленные на коррекцию тревожности и укрепление психоэмоционального благополучия. Здоровьесберегающие технологии, выступают эффективным инструментом снижения тревожности, способствуя формированию у детей навыков саморегуляции и созданию безопасной образовательной среды.*

Ключевые слова: *здоровьесберегающие технологии, тревожность, дошкольники, психоэмоциональное благополучие, саморегуляция*

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HEALTH-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES AS A MEANS OF CORRECTING ANXIETY IN OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract: *In the context of the modern educational environment, where older preschool children face increasing emotional pressures, methods aimed at correcting anxiety and strengthening psycho-emotional well-being are of particular importance. Health-saving technologies serve as an effective tool for reducing anxiety, promoting the development of self-regulation skills in children, and creating a safe educational environment.*

Keywords: *health-saving technologies, anxiety, preschoolers, psycho-emotional well-being, self-regulation.*

Здоровьесберегающие технологии как способ коррекции тревожности детей старшего дошкольного возраста представляют собой подход, направленный на сохранение и укрепление физического и психического благополучия детей, что особенно актуально в условиях современного образовательного пространства, где эмоциональные нагрузки становятся значительным фактором, влияющим на развитие личности.

Тревожность, как отмечает З. Фрейд, зарождается в детстве и, при

неблагоприятных обстоятельствах, уже в старшем дошкольном возрасте может стать устойчивым свойством личности, неблагоприятно влияя на успешность развития ребенка. В связи с этим разработка и внедрение методов, способствующих снижению тревожности, приобретает особую значимость.

Здоровьесберегающие технологии, по словам А.О. Герасёвой, направлены на решение приоритетной задачи современного дошкольного образования – сохранение, поддержание и обогащение здоровья субъектов педагогического процесса, включая детей, педагогов и родителей. Такие технологии включают разнообразные приемы и методы, которые помогают не только укреплять физическое здоровье, но и стабилизировать эмоциональное состояние, что особенно важно для детей старшего дошкольного возраста, находящихся на этапе активного формирования эмоционального мира [2].

Одним из ключевых направлений здоровьесберегающих технологий, применяемых для коррекции тревожности, является использование методов снятия эмоционального напряжения. Эйвазова Л.О. подчеркивает, что такие технологии включают релаксационные упражнения, дыхательные практики и элементы арт-терапии, которые способствуют снижению уровня стресса и тревоги у детей [4]. Например, релаксационные упражнения, такие как медленное дыхание или визуализация спокойных образов, помогают детям старшего дошкольного возраста справляться с внутренним напряжением, вызванным страхами или неуверенностью. Дыхательные практики, по словам Л.О. Эйвазовой, позволяют ребенку сосредоточиться на собственном теле, что способствует снижению психоэмоциональной нагрузки и формированию навыков саморегуляции [4]. Песочная терапия, как один из методов арт-терапии, также занимает важное место в коррекционной работе. Исследования показывают, что после прохождения программы песочной терапии у дошкольников наблюдается общая положительная динамика в виде снижения уровня тревожности и уменьшение удельного веса страхов.

Физкультурно-оздоровительные технологии также играют значительную роль в коррекции тревожности. А.О. Герасёва отмечает, что создание оптимального двигательного режима в детском саду, включая физкультурные занятия, утреннюю гимнастику и прогулки на свежем воздухе, способствует укреплению здоровья и повышению психоэмоционального самочувствия [1]. Двигательная активность помогает детям старшего дошкольного возраста справляться с накопившимся стрессом, поскольку физические упражнения стимулируют выработку эндорфинов, которые естественным образом снижают уровень тревоги. Например, динамичные игры или ритмические упражнения под музыку способствуют формированию у детей позитивного настроя и чувства безопасности в образовательной среде. Кроме того, физкультурные занятия, проводимые в игровой форме, позволяют детям отвлечься от тревожных мыслей и переключить внимание на позитивные аспекты взаимодействия с окружающим миром.

Еще одним важным аспектом здоровьесберегающих технологий является использование пальчиковой гимнастики, которая, как отмечает Е.В. Сигаева, не только стимулирует развитие речи, но и способствует улучшению психоэмоционального состояния детей [3]. Пальчиковая гимнастика, включающая упражнения для развития мелкой моторики, помогает детям сосредотачиваться, что снижает уровень тревожности. Такие занятия, по словам Е.В. Сигаевой, способствуют формированию здорового образа жизни и развитию навыков самоконтроля, что особенно важно для детей, испытывающих эмоциональное напряжение [3]. Артикуляционная гимнастика, направленная на развитие речевых навыков, также вносит вклад в коррекцию тревожности. Ю.С. Киселева и соавторы подчеркивают, что такие упражнения, как выработка правильных движений речевого аппарата, способствуют не только улучшению речи, но и укреплению уверенности ребенка в своих возможностях [2].

Массажные техники, включая массаж глаз и рук, также находят применение в коррекционной работе. Е.В. Сигаева указывает, что массаж способствует снятию утомления и повышению познавательной активности, что положительно влияет на психоэмоциональное состояние детей [3]. Легкий массаж кистей рук или области вокруг глаз помогает детям расслабиться, что особенно важно для тех, кто испытывает тревожность в новых или стрессовых ситуациях.

Социально-психологическое благополучие детей старшего дошкольного возраста также обеспечивается через вовлечение родителей и педагогов в процесс реализации здоровьесберегающих технологий. Здоровьесберегающие технологии включают валеологическое просвещение родителей, что позволяет создать единую систему поддержки ребенка в семье и образовательной среде. Родители, обученные основам здоровьесбережения, могут применять релаксационные техники или дыхательные упражнения дома, что усиливает эффект коррекционной работы.

Важным аспектом применения здоровьесберегающих технологий является их интеграция в повседневный образовательный процесс. Использование таких технологий позволяет создать условия, при которых обучение и воспитание происходят без ущерба для здоровья детей.

Применение здоровьесберегающих технологий в работе с детьми старшего дошкольного возраста требует учета их возрастных и индивидуальных особенностей. Л.О. Эйвазова подчеркивает, что технологии снятия эмоционального напряжения должны быть адаптированы к уровню развития ребенка, чтобы обеспечить максимальную эффективность [4]. Например, для детей с высоким уровнем тревожности предпочтительны индивидуальные занятия, такие как массаж или песочная терапия, тогда как для других могут быть эффективны групповые физкультурные занятия или сказкотерапия. Такой подход позволяет педагогам создавать условия, при которых каждый ребенок получает необходимую поддержку.

Таким образом, здоровьесберегающие технологии, включающие физические, психологические и социальные аспекты, позволяют не только снижать уровень тревожности, но и улучшать общее физическое здоровье детей.

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РАСЧЕТ И ВЫБОР НАГРЕВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ

Аннотация: *В случае промышленных предприятий и коммунальных служб ЭПС в основном оснащаются металлическими НЭ. Поэтому уместно остановиться на методе их электрического расчета. При расчете нагревательных элементов выбирают материал и тип НЭ, его размеры (сечение, длину); кроме того, НЭ должен быть расположен внутри печи. Расчет производится для одной фазы печи. Для трехфазной печи результат расчета умножается на три. Максимально допустимую температуру материала нагревательных элементов по температуре материала, допустимую удельную поверхностную мощность и основные значения НЭ определяют по графикам и таблицам принятой конструкции НЭ.*

Подбор нагревательных элементов и их расчеты осуществляются на основе формулы.По результатам, полученным на основании необходимых формул, можно будет выбирать ТЭНы электропечей по областям использования.

При выборе нагревательных элементов электрических духовок целесообразно проводить расчеты, зная область применения, мощность и тип духовки.

Ключевые слова: *электрическая печь, нагревательный элемент, тепло, мощность, температура, керамика, металл, расплавить, нагреть.*

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CALCULATION AND SELECTION OF HEATING ELEMENTS

Annotation: *In the case of industrial enterprises and utilities, EPS are mainly equipped with metal NEs. Therefore, it is appropriate to dwell on the method of their electrical calculation. When calculating heating elements, select the material and type of heating elements HE, its dimensions (section, length); in addition, the HE must be located inside the oven. The calculation is made for one phase of the furnace. For a three-phase furnace, the calculation result is multiplied by three. The maximum permissible temperature of the material of the heating elements according to the temperature of the material, the permissible specific surface*

power and the main values of the HE are determined from the graphs and tables of the adopted HE design. The selection of heating elements and their calculations are carried out on the basis of a formula. Based on the results obtained on the basis of the necessary formulas, it will be possible to select heating elements for electric furnaces according to areas of use.

When choosing heating elements for electric ovens, it is advisable to carry out calculations knowing the scope of application, power and type of oven.

Key words: *electric furnace, heating element, heat, power, temperature, ceramics, metal, melt, heat.*

Введение.

Нагревательные элементы являются основной и наиболее ответственной частью электропечей сопротивления. Они изготавливаются из металлических сплавов, некоторых металлических материалов и трудноплавких металлов. В промышленности широко используются три вида НЭ: металлические, металлокерамические и карборундовые.

Металлический НЭ изготавливается из следующих сплавов: никель-хром (нихром), железо-хром-никель; железо хром алюминий (фексрал). Металлические НЭ рассчитаны на рабочую температуру до 1300 °С, карборундовые до 1450 °С, металлокерамические бисилицидные молибденовые до 1700 °С. Характеризуется повышением температуры трансмиссии и быстрым увеличением сопротивления. При изменении температуры от 20°С до 1700°С сопротивление увеличивается в 10 раз. Карборундные НЭ обычно изготавливают в виде сердцевины (осетра). Сопротивление карборунда уменьшается при нагревании.Используются низкотемпературные трубчатые электронагреватели (ТЭН) ПЭС. Они представляют собой спиральную металлическую трубку (0,5-1,5 мм) с нихромовой проволокой, заполненную кварцевым песком.Используются высокотемпературные ПЭС тугоплавкие чистые металлы - вольфрам (t = 3380 °С), молибден (t = 2610 °С), тантал (t = 2296 °С), ниобий (t = 2958 °С). Они используются в вакууме или в защитной среде, потому что кислород воздуха быстро их окисляет.

Нагревательные элементы являются основной рабочей частью аппаратов для термообработки методом косвенного сопротивления и служат для преобразования электрической энергии в тепловую. К нагревательным элементам предъявляются следующие требования. Они должны обладать такими свойствами, как высокотемпературная стабильность (не окисляться при высоких температурах), высокотемпературная девственность (не терять своих свойств при высоких температурах) и обрабатываемость при высоких температурах. Они также должны иметь высокое удельное сопротивление, малый температурный коэффициент сопротивления и постоянное электрическое сопротивление.

В зависимости от температуры ТЭНы делятся на:

- низкотемпературные ТЭНы - 500 - 700 К;

- среднетемпературные ТЭНы - 900 - 1200 К;
- высокотемпературные нагревательные элементы - 2500 - 3300 К.

Поисковые элементы в основном изготавливаются из смесей, содержащих несколько металлов. Например, сплав под названием нихром содержит (75-85)% никеля, (22-27)% хрома и другие добавки, или проводник под названием фекраль содержит до 13% хрома, до 4% алюминия и до 83% состоит железа. За счет добавления титана, бора и других сплавов можно значительно повысить рабочую температуру нагревательных элементов.По своей конструкции нагревательные элементы (позже q.e) делятся на н.э с открытой конструкцией и н.э с закрытой конструкцией. Вместо этого н.э. открытой конструкции - спираль и зигзаг из круглого проводника с поверхностью поперечного сечения и зигзаг с прямоугольным (квадратным) ленточным сечением, разделенным на н.э.

К категории генераторов замкнутого цикла относятся низкотемпературные трубчатые генераторы (ТЭНы).



Рисунок 1. Общая структура ТЭН

На рис. 1 показана структура ТЭН, которая более безопасна для использования в электрической среде по сравнению с открытой конструкцией, т.е. Также ТЭНы могут применяться в воде, жидких углеводородах, смесях солей, жидкометаллических средах. ТЭНы имеют следующие характеристики, т.е. мощность от 100 Вт до 15 кВт, напряжение от 36 В до 380 В, рабочая температура от 400 до 1000 К, срок службы от 10 тыс. до 40 тыс. часов.

Для нагрева жидкостей и газов применяют к.э. из пористых металлокерамических металлов с пористостью 40-80 мкм. Их удельная теплоемкость 1 кВт/см2, рабочая температура 400 - 600 К, напряжение на одном элементе 1 - 12 В.

Для высокотемпературной термообработки с рабочей температурой 1700 К применяют корборундовые стержни. (корборунд получают смешением угля и карбида кремния при температуре 1900-2000К). Такой кв. Изготавливаются в виде стержня диаметром 6-30 мм.Электроды из дисилицида молибдена ($MoSi_2$) используются в окислительных средах с

температурой 2000К.

В условиях рабочей температуры 2300 К и выше применяют тугоплавкие металлы (тантал, вольфрам, молибден и др.), уголь и графит.

Методы.

При расчете нагревательных элементов выбирают материал и тип НЭ, его размеры (сечение, длину); кроме того, НЭ должен быть расположен внутри печи. Расчет производится для одной фазы печи. Для трехфазной печи результат расчета умножается на три.

Для расчета исходных данных температура нагреваемого объекта, печи

и мощность печных секций, результат теплового расчета, напряжение сети электроснабжения, поверхность, на которой размещается нагреватель, а в ряде случаев - требуемый срок службы.

$$P = V(P_H \cdot \frac{I}{S})$$

т. е. тепловая мощность, прошедшая через поверхность нагревателя к материалу, равна:

$$P = w F 1 0^3$$

здесь w — удельная поверхностная мощность нагревателя, Вт/см^2; F - площадь поверхности нагревателя, м^2.

W является наиболее важным начальным размером в расчетах нагревателя. При прочих равных это измерение определяет температуру НЭ и связанный с ней срок службы.

Однако не все тепло от реального НЭ передается радиатору. Часть его уходит на потери тепла. Эта часть измеряется коэффициентом эффективности излучения αе, поэтому в реальном НЭ

W = dcWdα

Здесь α=0,1-0,8 — коэффициент эффективности излучения, зависящий от размеров НЭ, его расположения в топке, материала нагреваемого объекта и условий теплообмена.

При использовании при максимально комфортных, оптимальных температурах срок службы металлических НЭ составляет 1000 часов, а металлокерамики и карборунда - 2000 часов.

Полученные результаты.

1. НЭ выбирают по максимальной температуре нагрева материала. Следует учитывать, что максимально допустимая температура материала следующая:

$T_к$ = Тм (50 - 200).

Зная $T_к$, мы можем выбрать материал. Материал $T_к$, выбранный с учетом рабочей температуры, определяется по формуле (удельная поверхностная мощность идеальных нагревателей).

2. Допустимая удельная поверхностная мощность ($W_{доп}$) принятой конструкции НЭ определяется по графикам и таблицам:

$W_{доп} = d_c\ W_{раб}$.

где $W_{раб}$— полезная мощность.

Он показывает корреляцию между номограммами (разных размеров) в литературе.

3. Определяются основные размеры НЭ. Учитывая исходные данные, составляется следующее уравнение:

$P_к = W_{доп}\ F_q = W_{доп}\ Pl$

$P_q = U_f^2 / R = U_f^2 / P_g l / S$

Здесь $P_к$ — мощность нагревателя в каждой ветви фазы, кВт; U, - напряжение фазы нагревателя, В; Fq - поверхность утеплителя, м^2; $W_{доп}$ - допустимая удельная поверхностная мощность, Вт/см^2; P - сопротивление фазной сети, Ом; P, l, S - периметр, длина и сечение НЭ, м и м^2.

$P_g = P_{gr}\ (t+d\Delta t)$, Ом м;

Pg - удельное сопротивление, при 20 °C; d - термический коэффициент сопротивления; 1/градус; Δt - разница температур.

Например, для нихрома

$P_n = 1{,}1(\ t+0{,}00013\ \Delta t\ )\ 10^6$, Ом м.

Заменяя площадь Fn произведением периметра на длину (Fn = Pln), получаем:

$l_n = R_n / (PW_{доп})$ из второго уравнения: $l_n = U^2_r S / (R_n P_g)$

Приравнивая эти уравнения, получаем , $PS = R_n^2 P_g / U^2_f W_{доп}$

Обсуждения.

Нагревательные элементы являются основной рабочей частью аппаратов для термообработки методом косвенного сопротивления и служат для преобразования электрической энергии в тепловую. К нагревательным элементам предъявляются следующие требования. Они должны обладать такими свойствами, как высокотемпературная стабильность (не окисляться при высоких температурах), высокотемпературная девственность (не терять своих свойств при высоких температурах) и обрабатываемость при высоких температурах. Они также должны иметь высокое удельное сопротивление, малый температурный коэффициент сопротивления и постоянное электрическое сопротивление.

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Выводы.

В результате проведенных расчетов можно сделать следующий вывод: поскольку основной наиболее ответственной частью электропечей сопротивления является нагревательный элемент, к ним предъявляются

следующие требования: стабильны при высоких температурах (не окисляются при высоких температурах), при высокотемпературная девственность (имеет свойство не терять своих свойств при высоких температурах) и они должны обладать такими свойствами, как обрабатываемость при высоких температурах. Они также должны иметь высокое удельное сопротивление, малый температурный коэффициент сопротивления и постоянное электрическое сопротивление.

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ОЦЕНКА И ОЗДОРОВЛЕНИЕ УСЛОВИЙ ТРУДА РАБОЧИХ ХЛОПКОПЕРЕРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация: *В данной статье представлена комплексная гигиеническая оценка условий труда работников предприятий хлопкоперерабатывающей промышленности. Цель исследования заключалась в выявлении факторов, представляющих угрозу здоровью ратности, концентрации пыли на рабочих местах, параметров микроклимата (температуры, влажности, движения воздуха), а также степени тяжести и бочих, путём анализа факторов производственной среды — в часнапряжённости трудового процесса. На основании проведённых измерений и анализа была осуществлена гигиеническая классификация условий труда и дана оценка вредных и опасных факторов, возникающих в процессе работы. Согласно результатам исследования, на некоторых производственных участках уровень запыленности и физическая нагрузка превышали нормативные значения. Также в отдельных случаях наблюдались отклонения параметров микроклимата от установленных норм. На основе полученных данных разработаны практические рекомендации по оздоровлению условий труда, включая совершенствование систем вентиляции, усиление использования средств индивидуальной защиты и необходимость регулярного мониторинга состояния гигиены труда. Предлагаемые меры направлены на профилактику профессиональных заболеваний и повышение производительности труда в хлопковой промышленности.*

Ключевые слова: *Хлопковая промышленность, гигиена труда, производственная среда, концентрация пыли, микроклимат, трудовой процесс, степень тяжести, оздоровление, профессиональный риск, средства защиты, гигиеническая оценка.*

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ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS OF COTTON INDUSTRY WORKERS

Abstract: *This article presents a comprehensive hygienic assessment of the working conditions of employees in cotton industry enterprises. The aim of the study was to identify factors threatening workers' health by analyzing industrial environmental elements, particularly dust concentration in the workplace,*

microclimate parameters (temperature, humidity, air movement), and the intensity and severity of the labor process. Based on the conducted measurements and analyses, a hygienic classification of working conditions was carried out and harmful and hazardous factors encountered during the work process were evaluated. The results revealed that in certain production areas, dust levels and physical workloads exceeded permissible limits. Additionally, deviations in microclimate indicators were observed in some cases. Based on the obtained data, practical recommendations were developed to improve working conditions, including enhancing ventilation systems, increasing the use of personal protective equipment, and establishing regular monitoring of occupational hygiene. These recommendations are aimed at preventing occupational diseases and increasing labor productivity in the cotton industry.

Keywords: *Cotton industry, occupational hygiene, industrial environment, dust concentration, microclimate, work process, severity level, improvement, occupational risk, protective equipment, hygienic assessment.*

Введение

Хлопководство является одной из ведущих отраслей народного хозяйства Узбекистана, играющей важную роль в экономической стабильности и занятости населения. Хлопковое сырьё, а также другие части хлопка (стебель, лист, лузга, корень) широко используются в таких отраслях, как текстильная, пищевая, фармацевтическая, химическая, нефтехимическая и строительная промышленность. В частности, хлопковое волокно используется для производства одежды и технических тканей, а продукты из семян хлопка (хлопковое масло, линт, жмых, шрот и шелуха) являются ценным ресурсом для крупной промышленности и бытовых нужд.

Однако проблемы, связанные со здоровьем работников данной отрасли, признаются серьёзной научно-общественной проблемой. Клинические и статистические исследования показывают, что уровень соматических заболеваний среди работников хлопковой промышленности выше, чем в общей популяции (Ханов А.М., 2017). Это объясняется, в первую очередь, постоянным воздействием вредных производственных факторов, таких как пылеобразование, промышленный шум, высокая температура и тяжёлый физический труд. Такие вредные факторы представляют профессиональную опасность для организма человека, вызывая ухудшение здоровья и нарушение демографического баланса.

Особенно важным фактором для обеспечения устойчивости демографических процессов является охрана труда женщин и здоровья матерей (Сидоренко Л.Н., 2017). Кроме того, охрана здоровья работающих в производстве работников является важной медицинско-общественной задачей в сфере санитарно-эпидемиологического и государственного контроля (Денисов Э.И. и др., 2021).

Современные экологические и гигиенические исследования подчёркивают необходимость постоянного мониторинга негативного

воздействия производственных и окружающих факторов на организм человека (Челищева М.Ю., 2015). Поэтому комплексная гигиеническая оценка условий труда и разработка мероприятий по оздоровлению работников предприятий хлопковой промышленности являются актуальной научно-практической задачей в настоящее время.

Материалы и методы

Исследование проводилось на пункте приёмки хлопка акционерного общества «Шафиркан хлопкоочистка», входящего в состав общества с ограниченной ответственностью «Buxoro Agroklaster». Для гигиенической оценки условий труда изучались факторы производственной среды — концентрация пыли, температура, относительная влажность и скорость движения воздуха — с использованием измерительных приборов в соответствии с государственными санитарными нормами. Концентрация пыли определялась аспирационным методом, параметры микроклимата — с помощью кататермометра, психрометра и анемометра. Тяжесть и напряжённость трудового процесса оценивались в соответствии с методическими рекомендациями по гигиене труда, утверждёнными Министерством здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан. Полученные данные анализировались по критериям гигиенической классификации.

Результаты

Результаты исследования показали, что на различных производственных участках хлопковой промышленности наблюдаются значительные различия в концентрации пыли, температуре, влажности и параметрах воздушного движения. Особенно в очистительном цехе количество пыли превышает нормативные пределы, что представляет опасность для здоровья работников. Хотя показатели температуры и влажности в целом находятся в нормативных диапазонах, в некоторых местах наблюдаются незначительные отклонения микроклимата. Воздушное движение указывает на необходимость совершенствования систем вентиляции.

Кроме того, тяжесть трудового процесса в очистительном цехе является наивысшей, что подтверждает необходимость улучшения условий труда работников и усиления использования средств индивидуальной защиты. Эти результаты служат основой для разработки мероприятий, направленных на профилактику профессиональных заболеваний работников и повышение производительности труда (см. таблицу 1).

Таблица 1

Результаты измерений концентрации пыли и параметров микроклимата на производственных участках хлопковой промышленности

Производственный участок	Концентрация пыли (мг/м³)	Температура (°C)	Относительная влажность (%)	Скорость движения воздуха (м/с)	Степень тяжести труда
Пункт приёмки	12,5	28,4	60	0,3	Средняя
Очистительный цех	18,2	30,1	55	0,2	Тяжёлая
Склад	8,7	27,0	65	0,4	Лёгкая

Анализ уровня заболеваемости работников показал, что у работников с длительным стажем работы отмечается высокий уровень соматических заболеваний, в частности заболеваний дыхательных путей и кожи. С увеличением стажа возрастает риск заболеваемости, что связано с такими факторами, как концентрация пыли и несоответствие микроклимата на производстве. Кроме того, физическая нагрузка и тяжесть трудового процесса негативно влияют на здоровье работников и способствуют развитию профессиональных заболеваний (см. таблицу 2).

Таблица 2

Распространенность заболеваний среди работников хлопковой промышленности

Вид заболевания	**Процент среди работников (%)**	**Международный стандарт (%)**	**Оценка**
Заболевания дыхательных путей	27	15	Высокий риск
Кожные заболевания	18	10	Средний риск
Желудочно-кишечные заболевания	12	8	На пределе нормы
Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания	10	12	В пределах допустимого
Заболевания опорно-двигательного аппарата	8	7	Близко к норме
Другие заболевания	25	—	—

Заключение

Результаты исследования показали, что условия труда работников хлопковой промышленности на некоторых производственных участках содержат вредные факторы, превышающие нормативные требования. В частности, повышение концентрации пыли и несоответствие параметров микроклимата негативно влияют на здоровье работников. Высокий уровень пыли и тяжелый физический труд в очистном цехе способствуют развитию профессиональных заболеваний. У работников отмечается высокий уровень заболеваний дыхательных путей, кожи и желудочно-кишечного тракта, которые в некоторых случаях достигают опасного уровня по сравнению с международными стандартами.

Поэтому с целью улучшения условий труда в хлопковой промышленности необходимо совершенствовать системы вентиляции, усиливать использование средств индивидуальной защиты и регулярно проводить мониторинг гигиены труда. Эти меры способствуют предотвращению профессиональных заболеваний, укреплению здоровья работников и повышению производительности труда.

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УДК 551.58:551.509.314

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РАДИОЛОКАЦИОН МЕТЕОРОЛОГИЯДА ГЕОГРАФИК АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация. *Ушбу мақолада радиолокацион метеорология соҳасида геоахборот технологиялари (ГАТ)ни жорий этиш имкониятлари таҳлил қилинади. Замонавий метеорологик радарлар орқали олинадиган юқори аниқликка эга маълумотларни географик асосда визуаллаштириш ва таҳлил қилишда ГАТ муҳим восита сифатида хизмат қилади. Мақолада радиолокацион маълумотларни ГАТ муҳитида сақлаш, қайта ишлаш, хавфли об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини прогноз қилиш, композит хариталар тузиш ва синоптик амалиётда қўллаш имкониятлари ёритилган. Шунингдек, поляриметрик ва фазали радарлар маълумотларини таҳлил қилишдаги янги ёндашувлар, Мурғоб циклон мисолидаги таҳлил ва Тошкент МРЛ маълумотларининг амалий аҳамияти кўрсатиб берилган. Мақолада келтирилган назарий ва амалий ёндашувлар метеорологик хизматларнинг самарадорлигини оширишга хизмат қилади.*

Калит сўзлар: *радиолокацион метеорология, геоахборот технологиялари, композит харита, МРЛ, ёғингарчилик, синоптик таҳлил, Тошкент радиолокатори.*

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN RADAR METEOROLOGY

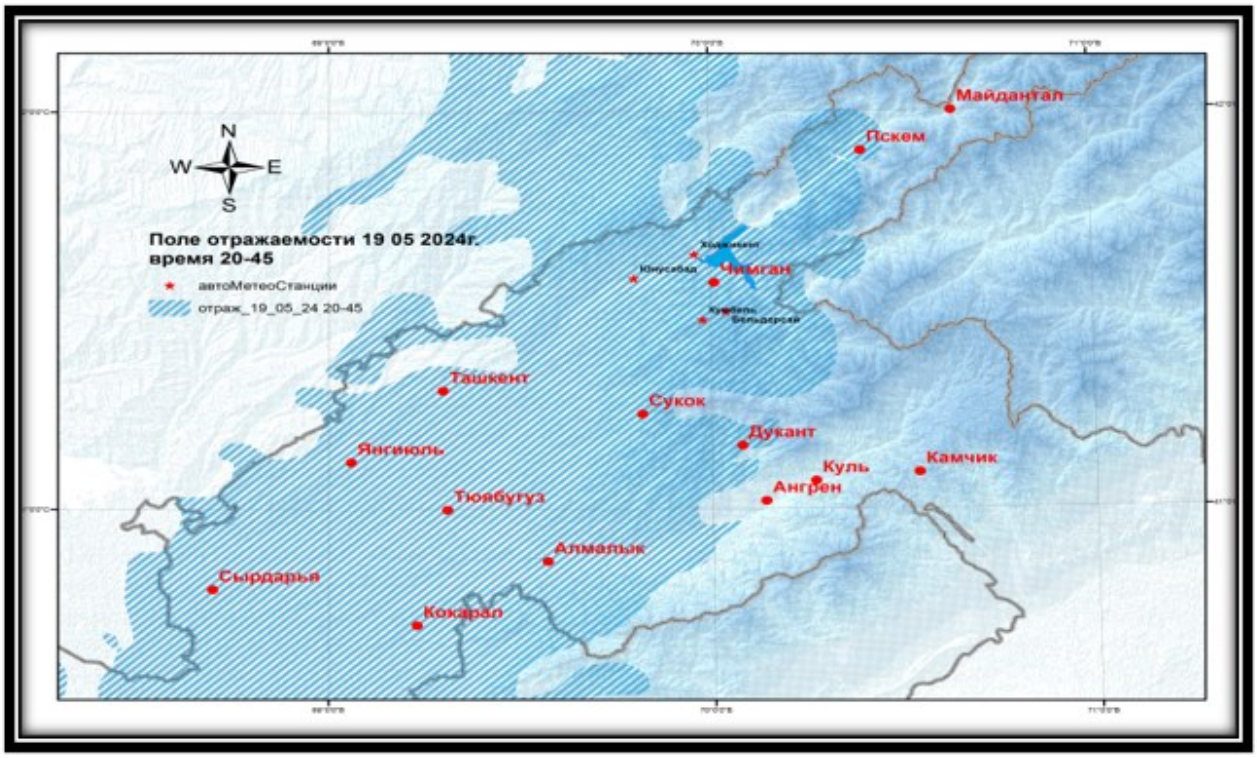
Abstract. *This article analyzes the potential for implementing geographic information systems (GIS) in the field of radar meteorology. GIS serves as an essential tool for visualizing and analyzing high-precision data obtained from modern meteorological radars on a geographical basis. The article highlights the possibilities of storing and processing radar data in a GIS environment, forecasting hazardous weather events, creating composite maps, and applying them in synoptic practice. New approaches to analyzing polarimetric and phased-array radar data, analysis using the example of the Murghab cyclone, and the practical significance of Tashkent weather radar data are also demonstrated. The theoretical and practical approaches presented in the article aim to increase the efficiency of meteorological services.*

Keywords: *radar meteorology, geoinformation technologies, composite map, MRL, precipitation, synoptic analysis, Tashkent radar.*

Асосий қисм. Радиолокацион метеорологиянинг ГАТ билан интеграция зарурияти – замонавий метеорологияда об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини кенг ҳудудларда кузатиш ва таҳлил қилиш вазифалари тобора долзарб бўлиб бораётган вақтда муҳим ҳисобланади. Радиолокация технологияси орқали олинадиган маълумотлар катта ҳажмда ва юқори тезликда йиғилади. Бу маълумотларнинг самарали бошқарилиши ва таҳлили учун геоахборот технологиялари (ГАТ) ни жорий этиш зарур бўлди [9].

ГАТ радиолокацион маълумотларни географик асосда тўплаш, сақлаш, визуаллаштириш ва таҳлил қилиш имконини яратади. Бу жуда муҳим, чунки метеорологик радарлар маълумотлари фақатгина рақамлардан иборат бўлиб, ГАТ уларни географик маконда кўрсатиб беради [9].

ГАТ имкониятлари — радиолокация маълумотларини сақлаш ва бошқариш – радиолокацион маълумотлар метеорологияда ҳар сонияда янгиланадиган катта ҳажмдаги маълумотлардир. ГАТ ушбу маълумотларни самарали тарзда тўплаш ва сақлашга имкон беради. Метеостанция ва радарлардан келиб тушаётган маълумотлар марказлаштирилган базага жойлаштирилади ва тезкор таҳлилга тайёрланади [7].



1-расм. 2024 йил 19 май соат 20:45 акс эттириш майдони. Тоғ водийлари бўйлаб булутлилик тарқалмоқда

ГАТ орқали визуаллаштириш ва динамик таҳлил – радиолокация маълумотларини таҳлил қилишнинг энг самарали йўлларидан бири — уларни харитада визуал кўринишда тақдим этишдир. ГАТ орқали радар маълумотлари реал вақтда географик маконда кўрсатилиб, булутлар,

ёғингарчилик, шамол ва бошқа об-ҳаво элементларининг ҳаракатини аниқ кўриш имкониятини беради [12].

ГАТ ва радиолокация маълумотларидан фойдаланиб хавфли ҳодисаларни пргноз қилиш – ГАТ тизимлари радиолокация маълумотларининг жадаллик, ҳаракат йўналиши ва миқдорий таҳлилини амалга ошириш орқали хавфли об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини прогноз қилиш имконини беради. Масалан, кучли ёмғир, дўл, сел ва шамол каби хавфларнинг тарқалиш ҳудудини ГАТ орқали визуал ва таҳлил қилиш мумкин [8].

Композит хариталар тузиш ва радар маълумотларини таҳлил қилиш – композит хариталар — бу турли манба (радиолокация, сунъий йўлдош, метеостанция) маълумотларини ГАТ орқали бирлаштирган ҳолда яратиладиган хариталардир. Бу усул ёғингарчилик майдони, булутлилик, шамоллар динамикасини таҳлил қилишда жуда самарали ҳисобланади. Метеорологик хизматларда бу усул долзарб ҳисобланади [10].

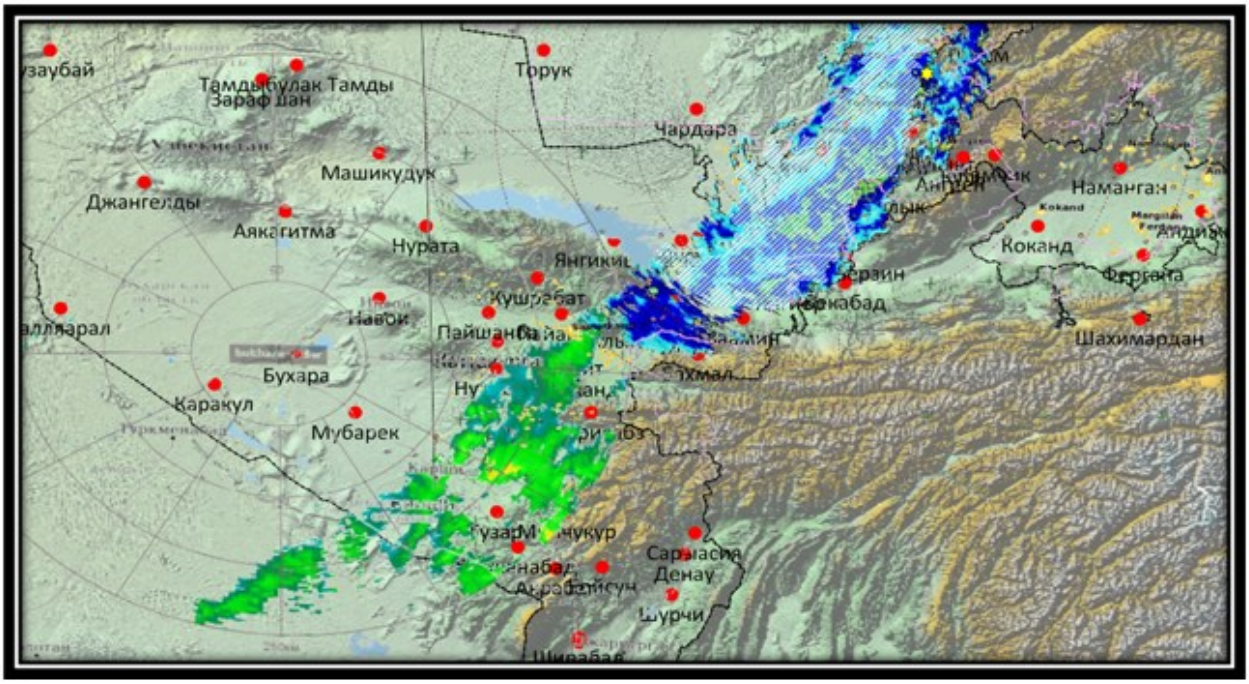
Радиолокация ва ГАТ технологияларининг интеграцияси метеорология соҳасида катта ҳажмдаги маълумотларни сақлаш ва таҳлил қилиш, об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини реал вақтда визуаллаштириш, хавфли об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини прогноз қилиш, композит ва динамик хариталар орқали метеорологик жараёнларни тушуниш имкониятларни яратади. Бу, ўз навбатида, метеорологик хизматларнинг самарадорлигини оширишга ва табиий офатлардан келиб чиқадиган хатарларни камайтиришга хизмат қилади.

Радиолокация маълумотларининг синоптик амалиётдаги аҳамияти – синоптик амалиётда об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини реал вақтда кузатиш, уларнинг жойлашиши, жадаллиги ва ҳаракат йўналишини баҳолаш жуда муҳим. Радиолокация маълумотлари синоптик хариталарни тўлдирувчи ва уларнинг аниқлигини оширувчи муҳим манба ҳисобланади. Радиолокация маълумотлари ёғингарчилик ҳодисаларини (ёғингарчилик тури, жадаллиги, булутлилик) тезкор баҳолаш имконини беради.

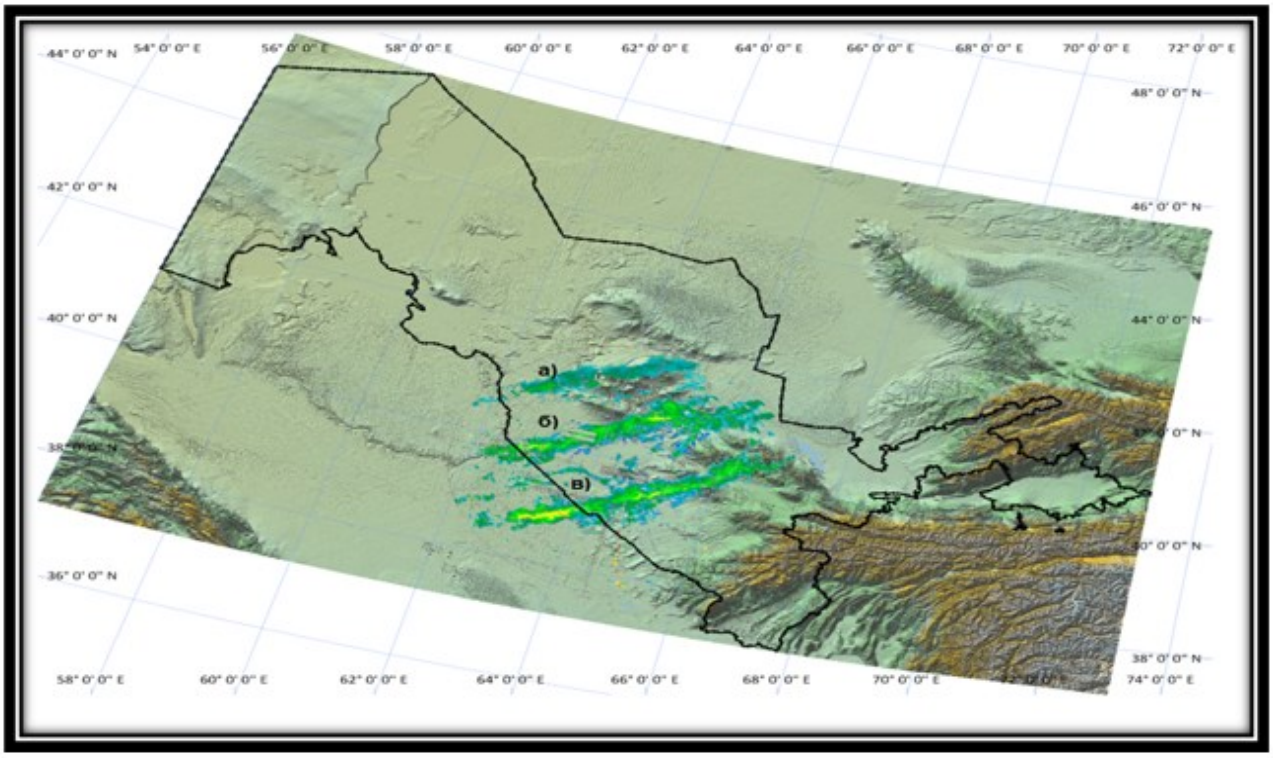
Бу маълумотлар синоптик хариталарда фронтлар, циклонлар, антициклонлар билан боғлиқ жараёнларни яхшироқ аниқлаш имкониятини яратади. Қисқа муддатли об-ҳаво прогнозларининг аниқлигини оширади [1].

Радиолокация маълумотлари ёрдамида синоптик жараёнларни динамик таҳлил қилиш – радиолокация маълумотлари асосида синоптик жараёнларнинг ҳаракатини ва ривожланишини кузатиш мумкин. Масалан: Мурғоб циклони мисолида радиолокация маълумотлари ёрдамида булутлилик ва ёғингарчилик фронтининг ҳаракати аниқ кўрсатилган (4-расм).

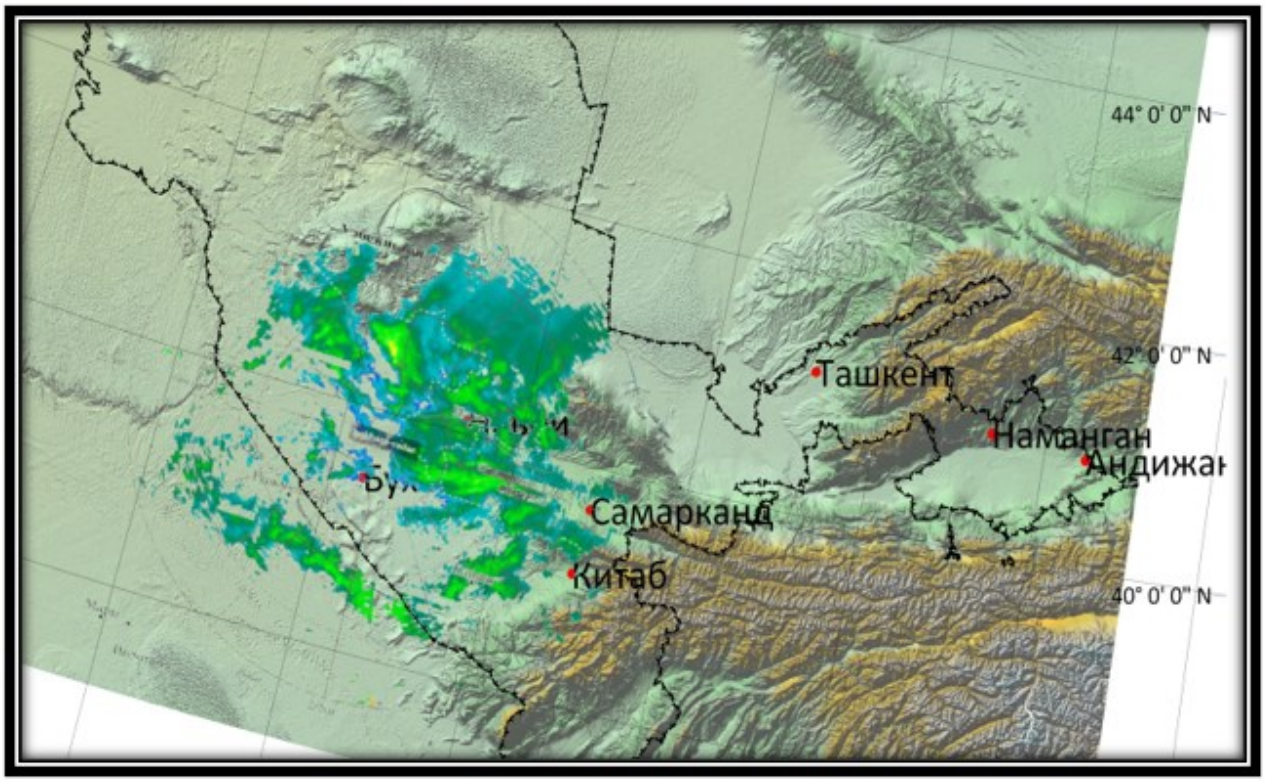
Ёғингарчилик фронтининг шаклланиши ва тарқалиши ҳақидаги маълумотлар синоптик таҳлил учун муҳимдир [2].



2-расм. 2024 йил 19 май соат 17:00 да Бухоро ва Тошкент шаҳар МРЛ маълумотлари асосида тузилган композит харита. Кузатилаётган булутли фронт атмосфера фронти чизиғининг шаклланишига олиб келган



3-расм. 2023 йил 22 октябрь кун давомида атмосфера фронти ўтишининг композит харитаси

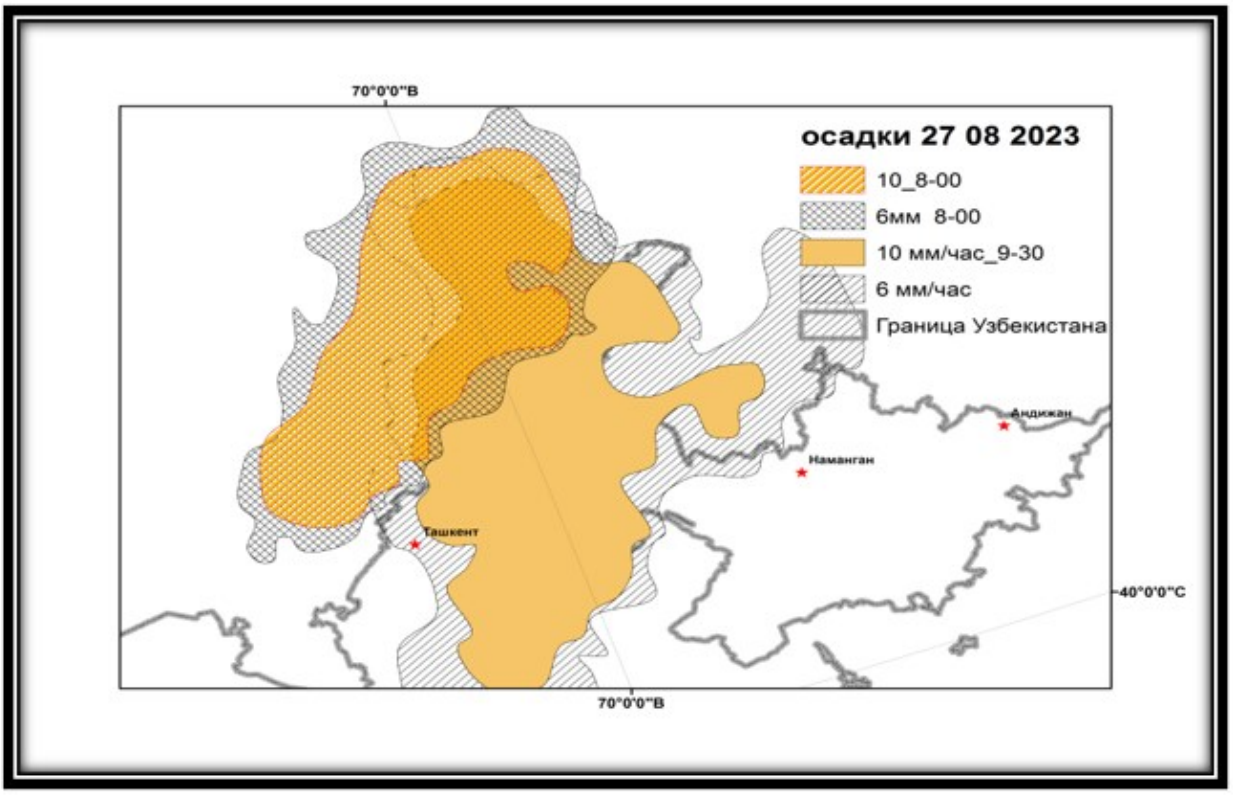


4-расм. 2024 йил 28 январь соат 23:00 Мурғоб циклонининг чиқиши

Ёғингарчилик миқдори ва шаклини аниқлаш – радиолокация маълумотлари ёғингарчиликни нафақат аниқлаш, балки ёғингарчилик жадаллиги ва тарқалиши, қор, ёмғир, дўл каби турли ёғингарчилик турларини фарқлаш имкониятини беради [6].

Табиий офатларни эрта аниқлаш ва огоҳлантириш – синоптик амалиётда радиолокация маълумотлари табиий офатларни – кучли ёмғир, дўл, сел келиши хавфи каби ҳодисаларни олдиндан аниқлаш ва тезкор огоҳлантиришда қўлланилади. Бу фуқаро мудофаа ва фавқулодда вазиятлар хизмати учун жуда муҳим [5].

Композит хариталарда қўлланилиши – радиолокация маълумотлари бир неча радарлар маълумотларини бирлаштириб, композит хариталар тузиш имконини беради. Бундай хариталар синоптик таҳлилда турли ёғингарчилик ҳудудларининг жойлашувини аниқлаш, фронтлар ва босим тизимларининг таъсирини кўрсатиш каби вазифаларда қўлланилади [10].



5-расм. 2023 йил 27 август Тошкент, Бухоро ва Наманган шаҳарларининг учта МРЛ бўйича синоптик жараён кузатувлари асосида тузилган композит харита

Синоптик амалиётда радиолокация маълумотлари қуйидаги имкониятларни яратади:

- ёғингарчилик ва булутлиликни аниқлаш ва динамикасини таҳлил қилиш;
- фавқулодда об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини эрта аниқлаш;
- композит хариталар ёрдамида фронтлар ва жараёнларнинг фазовий-вақтий ривожланишини кўрсатиш;
- синоптик прогнозларнинг аниқлигини ошириш.

Радиолокация маълумотларининг синоптик амалиётдаги қўлланилиши метеорологик хизматларнинг жуда муҳим ва замонавий йўналишига айланган.

Булут ва ёғингарчилик радиолокацион суратларининг композит хариталари

Композит хариталар — бу турли метеорологик радиолокаторлардан олинган маълумотларни бирлаштирган ҳолда тузилган хариталардир. Бу усул бир вақтнинг ўзида кенг ҳудуддаги булутлилик ва ёғингарчилик ҳолатини умумлаштирилган ҳолда кўрсатади. Композит хариталар қуйидаги имкониятларни яратади:

- бир неча радарларнинг маълумотларини бирлаштириб, кенг ҳудуддаги булутлилик ва ёғингарчилик таркибини аниқ кўрсатиш;
- ёғингарчилик ҳудудлари, жадаллиги ва динамикасини тезкор баҳолаш.
- синоптик ва қисқа муддатли об-ҳаво прогнозларини аниқлашда самарадорликни ошириш [2].

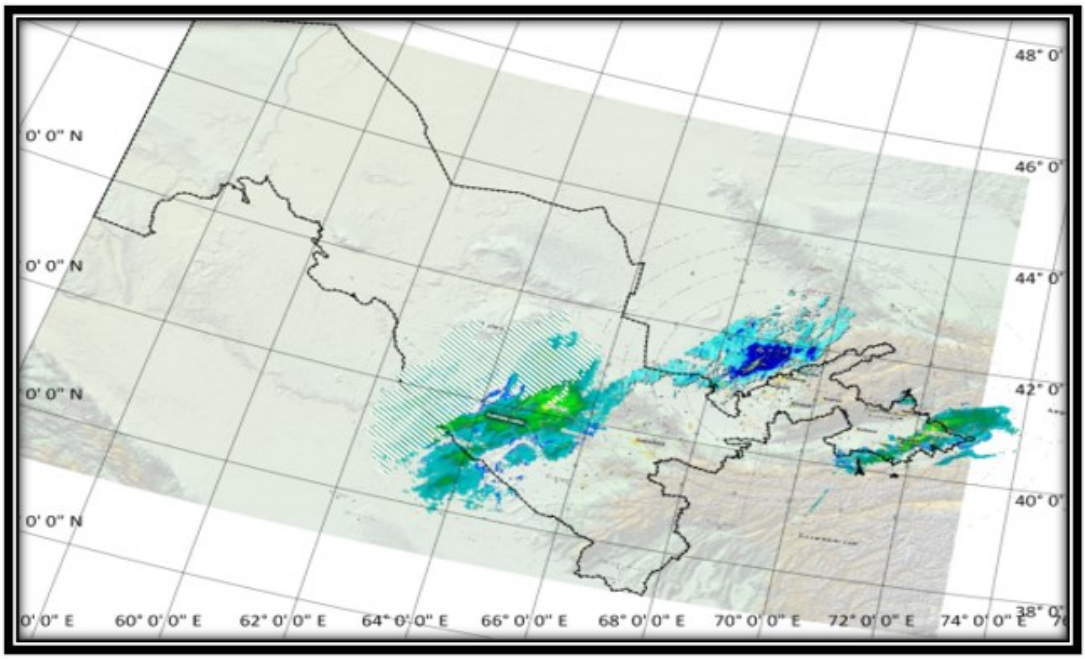
Композит харита тузишда ҳар бир радардан олинган маълумотлар унинг қоплаган ҳудудига мос келтирилади ва мувофиқлаштирилади. Радарлар ўртасидаги маълумотлар:

- **энг юқори акс эттириш қобилияти (Max Composite Reflectivity)** бўйича бирлаштирилади;
- **ўртача қийматлар асосида (Mean Composite Reflectivity)** тузилиши ҳам мумкин;

Бу усуллар билан бир вақтда ҳар бир нуқтадаги максимал ёғингарчилик ёки булутлилик ҳолати қайд этилади [13].

Композит хариталар орқали:

- булутлилик майдони ва унинг кенгайиши/сиқилиши динамикасини кўриш мумкин;
- ёғингарчиликнинг тарқалишини, кучайишини ва пасайишини таҳлил қилиш мумкин;
- турли вақтдаги композит хариталарни таққослаш орқали ҳодисанинг ривожланишини кузатиш мумкин.



6-расм. Вақт ўтиши билан МРЛ акс эттириш майдонида булутлилик ҳудудининг майдони ва фазовий жойлашувидаги ўзгаришлар. Бу расмда булутлиликнинг вақт давомида ўзгаришларини кўриш мумкин [4]

Композит хариталардан – синоптик амалиётда, қисқа муддатли об-ҳаво прогнозида, тўфон ва сел хатарини баҳолашда, авиацияда хавфли ҳодисаларни аниқлашда ва географик ахборот тизимларига интеграция қилиш (ГАТ) соҳаларида фойдаланилади [11].

Янги технологиялар — поляриметрик ва фазали радарлар билан композитлаш – янги авлод радарлар (поляриметрик ва фазали радарлар) композит хариталарда янада кўпроқ маълумот бериш имкониятини яратди. Улар ёғингарчиликнинг тури (қор, ёмғир, дўл), қатламлар бўйича тақсимланиш ва томчи ўлчами каби маълумотларни кўрсатиш имконини бермоқда [6].

Булут ва ёғингарчилик радиолокацион суратларининг композит хариталари:

- радиолокация маълумотларини бирлаштириш ва умумлаштириш орқали кенг ҳудудни таҳлил қилишга имкон беради;
- ёғингарчиликнинг миқдорий ва сифат кўрсаткичларини тезкор баҳолаш имконини яратади;
- хавфли об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини олдиндан аниқлаш ва башорат қилишда муҳим роль ўйнайди;
- янги технологиялар (поляриметрия ва фазали радарлар) билан янада кенгаймоқда.

Мурғоб циклони мисолида радиолокацион таҳлил – Мурғоб циклонлари Марказий Осиёда атмосферанинг катта масштабдаги синоптик тизимларидан бири сифатида намоён бўлади. Улар, одатда, Эрон, Туркманистон орқали Ўзбекистон ҳудудларига совуқ ва нам ҳаво олиб келади. Циклоннинг ҳаракати давомида фронтал тизимлар шаклланади ва кучли булутлилик, узоқ давом этадиган ва кучли ёғингарчилик содир бўлади [3].

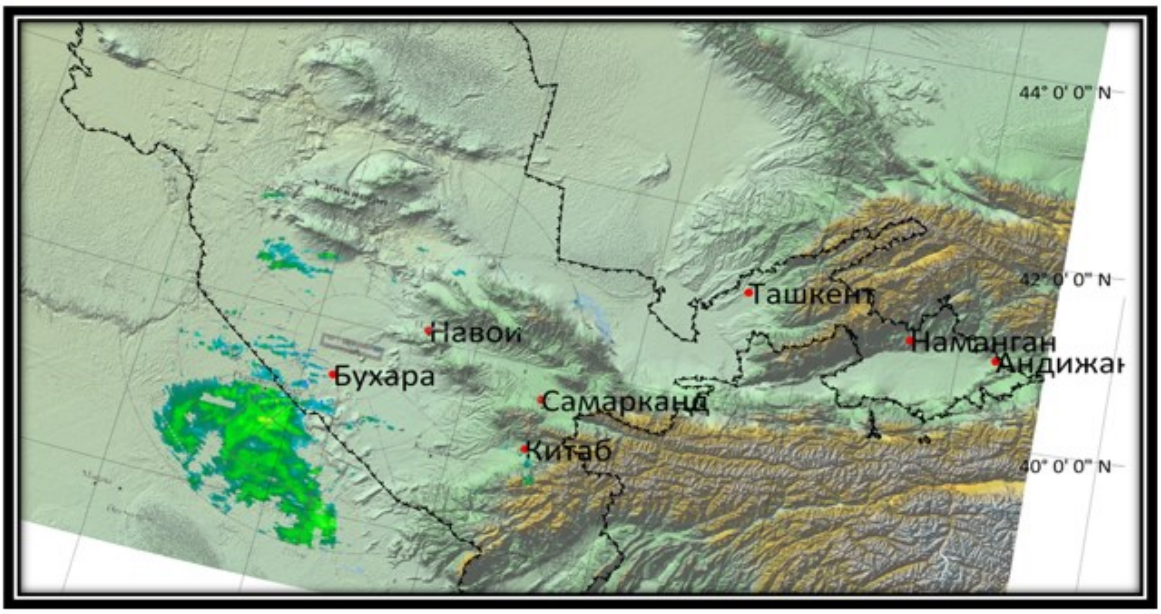
Радиолокация маълумотларининг ўрни ва аҳамияти –циклонлар динамикасини кузатиш ва таҳлил қилишда радиолокация маълумотлари:

- булутлилик ва ёғингарчилик фронтларининг шаклланиши ва тарқалишини кузатишда;
- ёғингарчиликнинг жадаллиги ва турини баҳолашда;
- фронтлар ўтиши вақтидаги метеорологик шароитни динамик таҳлил қилишда [4] жуда муҳим ўрин эгаллайди.

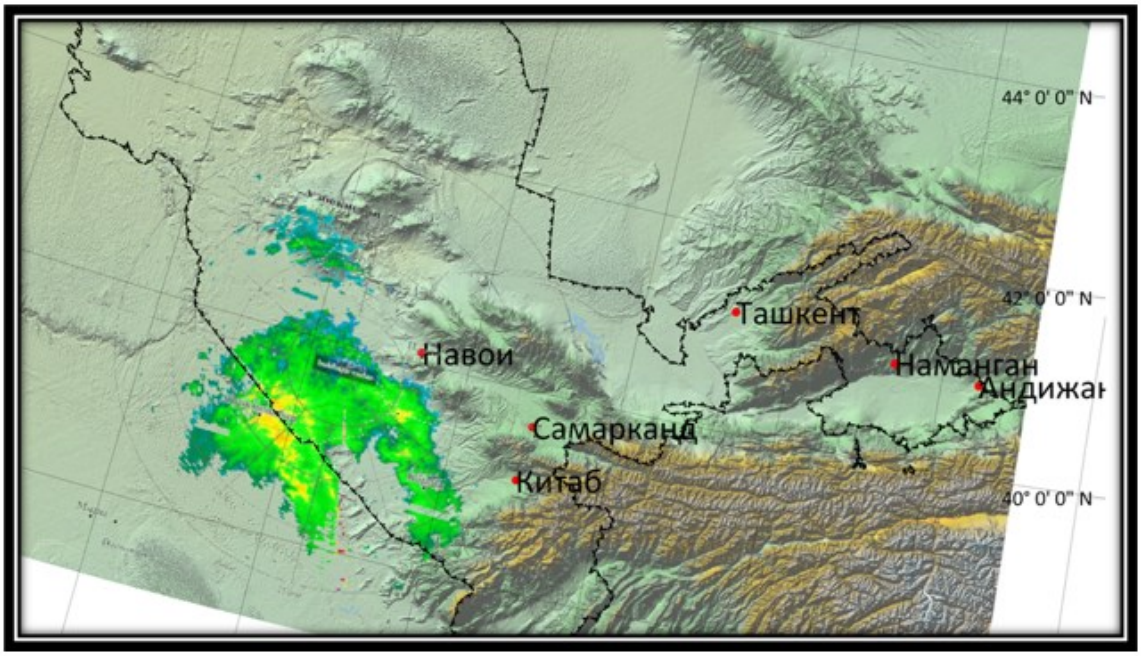
Радиолокация маълумотлари орқали Мурғоб циклон таҳлили (2024 йил 28 январь 8-расм)

- циклоннинг кириб келишида **ёғингарчилик фронтининг ҳаракати ва булутлилик миқдори** радиолокация маълумотларида яққол акс этди;
- **20-40 дБz диапазонидаги акс эттиришлар** кучли ёғингарчилик ва булутлилик ҳудудларини кўрсатди;

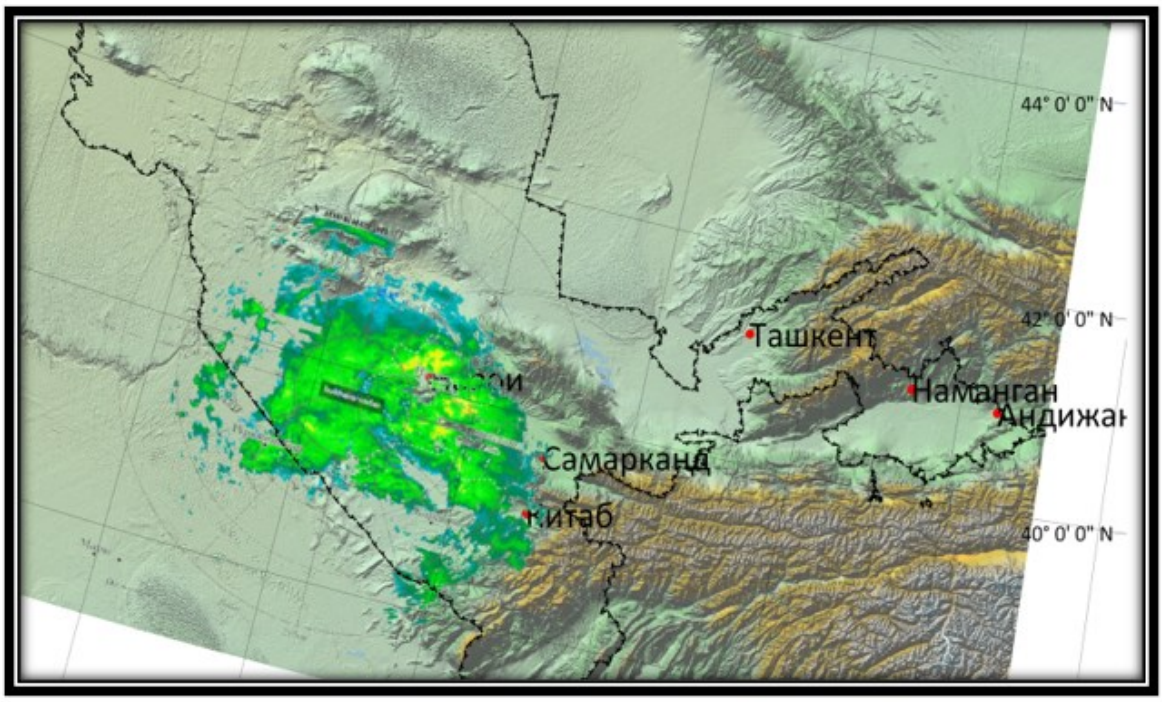
- композит хариталар фронтлар динамикасини ва циклоннинг тарқалиш йўналишини кўрсатди [14].



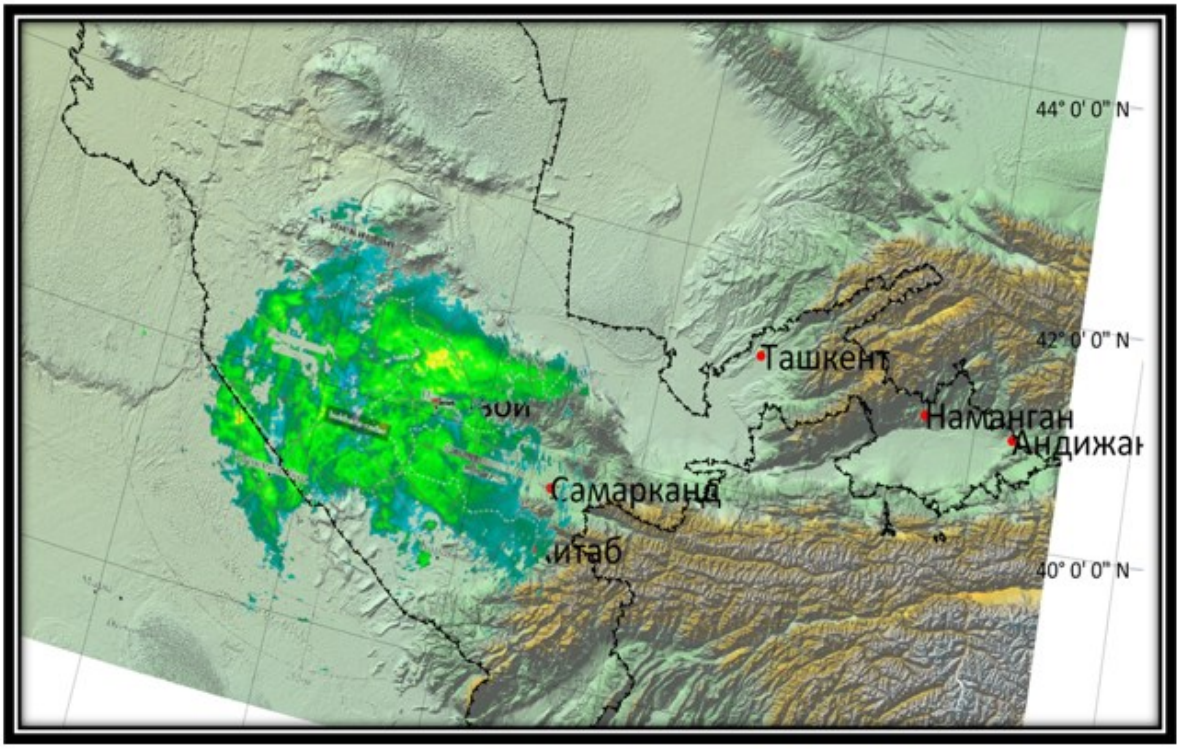
7-расм. 2024-йил 28-январь соат 8:00 Мурғоб циклонининг бошланиши. Мурғоб циклонининг Ўрта Осиё устидан ўтиши, худди Жанубий Каспий циклони каби, қишда об-ҳавонинг кескин исиб кетиши, дарёларда сув тошқинлари, айниқса, кучли ёғингарчиликлар ва бунинг оқибатида селлар юзага келишига сабаб бўлиши мумкин [3]



8-расм. 2024 йил 28 январь соат 11:00 Мурғоб циклонининг чиқиши. Момақалдироқли жала ўчоқлари (сариқ ранг билан белгиланган) кўзга ташланади



9-расм. 2024 йил 28 январь соат 14:00 Мурғоб циклонининг чиқиш холати



10-расм. 2024 йил 28 январь соат 17:00 Мурғоб циклонининг чиқиши. Циклон эгаллаган улкан майдон кўзга ташланиб турибди ва тоғлар устида жала ёмғирларининг ўчоқлари пайдо бўлаётгани кўринмоқда

Радиолокация маълумотлари асосида тахлилнинг амалиётдаги аҳамияти:

- ҳаво фронтларининг ҳаракатини кузатиш;
- кучли ёғингарчилик ҳудудларини аниқлаш;
- циклоннинг тарқалиш тезлиги ва динамикаси ҳақида маълумот бериш;
- қисқа муддатли синоптик башоратлар самарадорлигини ошириш [2].

Тошкент МРЛнинг имкониятлари ва аҳамияти – Тошкент шаҳрида жойлашган допплер радиолокатор жойлашуви ва техник жиҳатдан юқори имкониятлари туфайли мамлакатнинг марказий ва шарқий ҳудудларини қамраб олади. У қуйидаги вазифаларни бажаради:

- ёғингарчиликни реал вақтда кузатиш ва баҳолаш;
- булутлилик ва фронтал тизимларни аниқлаш;
- кучли ёмғир, дўл ва сел хатарини баҳолаш;
- шамол тезлиги ва йўналишини аниқлаш (допплер режими) [2].

Тошкент МРЛ маълумотларининг таҳлилда қўлланилиши

Булутлилик ва ёғингарчилик тўғрисида маълумот олиш.

- акс эттириш даражаси (20-40 дБz) орқали ёғингарчиликнинг жадаллиги баҳоланади;
- булутларнинг тарқалиши ва шаклланиши динамикасини кузатиш имкони яратади.

Ёғингарчиликнинг миқдорий баҳолаши.

- акс эттириш қийматларидан ёғингарчилик миқдорига ўтиш формулалари орқали баҳолаш (Marshall-Palmer ва Marshall-Gunn формулалари асосида) [6].

Шамол динамикасини таҳлил қилиш.

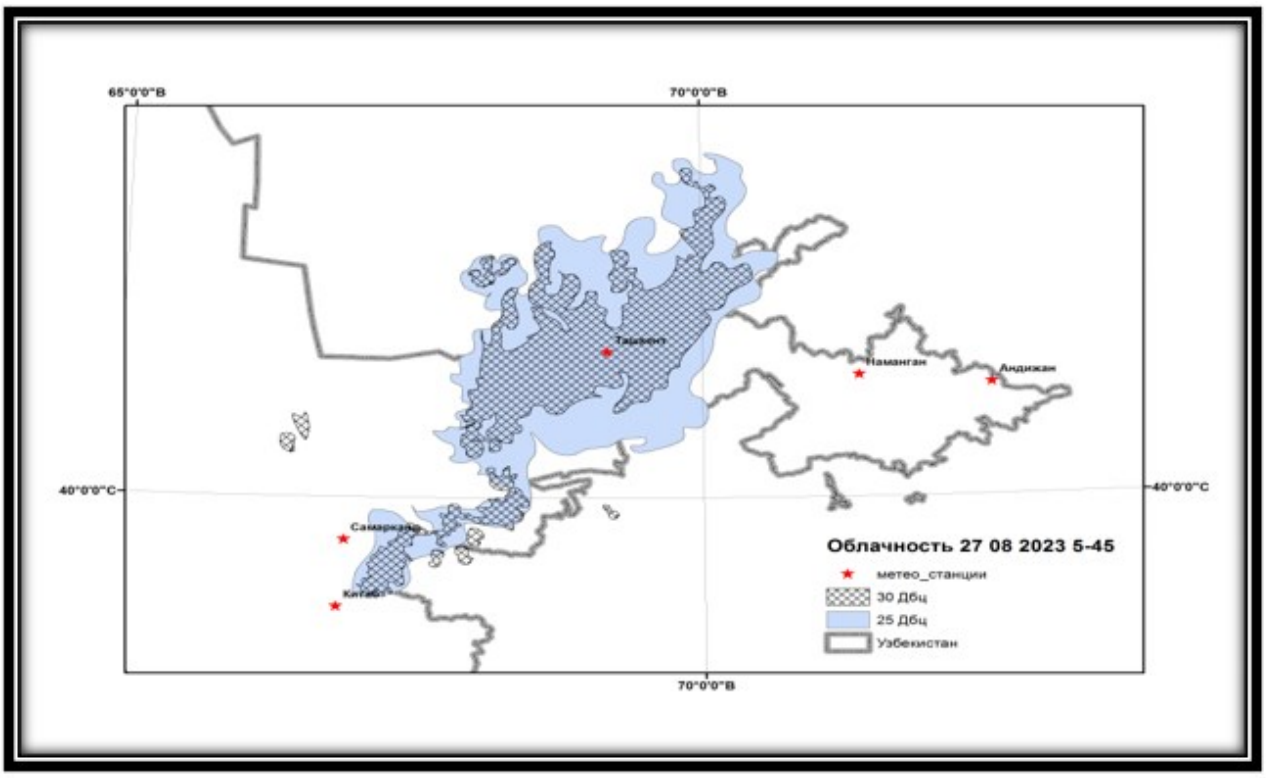
- допплер режими орқали шамолнинг горизонтал ва вертикал йўналишлари аниқланади;
- синоптик таҳлилда ҳаво массаларининг ҳаракатини кўрсатади [4].

Фавқулодда ҳодисалар хавфини баҳолаш.

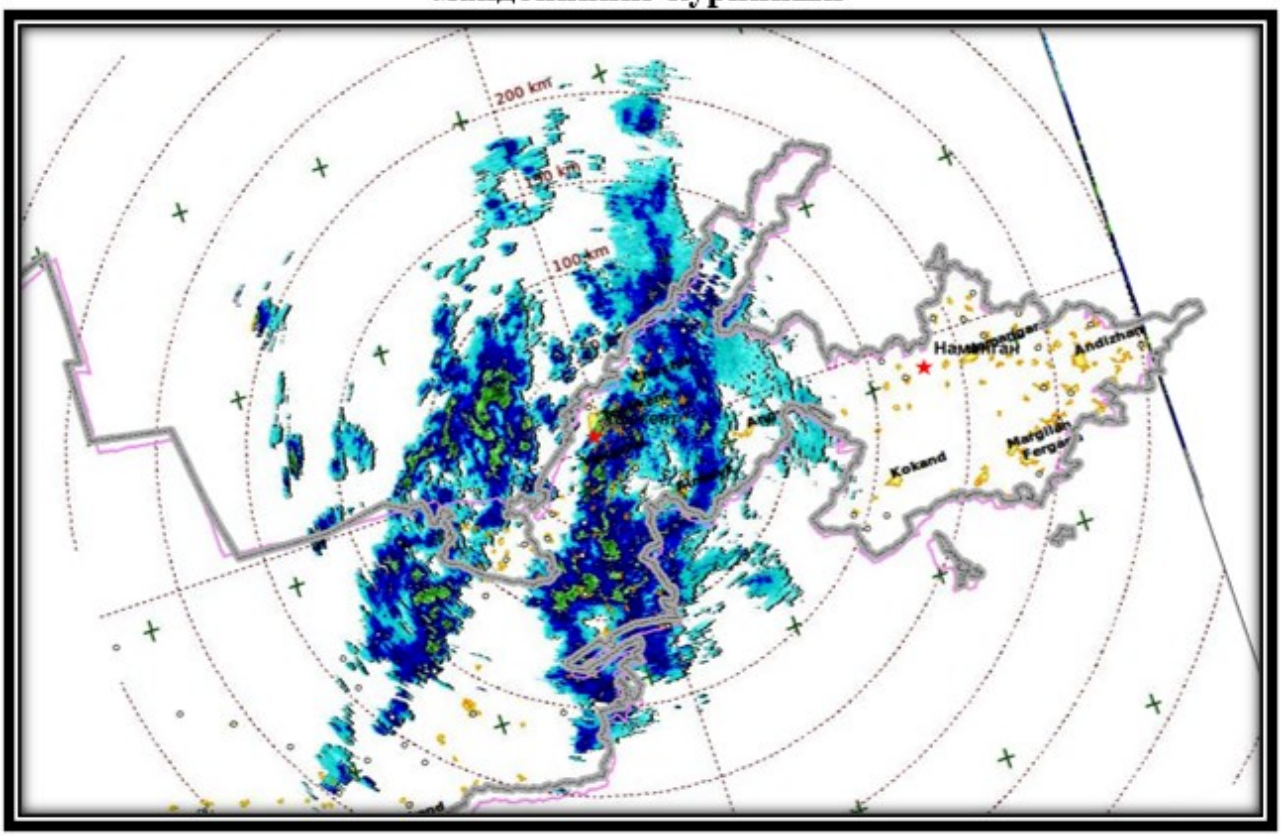
- кучли ёғингарчилик ва дўл ҳолатларини олдиндан кўриш.
- ҳудудий сел хавфини баҳолашда тўпланган маълумотлардан фойдаланиш [5].

Тошкент МРЛ маълумотлари таҳлилида ГАТ технологиялари қўлланилиши.

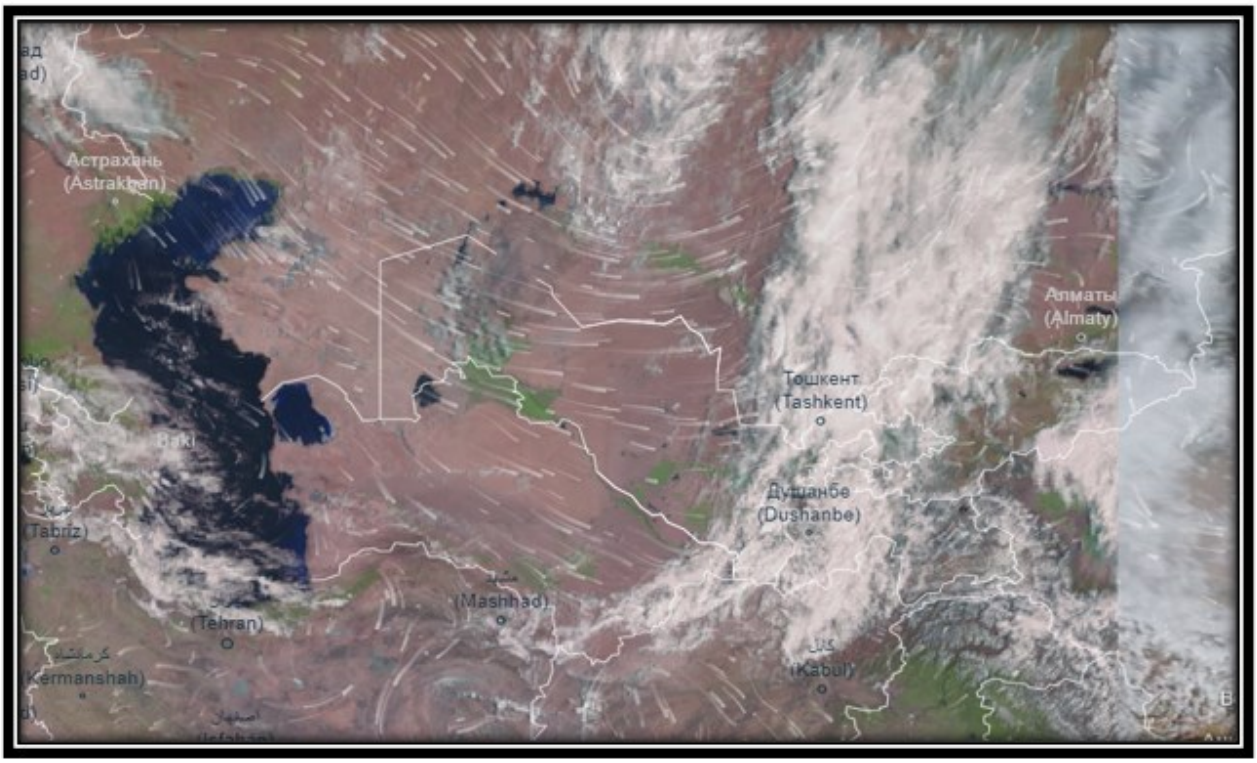
- Тошкент МРЛ маълумотлари ArcMap ва бошқа ГАТ дастурлари орқали хариталарга жойланиб, ёғингарчилик ҳудудлари ва булутлилик динамикасини аниқ кўрсатиш имкониятига эга;
- композитлаштириш усуллари (бир неча вақт кесимидаги маълумотлар ёки бир неча радар маълумотлари) синоптик таҳлилда кенг қўлланилмоқда [10].



11-расм. 2023 йил 27 август соат 5:45 Тошкент МРЛ акс эттириш майдонининг кўриниши



12-расм. 2023 йил 27 август соат 9:57 Тошкент МРЛдан олинган булутлилик майдони.



13-расм. 2023 йил 27 август сунъий йўлдош тасвири.

Тошкент МРЛ маълумотлари асосида кучли ёғингарчилик ва булутлилик майдонларини аниқлаш, сел ва дўл хавфини олдиндан аниқлаш, синоптик амалиётда фронтлар ва ҳаво массаларининг ҳаракатини кузатишда жуда фойдалидир.

Хулоса. Радиолокацион метеорологияни геоахборот технологиялари билан интеграция қилиш метеорологик кузатув ва таҳлилларнинг сифатини сезиларли даражада оширишга хизмат қилади. ГАТ орқали радиолокацион маълумотлар кенг ҳудудда динамик таҳлил қилинади, композит хариталар тузилади ва хавфли об-ҳаво ҳодисаларининг эрта прогнози таъминланади. Синоптик амалиётда радиолокацион маълумотларни қўллаш фронтал тизимлар, циклонлар ва ёғингарчилик жараёнларини тезкор аниқлаш ва баҳолаш имконини яратади. Айниқса, Тошкент МРЛ маълумотларини ГАТ муҳитида таҳлил қилиш — маҳаллий ва минтақавий миқёсдаги об-ҳаво таҳлиллари учун муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Янги авлод радарларининг қўлланилиши эса маълумотларнинг сифатини янада оширади. Шу боис, ушбу ёндашув гидрометеорологик хизматларни рақамлаштириш ва автоматлаштиришнинг муҳим йўналишларидан бири сифатида қаралиши лозим.

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УДК 551.58:551.509.314

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Гидрометеорологик прогнозлар ахборот-таҳлил бўлими бошлиги

МЕТЕОРОЛОГИЯДА КОМПОЗИТ ХАРИТАЛАР ВА ГЕОГРАФИК АХБОРОТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ: ЗАМОНАВИЙ ЁНДАШУВЛАР ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАР

Аннотация. *Мақолада атмосфера жараёнларини таҳлил қилишнинг тезкорлиги ва аниқлигини ошириш мақсадида радиолокацион кузатувларни геоахборот технологиялари билан интегратциялашнинг замонавий усуллари таҳлил қилинади. Об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини макон ва замонда самарали мониторинг қилиш воситаси сифатида композит хариталар яратишга алоҳида эътибор берилган. Радиолокацион кузатиш усулларининг афзалликлари, маълумотларни географик жойлаштириш масалалари, шунингдек, метеорологик тадқиқотларда геоахборот технологияларидан фойдаланиш имкониятлари батафсил ёритилган. Ушбу технологияларни гидрометеорология соҳасида амалий қўллаш бўйича мисоллар келтирилган ва уларни ривожлантириш истиқболлари ҳақида хулосалар чиқарилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *композит хариталар, геоахборот технологиялар, метеорологик радиолокаторлар, ёғингарчилик, фазовий мослашув, об-ҳаво прогнози.*

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COMPOSITE MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN METEOROLOGY: MODERN APPROACHES AND PROMISING DIRECTIONS

Abstract. *This article analyzes modern methods of integrating radar observations with geographic information technologies to enhance the speed and accuracy of atmospheric process analysis. Special attention is given to the creation of composite maps as a tool for effective spatial and temporal monitoring of weather phenomena. The advantages of radar observation methods, issues of geographic data placement, as well as the potential applications of geographic information technologies in meteorological research are described in detail.*

Examples of the practical application of these technologies in the field of hydrometeorology are provided, and conclusions are drawn regarding the prospects for their future development.

Keywords: *composite maps, geoinformation technologies, meteorological radars, precipitation, spatial adaptation, weather forecasting.*

Асосий қисм. Замонавий метеорология атмосфера жараёнларини юқори аниқлик ва тезкорлик билан прогноз қилишга интилмоқда. Бу мақсадга эришишнинг самарали усулларидан бири геоахборот технологиялари билан биргаликда композит радиолокацион хариталардан фойдаланишдир. Ушбу технологиялар атмосфера ҳолатини узлуксиз кузатиш ва хавфли об-ҳаво ҳодисаларини реал вақт режимида таҳлил қилиш имконини беради.

Атмосфера жараёнларини назорат қилиш воситаларини ривожлантириш ва такомиллаштириш йўналишларидан бири атмосферани масофадан зондлаш усулларини қўллашдир. Бу усуллар синоптикларнинг атмосфера ҳолати ва унинг ўзгаришлари ҳақида масофавий ва узлуксиз маълумот олиш бўйича амалий эҳтиёжларини кўп жиҳатдан қондиради. Улар тезкор метеорологиянинг илғор технологияси ҳисобланиб, метеорологик жараёнларни ҳам маконда, ҳам замонда юқори тезкорлик ва деярли узлуксиз кузатиш имконини беради.

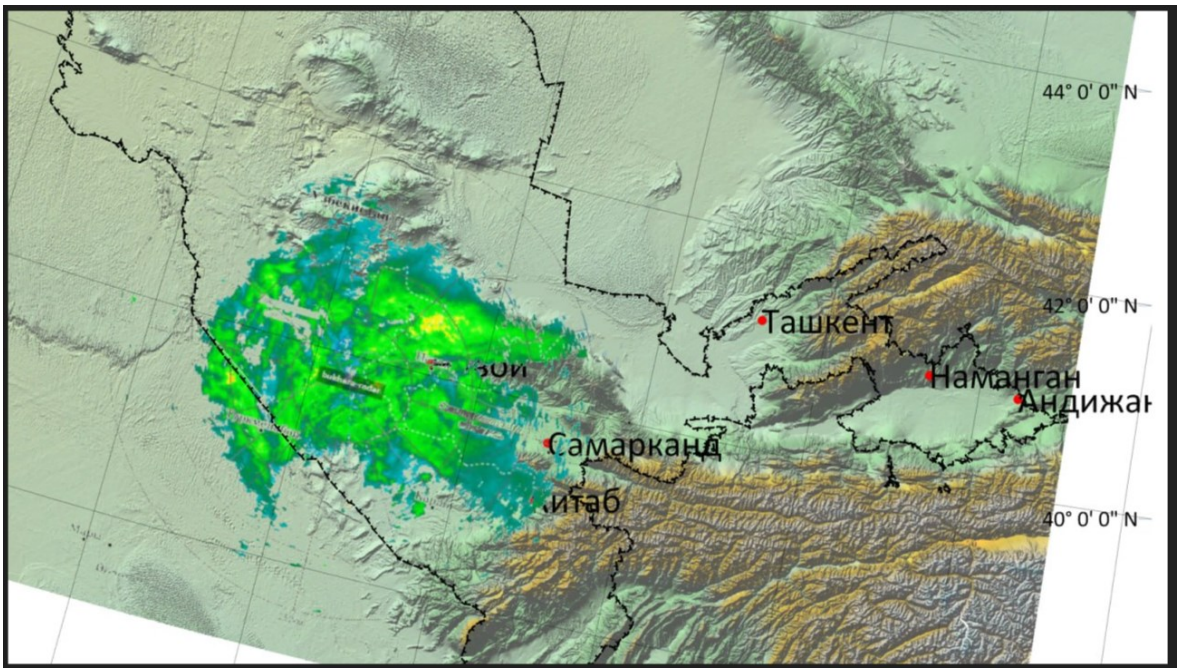
Геоахборот технологиялари (ГАТ) — географик маълумотларни йиғиш, сақлаш, таҳлил қилиш, бошқариш ва визуаллаштириш имконини берувчи технологиялар мажмуасидир. Ушбу технологиялар метеорология, гидрология, экологик мониторинг ва хавфли ҳодисаларни прогноз қилиш каби соҳаларда кенг қўлланилмоқда [6].

Метеорологияда ГАТнинг қўлланилиши.

1. Метеорологик маълумотларни сақлаш ва бошқариш – ГАТ маълумотларни марказлаштирилган тарзда сақлаш ва бошқариш имконини беради. Радиолокация ва сунъий йўлдош маълумотлари каби метеорологик маълумотлар ГАТ тизимларида сақланиб, улардан фойдаланиш имконияти яратилади [12].

2. Метеорологик маълумотларни таҳлил қилиш – ГАТ маълумотларни кенг кўламда таҳлил қилиш имконини яратади. Масалан, радар маълумотлари асосида ёғингарчиликнинг тарқалиши, жадаллиги ва динамикаси таҳлил қилиниши мумкин. Бу ахборот сел, тошқин ва бошқа табиий офатлар хавфини баҳолашда муҳимдир [2].

3. Табиий офатлар хавфини моделлаштириш ва прогноз қилиш – ГАТ табиий офатларнинг тарқалиш ҳудудини моделлаштириш, хавфли зоналарни аниқлаш ва прогноз қилиш имкониятини яратади. Метеорологик радарлардан олинган маълумотлар ГАТда ишланиб, хавфли ҳудудлар ва аҳоли учун таҳликали нуқталар кўрсатилади [4].



1-расм Ўзбекистон харитасига ArcMap дастури ёрдамида МРЛдан олинган булутлилик тасвири жойлаштириш

4. Визуаллаштириш ва ахборот тарқатиш – ГАТ орқали метеорологик маълумотлар фойдаланувчиларга визуал кўринишда тақдим этилади. Бу ёғингарчилик хариталари, булутлилик динамикаси ва бошқа маълумотларни фойдаланишни анча енгиллаштиради [13].

5. Кўп манба маълумотларни интеграция қилиш – радиолокация, сунъий йўлдош, метеостанция ва бошқа манбалардан олинган маълумотлар ГАТда бирлаштирилиб, метеорологик жараёнларни комплекс баҳолаш имкониятини беради. Бу эса метеорологик моделлаштиришда муҳим аҳамиятга эга [7].

Композит харита (композит) - икки ёки ундан ортиқ кузатувларни биргаликда таҳлил қилиш усули ҳисобланади.

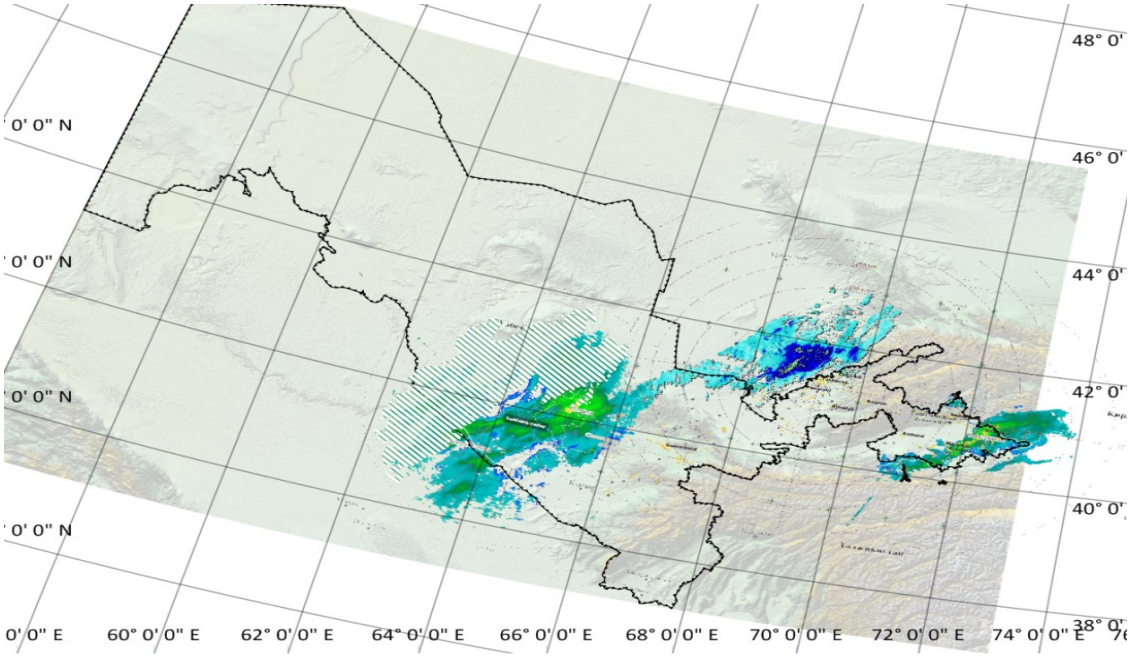
Композит харита нафақат иккита, балки ундан кўпроқ кузатувлар учун ҳам тузилиши мумкин. Кейинги ҳолатларда у кўриб чиқилаётган барча ҳодисалар гуруҳининг хусусиятларини акс эттиради (2-расм).

Хавфли ҳодисалар, айниқса конвектив булутлар билан боғлиқ бўлганлари, жуда тез ривожланади. Шу сабабли, радиолокацион кузатувларнинг асосий амалий мақсади нафақат бундай ҳодисаларни аниқлаш ва уларнинг ривожланиш босқичини баҳолаш, балки ҳимоя чораларини ўз вақтида кўриш учун маълумотни энг қисқа муддатда истеъмолчига етказишни таъминлашдир. Шунингдек, аҳолини фавқулодда вазият ҳақида зудлик билан хабардор қилиш ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Композит карталар қуйидагиларга имкон беради:

• Ўзбекистоннинг бутун ҳудудида синоптик миқёсдаги жараёнларнинг (атмосфера фронтлари, бўрон чизиқлари, ёғингарчилик зоналари) ривожланишини 15-20 дақиқа оралиғида тезкор кузатиш;

• ёмғирли тўп-тўп булутлар ва ёғингарчилик майдонлари билан боғлиқ хавфли об-ҳаво ҳодисалари ҳақидаги ўта қисқа муддатли башоратлар ва бўронли огоҳлантиришларни тайёрлашда радиолокацион метеорологик маълумотлардан фойдаланиш.



2-расм. Тошкент, Бухоро ва Наманган шаҳарларидаги учта МРЛ маълумотлари асосида 2024 йил 1 мартдаги синоптик жараённи кузатишлар натижасида тузилган композит харита.

Композит хариталарни тезкор тузиш атмосфера жараёнларини таҳлил қилиш ва жорий прогноз қилиш учун радиолокацион маълумотларнинг аҳамиятини сезиларли даражада оширади. Композит карталарни тузишдаги яна бир муаммо аниқ географик мослаштириш ҳисобланади. Географик мослаштириш учун тасвирларни мўлжал нуқталари бўйича боғлаш технологияси қўлланилди. Бу бизнинг мақсадларимиз учун қониқарли бўлган 1-2 пиксел кафолатланган аниқликка эришиш имконини беради. Таъкидлаш жоизки, кўпчилик айланма кўриш индикатор тасвирлари растер маълумотлари бўлгани учун тузатишларсиз ҳам ушбу аниқликни қаноатлантиради.

Растр маълумотлари одатда сканерланган қоғоз хариталар ёки сунъий йўлдош тасвирлари тўпламларидан иборат бўлади. Хариталарни сканерлаш орқали олинган маълумотлар тўпламлари кўпинча фазовий боғланишга эга бўлмайди (тўплам ичида ҳам, алоҳида файл кўринишида ҳам). Баъзан аэрофотосуратлар ёки сунъий йўлдош тасвирлари билан бирга келадиган

жойлашув маълумотлари ноаниқ бўлиб, бундай маълумотларни бошқа мавжуд фазовий маълумотлар билан тўғри мослаштириш имконсиз бўлади. Шу сабабли, айрим растр маълумотлар тўпламларини бошқа фазовий маълумотларингиз билан биргаликда ишлатиш учун, ушбу растр маълумотлар тўпламларини харита координаталари тизимида фазовий боғлашни амалга оширишингиз керак бўлади. Хаританинг координаталар тизими харита проекцияси (Ернинг ясси бўлмаган сиртини текис юзага проексиялаш усули) ёрдамида белгиланади.

МРЛ ва уларнинг маълумотларини фазовий боғлаш JPS координаталаридан фойдаланган ҳолда жойлашувни кўрсатиш орқали амалга оширилади. Бунда улар орасидаги фарқни ҳисобга олиш зарур.

Географик координаталар — экватордан ва Гринвич меридианидан узоқликни ифодаловчи кенглик ва узунлик қийматларидан иборат.

JPS координаталари — эса жойдаги муайян нуқтага боғланган бўлиб, маҳаллий координаталар тизимида қўлланилади.

Шундай қилиб, географик координаталар ва JPS координаталари ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга бўлган ва турли вазиятларда қўлланиладиган ҳар хил координата турларидир.

Фазовий боғланган растрли маълумотлар маълумотларни кўриш, уларга сўровлар юбориш ва уларни бошқа географик маълумотлар билан биргаликда таҳлил қилиш имконини беради. Хаританинг координаталар тизими харита проекцияси (Ернинг нотекис сиртини текис сиртга проексиялаш усули) ёрдамида аниқланади.

Замонавий метеорологик тадқиқотларни ўтказиш картографик материаллардан фойдаланмасдан имконсиздир. Бу материаллар айниқса ўрганилаётган муаммоларга комплекс ёндашувда, хусусан, сув ресурслари, булутлар ва муайян ҳудуддаги ёғингарчилик миқдорини баҳолашда, шунингдек гидрометеорологик жараёнлар ва ҳодисаларнинг фазовий-вақт тақсимотини яратишда жуда муҳимдир. Шу боис, гидрометеорологик тадқиқотларни амалга оширишда ГАТдан фойдаланиш нафақат долзарб, балки истиқболли ҳам ҳисобланади.

Ахборот базасини қуйидаги материаллар ташкил этди:

- рақамли вектор хариталар (1:100000 ва 1:200000 масштабли);
- растрли хариталар (1:800000, 1:200000 ва 1:50000 масштабли);

Геоахборот технологиялари ва уларга боғлиқ усулларнинг моҳияти шундаки, улар ёрдамида маълумотлар базалари тўпланади ва яратилади, компьютер тизимларига киритилади, олинган маълумотлар сақланади, қайта ишланади ва ўзгартирилади. Бу жараёнлар турли масалаларнинг мумкин бўлган ечимларини (кўпинча харита шаклида ёки жадваллар, графиклар, матнлар кўринишида) шакллантириш мақсадида амалга оширилади.

Метеорологик кузатувларда ГАТдан фойдаланиш концепцияси қуйидаги зарур шарт-шароитларни яратишни назарда тутади:

1. Аниқлик: ГАТ ёғингарчилик майдонлари ҳақидаги маълумотларнинг юқори аниқлиги ва ишончлилигини таъминлаши керак. Бу айниқса, метеорологик дастурларда муҳим, чунки ёғингарчилик прогнозидаги хатолик қишлоқ хўжалигини режалаштириш ёки сув ресурсларини бошқариш бўйича нотўғри қарорлар қабул қилинишига олиб келиши мумкин.

2. Янгиланиш тезлиги: Ёғингарчилик майдонлари ҳақидаги маълумотлар жорий вазият тўғрисида долзарб тасаввур бериш учун тез-тез янгиланиб туриши лозим. Маълумотлар қанчалик тез-тез янгиланса, об-ҳаво прогнози ва шу маълумотларга асосланган сув ресурсларини бошқариш шунчалик аниқ бўлади.

3. Кўлам: ГАТ талаб қилинадиган маълумотлар кўламига мос келиши шарт. Ёғингарчиликни кузатиш ва прогноз қилиш учун маҳаллий даражадан глобал миқёсгача бўлган турли кўламдаги маълумотлар билан ишлаш имкониятига эга бўлиш муҳимдир.

4. Бошқа маълумотлар билан интегратсиялаш: Ёғингарчилик майдонлари учун ГАТ бошқа маълумотлар манбалари, жумладан радар маълумотлари, метеорологик кузатувлар ва об-ҳаво моделлари маълумотлари билан бирлаштириш керак. Бу ёғингарчилик майдонлари ҳақидаги маълумотларнинг аниқлиги ва тўлиқлигини ошириш ҳамда прогнозлар сифатини яхшилашга ёрдам беради.

5. ГАТ фойдаланиш учун содда ва кенг доирадаги фойдаланувчилар, шу жумладан метеорологлар, гидрологлар ва бошқа мутахассислар учун қулай бўлиши лозим. Фойдаланиш қулайлиги фойдаланувчиларга янги имкониятлар ва технологияларга тезроқ ва самаралироқ мослашиш имконини беради.

6. ГАТда қўлланиладиган маълумотлар барча фойдаланувчилар учун очиқ ва тушунарли бўлиши шарт. Бу бошқа тадқиқотчилар ва мутахассисларга ушбу маълумотлар билан ишлаш ва уларнинг сифати ҳамда аниқлигини ошириш имконини беради.

7. География боғлиқликни қўллаб-қувватлаш: Ёғин майдонларини кузатиш учун ГАТ география боғлиқликни қўллаб-қувватлаши керак, бу эса ёғинларнинг жойлашуви ва тақсимланиши ҳақидаги маълумотларни аниқроқ тақдим этиш имконини беради.

8. Мувофиқлик: ГАТ бошқа дастурий маҳсулотлар ва тизимлар билан мувофиқликни таъминлаши лозим, бу эса ёғингарчилик майдонлари ҳақидаги маълумотларни бошқа иловалар ва хизматлар билан бирлаштириш имконини беради.

9. Тезкорлик: ГАТ катта ҳажмдаги маълумотларни қайта ишлаш ва реал вақт режимида натижаларни тақдим этиш учун юқори унумдорлик ва тезкорликка эга бўлиши зарур.

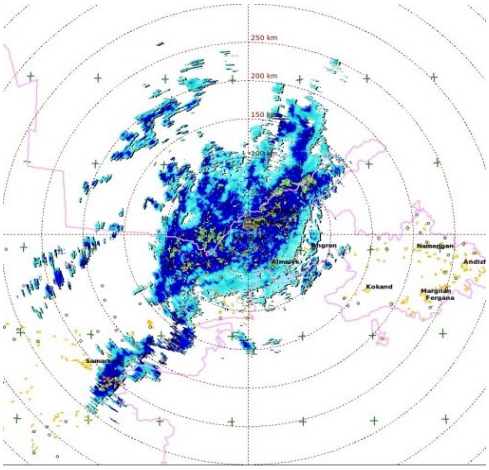
10. Мослашувчанлик: ГАТ ёғингарчилик майдонлари тўғрисидаги маълумотларни тўплаш технологиялари ва усулларидаги ўзгаришларни, шунингдек, фойдаланувчилар эҳтиёжларидаги ўзгаришларни ҳисобга олиш учун мослашувчан ва эгилувчан бўлиши керак.

Метеорологик радиолокаторларни тармоққа бирлаштириш кўп ҳолларда метеорологик кузатувларнинг радиолокацион усули чекловларини бартараф этиш имконини беради:

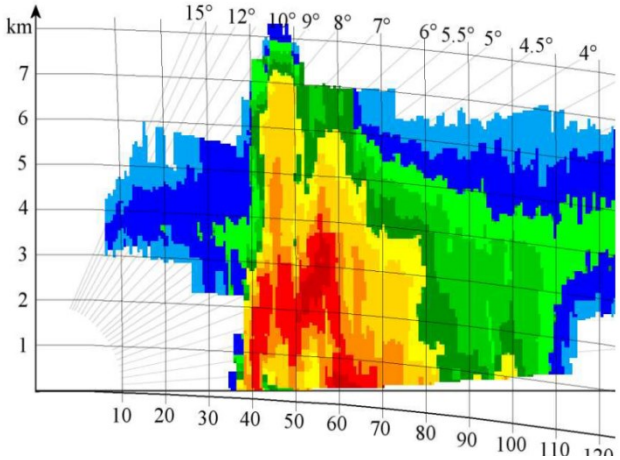
• ёғингарчиликда радионурланишнинг кучсизланиши,

• алоҳида секторларда табиий (ер юзаси шакли, ўсимликлар) ва сунъий (бинолар ва иншоотлар) тўсиқлар туфайли радионурланишнинг тўсилиши,

Жараёнларни кузатишда қўлланиладиган усулга қараб, маълумотлар ё айланма кўриш индикатор туридаги кўрсаткичда (антеннанинг азимут бўйлаб айланиши билан, 3-расм), ёки "масофа-баландлик" кўрсаткичида (антеннанинг баландлик бурчаги бўйича тебраниши билан, 4-расм) акс эттирилади.



3-расм. ДМРЛ айланма кўриш индикатор маълумотлари



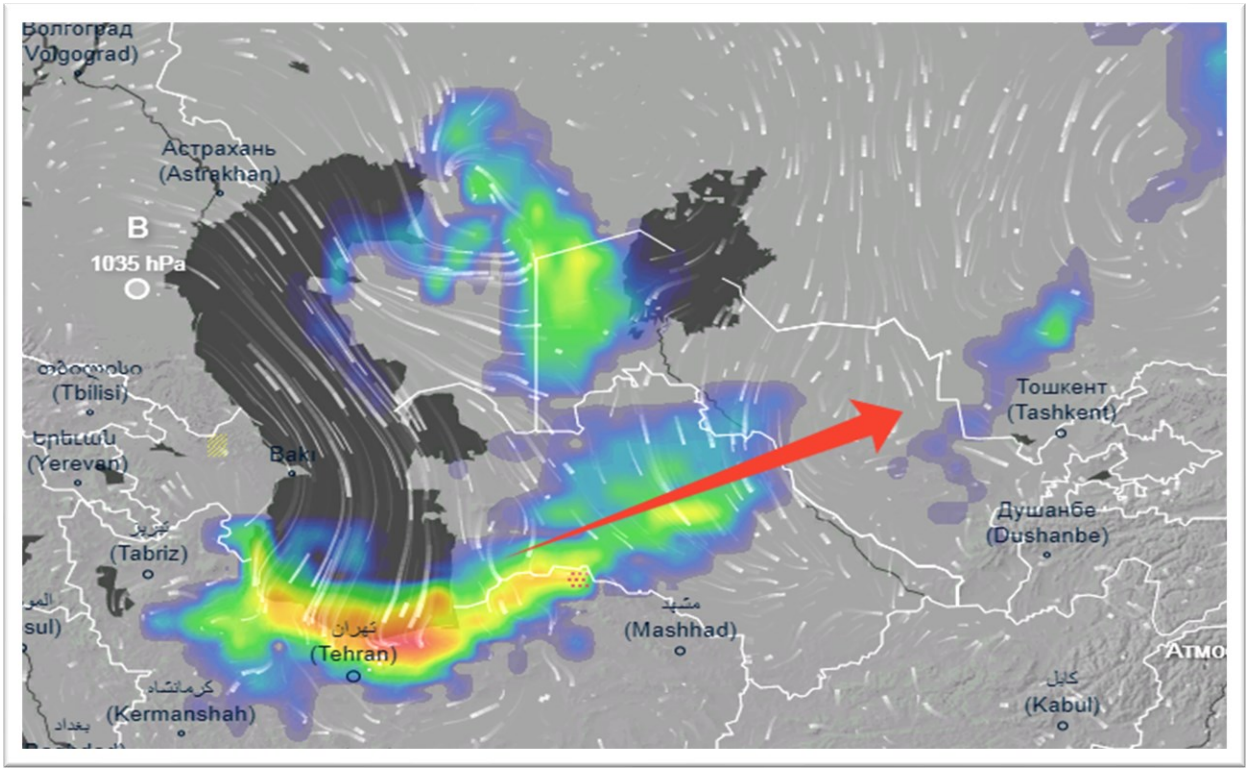
4-расм. ДМРЛ масофа ва баландлик кўрсаткичи маълумотлари

МРЛ тасвирини географик координаталар тизимига боғлаш.

Ерни шар ёки сфероид шаклида тасаввур қилишингиздан қатъи назар, унинг уч ўлчовли сиртини текис харита варағига ўтказиш зарур. Математик қонунлар асосида амалга ошириладиган бу ўзгартириш картографик проекция деб аталади.

Радиолокацион метеорологияга ГАТ технологияларининг кенг жорий этилиши ушбу йўналишдаги вазифаларнинг аксарияти фазовий хусусиятга эга эканлиги билан боғлиқ.

ГАТ технологияларининг жорий этилиши жараёнларни фазовий-тақсимланган тарзда тавсифлашга ўтишга, ёғингарчилик ва булутлилик майдонларини ифодаловчи тақсимланган моделларнинг ривожланишига кўмаклашди. Ҳозирги кунда ГАТ технологиялари радиолокацион метеорология бўйича тадқиқотларнинг умумэътироф этилган воситасига айланди.



5-расм. WORAD тармоғининг ёғингарчилик интенсивлиги харитасига мисол, кўчиш вектори ҳисобга олинган ҳолда. (Маълумот манбалари: WORAD, NOAA, EUMETSAT, DWD)

Ёғинларнинг фазовий тузилиши ва миқдорий тақсимоти ҳақидаги маълумотларнинг қўлланилиш доираси ғоят кенг. Бир қатор гидрологик ва қишлоқ хўжалиги масалаларини ечиш, жумладан, оқимни ҳисоблаш ва қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ҳосилдорлигини прогноз қилиш, ёғинларнинг тупроқ эрозиясига таъсирини ўрганиш, сел тошқинлари ва уларнинг оқибатларини олдини олиш каби масалалар ёғинлар майдонларининг фазовий тузилишига сезиларли даражада боғлиқ бўлади.

Халқ хўжалигининг турли тармоқлари ёғингарчиликни ўлчашга турлича талаблар қўяди. Масалан, қишлоқ хўжалиги учун асосан кенг майдонларда узоқ вақт мобайнида - ҳафта, ўн кунлик, ой давомида ёққан ёғин миқдори

ҳақидаги маълумотлар керак бўлади. Бу соҳада маълумотларни тезкор йиғиш иккинчи даражали аҳамиятга эга. Аксинча, кўплаб гидроэнергетик ва гидротехник иншоотларнинг меъёрида ишлашини таъминлаш ҳамда бир қатор гидрологик масалаларни ечиш учун қисқа муддат - бир кеча-кундуз ва ҳатто бир неча соат ичида ёққан ёғин миқдори ҳақидаги маълумотлар талаб этилади. Бу маълумотлар кўпинча нисбатан кичик ҳудудлар - бир неча юз, баъзан эса ўнлаб квадрат километрли дарё ҳавзалари учун керак бўлади. Бунда маълумотлар, айниқса кучли ёғингарчилик пайтида, иложи борича тезроқ етказилиши лозим. Худди шундай, аммо янада тезкор маълумотлар хавфли
об-ҳаво ҳодисалари (дарёлар ва сув ҳавзалари сатҳининг кутилмаганда кўтарилиши, тошқинлар ва ҳоказо) ҳақида огоҳлантириш хизмати учун ҳам зарур.

Ёғинлар ҳақидаги маълумотлар иқтисодиётнинг кўп соҳаларида зарур бўлса-да, ҳозирги кунда булутлилик ва ёғинлар майдонларини рақамли таҳлил қилишнинг тезкор усуллари жуда кам. Бу, аввало, ёғинларнинг фазода ва вақтда жуда ўзгарувчан миқдор эканлигига боғлиқ. Ер усти метеорологик станциялари тармоғи етарлича зич бўлмагани сабабли, бу ҳолат уларни объектив таҳлил қилишда сезиларли қийинчиликлар туғдиради.

Бир кузатув нуқтасидан бир неча ўн минг квадрат километр майдондаги ёғинлар ҳақидаги маълумотларни олиш имконини берадиган ёғинларни ўлчашнинг радиолокацион усули сезиларли иқтисодий фойда келтириши, ўлчов натижаларини тўплаш, узатиш ва қайта ишлашни анча соддалаштириши мумкин. Бундан ташқари, бу усул маълумотнинг янги сифатларини юзага келтиради. Масалан, бир неча дақиқа ичида кенг ҳудудларда ёғингарчиликнинг тақсимланиши ҳақида умумий манзарани олиш имконияти пайдо бўлади.

Атмосфера ёғинларини ўлчаш учун ҳозирги кунда кенг қўлланиладиган усулларни тартиб билан кўриб чиқайлик.

Ёғинларни ўлчашнинг энг қадимий ва машҳур усули асосан метеорологик станциялар ва гидрологик постларда ўрнатилган ёғин ўлчагичлардан фойдаланишдир. Махсус ёғин ўлчаш ва плювиографик полигонлар ҳам мавжуд, бироқ уларнинг тармоғи, айниқса мамлакатимизда, жуда сийрак. Ёғинларни ҳам майдон бўйлаб, ҳам нуқтада ўлчашнинг яна бир усули радиолокацион усулдир.

МРЛ (метеорологик радиолокатор) ёғингарчиликни иккита асосий параметр асосида ҳисоблайди: ёмғирнинг интенсивлиги ва унинг давомийлиги. Ёғингарчиликни ҳисоблаш жараёнини қуйидаги босқичларга бўлиш мумкин:

1. Маълумотларни тўплаш: МРЛ радиотўлқинларни тарқатадиган ва уларни ёмғир ёки атмосферадаги бошқа объектлардан қайтгандан сўнг қабул қиладиган радиолокацион антенналардан сигналларни олади. Бу

маълумотлар асосида турли ёғин зоналаригача бўлган масофа ва ёмғир жадаллиги аниқланади.

2. Ёмғир интенсивлигини ўлчаш: МРЛ ёғингарчилик интенсивлигини аниқлаш учун қайтган радиотўлқинлар қувватидан фойдаланади. Қайтган сигнал қуввати қанчалик кучли бўлса, ёмғирнинг интенсивлиги шунчалик юқори бўлади. МРЛ ёмғир интенсивлигини юқори аниқлик ва тафсилот билан ўлчай олади.

3. Ёмғир давомийлигини ўлчаш: МРЛ ёмғир интенсивлигининг вақт ўтиши билан ўзгаришини таҳлил қилиш орқали ёмғир давомийлигини белгилайди. Бу эса маълум вақт оралиғида ёққан ёғин миқдорини аниқлаш имконини беради.

4. Умумий ёғингарчилик миқдорини ҳисоблаш: МРЛ ҳар бир ҳудуд учун ёмғир интенсивлиги ва ёғингарчилик давомийлигини қўшиб, умумий ёғингарчилик миқдорини аниқлайди.

5. Маълумотларни акс эттириш: МРЛ ёғингарчиликлар ҳақидаги маълумотларни кўргазмали тасвирлар ва графиклар кўринишида тақдим этади. Бу эса метеорологлар ва сув ресурсларини бошқариш мутахассисларига сув тошқинларининг олдини олиш ёки сув ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш бўйича зарур чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида қарор қабул қилишда ёрдам беради.

Шундай қилиб, МРЛ ёғингарчиликни реал вақт режимида узлуксиз ўлчаш имконини беради, бу эса об-ҳаво шароитларининг ўзгаришларига тезкор жавоб қайтариш ва ёғингарчилик билан боғлиқ хавфларни бошқариш бўйича ўз вақтида чоралар кўриш имконини яратади.

Радиолокацион ҳудуд маълумотлари харита бланкасида тахминан 1:250 000 масштабда кўрсатилади (2-расм). У географик координаталар тизимига боғлангандан сўнг қуйидагилар белгиланади:

• радиоэхонинг максимал баландлиги (Нмах) ҳақидаги маълумот мавжуд бўлган ДБТсдаги радиоэхонинг ташқи контурлари.

• булутлар майдонининг ўзгариш тенденцияси, қайтарувчанлик ва радиоэхо майдонининг ўзгариши;

• радиоэхонинг ҳаракатланиш йўналиши ва тезлиги (соатига км ҳисобида);

• радиолокатор орқали кўринадиган ёғингарчилик ҳудуди майда нуқталар билан ифодаланади.

Ёмғирлар интенсивлигининг кенг ҳудудий ва вақт бўйича ўзгарувчанлиги, шунингдек, кузатиш вақтининг чекланганлиги (битта кузатишнинг ўртача вақти 5-10 дақиқа) сабабли, биз ёғингарчилик интенсивлиги ёки қайтарувчанликнинг шу вақт оралиғида энг юқори бўлган лаҳзалик баҳосини оламиз.

Радиолокацион маълумотларга асосланиб, Z–I нисбати ёрдамида ёғингарчиликнинг (майда ёмғир ва дўлдан ташқари) назарий лаҳзалик жадаллигини баҳолаш мумкин. Ёғинлар жадаллигини баҳолаш аниқлиги масофа ортиши билан пасаяди. Бироқ, 0 дан 1,5 км гача бўлган баландлик

оралиғида жала ёғинларининг қайтарувчанлиги аксарият ҳолларда ўзгармаслиги туфайли, қайтарувчанликни ўлчаш зарур аниқликни таъминлайди деб ҳисоблаш мумкин.

Хулоса. Геоахборот технологиялари ва уларга алоқадор математик-картографик моделлаштириш усулларининг моҳияти шундаки, улар ёрдамида маълумотлар базалари тўпланади ва яратилади, компьютер тизимларига киритилади, олинган маълумотлар сақланади, қайта ишланади ва ўзгартирилади. Бу жараёнлар турли масалаларнинг ечимлари (кўпинча харита, жадвал, график ёки матн шаклида) шакллантирилиши учун амалга оширилади.

Замонавий метеорологик тадқиқотларни ўрганилаётган муаммоларга комплекс ёндашувда айниқса муҳим бўлган картографик материаллардан фойдаланмай туриб ўтказиш мумкин эмас. Геоахборот тизимлари ва технологияларини жорий этиш нафақат ишни енгиллаштиради ва автоматлаштиради, балки гидрометеорологик вазиятни таҳлил қилиш учун зарур бўлган катта ҳажмдаги маълумотларни ўз ичига олган хариталардан фойдаланишни сезиларли даражада кенгайтиради.

Метеорологияда композит хариталар ва ГАТдан фойдаланиш об-ҳаво хавфларини прогноз қилиш ва бошқариш самарадорлигини сезиларли даражада оширади. Бу гидроэнергетикадан тортиб қишлоқ хўжалигигача бўлган турли соҳалар эҳтиёжларига мослаштирилган атмосфера жараёнларини таҳлил қилишнинг яхлит тизимларини яратиш имконини берувчи истиқболли йўналишдир.

Метеорадиолокаторлар тармоғини ривожлантириш ва ГАТ ечимларини жорий этиш гидрометеорологик таъминотнинг замонавий инфратузилмасини шакллантиради, бу эса тез ўзгарувчан об-ҳаво шароитида ўз вақтида қарор қабул қилишни таъминлайди.

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МЕТОДЫ И МЕРЫ РЕШЕНИЯ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ ПРОБЛЕМ В АГРОЭНЕРГЕТИКЕ

Аннотация :*В статье приведены результаты проведенных за 2019-2023 годы исследований посвященных состоянию агроэнергетики республики Узбекистан, реформированию и структурных преобразований по координации деятельности электротехнических служб, разработки и внедрении новых технических средств с электрическим приводом, совершенствовании системы подготовки и переподготовки специалистов для сельской электроэнергетики. Анализированы динамика роста (снижения) штатного персонала, подготовки кадров для сельской электроэнергетики. Уточнены основные причины (организационные, технологические, финансовые) высоких показателей потерь электрической энергии.*

Ключевые слова: *Агроэнергетика, ресурсосбережения, реформирования, электротехнические службы, электрическя энергия, выработка, передача и потребления электрической энергии, потери, электроснабжения.*

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METHODS AND MEASURES FOR SOLVING EXISTING PROBLEMS IN AGROENERGY

Annotation: *The article presents the results of studies conducted in 2019-2023 on the state of agricultural energy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, reform and structural changes to coordinate the activities of electrical services, the development and implementation of new technical means with electric drive, improving the system of training and retraining of specialists for the rural electric power industry. The dynamics of growth (decrease) in staffing levels and personnel training for the rural electric power industry are analyzed. The main reasons (organizational, technological, financial) for high rates of electrical energy losses are clarified.*

Key words: *Agricultural energy, resource saving, reform, electrical services, electrical energy, generation, transmission and consumption of electrical energy, losses, power supply.*

Введение. Энергетическая отрасль Республики Узбекистан непрерывно наращивает свои производственные мощности в течение следующих 7 лет. В частности, определенную роль в этом играет вопрос увеличения использования возобновляемых источников энергии в Республике Узбекистан.. В результате на существующие мощности было подано дополнительно 5 миллиардов киловатт·часов электроэнергии. Чтобы обеспечить стабильность энергосистемы, необходимо уже сейчас приступить к строительству сетей, подходящих для этих мощностей, а также к производству необходимых материалов.Естественно, что по мере роста населения и расширения предприятий и учреждений спрос на энергоресурсы возрастает. В Республике Узбекистан принимаются меры по дальнейшему увеличению источников энергии и, соответственно, генерирующих мощностей. В свое время рациональное использование этих мощностей, внедрение энергоэффективных технологий считались необходимыми мерами. С этой целью старые технологии в отраслях экономики постепенно заменяются энергоэффективными. На промышленных предприятиях внедряются источники "зеленой энергии". При строительстве зданий используются теплоудерживающие материалы. Солнечные батареи, установленные в квартирах и социальных учреждениях, дают им дополнительную энергию.[1]

Материалы и методы. Целью исследования является изучение и анализ эффективности мероприятий по электроснабжению отдаленных территорий и внедрении электрических тракторов с учетом использования современных энергоэффективных технологий в условиях Республики Узбекистан. В настоящее время основные элдектротехнологические процессы состоят из маломощного электрооборудования, удаленных друг от друга и носят сезонный характер. С учетом этого при проектировании сетей электроснабжения регионов должны основываться на комплексном использовании традиционных и различных видов возобновляемых источников энергии при проектировании и разработке различных технических средств и систем их энергоснабжения. [12]

Анализ систем энергоснабжения в сельском хозяйстве показывает, что наряду с производством электроэнергии необходимо диверсифицировать систему электроснабжения сельского хозяйства (централизованную, локально-автономную и мобильную). В перспективе в системе электроснабжения сельского хозяйства будет внедряться система эффективного использования энергоресурсов на основе возобновляемых источников энергии, а рациональное сочетание потребляемых энергоресурсов должно определяться на этапе проектирования системы энергоснабжения.Объем потребления электроэнергии в аграрном секторе к

2023 году увеличился почти в 2,5 раза по сравнению с 1987 годом, соответственно увеличилось количество электрооборудования. По данным Министерства энергетики, в 2023 году это составит в общей сложности 78,0 миллиарда долларов. кВт·ч. Электроэнергия была подана потребителям. Около 30% этого объема соответствует мнению потребителей аграрного сектора. (Рис.1-2)

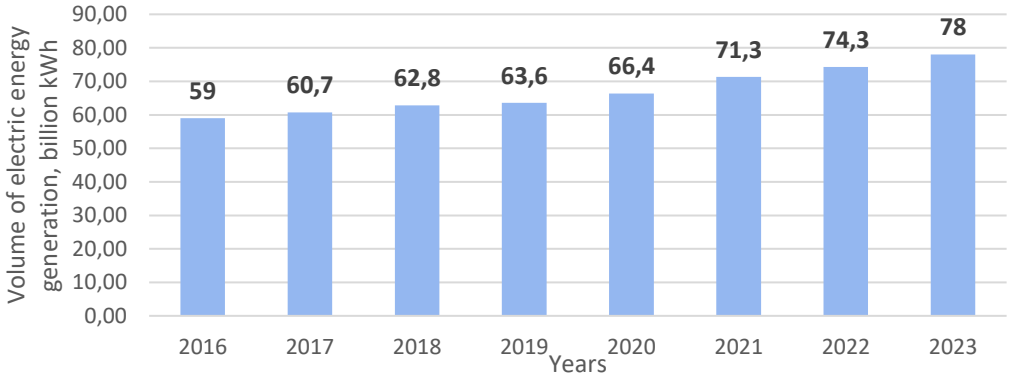


Рисунок 1. Показатели производства электроэнергии в Республике Узбекистан в 2016-2023 годах

Результаты иследований. Известно что, в аграрной сфере тракторы выполняют такие задачи, как вспашка земель, предпосевная подготовка полей, посадка сельскохозяйственных культур, междурядная обработка растений, опрыскивание растений, транспортные работы. При этом, тракторы с дизельным мотором при работе выделяют вредные выхлопные газы, который в свою очередь оказывает негативное воздействие окружающей среде. [1]. В аграрной сфере республики Узбекистан электрическая энергия в основном потребляется в целях орошения растений и электрического привода различных оборудований и установок. Неэффективность централизованного электроснабжения на отдаленных территориях с экономической и технологической точек зрения характеризуется следующими причинами:относительно низкий объем энергопотребления на местах; сезонность потребление электрической энергии; постоянно меняющиеся графики потребления в связи с требованиями агротехники.

Основным препятствием для эффективного развития аграрного сектора в настоящее время является проблемы своевременного и достаточного электроснабжения и энерговооруженность хозяйств. В связи с этим, на местах выходят из оборота плодородные земельные ресурсы. В животноводстве остро ощущается нехватка водных ресурсов на отдаленных пастбищах. В связи с этим, в национальном исследовательском университете «Ташкентский институт инженеров ирригации и механизации сельского хозяйства» проводится исследования по разработке мобильных электрических станций «Солнце-ветерь» и электрического трактора тягового класса 0,6. В настоящее время проанализированы конструктивные и технико-экономические параметры солнечных панелей и элементов

ветрогенератора, проведены сравнение эффективности монокристаллических и поликристаллических солнечных панелей одинаковой мощности и, определены факторы, влияющие на срок службы станции. По части изучения и анализа опыта развитых стран по внедрению электрических тракторов для сельского хозяйства показали что, главной проблемой является не разработка конструкции самого электрического трактора, а условия их зарядки. Проведены хозяйственные эксперименты в полевых условиях республики Каракалпакстан. Изучены меры по охране труда, технике и электробезопасности при эксплуатации мобильной электростанции “Солнце-ветер”.При разработке станции учитывались ограничения по габаритам и массе мобильных устройств. Солнечная панель в транспортном положении помещается в устройство, состоящее из 5 частей, и в процессе работы с помощью специальных подъемников корректируется на солнечный свет. Управление всеми процессами осуществляется с помощью устройств, установленных в специальном шкафу управления.Технико-экономические показатели энергообеспечения с использованием мобильной электростанции «Солнце-ветер». Мобильная электрическая станция «Солнце ветер» имеет площадь 24,6 м^2, 15 солнечных панелей и 2 ветряных генератора. В условиях Узбекистана солнечные панели работают в среднем при t_1=10 часов в сутки в течение 8 месяцев в году и в течение 4 месяцев при t_2=8 часов, производя около 70-75% от средней максимальной мощности. (Рис. - 2)



Рисунок 2. Разработка электрического трактора и мобильной «Солнечно-ветряной» электростанции

1- Штанговый опрыскиватель; 2 – Заземление; 3 – Зарядное устройство; 4 – Емкость для рабочей жидкости; 5-высоковольтный трансформатор; 6-солнечная панель.

Мобильная электростанция в дневное время может вырабатывать в среднем 4,5-4,7 кВт·час, а вечерные часы 0,8-1,0 кВт·час электрической энергии. Одна мобильная станция создает возможности возвращать более 100 га вышедших из оборота плодородных земельных ресурсов. Если учесть, что с каждого *га* можно получать в денежном выражении на более 50-70 млн. сум чистой прибыли, то окупаемость станции не превышает 4 лет. С

учетом высокой стоимости производства, хранения и доставки горюче-смазочных материалов совместное использование электрических тракторов и мобильных электрических станций на основе ВИЭ считается эффективным. На рис.2 представлен мобильная электростанция и многофункциональный электрический трактор на основе ВИЭ и способы его применения при капельном орощение. (Рис. - 3)

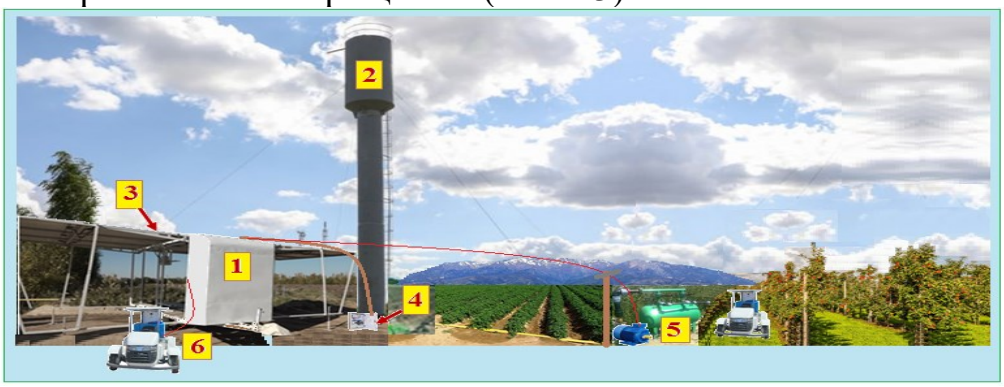


Рисунок 3. Мобильная электростанция «Солнце-ветер» и ее применение при капелном орошении

где 1-мобильная электростанция «Солнце ветер»; 1 –водонасосная башня; 3 – солнечные батареи; 4,5 – система капельного орошения и шкаф для ее электроснабжения; 6-зарядное устройство для электротракторов.

Известо что, мобильные технические средства используемых в аграрной сфере работает на органическом топливе, в результате чего энергоэффективность проводимых агротехнических мероприятий имеют низкий уровень. Во многих хозяйствах отдаленных регионов, при обработке земель и растений сельскохозяйственная техника простаивает из за нехватки горюче-смазочных материалов. В результате посевные работы и обработка растений проводятся с опозданием или в отдельных случаях вручную. [14]

Появление серийных модификаций электрических тракторов в области сельхозмашиностроения все активнее набирает обороти. Крупнейшие компании по данному направлению создают конкурентоспособные электрические тракторы как альтернатива традиционному дизельному топливу. Реализация инвестиционных проектов на местах на высоком уровне отличается от основных решений в решении таких вопросов, как увеличение производства энергии, модернизация инфраструктуры и обеспечение бесперебойности энергоснабжения. В то же время следует отметить, что в аграрном секторе Республики Узбекистан существуют проблемы, связанные с потреблением электроэнергии. В целом аграрный сектор Республики Узбекистан не занимается производством и поставкой электроэнергии, эти задачи выполняются специалистами в области промышленной энергетики. Однако в аграрном секторе проектируются в основном низковольтные электрические системы и предоставляются услуги по эксплуатации электрооборудования (*монтаж, наладка, пуско-наладочные работы, профилактические осмотры, текущий и капитальный ремонт*). (Рис. - 4)

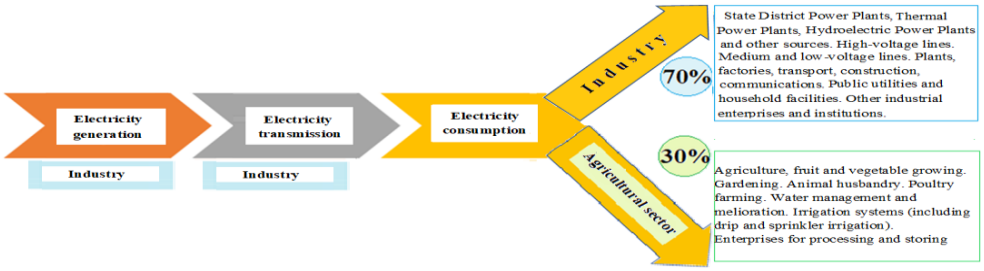


Рисунок 4. Пропорции производства, поставки и потребления электроэнергии в Республике Узбекистан в промышленной и аграрной сфере

В настоящее время основными причинами высокого уровня потерь при потреблении электроэнергии в аграрном секторе, недостаточной организации квалифицированного сервисного обслуживания оборудования являются отсутствие в Республике ответственного учреждения, координирующего работ служб электроэнергетики в аграрном секторе, имеющего стратегическое значение. В результате в аграрном секторе (*при годовом потреблении более 12 млрд. кВт·ч электрической энергии*) потерь при потреблении электроэнергии (*установлена норма 8%*), на практике составляет более 16%. Экономический анализ причин высоких потерь показывает, что годовой платеж за электроэнергию аграрного сектора республики Узбекистан (*при 450 сум за 1 кВт·ч электрической энергии*) составляет более 6 триллионов сумов. При потерях при норме 8% сумма состаляет 54 млрд.сум. При превыщении потер до 16% сумма состаляет 108 млрд.сум.

Для того чтобы показатели нормативов потребления электроэнергии в аграрной сфере соответствовали требованиям настоящего времени, необходимо, чтобы нормативы потребления энергии в аграрной сфере (*сельскохозяйственные процессы, переработка, хранение, сервисные услуги при выращивании сельскохозяйственных культур*) разрабатывались научно-обоснованным и периодически совершенствовались, принимая во внимание особенности аграрного сектора республики Узбекистан. (Рис. - 5)

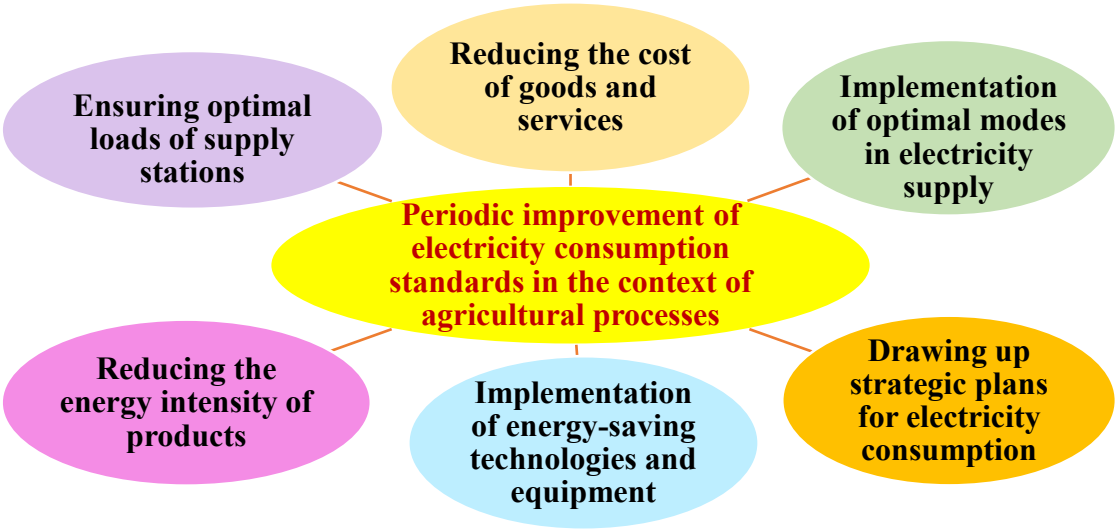


Рисунок 5. Суть внедрения стандартов на электроэнергию в аграрном секторе на уровне государственного стандарта Республики Узбекистан

Обсуждения:Если анализировать прошедший 40 лет, то в 1987 году в стране насчитывался 1021 совхоз и 855 колхозов. В каждом совхозе работали по меньшей мере 1 инженер-электрик и 16 техников-электриков (в составе 4 единиц), а в колхозе - 1 инженер-электрик и 4 техника-электрика. Таким образом, в сельском хозяйстве республики было занято около 2000 инженеров-электриков и техники-электрики. В дополнение к этому, более 2000 инженеров-электриков работали на объектах водного хозяйства и мелиорации (*насосные станции, ирригационные и мелиоративные системы, различные гидротехнические сооружения*), в общей сложности 1987 году в электротехничеких службах работали 4000 инженеров-электриков и техники-электрики. Эти шататы - в основном, связанные с эксплуатацией электрооборудования в промышленности (*монтаж, наладка, пуско-наладочные работы, профилактические осмотры, текущий и капитальный ремонт*).

В 90 годы колхозы и совхозы были ликвидированы и заменены фермерскими хозяйствами, в результате чего к 2023 году число вышеупомянутых 2000 штатов инженеров-электриков и техники-электрики сократилось до 490 единиц. Одновременно в центральном аппарате Министерства сельского хозяйства был ликвидирован соответствующее управление, закрыт научно-исследовательский институт, связанный с отраслью, во всех хозяйствах были сокращены штаты электротехнических служб, которые обязаны были утверждаться исходя из количества электрооборудования или мощности потребления. (Рис. - 6)

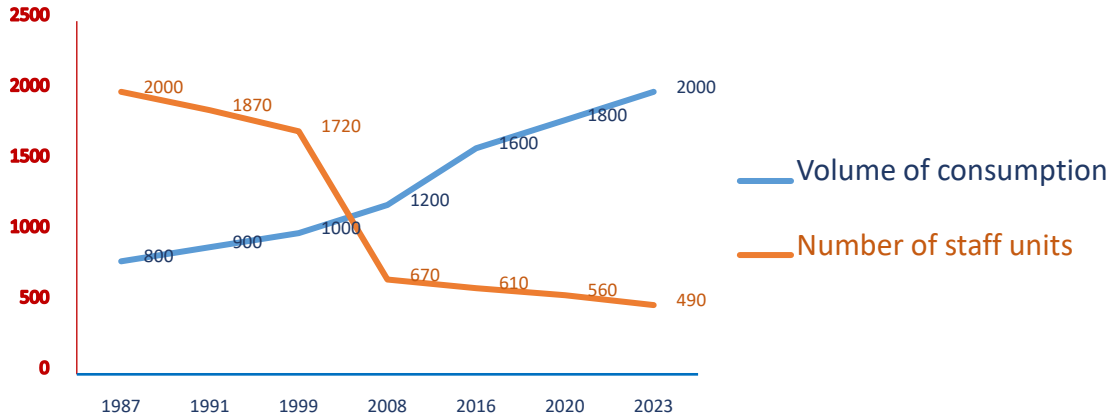


Рисунок 6. Динамика изменения объема потребления электроэнергии и количества инженерных и электротехнических состояний в аграрном секторе Республики Узбекистан в 1987-2023 гг.

Решение вышеуказанных проблем предполагает подготовку и переподготовку квалифицированных кадров электриков для аграрной сферы. Нижеприведенной диаграмме показано распределение общего объема потребностей на специальности в электроэнергетике аграрного сектора Республики Узбекистан по состоянию на 2024 год. (Рис. - 7)

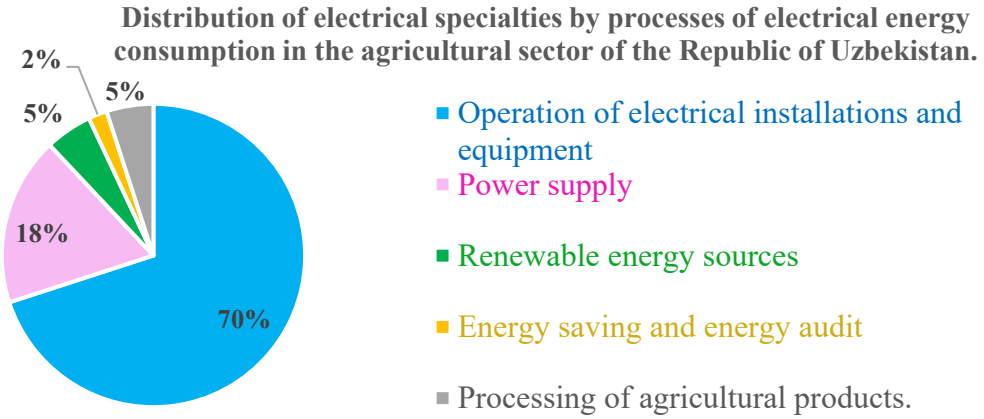


Рисунок 7. Распределение электрических специальностей по процессам потребления электрической энергии в аграрном секторе Республики Узбекистан

Научно обоснованное, поэтапное решение вышеуказанных проблем, связанных с агроэнергетикой аграрной сферы Республики Узбекистан, станет одним из позитивных шагов в реализации задач, поставленных перед агроэнергетикой аграрной сферы в ближайшем будущем. Особенно эффективное использование водных, трудовых и энергетических ресурсов, которые в настоящее время актуальны в мировом масштабе, станет одним из факторов, которые обеспечат быстрый рост экономики республики в будущем.

Выводы.

➢ Электрическая энергия является вторым по популярности после газомоторного топлива и метана альтернативным видом топлива по объему разработок, емкости рынка и степени информационной осведомленности участников отрасли. При этом основными положительными аргументами электромашин выступают экономическая эффективность, ресурсосбережение, безопасность (*если сравнивать с агрегатами на газу*) и экологичность, негативными — необходимость частой подзарядки и сложность зарядки в отдаленных территориях от централизованной электроснабжении.

➢ Общая годовая плата за электроэнергию аграрного сектора Республики Узбекистан составляет более 6 трлн. сумов, стоимость отходов, превышающих норму (установленная норма - 8%, на практике более 16%), составляет 2,0 млрд. сумов. По состоянию на 2024 год в Республике Узбекистан насчитывалось 170 районов. Необходимо в каждом районе создать "Центр технического обслуживания электрооборудования", состоящего из 5 инженеров-электриков и 7 техников-электриков, оказывающих сервисные услуги электрооборудованию и устройств.

➢ Финансирование деятельности этих центров для начального этапа необходимо осуществлять из государственного бюджета. В этом случае затраты на центры, которые будут созданы в 170 районах, составят более 204 млрд. сумов. При правильной организации деятельности этих центров в течении менее двух лет можно снизить потери до нормы т.е. около 8%. Это в свою очередь означает, что 50% направленных для финансирования этих центров будут окупаться за счет снижение потерь электрической энергии. По этому в первую очередь в каждом районе целесообразно создать такие центры.

➢ *История показывает что, электрифицированная самоходные техники в отдельных отраслях внедрены в начале XX века. В настоящее время многие производители техники уже создает уникальные и инновационные электрокары с литий-ионными батареями и асинхронными двигателями,*

➢ Стоимость электротракторов с последующей интеграцией в парк агрохозяйств, хоть и дороже, чем более традиционные технологии, однако при таком подходе фермер или другой предприниматель аграрного сектора получает существенную экономию, без существенной потери в производительности и времени.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ В РАЗВИТИИ ПРОЦЕССОВ ПРИВАТИЗАЦИИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются особенности цифровизации процессов приватизации в Республике Узбекистан, обозначаются ключевые достижения и перспективы в рамках осуществляемых реформ. Освещается влияние цифровых технологий на повышение эффективности, прозрачности и открытости приватизационной деятельности, а также анализируется внедрение электронных платформ, таких как E-auksion и его роль в приватизации государственных активов.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровизация, приватизация, государственная собственность, электронные аукционы, реформы, инвестиционный климат.*

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF DIGITALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATIZATION PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. *The article examines the features of digitalization of privatization processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan, identifies key achievements and prospects within the framework of the ongoing reforms. The impact of digital technologies on increasing the efficiency, transparency and openness of privatization activities is highlighted, and the introduction of electronic platforms such as E-auksion and its role in privatization of state assets is analyzed.*

Key words: *digitalization, privatization, state property, electronic auctions, reforms, investment climate.*

В последние годы Республика Узбекистан реализует комплексные реформы, направленные на формирование современной рыночной экономики, в центре которых находится процесс трансформации государственной собственности. Одним из ключевых направлений этих реформ является приватизация - передача государственного имущества в частные руки с целью повышения эффективности его использования и стимулирования предпринимательской активности.

Современный этап приватизации в Узбекистане сопровождается внедрением цифровых технологий, что делает процесс более прозрачным, доступным и управляемым. Цифровизация в данном контексте выступает не только как техническое усовершенствование, но и как стратегический инструмент улучшения инвестиционного климата.

Цифровизация в сфере приватизации охватывает следующие ключевые направления:

использование и техническое совершенствование электронной платформы E-auksion.uz — основного инструмента реализации государственной собственности через электронные торги. Система обеспечивает равный доступ всех участников к аукционам, исключая коррупционные факторы и повышая прозрачность;

цифровой учет государственных активов — формирование электронных реестров с открытым доступом к данным о приватизируемом имуществе;

автоматизация процедур подачи заявок, регистрации и мониторинга — значительно ускоряет процесс приватизации и снижает административные барьеры;

интеграция с системами единого портала интерактивных государственных услуг (my.gov.uz) — обеспечивает межведомственное взаимодействие и снижает бюрократическую нагрузку на участников.

Электронная торговая платформа «E-AUKSION» организована в соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан “О мерах по коренному совершенствованию процедур реализации имущества при исполнении судебных актов и актов иных органов” №УП-3149 от 27 июля 2017 года.

Торговая площадка предназначена для проведения справедливых и прозрачных торгов, дающая возможность обширного её использования гражданами для приобретения прав собственности и права пользования на объекты следующих видов:

государственные объекты (здания) и доли;

аренда (выдача в аренду государственного имущества и имущества других заказчиков);

недвижимость;

автотранспорт и специальная техника;

земельные участки (для предпринимательской деятельности, для постройки жилых помещений, для приватизации, для ведения сельского хозяйства и для экотуризма);

право на добычу драгоценных металлов;
право на добычу полезных ископаемых стратегического значения;
право на добычу минералов;
услуги по очистке русел рек и очистке территорий;
использование озёрных систем;
право на постройку и установку объектов наружной рекламы (на земельных участках и зданиях);
места для размещения радаров;
установка стационарных пунктов для измерения веса и габаритов;
и других видов [1].

В 2024г. по сравнению с 2017г. реализация государственных активов выросла в 5,8 раза, а поступление средств от реализации государственных активов выросло в 42,93 раза. Данные цифры показывают эффект от внедрения цифровизации в сфере приватизации.[98]

Результаты внедрения цифровых решений в сферу приватизации Узбекистана можно оценить по следующим направлениям:

обеспечение прозрачности, когда участники имеют возможность в режиме реального времени отслеживать информацию о торгах, ценах и результатах;

рост числа инвесторов, так как благодаря онлайн-доступу к платформам увеличилось участие как отечественных, так и зарубежных инвесторов;

повышение бюджетных поступлений достигаются в результате прозрачности и конкуренции, позволяющее добиться более высокой цены на активы;

снижение коррупционных рисков, так как автоматизация процессов и открытые данные минимизируют возможности для манипуляций.

Опыт Узбекистана по цифровизации в экономике отмечен рядом международных организаций как прогрессивный.

В январе 2023 года Глобальная инициатива GovTech Всемирного банка опубликовала отчет «Тенденции цифровой трансформации государственного сектора в 2022 году» по глобальным итогам работы использования возможностей цифровых технологий для модернизации государственного сектора. В данном отчете опубликованы результаты проведения оценки по Индексу технологической зрелости государств «GovTech Maturity Indeks 2022» (GTMI), а также анализ 198 стран по показателям цифровой трансформации в государственном секторе. Согласно данному отчету Узбекистан отнесен к отдельной категории стран с хорошей практикой реализации цифровой трансформации правительства и включен в группу «А» стран-лидеров в этой области (ранее в 2021г. Узбекистан числился в группе «В»). Оценка GTMI производится на основе индикаторов, разделенных по таким данным как, Индекс основных государственных

[98] Рассчитано на основе информации Агентства по управлению государственными активами Республики Узбекистан

систем (Core Government Systems Index - CGSI), Индекс предоставления государственных услуг (Public Service Delivery Index PSDI), Индекс цифровой вовлеченности граждан (Digital Citizen Engagement Index CEI), Индекс политико-технических деятелей (GovTech Enablers Index GTEI). В представленной диаграмме Всемирного банка по всем вышеуказанным показателям Узбекистан по баллам превышает среднемировые показатели, в частности большие улучшения относительно среднемировых показателей можно увидеть по Индексу предоставления государственных услуг, где Узбекистан набрал 0,951 балла, когда в среднем по миру данный показатель имеет 0,649 балла. Также, по Индексу политико-технических деятелей 0,965 и 0,536 балла соответственно [2].

Несмотря на прогресс, процесс цифровизации сопровождается рядом вопросов:

недостаточный уровень цифровой грамотности у части предпринимателей, особенно в регионах;

рост объемов данных требует повышения устойчивости к киберугрозам.

Для решения данных вопросов предлагается:

запуск образовательных онлайн и офлайн курсов по основам цифровых технологий, работе с современными ИТ-инструментами и цифровому маркетингу;

организация мобильных обучающих центров — организация мобильных обучающих центров, выездных мастер-классов и тренингов в малых городах и сельских территориях;

создание платформ для обмена опытом между опытными предпринимателями и новичками;

организация информационных кампаний, просветительских мероприятий, направленных на повышение осведомленности о пользе цифровых технологий для бизнеса;

разработка, внедрение и совершенствование стандартов кибербезопасности — обязательных правил и рекомендаций по защите данных;

обучение основам кибербезопасности — тренинги и вебинары по идентификации и предотвращению угроз, защите личных данных и безопасности корпоративных систем;

внедрение современных инструментов автоматического мониторинга и защиты информации, доступных решений для обнаружения и предотвращения атак (антивирусы, системы обнаружения вторжений);

поддержка и консультации от профильных специалистов — создание региональных центров поддержки по вопросам кибербезопасности;

пропаганда культуры безопасности — регулярные информационные кампании о важности обновления программного обеспечения, использовании сложных паролей и резервного копирования данных.

В будущем ожидается развитие цифровых платформ с применением современных технологий с использованием искусственного интеллекта для

анализа активов, а также интеграция с международными инвестиционными системами.

В заключении следует отметить, что в дальнейшем цифровизация будет играть ключевую роль в развитии процессов приватизации в Республике Узбекистан. Электронные платформы и автоматизация процедур не только повышают эффективность управления государственными активами, но и укрепляют доверие общества и инвесторов к реформам. Дальнейшее развитие цифровой инфраструктуры, повышение цифровой грамотности и совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы станут основой для успешного продолжения трансформации собственности и экономического роста страны.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СТРЕССОВЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ НА ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Аннотация: *в условиях современного ритма жизни, характеризующегося высоким уровнем стрессовых ситуаций, особое значение приобретает изучение их влияния на физическое и психическое здоровье человека. Хронический стресс, воздействуя на различные системы организма, способствует развитию сердечно-сосудистых, эндокринных и психоэмоциональных расстройств. Эффективные методы управления стрессом играют ключевую роль в снижении его негативных последствий.*
Ключевые слова: *стресс, здоровье человека, хронический стресс, психоэмоциональное состояние, управление стрессом.*

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THE IMPACT OF STRESSFUL SITUATIONS ON HUMAN HEALTH

Abstract: *In the conditions of modern life, characterized by a high level of stressful situations, studying their impact on human physical and mental health becomes particularly significant. Chronic stress, affecting various body systems, contributes to the development of cardiovascular, endocrine, and psychoemotional disorders. Effective stress management methods play a key role in reducing its negative consequences.*
Keywords: *stress, human health, chronic stress, psychoemotional state, stress management.*

Стресс, как неотъемлемая часть современной жизни, оказывает глубокое влияние на здоровье человека, затрагивая как физическое, так и психическое состояние. В условиях ускоренного ритма жизни, социальных и экономических вызовов, стрессовые ситуации становятся практически неизбежными, и их последствия для организма могут быть как краткосрочными, так и долгосрочными.

Исследования, проведенные в последние годы, подчеркивают многогранность его воздействия, выявляя механизмы, через которые стресс нарушает внутреннюю гармонию организма.

По мнению Х.Л. Магомедова, «стресс представляет собой неспецифическую реакцию организма на любые изменения внешней среды, требующие адаптации» [2].

Данная универсальная реакция, описанная Гансом Селье, лежит в основе физиологических и психологических изменений, которые могут привести к серьезным нарушениям здоровья, если стресс становится хроническим.

Физиологически стресс запускает сложный перечень реакций в организме. Активируется симпатическая нервная система, что приводит к выбросу гормонов стресса, таких как кортизол и адреналин. Данные вещества готовят организм к реакции «бей или беги», повышая частоту сердечных сокращений, кровяное давление и уровень глюкозы в крови.

Е.В. Мельникова отмечает, что «при стрессе организм мобилизует свои ресурсы для преодоления угрозы, что в краткосрочной перспективе может быть полезным, но при длительном воздействии приводит к истощению» [3].

Хронический стресс, вызванный, например, длительными рабочими перегрузками или семейными конфликтами, нарушает работу гипоталамо-гипофизарно-надпочечниковой оси, что приводит к перепроизводству кортизола и может спровоцировать развитие гипертонии, диабета второго типа и ожирения, поскольку повышенный уровень кортизола способствует накоплению висцерального жира.

Кроме того, стресс оказывает негативное влияние на иммунную систему. «Длительное воздействие стресса снижает активность иммунной системы, делая организм более уязвимым к инфекциям и воспалительным процессам» [1]. Исследования показывают, что люди, находящиеся в состоянии хронического стресса, чаще страдают от простудных заболеваний и имеют более длительный период восстановления после болезней.

Психическое здоровье также оказывается под ударом в условиях стресса. Постоянное напряжение может привести к развитию тревожных расстройств, депрессии и эмоционального выгорания. В.А. Пронина отмечает, что «стрессовые ситуации, особенно если они повторяются или длятся долго, вызывают чувство беспомощности, апатии и утраты интереса к жизни» [4]. Данные состояния не только ухудшают качество жизни, но и могут привести к социальной изоляции, снижению продуктивности и даже суицидальным мыслям в тяжелых случаях. Эмоциональное напряжение, вызванное стрессом, также влияет на когнитивные функции. «Стресс ухудшает концентрацию внимания, память и способность принимать решения, что особенно опасно в профессиональной деятельности, требующей высокой ответственности» [2].

Одним из ключевых аспектов влияния стресса на здоровье является его способность провоцировать или усугублять уже существующие заболевания. Сердечно-сосудистая система особенно уязвима. Е.В. Мельникова отмечает, что «хронический стресс способствует повышению уровня холестерина в крови, что увеличивает риск атеросклероза и инфаркта миокарда» [3].

Длительное воздействие стресса также связано с развитием язвенной болезни желудка и синдрома раздраженного кишечника, поскольку стресс нарушает нормальное функционирование желудочно-кишечного тракта. «Стресс вызывает спазмы сосудов, что нарушает кровоснабжение органов и

может привести к дисфункции пищеварительной системы» [1]. Кроме того, стресс влияет на эндокринную систему, что может проявляться в нарушениях менструального цикла у женщин или снижении уровня тестостерона у мужчин, что, в свою очередь, сказывается на репродуктивном здоровье.

Социальные и психологические аспекты стресса также играют важную роль. Современное общество, с его высокими требованиями к производительности и многозадачности, создает условия для постоянного стресса. «Информационная перегрузка, вызванная доступом к огромному количеству данных через интернет и социальные сети, усиливает стресс, так как человек постоянно находится в состоянии необходимости выбора и анализа» [4]. В таких условиях стресс становится не только индивидуальной, но и социальной проблемой, требующей комплексного подхода к решению.

Управление стрессом и минимизация его последствий становятся важной задачей для сохранения здоровья.

По мнению Х.Л. Магомедова, «эффективные методы борьбы со стрессом включают физическую активность, медитацию и правильное питание, которые помогают восстановить баланс в организме» [2]. Физические упражнения, например, способствуют снижению уровня кортизола и улучшению настроения за счет выработки эндорфинов. Психотерапевтические методы, такие как когнитивно-поведенческая терапия, помогают людям изменить восприятие стрессовых ситуаций и развить навыки эмоциональной регуляции. «Осознанность и практики релаксации, такие как йога или дыхательные упражнения, позволяют снизить уровень тревожности и улучшить психоэмоциональное состояние» [3]. Важно также уделять внимание социальной поддержке, поскольку общение с близкими людьми помогает справляться с эмоциональным напряжением.

Профилактика стресса требует комплексного подхода, включающего как индивидуальные, так и общественные меры. На уровне общества важно повышать осведомленность о последствиях стресса и обучать людей методам его управления. Образовательные программы, направленные на развитие эмоционального интеллекта и стрессоустойчивости, могут сыграть ключевую роль в предотвращении негативных последствий. Так, В.А. Пронина отмечает, что «обучение навыкам управления стрессом с раннего возраста способствует формированию здоровой личности, способной адаптироваться к жизненным вызовам» [4].

В заключение, стресс оказывает огромное влияние на здоровье человека, затрагивая физиологические, психологические и социальные аспекты. Его хроническое воздействие может привести к серьезным заболеваниям, снижению качества жизни и социальной дезадаптации. Однако осознанный подход к управлению стрессом, включающий физическую активность, психотерапевтические методы и социальную поддержку, способен значительно смягчить его последствия. Здоровье человека во многом зависит

от его способности справляться со стрессом, адаптироваться к изменениям и находить внутренний баланс. Таким образом, борьба со стрессом становится не только личной, но и общественной задачей, требующей совместных усилий для создания условий, способствующих здоровью и благополучию.

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УДК: 911:502/502

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ НА ЭКОТУРИСТИЧЕСКИХ МАРШРУТАХ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются особенности маршрутов экологического туризма и лечения природными ресурсами на малых территориях , а также даются научно-практические рекомендации по научному обоснованию услуг на маршрутах, организованных для восстановления здоровья населения, и рационального использования природных ресурсов на объектах экологического туризма .*

Ключевые слова: *Территория, пустынный регион, соленая вода, экотуризм, природные ресурсы, охрана природы, рациональное природопользование.*

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FEATURES OF NATURAL RESOURCES ON ECOTOURISM ROUTES

Abstract. *The article examines the features of ecotourism routes and treatment with natural resources in small areas, and also provides scientific and practical recommendations on the scientific substantiation of services on routes organized to restore the health of the population and the rational use of natural resources at ecotourism sites.*

Key words: *Territory, desert region, salt water, ecotourism, natural resources, nature conservation, rational use of natural resources.*

Введение: В мировой практике развитие экотуризма предполагает охрану памятников природы, особо охраняемых территорий, экосистем, разумное использование природных ресурсов, реализацию экотуристских маршрутов по этим природным объектам. Заключается в создании карты зон экотуризма региона и маршрутов проведения экотуристических маршрутов в отдельности и комплексно. «Экологический туристический маршрут» или «маршрут экотуризма» происходит от сочетания четырех терминов: «oikos» (место) + «logos» (образование) + «route» (прогулка) + «marche» (путь

движения). В широком смысле ***экотуристический маршрут*** — *организованное путешествие человека по экосистемам по заранее определенному маршруту с определенной целью или целями.* В узком смысле ***экотуристический маршрут*** *– пути перемещения туристов в экосистемах*. Маршруты экотуризма в широком смысле:

- путешественник ставит перед собой определенную цель (например, заняться экотуризмом) или цели (организовать исторический или религиозный туризм наряду с экотуризмом);
- предназначенный для туристической группы (юридического лица) или индивидуального туриста (физического лица);
- Выявляются объекты экотуризма, подвергшиеся естественным или антропогенным изменениям в экосистемах;
- Собирается информация по объектам и готовятся путеводители;
- Специально разработанные маршруты движения определяются специалистами.

Анализ литературы: При организации и проведении экотуристских маршрутов В.С.Волков, К.Е.Шапакина (1985) предпочитают делить их на: прямолинейные, радиальные и кольцевые, в зависимости от возможностей туристов. Н.Тухлиев и Т.Абдуллаева (2006) под туристскими маршрутами понимают туристские экскурсии или маршруты путешествий, описанные в заданном порядке по географическим точкам [1;18-с.]. Однако не все объекты экотуризма считаются географическими точками, то есть они не имеют географических координат.

С.Р. Ердавлетов считает целесообразным следовать туристским маршрутам по заранее разработанным графическим картам или маршрутам, показанным на рисунках [2;26-с]. Этого нельзя отрицать, поскольку экотуристические маршруты с заранее спланированным графиком и определенными маршрутами более эффективны.

А.Нигматов (2016) считает целесообразным при планировании и реализации маршрутов экотуризма учитывать вопросы безопасности и разрабатывать план мероприятий, обеспечивающий минимальный риск с точки зрения безопасности жизни туристов. Автор рекомендует оценивать состояние безопасности каждого объекта экотуризма по 4 уровням (безопасный, опасный, крайне опасный, катастрофический), выявлять факторы или силы, на них влияющие (природные, природно-антропогенные, антропогенные), и разрабатывать наиболее оптимальные способы осуществления туризма.

Ш.Т. Якубжанова (2011) считает целесообразным разработку туристских маршрутов в большинстве случаев осуществлять в пять этапов: разработка проекта маршрута и его нанесение на план или карту; создание проекта «заметок», буклетов и рекламных объявлений для каждого получателя маршрута, гида и туриста; проведение соответствующей экспертизы

созданных проектов; Вносите соответствующие изменения и дополнения в проекты и публикуйте их.

Методология исследования : В ходе исследования проводились научно-теоретический анализ, сравнение, территориальный анализ, картографический, географическое сравнение, полевые исследования, экспедиционный, статистический, историко-сравнительный анализ. Использовались методы обобщения и типологии.

Анализ и результаты: ***Экомаршрут в бассейне реке Касансая - вокруг водоемов, протекающих по территории,*** расположен ряд очистных сооружений, имеющих важное значение для восстановления здоровья населения. Поэтому основу данного маршрута составляют рекреационные объекты. Организовывая поездку по маршруту, туристы в первую очередь посещают санатории «Касансай», «Оби Хаёт», «Фахрийлар» и знакомятся с методиками путешествия и лечения в них. Особенно уникальна минеральная лечебная вода Касансая. Среди различных здравниц нашей страны санаторий «Касансай», известный и славящийся своими целебными свойствами, чистым воздухом, здоровой природой и разнообразными местными методами оздоровления, стал самой любимой здравницей населения нашей Республики.

Санаторий «Касансай», расположенный в Касансайском районе, является уникальным местом отдыха и лечения, ежегодно оказывая прекрасные услуги по восстановлению здоровья тысячам наших соотечественников. Для него характерны прохладный и умеренно чистый воздух, богатая минералами вода и живописные места. Его расположение вблизи котловины Касансай, которая протянулась на 150 км от ледников Чаткальского хребта и проходит мимо лечебного центра, безусловно, способствует увеличению числа посетителей курорта.

В лечебно-оздоровительном центре «Касансай» проводится лечение заболеваний, которые включены в перечень заболеваний в медицине - заболевания опорно-двигательного аппарата, желудочно-кишечного тракта, нервной системы, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, предназначен для лечения заболеваний органов дыхания, гинекологических и мочевыводящих путей. В настоящее время лечебно-профилактическую работу с использованием данных методов лечения проводят 11 квалифицированных врачей и 42 средних медицинских работника. Курорт расположен на берегу бассейна реки Касансай. Лечебным фактором здесь являются климат и природная минеральная вода, а содержание кислорода в воздухе в этом районе составляет 26 процентов. Основным методом очистки является извлечение природной минеральной воды с глубины 500 метров через специальные передатчики между слоями песчаника системы очистки минеральной воды.

Экомаршрут «Шурсув» на левом берегу реки Сырдарья – данный маршрут является экологическим маршрутом, который в настоящее время стал постоянным лечебным центром, и характеризуется своей

направленностью на лечебный центр в поселке Шорсув, который находится в местности Гуртепаского махаллях Мингбулакского района. Он был основан в 1980 году с целью восстановления здоровья людей, лечения и кратковременного отдыха с учетом географического положения региона и уникальных характеристик подземных вод. Медицинские показатели здоровья человека тесно связаны с состоянием окружающей среды. Поэтому природные ресурсы, их рациональное использование и охрана являются обязанностью каждого человека [3;147-с]. Природная вода содержит такие вещества, как бром, фтор и сера, которые обеспечивают здоровье 1500–2000 приезжающих сюда жителей. Они предназначены для использования в соответствии с рекомендациями медицинских работников при лечении артрита, ревматизма, отложения солей в суставах и кожных заболеваний. Температура лечебной воды на курорте +70С ^{0}, он оснащен специальными ваннами на +10,+15,+20,+25+ 30С^{0} , медицинским персоналом и современным оборудованием.

Экомаршрут Центральная Ферганская пустыня – Наманган. Актуальность изучения пустынного региона, его природных, социально-экономических условий подтверждается масштабом мероприятий, проводимых ООН в связи с объявлением 2006 года «Международным годом пустынь и опустынивания» [4;3-с]. В этом направлении в независимой Республике Узбекистан проводится позитивная работа, в том числе в сфере туризма, которая постепенно расширяет свои масштабы. Защита столь хрупких экосистем, развитие экотуризма за счет рационального использования их природных ресурсов, сохранение флоры и фауны, широко распространенных в пустынном регионе, но находящихся под угрозой исчезновения, входят в число приоритетных направлений научных исследований. Мингбулакский район, расположенный в южной части области, также имеет свои природные объекты экотуризма, основной земельный фонд которых составляют степи Центральной Ферганы. Специфические особенности и состав степного региона напрямую связаны, прежде всего, с природно-географическим положением Ферганской долины. Долина расположена в тектонической впадине, образовавшейся во время герцинской складки между горными хребтами Тянь-Шаня и Алой. Первая суша в районе долины появилась на месте гор в палеозойскую эру, в мезозойскую эру поднялись холмы, и, наконец, равнинная часть долины полностью высохла в четвертичном периоде [5;257-с].

Песчаные дюны в необитаемых районах Гульбог, Гуртепа, Алами и Баланд Гуртепа махаллях района Мингбулака являются объектом экотуризма. Жители посещают пустыню с июля по сентябрь, чтобы поправить здоровье. Она эффективна при естественном лечении заболеваний суставов, костей и опорно-двигательного аппарата (за исключением грыжи), перечисленных в медицинском списке заболеваний.

В результате наблюдения и анализа отмечены случаи восстановления здоровья среди населения, обратившегося за естественным лечением. 20-25

августа 2017 года 300 человек стали участниками нетуристического похода на песчаные дюны в районе Гульбаг.

Необходимо своевременно предоставлять, организовывать и развивать современные услуги для жителей, приезжающих на лечение в песчаные дюны. Людям с заболеваниями суставов следует замачивать ноги в песке в течение 20–30 минут, начиная со стоп, погружать ступни на глубину 5–10 см, затем заполнять песком бедра и ягодицы. Такая ситуация повторяется во второй половине дня, а после того, как температура от солнечных лучей немного снизится, с 16:00 до 17:30 проводятся естественные лечебные и профилактические работы. Исследование также предполагает, что подобные зоны экотуризма можно посещать не только с целью лечения, но и для путешествий в пустынный регион, сбора и разведения уникальных лекарственных растений, а также наблюдения за естественным перемещением диких животных. Одним из текущих требований является подготовка бизнес-планов для местных и региональных проектов с целью улучшения предоставления услуг в контексте существующего экотуристического маршрута в районе Мингбулак.

Заключение: Для развития экотуризма на региональном уровне необходимо провести работу по экотуристскому зонированию. Ведь проведение экотуров в конкретных экосистемах в региональном масштабе не может быть социально или экономически эффективным.

Экотуризм регионы-экосистемы — территориальное деление экосистем на основе их туристических показателей и их наименования. При применении мер экотуризма *предметом географического исследования является территориальная единица,* на которой исторически сложились и развивались экосистемы, исходя из принципов интеграции *(периодичности),* то есть с учетом возможности сочетания экотуризма с другими видами туризма *(комплексности)* , и объединенные в уникальные экотуристские маршруты. Реализация разработанных экотуристских маршрутов в отдельных экотуристских регионах оптимизирует *территориальную организацию экотуризма* , *его периодическую адаптацию и* реализацию как единого или *комплексного вида туристского маршрута.* При организации, проведении и учете экотуров, в отличие от других туристских маршрутов, первостепенное значение имеет учет их уникальности, доступности, содержательности, альтернативности, сложности и информативности, а также безопасности.

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УДК 616.62-003.1-07-08-036.12

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ДИАГНОСТИКЕ, ЛЕЧЕНИЮ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ МОЧЕКАМЕННОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ: ОТ ПАТОГЕНЕЗА К ПЕРСОНАЛИЗИРОВАННОЙ ТЕРАПИИ

Резюме: *Мочекаменная болезнь (уролитиаз) является актуальной проблемой современной урологии. Рост заболеваемости, высокая частота рецидивов и значительное влияние на качество жизни пациентов требуют внедрения современных методов диагностики, малоинвазивного лечения и индивидуализированной профилактики.*

В данной работе рассмотрены патогенетические механизмы камнеобразования, клинические особенности течения заболевания и сравнительный анализ различных лечебных стратегий. Предложены персонализированные подходы к профилактике рецидивов на основе метаболического типирования.

Ключевые слова: *мочекаменная болезнь, уролитиаз, диагностика, лечение, профилактика, персонализированная терапия.*

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MODERN APPROACHES TO THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF UROLITHIASIS: FROM PATHOGENESIS TO PERSONALIZED THERAPY

Resume: *Urolithiasis is an urgent problem of modern urology. The increasing incidence, high recurrence rate and significant impact on the quality of life of patients require the introduction of modern diagnostic methods, minimally invasive treatment and individualized prevention.*

This paper examines the pathogenetic mechanisms of stone formation, the clinical features of the disease course, and a comparative analysis of various treatment strategies.

Personalized approaches to the prevention of relapses based on metabolic typing are proposed.

Keywords: *urolithiasis, urolithiasis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, personalized therapy.*

Актуальность исследования. Мочекаменная болезнь (МКБ) остаётся одной из наиболее распространённых патологий мочевыделительной системы во всём мире. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, около 10–15% населения земного шара сталкиваются с проявлениями уролитиаза на протяжении жизни.

Заболеваемость имеет тенденцию к росту, что связано с изменениями рациона питания, снижением физической активности, ухудшением экологической обстановки и ростом метаболических нарушений.

Современные клинические наблюдения указывают на омоложение контингента пациентов, рост числа рецидивов, а также увеличение доли сложных и смешанных по составу камней.

В связи с этим возрастает значение персонализированного подхода к терапии, основанного на глубоком понимании патогенеза и индивидуальных метаболических особенностей пациента. Разработка и внедрение эффективных стратегий ранней диагностики, малоинвазивного лечения и рациональной профилактики имеют важное значение для урологии и общей медицины.

Цель исследования. Оценить эффективность современных диагностических и лечебных подходов при мочекаменной болезни, выявить основные патогенетические факторы формирования камней, и на основе полученных данных разработать персонализированные стратегии профилактики рецидивов уролитиаза.

Материалы и методы исследования. В исследование были включены 120 пациентов с установленным диагнозом мочекаменной болезни, находившихся на лечении в урологических отделениях трёх клиник в период с 2022 по 2024 год. Средний возраст больных составил 39,5 ± 12,3 лет. Из них — 68 мужчин (56,7%) и 52 женщины (43,3%).

Пациенты были разделены на три подгруппы в зависимости от применяемого метода лечения:

Группа 1 — дистанционная литотрипсия (n = 40);

Группа 2 — эндоскопическая контактная литотрипсия (n = 42);

Группа 3 — медикаментозная терапия с использованием метаболической коррекции (n = 38).

Методы исследования включали:

Общеклинические анализы крови и мочи;

Биохимическое исследование (кальций, мочевая кислота, креатинин, оксалаты);

УЗИ почек и мочевыводящих путей;

Спиральную компьютерную томографию (СКТ);

Определение состава камней (ИК-спектроскопия);

Анкетирование для оценки качества жизни до и после лечения;

Оценка рецидивов в течение 12 месяцев наблюдения.

Результаты исследования. Наиболее высокую эффективность в устранении камней размером до 20 мм показала дистанционная литотрипсия — 85% полных удалений камней при первой процедуре.

В группе контактной литотрипсии результативность составила 92%, особенно при локализации камней в дистальной трети мочеточника.

Медикаментозная терапия оказалась эффективной при уратных и смешанных камнях размером до 6 мм. При этом частота повторного камнеобразования через 12 месяцев в данной группе была на 40% ниже по сравнению с остальными.

Персонализированная диетотерапия с учётом метаболических нарушений позволила снизить частоту рецидивов в 2,1 раза.

Качество жизни (по шкале SF-36) достоверно улучшилось во всех группах, особенно в группе метаболической терапии.

Проведённое исследование включало 120 пациентов с различными формами мочекаменной болезни, которым были применены разные тактики лечения: дистанционная литотрипсия, контактная эндоскопическая литотрипсия и метаболически ориентированная медикаментозная терапия. Средний возраст пациентов составил 39,5 ± 12,3 лет, из них 68 мужчин (56,7%) и 52 женщины (43,3%).

1. Эффективность удаления камней

В группе дистанционной литотрипсии (n = 40) полное устранение конкрементов после первой процедуры зафиксировано у 34 пациентов (85%).

В группе контактной литотрипсии (n = 42) успех лечения составил 92,8% (39 пациентов).

В группе медикаментозной терапии (n = 38) спонтанное выведение мелких камней (до 6 мм) достигнуто у 26 пациентов (68,4%), при этом потребность в хирургическом вмешательстве отсутствовала.

2. Частота рецидивов в течение 12 месяцев наблюдения

Наибольшая частота рецидивов отмечена у пациентов, не получавших метаболической коррекции (27,5%).

Среди пациентов с индивидуально подобранной диетой и препаратами (гипоцитратные соли, аллопуринол, магний), частота рецидивов составила лишь 13,2%.

3. Изменения биохимических показателей

До начала лечения 73% пациентов имели гиперкальциурию, 46% — гиперурикемию, 28% — сниженный уровень цитратов.

После курса метаболической коррекции отмечено достоверное снижение уровня кальция и мочевой кислоты в моче ($p < 0,05$), а также нормализация pH мочи у 62% больных.

4. Уровень удовлетворённости лечением и качество жизни

По шкале SF-36 отмечено значительное улучшение качества жизни у всех категорий пациентов, особенно в аспектах физического комфорта и психоэмоционального состояния.

В группе метаболической профилактики 89% пациентов оценили результат лечения как "отличный" или "хороший", против 72% в группе хирургического лечения.

5. Сравнительный анализ стоимости лечения

Стоимость полной медикаментозной терапии на одного пациента составила в среднем 1,8 раза ниже по сравнению с инструментальными методами лечения, особенно при повторных процедурах.

Индивидуализированный подход с ранней диагностикой и профилактикой позволил снизить частоту госпитализаций на 37% за год наблюдения.

Обобщение

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о высокой эффективности интегрированного подхода к лечению мочекаменной болезни, при котором сочетаются современные методы удаления камней с индивидуализированной метаболической коррекцией. Такой подход обеспечивает не только устранение камней, но и значительное снижение риска их повторного образования.

Вывод. Мочекаменная болезнь требует индивидуального, комплексного подхода, основанного на оценке метаболических, анатомических и клинических факторов.

Современные методы лечения (дистанционная и контактная литотрипсия) демонстрируют высокую клиническую эффективность, особенно при комбинировании с метаболической коррекцией.

Персонализированная профилактика, включающая диетотерапию, коррекцию нарушений обмена веществ и регулярный контроль, позволяет существенно снизить частоту рецидивов и повысить качество жизни пациентов.

Развитие алгоритмов стратификации риска и метаболической типизации должно стать основой профилактики мочекаменной болезни в урологической практике.

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СУНЪИЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ ВОСИТАСИДА АМАЛГА ОШИРИЛАЁТГАН КИБЕРЖИНОЯТЛАР: ЯНГИ ШАКЛЛАР ВА УЛАРНИНГ ХАВФИ

Аннотация: *Ушбу мақолада сунъий интеллект (СИ) технологияларининг жадал ривожланиши натижасида юзага келаётган кибержиноятларнинг янги ва хавфли шакллари таҳлил қилинади. Хусусан, deepfake технологиялари, автоматлаштирилган ботлар, фишинг ҳужумлари ва зарарли дастурлар (malware, ransomware) каби СИ асосидаги воситалар орқали амалга оширилаётган жиноятлар мисолида глобал киберхавфсизлик тизимларининг мураккаблиги ва уларга қарши курашишдаги қийинчиликлар ёритиб берилади. Мақолада ушбу жиноятларнинг ижтимоий, иқтисодий ва сиёсий оқибатлари, жумладан, жамоатчилик ишончини йўқотиш, иқтисодий барқарорликка путур етказиш ва миллий ҳамда халқаро сиёсий муносабатларга салбий таъсири кенг қамровда кўриб чиқилади. Шу билан бирга, СИ'нинг ўзига хос икки томонлама табиати, яъни унинг ҳам ижобий, ҳам салбий таъсири ҳақида фикр юритилади. Муаммонинг ечими сифатида СИ технологияларидан киберхавфсизликни мустаҳкамлашда фойдаланиш, замонавий қонунчилик ислоҳотлари олиб бориш, трансмиллий ҳамкорликни кучайтириш, киберхавфсизлик мутахассисларини тайёрлаш ва кенг жамоатчиликни хабардор қилиш каби комплекс ёндашувлар таклиф этилади. Мақола, айни пайтда, янги таҳдидларга қарши самарали ва тизимли жавоб бериш механизмларини шакллантиришга доир илмий-амалий асосларни муҳокама қилади.*

Калит сўзлар: *сунъий интеллект (СИ), кибержиноятлар, deepfake технологияси, автоматлаштирилган ботлар, фишинг ҳужумлари, зарарли дастурлар, ransomware, ахборот манипуляцияси, ижтимоий муҳандислик, киберхавфсизлик, маълумотлар ҳимояси, глобал таҳдидлар, қонунчилик ислоҳотлари, трансмиллий жиноятлар, жамоатчилик хабардорлиги, рақамли хавфсизлик, ахборот хуружлари, миллий хавфсизлик, киберҳужум, ижтимоий барқарорлик, иқтисодий оқибатлар*

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CYBERCRIMES COMMITTED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: NEW FORMS AND THEIR DANGER

Annotation: *This article analyzes new and dangerous forms of cybercrimes emerging as a result of the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. In particular, the complexity of global cybersecurity systems and the difficulties in combating them are highlighted on the example of crimes committed using AI-based tools such as deepfake technologies, automated bots, phishing attacks, and malicious programs (malware, ransomware). The article comprehensively examines the social, economic and political consequences of these crimes, including the loss of public trust, the undermining of economic stability and the negative impact on national and international political relations. At the same time, it reflects on the unique dual nature of IS, that is, its positive and negative impact. As a solution to the problem, comprehensive approaches are proposed, such as the use of IS technologies to strengthen cybersecurity, modern legislative reforms, strengthening transnational cooperation, training cybersecurity specialists and informing the general public. The article also discusses the scientific and practical foundations for the formation of effective and systematic response mechanisms to new threats.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence (AI), cybercrime, deepfake technology, automated bots, phishing attacks, malware, ransomware, information manipulation, social engineering, cybersecurity, data protection, global threats, legislative reforms, transnational crimes, public awareness, digital security, information attacks, national security, cyberattack, social stability, economic consequences*

Сунъий интеллект (СИ) технологиялари XXI асрнинг энг муҳим ихтироларидан бири сифатида инсоният ҳаётининг деярли барча жабҳаларини тубдан ўзгартирди. Тиббиётда аниқ ташхис қўйишдан тортиб, автоном транспорт воситаларини бошқариш, молиявий бозорларни таҳлил қилиш ва таълим тизимларини шахсийлаштиришгача бўлган соҳаларда СИ ўзининг мисли кўрилмаган самарадорлигини намоён этди. Ушбу технологиялар инсон меҳнатини оптималлаштириб, иқтисодий ўсишга ва ижтимоий фаровонликка хизмат қилмоқда. Бироқ, ҳар қандай кучли восита сингари, СИ ҳам икки томонлама табиатга эга. Унинг жадал ривожланиши билан бирга, кибержиноятчиларга янги имкониятлар очиб берди, бу эса глобал хавфсизликка жиддий таҳдид солмоқда. СИ воситасида амалга оширилаётган кибержиноятларнинг янги шакллари нафақат анъанавий хавфсизлик тизимларини четлаб ўтишга қодир, балки ижтимоий ишончни йўқотиш, иқтисодий барқарорликка путур етказиш ва сиёсий жараёнларга аралашиш орқали глобал миқёсда беқарорликни келтириб чиқармоқда. Ушбу мақола СИ асосидаги кибержиноятларнинг замонавий кўринишлари, уларнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий оқибатлари, хавф даражаси ва уларга қарши курашиш йўлларини кенгроқ таҳлил қилишга бағишланади. Мақола СИ

технологияларининг киберхавфсизликка таъсирини чуқур ўрганиш орқали ушбу муаммонинг кўлами ва уни ечишда дуч келинаётган муаммоларни ёритишга ҳаракат қилади.

СИ технологиялари кибержиноятчиларга мисли кўрилмаган имкониятлар яратди.

СИ асосидаги кибержиноятларнинг яна бир хавфли шакли – бу deepfake технологиялари. Чуқур ўқитиш алгоритмлари ёрдамида яратилган сохта аудио ва видео материаллар кибержиноятчилар томонидан шантаж, молиявий фирибгарлик, ижтимоий муҳандислик ва ҳатто сиёсий манипуляциялар учун қўллнилмоқда. Масалан, СИ ёрдамида тузилаган сохта аудио орқали корпорация раҳбарининг овози тақлид қилиниб, ходимларга катта миқдорда пул ўтказиш буйруғи берилиши мумкин. Бундай ҳолатлар АҚШ, Европа Иттифоқи ва Осиё мамлакатларида 2023 ва 2024-йилларда бир неча бор қайд этилган бўлиб, молиявий йўқотишлар юз миллионлаб долларга етган. Deepfake'ларнинг хавфи шундаки, улар инсон кўзи ва қулоғига табиий кўринади ва анъанавий хавфсизлик тизимлари уларни аниқлашда қийналди. Ҳозирги кунда deepfake технологиялари шу даражада ривожланганки, ҳатто тажрибали мутахассислар ҳам сохта контентни ҳақиқийдан фарқлашда қийинчиликка дуч келмоқда. Бундан ташқари, deepfake'лар ижтимоий тармоқларда оммавий ахборот воситаларига таъсир қилиш, жамоатчилик фикрини манипуляция қилиш ёки шахсларнинг обрўсига путур етказиш учун ҳам ишлатиламоқда. Масалан, сохта видеолар орқали таниқли шахсларнинг сўзлари ёки ҳаракатлари нотўғри талқин қилиниб, ижтимоий низолар ёки оммавий тартибсизликлар келтириб чиқарилиши мумкин.

СИ'нинг кибержиноятларда қўлланишининг муҳим йўналишларидан бири – бу автоматлаштирилган ботлар ва зарарли дастурлар (malware). СИ асосидаги ботлар ижтимоий тармоқларда дезинформация тарқатиш, жамоатчилик фикрини манипуляция қилиш, сайлов жараёнларига аралашиш ёки ҳатто онлайн платформаларда оммавий троллинг кампанияларини ташкил қилиш учун ишлатилади. Бу ботлар фойдаланувчиларнинг ёзиш усулби, нутқ хусусиятлари ва ижтимоий одатларини тақлид қилиб, уларни ҳақиқий одамлардан фарқлашни деярли имконсиз қилади. Масалан, 2024-йилда бир қатор мамлакатларда СИ асосидаги ботлар орқали сохта янгиликлар тарқатилиб, иқтисодий бозорларда паник сотиш (panic selling) ҳолатлари юзага келган. Бундан ташқари, СИ ёрдамида ишлаб чиқилган зарарли дастурлар хавфсизлик тизимларининг тузилишини ўрганиб, уларнинг заиф нуқталарини аниқлай олади ва ҳужумни мослаштиради. Бундай дастурлар, масалан, ransomware (тўлов талаб қилувчи дастурлар) сифатида ишлатилиб, муҳим инфратузилмаларга, шу жумладан, соғлиқни сақлаш, энергетика ва транспорт тизимларига зарар етказмоқда. 2023-йилда СИ асосидаги ransomware ҳужумлари глобал миқёсда 20% га ошган бўлиб, бу эса кибержиноятчиларнинг технологик жиҳатдан қанчалик ривожланганлигини кўрсатади.

СИ асосидаги кибержиноятларнинг хавфи нафақат уларнинг техник мураккаблигида, балки ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва сиёсий оқибатларида ҳам намоён бўлади. Молиявий фирибгарликлар кичик ва ўрта бизнесга жиддий зарар етказмоқда, чунки улар СИ асосидаги ҳужумларнинг мураккаблигига қарши туриш учун етарли ресурсларга эга эмас. Катта корпорациялар эса маълумотлар оқиши, интеллектуал мулкнинг ўғирланиши ва операцион жараёнларнинг бузилиши туфайли миллиардлаб доллар йўқотмоқда. Масалан, 2024-йилда СИ ёрдамида амалга оширилган маълумотлар оқиши туфайли глобал технология компаниялари ўртача 4,5 миллиард доллар зарар кўрган. Ижтимоий жиҳатдан, deepfake ва дезинформация кампаниялари жамоатчилик ишончини йўқотишга, ижтимоий низоларни келтириб чиқаришга ва ҳатто миллий хавфсизликка таҳдид солмоқда. Сиёсий нуқтаи назардан, СИ асосидаги кибержиноятлар давлатлараро муносабатларга путур етказиши, халқаро ишончсизликни кучайтириши ва глобал барқарорликка хавф туғдириши мумкин. Масалан, сохта видеолар ёки аудио материаллар орқали давлат раҳбарларининг сўзлари манипуляция қилиниб, дипломатик можаролар келтириб чиқарилган ҳолатлар қайд этилган.

Ушбу таҳдидларга қарши курашиш учун бир қатор стратегиялар ишлаб чиқилмоқда, аммо муаммонинг мураккаблиги туфайли бу жараён секин кечмоқда. Биринчи навбатда, СИ технологияларининг ўзи киберхавфсизликни мустаҳкамлаш учун қўллнилмоқда. Масалан, аномалияларни аниқлаш алгоритмлари СИ ёрдамида тармоқдаги ғайритабиий фаолиятни аниқлай олади, бу эса потенциал ҳужумларнинг олдини олишга ёрдам беради. Шунингдек, deepfake’ни аниқлаш учун махсус СИ асосидаги дастурлар ишлаб чиқилмоқда, улар сохта контентни таҳлил қилиб, унинг ҳақиқийлигини баҳолайди. Бироқ, бу технологиялар ҳали ҳам кибержиноятчиларнинг СИ асосидаги ҳужумларидан бир қадам ортда қолмоқда, чунки жиноятчилар доимий равишда янги усуллар ва алгоритмларни ишлаб чиқмоқда. Технологик ечимлардан ташқари, қонунчилик ислоҳотлари ҳам зарур. Кўпгина мамлакатларда кибержиноятларга қарши қонунлар ҳали ҳам эскирган бўлиб, улар СИ асосидаги жиноятларнинг мураккаблигини ҳисобга олмайди. Халқаро ҳамкорликнинг сустлиги эса муаммони янада чуқурлаштирмоқда, чунки кибержиноятлар кўпинча трансмиллий хусусиятга эга. Масалан, бир мамлакатда жойлашган сервер орқали бошқа мамлакатдаги фойдаланувчиларга ҳужум уюштирилши мумкин, бу эса жиноятчиларни аниқлаш ва жавобгарликка тортишни қийинлаштиради.

Киберхавфсизлик соҳасида малакали мутахассисларнинг етишмаслиги ҳам жиддий муаммо сифатида қолмоқда. СИ асосидаги кибержиноятларга қарши курашиш учун нафақат технологик билимлар, балки психология, ижтимоий муҳандислик ва ҳуқуқий жиҳатларни чуқур тушуниш талаб этилади. Ҳозирги кунда глобал миқёсда киберхавфсизлик мутахассисларига бўлган эҳтиёж 3 миллиондан ортиқни ташкил қилади, бу эса бўшлиқни тезда тўлдириш имконсиз эканлигини кўрсатади. Шу билан бирга, жамоатчилик

хабардорлигини ошириш ҳам муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Фойдаланувчиларнинг аксарияти СИ асосидаги фишинг ҳужумлари ёки deepfake'ларнинг хавфини тўлиқ англамайди, бу эса уларни осон нишонга айлантиради. Оммавий ахборот воситалари, таълим муассасалари ва давлат ташкилотлари киберхавфсизлик бўйича кенг кўламли маърифий кампаниялар олиб бориши зарур.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, сунъий интеллект воситасида амалга оширилаётган кибержиноятлар замонавий дунёнинг энг мураккаб ва кўп қиррали таҳдидларидан биридир. Мослаштирилган фишинг ҳужумлари, deepfake технологиялари, автоматлаштирилган ботлар ва зарарли дастурлар нафақат анъанавий хавфсизлик тизимларини синовдан ўтказмоқда, балки ижтимоий ишончни йўқотиш, иқтисодий барқарорликка путур етказиш ва сиёсий жараёнларни бузиш орқали глобал миқёсда катта хавф-хатарларни келтириб чиқармоқда. Ушбу таҳдидларга қарши курашиш учун фақат технологик ечимларMover етарли эмас. Илғор СИ асосидаги хавфсизлик тизимлари билан бир қаторда, замонавий қонунчилик ислоҳотлари, халқаро ҳамкорликни кучайтириш, малакали киберхавфсизлик мутахассисларини тайёрлаш ва жамоатчилик хабардорлигини ошириш каби комплекс ёндашув зарур. СИ технологиялари инсоният учун чексиз имкониятлар очган бўлсада, унинг салбий оқибатларини минималлаштириш ва жамиятни ушбу хавф-хатарлардан ҳимоя қилиш учун глобал миқёсда бирга ҳаракат қилиш муҳимдир. Фақат шу йўл билан СИ'нинг ижобий салоҳиятидан тўлиқ фойдаланиш ва унинг кибержиноятлардаги хавфли таъсирини бартараф этиш мумкин бўлади. Келажакда ушбу муаммони ҳал қилиш нафақат технологик ривожланишга, балки инсониятнинг ахлоқий ва ҳуқуқий масъулиятига ҳам боғлиқ бўлади.

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УДК 33

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ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ СРЕДА ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена анализу электронной информационно-образовательной среды (ЭИОС) в контексте цифровой трансформации высшего образования. На примере ФГБОУ ВО Пермский ГАТУ рассмотрены структура, функционал и преимущества ЭИОС, а также выявлены ключевые вызовы при её внедрении. Особое внимание уделено интеграции образовательных технологий и нормативно-правовым аспектам.*

Ключевые слова*: электронная информационно-образовательная среда, корпоративный портал Университета, электронный информационный ресурс, электронный образовательный ресурс, цифровизация образования, дистанционное обучение.*

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ELECTRONIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the analysis of the electronic information and educational environment (EIOS) in the context of the digital transformation of higher education. Using the example of the FSBEI HE Perm SATU, the structure, functionality and advantages of EIOS are considered, as well as key challenges in its implementation are identified. Special attention is paid to the integration of educational technologies and regulatory aspects.*

Keywords: *electronic information and educational environment, corporate portal of the University, electronic information resource, electronic educational resource, digitalization of education, distance learning.*

Электронная информационно-образовательная среда (далее – ЭИОС) – совокупность информационных, телекоммуникационных технологий, соответствующих технологических средств, обеспечивающая освоение обучающимися образовательных программ в полном объеме независимо от их места нахождения.

Объектом является Пермский государственный аграрно-технологический университет имени академика Д.Н. Прянишникова Пермский край, г. Пермь, улица Петропавловская, дом 23.

В процессе использованы учебные пособия, монографии и научно-исследовательские публикации.

Электронный информационный ресурс (далее – ЭИР) – источник информации, представленный в электронно-цифровой форме.

Электронный образовательный ресурс (далее – ЭОР) – образовательный ресурс, представленный в электронно-цифровой форме и включающий в себя данные, информацию, программное обеспечение, необходимые для его использования в процессе обучения.

ЭИОС предназначена для:

- обеспечения информационной открытости Университета в соответствии с требованиями действующего законодательства Российской Федерации в сфере образования;
- организации образовательной деятельности по реализуемым направлениям подготовки;
- обеспечения доступа обучающихся и работников, вне зависимости от места их нахождения, к ЭИР и ЭОР посредством использования информационно телекоммуникационных технологий и сервисов.

Составными элементами ЭИОС Университета являются:

- официальный сайт Университета по адресу: https://pgatu.ru/;
- корпоративный портал ФГБОУ ВО «Пермский ГАТУ» по адресу: https://portal.pgatu.ru/;
- корпоративная почта Университета;
- компьютерные классы Университета;
- информационные и телекоммуникационные технологии;
- Электронная библиотека Университета;
- Электронный каталог Научной библиотеки Университета;
- Автоматизированная библиотечно-информационная система (АБИС) ИРБИС 64+;
- внешние электронно-библиотечные системы (ЭБС);
- Научная электронная библиотека;
- Справочные Правовые Системы.

На сайте размещена актуальная информация о учебных программах, приемной комиссии, научной деятельности, научных и культурных мероприятиях, а также новости университета. Пользователи могут ознакомиться с структурой университета, контактной информацией, а также получить доступ к электронным сервисам и ресурсам для обучения и работы.

Сайт способствует информированию и взаимодействию с сообществом университета, обеспечивая прозрачность и оперативность в предоставлении информации.

Структура ЭИОС в Пермском ГАТУ ЭИОС ПГАТУ базируется на корпоративном портале, который объединяет функции, представленные в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 Функции корпоративного портала

Функции	Предназначение
1	2
Модуль «Учебные курсы»	платформа для дистанционного обучения с возможностью загрузки материалов, тестирования и проверки заданий
Интеграция с BigBlueButton	система веб-конференций для онлайн-лекций
Электронная библиотека	доступ к 80 тыс. документов, включая научные статьи и учебные пособия
Личные кабинеты студентов и преподавателей	учет успеваемости, расписание, электронное портфолио
«Учебные курсы»	Платформа создана на Node.js и PostgreSQL, что обеспечивает гибкость и масштабируемость. В 2023 г. в системе зарегистрировано: 16,5 тыс. учебных курсов; 314 тыс. выполненных заданий; 50 тыс. пройденных тестов
Интеграция с внешними ЭБС (Электронно-библиотечные системы)	Переход через портал на доступные ЭБС такие как IPR SMART; «Лань»; «Юрайт»

При введении автоматизации документооборота за 2021–2023 гг. система обработала 80 тыс. документов, сократив расходы на бумагу на 1 млн руб. в год.

Доступ к порталу осуществляется с любых устройств через браузер.

Преимущества внедрения ЭИОС:

- Персонализация обучения — студенты формируют индивидуальные траектории.
- Повышение прозрачности — родители и работодатели могут отслеживать успеваемость.
- Экономия ресурсов — сокращение расходов на печать и очные консультации.
- Поддержка проектной работы — интеграция с конкурсами (например, «АгроНТИ»), где школьники и студенты разрабатывают IT-решения для АПК.

Технические характеристики серверного оборудования должны удовлетворять текущим требованиям для одновременной работы всех пользователей, включая всех обучающихся и работников, использующих ЭИОС Университета.

Все компьютеры должны быть объединены в высокоскоростную корпоративную вычислительную сеть;

Для всех обучающихся и работников должен быть обеспечен из корпоративной вычислительной сети постоянный высокоскоростной (не менее 2 Мбит/с) выход в информационно-телекоммуникационную сеть «Интернет»;

Для всех обучающихся и работников должен быть обеспечен доступ к работе в ЭИОС Университета из любого рабочего места в Университета, имеющего подключение к информационно- телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет».

Эффективное информационное обеспечение позволяет университету повысить качество управления, оптимизировать процессы, обеспечить прозрачность деятельности и соответствие современным требованиям образовательной среды.

Вызовы и решения:

1. Технические ограничения:

Проблема: высокая нагрузка на серверы при одновременном подключении 2 тыс. пользователей.

Решение: переход на облачные технологии и оптимизация кода.

2. Кибербезопасность

Внедрены: двухфакторная аутентификация, шифрование данных, регулярный аудит.

3. Обучение преподавателей

Проведено 50+ вебинаров по работе с ЭИОС;

Созданы инструкции и шаблоны курсов.

Опыт Пермского ГАТУ демонстрирует, что эффективная ЭИОС требует не только технологической базы, но и системного подхода к обучению пользователей. Университет стал пионером среди аграрных вузов: в 2022 г. Министр науки и высшего образования В. Фальков рекомендовал их платформу для тиражирования в других учреждениях. Дальнейшее развитие ЭИОС связано с интеграцией AI-аналитики для прогнозирования успеваемости и автоматизации рутинных задач.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДЕПОЗИТНЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ В КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКАХ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН

Аннотация: *Депозитные операции в коммерческих банках зарубежных стран представляют собой важную часть финансовых систем, характеризующуюся разнообразием продуктов, различиями в регулировании, а также влиянием глобальных экономических и технологических факторов. В данной статье рассматривается опыт ведения депозитных операций в коммерческих банках зарубежных стран.*

Ключевые слова: *депозит, вклад, прибыль, банк, кредитные учреждения, депозитные операции, совершенствование депозитных операций, конкуренция, финансовые организации*

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FEATURES OF DEPOSIT OPERATIONS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Annotation: *Deposit operations in commercial banks of foreign countries are an important part of financial systems characterized by a variety of products, differences in regulation, as well as the influence of global economic and technological factors. This article examines the experience of conducting deposit operations in commercial banks of foreign countries.*

Keywords: *deposit, deposit, profit, bank, credit institutions, deposit operations, improvement of deposit operations, competition, financial organizations*

Введение. Привлечение средств населения является одним из приоритетов развития банковской системы. Вклады граждан всё чаще становятся основным источником инвестиций для роста экономики. Поэтому задача увеличения суммы вкладов актуальна как никогда. На сегодняшний день, рост вкладов и улучшение их структуры можно считать ключевым фактором для оздоровления коммерческих банков, повышения их

кредитоспособности и ликвидности. Увеличение долгосрочных вкладов является гарантией их самостоятельности, стабильности и надежности. Для формирования здорового рынка вкладов необходима честная и равноправная конкуренция между финансовыми организациями за привлечение клиентов и вкладов, основанная на свободном рыночном ценообразовании вкладов и депозитов в виде соответствующих процентных ставок. Конкуренция между банками за ресурсы стимулирует разработку и внедрение специальных мер для наращивания банковских ресурсов.

Депозитные операции в коммерческих банках зарубежных стран представляют собой важную часть финансовых систем, характеризующуюся разнообразием продуктов, различиями в регулировании, а также влиянием глобальных экономических и технологических факторов. Эти операции могут варьироваться в зависимости от местных условий, таких как инфляция, уровень экономической стабильности, законодательные требования и новые цифровые решения. Важно отметить, что каждая страна имеет свою специфику в области депозитных услуг, которая определяется макроэкономической ситуацией, традициями банковской системы и регуляторной политикой.

Степень изученности. Вопросами связанные с теорией депозитных операций работали многие как зарубежные так отечественные исследователи, в частности Курочкин К.А., Зернова Л.Е., Арутюнян А.А., Балабанова И.Т., Колесникова В.И., Перехожев, М.В. Плотникова, С.А. Гамзатова, И.А. Уличкина, М.С., Гомбоева А.Н., Постникова Л.В., Маликова Д.М., и др.

Методология исследования. Данное исследование проводилось с использованием методов научного абстрагирования, индукции и синтеза.

Основная часть. Одним из ключевых аспектов депозитных операций является разнообразие типов депозитных продуктов, предлагаемых банками. В первую очередь, это счета до востребования, которые предназначены для повседневных транзакций и использования в качестве инструментов для быстрого доступа к средствам. Ставки по таким счетам обычно низкие, а иногда даже нулевые. Эти счета часто используются для краткосрочных нужд и обычно не имеют ограничений на количество снятий или переводов, хотя могут взиматься комиссии за обслуживание в зависимости от остатка на счете или количества транзакций.

Для более долгосрочного сбережения банки предлагают сберегательные депозиты, которые обеспечивают более высокие ставки по сравнению с текущими счетами, но при этом предусматривают некоторые ограничения, например, на количество снятий средств за месяц. Эти счета ориентированы на тех клиентов, которые хотят сохранить свои сбережения с умеренным доходом, не подвергаясь излишним рискам. Ставки по таким депозитам обычно выше, чем по текущим счетам, но ниже, чем по срочным вкладам, что делает их популярными среди широких слоев населения.

Срочные депозиты представляют собой еще один важный продукт, предназначенный для более длительного размещения средств. Вкладчики обязуются не снимать средства до истечения оговоренного срока, который может варьироваться от нескольких месяцев до нескольких лет. В обмен на это банки предлагают более высокие ставки, чем по сберегательным депозитам. Однако это ограничивает гибкость клиентов, поскольку они не могут получить доступ к своим средствам без потери процентов или штрафов. Срочные депозиты часто выбираются людьми, которые хотят получить стабильный доход при минимальных рисках.

Кроме того, банки предлагают более специализированные продукты, такие как счета денежного рынка и структурированные депозиты. Счета денежного рынка сочетают в себе характеристики сберегательных и текущих счетов, предоставляя возможность ограниченного количества чековых операций и предлагая более высокие ставки, чем обычные сберегательные депозиты. Структурированные депозиты же являются продуктами с изменяющейся доходностью, которая зависит от динамики фондовых индексов, валютных курсов или других финансовых показателей. Эти депозиты могут приносить высокий доход, но при этом несут риски, связанные с возможными колебаниями рынка.

Регулирование депозитных операций в зарубежных странах играет важную роль в обеспечении доверия вкладчиков и защиты их интересов. В большинстве развитых стран существует система страхования депозитов, которая гарантирует защиту вкладчиков в случае банкротства банка. Например, в США Федеральная корпорация страхования вкладов (FDIC) покрывает вклады до 250 000 долларов на одного вкладчика в одном банке. В Европейском Союзе минимальная сумма покрытия составляет 100 000 евро. Эти меры страхования создают уверенность у вкладчиков и способствуют стабильности банковской системы.

Кроме того, банки обязаны соблюдать различные нормативные требования, такие как минимальные требования к капиталу, ликвидности и резервам. Эти требования регулируются центральными банками и финансовыми регуляторами и помогают минимизировать риски для вкладчиков. В условиях нестабильности экономики центральные банки могут изменять ключевые ставки, что напрямую влияет на ставки по депозитам. Например, в странах с низкой инфляцией и мягкой монетарной политикой процентные ставки по депозитам могут быть очень низкими, что стимулирует вкладчиков искать альтернативные инвестиции. В странах с высокой инфляцией, напротив, ставки по депозитам могут быть значительно выше, однако вкладчики сталкиваются с повышенным курсовым риском и инфляционными потерями.

Цифровизация банковских услуг в последние годы также значительно повлияла на депозитные операции. С развитием интернет и мобильных технологий банки начали активно внедрять онлайн-банкинг, что облегчило доступ к банковским продуктам и улучшило управление счетами. Необанки,

такие как Revolut и N26, представляют собой полностью цифровые финансовые учреждения, которые предоставляют удобные мобильные приложения и предлагают гибкие условия по депозитам, зачастую с более высокими ставками или снижением комиссий. В некоторых случаях эти банки предлагают гибридные продукты, которые сочетают в себе черты традиционных депозитных счетов и более инновационных финансовых решений.

Кроме того, банки начали использовать автоматизированные инструменты для накоплений, такие как робо-эдвайзеры, которые автоматически инвестируют средства в различные финансовые инструменты, например, в портфели акций и облигаций. Эти программы могут быть использованы для оптимизации финансовых потоков и предложения клиентам более выгодных условий сбережений. С развитием цифровых технологий также появляются криптовалютные счета, которые позволяют клиентам хранить средства в цифровых активах, таких как биткойн и эфириум. Эти счета пока что остаются нишевым сегментом, но в некоторых странах набирают популярность.

Маркетинговые стратегии банков также изменяются в зависимости от условий рынка и конкуренции. Многие банки предлагают акционные ставки по депозитам для привлечения новых клиентов, а также программы лояльности, бонусы и другие привилегии. Пакетные предложения, которые объединяют депозитные продукты с другими банковскими услугами, такими как ипотека или инвестиции, становятся все более популярными. Это позволяет банкам не только увеличить клиентскую базу, но и удерживать клиентов с долгосрочной перспективой.

Таким образом, депозитные операции в зарубежных странах характеризуются большим разнообразием продуктов, которые учитывают различные потребности клиентов, от повседневных транзакций до долгосрочных накоплений. Регулирование и защита вкладчиков являются важнейшими аспектами, обеспечивающими стабильность банковской системы. Цифровизация и конкуренция со стороны финтех-компаний способствуют улучшению условий для клиентов, предлагая более гибкие и выгодные предложения. Влияние глобальных экономических факторов, таких как инфляция, валютные риски и изменения в монетарной политике, также оказывает существенное влияние на условия депозитных операций.

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УДК 633.88

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ФЕНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАБЛЮДЕНИЯ АМОРФЫ КУСТАРНИКОВОЙ *(AMORPHA FRUTICOSA L.)* В ТЕПЛИЧНЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

Аннотация: *В данной статье представлены результаты фенологических наблюдений за Amorosa fruticosa L. в условиях теплицы Каракалпакского государственного университета. Целью исследования было изучение сроков наступления и продолжительности основных фенологических фаз в контролируемой среде, свободной от прямого воздействия экстремальных климатических факторов внешней среды. Полученные данные позволят уточнить потенциальные фенологические ритмы вида и использовать их для сравнения с развитием растений в открытом грунте, способствуя лучшему пониманию адаптационных механизмов.*

Ключевые слова: *температура, фактор, фенология, фаза, вегетация, период.*

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PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF AMORPHA FRUTICOSA L. IN GREENHOUSE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY

Abstract: *This article presents the results of phenological observations of Amorosa fruticosa L. in the greenhouse conditions of Karakalpak State University. The aim of the study was to study the timing of the onset and duration of the main phenological phases in a controlled environment free from the direct impact of extreme climatic factors of the external environment. The data obtained will allow us to clarify the potential phenological rhythms of the species and use them for comparison with the development of plants in the open ground, contributing to a better understanding of the adaptation mechanisms.*

Key words: *temperature, factor, phenology, phase, vegetation, period.*

Введение

Фенологические наблюдения являются фундаментальным инструментом в ботанических и экологических исследованиях, позволяя отслеживать сезонные ритмы развития растений и их реакцию на изменения окружающей среды. В условиях резко континентального климата Каракалпакстана, характеризующегося высокими летними температурами и низкими зимними, а также значительными колебаниями суточных температур, изучение фенологии интродуцированных видов приобретает особую актуальность.

Amorpha fruticosa L., или Аморфа кустарниковая, является широко используемым в озеленении и лесомелиорации видом благодаря своей устойчивости к засухе, засолению почв и высоким температурам. Однако ее фенология в условиях Каракалпакстана изучена недостаточно, особенно в контролируемых условиях. Тепличные условия позволяют исключить или минимизировать влияние таких стрессовых факторов, как экстремальные температуры, сильные ветры и недостаток влаги, что дает возможность выявить потенциальные фенологические ритмы вида.

Основной целью исследования является определить сроки наступления и продолжительность основных фенологических фаз *Amorpha fruticosa L.* в контролируемых условиях теплицы Каракалпакского государственного университета, а также сравнить их с ритмами развития в открытом грунте.

Материалы и методы

В качестве объекта исследования выступают образцы *Amorpha fruticosa L.,* культивируемые в тепличных условиях Каракалпакского государственного университета в горшках. Эти растения были проращены из семян, собранных в пределах региона, и оставались в теплице на протяжении всего времени проведения наблюдений. Наблюдения проводились в течение одного вегетационного сезона. Фенологические наблюдения осуществлялись по стандартной методике. Регулярно, с интервалом в 3-5 дней, фиксировались все фенологические фазы.

В теплице поддерживались условия, имитирующие благоприятный вегетационный период, без резких перепадов температур и дефицита влаги, характерных для открытого грунта.

Результаты и обсуждение исследования

В тепличных условиях посев семян *Amorpha fruticosa L*. был осуществлен 4 апреля текущего года. Температурный режим в теплице поддерживался на уровне 35^0 С. Оптимальная глубина посева семян составляла от 1 до 1,5 см, с ограничением до 2 см, поскольку более глубокая посадка может негативно повлиять на процент всхожести. Всходы появились через 11 дней. К 25 апреля средний рост растений варьировался в пределах от 6 до 8 сантиметров. Цветение кустовой аморфы начались примерно через 40 дней после высева. Цветки раскрывались последовательно, массовое цветение начались через 15-20 дней после раскрытия первых цветков. Продолжительность периода цветения составляет 40-50 дней, с мая по июнь.

В условиях теплицы набухание и распускание почек *Amorpha fruticosa L.* началось значительно раньше, чем в открытом грунте (где это происходит в середине апреля). Это обусловлено стабильно высокими температурами и отсутствием зимнего покоя, характерного для естественных условий.

Цветение началось уже в начале мая, достигая массовой фазы к середине месяца. Это также значительно раньше, чем в открытом грунте (где цветение начинается в конце мая - начале июня). Продолжительность массового цветения была относительно короткой (около 10 дней).

Полученные данные о фенологии *Amorpha fruticosa L.* в условиях теплицы Каракалпакского государственного университета демонстрируют потенциальные ритмы развития вида при оптимальных условиях, свободных от жестких климатических ограничений.

Сравнение этих результатов с фенологией *Amorpha fruticosa L.* в открытом грунте позволяет выявить, что тепличные условия, обеспечивающие более высокие и стабильные температуры, позволяют растениям начать вегетацию и цветение на 3-4 недели раньше, чем в открытом грунте. Это подтверждает, что в естественных условиях низкие весенние температуры являются основным лимитирующим фактором для раннего начала развития.

Практическое значение данного исследования заключается в том, что полученные данные могут быть использованы для оптимизации выращивания *Amorpha fruticosa L.* в защищенном грунте (например, для получения семян или саженцев в более ранние сроки) и для более глубокого понимания адаптационных стратегий этого вида в условиях аридного климата. Также эти данные служат базой для дальнейших исследований по влиянию различных стрессовых факторов на фенологию *Amorpha fruticosa L.* в открытом грунте.

Заключение

Фенологические наблюдения за *Amorpha fruticosa L.* в условиях теплицы Каракалпакского государственного университета выявили значительное ускорение и продление вегетационного периода по сравнению с растениями в открытом грунте. Растения в теплице демонстрировали раннее распускание почек и цветение. Эти результаты подчеркивают высокую фенологическую пластичность вида и его способность адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям среды.

Дальнейшие исследования могли бы включать сравнение физиологических показателей растений из теплицы и открытого грунта, а также изучение влияния различных параметров (например, уровня освещенности, состава почвы) на фенологию *Amorpha fruticosa L.* в контролируемых условиях. Эти данные внесут ценный вклад в понимание биологии вида и его потенциала для использования в озеленении и лесомелиорации в аридных регионах.

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АНАЛИЗ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ ПОДХОДОВ К ПОДГОТОВКЕ К СЕМЕЙНОЙ ЖИЗНИ

Аннотация. *Данная статья исследует зарубежный опыт подготовки к семейной жизни, анализируя различные подходы и программы, направленные на развитие навыков, необходимых для успешного и гармоничного брака. Особое внимание уделено культурным, социальным и психологическим аспектам, влияющим на эффективность этих программ. Рассмотрены образовательные курсы, которые включают теоретическое обучение и практическую подготовку, такие как управление конфликтами, развитие эмоциональной зрелости и улучшение коммуникации между партнёрами. Также обсуждается роль технологий, таких как онлайн-курсы и мобильные приложения, в доступности и гибкости образовательных программ. В статье выделены ключевые вызовы, такие как социально-экономические барьеры и изменяющиеся социальные нормы, которые необходимо учитывать при разработке программ подготовки. Результаты исследования подчеркивают важность комплексного подхода и адаптации программ в соответствии с культурными и социальными изменениями.*

Ключевые слова: *подготовка к семейной жизни, зарубежный опыт, образовательные программы, культурные различия, социальные нормы, технологии в обучении.*

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ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN APPROACHES TO PREPARING FOR FAMILY LIFE

Abstract. *This article explores the foreign experience of preparing for family life by analyzing various approaches and programs aimed at developing the necessary skills for a successful and harmonious marriage. Special attention is given to cultural, social, and psychological aspects that influence the effectiveness of these programs. Educational courses, which include both theoretical knowledge and practical skills such as conflict management, emotional maturity development, and improving communication between partners, are discussed. The role of technologies, such as online courses and mobile applications, in enhancing the*

accessibility and flexibility of educational programs is also considered. The article highlights key challenges, such as socio-economic barriers and changing social norms, that must be taken into account when developing preparation programs. The research findings emphasize the importance of a comprehensive approach and adapting programs to cultural and social changes.

Keywords: *family life preparation, foreign experience, educational programs, cultural differences, social norms, technology in education.*

Введение. Подготовка к семейной жизни является важным этапом в жизни каждого человека, так как она оказывает влияние на личностное развитие, эмоциональное и психологическое благополучие, а также на гармоничные отношения в браке. В условиях современной глобализации и культурных трансформаций, особенно в странах с высокоразвитыми социальными структурами, исследование процессов подготовки к семейной жизни приобретает особую актуальность [8, 722-724]. Зарубежные исследователи подчеркивают, что семейные отношения требуют не только эмоциональной зрелости, но и практических знаний и навыков для управления конфликтами, построения здоровых взаимодействий и адаптации к различным жизненным ситуациям. Развитие социальных и образовательных программ, направленных на подготовку к семейной жизни, помогает избежать многих проблем, которые возникают в ранний период супружеской жизни, а также способствует более осознанному подходу к созданию семьи [6, 79-82]. Целью настоящего исследования является анализ зарубежных подходов к подготовке к семейной жизни, выявление ключевых аспектов и анализ успешных программ, существующих в различных странах. Особое внимание уделяется различиям в подготовке, учитывая культурные и социальные особенности, а также влиянию новых технологий на процесс обучения и подготовки молодых людей к семейной жизни.

Методология. В данном исследовании методология основывается на систематическом анализе существующих зарубежных подходов к подготовке к семейной жизни. Основные методические шаги включают в себя сбор и обработку данных из различных источников, таких как академические исследования, отчёты международных организаций, а также практический опыт, полученный через образовательные программы и курсы. Для всестороннего понимания различий в подходах к подготовке к семейной жизни в разных странах использовались следующие методы:

Сначала был проведён детальный анализ теоретических источников, включая книги, журнальные статьи и академические публикации, посвящённые вопросам подготовки к семейной жизни. В этом контексте были рассмотрены исследования, касающиеся различных аспектов, таких как психологическая подготовка, навыки управления конфликтами, развитие эмоционального интеллекта и социальные роли в семье. Основное внимание уделялось публикациям, связанным с опытом стран Европы, США и Азии, где программа подготовки к семейной жизни является частью

образовательной системы. Важной частью методологии стало исследование конкретных образовательных программ и тренингов, которые реализуются в разных странах. Для этого были использованы кейс-стадии — примеры успешных программ, таких как курсы подготовки к браку в Швеции, Великобритании, США и Японии. Это позволило выявить разнообразие подходов и методов обучения, а также оценить их эффективность в зависимости от культурных особенностей и социального контекста. Для более глубокого понимания подходов к подготовке семейной жизни в разных странах был проведён контент-анализ. Это включало в себя систематическое изучение учебных материалов, курсов и онлайн-ресурсов, а также сравнительный анализ, который позволил выявить схожести и различия в подходах. Например, в странах с традиционным взглядом на семью (например, в Индии и некоторых странах Азии) программы ориентированы на глубокое понимание семейных ценностей, в то время как в странах с более либеральными взглядами (например, в скандинавских странах) акцент делается на гендерное равенство и взаимное уважение партнёров.

Кроме того, для получения эмпирических данных были проведены опросы среди студентов и участников программ подготовки к семейной жизни, а также интервью с экспертами в области психологии и социологии. Это дало возможность выявить реальное восприятие обучающихся о важности таких программ и их воздействие на будущую семейную жизнь. Респонденты также делились своим опытом, касающимся практических аспектов обучения, что позволило оценить как теоретические знания, так и практические навыки, приобретаемые в ходе подготовки.

Современные технологии играют важную роль в образовательных процессах. В рамках данного исследования был также проанализирован рост популярности онлайн-курсов и мобильных приложений, которые предлагают программы подготовки к семейной жизни. Преимущества этих технологий заключаются в их доступности, гибкости и способности достичь широкой аудитории. Программы, доступные через интернет, позволяют участникам учиться в удобное для них время и с комфортом, что является значительным шагом в направлении повышения доступности образования в этой области. Для оценки качества программ подготовки к семейной жизни использовались методы качественного анализа, такие как тематический анализ. Это позволило выделить ключевые темы, которые часто встречаются в образовательных курсах, а также понять, какие из них являются наиболее важными для успешной семейной жизни. Например, внимание к вопросам коммуникации, разрешения конфликтов и эмоциональной поддержки играет ключевую роль в успешной адаптации в браке. Таким образом, методология исследования сочетает в себе теоретический анализ, практическое исследование и эмпирические данные, что позволяет дать полную картину подходов к подготовке к семейной жизни в разных странах. Эффективность

этих программ оценивается не только по результатам обучения, но и по их влиянию на реальные семейные отношения и гармонию в браке.

Результаты. В результате анализа зарубежных исследований и программ подготовки к семейной жизни были выделены несколько ключевых факторов, влияющих на успешность этих программ, а также на готовность людей к семейной жизни. Исследования показали, что эффективная подготовка к семейной жизни должна учитывать как теоретические аспекты, так и практические навыки, а также учитывать культурные и социальные особенности страны. Рассмотрим основные результаты, полученные в ходе исследования.

В странах с развитой системой подготовки к семейной жизни, таких как Швеция, Великобритания и США, существуют образовательные программы, направленные на развитие личных и межличностных навыков. В этих странах программы часто начинаются в подростковом возрасте и включают в себя такие темы, как эмоциональная зрелость, управление конфликтами, разрешение проблем в отношениях и практические советы по совместному проживанию. В Швеции, например, обязательные курсы по семейным отношениям включают в себя вопросы гендерного равенства и равноправия в браке. Программы имеют значительную продолжительность и охватывают не только теоретические вопросы, но и практическую работу с реальными семейными ситуациями.

Зарубежные исследования показывают, что психология семьи и подготовки к браку занимает центральное место в образовательных программах. В Великобритании, например, существует ряд психологических тренингов, которые помогают молодым людям развивать эмоциональную зрелость, понимать свои потребности и потребности партнёра, а также строить эффективную коммуникацию. В этих странах активно используются методы когнитивно-поведенческой терапии, которые помогают людям разобраться в своих чувствах и отношениях. Программы психологической подготовки способствуют развитию навыков эмоциональной устойчивости и управления стрессом в семье.

В странах с более традиционным взглядом на семейные отношения, таких как Индия и другие страны Азии, программы подготовки к семейной жизни ориентированы на сохранение культурных ценностей и социальных норм. В таких странах подготовка включает в себя обучение уважению к семейным традициям, ритуалам и обязанностям супругов. В таких обществах важным аспектом является наставничество старших членов семьи, которое помогает молодым людям адаптироваться к семейным ролям. В то же время, в этих странах программы подготовки могут быть ограничены в плане освещения таких тем, как гендерное равенство и личные права. Одним из наиболее заметных результатов исследования является рост популярности онлайн-курсов и мобильных приложений, направленных на подготовку к семейной жизни. В последние годы в странах, таких как США и Великобритания, появился ряд онлайн-ресурсов, которые предлагают как бесплатные, так и

платные курсы для будущих супругов. Эти платформы позволяют учащимся проходить обучение в удобное время, что значительно расширяет доступность образовательных программ. В некоторых странах онлайн-курсы стали неотъемлемой частью системы подготовки к семейной жизни, предлагая более гибкие и персонализированные подходы.

Результаты эмпирических исследований показывают, что программы подготовки к семейной жизни, которые включают в себя практические тренировки и реальный опыт, оказывают наибольшее влияние на готовность людей к семейной жизни. Например, участники программ, в которых проводились тренировки по решению конфликтных ситуаций и улучшению коммуникации, сообщали о значительном улучшении своих отношений в браке. Участники, прошедшие курсы, где они могли проработать реальные семейные сценарии (например, моделирование конфликтов или совместное решение задач), отмечают, что это подготовило их к реальной жизни в семье лучше, чем только теоретические занятия. Несмотря на очевидные успехи в области подготовки к семейной жизни, существует несколько вызовов, которые необходимо учесть в дальнейшем развитии таких программ.

Во-первых, важно учитывать различные социальные и экономические факторы, которые могут повлиять на доступность образовательных курсов. Во-вторых, программы подготовки к семейной жизни должны продолжать адаптироваться к меняющимся социальным нормам, в том числе в контексте новых технологий, увеличивающегося количества разводов и изменений в семейных структурах. В-третьих, необходимо уделять больше внимания вопросам равенства и включения различных социальных групп в программу обучения, чтобы минимизировать возможные культурные барьеры и недопонимания. Таким образом, результаты исследования подтверждают важность комплексного подхода к подготовке к семейной жизни, который включает как образовательные курсы, так и практическую работу с реальными семейными ситуациями. Программы, ориентированные на развитие эмоциональной зрелости, коммуникации и разрешения конфликтов, оказывают наиболее значительное влияние на улучшение качества семейных отношений.

Обсуждение. Исследование показало, что подготовка к семейной жизни имеет большое значение для создания гармоничных отношений в браке. Основными выводами являются следующие. В странах с высокоразвитыми социальными структурами, как Швеция и США, акцент сделан на личностном росте и равенстве партнёров. В странах с более традиционными взглядами, как Индия, программы фокусируются на сохранении семейных ценностей и социальных норм. Эффективные программы интегрируют теорию и практику. Обучение эмоциональной зрелости, управлению конфликтами и улучшению общения помогает людям лучше адаптироваться к семейной жизни. Программы, включающие практическое моделирование ситуаций, показывают более высокую эффективность. Онлайн-курсы и мобильные приложения становятся важной частью подготовки к семейной

жизни, обеспечивая доступность и гибкость обучения. Однако важно, чтобы эти технологии дополняли личные курсы, а не заменяли их. Несмотря на успехи, образовательные программы сталкиваются с вызовами, такими как социально-экономические барьеры и необходимость адаптации к изменяющимся социальным нормам. Программы подготовки должны продолжать адаптироваться с новыми формами семьи и социальным изменениям. Будущие тренды включают использование технологий для персонализированного подхода и расширение доступности образовательных ресурсов. Таким образом, успешная подготовка к семейной жизни требует комплексного подхода, сочетания теоретических знаний и практических навыков, а также учета культурных и социальных особенностей.

Заключение. Подготовка к семейной жизни является важным аспектом, который способствует созданию гармоничных и долговечных отношений в браке. Зарубежный опыт показывает, что эффективные программы подготовки должны быть комплексными, сочетая теоретическое обучение, психологическую поддержку и практические навыки. Ключевыми компонентами успеха являются развитие эмоциональной зрелости, умение управлять конфликтами и строить здоровую коммуникацию между партнёрами. Культурные различия играют значительную роль в формировании подходов к подготовке, что требует учёта местных традиций и ценностей при разработке образовательных программ. Современные технологии, такие как онлайн-курсы и мобильные приложения, значительно расширяют доступность таких программ, но они должны дополнять, а не заменять личное взаимодействие. Хотя успешность программ очевидна, необходимо учитывать вызовы, такие как социально-экономические барьеры и быстро меняющиеся социальные нормы. В будущем важно продолжать адаптировать образовательные подходы, чтобы они соответствовали новым семейным формам и удовлетворяли потребности разных групп населения. Таким образом, подготовка к семейной жизни должна быть многоаспектной и гибкой, что позволит будущим супругам успешно строить свои отношения и справляться с возникающими в жизни трудностями.

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УДК: 332

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗРАБОТКИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СТАНДАРТА ОЦЕНКИ СТАРТАПОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: *Рассмотрены вопросы совершенствования путей и методов оценки стоимости стартап- инициатива путем формирования сети субъектов инновационной инфраструктуры, а также организация крупномасштабного производства (создание капитала). Достаточно подробна разработаны вопросы прмименения подходов и методов оценки стоимости стартапов. Даны предложения по совершенствовании методики оценки стартапов. Большое практическое значение имеет представленная типовая методика оценки стоимости стартапов, что позволит значительно повысить качество оценки.*

Ключевые слова: *стартап, инновационный технопарк, инновационный кластер, стартап-акселератор, оценочная деятельность, инвестиции, нормативно-правовая база, стандарты оценки, центр трансфера технологий, венчурная организация, инновационный центр, рынок активов, рыночные механизмы хозяйствования, рынок оценочных услуг, управление активами, инвестиционный потенциал.*

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SOME FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL STANDARD FOR ASSESSING STARTUPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The issues of improving the ways and methods of assessing the cost of a startup initiative by forming a network of subjects of the innovation infrastructure, as well as organizing large-scale production (creation of capital) are considered. The issues of applying approaches and methods for assessing the cost of startups are developed in sufficient detail. Proposals are given for improving the methodology for assessing startups. The presented typical methodology for assessing the cost of startups is of great practical importance, which will significantly improve the quality of the assessment,*

Key words: *startup, innovative technology park, innovative cluster, startup accelerator, valuation activities, investments, regulatory framework, valuation standards, technology transfer center, venture organization, innovation center, asset market, market mechanisms of management, valuation services market, asset management, investment potential,*

Обеспечение устойчивого экономического роста страны возможно на базе разработки, и внедрения современных конкурентоспособных инновационных продуктов - стартапов. Достижение данной цели предполагает внедрение системных изменений в процесс как инновационной, так и других видов деятельности. Разработка современных материалов, прорывных технологий могут стать локомотивом экономического роста, обеспечить достаточно высокий уровень социального развития общества.

Стартап, в переводе с английского языка, означает «начальный», и подразумевает компанию или организацию, деятельность которых началась недавно. Основной целью стаптапов является возможность наиболее быстро окупить вложенные инвестиции и получить прибыль.

В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 06.07.2022 г. № УП-165 Об утверждении Стратегии инновационного развития Республики Узбекистан на 2022-2026 годы предусмотрены следующие меры.

Определить основными направлениями Стратегии: поддержку стартап-инициатива путем формирования сети субъектов инновационной инфраструктуры (инновационный технопарк, центр трансфера технологий, инновационный кластер, венчурная организация, инновационный центр, стартап-акселератор , инкубатор), а также организацию крупномасштабного производства (создание капитала).

В настоящее время остаются следующие основные проблемы в сфере инновационного развития, которые необходимо решить в ближайшей перспективе:

во-первых, ежегодно на рынок труда в нашей стране выходит 600 — 700 тысяч человек.. Это требует разработки эффективных механизмов обеспечения выпускников вузов высокотехнологичными рабочими местами;

во-вторых, существует большая потребность перехода на систему создания капитала, то есть обеспечения малозатратного и универсального производства (превращающего «один в тысячу») посредством создания множества новых рабочих мест, дальнейшего стимулирования деятельности субъектов предпринимательства при поддержке предприятий отраслей и кластеров, венчурных организаций и различных инструментов соответствующих финансовых рынков путем увеличения производственных организаций и видов оказания услуг с помощью инноваций во всестороннем содействии повышению занятости и доходов населения, обеспечении занятости безработных, особенно молодежи, женщин и выпускников, впервые выходящих на рынок труда;

в-третьих, требуется поддержка малого и инновационного предпринимательства путем совершенствования и увеличения объема механизмов финансирования научно-исследовательских и инновационных проектов в государственно-частном партнерстве, привлечения средств международных финансовых организаций и фондов, через технопарки, инновационные центры и молодежные технопарки;

в-четвертых, не разработаны региональные программы инновационного развития с учетом экономической специализации, научно-технического потенциала и имеющихся ресурсов, а инновационные технологии требуют акцентирования и приоритетности при внедрении решений, направленных на обеспечение непрерывного обновления технической и технологической базы производства;

в-пятых, не выработаны оптимальные механизмы поддержки путем принятия успешных стартап проектов в членство инновационных технопарков и свободных экономических зон на этапах серийного производства, не внедрены специальные меры поддержки для усиления интереса частного сектора к новым научным разработкам и стимулирования заинтересованности в «софинансировании» (co-finance) инноваций;

в-шестых, в республике отсутствует целостная система, включающая в себя периодичность «отрасль регион-научная/высшая образовательная организация» и капитальное функционирование инноваций для создания циклических отношений «подрывные» — «устойчивые» — «эффективные» инновации, а ее основные процессы остаются в весьма фрагментарном виде.

Для достижения основной цели Стратегия стартап-инициатив состоит из следующих основных направлений:

поддержка стартап-инициатива путем формирования сети субъектов инновационной инфраструктуры (инновационный технопарк, центр трансфера технологий, инновационный кластер, венчурная организация, инновационный центр, стартап-акселератор, инкубатор), а также организация крупномасштабного производства (создание капитала);

увеличение доли инновационно активных организаций за счет совершенствования институциональных механизмов государственной поддержки инновационной деятельности;

обеспечение ускоренного социально-экономического роста регионов путем повышения инновационной активности малого предпринимательства; стимулирование спроса на инновации путем обеспечения комплексной системы создания новых видов продукции и инновационных технологий от идеи — до конечного потребителя;

формирование системы переориентации созданного капитала на «подрывные» инновации; дальнейшее развитие человеческого капитала в управлении инновационной деятельностью путем развития навыков созидательства, инновационного предпринимательства и рационализаторства на всех этапах образования.

В целях поддержки стартап-инициатива путем формирования сети субъектов инновационной инфраструктуры должны быть реализованы следующие мероприятия:

создание и регулирование основ владения в реализации прав и собственности участников, лицензировании и совладении при создании крупных организаций путем «пиноцитоза» инновационных кластеров или стартапов;

укрепление сотрудничества между производителями и потребителями инноваций, интеграция малых и средних организаций с наукой и образованием, а также их поддержка;

широкое привлечение международных экспертов к развитию промышленных кластеров, организация международных семинаров и форумов; создание широких условий для занятия рационализаторской деятельностью в стране и создание ее нормативно-правовой базы;

внедрение инноваций, включающих оказание акселерационных, логистических и финансовых услуг перспективным инновационным проектам и стартап-инициативам для продвижения на рынок, а также расширение деятельности центров трансфера технологий;

налаживание тесного взаимодействия между научно-исследовательскими институтами, университетами и производством, оказание консультационной помощи при подготовке лицензионных договоров по продаже интеллектуальной собственности, создание Центров лицензирования технологий для поиска рынка потребителей технологий.

В свете вышеизложенного, национальный стандарт «Оценка стоимости стартапов» является крайне своевременным и актуальным.

Основополагающим документом при разработке данного проекта является постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 01 июля 2019 года №ПП-4381 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию оценочной деятельности и упрощению механизмов реализации низкорентабельных и бездействующих предприятий с государственным участием», которым было поручено Агентству по управлению

государственными активами Республики Узбекистан совместно с Министерством юстиции Республики Узбекистан до 1 декабря 2019 года принять меры по утверждению единых национальных стандартов оценки объектов, независимо от формы собственности, на основе принципов международных стандартов оценки с учетом лучших зарубежных практик.

Во исполнение данного постановления Агентством по управлению государственными активами Республики Узбекистан с привлечением международных консультантов, профессиональных общественных объединений оценочных организаций, ведущих специалистов республики в области оценочной деятельности, был разработан «Единый национальный стандарт оценки Республики Узбекистан» (далее – ЕНСО) в новой редакции, зарегистрированный Министерством юстиции Республики Узбекистан от 28 декабря 2023 года, регистрационный № 3487. Однако, в Едином национальном стандарте оценки Республики Узбекистан отсутствует раздел, посвященный оценке стоимости стартапов.

С научной точки зрения стандарты по оценке, должны отражать существующие объективные потребности рынка и быть научно-обоснованными для облегчения практикующим оценщикам применения стандарта для получения достоверной оценки объекта оценки.

В республике разработан проект Национального стандарта оценки стартапов . Большое практическое значение имеет представленная типовая методика оценки стоимости стартапов, что позволит значительно повысить качество оценки, ее достоверность. Вместе с тем, данная типовая методика не является единственной и обязательной к применению. Оценщики могут использовать и другие методы, которые не противоречат законодательству об оценочной деятельности и Единым национальным стандартам оценки, а также международной практике оценки.

Стандарт «Оценка стоимости стартапов» соответствует всем указанным требованиям.

Данный проект разработан в соответствии со структурой и основными принципами международных стандартов оценки и является логическим развитием ЕНСО.

Национальный стандарт оценки «Оценка стоимости стартапов» устанавливает основные требования к процессу оценки стоимости объектов оценки, а также особенности данного процесса.

Достаточно подробно определены объекты оценки, подподающими под действие данного стандарта и связанным с ними имущественные права, в том числе:

субъект предпринимательства являющийся юридическим лицом, зарегистрированным в Республике Узбекистан в форме, предусмотренной законодательством, находящийся на начальном этапе своей деятельности;

субъект предпринимательства находящийся в стадии создания и еще не зарегистрированный в качестве юридического лица;

физическое лицо либо группа физических лиц, разрабатывающих инновационную идею, занимающихся разработкой или улучшением продуктов, процессов или услуг, либо предлагающих масштабируемую бизнес-модель с высоким потенциалом создания рабочих мест или создания богатства.

Достаточно подробна разработаны вопросы прмименения подходов и методов оценки стоимости стартапов.

Большое практическое значение имеет представленная типовая методика оценки стоимости стартапов, что позволит значительно повысить качество оценки, ее достоверность.

В целях совершенствования оценки стоимости стартапов необходимо.

1. Добавить **в главу сбор и анализ информации следующее:**

исходные данные стартапа;

краткая характеристика стартапа;

маркетинговые вопросы;

технико-технологические вопросы;

экологические вопросы;

институциональные вопросы;

архитектурно-строительные вопросы;

финансовые вопросы;

экономические вопросы;

социальные вопросы;

общие выводы по стартапу;

приложения.

2. В краткой характеристике описываются существующие политические, социально-экономические, природно-климатические, правовые и другие условия местности, в которых предполагается реализация проекта, в том числе указываются показатели обеспеченности инфраструктурой, инвестиционный климат и другие социально-экономические показатели, характеризующие предполагаемое месторасположение и область влияния проекта.

3. Маркетинговые вопросы должны отражать предварительную оценку существующего и перспективного (на период жизни проекта) спроса на предполагаемую проектом продукцию (услуги). Данный раздел должен включать:

анализ спроса (его тенденций) с учетом анализа объемов и цен на продукцию (услуги) на рынке, в том числе на экспорт;

анализ рынков сырья, материалов, товаров (работ и услуг) и других факторов производства, связанных с реализацией и функционированием проекта, который предусматривает сравнительный анализ производителей и поставщиков, их цен, качества и условий поставки, а также возможности удовлетворения потребностей проекта;

анализ работы существующих объектов в данной отрасли, в том числе анализ конкурентов;

мероприятия по сбыту продукции (услуг);

оценку коммерческих рисков, основные определяющие факторы риска и предполагаемые мероприятия по снижению рисков;

обоснование стоимости приобретаемого оборудования на основании коммерческих предложений (прайс-листы и др.) не менее 3 компаний.

При этом номенклатура по обоснованию стоимости оборудования подбирается
с учетом основных ценообразующих компонентов;

наличие доступной логистики, в том числе железных дорог, автомобильных дорог, речного и воздушного транспорта, а также складских помещений;

используемые источники информации и методики проведения маркетинговых исследований.

4. Технико-технологический раздел отражает различные технологические решения реализации проекта, с описанием структуры проекта, технические решения по проекту, определяющие параметры, компоненты проекта, а также их расчетную стоимость. Данный раздел должен включать:

описание технологического процесса производства продукции по стадиям технологической схемы;

анализ различных технологических решений реализации проекта, их преимущества и недостатки, обоснование выбранного варианта;

месторасположение проекта, который обосновывает выбор места размещения проекта, расположенность относительно источников и поставщиков сырья, потребителей продукции и услуг, близость к инженерно-транспортной инфраструктуре (железнодорожным магистралям, автомобильным дорогам, трубопроводам, энергетическим источникам и т.д.) и связи, географические особенности;

масштаб проекта, определяющий расчетное обоснование динамики освоения мощности проекта;

обоснование выбора технологий и количества используемых машин
и оборудования, соответствие мировым стандартам, технологическую совместимость с уже используемым оборудованием, оптимальное соотношение «цена – качество», альтернативные варианты выбора технологий и оборудования, применение инновационного оборудования, использование проектом стандартов качества, нормативные акты, устанавливающие технические и технологические требования к проекту;

оценку технических рисков, определяющих основные факторы риска, предположительный характер и диапазон изменений, предполагаемые мероприятия
по снижению рисков.

При выборе проектных и технических решений выбираются только те решения, которые имеют наименьшее экологическое негативное воздействие и оказывают больший социально-экономический эффект.

5. Экологический раздел отражает экологические аспекты проекта. Данный раздел должен включать:

оценку влияния проекта на состояние окружающей среды, количественную оценку экологического ущерба от реализации проекта и предполагаемые мероприятия по уменьшению его негативного воздействия, с учетом заключения Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по экологии и охране окружающей среды;

мероприятия, предполагаемые проектом для улучшения экологической ситуации как региона, так и страны в целом и их результат в количественном выражении.

6. Институциональный раздел должен содержать схемы управления проектом на протяжении его жизненного цикла, с описанием правовой основы, структуры управления и оценки финансовых затрат. Взаимодействие участников реализации проекта, распределение между собой затрат, выгод и ответственности, а также институциональные риски, основные определяющие факторы риска, предположительный характер и диапазон изменений, предположительные мероприятия по снижению рисков.

В целом, ввод в действие стандарта по оценке стоимости стартапов и типовой методики к нему позволит значительно повысить качество оценки данных объектов Республики Узбекистан и проведение экспертизы достоверности отчетов по их оценке. Это также позволит обеспечить единообразное толкование в нашей стране основных принципов, терминов, определений, использования видов стоимости, применение подходов и методов оценки, составление итогового отчета по оценке, на уровне мировых стандартов.

Использованные источники:

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2. Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 01.07.2019г. №ПП-4381 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию оценочной деятельности и упрощению механизмов реализации низкорентабельных и бездействующих предприятий с государственным участием;

3. Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 06.07.2022 г. № УП-165 Об утверждении Стратегии инновационного развития Республики Узбекистан на 2022-2026 годы;

4. Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан 11 сентября 2018 года № 721 «О мерах по дальнейшей поддержке инновационной деятельности»;

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УДК: 332

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К ВОПРОСУ НАУЧНОЙ ОБОСНОВАННОСТИ РАЗРАБОТКИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СТАНДАРТА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН «ОЦЕНКА СТОИМОСТИ КУЛЬТУРНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ»

Аннотация: *Рассмотрены вопросы научной обоснованности проекта Национального стандарта оценки стоимости культурных ценностей; показана значимость предметов, представляющие собой национальную, историческую, художественную, научно-познавательную, духовно-нравственную культуру народов Узбекистана; раскрыты проблемы оценки культурных ценностей: недостаточная проработанность методологии оценки; закрытость рынка культурных ценностей; непрозрачное ценообразование в галереях; обращение на рынке множества подделок; сложности в аутентификации и проведении экспертизы; пробелы в нормативно-правовой базе, регулирующей оборот культурных ценностей и передачу прав на них.*

Ключевые слова: *культурные ценности, исторические ценности, оценочная деятельность, нормативно-правовая база, стандарты оценки, международные стандарты оценки, рынок активов, рынок оценочных услуг, регулирование вывоза и ввоза культурных ценностей, оценка культурных ценностей, методология оценки, исторические центры Узбекистана, научная обоснованность, достоверность информации, методика оценки, экспертиза достоверности отчетов.*

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ON THE ISSUE OF SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN "ASSESSMENT OF THE COST OF CULTURAL VALUES"

Abstract: *The article examines the issues of scientific validity of the draft National Standard for the Assessment of the Value of Cultural Values; shows the significance of items representing the national, historical, artistic, scientific, educational, spiritual and moral culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan; reveals the problems of assessing cultural values: insufficient development of the assessment methodology; closed nature of the market for cultural values; non-transparent pricing in galleries; circulation of many fakes on the market; difficulties in authentication and examination; gaps in the regulatory framework governing the circulation of cultural values and the transfer of rights to them.*

Key words: *cultural values, historical values, appraisal activities, legal framework, appraisal standards, international appraisal standards, asset market, appraisal services market, regulation of export and import of cultural values, appraisal of cultural values, appraisal methodology, historical centers of Uzbekistan, scientific validity, reliability of information, appraisal methodology, examination of the reliability of reports.*

В соответствии с Законом Республику Узбекистан о вывозе и ввозе культурных ценностей указано, что культурные ценности — это движимые предметы материального мира, представляющие собой национальную, историческую, художественную, научно-познавательную, духовно-нравственную и иную культурную значимость.

Под действие настоящего Закона подпадают культурные ценности:

созданные гражданами Республики Узбекистан;

созданные на территории Республики Узбекистан иностранными гражданами и лицами без гражданства;

обнаруженные на территории Республики Узбекистан;

собранные в музеях, информационно-библиотечных учреждениях, архивах, ведомственных архивах, кино-, фото-, фонотеках, картинных галереях и других хранилищах;

приобретенные археологическими, этнологическими и естественно-научными экспедициями с согласия уполномоченных органов государств, откуда происходят эти ценности;

полученные в результате добровольных обменов;

полученные в качестве наследства, дара или законно приобретенные с согласия уполномоченных органов государств, откуда происходят эти ценности;

ввозимые на территорию Республики Узбекистан иностранными юридическими и физическими лицами.

Государственное регулирование вывоза и ввоза культурных ценностей осуществляют Министерство культуры Республики Узбекистан и Государственный таможенный комитет Республики Узбекистан.

Понятие культурные ценности является достаточно широким. Культурные ценности можно охарактеризовать как национальное богатства страны, имеющее колоссальное воздействие общество и его культурное развитие.

К культурным ценностям могут относиться:

- исторические ценности, в том числе связанные с историческими событиями в жизни страны, развитием общества и государства, историей науки и техники, а также относящиеся к жизни и деятельности выдающихся личностей (государственных, политических, общественных деятелей, мыслителей, деятелей науки, литературы, искусства);
- археологические предметы (памятниках истории и культуры) народов Узбекистана;
- художественные ценности, в том числе:
- картины и рисунки ручной работы;
- оригинальные скульптурные произведения;
- оригинальные художественные композиции и монтажи;
- художественно оформленные предметы культового назначения, в частности иконы;
- гравюры, эстампы, литографии и их оригинальные печатные формы;
- произведения декоративно-прикладного искусства, в том числе художественные изделия из стекла, керамики, дерева, металла, кости, ткани и других материалов;
- изделия традиционных народных художественных промыслов;
- составные части и фрагменты архитектурных, исторических, художественных памятников и памятников монументального искусства;

- старинные книги, издания, представляющие особый интерес (исторический, художественный, научный и литературный), отдельно или в коллекциях;
- редкие рукописи и документальные памятники;
- архивы, включая фото-, фоно-, кино-, видеоархивы;
- уникальные и редкие музыкальные инструменты;
- почтовые марки, иные филателистические материалы, отдельно или в коллекциях;
- старинные монеты, ордена, медали, печати и другие предметы коллекционирования;
- редкие коллекции и образцы флоры и фауны, предметы, представляющие интерес для таких отраслей науки, как минералогия, анатомия и палеонтология;
- другие движимые предметы, в том числе копии, имеющие историческое, художественное, научное или иное культурное значение, а также взятые государством под охрану как памятники истории и культуры.

В настоящее время оценкой культурных ценностей занимаются целый ряд специалистов начиная от антикваров, музейных работников, экспертами таможенных служб, галерей и выставок, аукционов, и заканчивая профессиональными оценщиками. Все вышеприведенные специалисты по разному понимают понятие рыночной стоимости культурных ценностей.

Основными проблемами оценки культурных ценностей являются: недостаточная проработанность методологии оценки; закрытость рынка культурных ценностей; непрозрачное ценообразование в галереях; обращение на рынке множества подделок; сложности в аутентификации и проведении экспертизы; пробелы в нормативно-правовой базе, регулирующей оборот культурных ценностей и передачу прав на них.

В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 16 августа 2024 года № УП-111 «О мерах по обеспечению стабильности, повышению качества и эффективности правового регулирования общественных отношений» экспертиза научной обоснованности проекта Национального стандарта оценки «Оценка стоимости культурных ценностей» и его методики, показало следующее.

Основополагающим документом при разработке данного проекта является постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан от 01 июля 2019года №ПП-4381 «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию оценочной деятельности и упрощению механизмов реализации низкорентабельных и бездействующих предприятий с государственным участием», которым было поручено Агентству по управлению государственными активами Республики Узбекистан совместно с Министерством юстиции Республики Узбекистан до 1 декабря 2019 года принять меры по утверждению единых национальных стандартов оценки

объектов, независимо от формы собственности, на основе принципов международных стандартов оценки с учетом лучших зарубежных практик.

Во исполнение данного постановления Агентством по управлению государственными активами Республики Узбекистан с привлечением международных консультантов, профессиональных общественных объединений оценочных организаций, ведущих специалистов республики в области оценочной деятельности, был разработан «Единый национальный стандарт оценки Республики Узбекистан» в новой редакции, зарегистрированный Министерством юстиции Республики Узбекистан от 28 декабря 2023 года, регистрационный № 3487. Однако, в Едином национальном стандарте оценки Республики Узбекистан отсутствует раздел, посвященный оценке стоимости культурных ценностей.

Наша страна благодаря богатой истории и культурному наследию без преувеличения является одной из колыбелей мировой цивилизации. В музеях хранятся древние находки, относящиеся к истории, культуре и искусству нашей страны.

В Узбекистане расположено несколько объектов Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО, включая исторические центры Бухары, Самарканда и Шахрисабза, известные своими выдающимися памятниками эпохи Тимуридов, уникальные градостроительные комплексы Ичан-Кала во внутренней крепости Хивы и исторический город Самарканд. Нематериальное наследие Узбекистана представлено традиционными знаниями, ремёслами.

В 2023 году в Ташкенте открылся первый аукционный дом для выставления на продажу произведения художников Узбекистана, которые творили в разные годы.

В 2024 году Узбекистан стал 138-м государством-членом Международного исследовательского центра по сохранению и реставрации культурных ценностей (ИККРОМ, ICCROM).

С научной точки зрения стандарты по оценке, должны отражать существующие объективные потребности рынка и быть научно-обоснованными для облегчения практикующим оценщикам применения стандарта для получения достоверной оценки объекта оценки.

Научная обоснованность определяется: в первую очередь, достоверностью используемой информации; соответствием принципов и методов исследования объекту исследования; теоретической обоснованностью предлагаемых вариантов решения проблемы (логической взаимосвязью теоретической и практической частями (методикой оценки), практической применимостью (апробацией) тех или иных вариантов решения.

Под принципом научной обоснованности нормативно-правового документа по оценке стоимости культурных ценностей следует понимать основополагающее положение, согласно которому оценщиками должны использоваться современные передовые достижения научной мысли в сфере

оценочной деятельности, отраженные в международных стандартах оценки и новейших зарубежных оценочных практиках.

Художественный рынок в Узбекистане не развивался и не формировался из-за отсутствия методов оценки произведений искусства оценочными организациями.

В свете вышеизложенного, проект национального стандарта «Оценка стоимости культурных ценностей» является крайне своевременным и актуальным.

Проект Национального стандарта оценки «Оценка стоимости культурных ценностей» соответствует всем указанным требованиям.

Данный проект разработан в соответствии со структурой и основными принципами международных стандартов оценки и является логическим развитием ЕНСО.

Национальный стандарт оценки «Оценка стоимости культурных ценностей» устанавливает основные требования к процессу оценки стоимости культурных ценностей, как объектов оценки, а также особенности данного процесса.

Достаточно подробно определены объекты оценки, подподающими под действие данного стандарта относятся культурные ценности и связанным с ними имущественные права, в том числе:

а) исторические ценности, в том числе связанные с историческими событиями в жизни народов, развитием общества и государства, историей науки и техники, а также относящиеся к жизни и деятельности выдающихся личностей (государственных, политических, общественных деятелей, мыслителей, деятелей науки, литературы, искусства);

б) объекты и их фрагменты, полученные в результате археологических раскопок;

в) художественные ценности, в том числе:

картины и рисунки ручной работы на любой основе и из любых материалов;

скульптурные произведения из любых материалов;

оригинальные художественные композиции и монтажи из любых материалов;

произведения печатной графики, включая гравюры всех видов, как оттиски, так
и их оригинальные печатные формы, а также фотографии (отпечатки, негативы и другие исходные материалы всех видов);

произведения декоративно-прикладного искусства всех видов, включая мебель, объекты интерьера и быта, ювелирное и оружейное искусство, традиционные народные художественные промыслы, костюмы, выполненные из дерева, металла, камня, керамики, стекла, ткани, кости и других материалов;

художественно оформленные объекты культового назначения;

художественно значимые фрагменты (части) памятников архитектуры и монументального искусства;

книги и другие полиграфические издания, включающие афиши, рекламные плакатыи пр., имеющие историческое и художественное значение и являющиеся предметом коллекционирования, отдельно и в коллекциях;

редкие рукописи и документальные памятники;

архивы, включая фото-, фоно-, кино-, видеоархивы;

уникальные и редкие музыкальные инструменты;

почтовые марки, иные филателистические материалы, отдельно или в коллекциях;

старинные монеты, ордена, медали, печати и другие объекты коллекционирования;

редкие коллекции и образцы флоры и фауны, объекты, представляющие интерес для таких отраслей науки, как минералогия, анатомия и палеонтология;

в) другие движимые объекты, в том числе копии, имеющие историческое, художественное, научное или иное культурное значение, а также взятые государством под охрану как памятники истории и культуры;

г) объекты недвижимости, имеющие историческое, художественное, научное или иное культурное значение, а также взятые государством под охрану как памятники истории и культуры и входящие в перечень культурного наследия.

Достаточно подробна разработаны вопросы прмименения подходов к оценке и представлена подробная методика оценки стоимости культурных ценностей.

Ввод в действие стандарта по оценке стоимости культурных ценностей и методики к нему позволит значительно повысить качество оценки данных объектов культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан и проведение экспертизы достоверности отчетов по их оценке. Это также позволит обеспечить единообразное толкование в нашей стране основных принципов, терминов, определений, использования видов стоимости, применение подходов и методов оценки, составление итогового отчета по оценке, на уровне мировых стандартов.

В заключении, следует отметить, что представленный проект Национального стандарта оценки «Оценка стоимости культурных ценностей» для включения его в «Единый национальный стандарт оценки Республики Узбекистан», является научно-обоснованным, крайне актуальным и своевременным.

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DOI 10.5281/ZENODO.15705196
УДК: 338.12

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ КАЧЕСТВА УСЛУГ ИНФОКОММУНИКАЦИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ

Аннотация**:** *Цифровое развитие общества предъявляет повышенные требования к качеству инфокоммуникационных технологий (ИКТ). Доступность, надежность, скорость и безопасность связи становятся критически важными факторами для экономического роста, социальной стабильности и повышения качества жизни населения. В связи с этим, совершенствование системы показателей качества услуг ИКТ является актуальной задачей, требующей комплексного подхода и учета современных вызовов [1]. В современных условиях большую роль играет анализ и разработка рекомендаций по повышению эффективности системы качества услуг инфокоммуникаций. Для этого необходимо: изучить теоретические аспекты функционирования рынка телекоммуникаций России; выявить проблемы и разработать рекомендации по повышению эффективности и качества услуг.*

Эти проблемы требуют анализа, разработки новых подходов и решений в условиях санкций, изменения законодательства, совершенствования методов управления качеством услуг и эффективности данного бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: *коммуникационные процессы, качество услуг, ИКТ, телекоммуникационная индустрия, сотовая связь*

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IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS FOR THE QUALITY OF INFOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Abstract: *The digital development of society places increased demands on the quality of information and communication technologies (ICT). Accessibility, reliability, speed, and security of communications are becoming critically important factors for economic growth, social stability, and improving the quality of life of the population. In this regard, improving the system of indicators of the quality of ICT services is an urgent task that requires an integrated approach and consideration of modern challenges [1]. In modern conditions, an important role is played by the analysis and development of recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the quality system of infocommunication services. To do this, it is necessary to: study the theoretical aspects of the functioning of the Russian telecommunications market; identify problems and develop recommendations for improving the efficiency and quality of services.*

These problems require analysis, the development of new approaches and solutions in the face of sanctions, changes in legislation, improvement of methods of service quality management and the effectiveness of this business.

Keywords: *communication processes, quality of services, ICT, telecommunication industry, cellular communications*

Качество инфокоммуникационных услуг оказывает влияние на все сферы современного общества. Связь помогает эффективному взаимодействию между партнерами и между предприятиями и их клиентами в бизнес-процессах [2]. Оптимизируя информационно-коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ) и процессы, она позволяет укрепить положение компании и повысить ее конкурентоспособность. Эти и другие проблемы определили актуальность нашего исследования.

В этой связи, актуальной становится цель исследования - разработка рекомендаций по повышению эффективности системы качества услуг инфокоммуникаций.

Из цели вытекают следующие задачи: изучить теоретические аспекты функционирования рынка телекоммуникаций; выявить проблемы и разработать рекомендации по повышению эффективности и качества услуг.

Объект - телекоммуникационная отрасль России, субъект-организационно-управленческая деятельность по предоставлению и повышению качества инфокоммуникационных и телекоммуникационных услуг.

Методы: индукции, дедукции, экстраполяции, экономико-статистического исследования.

С помощью ИКТ компании могут отследить динамику изменения показателей качества и оперативно отреагировать на отклонения от заданных норм. С развитием инфокоммуникационных услуг стал доступен огромный выбор различных операторов связи, предоставляющих свои услуги пользователям. Параллельно с увеличением вариативности выбора наблюдается усиление механизмов защиты прав потребителей и обеспечение конфиденциальности персональных данных в сфере телекоммуникаций.

Связь между качеством услуг и социально-экономическим развитием

Качество услуг ИКТ оказывает больше влияние на общество. Основные моменты этого влияния мы можем отобразить в сводной таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Проблемы оценки качества услуг ИКТ в условиях цифрового развития общества

Качество услуг	Влияние на общество
Высокая скорость интернета	Развитие электронной коммерции, онлайн-образования, удаленной работы, повышение производительности труда.
Надежная связь	Обеспечение непрерывности бизнес-процессов, оперативное реагирование на чрезвычайные ситуации, повышение безопасности.
Доступность связи	Сокращение цифрового неравенства, расширение доступа к информации и государственным услугам, развитие сельских территорий.
Высокое качество звука и видео	Повышение эффективности коммуникаций, улучшение пользовательского опыта, развитие развлекательной индустрии
Безопасность связи	Защита персональных данных, предотвращение киберпреступлений, повышение доверия к цифровым технологиям
Доступность дистанционного образования	Возможность для непрерывного профессионального развития и освоения новых компетенций.

В условиях цифрового развития общества традиционные показатели качества услуг ИКТ становятся недостаточными для полной и объективной оценки. Возникают новые вызовы, связанные с необходимостью обрабатывать и анализировать большие объемы данных для выявления скрытых закономерностей и прогнозирования будущих потребностей. ростом сложности сетевой инфраструктуры [3]. Некоторыми из них являются 5G-технологии, IoT и облачные сервисы, необходимость учета индивидуальных потребностей и предпочтений пользователей и повышением требований к безопасности [4].

Исследования динамики развития телекоммуникационной индустрии

НИУ ВШЭ проводил оценку динамики развития телеком-индустрии, которая выявила, что по итогам 2023 года структура потребления услуг связи еще заметней сместилась в сторону роста интернет-трафика (рис.1) на фоне снижения популярности голосового общения у потребителей. (рис.2).

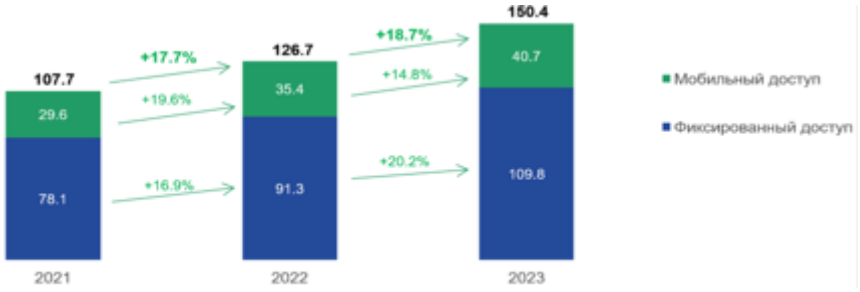


Рис.1. Интернет-тафик, Эбайт
Источник: расчеты ИСИЭЗ НИУ ВШЭ по данным Минцифры России.

За последние десять лет интернет-трафик в России рос в среднем на 26% в год. Такой динамике способствуют увеличение скорости передачи данных, развитие инфраструктуры и расширение зоны покрытия связью на территории страны.

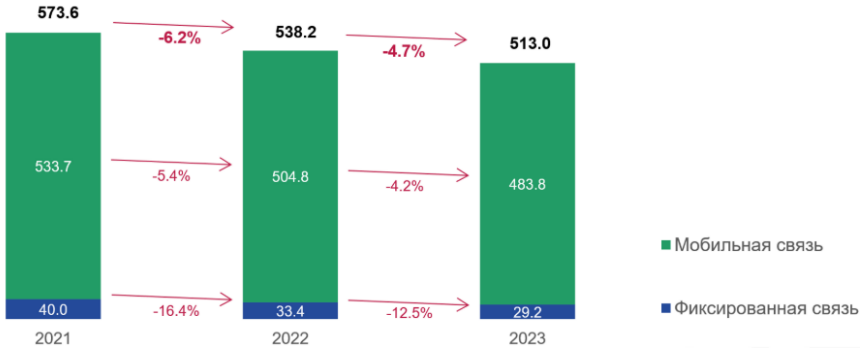


Рис.2 Голосовое общение потребителей, млрд минут и %
Источник: расчеты ИСИЭЗ НИУ ВШЭ по данным Минцифры России.

Удобство коммуникации через мессенджеры и социальные сети, доступность и развитие технологий голосовой связи через интернет приводят к тому, что россияне все чаще используют для общения онлайн-платформы вместо традиционных телефонных звонков. Заместитель директора Центра стратегий и программ ИСИЭЗ НИУ ВШЭ предполагает, что к 2030 году ключевым драйвером станет межмашинное взаимодействие (M2M-трафик), на фоне ожидаемого масштабного внедрения интернета вещей, беспилотного транспорта, сервисов «умного города», искусственного интеллекта [1].

В этот же промежуток времени в наиболее востребованном пользователями сегменте сотовой связи, на который приходится около 94% всего голосового трафика, длительность соединений снизилась на 4,2%. Такая динамика обусловлена прежде всего сокращением времени общения между абонентами внутри России.

Заключение

Совершенствование системы показателей качества услуг ИКТ является важным фактором для обеспечения устойчивого цифрового развития общества. Необходим комплексный подход, учитывающий современные вызовы и потребности пользователей. Внедрение новых показателей, использование современных методов анализа данных, автоматизация сбора информации и учет пользовательского опыта позволят создать эффективную систему оценки качества, стимулирующую операторов связи к повышению качества предоставляемых услуг и способствующую развитию цифровой экономики.

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УДК 2964

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ТЕНЕВАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА В ЦИФРОВУЮ ЭПОХУ: НОВЫЕ ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЯ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена исследованию трансформации теневой экономики в условиях цифровизации, выявлению новых форм её проявления и современных методов противодействия. Рассматриваются такие явления, как использование криптовалют, кибермошенничество, нелегальная электронная торговля и цифровые схемы уклонения от налогов. Особое внимание уделяется роли технологий искусственного интеллекта, блокчейна и анализа больших данных в выявлении и минимизации теневых операций. Подчеркивается необходимость адаптации законодательства для эффективного противодействия новым рискам.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровая теневая экономика, киберпреступность, криптовалюты, искусственный интеллект, блокчейн, налоговый контроль.*

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THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN THE DIGITAL AGE: NEW FORMS AND METHODS OF COUNTERACTION

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the study of the transformation of the shadow economy in the context of digitalization, the identification of new forms of its manifestation and modern methods of counteraction. Phenomena such as the use of cryptocurrencies, cyberbullying, illegal electronic commerce and digital tax evasion schemes are considered. Special attention is paid to the role of artificial*

intelligence technologies, blockchain and big data analysis in identifying and minimizing shadow operations. The need to adapt legislation to effectively counteract new risks is emphasized.

Keywords: *digital shadow economy, cybercrime, cryptocurrencies, artificial intelligence, blockchain, tax control.*

Современная цифровая эпоха, открывая новые возможности для экономического роста, одновременно создаёт благоприятную среду для развития теневой экономики. Различные технологии трансформируют традиционные схемы уклонения от налогов, отмывания средств и нелегальной торговли.

Теневая экономика — это самоорганизующаяся система экономических отношений, функционирующая вне правового поля и основанная на целенаправленном уклонении от государственного контроля, налогового учёта и общественных норм. Она характеризуется различными видами деятельности – такими, как незарегистрированный доход, неформальная занятость, транзакции наличными, уклонение от уплаты налогов и прочее. Её ключевая особенность — способность паразитировать на легальных экономических процессах, искажая рыночные механизмы и подрывая финансовую безопасность государства.

Можно назвать следующие причины роста теневого сектора экономики:

1) высокая налоговая нагрузка и фискальное давление. Чрезмерные налоги (до 40–55% от прибыли) и обязательные страховые взносы вынуждают бизнес уходить в «тень» для снижения издержек;

2) административные барьеры и бюрократия. Сложности с регистрацией бизнеса, избыточные проверки и коррупция в госорганах создают среду для неформальных договорённостей;

3) нестабильность законодательства. Частые изменения законов и двойные трактовки норм снижают доверие к легальным формам деятельности. Это особенно заметно в сфере импорта, где компании используют транзитные схемы для уклонения от налогов;

4) цифровизация и новые технологии, которые упрощают незаконные операции;

5) безработица, низкие доходы населения и финансовая безграмотность.

По данным исследований, в 2024 году доля теневого сектора в России превышала 38% ВВП, а ущерб от IT-преступлений за первые месяцы 2024 года составил более 116 млрд рублей. На рисунке 1 представлена доля теневой экономики в ВВП различных стран. Эти цифры подчёркивают необходимость переосмысления подходов к противодействию теневой деятельности.

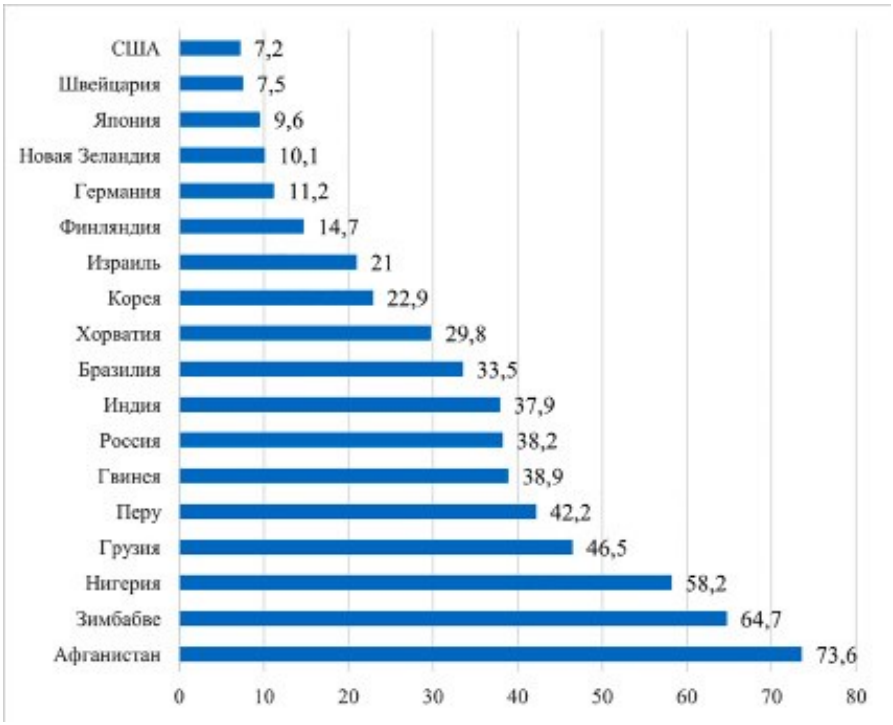


Рис. 1. Доля теневой экономики в ВВП различных стран на 2024 г., %

В условиях цифровизации появились новые форму теневой экономики:

1) технологии блокчейна, изначально созданные для прозрачности, адаптированы для скрытия транзакций. Криптовалютные миксы дробят и перемешивают средства, а смарт-контракты автоматизируют переводы, усложняя отслеживание. В 2023 году через такие схемы было отмыто $7 млрд, при этом 30% операций использовали смарт-контракты;

2) искусственный интеллект генерирует поддельные сайты и рассылки, имитируя голоса и стиль общения жертв. Например, в 2024 году 45% фишинговых атак использовали deepfake-аудио для социальной инженерии. Число мошеннических сайтов за год выросло на 86%, причем 60% из них создавались автоматизированными ботами;

3) невзаимозаменяемые токены (NFT) стали инструментом для незаконных операций: искусственное завышение цен, продажа цифровых активов через подставные аккаунты. В 2024 году через NFT-маркетплейсы было отмыто $1.2 млрд, а 17% коллекций оказались связаны с теневой деятельностью;

4) закрытые каналы в мессенджерах предлагают услуги хакеров, создателей фейковых документов и DDoS-атак. Например, в 2023 году на платформе «2easy Market» продавалось 500+ баз данных с персональной информацией, а 40% сделок совершалось через криптовалюты [5, с. 281];

5) электронные кошельки (Ozon, Qiwi) и маркетплейсы используются для обналичивания средств. В 2024 году 15% транзакций на P2P-платформах имели признаки отмывания, а 10% продавцов Ozon Bank вели подозрительную активность;

6) онлайн-курсы, стриминг и фриланс-услуги часто не декларируются. По данным 2023 года, 25% доходов в сегменте digital-услуг в РФ оставались «в тени», а 70% фрилансеров использовали анонимные кошельки для расчетов;

7) искусственное манипулирование курсами криптовалют через фейковые новости и алгоритмическую торговлю. В 2023 году 12% колебаний Bitcoin были вызваны скоординированными действиями спекулянтов, что привело к убыткам инвесторов на $4.5 млрд.

Цифровизация не только ускоряет легальные процессы, но и создает «параллельную» экономику, где технологии служат инструментами для уклонения от контроля. Борьба с этими формами требует как регуляторных мер, так и внедрения AI-систем для анализа транзакций.

Цифровизация трансформирует природу экономических отношений, создавая «двойную реальность»: легальные транзакции сосуществуют с анонимными криптовалютными операциями и DarkNet-рынками. В теории институциональной экономики это требует перехода от репрессивных мер к превентивным, основанным на прогнозной аналитике. Алгоритмы машинного обучения позволяют идентифицировать риски до их реализации.

Ключевой вызов заключается в фрагментарности законодательства, регулирующего различные аспекты теневой деятельности (коррупция, отмывание доходов, налоговые правонарушения). Теоретики отмечают необходимость создания единого методологического базиса, который бы интегрировал нормы ФЗ «О противодействии коррупции», Стратегии экономической безопасности до 2030 года и правил использования цифровых активов. Такая гармонизация позволит преодолеть коллизии между узконаправленными актами и сформировать целостную систему критериев для идентификации теневых операций.

Внедрение цифрового рубля (ФЗ № 339-ФЗ) и регулирование криптоактивов (ФЗ № 259-ФЗ) создают основу для тотального аудита финансовых потоков. Это меняет природу денег: их движение фиксируется в распределенных реестрах, что минимизирует возможности для манипуляций. Однако, как подчеркивают исследователи, технологическая прозрачность должна сопровождаться развитием аналитических систем на базе ИИ, способных выявлять аномалии в режиме реального времени.

Таким образом, рамка противодействия теневой экономике в эпоху цифровизации должна базироваться на синтезе институциональной экономики и теории информационных систем. Цифровые технологии не являются панацеей, но их интеграция в правовое поле позволяет трансформировать методы государственного регулирования — от репрессивных к предиктивным, основанным на анализе «big data». Ключевым условием остается формирование «цифрового доверия» между государством, бизнесом и населением, без которого даже совершенные технологии останутся инструментом тотального контроля, а не фактором детенизации.

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УДК 597.2/.5.

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ПАРАЗИТОФАУНА РЫБ И МЕРЫ БОРЬБЫ С ВЫЗЫВАЕМЫМИ ИМИ БОЛЕЗНЯМИ В УСЛОВИЯХ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА

Аннотация: *Данная статья представляет обзор паразитофауны рыб, обитающих в водоемах Каракалпакстана, и анализирует основные меры борьбы с вызываемыми ими заболеваниями. В работе рассматриваются наиболее распространенные группы паразитов (простейшие, моногенеи, трематоды, цестоды, нематоды, скребни, ракообразные), их влияние на здоровье рыб и экономические потери.*

Ключевые слова: *режим, Амударья, паразиты, комплекс, водоем, патоген, ихтиофауна.*

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PARASITOFAUNA OF FISH AND MEASURES TO CONTROL THE DISEASES CAUSED BY THEM IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: *This article provides an overview of the parasite fauna of fish living in the water bodies of Karakalpakstan and analyzes the main measures to combat the diseases they cause.*

Key words: *regime, Amu Darya, parasites, complex, reservoir, pathogen, ichthyofauna.*

Введение

Рыбоводство в Каракалпакстане, традиционно являющееся важной отраслью экономики и источником продовольствия, сталкивается с рядом вызовов, среди которых паразитарные болезни занимают одно из ведущих мест. Изменение гидрологического режима Амударьи, сокращение площадей естественных водоемов, развитие аквакультуры в искусственных условиях, а также особенности местной ихтиофауны создают уникальные

условия для формирования и распространения паразитарных комплексов. Целью данной статьи является обобщение имеющихся данных о паразитах рыб в Каракалпакстане и разработка рекомендаций по мерам борьбы, адаптированных к местным условиям.

Материалы и методы

В качестве объектов исследования выступали различные виды рыб, имеющие промысловое значение и широко распространенные в водоемах Каракалпакстана, включая: сазан (*Cyprinus carpio*), толстолобик (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Aristichthys nobilis*), белый амур (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), сом (*Silurus glanis*), окунь (*Perca fluviatilis*), щука (*Esox lucius*). Сбор материала осуществлялся в течение 2023-2024 годов из различных типов водоемов Каракалпакстана. Был проведен визуальный осмотр внешних покровов, плавников, жабр и глаз на предмет наличия паразитов, язв, кровоизлияний, изменения окраски или поведения. Проведено полное паразитологическое вскрытие по общепринятой методике. Исследованию подвергались кожа, плавники, жабры, ротовая полость, глаза, мышцы, полости тела и все внутренние органы (пищеварительный тракт, печень, почки, селезенка, плавательный пузырь, гонады). Обнаружение и идентификация паразитов проводились под стереомикроскопом и световым микроскопом. Видовая идентификация осуществлялась на основе морфологических признаков с использованием специализированных определителей и атласов по паразитам рыб.

Результаты и обсуждение

В ходе исследований паразитофауны рыб в водоемах Каракалпакстана были выявлены представители всех основных групп паразитов, типичных для пресноводных водоемов, с некоторыми региональными особенностями. Ниже приведены наиболее часто встречающиеся и патогенные виды:

Простейшие - ихтиофтириоз: (*Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*) – широко распространен, особенно в прудовых хозяйствах и при перенасыщении рыбы. Вызывает белые бугорки на коже и плавниках, массовую гибель молоди. Костиоз: (*Ichthyobodo necator*) – поражает жабры и кожу, вызывает помутнение покровов, затруднение дыхания. Триходиноз: (*Trichodina spp.*) – обнаружен на жабрах и коже у различных видов рыб, вызывая усиленное слизеотделение и раздражение. Миксоспоридиозы: (*Myxobolus spp.*) – цисты миксоспоридий обнаружены в мышцах, жабрах и хрящах карповых рыб. Особого внимания требует *Myxobolus cyprini*, вызывающий миксоспоридиоз карпа.

Моногенеи- дактилогироз: (*Dactylogyrus spp.*) – многочисленные виды дактилогирусов обнаружены на жабрах карповых рыб, особенно у молоди, вызывая массовую гибель. Гиродактилез: (*Gyrodactylus spp.*) – часто встречается на коже и плавниках молоди, вызывая язвы и повреждения.

Трематоды- диплостомоз: (*Diplostomum spathaceum*) – метацеркарии обнаружены в хрусталике глаза у окуня, карпа и других видов, вызывая слепоту. Распространенность высока в естественных водоемах, где

присутствуют промежуточные хозяева (моллюски) и окончательные (рыбоядные птицы). Постодиплостомоз: (*Posthodiplostomum cuticola*) – метацеркарии, вызывающие черные пятна на коже, найдены у карповых.

Цестоды- лигулез/Диграммоз: (*Ligula intestinalis, Digramma interrupta*) – плероцеркоиды этих видов были обнаружены в полости тела сазана и толстолобика из естественных водоемов, вызывая атрофию гонад и кишечника, и, как следствие, бесплодие и истощение рыб. Кавиоз: (*Caryophyllaeus laticeps*) – обнаружен в кишечнике карповых, вызывая воспаление и снижение усвояемости корма.

Нематоды- камалланоз: (*Camallanus lacustris*) – обнаружен в кишечнике окуня и сома. Филометроз: (*Philometra spp.*) – единичные случаи обнаружения под чешуей и в плавниках карпа.

Скребни- эхиноринхоз: (*Echinorhynchus salmonis*) – обнаружен в кишечнике щуки и окуня.

Ракообразные- Аргулез: (*Argulus foliaceus*) – широко распространенный эктопаразит, особенно в прудовых хозяйствах. Вызывает повреждения кожи, язвы, открывая ворота для вторичных инфекций. Эргазилез: (*Ergasilus sieboldi*) – прикрепляется к жабрам карповых рыб, вызывая их деформацию и некроз. Лернеоз: (*Lernaea cyprinacea*) – обнаружен у карпа и толстолобика, внедряется в кожу и мышцы, вызывая глубокие воспаления и язвы.

Выявленный состав паразитофауны рыб Каракалпакстана в целом соответствует общему комплексу паразитов, характерному для водоемов Центральной Азии. На основе анализа паразитофауны и специфики региона, предлагаются следующие меры борьбы:

- ✓ строгий карантин;
- ✓ санитарно-ветеринарная дезинфекция;
- ✓ поддержание оптимальных гидрохимических показателей;
- ✓ сбалансированное кормление;
- ✓ удаление промежуточных хозяев;
- ✓ контроль плотности посадки;
- ✓ лечебные мероприятия;
- ✓ ветеринарно-санитарный контроль;
- ✓ разработка региональных программ;
- ✓ повышение квалификации рыбоводов и ветеринарных специалистов в области ихтиопатологии.

Заключение

Таким образом, паразитофауна рыб в водоемах Каракалпакстана представлена широким спектром патогенных видов, способных наносить значительный ущерб рыбному хозяйству. Высокая распространенность некоторых паразитов, особенно в естественных водоемах, и специфика аридного региона требуют комплексного подхода к борьбе с ними. Эффективные меры борьбы должны включать усиленные профилактические мероприятия, строгий карантинный контроль, соблюдение санитарных норм в рыбоводных хозяйствах, а также целевое применение лечебных препаратов

с учетом видовой принадлежности паразита и особенностей экосистемы. В условиях

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ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ И ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ПРОДУКТАМИ ПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты продовольственной безопасности и проблемы обеспечения населения продовольствием. Проведен анализ факторов, влияющих на устойчивость продовольственной системы, включая климатические изменения, рост населения и глобализацию. Особое внимание уделено обеспечению продовольственного суверенитета, роли государства и международного сотрудничества. Также рассмотрен опыт Узбекистана в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности.*

Ключевые слова: *продовольственная безопасность, Узбекистан, устойчивое развитие, сельское хозяйство, глобализация, продовольственный суверенитет.*

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FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD SUPPLY FOR THE POPULATION

Abstract: *This article explores the key aspects of food security and the challenges of food supply to the population. It analyzes the factors affecting the sustainability of the food system, including climate change, population growth, and globalization. Special attention is paid to food sovereignty, the role of governments, international cooperation, and the experience of Uzbekistan in improving food security.*

Keywords: *food security, Uzbekistan, sustainable development, agriculture, globalization, food sovereignty.*

Введение. Продовольственная безопасность является важной составляющей национальной безопасности любого государства. В современном мире обеспечение населения качественными и доступными продуктами питания приобретает особую актуальность в условиях глобальных вызовов: климатических изменений, эпидемий, экономических кризисов и вооружённых конфликтов.

1. Теоретические основы продовольственной безопасности

По определению ФАО, продовольственная безопасность существует тогда, когда все люди в любое время имеют физический и экономический доступ к безопасной и питательной пище. Концепция включает четыре аспекта: доступность, доступ, использование и стабильность.

2. Угрозы и вызовы продовольственной безопасности

Основные угрозы включают климатические изменения, деградацию земель, ограниченность водных ресурсов, зависимость от импорта, нестабильность цен и геополитическую напряженность. Эти факторы существенно влияют на устойчивость продовольственных систем в развивающихся странах.

3. Обеспечение продовольствием: мировой и узбекский опыт

Многие страны принимают меры для достижения продовольственного суверенитета. Узбекистан, находясь в зоне аридного климата, сталкивается с рядом вызовов, но в последние годы принимает меры по модернизации сельского хозяйства, улучшению ирригационной инфраструктуры и поддержке фермеров. С 2017 года Узбекистан реализует стратегию по развитию агропромышленного комплекса. Особое внимание уделяется устойчивому земледелию, внедрению капельного орошения, улучшению семеноводства и переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции. Также была принята «Продовольственная программа Республики Узбекистан до 2030 года».

По данным Госкомстата, в 2023 году производство сельскохозяйственной продукции увеличилось на 5,2%, а экспорт агропродукции составил свыше 1,5 млрд долларов США. Это говорит о росте потенциала внутреннего рынка и уменьшении зависимости от импорта.

Территориальная структура производства продовольственных товаров в Узбекистане. В Узбекистане производство продовольственных товаров имеет выраженную региональную специфику. Каждый регион страны специализируется на определённых видах сельскохозяйственной продукции в зависимости от природно-климатических условий, водообеспеченности, почвенного плодородия и традиций хозяйствования. Так, Ферганская долина (Ферганская, Андижанская и Наманганская области) является одним из ведущих регионов по производству фруктов, овощей и технических культур, в частности, хлопка. Эти области также активно развивают тепличное хозяйство и животноводство. Самаркандская и Бухарская области специализируются на садоводстве, виноградарстве и производстве зерновых культур. Хорезмская область известна производством риса и бахчевых культур, в том числе арбузов и дынь. Ташкентская область играет важную роль в снабжении столицы и других регионов свежими овощами, мясом и молочными продуктами. В регионе активно развивается птицеводство и переработка пищевых продуктов.

Кашкадарьинская и Сурхандарьинская области – важные производители зерновых культур и скота. Навоийская и Джизакская области имеют

потенциал для развития интенсивного сельского хозяйства, включая садоводство и овощеводство.

Каракалпакстан, несмотря на засушливый климат, ведёт активную работу по расширению орошаемых земель, что способствует росту производства риса и кормовых культур. Таким образом, региональная диверсификация производства продовольствия усиливает продовольственную безопасность страны, позволяя эффективно распределять ресурсы и учитывать агроэкологические особенности каждого региона.

4. Международное сотрудничество

Узбекистан активно сотрудничает с ФАО, Всемирным банком и другими международными структурами. Реализуются проекты по борьбе с опустыниванием, развитию органического сельского хозяйства и укреплению продовольственной устойчивости на уровне домохозяйств.

5. Роль науки и инноваций

Развитие аграрной науки и внедрение инноваций играет решающую роль. В Узбекистане действуют аграрные университеты, научно-исследовательские институты, которые ведут работу над выведением устойчивых сортов растений и эффективными методами ведения хозяйства.

Заключение. Продовольственная безопасность требует системного подхода. Для её обеспечения необходимо совершенствование аграрной политики, поддержка отечественных производителей, развитие науки, привлечение инвестиций и активное участие в международных инициативах. Опыт Узбекистана показывает, что комплексные меры приносят реальные результаты и создают основу для устойчивого развития аграрного сектора.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15705230
УДК 371

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ ОСНОВНОГО ОБЩЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. *Рассматриваются проблемы учреждений основного общего образования в городе Оренбурге. Проанализированы результаты опроса учеников, учителей и руководителей образовательных учреждений основного общего образования, позволившие выявить их актуальные проблемы, обусловленные ухудшением успеваемости учеников. Предложены рекомендации по решению этих проблем.*

Ключевые слова. *Проблемы, учреждения основного общего образования, успеваемость, учащиеся.*

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PROBLEMS OF INSTITUTIONS BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION

Annotation. *The problems of institutions of basic general education in the city of Orenburg are considered. The results of a survey of students, teachers and heads of educational institutions of basic general education are analyzed, which made it possible to identify their current problems caused by the deterioration of students' academic performance. Recommendations for solving these problems are proposed.*

Keywords. *Problems, institutions of basic general education, academic performance, students.*

В городе Оренбурге на сегодняшний день осуществляют свою деятельность 85 общеобразовательных организаций, обеспечивая разнообразие образовательных программ и подходов. Как и в России в

целом, образовательные учреждения в городе Оренбурге сталкиваются с проблемами, которые сказываются на качестве образовательного процесса [1]. Эти проблемы требуют к себе особого внимания, так как от их решения зависит качество образования, способствует улучшению образовательной среды и повышению уровня подготовки учащихся, а это, в свою очередь, влияет на качество будущих специалистов в различных сферах деятельности.

Различные факторы влияют на образовательный процесс, приводя к снижению качества обучения и ограничению возможностей для всестороннего развития учащихся. Изучение этих проблем и поиск решений представляют собой важную задачу для образовательной системы муниципального образования, региона [2-4]. Рассмотрим их подробнее.

С целью выявления проблем в учреждениях основного общего образования был проведен опрос, в котором приняли участие представители всех образовательных учреждений в городе Оренбурге за период с 2021 по 2024 год. Представим результаты опроса для наглядности в виде графиков. На рисунке 1 представлены данные о доле учащихся, испытывающие трудности в обучении по различным предметам от общего числа учащихся.

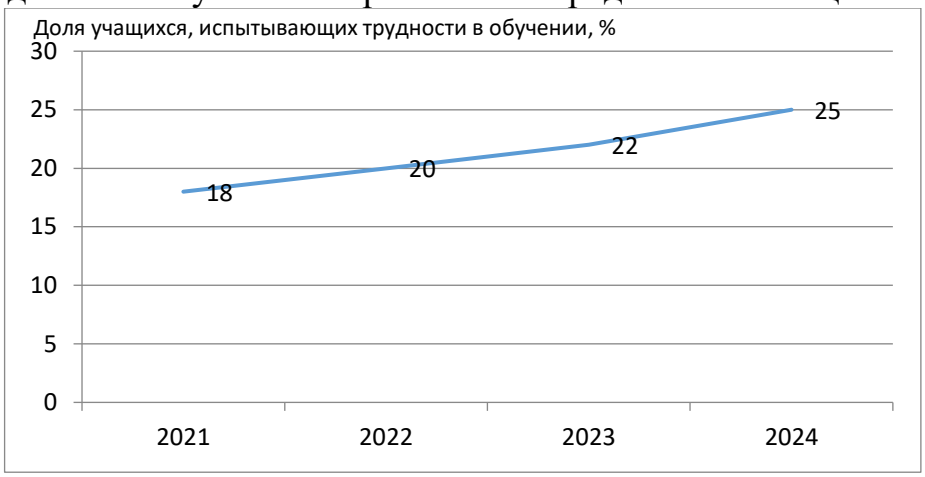


Рисунок 1 - Доля учащихся, испытывающих трудности в обучении по различным предметам, от общего числа учащихся в г. Оренбурге

Как видно из графика наблюдается увеличение доли учащихся. За четыре года прирост, испытывающих трудности в обучении возрос на 7 %. Например, уровень функциональной грамотности учащихся в Оренбурге ниже среднего по стране, что свидетельствует о необходимости пересмотра методов преподавания и внедрения более эффективных образовательных технологий. Важно отметить, что подобные различия могут быть обусловлены как недостаточным финансированием, так и нехваткой квалифицированных специалистов, что требует комплексного подхода к решению данных проблем.

Были выявлены причины увеличения доли учащихся, испытывающих трудности в обучении. На рисунке 2 представлены доли учащихся, назвавших причины низкой успеваемости, испытывающих трудности в обучении: а) проблемы со здоровьем; б) нехватка ресурсов (учебные

материалы, технологии); в) психологические факторы (стресс, мотивация). Как видно из диаграмм, увеличивается доля учащихся, испытывающих проблемы со здоровьем (с 25 % в 2021 г. до 32 % в 2024 г.) и увеличивается нехватка ресурсов (учебные материалы, технологии) (с 20 % в 2021 г. до 26 % в 2024 г.).

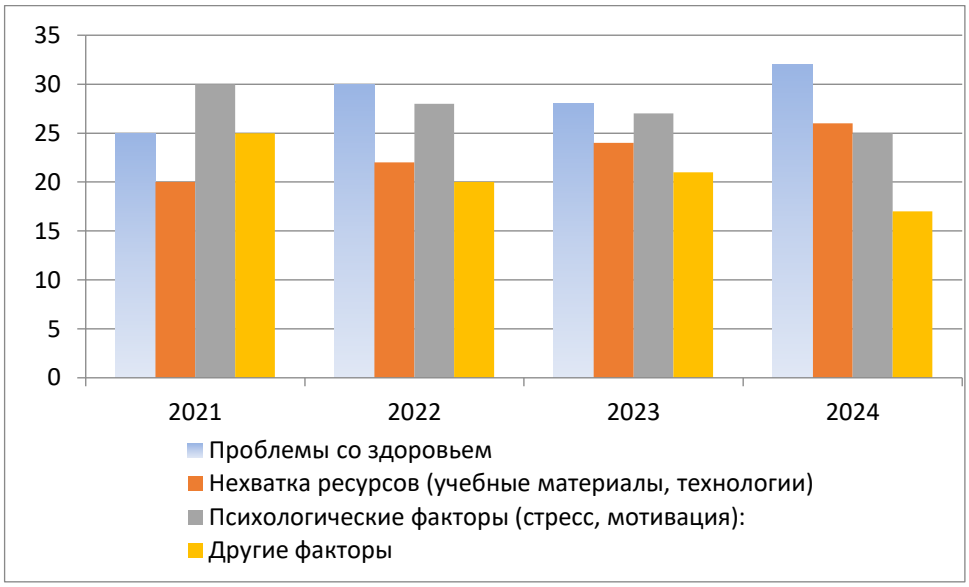


Рисунок 2 - Доли учащихся, назвавших причины низкой успеваемости в учреждениях общего образования г. Оренбурга

Доля учащихся, назвавших причиной низкой успеваемости психологические факторы (стресс, мотивация) уменьшается (с 30 % в 2021 г. до 25 % в 2024 г.).

Техническое оснащение образовательных учреждений играет ключевую роль в обеспечении современного образовательного процесса. В городе Оренбурге, как и в целом по России, существует проблема недостаточного уровня оснащенности школ современным оборудованием. В Оренбурге значительная часть образовательных учреждений до сих пор использует устаревшие компьютеры и мультимедийные устройства. Это ограничивает возможности использования интерактивных методов обучения и внедрения цифровых технологий в образовательный процесс.

Современные образовательные технологии, такие как интерактивные доски, высокоскоростной интернет и мультимедийные платформы, становятся необходимыми инструментами для качественного обучения. Однако доступность этих технологий в школах Оренбурга остается ограниченной.

Другая проблема, связанная с ухудшением успеваемости в образовательных учреждениях общего образования - проблема взаимодействия с родителями. Для этого были опрошены учителя, осуществляющие руководство классами. По результатам опроса был

выявлен уровень вовлеченности родителей в образовательный процесс, представленный на рисунке 3.



Рисунок 3 - Уровень вовлеченности родителей в образовательный процесс, %

Опрос руководителей образовательных учреждений показал также, что большинство из них испытывают финансовые затруднения. Это также является причиной ухудшения успеваемости учащихся, так как оказывает влияние на текучесть преподавательского состава, невозможность приобретения оборудования, учебных материалов. На рисунке 4 представлены результаты опроса руководителей образовательных учреждений. Судя по результатам, представленным на рисунке 4, доля образовательных учреждений, испытывающих финансовые трудности увеличивается. Региональный бюджет обеспечивает выполнение задач, связанных с поддержанием базового уровня материально-технического обеспечения, а также финансирование капитальных ремонтов зданий. Местные бюджеты, в свою очередь, направляют средства на покрытие текущих расходов, включая оплату коммунальных услуг и приобретение расходных материалов.

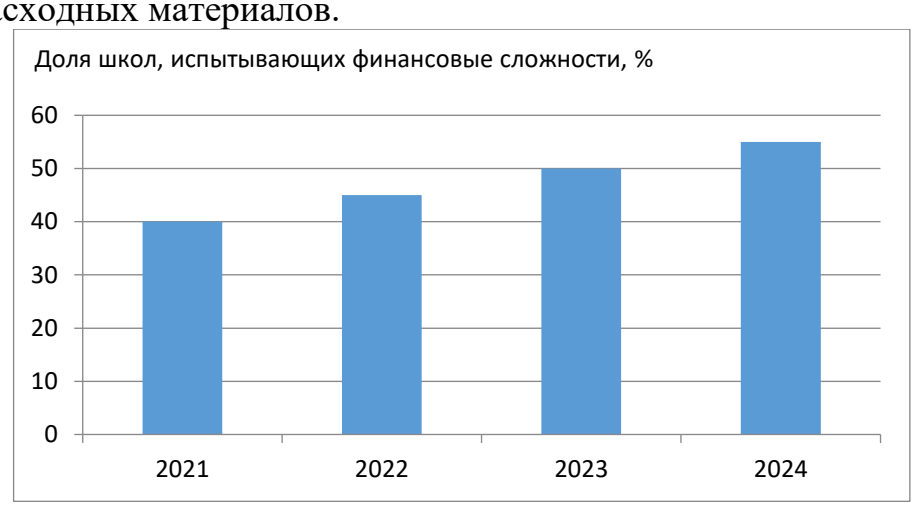


Рисунок 4 – Доля образовательных учреждений г. Оренбурга, испытывающих финансовые сложности

Однако, несмотря на многоуровневую систему финансирования, объемы выделяемых средств зачастую оказываются недостаточными для решения всех насущных проблем.

Одной из ключевых проблем распределения финансовых средств является их неравномерное распределение между образовательными учреждениями. По данным отчетов, в некоторых школах города Оренбурга ощущается острая нехватка средств на обновление оборудования и ремонт помещений, в то время как другие учреждения имеют более благоприятные условия. Это связано с различиями в приоритетах региональных и местных властей, а также с недостаточной прозрачностью в процессе распределения бюджетов. Кроме того, существуют случаи неэффективного использования выделенных средств, что усугубляет проблему и препятствует достижению поставленных целей по модернизации образовательной среды.

Другой показатель, оказывающий влияние на низкую успеваемость учащихся образовательных учреждений г. Оренбурга - недостаток квалифицированных кадров, то есть число вакансий, остающихся не обеспеченными в течение года, рисунок 5.



Рисунок 5 - Число вакансий в образовательных учреждениях, остающихся обеспеченными в течение года, ед.

Как видно из результатов опроса в образовательных учреждениях общего образования проблема с недостатком кадров остается актуальной.

Одной из основных причин недостатка квалифицированных специалистов в образовательных учреждениях города Оренбурга является низкая привлекательность профессии педагога. В последние годы наблюдаются значительные изменения в структуре занятости, что приводит к снижению интереса молодежи к педагогической карьере.

Для повышения мотивации и улучшения системы подготовки педагогов в Оренбурге необходимо внедрять более практико-ориентированные образовательные программы, которые включают обязательные стажировки и мастер-классы от опытных учителей. Также стоит расширить спектр программ повышения квалификации, чтобы они соответствовали современным требованиям и запросам педагогов. Например, в 2022 году в

Оренбурге было проведено лишь три крупных семинара по внедрению новых образовательных технологий, что явно недостаточно для удовлетворения потребностей учителей. Увеличение количества таких мероприятий и их доступности поможет повысить профессиональный уровень педагогов и, как следствие, качество образования.

Таким образом, образовательные учреждения общего образования сталкиваются с множеством вызовов, которые влияют на качество обучения и воспитания учащихся. В таблице 1 перечислены основные проблемы и возможные пути их решения.

Таблица 1 - Основные проблемы системы общего образования и возможные пути их решения.

Проблема	Характеристика	Пути решения
1	2	3
Низкий уровень финансирования	недостаток бюджетных средств приводит к устаревшему оборудованию, отсутствию современных учебных материалов и плохому состоянию инфраструктуры	1. Привлечение дополнительных инвестиций через поиск спонсоров среди частных компаний, грантов и благотворительных фондов. 2. Участие в программах федерального и регионального финансирования для модернизации школ. 3. Организация школьных ярмарок, мероприятий и других акций для сбора средств на нужды школы
Недостаток квалифицированных кадров	Педагоги сталкиваются с низкой заработной платой, высокой нагрузкой и отсутствием мотивации, что снижает качество преподавания	1. Увеличение финансирования из государственного бюджета для улучшения условий труда учителей. 2. Организация курсов повышения квалификации, тренингов и обмена опытом. 3. Предоставление субсидий, жилья или других льгот для привлечения молодых педагогов
Устаревшие методы обучения	Многие школы продолжают использовать традиционные методы преподавания, которые не всегда соответствуют потребностям современных учащихся	1. Использование интерактивных досок, планшетов, онлайн-ресурсов и образовательных платформ. 2. Применение игровых, проектных и исследовательских методов, которые стимулируют интерес учащихся. 3. Разработка актуальных учебных материалов, адаптированных под современный рынок труда
Высокая нагрузка на учащихся	Ученики сталкиваются с перегрузкой из-за большого объема домашних заданий и плотного учебного графика	1. Оптимизация учебной программы через сокращение объема информации, изучение которой не имеет прикладного значения. 2. Введение гибких форм обучения через внедрение модульного или проектного обучения для распределения нагрузки. 3. Предоставление услуг школьных психологов для помощи учащимся в управлении стрессом

Продолжение таблицы 1

1	2	3
Социальное неравенство	Дети из семей с низким доходом часто имеют меньше возможностей для получения качественного образования (отсутствие гаджетов, платных курсов, дополнительных занятий)	1. Выделение грантов, стипендий и льгот для учеников из малообеспеченных семей. 2. Организация репетиторских программ и кружков при школах. 3. Обеспечение учащихся компьютерами, интернетом и другими необходимыми ресурсами
Недостаточная вовлеченность родителей	Родители часто не участвуют в образовательном процессе своих детей, что снижает их успеваемость и дисциплину	1. Проведение встреч, где родителям объясняют, как они могут помочь своим детям в учебе. 2. Создание удобных систем для информирования родителей о прогрессе ребенка. 3. Привлечение родителей к участию в школьных мероприятиях, проектах и обсуждениях
Моральное и физическое здоровье учащихся	Повышенный уровень стресса, отсутствие физической активности и проблемы с питанием негативно влияют на здоровье школьников	1. Расширение сети спортивных секций и мероприятий. 2. Введение стандартов на качество школьных обедов. 3. Увеличение количества психологов в школах для работы с учащимися
Буллинг и конфликты	Насилие и конфликты между учащимися ухудшают атмосферу в школе и психологическое состояние детей	1. Проведение мероприятий, направленных на развитие уважения и эмпатии. 2. Введение школьных медиаторов для разрешения конфликтных ситуаций. 3. Создание систем для конфиденциального сообщения о случаях буллинга

Эффективное решение проблем в системе общего образования требует комплексного подхода, включающего усилия государства, педагогов, родителей и общества в целом. Трансформация образовательной среды позволит обеспечить более качественное, доступное и современное образование для всех учащихся.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15705282
УДК 371

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫМ ПРОЦЕССОМ В УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ ОСНОВНОГО ОБЩЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. *Рассматриваются особенности управления образовательным процессом в учреждениях основного общего образования в городе Оренбурге. Проанализированы результаты опроса учеников, учителей и администрации школы, что позволило выявить актуальные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются образовательные учреждения, включая недостаточную мотивацию учащихся и сложности в организации учебного процесса. Предложены рекомендации по оптимизации управления образовательным процессом, направленные на улучшение успеваемости учеников и создание благоприятной образовательной среды.*

Ключевые слова. *Особенности, учреждения основного общего образования, успеваемость, учащиеся, управление образовательным процессом, основное общее образование.*

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FEATURES OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS MANAGEMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION

Annotation. *The article considers the features of educational process management in institutions of basic general education in the city of Orenburg. The results of the survey of students, teachers and school administration were analyzed, which revealed the current problems faced by educational institutions, including insufficient motivation of students and difficulties in organizing the*

educational process. Recommendations on optimizing the management of the educational process are proposed, aimed at improving student performance and creating a favorable educational environment.

Keywords. *Features, institutions of basic general education, academic performance, students, educational process management.*

В Оренбурге наблюдается различная динамика в успеваемости учащихся, что создает возможность для анализа применяемых подходов к управлению и их эффективности. Осуществленный анализ базируется на сравнении показателей успеваемости учащихся в разных школах города, а также на изучении мнений педагогов о применяемых методах управления и их влиянии на образовательные результаты. Результаты показывают, что управление образовательным процессом требует не только строгого соблюдения установленных норм, но и гибкости, готовности к изменениям в соответствии с требованиями времени.

В качестве объектов исследования были выбраны учреждения основного общего образования, расположенные на территории города Оренбурга. В рамках данного исследования было охвачено 10 образовательных учреждений, каждый из которых представляет различные социально-экономические, культурные и организационные особенности.

Первое из исследуемых учреждений — МАОУ «СОШ №89», отличающаяся высоким уровнем успеваемости и реализации инновационных образовательных программ. Школа активно использует современные методики преподавания и внедряет информационные технологии в образовательный процесс, что создает позитивную образовательную среду для учащихся.



Рисунок 1 - Уровень успеваемости и реализации инновационных образовательных программ в МОАУ «СОШ №89».

Следующее учреждение — МАОУ «Средняя школа №5», где акцент делается на индивидуальный подход к каждому ученику. Здесь широко применяются различные формы уроков и внеурочной деятельности, что

позволяет учитывать интересы и способности учащихся. Это учреждение представляет собой интересный объект для анализа в контексте управления образовательным процессом, обучающего подхода и формирования учебных планов.

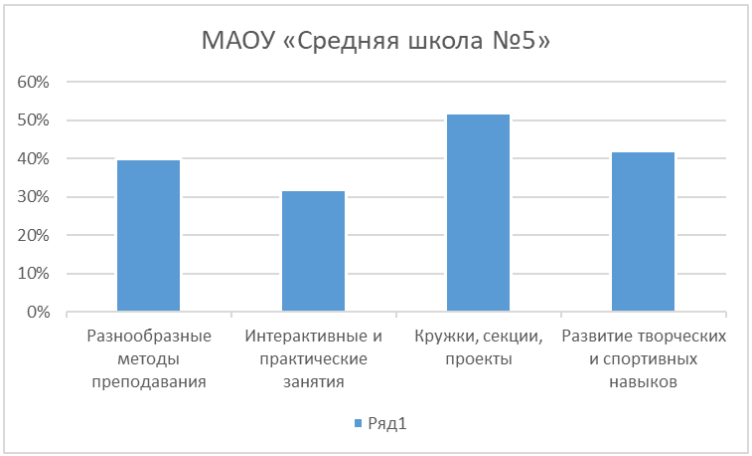


Рисунок 2 – Процентное соотношение применения различных форм проведения уроков для обучающихся для реализации индивидуального подхода.

Другие школы, такие как МАОУ «Средняя школа №12» и МАОУ «Общеобразовательная школа №7», являются менее крупными, но играют важную роль в системе образования региона. Эти учреждения активно развивают программу дополнительного образования, что позволяет ученикам развивать свои навыки и таланты в различных областях. Сравнительный анализ между этими школами и более крупными образовательными учреждениями даст возможность выявить, как размеры и ресурсы школы влияют на методы управления и успеваемость учащихся.

Для начала, следует обратить внимание на общую успеваемость учащихся по предметам в различных школах. При анализе данных было установлено, что в гимназиях уровень успеваемости в среднем выше по сравнению со средними школами. Например, в МАОУ «Гимназия №1» уровень успеваемости по основным предметам (математика, русский язык, естественные науки) колебался в пределах 85-90%. В то же время, в некоторых средних школах этот показатель составил 70-75%, что, на наш взгляд, может указывать на необходимость улучшения методов обучения и управления образовательным процессом в этих учебных заведениях [29].

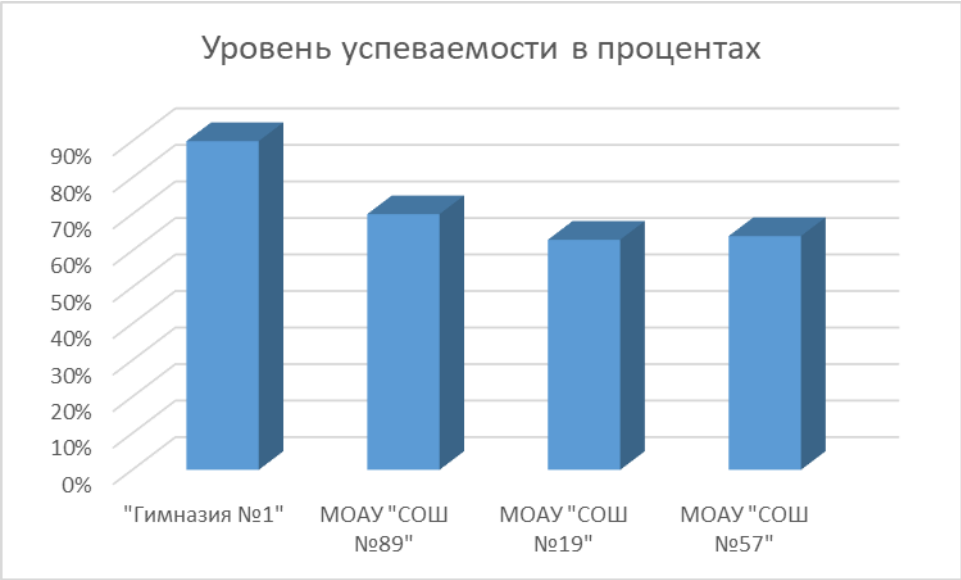


Рисунок 3 – Процентное соотношение уровня успеваемости в различных учебных заведениях г.Оренбурга

Важным аспектом анализа стали и показатели успеваемости учащихся, разделенные по социально-экономическому статусу. Данные показали заметную зависимость: учащиеся из более обеспеченных семей показывают лучшие результаты в учебе, в то время как ученики из семей с низким доходом сталкиваются с определенными трудностями [8]. Такие результаты подчеркивают необходимость создания равных условий для всех учащихся, что является одной из ключевых задач современных образовательных учреждений.

Был также проведен анализ успеваемости по дополнительным предметам, таким как иностранные языки и информатика. Эти дисциплины часто несут в себе множество трудностей для учащихся, однако успешные результаты на этих направлениях указывают на эффективное внедрение интерактивных методов преподавания. В школах, где активно используются современные образовательные технологии, результаты по этим предметам выросли в среднем на 10-15% по сравнению с традиционными методами обучения.

Таким образом, анализ успеваемости учащихся показывает сложную картину, в которой пересекаются и факторы управления, и социально-экономические условия учащихся. Для повышения общего уровня успеваемости в образовательных учреждениях необходимо адаптировать методы управления, внедрять новые технологии и подходы к обучению, а также работать над созданием равных условий для всех учащихся. Заключительные выводы и рекомендации будут сформулированы в следующем разделе, основываясь на полученных данных и их обсуждении.

В современном образовательном пространстве города Оренбурга учреждения основного общего образования сталкиваются с рядом значительных проблем, которые влияют на эффективность управления образовательным процессом. Анализ данных, собранных в ходе

исследования, позволил выделить ключевые вопросы, тормозящие развитие образовательной среды, а также обозначить перспективы ее улучшения.

Таблица 1 - Основные проблемы управления образовательным процессом и пути их решения.

Проблемы	**Характеристика**	**Пути решения**
1	2	3
Нехватка квалифицированных кадров	Снижение уровня подготовки педагогов и высокая текучесть кадров	Внедрение программ повышения квалификации и наставничества
Низкая мотивация учащихся	Недостаток интереса к учебному процессу и низкая успеваемость	Внедрение программ повышения квалификации и наставничества
Ограниченный доступ к образовательным ресурсам	Неравенство в доступе к учебным материалам и технологиям	Создание единой цифровой платформы для распространения ресурсов
Проблемы коммуникации между участниками процесса	Недостаток обратной связи между учениками, учителями и родителями	Внедрение систем обратной связи и регулярных встреч с родителями
Инфраструктурные ограничения	Устаревшие учебные заведения и отсутствие необходимой инфраструктуры	Проведение инвестиций в модернизацию образовательной инфраструктуры
Невозможность интеграции новых технологий	Сопротивление изменениям и отсутствие обучения по новым методам	Проведение инвестиций в модернизацию образовательной инфраструктуры
Низкая степень вовлеченности родителей	Ограниченное участие родителей в образовательном процессе	Организация общественных мероприятий и расширение взаимодействия с родителями

Таким образом, проведенное исследование подчеркивает важность комплексного подхода к управлению образовательным процессом, включающего как педагогические, так и социальные аспекты. Реализуя предложенные рекомендации, учреждения образования могут значительно улучшить качество обучения и повысить уровень успеваемости учащихся.

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ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ТЕМЕ «ОБЛАЧНЫЕ ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЯ»

***Аннотация**: в статье рассматриваются вопросы формирования и оценки цифровых компетенций обучающихся в контексте освоения темы «Облачные вычисления». Представлены критерии оценки цифровых компетенций обучающихся, разработанные с опорой на международную рамку DigCompEdu. Выделены ключевые области, наиболее релевантные для темы: оценивание обучения, расширение возможностей обучающихся и развитие цифровых навыков.*

***Ключевые слова**: цифровые компетенции, облачные вычисления, DigCompEdu, цифровизация образования, оценивание.*

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ASSESSMENT OF DIGITAL COMPETENCES OF STUDENTS ON THE TOPIC "CLOUD COMPUTING"

***Abstract:** the article examines the issues of formation and assessment of digital competencies of students in the context of mastering the topic "Cloud Computing". The criteria for assessing digital competencies of students, developed based on the international DigCompEdu framework, are presented. The key areas most relevant to the topic are highlighted: assessment of learning, empowerment of students and development of digital skills.*

***Keywords:** digital competencies, cloud computing, DigCompEdu, digitalization of education, assessment.*

Современное общество стремительно трансформируется под влиянием цифровых технологий, что требует от граждан, в том числе обучающихся, развития устойчивых и гибких цифровых компетенций. Одной из ключевых задач образования в XXI веке становится не только формирование таких компетенций, но и разработка объективных, валидных и гибких подходов к их оцениванию.

В условиях цифровизации образования особое внимание уделяется теме облачных вычислений, как важнейшему компоненту информационно-коммуникационных технологий. Облачные сервисы активно внедряются в образовательную практику, предоставляя широкие возможности для совместной деятельности, хранения и обработки данных, организации дистанционного и смешанного обучения. Их освоение требует от обучающихся определённого уровня цифровой грамотности, включая умения безопасно использовать сетевые ресурсы, работать с данными, эффективно коммуницировать и критически мыслить [3].

Однако несмотря на актуальность темы, вопрос оценивания цифровых компетенций именно в контексте изучения облачных технологий остается недостаточно разработанным. Многие существующие подходы к оценке цифровых компетенций ориентированы на общие навыки владения ИКТ, в то время как использование облачных сервисов требует комплексного подхода, учитывающего специфику технологической среды, образовательных целей и возрастных особенностей обучающихся.

В 1997 году американский писатель Пол Гилстер впервые заявил о «цифровой компетентности». Он определил это как умение находить и использовать информацию из разных источников с помощью компьютеров. Гилстер заметил, что постоянное времяпрепровождение в Интернете и переход от одного ресурса к другому меняет наше поведение, подходы к поиску информации и способы общения. Это приводит к развитию сетевого мышления, что связано с активным использованием информации и коммуникации [4].

Под цифровыми компетенциями следует понимать знания и навыки, позволяющие в условиях цифровизации экономики и социальной сферы применять для решения задач или достижения требуемого результата информационно-коммуникационные технологии [2].

На международном уровне предложены различные модели цифровых компетенций (например, DigComp), а также рекомендации по их оценке.

Рамка цифровых компетенций DigCompEdu (Digital Competence of Educators) впервые была предложена в 2017 г. Европейским союзом и включает в себя 22 цифровую компетенцию по 6 областям (рис. 1) [1].



Рис 1. Сферы и области применения DigCompEdu

Европейская рамка цифровой компетенции преподавателей DigCompEdu служит ответом на растущее понимание многими европейскими государствами-членами того, что преподавателям необходим набор цифровых компетенций, присущих их профессии, чтобы использовать потенциал цифровых технологий для совершенствования и внедрения инноваций в образование [1].

Из шести областей оценки и развития цифровых компетенций в образовательной среде DigCompEdu, в рамках нашего исследования для темы «Облачные вычисления», наиболее релевантны следующие:

- Область 4: Оценивание обучения
- Область 5: Расширение возможностей обучающихся
- Область 6: Развитие цифровых компетенций обучающихся

На основании данных целей оценивания мы можем вывести критерии оценки цифровых компетенций обучающихся:

- Таблица 1

Критерий	**Описание**	**Уровни освоения (по шкале DigCompEdu)**
Понимание принципов облачных вычислений	Обучающийся понимает суть облачных вычислений, их преимущества и ограничения, знает примеры облачных платформ.	Новичок – Распознаёт облачные технологии; Компетентный – Описывает их применение; Продвинутый – Объясняет принципы работы и различия между платформами.
Владение облачными сервисами	Обучающийся умеет использовать облачные платформы (Google Drive, Docs, Sheets и др.) для хранения и обмена файлами.	Новичок – Использует по шаблону; Компетентный – Самостоятельно создает и организует документы; Продвинутый – Организует работу в группе, предлагает инструменты.
Совместная работа в облачной среде	Умение взаимодействовать с другими участниками в рамках совместных проектов через	Новичок – Принимает участие в коллективной работе; Компетентный – Активно редактирует, оставляет комментарии; Продвинутый – Координирует работу

	облачные инструменты.	команды.
Защита и этика цифровой деятельности	Учитывает вопросы безопасности, конфиденциальности и авторского права при работе с облачными сервисами.	Новичок – Соблюдает элементарные правила (логины, пароли); Компетентный – Обеспечивает защиту доступа к документам; Продвинутый – Понимает и объясняет цифровую этику другим.
Применение облачных технологий в учебной деятельности	Интеграция облачных решений в выполнение заданий, проектов, презентаций.	Новичок – Использует по инструкции; Компетентный – Применяет для индивидуальных проектов; Продвинутый – Разрабатывает комплексные решения, предлагает новые форматы.

Представленные критерии позволяют выстроить системный подход к оцениванию цифровых компетенций обучающихся по теме «Облачные вычисления». Каждый уровень освоения соотнесён с конкретными действиями учащегося, что облегчает процесс диагностики и помогает педагогу определить траекторию дальнейшего развития цифровых навыков. Такой подход обеспечивает объективность оценивания и способствует персонализации образовательного процесса, создавая условия для постепенного перехода от базового уровня владения облачными сервисами к их осознанному и продуктивному применению в учебной и внеучебной деятельности.

Заключение

Таким образом, в условиях активного внедрения цифровых технологий в образовательную практику особенно важным становится разработка и применение адекватных критериев оценки цифровых компетенций обучающихся. Облачные вычисления выступают как значимый контекст для формирования таких компетенций. Предложенные в статье подходы и уровни освоения позволяют педагогам не только объективно оценивать цифровые навыки учащихся, но и целенаправленно развивать их, опираясь на международные стандарты.

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ПЕДАГОГИКО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье отражены конкретные педагогические и психологические основы этой современной образовательной парадигмы, призванной стимулировать инновационные процессы в дошкольном образовании в современных условиях.*

Ключевые слова: *современное образование, инновации, мотивация, процесс, педагог*

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PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES OF IMPROVEMENT OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract: *The article reflects the specific pedagogical and psychological foundations of this modern educational paradigm, designed to stimulate innovative processes in preschool education in modern conditions.*

Keywords: *modern education, innovation, motivation, process, teacher*

Социально-экономические изменения, происходящие в Республике Узбекистан, оказывают влияние на реформирование системы образования на современном уровне и переосмысление отношений в системе образования. Стимулирование инновационных процессов в дошкольном образовании меняет как педагогические, так и психологические основы этой современной образовательной парадигмы. В частности, эти изменения следующие:

- предоставление различного содержания образовательным мероприятиям;
- при использовании различных подходов в образовательном процессе;
- когда предлагаются различные установки и модели поведения для образовательного процесса;

Это проявляется в формировании нового педагогического и психологического мировоззрения. Все это свидетельствует о том, что в современной системе дошкольного образования набирают силу инновационные процессы.

Инновационный процесс — это процесс преобразования научных знаний (идей) в инновацию (конечный продукт) и ее последующего

распространения (диффузии). Инновационный процесс всегда включает два обязательных этапа:

1. Процесс создания нового продукта (образца, прототипа), готового к производству.

2. Процесс разработки, производства и внедрения (распространения, диффузии), в результате которого получается продукт, который становится инновацией, то есть новинкой, востребованной рынком [1]

Существует три формы инновационного процесса:

1) простая внутренняя организационная (естественная);

2) простая межорганизационная (товарная);

3) расширенная.

Нацеленность на внедрение инноваций в образовательный процесс дошкольного образования выражается, прежде всего, в аккумулировании нововведений зарубежного опыта. Применение инноваций приводит к качественным изменениям в образовательном процессе дошкольного образования как в содержательном, так и в технологическом плане. Учитывая задачи, поставленные государством по развитию системы дошкольного образования, важно создать систему управления модернизацией и развитием, соответствующую стандартам образовательных услуг развитых стран.

Модернизация системы дошкольного образования создает следующие педагогические и психологические основы для решения общих задач:

- изменения в структуре и содержании образования, повышающие конкурентоспособность образовательных организаций;
- внедрение мер морального и материального поощрения педагогов;
- обмен инновационным опытом в рамках повышения квалификации педагогических кадров других регионов и т.д.

Модернизация системы дошкольного образования затронула и ряд личностных проблем и нашла свое отражение в следующих педагогических и психологических основах:

- самообразование;
- изменения личностных качеств учителя:
- инициативность, готовность учиться и развиваться;
- творческое мышление и стремление к поиску нестандартных решений и т.д. Поэтому руководители и педагоги дошкольных образовательных организаций должны знать теорию и методику реализации педагогического развивающего обучения и компетентностного подхода.

Современный педагог системы дошкольного образования должен уметь определять условия инновационного режима развития, способного работать с уровнем развития детей и новыми социальными задачами. Для этого педагог должен обладать высокой квалификацией, быть креативным, готовым к инновациям, уметь реализовать себя в профессиональной деятельности и тем самым занимать качественную профессиональную позицию. Ведь сегодняшняя инновация заключается в том, что системе

дошкольного образования необходимы квалифицированные педагоги для эффективного обеспечения образовательного процесса дошкольной образовательной организации.

Современные инновации определяют следующие профессиональные стандарты современного директора дошкольной образовательной организации по управлению организацией:

- обеспечивать исполнение Закона Республики Узбекистан «О дошкольном образовании и воспитании», а также указов, распоряжений, постановлений Президента и аналогичных документов в данной области;
- постоянно повышать качество образования в образовательной организации;
- создание условий для инноваций;
- обеспечение формирования и реализации инициатив педагогов дошкольной образовательной организации, направленных на совершенствование деятельности образовательного учреждения и повышение качества образования;
- управление маркетинговой деятельностью образовательной организации;
- управление изменениями и нововведениями в деятельности образовательной организации;
- поддержание благоприятного морально-психологического климата в коллективе;
- формировать эффективный стиль собственного поведения и поведения педагогов для реализации изменений в образовательной организации.

Дошкольным образовательным организациям, реализующим процесс модернизации в сфере образования, требуются педагоги - воспитатели, стремящиеся к саморазвитию, самообразованию, умеющие адаптироваться к образовательным инновациям, умеющие находить нестандартные решения педагогических задач. Ведь в современном обществе невозможно развитие и функционирование дошкольных образовательных организаций без конкурентоспособных инноваций. В современных условиях важно уделять внимание стимулированию и развитию инновационной деятельности педагогов.

В заключение можно сформулировать педагогические и психологические основы совершенствования процесса дошкольного образования и воспитания следующим образом:

- Государственный образовательный стандарт дошкольного образования предусматривает новые условия реализации образовательных программ;
- система дошкольных образовательных организаций требует инноваций в соответствии с требованиями повышения качества дошкольного образования;

- требует от педагогов дошкольных образовательных организаций инновационного изменения своей профессиональной деятельности, разработки и внедрения инноваций;

Педагоги, способные развивать в себе способность мобилизовать свой потенциал в современной системе, ставят перед собой цель опираться на инновационные изменения в развитии и воспитании детей дошкольного возраста. Поэтому, чтобы современное образовательное учреждение могло идти в ногу со временем, оно должно уметь реагировать на все более новые запросы и требования, возникающие у потребителей образовательных услуг — родителей, педагогов, общественных и государственных организаций, системы дошкольного образования.

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УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КРЕАТИВНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ ПЕДАГОГОВ ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются креативные качества, присущие педагогам, навыки творческо-педагогической деятельности, эффективные пути развития креативных качеств личности, признаки и принципы, характеризующие креативность педагогов, формирование креативных умений у студентов, сущность процесса развития креативных навыков, возможности педагогов в области креативности и их структурные основы, критерии определения креативных возможностей педагогов и их уровни.

Ключевые слова: *Качество, креативные качества, навыки, творческая деятельность, пути развития креативных качеств, признаки креативности педагогов, принципы развития креативности личности, возможности креативности педагогов, уровни креативности педагогов, критерии оценки уровня креативности личности.*

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IMPROVEMENT OF CREATIVE QUALITIES OF TEACHERS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: *The article examines the creative qualities inherent in teachers, the skills of creative and pedagogical activity, effective ways of developing creative qualities of personality, signs and principles characterizing the creativity of teachers, the formation of creative skills in students, the essence of the process of developing creative skills, the capabilities of teachers in the field of creativity and their structural foundations, the criteria for determining the creative capabilities of teachers and their levels.*

Key words: *Quality, creative qualities, skills, creative activity, ways of developing creative qualities, signs of creativity of teachers, principles of development of personal creativity, possibilities of creativity of teachers, levels of creativity of teachers, criteria for assessing the level of creativity of a person.*

Как и любое другое качество, креативность не формируется мгновенно, а развивается поэтапно. Когда же начинают проявляться креативные способности личности?

Обычно креативность заметна в деятельности детей, однако это не гарантирует их будущих творческих успехов. Скорее, это указывает на их склонность к усвоению творческих умений и навыков. В развитии креативности у детей необходимо учитывать следующие аспекты:

- их склонность к частому задаванию вопросов;
- поощрение этой привычки;
- поддержка самостоятельности и усиление чувства ответственности;
- создание возможностей для самостоятельной деятельности;
- внимание к их интересам.

Исследователь Н. Файзуллаева считает, что для формирования педагогического мышления студенты должны усваивать знания в области педагогики и приобретать следующие умения и навыки:

знание основных идей, концепций и закономерностей педагогики;
понимание ключевых педагогических категорий и понятий;

знание основных педагогических фактов;
овладение практическими знаниями об общих методах обучения и воспитания.

В психологии Э.П.Торренс разработал тест для определения креативности личности. Согласно его мнению, креативность личности проявляется в следующих характеристиках:

- неспособность игнорировать вопросы, противоречия и несовместимые данные;
- стремление выявлять проблемы и находить их решения на основе выдвинутых гипотез.

Сегодня в психологии креативность личности определяется на основе двух аспектов её деятельности. Для их анализа используются специальные тесты. Они включают:

- тесты, выявляющие жизненный опыт и личные качества личности;
- тесты, оценивающие творческое мышление (скорость, продуктивность, эффективность).

Перед формированием у студентов навыков креативного мышления необходимо создать в классе благоприятную среду. В креативной образовательной среде студенты постепенно начинают проявлять интерес к выполнению творческих задач и склоняться к креативному мышлению, наблюдая за преподавателем, обладающим креативным мышлением (Sternberg & Williams, 1996). Учебно-познавательная среда креативного характера способствует развитию у студентов навыков критического и креативного мышления, играя важную роль в учебном процессе (Boykin & Noguera, 2011, 2012; Marks, 2000, цит. по Jensen, 2013).

Развитие креативного мышления у студентов в высших учебных заведениях зависит от того, насколько успешно сформирована творческая

среда.

«Полноценная креативная образовательная среда создается на основе продуманного плана. Если преподаватели хотят достичь высокой эффективности в применении креативных методов и стратегий преподавания (то есть мыслить широко и организовывать процесс креативного мышления), они должны привить это студентам и выполнять свою работу с полной самоотдачей» (Higgins, Hall, Baumfield, & Moseley, 2005).

Кроме того, «только в среде креативного характера студенты могут осознать содержание изучаемой темы, понять взаимосвязь между учебной информацией и начать размышлять о ней» (Anderson et al., 2000).

Исследования о недостаточной креативности в образовательной практике

Многие исследователи изучали причины недостаточной креативности в образовательной практике. Например, зарубежные исследователи-педагоги Бегетто, Кауфман, Киршнер (2010), Свеллер, Кларк (2006) объясняют это следующим образом: «Во многих случаях преподаватели знакомы лишь с содержанием учебного материала, но не уделяют достаточного внимания процессу мышления и не объясняют, как развиваются мыслительные способности студентов. Подход преподавателя, который ограничивается простым изложением материала, менее эффективен по сравнению с методами и стратегиями, направленными на активизацию учебной деятельности студентов» (Beghetto, Kaufman, 2010; Kirschner, Sweller, Clark, 2006).

Однако, чтобы студенты могли усваивать стратегии (критического и креативного) мышления, преподаватели должны не только объяснять их, но и применять в образовательном процессе. Например, преподаватели должны организовывать процесс так, чтобы студенты не просто запоминали материал, а критически анализировали и применяли его на практике.

Примеры таких методов помогают преподавателям и студентам лучше организовать процесс креативного мышления. Например, при изучении темы «Сущность иммиграционных процессов» метод «Мозговой штурм» помогает студентам рассмотреть проблему с разных точек зрения. Однако перед тем как использовать этот метод, необходимо объяснить его суть и правила применения.

В процессе развития креативного мышления личности важно учитывать такие понятия, как "дифференциация" и "поэтапность". Каков их смысл?

Развитие креативных способностей человека проходит через определенные этапы и периоды. Соответственно, на разных этапах и в разные периоды у педагогов также формируются креативные качества и навыки творческой деятельности.

Студенты с развитым креативным мышлением обладают следующими характеристиками:

• выражают идеи, которые не приходят в голову другим студентам;

•выбирают уникальный стиль самовыражения;

• иногда задают вопросы, которые не связаны с темой или кажутся

необычными;
•получают удовольствие от решения открытых задач;
•предпочитают обсуждать идеи с четкими аргументами;
• выбирают нестандартные подходы к решению проблем.

К ключевым характеристикам креативной личности относятся:

• Творческая направленность;
• Эрудиция (глубокие знания);
• Творческая восприимчивость и инициативность;
• Способность к рефлексии;
• Готовность к риску;
• Развитая интуиция;
• Владение инновационными методами;
• Логическое мышление;
• Богатое воображение;
• Умение полностью раскрывать свой творческий потенциал;
• Эмоциональная насыщенность;
• Быстрота мышления;
• Способность предлагать оригинальные идеи;
• Высокие художественные ценности;
• Навыки принятия новых решений на основе имеющегося опыта и знаний.

Помимо креативных качеств, педагоги также должны обладать следующими навыками, позволяющими эффективно организовывать творческую деятельность:

Группы навыков, способствующих организации креативной деятельности у педагогов:

1) Познавательные (гностические) навыки;
2) Навыки проектирования;
3) Творческо-практические (конструктивные) навыки;
4) Исследовательские навыки;
5) Коммуникативные навыки;
6) Организационные навыки;
7)Навыки системности и последовательности (процессуальные навыки);
8) Технические и технологические навыки.

Познавательные (гностические) навыки

Познавательные навыки позволяют педагогам анализировать образовательный процесс и учитывать индивидуальные особенности студентов. Эти навыки включают:

• Определение учебно-воспитательных задач с учетом возрастных и индивидуальных особенностей студентов, а также социальной и психологической специфики учебной группы;
• Планирование и анализ учебно-воспитательного процесса с дидактической, психологической и методической точки зрения в соответствии с современными образовательными стандартами;

• Выбор наиболее эффективных форм, методов и средств организации учебного процесса;

• Оценка освоения студентами учебного материала в соответствии с требованиями учебной программы, а также уровня их воспитанности и развития;

• Развитие познавательных интересов, потребностей и активности студентов с использованием различных методов и подходов;

• Проведение воспитательной работы в классе, внеучебных занятиях, продленных группах, кружках, клубах и образовательных сообществах;

• Индивидуальная работа с учащимися и их родителями;

• Формирование у студентов потребности в здоровом образе жизни, навыков личной и общей гигиены, а также оказания первой медицинской помощи;

• Использование наглядных пособий, современных технических средств, информационных и передовых педагогических технологий в образовательном процессе;

• Разработка дидактических материалов и наглядных пособий;

• Информирование родителей об основах педагогики, возрастных особенностях детей, их психологических характеристиках, а также специфике взаимодействия родителей с детьми на разных возрастных этапах;

• Самоанализ, самооценка и исправление выявленных недостатков в собственной педагогической деятельности.

Навыки проектирования

Навыки проектирования необходимы педагогам для эффективной организации учебного процесса и воспитательных мероприятий. Они включают:

• Разработка проектов уроков и воспитательных мероприятий;

• Создание технологической карты урока или воспитательного мероприятия;

• Пошаговое раскрытие сущности учебного или воспитательного процесса;

• Четкое определение образовательных и воспитательных целей;

• Определение задач, соответствующих поставленным целям;

• Формулирование дидактических, воспитательных и развивающих целей учебного материала;

• Формирование структуры содержания учебного или воспитательного материала;

• Обеспечение логической последовательности между различными информационными блоками учебного или воспитательного материала;

• Разработка системы вопросов, побуждающих студентов к самостоятельному мышлению;

• Обоснование методической структуры урока или воспитательного мероприятия;

• Определение системы педагогических заданий, выполняемых в ходе учебного или воспитательного процесса;

• Использование различных современных подходов к изложению нового материала;

• Разработка тестовых заданий с четкой логической структурой;

• Обоснование процесса диагностики уровня знаний студентов;

• Создание механизма оценки уровня воспитанности и развития как студенческой группы, так и отдельных студентов.

Творческо-практические (конструктивные) навыки

Творческо-практические навыки необходимы для эффективной организации учебного процесса и создания учебных материалов. Они включают:

• Формирование целостного учебного и воспитательного материала на основе отдельных информационных блоков;

• Обогащение учебного материала с помощью иллюстраций, схем, таблиц, диаграмм и моделей;

• Разработка оригинальных учебных материалов;

• Самостоятельное обоснование новых методов преподавания;

• Создание комплекта наглядных пособий для учебных и воспитательных мероприятий;

• Разработка технологического паспорта и карты урока или воспитательного мероприятия;

• Создание мультимедийных материалов для уроков и воспитательных мероприятий;

• Подготовка презентационных материалов для учебных занятий;

• Создание видеороликов с активным участием студентов по различным воспитательным темам;

• Разработка конспектов уроков;

• Подготовка тестовых заданий, включающих вопросы, упражнения, задачи, примеры и критерии оценивания;

• Творческий подход к организации контрольных работ.

Исследовательские навыки

Исследовательские навыки позволяют педагогам разрабатывать научные методики и анализировать образовательный процесс. Они включают:

• Выбор методов и инструментов для проведения научных исследований;

• Работа с источниками информации (теоретический анализ, поиск ключевых данных, составление тезисов, конспектов, рефератов, работа с картотеками, составление библиографических списков);

• Ознакомление с печатными и цифровыми источниками информации (включая Интернет-ресурсы);

• Организация анкетирования и опросов;

• Выявление актуальных педагогических проблем и обоснование их значимости;

• Изучение степени разработки проблемы на основе существующих источников;
• Разработка методики педагогического эксперимента;
• Организация и проведение трех- или четырехэтапного педагогического эксперимента;
• Подготовка научных статей, отчетов и докладов;
• Подготовка научных публикаций;
• Обобщение и анализ результатов педагогического эксперимента;
• Проведение математико-статистического анализа исследовательских данных;
• Формулирование выводов и разработка научных рекомендаций на основе статистического анализа;
• Обсуждение результатов педагогического эксперимента (постановка вопросов, выражение собственного мнения, формулирование критических замечаний, выдвижение практических предложений).

Коммуникативные навыки

Коммуникативные навыки помогают педагогам эффективно взаимодействовать с учащимися, родителями, администрацией образовательного учреждения и коллегами. Они включают:
• Использование различных форм и методов общения с учащимися, родителями, администрацией учебного заведения и коллегами;
• Установление практических, деловых или личных отношений со всеми участниками педагогического процесса;
• Поиск эффективных способов передачи информации студентам;
• Умение выслушивать ответы студентов и учитывать их личные мнения;
• Предупреждение, устранение или развитие конфликтных ситуаций в педагогическом процессе;
• Укрепление взаимоотношений между студентами и их учебными группами;
• Создание здоровой конкурентной среды в учебном коллективе;
• Мотивация студентов к активному участию в учебной деятельности;
• Обратная связь с учащимися по поводу ошибок в ответах или поведении;
• Установление продуктивного образовательного сотрудничества с учащимися.

Организационные навыки

Организационные навыки позволяют педагогам эффективно управлять учебным процессом и координировать деятельность студентов. Они включают:
• Управление познавательной и учебной деятельностью студентов;
• Формирование у студентов научных знаний, навыков и компетенций;
• Эффективное распределение времени и выполнение учебного плана;
• Организация индивидуальной работы со студентами;
• Проведение совместной и групповой работы в учебных группах;

• Формирование у студентов навыков соблюдения внутренних правил учебного заведения;
• Распределение учебных и социальных задач среди студентов;
• Управление вниманием учащихся во время занятий;
• Организация и модерация дискуссий среди студентов;
• Применение игровых технологий в учебном процессе;
• Повышение учебной активности студентов и развитие их самостоятельности;
• Создание малых учебных групп для выполнения совместных задач;
• Разработка совместных со студентами воспитательных мероприятий и программ.

Навыки обеспечения последовательности (процессуальные навыки)

Процессуальные навыки помогают педагогам обеспечить логическую последовательность и систематичность в образовательном процессе. Они включают:

• Обеспечение логической связности в изложении учебного материала;
• Поддержание последовательности между устной и письменной речью;
• Формирование связи между уже имеющимися знаниями студентов и новыми темами;
• Обогащение мировоззрения студентов новыми идеями;
• Последовательное применение методов, мотивирующих студентов к активной учебной деятельности;
• Обеспечение соответствия знаний студентов требованиям образовательных стандартов;
• Использование методов исследования социальной и психологической атмосферы группы для поддержания педагогической системности;
• Постоянное обеспечение последовательности в оценке воспитанности и развития студентов.

Технические и технологические навыки

Технические и технологические навыки необходимы для эффективного использования современных технологий в образовательном процессе. Они включают:

• Внедрение современных технических средств в образовательный процесс;
• Разработка технологического паспорта и карты урока;
• Создание презентационных слайдов для раскрытия содержания учебного материала;
• Организация учебных занятий с использованием информационных технологий и интерактивных методов;
• Применение различных технических средств в зависимости от специфики предмета;
• Использование проектора на занятиях;
• Представление учебного материала в аудио- и видеоформате, а также с помощью презентаций;

• Применение информационных технологий для закрепления учебного материала и постановки учебных заданий;

• Разработка учебных заданий с использованием компьютерных возможностей;

• Организация компьютеризированного процесса оценки знаний студентов;

• Использование компьютерных технологий для диагностики уровня знаний и воспитанности студентов.

ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ КРЕАТИВНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Как уже было отмечено, креативные качества, как и любые другие, не развиваются самостоятельно. Исследования показывают, что успешное развитие креативности у личности (включая педагогов) требует использования определенных методов. Американский исследователь Патти Дрэпеау предложил четыре подхода к успешному развитию креативных качеств у педагогов:

• Формирование навыков креативного мышления;

• Развитие практических креативных действий;

• Организация процессов креативной деятельности;

• Использование креативных продуктов (разработок).

ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ КРЕАТИВНЫХ КАЧЕСТВ ЛИЧНОСТИ

1-й путь: Формирование навыков креативного мышления

Основное внимание в этом подходе уделяется развитию навыков креативного мышления у студентов. Преподаватели помогают студентам осознавать сущность креативных действий через использование конкретных глаголов, побуждающих креативное мышление.

Например, если студентам задается вопрос «Опишите взаимосвязь между сердечно-сосудистой системой», он не способствует развитию креативности. Формулировка «Опишите» фактически означает «перечислите известные факты». Вместо этого преподаватели должны формулировать вопросы, стимулирующие мышление, например: «Найдите взаимосвязь», «Создайте», «Предскажите», «Объясните логически», «Представьте».

Такой подход заставляет студентов не просто повторять известные факты, а анализировать, обобщать и генерировать новые идеи. Таким образом, преподаватели, использующие этот метод, могут эффективно формировать у студентов креативное мышление.

Для молодых преподавателей полезным инструментом может стать «Карта креативности», которая помогает направлять процесс формирования креативного мышления у студентов.

2-й путь: Развитие практических навыков креативного мышления

Преподаватели используют наглядные методы и практические упражнения для формирования и развития навыков креативного мышления у студентов. Простого использования вопросов недостаточно, так как это

может оказывать лишь кратковременный эффект, но не развивает интерактивность и вовлеченность студентов.

Патти Дрэпеау в своей работе предлагает несколько эффективных методов и подходов для развития интерактивности и креативного мышления у студентов, включая:

• Работа с веб-сайтами;
• Визуализация;
• Учет всех точек зрения;
• Применение ключевых идей в различных ситуациях и адаптация их к новым условиям (трансформация);
• Символизация как способ выражения идей;
• Метод «Мозгового штурма»;
• Метод «Кейс-стади».

3-й путь: Организация процессов креативной деятельности

Этот метод направлен на развитие у студентов способности решать проблемы и предлагать инновационные идеи путем вовлечения их в креативные и исследовательские процессы. Хотя креативные методы могут не использоваться напрямую, сам процесс анализа и обсуждения побуждает студентов к креативному мышлению.

Например, задание «Определите взаимосвязь между сердечно-сосудистой системой» заставляет студентов анализировать проблемы, связанные с данной системой, и искать возможные решения. В процессе выполнения задания развивается многогранное мышление и аналитические навыки.

4-й путь: Использование креативных продуктов (разработок)

Этот подход предполагает использование студентами различных творческих инструментов и технологий для представления своих идей. Например, преподаватель может предложить студентам создать презентацию в PowerPoint или мультимедийный проект на тему «Сердечно-сосудистая система человека». В процессе создания презентации студенты развивают креативное мышление, анализируют информацию и находят нестандартные решения.

Студенты могут в полной мере раскрыть свои креативные способности только в комфортной среде. Если у них есть страх неудачи, боязнь высказать ошибочное мнение или опасение быть раскритикованными, то эффективное развитие навыков креативного мышления становится невозможным. Формирование креативности должно стать для студентов привычным процессом.

Для успешного развития креативного мышления важно, чтобы студенты глубоко понимали содержание темы и использовали соответствующие методы и инструменты для анализа и оценки (см. главу 3).

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ КРЕАТИВНЫХ МЕТОДОВ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Как, по вашему мнению, следует применять эти методы в процессе обучения студентов? Какие подходы будут наиболее эффективными? Патти

Дрэпеау дает следующий совет: «Для достижения любой цели можно выбрать несколько путей. Это касается и образовательных стратегий. Преподаватель может использовать один или несколько вышеописанных методов одновременно. Если он решает применять формирование креативного мышления (1-й путь), то одновременно может побуждать студентов к решению креативных проблем (3-й путь) и эффективно использовать стратегии развития мышления (2-й путь). В итоге учебный процесс завершится созданием креативного продукта (4-й путь)».

Карта креативного мышления помогает преподавателям определить уровень креативности студентов, его проявления и виды, возникающие в процессе занятий.

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КРЕАТИВНОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ КАК ПРИВЫЧКИ

Преподаватели и студенты часто задаются вопросом: может ли креативное мышление стать привычным процессом? Патти Дрэпеау считает, что это возможно. Исследования мозга показывают, что креативное мышление развивается благодаря регулярным упражнениям, а также за счет взаимодействия передних (ответственных за генерацию идей) и боковых (ответственных за анализ) областей мозга. Выработка допамина, отвечающего за положительные эмоции, также играет ключевую роль в этом процессе.

Обучение стимулирует развитие извилин мозга и делает процесс мышления более активным. Мозг человека лучше воспринимает информацию, если она сопровождается образами, предсказаниями, эмоциями и смыслами. Если информация не вызывает эмоционального отклика или не требует размышлений, она быстро забывается (Willis, 2006, p. 44).

Креативное мышление требует выхода за рамки стандартных методов обучения и поиска новых, нестандартных решений (DiSalvo, 2011, глава 1). Постоянные упражнения помогают студентам не только запоминать известные связи, но и формировать новые, создавать свежие идеи и мыслить по-новому. Со временем креативное мышление становится привычным и автоматизированным процессом.

Человеческий мозг стремится к поиску «правильного» ответа, но креативность заключается в умении защищать свои взгляды и понимать, что может быть несколько верных решений. Креативность пронизывает всю образовательную среду. Чтобы сделать креативное мышление привычкой, студенты должны чувствовать уверенность в своих силах и не бояться участвовать в креативных процессах.

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КРЕАТИВНОСТИ ЧЕРЕЗ ПОДДЕРЖИВАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ

Студенты могут превратить креативное мышление в привычку, только если оно поощряется и развивается в благоприятной среде. В такой среде

преподаватели и студенты учатся доброжелательному отношению друг к другу и уважению к разным точкам зрения.

Страх ошибок, боязнь неудач, чрезмерная ориентированность на оценки, опасение критики и отчуждение от окружающих могут препятствовать развитию креативности. Только в здоровой образовательной среде студенты могут почувствовать себя уверенно, развивать свои навыки креативного мышления и повышать уверенность в своих возможностях.

РОЛЬ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЯ В СТИМУЛИРОВАНИИ КРЕАТИВНОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ

Зарубежные педагоги, в частности Патти Дрэпеау, отмечают, что креативность преподавателя может вдохновлять студентов на развитие их творческого потенциала.

«Креативность заразительна. Чтобы быть креативным, нужно чаще взаимодействовать с творческими людьми и постоянно стремиться к поиску новых идей. Креативное мышление можно развить так же, как любую другую способность. Работа над креативностью помогает студентам мыслить нестандартно.»

Однако для того, чтобы мотивировать студентов на развитие креативности, преподаватель должен обладать высокими профессиональными компетенциями. Исследования в области креативности и труды ведущих специалистов по этому вопросу могут служить преподавателям ценным руководством по формированию у студентов навыков креативного мышления.

РОЛЬ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЯ В СОЗДАНИИ КРЕАТИВНОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЫ

Преподаватель играет ключевую роль в формировании у студентов навыков креативного мышления. Его задача — создать в аудитории среду, способствующую творческому самовыражению.

Паннелс и Клакстон (2008) отмечают, что окружающая среда оказывает влияние на развитие креативности. Другой исследователь, Пиирто (2004), подчеркивает, что креативность требует готовности к риску. Следовательно, преподаватель должен формировать в классе атмосферу, в которой студенты чувствуют себя свободно и могут делиться своими идеями.

Студенты должны иметь возможность выражать свои мысли и идеи различными способами и осознавать ценность этого процесса. Чтобы активизировать когнитивную деятельность, важно не ограничиваться установленными правилами, а стимулировать студентов задавать вопросы и проявлять инициативу.

Преподаватель должен поддерживать креативные идеи студентов, поощрять их вербальные и невербальные выражения, а также помогать им осознавать границы возможного и невозможного. Все эти элементы составляют основу эффективного взаимодействия между преподавателем и студентами и способствуют их успеху (Hattie, 2011).

ФАКТОРЫ, ПРЕПЯТСТВУЮЩИЕ РАЗВИТИЮ КРЕАТИВНОСТИ У ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЕЙ

Определенные факторы могут мешать развитию креативных качеств и навыков у преподавателей. Поэтому в педагогическом процессе важно выявлять и устранять эти препятствия.

Основные факторы, затрудняющие развитие креативности у личности:

- - Избегание риска.
- - Грубость в мышлении и поведении.
- - Недостаточное признание фантазии и воображения.
- - Зависимость от других в принятии решений.
- - Ориентация исключительно на достижения.

В креативной среде преподаватель использует что-то новое, чтобы привлечь внимание студентов. Информация, вызывающая любопытство и сомнение, захватывает студентов, усиливая их стремление к обучению (Koutstaal, 1997; Willis, 2006). Исследования мозга показывают, что новизна всегда активизирует его работу. Когда преподаватель предоставляет студентам новую информацию и ресурсы или применяет новые стратегии, мозг "просыпается" и обращает внимание. Например, можно одеться как литературный персонаж или историческая личность, использовать исторические артефакты или современные предметы, включать музыку, рассказывать анекдоты, менять расположение мебели в классе, играть в игры (что актуально как для учеников средней школы, так и для студентов высших учебных заведений), менять формат занятия.

В креативной среде преподаватель часто предоставляет студентам возможность выбора. Выбор играет важную роль в формировании креативности (Sprenger, 2010), поскольку он не только мотивирует студентов и дает им контроль над учебным процессом, но и расширяет их права и возможности. Право выбора улучшает не только отношения между преподавателем и студентами, но и способствует выражению индивидуальности каждой стороны (Deci, 1995). Право выбора может быть и односторонним, когда студент самостоятельно принимает решение, а итоговый результат может быть представлен в нескольких вариантах.

В высших учебных заведениях преподаватели также должны создавать необходимые условия для того, чтобы студенты могли работать в команде, как в малых, так и в больших группах, способствуя формированию и развитию у них навыков креативного мышления. Ведь в процессе работы в группах, независимо от их размера, возникает возможность креативного развития любых высказанных идей.

«Преподаватель, осознавая важность командного духа в уроках креативности, регулярно меняет состав групп, развивая у студентов навыки работы в коллективе, уважения к способностям и мастерству других. Хотя индивидуальная работа в некоторых ситуациях может быть эффективной, в уроках креативности предпочтительнее работа в малых группах, поскольку

креативность — это социальный феномен» (Farrell, 2001; John-Steiner, 2000; Sawyer,2003,206b).

По мнению Сойера, креативные идеи формируются именно в процессе совместной работы и в результате креативного сотрудничества (Sawyer, 2006a, p. 42).

Критерии разделения учащихся на малые группы:

- Разделение студентов на малые группы в зависимости от их способностей в определенной области; при этом такое распределение не должно быть связано с их навыками креативного мышления. В таких группах студенты должны иметь возможность свободно передвигаться и, при необходимости, быть готовыми перейти в другую группу.
- Группы сотрудничества формируются на основе интересов студентов. Такие группы могут включать студентов с разным уровнем знаний и способностей. В большинстве случаев участники таких групп принимают на себя определённую роль, а значит, и ответственность. При формировании этой группы основное внимание уделяется не столько когнитивным предпочтениям студента, сколько его научным и социальным знаниям.
- Адаптивные группы создаются с учётом индивидуальных потребностей, интересов и предпочтений студентов. Если интересы группы меняются, её состав также может изменяться. Такие группы развивают у студентов навыки адаптивности.

Преподаватель обеспечивает студентов интересными, сложными задачами с чётко определёнными целями и сроками выполнения, чтобы помочь им добиться успеха. В процессе выполнения конкретного задания студенты настолько погружаются в работу, что теряют ощущение времени (Csikszentmihalyi, 1996). Хотя в школьных условиях такие моменты случаются редко, преподаватели должны стремиться к созданию подобной атмосферы.

4. Креативные навыки и сущность процесса их формирования у студентов

Пол Торранс, известный как «отец креативности», выделил четыре креативных навыка. Его исследования показывают, что эти навыки можно развиватьиоценивать.

1. Беглость – навык генерирования множества идей, основанный на понятии «много».
2. Гибкость – способность придумывать различные идеи, связанная с понятием. «изменение».
3. Оригинальность – умение находить уникальные, отличающиеся от других идеи, основанное на понятии «уникальность».
4. Разработанность – способность расширять идеи, дополняя их новыми элементами, основанная на понятии «добавление».

На занятиях по креативности эти навыки пересекаются: студенты должны придумывать оригинальные идеи (уникальность), развивать их (разработанность), а также сравнивать с другими идеями и находить взаимосвязи (гибкость).

5. Признаки и принципы, характеризующие креативность педагогов

Чтобы научить студентов креативному мышлению и сформировать у них креативное мировоззрение, преподаватель сам должен быть креативной и творческой личностью. Если он сам не обладает креативными качествами, то как сможет мотивировать студентов креативно мыслить? Единственный возможный вывод: только креативный и творческий преподаватель способен воспитать таких же студентов. Важно не только то, является ли преподаватель творческой личностью, но и то, как он организует занятия: должен ли он проводить их в духе творчества и креативности, стремиться к апробации новых идей в образовательном процессе. Согласно «Креативной дорожной карте» преподаватель действует в рамках четырех направлений, каждое из которых отражает признаки креативности педагога (по Патти Дрэпеау):

1. Демонстрация навыков творческого мышления. Использование стратегий, мотивирующих студентов к интересному изучению учебных дисциплин.

3. Креативный подход к поиску инновационных решений педагогических задач.

4. Ожидаемый результат. Креативный потенциал педагога представляет собой многоуровневый процесс, который опирается на следующие принципы 5. Креативные возможности педагогов и их структурные основы

Креативный потенциал педагога проявляется как его общая характеристика. Он является как первоначальным условием, так и результатом творческой деятельности. Это качество отражает способность и готовность личности к самовыражению. Кроме того, креативный потенциал объединяет индивидуальные способности каждого специалиста, его природные и социальные ресурсы в единую целостность.

Креативный потенциал тесно связан с творчеством, направленным на познавательный процесс. Саморазвитие и самореализация каждого педагога напрямую связаны с его способностью к креативности.

Как правило, развитие креативных способностей педагогов обеспечивается их стремлением к решению педагогических проблем, проведению научных исследований и реализации научных проектов, а также установлением творческого сотрудничества. Преподаватель не становится творческим сам по себе. Его творческий потенциал формируется в течение определенного времени через последовательное обучение, саморазвитие и работу над собой. Он постепенно совершенствуется и развивается. Как и у любого специалиста, для будущих педагогов фундамент креативности закладывается в студенческие годы, и этот процесс продолжает развиваться в ходе профессиональной деятельности. Важно, чтобы педагог направлял себя на творческую деятельность и умел эффективно организовать этот процесс.

При организации творческой деятельности преподаватель должен уделять особое внимание решению проблемных задач, анализу проблемных ситуаций, а также созданию педагогических творческих продуктов.

Решение проблемных задач и ситуаций

Когда педагог подходит к решению проблемных задач творчески, это помогает развить его эмоционально-волевые качества. Педагог, ставя перед собой проблемные задачи, сталкивается с доказательствами, которые противоречат его существующим знаниям и жизненному опыту. В результате этого он чувствует необходимость работать над собой и стремится к самостоятельному обучению. Обеспечение свободного мышления студентов преподавателями. Преподаватели должны обеспечивать возможность для студентов свободно выражать свои мысли на занятиях. Только в таком случае их мысли становятся креативными. В креативных занятиях студенты должны чувствовать себя свободно и спокойно, стремясь найти различные решения возникающих проблем, вместо того чтобы искать единственно "правильный" ответ. Чем больше идей и мыслей они высказывают, тем более креативными становятся их идеи. Используя метод "Мозгового штурма", студенты могут столкнуться с неопределенностью. Однако правильное направление и последующее предоставление студентам свободы для самостоятельного поиска решений усилит их стремление к креативности, даже если идеи кажутся неопределенными. Как сказал Чак Джонс: "Страх всегда присутствует в любой работе, основанной на креативности; беспокойство — это слуга креативности". Направление студентов не зависит только от преподавателя, но и помогает им развивать навыки самостоятельных действий. Старшекурсники или опытные студенты, разбив процесс на отдельные этапы, могут мотивировать менее опытных студентов, что, в свою очередь, способствует развитию их креативных навыков. Преподаватели служат наставниками, обеспечивая студентов источниками информации, давая советы, направляя их прогресс и разрабатывая критерии успеха. К тому же старшекурсники могут не только развивать внутреннюю креативность, но и стимулировать работу в малых группах, креативное мышление и обмен мнениями (например, путешествия по сознанию, расширение воображения, решение будущих проблем, открытие новых идей и их исследование).

Педагог с креативным потенциалом педагог, обладающий креативным потенциалом, может проявить следующие квалификации:

Научно-исследовательская работа педагога и реализация научных или творческих проектов способствуют дальнейшему развитию его креативного потенциала.

При оценке эффективности профессиональной деятельности преподавателя его креативность — это важный критерий для оценки уровня креативного потенциала.

Таким образом, обучение на курсе "Креативная педагогика" предоставляет возможность эффективно развивать у педагогов такие креативные качества и навыки творческой педагогической деятельности. Развитие креативных качеств у педагогов и навыков творческой педагогической деятельности, согласно предложениям американского исследователя Патти Дрэпеау,

поможет достичь желаемых результатов. Кроме того, работа по формированию креативных качеств у педагогов на основе ключевых принципов обеспечит высокую эффективность целенаправленной деятельности. В процессе практических занятий на курсах повышения квалификации можно определить креативные возможности педагогов на основе четких критериев, оценить их достижения и недостатки, а также разработать меры по улучшению сильных сторон и устранению слабых.

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ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ СЛОВ В ТЕКСТАХ СМИ (АНАЛИЗ НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕКЛАМ)

АННОТАЦИЯ: *В статье рассматриваются лингвокультурологические особенности использования заимствованных слов в текстах средств массовой информации, в частности, в рекламных сообщениях. Анализ показал, что заимствования выполняют не только номинативную, но и прагматическую, экспрессивную и культурно-идентификационную функции. Особое внимание уделяется англицизмам, адаптированным к узбекскому языковому пространству, их роли в формировании потребительской культуры и отражении глобализационных процессов.*

Ключевые слова: *заимствованные слова, реклама, СМИ, англицизмы, лингвокультурология, массовая коммуникация, глобализация, язык рекламы*

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LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF BORROWED WORDS USAGE IN MEDIA TEXTS (ANALYSIS BASED ON ADVERTISEMENTS)

ABSTRACT: *This article examines the linguocultural features of the use of borrowed words in mass media texts, particularly in advertisements. The analysis shows that borrowings serve not only a nominative function but also pragmatic, expressive, and cultural-identification roles. Special attention is paid to anglicisms adapted to the Uzbek linguistic environment, their role in shaping consumer culture, and their reflection of globalization processes.*

Keywords: *borrowed words, advertising, media, anglicisms, linguoculturology, mass communication, globalization, advertising language*

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В эпоху глобализации язык рекламы становится полем активного взаимодействия различных языков и культур. Средства массовой информации, особенно реклама, активно используют заимствованные слова, прежде всего англицизмы, для привлечения внимания, создания модного и современного имиджа, а также для обозначения новых реалий, не имеющих эквивалента в родном языке.

МАТЕРИАЛ И МЕТОДЫ

Материалом исследования послужили рекламные тексты, размещённые в печатных СМИ, на телевидении, в Интернете, а также на наружной рекламе в Узбекистане. Методологической основой стали методы лингвокультурологического анализа, контекстуального наблюдения, семантической классификации и прагматического анализа.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

В современных рекламных текстах активно используются различные типы заимствованных слов, играющих важную роль в формировании лексико-стилистического облика рекламы. Наиболее широко распространены англицизмы, такие как *sale*, *bonus*, *super*, *smart*, *style*, *fresh*, которые придают текстам современное звучание и подчеркивают их соответствие международным стандартам. Также сохраняют свою актуальность и коммуникативную значимость русизмы — *скидка*, *товар*, *качество*, которые часто используются в повседневной рекламной лексике. Особую стилистическую окраску рекламным материалам придают французизмы и итальянизмы, например *boutique*, *café*, *pizza*, ассоциирующиеся с изысканностью, престижем и высоким качеством. Заимствованные слова в рекламе выполняют не только номинативную, но и экспрессивную, имиджевую и идентификационную функции. Так, экспрессивная функция выражается в создании яркого эмоционального эффекта через такие словосочетания, как *super fresh* или *wow-effect*, а имиджевая функция способствует формированию положительного образа компании как современной, динамично развивающейся и технологичной. Идентификационная функция проявляется в способности таких слов помогать аудитории воспринимать бренд как часть глобального рынка. Важно отметить, что заимствования проходят процесс адаптации к узбекской языковой системе: слова *бренд*, *скидка*, *акция* получают узбекские аффиксы, склоняются и спрягаются по узбекским грамматическим правилам, употребляются в типичных синтаксических структурах, что свидетельствует об их интеграции и ассимиляции в национальной языковой культуре. Всё это делает заимствования неотъемлемым элементом рекламного дискурса, отражающим лингвокультурную динамику и влияние глобализационных процессов.

ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Использование заимствованных слов в рекламных текстах отражает культурные ориентиры общества, его стремление к модернизации и открытости. Они выполняют роль маркеров статуса, новизны, соответствия мировым стандартам. Вместе с тем чрезмерное употребление англицизмов вызывает критику со стороны лингвистов и культурологов, поскольку может вести к утрате языковой самобытности.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Заимствованные слова в рекламе выполняют многослойные функции — от информативной до культурной. Их лингвокультурологическое значение

заключается в том, что они формируют определённый образ мира, отражают социальные и экономические изменения, способствуют интернационализации языка. Изучение таких слов в СМИ позволяет глубже понять процессы, происходящие в языке и культуре в условиях глобализации.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИХ ДАННЫХ В ОБЛАСТИ РИЭЛТОРСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *Предлагается ввести Единую цифровую платформу недвижимости (ЕЦПН), где каждое объявление и сделка получают машино-читаемый паспорт и автоматически передаются в Государственный реестр и Узстат. Такая цепочка блокирует операции без договора, уменьшает долю «чёрных» маклеров и даёт государству полную статистику в данной области.*

Ключевые слова: *риэлторская деятельность, чёрные маклеры, единая цифровая платформа, паспорт сделки, национальная статистика, прозрачность.*

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PROBLEMS IN THE COMPILATION OF STATISTICAL DATA IN REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE AND WAYS TO ADDRESS THEM

Abstract: *A Unified Digital Real-Estate Platform (UDREP) is proposed, assigning a machine-readable passport to every listing and transaction and forwarding the data automatically to the State Registry and the National Statistics Committee. This end-to-end chain blocks deals without service contracts, reduces the share of shadow brokers, and provides the government with complete statistics for the sector.*

Keywords: *real-estate brokerage, shadow brokers, unified digital platform, transaction passport, national statistics, transparency.*

Рынок недвижимости Узбекистана за последнее десятилетие — особенно в крупных городах — превратился в одну из ключевых площадок для вложения капитала, работы строительного бизнеса и реализации жизненных целей граждан. Но чем динамичнее растут объёмы строительства, цены и интерес инвесторов, тем явственнее проявляется структурная слабость. Государство, профессиональное сообщество и сами потребители плохо представляют себе реальные потоки внутри отрасли. Формально риэлторские услуги регулируются Законом Республики Узбекистан «О риэлторской деятельности» от 22 декабря 2010 года, однако этот нормативный акт очерчивает только общие права и обязанности сторон, не устанавливая, как именно фиксировать каждую сделку, что считать минимальным составом сведений и каким образом эти сведения должны попадать в руки регулятора[1]. Пока существовала обязательная лицензия, контрольные отметки хоть и с задержкой, но поступали в ведомственный реестр. По оценкам экспертов, к середине 2017 года свыше 70 % сделок проходили без какого-либо оформленного договора с риэлтором и это при действующем лицензировании, что свидетельствует о том, что даже в этот период фиксация посреднических услуг оставалась формальностью, а после отмены лицензирования и вовсе исчез последний барьер [2].

Главную роль в «теневом» обороте играют так называемые чёрные маклеры. Их бизнес-модель проста, разместить объект на популярной доске объявлений, не раскрывая статус посредника, найти покупателя, сопроводить стороны к нотариусу, подождать оформления и получить комиссию наличными. Никаких договоров на оказание услуги, никаких фиксированных прайс-листов и, разумеется, никаких налоговых отчислений. Одному продавцу маклер может объяснить, что посредник в записи не нужен, потому что «так дешевле», другому — что «всё оформят в нотариате», третьему — что «бумаги только усложнят сделку». Налоговая служба не видит движения денег так как наличные легко растворяются среди бытовых расходов, либо проходят через личные переводы, которые распознаются банками как обыкновенные peer-to-peer операции. В результате ни регулятор, ни банк, ни даже участники рынка не представляют, каков реальный объём комиссий, за какие именно услуги они взимаются, какую долю сделки составляет ипотека, сколько времени объект фактически ищет покупателя. Оценочные данные строятся на опросах и фрагментарных наблюдениях, так к примеру, одни медиа называют двадцать, другие сорок, а третьи семьдесят процентов «теневого» сектора — проверить такие цифры невозможно.

Отсутствие прозрачности бьёт сразу по нескольким направлениям.

Во-первых, государство теряет налоги, а значит — финансирование социальных программ и инфраструктурных проектов.

Во-вторых, банки и институты развития не могут корректно рассчитывать риск ипотечных портфелей. Они видят стоимость залога, но не знают, сколько скрытых комиссий уплачено наличными и насколько эта нагрузка увеличивает долговое бремя домохозяйств.

В-третьих, статистические органы публикуют усреднённые показатели, которые ориентируются на регистрационные цены в нотариате, эти цены часто занижены, потому что часть оплаты проводится наличными.

Всё вместе приводит к тому, что градостроительные планы, программы развития общественного транспорта и жилищные субсидии строятся на неточных предпосылках. Инвестиционные решения девелоперов принимаются почти «вслепую», оценка спроса и средней экспозиции объекта базируется на собственной базе звонков, а не на системных данных. Наконец, рядовой гражданин, купив квартиру через такого маклера, рискует как минимум переплатить скрытую комиссию, а в худшем случае — получить обременённый долгами объект.

Для того чтобы исправить ситуацию, одного ужесточения наказаний мало, так как, теневой посредник легко переедет в мессенджеры и будет находить клиентов по «сарафанному радио». Необходима инфраструктура, которая сделает прозрачный путь удобнее и дешевле, чем обходной. Такую роль должна сыграть Единая цифровая платформа недвижимости (ЕЦПН). Она строится не как ещё один сайт объявлений, а как техническая шина, через которую проходит любой объект, публикуемый в интернете, и любая сделка, завершаемая у нотариуса.

Принцип работы выглядит так. Любая рекламная площадка — будь то большой портал, мелкая доска или мобильное приложение — прежде чем вывести объявление в каталог, обращается к ЕЦПН через открытый интерфейс. Она отправляет минимальный паспорт объекта, кадастровый номер, точный адрес, тип недвижимости, стартовую цену, данные собственника и, при наличии, идентификатор посредника. Платформа сверяет кадастровый номер с реестром, формирует контрольный хэш и присваивает объекту глобальный идентификатор. Если ответ не пришёл или номер отклонён, карточка не публикуется. В итоге даже маклер «в тени», пытающийся спрятать своё участие, вынужден инициировать паспорт, потому что иначе он просто не получит доступ к аудитории покупателей. На этом первом шаге в системе уже появляется цифровой след, объявление с базовыми характеристиками сохраняется как черновик, и Национальный комитет Республики Узбекистан по статистике (далее - Узстат) получает первую точку учёта спроса и предложения.

Пока продавец ведёт переговоры, меняет цену или приостанавливает показ, его действия автоматически отражаются в паспорте, рекламная площадка по тому же API отправляет обновлённые поля. Покупатель видит не только объявление, но и маркеры доверия, такие как, «Кадастровый номер подтверждён», «Ипотека допустима», «Посредник указан». Идёт первая

отсекающая воронка объекты без идентификатора или с ошибочным кадастровым номером попросту исчезают из видимой части рынка.

Как только стороны готовы подписать договор, нотариус или посредник авторизуется в ЕЦПН по электронной подписи и переводит паспорт в состояние «предварительная сделка». Система требует вложить pdf-скан или xml-файл договора на оказание риэлторской услуги — если посредник участвует — и реквизиты основного договора купли-продажи. Без этих вложений запись невозможно провести дальше. Таким образом стороны, которым маклер предлагал «сэкономить на бумагах», сталкиваются с цифровым стоп-знаком, без договора нотариальная программа не примет паспорт и не зарегистрирует переход права. Выгода скрыть посредника становится призрачной: экономия на одном документе оборачивается полной невозможностью оформить сделку.

После подписания основного договора ЕЦПН автоматически дополняет запись итоговой ценой, валютой расчёта, суммой комиссии и отметкой об ипотеке. Запись получает неизменяемый штамп-хэш и сразу же передаётся в Государственный реестр сделок. Пока нотариальное программное обеспечение не увидит в базе этот идентификатор, оно не завершит регистрацию. Банк, прежде чем выдать ипотеку, точно так же проверит ID и подтянет параметры залога. Кадастровая служба запретит изменение прав без того же цифрового ключа. Фактически любая официальная точка в цепочке работает по принципу «нет ID — нет процедуры».

Всё это происходит под контролем трёх уровней валидации. Сначала схема JSON-паспорта отбрасывает записи с пустыми полями или неправильными кодами услуг. Затем логический слой сверяет кадастровый номер и таким образом становиться невозможно зарегистрировать две активные сделки на одну и ту же квартиру. Наконец, поведенческий алгоритм проверяет реалистичность цены и площади и если квартира в спальном районе Ташкента вдруг продаётся вдвое дешевле любого аналога, запись автоматически ставится на приоритетную проверку специалиста. Часть сделок до разъяснений приостанавливается, стороны сразу видят статус «на проверке» и могут оперативно загрузить запрошенные документы.

Особенность ЕЦПН в том, что она сохраняет не только удачные, но и несостоявшиеся продажи. Когда собственник снимает объявление или возвращает его в черновики, паспорт объекта получает отметку «снято». Такие записи поступают в хранилище Узстата с флагом «несостоявшаяся сделка» и позволяют рассчитывать показатель реального спроса и по ним будет видно, сколько лотов ушло без договора и сколько времени в среднем объект провисел до снятия. В результате комитет статистики начинает видеть две картины, это то, что реально продаётся, и что не нашло покупателя, — а значит, может точнее прогнозировать баланс рынка.

Поток данных в Узстат идёт непрерывно, но публикуется агрегировано. Раз в квартал ведомство выкладывает файлы в которых отображается общее

число сделок за период, медианную цену квадратного метра по районам, долю ипотечных продаж, сумму комиссий, распределение по видам услуг. Отдельный набор посвящён «несостоявшимся» лотам и среднему времени экспозиции. Всё это выходит одновременно с открытым кодом расчёта индексов и любой исследователь, журналист или студент может скачать данные, запустить скрипт и убедиться, что итоговые цифры воспроизводятся. Такой уровень транспарентности сам по себе повышает доверие пользователей рынка.

Важнейшим элементом является экономика стимулов. Риэлторские организации и риэлторы индивидуальные предприниматели которые аккуратно и своевременно закрывают паспорта, получают пониженный коэффициент налогового риска — налоговая служба видит, что компания передаёт государству все сведения, и реже инициирует проверки. Страховые организации предоставляют им скидку на полис профессиональной ответственности. Рекламные площадки — гарантированное место в верхних топах выдачи объявлений, так как, качественный продавец с меньшим риском конфликтов выгоден всем игрокам. Нарушители получают обратную картину: каждое объявление, выкладываемое без идентификатора или с невер-ным кадастровым номером, блокируется, а счёт компании попадает в «серый список» банков. Если система видит, что покупатель перевёл крупную сумму на карту лица, не упомянутого в паспорте, сделка получает метку «возможная скрытая комиссия» и автоматически добавляется в выборку налоговой проверки. Хранить деньги «под матрасом» становится куда опаснее, чем работать легально.

Чтобы перевод в новый режим прошёл без коллапсов, предусмотрен полугодовой переходный период. В это время ЕЦПН работает как «песочница», все ошибки фиксируются, но не штрафуются, а профессиональные участники рынка недвижимости получают отчёты с перечнем недочётов. Через шесть месяцев включается публичный рейтинг, пользователи порталов видят долю подтверждённых сделок у каждого профессионального участника. Ещё через полгода санкции за обход платформы вступают в силу полностью. Таким образом рынок имеет время адаптироваться, риэлторские организации и риэлторы индивидуальные предприниматели смогут переписать внутренние CRM, рекламные площадки организуют подключение API, нотариусы и банки обновят модули своих платформ. За год отрасль пройдет «мягкую посадку» в новую систему.

В результате государство получает достоверную картину почти в реальном времени, статистика показывает не только количество завершённых сделок, но и структуру комиссий, реальную ипотечную нагрузку, динамику цен с учётом всех корректировок. Добросовестные профессиональные участники выигрывают дважды, они избавляются от демпинга «чёрных» маклеров и получают прямые финансовые бонусы. Банки точно понимают, сколько средств уходит на комиссии и какие кварталы перегреты. Городские власти планируют дороги, школы и

больницы, видя фактическую плотность сделок, а не только зарегистрированные права. И, наконец, обычные граждане получают простой чек-лист, объект подтверждён кадастром, посредник задекларирован, договор загружен, цена в рынке — значит, риски минимальны. Работать по-белому становится проще, дешевле и безопаснее, чем искать пути обхода.

Таким образом, запуск Единой цифровой платформы недвижимости, встроенной во все рекламные площадки и нотариально-банковскую цепочку, формирует замкнутый контур «объявление → паспорт объекта → паспорт сделки → государственный реестр → статистика Узстата». Этот контур вытесняет теневых посредников, возвращает налоговые поступления в бюджет, даёт банкам прозрачность кредитных рисков, органам планирования — точную картину спроса и плотности застройки, а гражданам — гарантированную защиту от скрытых комиссий и обременённых объектов. Прозрачность становится экономически выгоднее, чем работа «втемную», и рынок недвижимости получает устойчивую, управляемую основу для дальнейшего роста.

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МУҲАНДИС-МЕТРОЛОГ ТАЪЛИМИДА АМАЛИЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯЛАРНИ МЕТАПРЕДМЕТ ХАРИТАСИ ОРҚАЛИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: *Мазкур мақолада муҳандис-метрологларни тайёрлаш жараёнида амалий компетенцияларни шакллантиришда метапредмет хариталардан фойдаланишнинг илмий-услубий асослари баён этилади. Амалий фаолият билан боғлиқ билим, кўникма ва компетенцияларни интегратив ёндашув асосида тизимлаштириш, когнитив ва фанлараро боғлиқликни таъминлаш, шу орқали реал ишлаб чиқариш муҳитида фаолият кўрсата оладиган рақобатбардош мутахассис тайёрлаш имкониятлари таҳлил қилинади.*

Калит сўзлар: *метрология таълими, амалий компетенциялар, метапредмет ёндашув, когнитив харита, фанлараро интеграция.*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING PRACTICAL COMPETENCIES IN THE TRAINING OF ENGINEER-METROLOGISTS THROUGH METASUBJECT MAPS

Abstract: *This article presents the scientific and methodological foundations of using metasubject maps in the training process of engineer-metrologists to develop practical competencies. It analyzes how an integrative approach helps systematize knowledge, skills, and competencies related to professional activities. The metasubject map ensures cognitive and interdisciplinary connections, enabling the preparation of competitive specialists capable of operating in real production environments.*

Keywords: *metrology education, practical competencies, metasubject approach, cognitive map, interdisciplinary integration.*

XXI аср муҳандис-метрологларидан талаб этиладиган энг муҳим кўникмалардан бири - бу фанлараро, амалий ва инновatив фаолиятни уйғунлаштирган ҳолда мустақил фикр юритиш, таҳлил қилиш ва қарор қабул қилиш қобилиятидир. Метролог мутахассислар эса бу кўникмаларга янада кўпроқ эҳтиёж сезадилар, чунки улар аниқлик, стандартлар, сифат ва хавфсизлик билан боғлиқ қарорларни қабул қилишлари керак. Шу боис,

метапредмет компетенциялар ва уларнинг визуаллашган шакли - харита (когнитив ёки кластерли) мутахассис тайёрлашда муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Ҳозирги глобал рақобат ва саноат 4.0 даврида муҳандис-метрологларнинг фаолияти нафақат юқори аниқлик ва стандартларга асосланган бўлиши, балки таҳлил, қарор қабул қилиш, инновацион ёндашув ва фанлараро мулоҳаза юритиш каби юксак метакогнитив салоҳиятни ҳам талаб этади. Бундай салоҳиятни шакллантиришда амалиёт билан боғлиқ билимларни чуқур ўзлаштириш ва уларни турли фанлар кесишмасида мувофиқлаштириш алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Шу боис, таълим жараёнида метапредмет ёндашувни жорий этиш ҳамда компетенцияларни визуал тарзда акс эттирувчи когнитив хариталарни қўллаш замонавий талабларга мос келадиган инновацион ечим ҳисобланади.

Метапредмет ёндашув таълимни изчил, тармоқлараро ва мураккаб когнитив фаолиятлар орқали ташкил этишга йўналтирилган бўлиб, у бўлажак мутахассисларда билимларни турли фанлар контекстида танқидий таҳлил қилиш, қайта қўллаш ва янги шарт-шароитларга мослаштириш қобилиятини ривожлантиради. Метрология соҳасида бу, айниқса, ўлчов жараёнлари, калибровка, халқаро стандартлар билан ишлашда ўз ифодасини топади. Шу нуқтаи назардан, мақолада метапредмет харита тушунчасининг назарий асослари, унинг амалиётдаги афзалликлари ва бўлажак мутахассисларда амалий компетенцияларни шакллантиришдаги ролини таҳлил қилиш мақсад қилинган.

Метапредмет харита нима ва у нимаси билан муҳим?

Метапредмет ёндашув ғояси XX асрнинг иккинчи ярмида, хусусан, 1970–1980-йилларда совет педагогикаси ва когнитив психологиясида шакллана бошлаган. Ушбу ёндашув аввалбошда интегратив таълим концепциясида, яъни турли фанлар ўртасидаги ўзаро боғлиқликни очиб беришда қўлланган. Кейинчалик бу ёндашув когнитив педагогика, фаол-конструктив таълим назарияси фаол таълим методлари ва таълимда нейроилмий асослар кенг ривожланган замонда янада тўлиқ шаклланиб борди.

Метапредмет харита тушунчаси 2000-йиллардан бошлаб, айниқса Россия ва Финляндия таълим тизимларида таълимнинг фанлараро ва амалий интеграцияси учун визуал восита сифатида жорий этилди. Бугунги кунда метапредмет хариталар бутун дунёда STEM, CDIO ва Outcome-Based Education (OBE) каби ёндашувларда асосий таълим воситаларидан бири сифатида фойдаланилмоқда.

Нима учун "метапредмет" деб номланган? “Метапредмет” атамаси ўқув жараёнида турли фанлар устидан турадиган, яъни фанлараро умумлаштирувчи, универсал билим ва компетенцияларни англатади. Бу тушунча “мета-” (юқоридаги, ортидаги) ва “предмет” (фан) сўзларидан ташкил топган. Демак, метапредмет харита - бу алоҳида фан эмас, балки турли фанлар кесишмасида шаклланадиган умумий кўникма ва билимларни визуал шаклда тасвирловчи восита ҳисобланади.

Метапредмет ёндашув доирасидаги харита билимларнинг фақатгина фан ичида эмас, балки фанлараро боғлиқлик ва амалиётдаги қўлланилишини кўрсатади. Унда когнитив жараёнлар, мустақил фикрлаш, таҳлил қилиш, коммуникация, рақамли компетенциялар каби универсал кўникмалар акс эттирилади. Шу боис бу визуал восита “метапредмет” деб аталади - чунки у бирор бир фанга эмас, балки бир неча фаннинг умумий қийматларига хизмат қилади.

Метапредмет харита - бу таълимдаги фанлараро интеграцияни таъминловчи, когнитив жараёнларни визуаллаштирувчи ва амалий фаолиятга йўналтирилган таълим воситаларидан бири ҳисобланади. Унда муҳандис-метрологнинг билим, кўникма ва тажрибаси когнитив тарзда тизимлаштирилади ва фанлар кесишмасида вужудга келадиган универсал компетенциялар аниқ ифодаланади.

Метапредмет харита нафақат назарий тушунчаларни уйғунлаштириш, балки рефлексив ва танқидий фикрлашни ривожлантириш, билимни янги контекстда қўллаш, мураккаб масалаларни тизимли таҳлил қилиш қобилиятини шакллантиради. Шунингдек, бу хариталар таълим мазмунидаги когнитив юкламани оптималлаштиришга ва муҳандис-метрологнинг шахсий ўрганиш стратегияларини ривожлантиришга хизмат қилади.

Замонавий нейропедагогика ва когнитив психология нуқтаи назаридан метапредмет хариталар муҳандис-метрологнинг “ишчи хотираси” (*working memory*) ни самарали бошқариш, билимлар орасидаги боғлиқликни кўрсатиш ва метакогнитив фаолиятни фаоллаштиришда муҳим механизм ҳисобланади.

“Ишчи хотираси” (*working memory*) - бу инсон миясининг маълумотни қисқа муддат давомида сақлаш ва унда бир вақтнинг ўзида мантиқий, когнитив операцияларни бажариш қобилиятидир. Метрология каби аниқлик ва стандартлар асосида қурилган соҳаларда бу ёндашув бўлажак мутахассисларни нафақат маълумот эгаллаш, балки уни ишлаб чиқариш амалиётида қўллашга тайёрлашга ёрдам беради.

Метапредмет харита - бу ўқув фаолияти жараёнида ҳар хил фанлар (метрология, стандартлаш, физика, механика, математика, ахборот технологиялари) орқали шаклланадиган универсал амалий компетенцияларни визуал тарзда акс эттирувчи когнитив модели ҳисобланади. Унда амалий кўникмалар, ахборот манбалари, техника воситалари ва таҳлилий жараёнлар ўзаро боғлиқ ҳолда акс эттирилади.

Метапредмет хаританинг афзалликлари қўйидагилардан иборатдир**:**

- ❖ Компетенцияларни когнитив жиҳатдан уйғунлаштириш;
- ❖ Фанлараро боғлиқликни интеграциялаш;
- ❖ Таълим жараёнини индивидуаллаштириш;
- ❖ Муаммоли вазиятларда тезкор қарор қабул қилиш қобилиятини ривожлантириш;
- ❖ Амалий мисоллар ва реал лойиҳалар орқали билимни мустаҳкамлаш.

Муҳандис-метролог таълимида амалий компетенцияларни самарали шакллантириш учун қуйидаги методлардан комплекс фойдаланиш муҳим

ҳисобланади. Шунга кўра, амалий компетенцияларни шакллантиришдаги методларни ҳам кўриб чиқамиз:

1. Кейс-стади (Case-study) методи: Реал ҳаётдан олинган метрологик муаммолар (масалан, ўлчов хатоларини аниқлаш, калибровка жараёнидаги носозликлар) асосида таҳлил ва ечим топиш фаолияти орқали бўлажак мутахассислар танқидий фикрлаш ва мустақил қарор қабул қилишни ўрганадилар.

2. Лойиҳага асосланган таълим (Project-based learning). Бўлажак мутахассислар реал ишлаб чиқариш эҳтиёжларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда, ўлчаш тизимлари, стандартлаштириш ёки сифатни баҳолашга оид лойиҳаларни ишлаб чиқадилар ва тақдим этадилар.

3. STEM-интеграция. Математика, физика, ахборот технологиялари ва муҳандислик фанларини метапредмет ёндашув асосида уйғунлаштириш бўлажак мутахассисларнинг комплекс ва тизимли фикрлашини шакллантиради.

4. Интеллект-карталар ва когнитив хариталар тузиш. Бўлажак мутахассислар ўзлари ўрганаётган компетенцияларнинг ўзаро боғлиқлигини график шаклда акс эттирган ҳолда таҳлил қиладилар. Бу билимни тузиш, умумлаштириш ва янги ҳолатларга мослаштиришга ёрдам беради.

5. Сценарийли моделлаштириш ва ролли ўйинлар. Стандартлар асосида ташкил этилган виртуал ёки амалиётга яқин вазиятларда бўлажак мутахассислар белгиланган роллар асосида қарор қабул қилиш ва муаммоларни ҳал этишни машқ қиладилар.

6. Рақамли симуляциялар. ISO 9001, ISO/IEC 17025 каби меъёрлар асосида баҳолаш жараёнларини виртуал муҳитда симуляция қилиш орқали бўлажак мутахассисларда амалий кўникмалар шакллантирилади. Бу методлар метапредмет ёндашув билан уйғунлашган ҳолда ўқув жараёнини янада амалий, таҳлилчи ва инновацион руҳда ташкил этиш имконини беради.

Метапредмет ёндашув асосида когнитив хариталарни жорий этиш ва амалий компетенцияларни шакллантириш мақсадида 2021–2024 ўқув йилида метрология йўналишида таҳсил олувчи 2-3-курс бўлажак мутахассислар ўртасида тажриба-синов иши ташкил этилди. Таълим жараёнига кейс-стади, когнитив харита, STEM-интеграция ва симуляция усуллари босқичма-босқич жорий этилди.

Натижалар шуни кўрсатмоқда-ки, метапредмет ёндашув асосида тузилган когнитив хариталар ва амалий машғулотлар бўлажак мутахассисларда нафақат билимларни мустаҳкамлаш, балки фанлараро алоқаларни тушуниш, стандартлар билан мустақил ишлаш ва танқидий таҳлил қилиш қобилиятини ҳам шакллантирган. Бундай ёндашувларни метрология таълимига тизимли жорий этиш мутахассисларнинг касбий тайёргарлигини сезиларли оширади.

Юқоридаги таҳлиллардан келиб чиқиб, хулоса қилиш мумкинки, метапредмет ёндашув ва когнитив хариталар метрология ва

стандартлаштириш фанини таълимида амалий компетенцияларни самарали шакллантиришнинг муҳим механизми ҳисобланади. У бўлажак мутахассисларнинг билимларини назарий даражада чуқурлаштириш билан бирга, уларни амалий ҳолатларда қўллаш қобилиятини ҳам ривожлантиради.

Мазкур ёндашув воситасида: фанлараро боғлиқлик кучаяди; таълим мазмуни реал амалиётга мослашади; бўлажак мутахассисларда танқидий, таҳлилий ва рефлексив фикрлаш ривожланади; рақобатбардош, стандартлаш ва сифатни таъминлаш соҳаларига тайёр кадрлар етиштирилади. Бу натижаларнинг амалий аҳамияти шундаки, бундай ёндашувни таълим дастурларига интеграция қилиш, саноат талабларига мос келадиган, инновацион фикрлайдиган муҳандис-метрологларни тайёрлашга хизмат қилади.

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ПРИНЦИПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСВЕННОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА АВТОБУСНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ГОРОДСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВЕННННОГО ПАССАЖИРСКОГО ТРАНСПОРТА

Аннотация; *В статье проведён углубленный критический анализ существующих методических подходов к формированию и использованию ПП в транспортной отрасли, выявлены их ограничения применительно к автобусным предприятиям ГОПТ в условиях цифровой трансформации. А также, сформулированы и обоснованы принципы усовершенствованных подходов формирования производственного потенциала ГОПТ.*

Ключевые слова: *производственный потенциал, городской общественный пассажирский транспорт, комплексность, системность, динамичность, адаптивность, целеориентированность, цифровые технологии.*

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PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF BUS ENTERPRISES OF URBAN PUBLIC PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Abstract; *The article provides an in-depth critical analysis of existing methodological approaches to the formation and use of PP in the transport industry, identifies their limitations in relation to bus enterprises of the UGPT in the context of digital transformation. Also, the principles of improved approaches to the formation of the production potential of the UGPT are formulated and substantiated.*

Key words: *production potential, urban public passenger transport, complexity, systematicity, dynamism, adaptability, goal-orientation, digital technologies.*

Введение; Производственный потенциал является ключевым фактором, определяющим конкурентоспособность и долгосрочную устойчивость предприятия. Особенности функционирования городского пассажирского транспорта, такие как социальная значимость, регулируемые тарифы и высокая зависимость от городской инфраструктуры, существенно усложняют процессы планирования и эффективного использования производственного потенциала. Эти выводы, подкрепленные исследованиями В. В. Смирнова, С. Жарбуи, Ф. Паскаля, Б. Юнес и других

ученых [1,2], указывают на необходимость развития существующих методологических подходов.

Более того, стремительное развитие цифровых технологий, особенно в области искусственного интеллекта, больших данных и интернета вещей, создает принципиально новые возможности для управления производственным потенциалом, но и одновременно предъявляет новые требования к методологии.

Однако, как показывают исследования, традиционные методические подходы к оценке и управлению производственным потенциалом в недостаточной степени учитывают фактор цифровизации [3], динамику спроса, влияние городской среды и внешние шоки [4, 5]. В частности, Р. Чинораки, Я. Куротова, П. Яношкова подчеркивают, что отсутствие интеграции цифровых технологий может привести к потере до 20% эффективности [6], что косвенно подтверждают Н.А. Машкина, Е.С. Беляева, А.С. Обухова и О.В. Беляева [7].

Всё сказанное указывает на острую необходимость разработки усовершенствованных методологических подходов, которые, с одной стороны, будут опираться на классические принципы и передовой опыт экономической оценки производственного потенциала, а с другой – в полной мере учитывать потенциал диджитализации и особую роль ГОПТ в обеспечении социальных и экономических функций города

Литература и методология

В исторической ретроспективе развитие методологических подходов к управлению производственным потенциалом шло по пути усложнения и повышения комплексности.

Первоначально в экономической практике доминировал ресурсный подход, рассматривающий производственный потенциал как совокупность имеющихся у предприятия ресурсов (основные фонды, оборотные средства, трудовые ресурсы). Акцент на ресурсном подходе делали в своих исследованиях О. В. Новикова, Э. Э. Созонова, Б. А. Аверьянов [8, 9]. Основное внимание уделялось количественной и стоимостной оценке этих ресурсов. Применительно к автобусным предприятиям ГОПТ такие методики традиционно фокусируются на анализе парка подвижного состава, ремонтных фондов и финансовой обеспеченности. Например, оценивается количество автобусов, их средний возраст, коэффициент технической готовности. Однако главным недостатком ресурсного подхода является отсутствие комплексного учёта факторов качества (уровень обслуживания, комфорт, регулярность) и динамической среды (износ техники, обновление ИТ-систем, колебания пассажиропотока, изменения в городской инфраструктуре). Он не позволяет увидеть "узкие места" в системе взаимодействия ресурсов.

С развитием экономической теории и практики управления акцент сместился с ресурсов на результаты деятельности. Появился результатный (целевой) подход, определяющий производственный потенциал как

способность предприятия достигать поставленных целей, выраженных в виде конкретных результатов (объём перевозок в пассажиро-километрах, выручка, прибыль, доля рынка). Преимущества этих методов связаны с простотой интерпретации результатов и прямой связью с доходностью. В исследованиях О. В. Карсунцевой, Н. А. Дубининой и других ученых, придерживающихся данного метода, с разных сторон рассматривается проблема выбора индикаторов для оценки результатов [10, 11]. Например, для ГОПТ можно оценить выручку от перевозки пассажиров на один автобус или рентабельность маршрута. Однако подобные индикаторы слабо отражают внутреннюю структуру ПП и не показывают, какие именно элементы (техника, персонал, инфраструктура, цифровые решения) являются «узким местом» или, напротив, драйвером роста. Этот подход также недостаточно учитывает социальную миссию ГОПТ.

По мере усложнения производственных систем и усиления требований к гибкости и адаптивности возникла потребность в более детальном анализе внутренних процессов и структуры предприятия. Это привело к появлению процессного и структурного подходов. Процессный подход рассматривает производственный потенциал как совокупность взаимосвязанных бизнес-процессов (планирование маршрутов, диспетчеризация, техническое обслуживание, ремонт и т.д.), а структурный – как совокупность взаимосвязанных подразделений (парки, ремонтные зоны, диспетчерские центры) [12, 13, 14]. Например, в рамках процессного подхода можно анализировать время выполнения заказа на ремонт автобуса, а в рамках структурного – эффективность взаимодействия между диспетчерской службой и ремонтными мастерскими. Эти подходы позволяют выявить резервы повышения эффективности за счет оптимизации внутренних процессов и улучшения взаимодействия между подразделениями. Однако, как правило, они не охватывают такие аспекты, как влияние цифровой инфраструктуры (системы диспетчеризации, онлайн-продажи билетов), и не дают интегральной оценки кадрового или организационного потенциала, а также не в полной мере учитывают внешние факторы.

Современные подходы к управлению производственным потенциалом характеризуются стремлением к комплексности и системности, объединяя элементы ресурсного, результатного, процессного и структурного подходов. Предпринимаются попытки учесть большее количество факторов, влияющих на производственный потенциал [15], в том числе и цифровые технологии [16]. Однако, несмотря на эти тенденции, существующие современные подходы по-прежнему имеют ряд существенных недостатков, особенно применительно к автобусным предприятиям ГОПТ:

- Подходы недостаточно концентрируются на отдельных элементах потенциала (чаще всего – на транспортных средствах), игнорируя или не в полной мере учитывая другие важные составляющие (инфраструктуру, персонал, уровень квалификации и мотивации кадров, организационно-управленческие ресурсы, информационные ресурсы, взаимодействие с

городской средой). Это не позволяет получить целостное представление о потенциале и его возможностях, необходимое для принятия стратегических решений.

- Большинство подходов не учитывают динамический характер производственного потенциала, его способность к развитию и адаптации к изменяющимся условиям внешней среды (изменение спроса, появление новых технологий, изменения в городской инфраструктуре и транспортной политике и т.д.). Это приводит к тому, что оценки потенциала быстро устаревают.
- Позволяют оценивать лишь отдельные аспекты использования потенциала (например, производительность труда или фондоотдачу). Отсутствуют инструменты для получения интегральной оценки эффективности, учитывающей все элементы потенциала, все аспекты его использования и вклад в достижение стратегических целей предприятия.
- Методики, разработанные для транспортной отрасли в целом, не всегда непосредственно применимы к городскому общественному транспорту, который имеет свою ярко выраженную специфику (социальная значимость, высокая зависимость от городских условий, необходимость соблюдения расписания, регулируемые государством тарифы).
- Критически важным недостатком является то, что подходы все еще недостаточно учитывают возможности, которые предоставляют современные цифровые технологии (Big Data, IoT, облачные вычисления, системы управления автопарком) и, в особенности, искусственный интеллект, для управления производственным потенциалом. Это ограничивает возможности повышения эффективности и адаптивности предприятий ГОПТ.
- Некоторые методики являются слишком сложными для практического использования в условиях динамично меняющейся городской среды и требуют сбора и обработки значительного объема данных на длинном промежутке времени, что не всегда дает необходимый эффект.
- Наконец, существующие подходы не позволяют в должной мере связать состояние и использование производственного потенциала со стратегическими целями автобусного предприятия (такими, как повышение конкурентоспособности, улучшение качества обслуживания, обеспечение устойчивого развития, повышение социальной и экологической ответственности).

Таким образом, очевидна необходимость разработки новых или существенной адаптации существующих методик, позволяющих учесть специфику ГОПТ, потенциал быстроразвивающейся цифровой среды и обеспечить достижение стратегических целей предприятий в условиях высокой неопределенности и динамичности.

Результаты и обсуждения

Для преодоления отмеченных недостатков и формирования целостного, динамичного и практически применимого представления о производственном потенциале автобусных предприятий ГОПТ предлагается опираться на следующие принципы:

Принцип комплексности. Подходы должны охватывать все без исключения элементы производственного потенциала автобусного предприятия ГОПТ, включая их взаимосвязи:

- Транспортные средства (количество, типы, техническое состояние, вместимость, экологический класс, возраст, пробег, оснащенность системами информирования и безопасности).
- Инфраструктура (остановочные пункты, диспетчерские центры, ремонтные мастерские, заправочные станции, системы связи и навигации, депо, парковки).
- Кадры (численность, квалификация, мотивация водителей, диспетчеров, ремонтного и административного персонала, уровень текучести кадров, система обучения и повышения квалификации).
- Организационно-управленческие ресурсы (система управления, технологии перевозок, маркетинговая стратегия, финансовое состояние, организационная культура, система принятия решений).
- Материально-техническая база (запасы топлива, запчастей, материалов, складские помещения, оборудование).
- Информационные ресурсы (данные о пассажиропотоке, состоянии дорожной сети, техническом состоянии транспортных средств, данные о поведении пассажиров, данные от систем мониторинга и управления).
- Внешние факторы (регулирование, конкуренция, социально-экономические условия, состояние дорожной сети и инфраструктуры).

Этот принцип является ответом на недостаточную комплексность традиционных подходов, которые часто фокусируются только на транспортных средствах.

Принцип системности. Производственный потенциал следует рассматривать как открытую сложную систему взаимосвязанных элементов, функционирование которой определяется не только состоянием отдельных элементов, но и качеством и интенсивностью взаимодействия между ними, а также взаимодействием с внешней средой. Этот принцип призван преодолеть фрагментарность и статичность многих существующих подходов.

Принцип динамичности. Подходы должны учитывать изменчивость производственного потенциала во времени под влиянием внутренних (износ оборудования, обучение персонала, внедрение новых технологий) и внешних (изменение спроса, появление новых технологий, изменения в законодательстве, экономические кризисы) факторов. Необходимо предусмотреть возможность прогнозирования развития потенциала и

адаптации к изменениям. Этот принцип отвечает на недостаточную прогностическую способность традиционных подходов.

Принцип адаптивности. Методологические подходы должны быть гибкими и адаптивными, позволяющими учитывать специфику конкретного автобусного предприятия (размер, структура парка, особенности маршрутной сети, географическое положение, климатические условия) и изменяющиеся условия внешней среды. Этот принцип позволяет преодолеть ограниченность универсальных подходов, не учитывающих разнообразие предприятий ГОПТ.

Принцип целеориентированности. Формирование и использование производственного потенциала должно быть подчинено достижению четко сформулированных стратегических целей автобусного предприятия (повышение качества обслуживания, обеспечение безопасности перевозок, снижение издержек, повышение конкурентоспособности, обеспечение устойчивого развития, повышение социальной и экологической ответственности). Этот принцип связывает управление потенциалом с общими целями предприятия.

Принцип учета специфики ГОПТ. Подходы должны в полной мере учитывать особенности функционирования городского общественного транспорта: социальную значимость, зависимость от городских условий, необходимость соблюдения расписания, регулируемые тарифы, необходимость обеспечения доступности для всех категорий граждан, включая маломобильные группы населения. Этот принцип обеспечивает применимость подходов именно к сфере ГОПТ.

Принцип интеграции цифровых технологий. Необходимо максимально использовать возможности современных цифровых технологий и, в частности, искусственного интеллекта, для сбора, обработки и анализа данных о производственном потенциале, прогнозирования, оптимизации процессов, а также для принятия управленческих решений в режиме реального времени. Этот принцип является ключевым для повышения эффективности управления потенциалом в современных условиях.

Принцип практической применимости. Методологические подходы должны быть понятными и удобными для использования на практике, не требовать чрезмерных затрат времени и ресурсов на сбор и обработку данных, быть реализуемыми с использованием доступных программных средств и технологий. Этот принцип обеспечивает внедрение разработанных подходов в реальную практику.

Принцип измеримости. Все элементы производственного потенциала и результаты его использования должны быть измеримы с помощью системы показателей-индикаторов, позволяющих проводить количественную и качественную оценку, а также сравнительный анализ.

Заключение

В заключении необходимо отметить, что проведенные исследования выявили необходимость разработки усовершенствованных

методологических подходов, которые будут учитывать, как традиционные подходы, так и диджитализацию современных процессов. Формирование производственного потенциала автобусных предприятия основываются на разработанных принципах его совершенствования, таких как комплексность, системность, динамичность, адаптивность, целеориентированность, учёт специфики ГОПТ, интеграция цифровых технологий, практическая применимость, измеримость. Это все будет способствовать разработке новых совершенствованных подходов к формированию и использованию производственного потенциала автобусных предприятий ГОПТ.

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УДК 618.14-002-07-08

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ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА И ТАКТИКА ВЕДЕНИЯ ПАЦИЕНТОК С ГИПЕРПЛАСТИЧЕСКИМИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯМИ ЭНДОМЕТРИЯ В АМБУЛАТОРНОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ

***Аннотация**: Гиперпластические изменения эндометрия являются одной из наиболее частых причин аномальных маточных кровотечений у женщин разного возраста.*

В амбулаторной практике особую важность приобретает своевременная дифференциальная диагностика между доброкачественными и потенциально предраковыми формами.

В статье представлены данные клинико-гормонального обследования, морфологических критериев и оценка эффективности различных лечебных стратегий. Сделан акцент на индивидуализированном подходе с учетом возраста, репродуктивных планов и сопутствующей патологии.

***Ключевые слова:** эндометрий, гиперплазия, дифференциальная диагностика, амбулаторная практика, гормонотерапия, гистероскопия.*

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DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR PATIENTS WITH ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASTIC CHANGES IN OUTPATIENT PRACTICE

***Resume:** Endometrial hyperplastic changes are one of the most common causes of abnormal uterine bleeding in women of various age groups. Timely differential diagnosis between benign and potentially precancerous forms is essential in outpatient practice.*

This article presents clinical and hormonal evaluation data, morphological criteria, and the comparative effectiveness of different treatment strategies.

The focus is on personalized management considering the patient's age, reproductive plans, and comorbidities.

***Keywords:** endometrium, hyperplasia, differential diagnosis, outpatient care, hormone therapy, hysteroscopy.*

Актуальность. Гиперпластические процессы эндометрия (ГПЭ) — это гетерогенная группа заболеваний, характеризующаяся пролиферацией

железистого компонента слизистой оболочки матки[2,7]. Они широко распространены среди женщин репродуктивного, перименопаузального и постменопаузального возраста. По данным разных авторов, частота гиперплазии эндометрия варьируется от 10 до 25%, а у пациенток с маточными кровотечениями — до 50%.

Особую клинико-диагностическую значимость представляют предраковые формы (атипическая гиперплазия), требующие тщательной дифференциальной диагностики с ранними формами эндометриального рака. В амбулаторной гинекологической практике важно иметь чёткие алгоритмы обследования и ведения таких пациенток для своевременной постановки диагноза, подбора оптимальной терапии и предотвращения неопластической трансформации[1,4,9].

Гиперпластические процессы эндометрия являются наиболее частой причиной маточных кровотечений, приводящих к выскабливанию стенок полости матки.

По данным исследований, среди пациенток пременопаузального возраста с аномальными маточными кровотечениями ГПЭ выявляется у 54 - 62% женщин.

Высокая частота развития доброкачественной патологии эндометрия в пременопаузе связана, в том числе, с возрастными особенностями нейроэндокринной регуляции репродуктивной системы в этот период, которые создают предпосылки для гиперпластических изменений слизистой оболочки матки[4,8]. Однако возможности применения гормональной терапии, которой принадлежит ведущая роль в консервативном лечении ГПЭ, ограничены у женщин данной возрастной группы, прежде всего, в связи с отягощенным соматическим статусом[3,10].

Немаловажным является и тот факт, что значительное количество больных сознательно отказывается от хирургическоголечения, поскольку наличие матки и регулярных менструаций имеет большое значение для самосознания многих женщин. По мнению Ю.Ю.Елисеева, в данном случае играют роль преувеличенные страхи потери женственности и молодости, а также опасения утраты сексуальной привлекательности[1,5,11]. Вместе с тем, при отказе от лечения рецидивы гиперплазии эндометрия в сроки до 2 лет отмечаются у 38 - 95,9% пациенток.

Цель исследования. Оценить эффективность современных методов дифференциальной диагностики гиперпластических изменений эндометрия и определить оптимальные тактики ведения пациенток с учётом возрастных, гормональных и морфологических особенностей в условиях амбулаторной практики.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для решения поставленных задач мы обследовали 80 больные с диагнозом гиперплазия эндометрии.

Результаты исследования. По данным морфологии:

Простая железистая гиперплазия — 42 пациентки (31,8%);

Комплексная гиперплазия — 33 пациентки (25%);

Атипическая гиперплазия — 12 пациенток (9,1%);

Полипоз эндометрия — 22 случая (16,7%);

Пролиферативный тип без гиперплазии — 23 случая (17,4%).

Диагностическая точность методов:

УЗИ с определением толщины эндометрия >8 мм имело чувствительность 72%;

Пипель-биопсия — чувствительность 78%, специфичность 88%;

Гистероскопия с биопсией — золотой стандарт, чувствительность 96%, специфичность 94%.

Тактика ведения:

У женщин репродуктивного возраста с простой гиперплазией — успешно применена гормональная терапия гестагенами (92% успеха);

В перименопаузе предпочтение отдано Миране и циклическим прогестинам;

При атипической гиперплазии рекомендовано хирургическое лечение (гистерэктомия у 10 пациенток, у 2 — гормонотерапия с последующим наблюдением).

Выводы

Дифференциальная диагностика гиперпластических процессов эндометрия требует комплексного подхода, включающего клинико-гормональную оценку, УЗИ и прицельную биопсию.

Наиболее информативным методом в амбулаторной практике остаётся гистероскопия с биопсией, позволяющая точно выявить атипические формы.

Тактика лечения должна быть персонализированной, с учётом возраста, морфологии, планов деторождения и гормонального статуса.

Внедрение стандартизированных алгоритмов ведения пациенток с ГПЭ позволяет повысить онкологическую настороженность, снизить риск прогрессирования и обеспечить контроль над рецидивами.

Молекулярно-биологические процессы, вовлеченные в патогенез гиперпластических процессов эндометрия без атипии, характеризуются снижением активности процессов пролиферации, угнетением апоптоза, повышением интенсивности неоангиогенеза и ферментативной активности экстрацеллюлярного матрикса слизистой оболочки матки.

Аномальные маточные кровотечения, являющиеся наиболее частым клиническим проявлением гиперпластических процессов эндометрия, обусловлены высоким уровнем экспрессии и накопления в эндометрии протеолитических ферментов экстрацеллюлярного матрикса - матриксных металлопротеиназ (ММР-1, ММР-9) и снижением экспрессии и содержания их естественного тканевого ингибитора (ПМР-1).

Морфологический вариант гиперпластического процесса слизистой оболочки матки зависит от степени выраженности нарушений молекулярно-биологических процессов в эндометрии. Дисбаланс между процессами пролиферации (Ki-67) и апоптоза (APAF-1), повышение уровня

неоангиогенеза (VEGF) и активности ферментов экстрацеллюлярного матрикса (MMP-1, MMP-9), уменьшение экспрессии и содержания тканевого ингибитора металлопротеиназ (TIMP-1) более выражены при сложной гиперплазии эндометрия без атипии.

Клинико-лабораторная эффективность гормонального лечения (бусерелин) гиперплазии эндометрия без атипии в пременопаузе составляет 93,9%; отсутствие рецидивов на фоне применения комбинированной негормональной терапии (индол-3-карбинол, эпигаллокатехин-3-галлат) в течение 6 месяцев наблюдается в 75% случаях ($p<0,05$). Эффективность гормонального лечения у пациенток с простой гиперплазией эндометрия составила 100%, у больных со сложной гиперплазией - 85,8% ($p>0,05$); при использовании комбинированной негормональной терапии у пациенток с простым и сложным морфологическим вариантом гиперплазии эндометрия лечение было эффективным в 70% и 83,3% случаях соответственно ($p>0,05$).

В результате применения гормональной терапии происходит выраженное снижение пролиферативной активности, уменьшение процессов неоангиогенеза, интенсификация апоптоза клеток эндометрия и повышение активности матриксных металлопротеиназ в стромальном компоненте слизистой оболочки матки. Степень воздействия гормонального лечения на молекулярно-биологические показатели достоверно не отличается ($p>0,05$) у женщин с простой и сложной гиперплазией эндометрия.

Вывод. Комбинированная негормональная терапия способствует уменьшению дисбаланса между процессами пролиферации и апоптоза, снижению интенсивности неоангиогенеза и активности ферментативных систем экстрацеллюлярного матрикса эндометрия.

Нормализация молекулярно-биологических процессов после применения препаратовна основе индол-3-карбинола и эпигаллокатехин-3-галлата происходит в одинаковой степени у больных с простым и сложным морфологическим вариантом гиперпластического процесса эндометрия ($p>0,05$).

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ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В СФЕРУ УСЛУГ: АНАЛИЗ НА ОПЫТЕ САНАТОРНО-КУРОРТНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация. *Современные тенденции развития сферы услуг требуют активного внедрения цифровых технологий, особенно в таких специфических отраслях, как санаторно-курортное обслуживание. В настоящей статье анализируется опыт цифровизации деятельности санаториев Самаркандской области, определяются основные направления цифровых преобразований, их влияние на качество обслуживания, экономическую эффективность и уровень удовлетворённости клиентов. Также рассмотрены типовые цифровые решения, используемые в медицинских и сервисных процессах санаториев, и обозначены ключевые барьеры на пути цифровой трансформации. На основе проведённого анализа предложены рекомендации по улучшению процессов цифровизации санаторно-курортных учреждений с учётом региональных особенностей.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровизация, санаторно-курортные учреждения, сервисные услуги, информационные технологии, автоматизация, электронное здравоохранение, телемедицина, цифровой менеджмент.*

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IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN SERVICE SERVICES: ANALYSIS BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SANATORIUM INDUSTRY

Annotation: *Modern trends in the development of the service sector require the active implementation of digital technologies, especially in such specific industries as health resort services. This article analyzes the experience of digitalization of the activities of health resorts in the Samarkand region, identifies the main areas of digital transformation, their impact on the quality of service, economic efficiency and customer satisfaction. It also considers typical digital solutions used in medical and service processes of health resorts, and identifies key barriers to digital transformation. Based on the analysis, recommendations are proposed to improve the digitalization processes of health resort institutions, taking into account regional characteristics.*

Keywords: *digitalization, health resorts, services, information technology, automation, e-health, telemedicine, digital management.*

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В условиях стремительного развития информационно-коммуникационных технологий (ИКТ) и цифровой трансформации различных отраслей экономики, сфера сервисных услуг также переживает активные изменения. Одной из важнейших составляющих сервисного сектора является санаторно-курортная деятельность, обеспечивающая восстановление здоровья, профилактику заболеваний и общее оздоровление населения. Особенно актуальной становится задача повышения эффективности и качества предоставляемых услуг за счёт внедрения цифровых решений, автоматизации процессов и применения интеллектуальных технологий.

В Республике Узбекистан на государственном уровне принимаются меры по цифровизации здравоохранения и сферы услуг. Санаторно-курортные учреждения, являясь частью этой системы, постепенно переходят на использование электронных медицинских карт, онлайн-сервисов, систем управления клиентами и телемедицинских платформ. Тем не менее, в условиях регионального неравенства, ограниченных ресурсов и слабой цифровой инфраструктуры, внедрение ИКТ сталкивается с рядом проблем.

Целью данной статьи является анализ процесса внедрения цифровых технологий в деятельность санаториев Самаркандской области, определение ключевых направлений цифровизации, выявление существующих барьеров и оценка влияния цифровых решений на эффективность и качество обслуживания.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в комплексной оценке цифровизации именно в контексте санаторно-курортной сферы региона, где ИКТ используются как в медицинских, так и в управленческих и маркетинговых аспектах.

Статья структурирована следующим образом: сначала описываются материалы и методы исследования, затем анализируются полученные результаты, обсуждаются ключевые выводы и в завершение даются

практические рекомендации по дальнейшему развитию цифровых решений в санаторной сфере.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Исследование опиралось на комплексный методологический подход. В качестве эмпирической базы использовались:

Контент-анализ внутренней документации санаториев, включая годовые отчеты, бизнес-планы цифровизации, данные из информационных систем.

Анализ законодательной базы Узбекистана в части цифрового здравоохранения и поддержки ИКТ в сфере услуг.

Сравнительный анализ эффективности работы учреждений до и после внедрения цифровых решений (на основе KPI: скорость обслуживания, число клиентов, доход на клиента, и т.д.).

Также использовались общенаучные методы: сравнение, анализ, синтез, индукция и дедукция. Теоретическую базу составили отечественные и зарубежные исследования в области цифровизации медицинских и сервисных услуг.

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РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Результаты исследования показали, что цифровые технологии в санаторно-курортной сфере активно внедряются, особенно в крупных учреждениях. К числу успешно реализованных цифровых решений можно отнести:

Введение электронных медицинских карт пациентов, позволяющих ускорить процесс регистрации, диагностики и лечения.

Онлайн-бронирование и регистрация, что значительно сократило время ожидания и повысило доступность услуг.

Автоматизированные системы учёта ресурсов и управления персоналом, в том числе расписание процедур, нагрузки и логистика.

Интеграция с телемедицинскими платформами, что позволило пациентам проходить дистанционные консультации до и после пребывания в санатории.

Использование CRM-систем для анализа потребностей клиентов, обратной связи и формирования персонализированных предложений.

Однако выявлены и существенные проблемы и ограничения, в том числе:

Недостаточный уровень цифровой грамотности персонала;

Ограниченность финансирования на внедрение новых решений;

Технические сложности при интеграции существующих систем;

Слабое покрытие интернет-связью в отдалённых районах;

Отсутствие единых стандартов цифровизации санаторной сферы.

Тем не менее, в ряде санаториев наблюдается рост показателей эффективности: снижение времени обслуживания на 35–40%, рост удовлетворенности клиентов на 20%, увеличение объема предоставляемых услуг на 25%.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Цифровизация санаторно-курортной сферы в Узбекистане, и в частности в Самаркандской области, демонстрирует значительный потенциал для повышения эффективности и качества предоставляемых услуг. Несмотря на существующие трудности, наблюдается позитивная динамика в применении ИКТ, особенно в крупных учреждениях с поддержкой инвестиций. Для успешной реализации цифровых преобразований необходима комплексная государственная и институциональная поддержка, повышение квалификации персонала, развитие инфраструктуры и стандартизация цифровых процессов.

Перспективными направлениями являются развитие телемедицины, мобильных приложений для пациентов, внедрение ИИ-систем для персонализированной медицины и расширение использования аналитических платформ для принятия управленческих решений.

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УДК 00 – 621.314

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УСТРОЙСТВО ДЛЯ ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ ВНЕШНЕГО МАГНИТНОГО ПОЛЯ РАССЕЯНИЕ АСИНХРОННОГО ДВИГАТЕЛЯ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрено устройство для измерения внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния асинхронного двигателя. Предлагаемом устройстве датчик (измерительный проводник) внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния, установлен вокруг корпуса двигателя и представляет собой кольцевой виток без сердечника и размеры витка зависят от габаритов асинхронных двигателей. Для осциллографирования внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния, выводные концы датчика (измерительного проводника) подключаются к вибратору осциллографа*

Ключевые слова: *электромашиностроения, асинхронные двигатели, конструкция, повышения надёжности устройство, измерения, магнитного поля, датчик, измерительный проводник, корпус, кольцевой виток, осциллограф.*

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ANALYSIS OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDICATORS OF ASYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

This article discusses a device for measuring the external magnetic leakage field of an asynchronous motor.

In the proposed device, a sensor (measuring conductor) of an external magnetic stray field is installed around the motor housing and is a ring coil without a core, and the dimensions of the coil depend on the dimensions of the asynchronous motors. To oscilloscope the external stray magnetic field, the output ends of the sensor (measuring conductor) are connected to the oscilloscope vibrator.

Keywords: : *electrical engineering, asynchronous motors, design, reliability improvement device, measurement, magnetic field, sensor, measuring conductor, housing, ring coil, oscilloscope.*

1 **Введение.** Одним из важнейших факторов повышения надежности и экономической эффективности использования электромеханических преобразователей энергии (ЭМПЭ) является внедрение средств их диагностики [1-8]. Назначение диагностики – выявление и предупреждение отказов и неисправностей, поддержание эксплуатационных показателей в установленных пределах, прогнозирование состояния в целях полного использования ресурса [8]. Наиболее распространенные методы диагностики ЭМПЭ основаны на внешнем осмотре, регистрации вибрационных, тепловых и электрических параметров. Однако их применение не всегда эксплуатационно оправдано. Вибродиагностика позволяет определять дефекты подшипникового узла, эксцентриситета и в меньшей степени – дефекты обмотки статора [7].Главными недостатками вибродиагностики являются: необходимость использования специальных виброакустических датчиков, сложность их установки и сложность интерпретации результатов. Диагностика на основе анализа электрических параметров не нашла широкого применения ввиду необходимости учета влияния на электрические параметры привода параметров питающей сети, характера нагрузки, влияния внешних электромагнитных полей, переходных процессов в приводе. Методы тепловизионного контроля позволяют достаточно точно определять состояние подшипниковых узлов электрических машин. Однако для контроля внутренних повреждений изоляции машины они непригодны. Описанных выше недостатков лишен метод диагностики на основе анализа параметров внешнего магнитного поля (ВМП). При этом используются бесконтактные датчики, которые экономически наиболее предпочтительны, так как не требуют временного вывода электрооборудования из эксплуатации.

. Известен прибор для измерения индукции внешнего магнитного поля (ВМП) [1].Это прибор работает следующим образом. С источника питания напряжение поступает на фильтры нижних частот, имеющих частоту среза $F_{ср}$ = 1000 Гц, предназначенных для фильтрации входного напряжения от высокочастотных составляющих и шумов от источника питания. Далее отфильтрованное напряжение поступает на линейный датчик магнитного поля (датчик Холла). При помещении датчика Холла в магнитное поле вектор магнитной индукции генерирует в датчике эквивалентную воздействующему внешнему магнитному полю разность потенциалов. Выходное напряжение с датчика Холла поступает на усилитель, в котором усиливается и далее поступает на входной канал цифрового блока. В цифровом регистрирующем блоке аналоговый сигнал преобразуется в цифровой вид и запоминается для дальнейшего воспроизведения и анализа.Недостатком этого прибора является сложность конструкции и ненадёжность, поскольку прибор состоит из много элементов. Известен также прибор для измерения внешнего магнитного поля асинхронного двигателя [2].Для измерения внешнего магнитного поля двигателя используется электромагнитный датчик, который представляет собой П-

образный разомкнутый магнитопровод с обмоткой. Для измерения магнитного поля в воздушном зазоре использовался внутренний индуктивный датчик, который представляет собой виток провода, намотанный на зубец статора. Для измерения текущего скольжения электродвигателя использован оптический тахометр. Сигнал с датчиков поступает в компьютер через специальную плату-осциллограф. Плата содержит 14-битный а*налого-цифровой преобразователь (АЦП)*, который преобразовывает аналоговый сигнал в цифровой. В качестве метода исследования использовался спектральный анализ ЭДС, наводимой в датчике. Обработка и анализ данных осуществлялись в программном пакете.Недостатком этого прибора является неточность, поскольку в модели П-образный разомкнутый магнитопровод с обмоткой не полностью охватывает корпус двигателя.Наиболее близким аналогом является устройство для измерения внешнего магнитного поля асинхронного двигателя [3].Структурная схема устройства диагностики асинхронных двигателей с короткозамкнутым ротором, которая состоит из датчиков трех типов: Т1 - датчик магнитного поля, Т2 - датчик угловой скорости, Т3 - датчик вибрации имеющих связь с измерительным блоком и ЭВМ. Датчики типов Т1, Т2, Т3 состоят из элементов Холла, оптического датчика, трехкомпонентного датчика вибрации соответственно в каждом датчике имеется буфер, а*налого-цифровой преобразователь (АЦП)*. С помощью датчиков первого типа Т1 содержащих элемент Холла, количество которых определяется конструкцией электродвигателя, установленных на корпусе, на расстоянии полюсного деления друг от друга, регистрируются параметры внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния электродвигателя. Сигнал с каждого датчика поступает на фильтрующий буфер, далее приходит на АЦП где проходит оцифровку. После АЦП сигнал со всех датчиков приходит на измерительный блок, который согласует сигналы со всех датчиков и передает их на ЭВМ. Измерение угловой скорости производится одним оптическим датчиком, установленным стационарно и диском с нанесенными на него рисками, установленным на вал двигателя, сигнал с которого обрабатывается тем же образом, что и от датчиков магнитного поля. Измерение величины вибрации производится трехкомпонентным датчиком, который устанавливается на корпус двигателя, для регистрации тангенциальной, а также нормальной и осевой составляющей колебаний, сигнал с которых проходит ту же обработку, что и сигнал с датчиков магнитного поля и угловой скорости.

Недостатком данного устройства является сложность конструкции и ненадёжность, поскольку содержит много сложных элементов.

Основная часть. В основу данной статьи положена задача упрощения конструкции и повышение надёжности устройство для измерения внешнего магнитного поля рассеяние асинхронного двигателя. Поставленная задача решается тем, что в известном устройстве для измерения внешнего магнитного поля асинхронного двигателя, включающие

датчики магнитного поля (датчики Холла), установленный на некоторых местах корпуса двигателя, согласно предлагаемом устройстве, датчик (измерительный проводник) внешнего магнитного поля рассеяние асинхронного двигателя, установлен вокруг корпуса электродвигателя.Предлагаемое устройство отличается от аналога тем, что датчик (измерительный проводник) внешнего магнитного поля рассеяние асинхронного двигателя, установлен вокруг корпуса электродвигателя. При этом, датчик (измерительный проводник) для измерения внешнего магнитного поля рассеяние асинхронного двигателя, представляет собой кольцевой виток без сердечника и размеры витка зависят от габаритов асинхронных двигателей.Следовательно, можно сделать вывод, что предлагаемое устройство приведет к упрощения конструкции и повышение надёжности устройство для измерения внешнего магнитного поля рассеяние асинхронного двигателя.

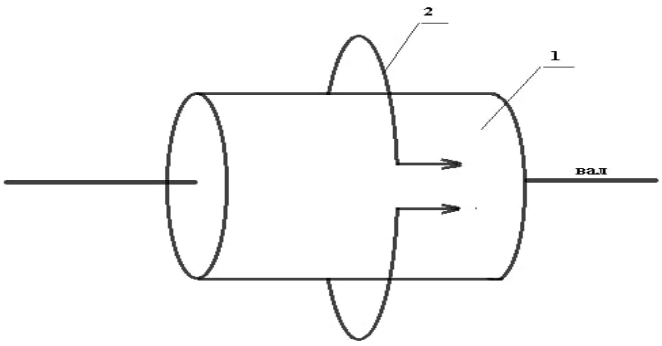


Рис.1

Согласно рис. 1 предлагаемое устройство содержит корпус 1, вокруг корпуса 1 расположен датчик (измерительный проводник) 2, в виде кольцевого витка без сердечника. Для измерения внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния асинхронного двигателя, вводные концы датчика (измерительного проводника) 2 подключаются к вибратору осциллографа. На рис.2 показана осциллограмма ЭДС внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния 3 асинхронного двигателя.Предлагаемое устройство работает следующим образом:При подключении питания в асинхронном двигателе вокруг корпуса 1 возникает внешнее магнитное поле рассеяния 3. При этом внешнее магнитное поле рассеяния 3 индуктирует в датчике (измерительном проводнике) 2 ЭДС, в случае необходимости осциллографирования внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния 3, выводные концы датчика (измерительного проводника) 2 подключаются к вибратору осциллографа.Предлагаемом устройстве датчик (измерительный проводник) внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния, установлен вокруг корпуса двигателя и представляет собой кольцевой виток без сердечника и размеры витка зависят от габаритов асинхронных двигателей.изображены результаты полученые с помощью метода диагностики внешнего рассеянного магнитного поля в асинхронных двигателях с использованием

усовершенствованного измерительного устройства приведена на рис.6. а, б, в, г. Амплитудное значение синусоиды результирующего магнитного поля в воздушном зазоре асинхронного двигателя существенно меняется. Это дает возможность поставить диагноз об отключении одной фазы в асинхронном двигателе.Для осциллографирования внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния, выводные концы датчика (измерительного проводника) подключаются к вибратору осциллографа.Предлагаемое устройство работает следующим образом:

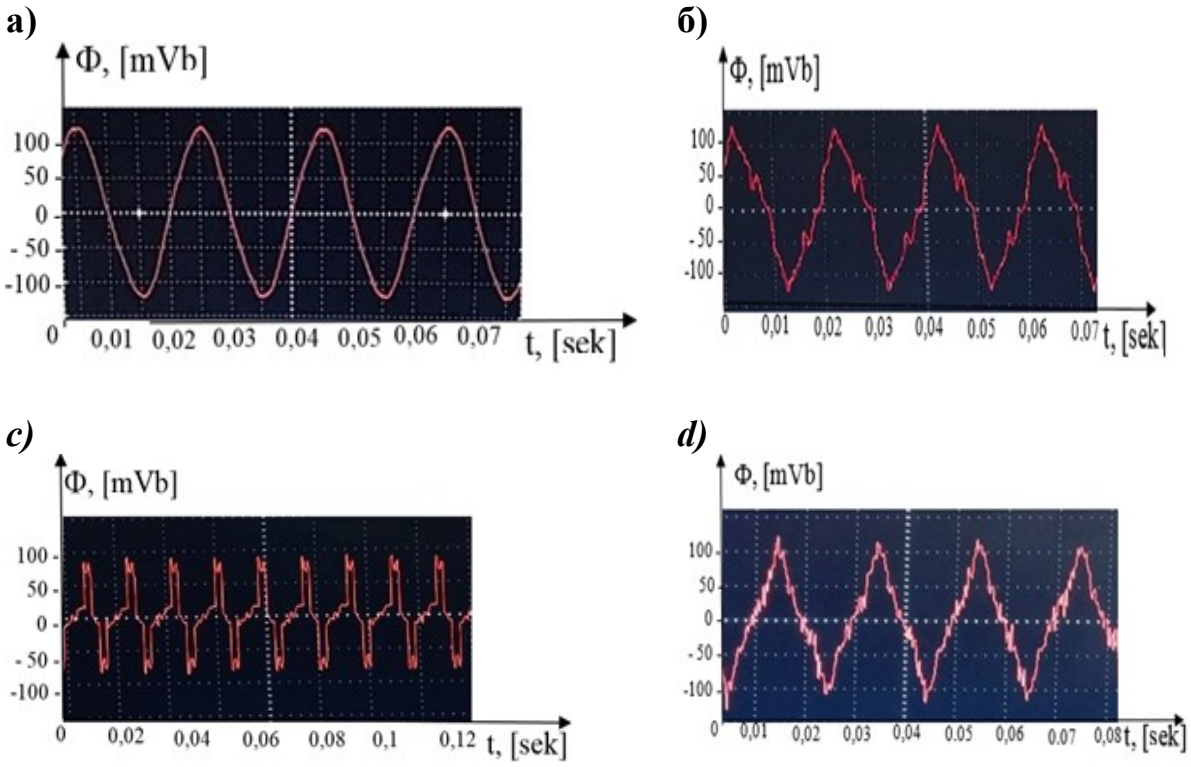


Рис.2. Осциллограммы внешнего рассеянного магнитного поля асинхронного двигателя с исправным подшипником а) с неисправным подшипником б) с одной сломанной стерженью ротора в, при наличии вибрации г).

При подключении питания в асинхронном двигателе вокруг корпуса 1 возникает внешнее магнитное поле рассеяния 3. При этом внешнее магнитное поле рассеяния 3 индуктирует в датчике (измерительном проводнике) 2 ЭДС, в случае необходимости осциллографирования внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния 3, выводные концы датчика (измерительного проводника) 2 подключаются к вибратору осциллографа.Предлагаемом устройстве датчик (измерительный проводник) внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния, установлен вокруг корпуса двигателя и представляет собой кольцевой виток без сердечника и размеры витка зависят от габаритов асинхронных двигателей.Для осциллографирования

внешнего магнитного поля рассеяния, выводные концы датчика (измерительного проводника) подключаются к вибратору осциллографа

Заключение.

Использование предлагаемого авторами, устройство для измерения внешнего магнитного поля рассеяние асинхронного двигателя, позволит значительно упростить конструкцию и повышает надёжность устройства.

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УДК 332.14

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УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА ЭКОНОМИКИ РОССИИ С УЧЕТОМ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ВЫЗОВОВ

Аннотация. *В статье рассмотрены методические основы устойчивого развития аграрного сектора экономики в условиях экологических вызовов. Доказано, что устойчивое развитие в аграрном секторе возможно в условиях трансформации бюджетной поддержки и оценки экологического воздействия. Предложены показатели, которые позволят достоверно оценить его состояние. Проблемой на пути воплощения концепции устойчивого развития является формирование системы измерений, индексов и индикаторов для количественной и качественной оценки этого процесса.*

Ключевые слова: *аграрный сектор, ресурсы, устойчивое развитие, дефицит, экология*

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Annotation. *The article discusses the methodological foundations of sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy in the context of environmental challenges. It is proved that sustainable development in the agricultural sector is possible in the context of transformation of budget support and environmental impact assessment. The indicators that will allow to reliably assess his condition are proposed. The problem in implementing the concept of sustainable development is the formation of a system of measurements, indexes and indicators for quantitative and qualitative assessment of this process.*

Keywords: *agricultural sector, resources, sustainable development, scarcity, ecology*

Важной составляющей определения устойчивого развития аграрного сектора экономики в условиях экологических вызовов, в частности устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства, является общая методика исследования. Необходимо отметить, что применение общей методики исследований в сфере устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства связано с использованием методик, которые объединены в систему теорий, принципов и правил, имеющих исключительное значение для формирования устойчивого развития аграрного сектора, особенно в условиях трансформации бюджетной поддержки отрасли [2].

Вопрос достижения продовольственной безопасности выделен в разряд глобальных приоритетов повесткой дня в сфере устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года. Значительное место в производстве пищевых продуктов занимает производство сельскохозяйственной продукции.

На данном этапе развития экономики России важным является выделение глобальных приоритетов устойчивого производства продукции сельского хозяйства, включая применение эффективных методик устойчивого развития аграрного сектора с учетом экологических вызовов.

Изучение теоретических основ и прикладных аспектов сельскохозяйственной деятельности свидетельствует о том, что на рубеже веков учение В. Вернадского о ноосфере оказалось необходимой платформой для разработки триединой концепции устойчивого эколого-социально-экономического развития. Новая концепция системно объединила три главных компонента устойчивого развития общества: экономический, природоохранный и социальный. Исследования подтверждают, что экономический подход заключается именно в оптимальном использовании ограниченных ресурсов и применении природо -, энерго-и материалосберегающих технологий для создания потока совокупного дохода, который обеспечил бы, по крайней мере, сохранение совокупного капитала (физического природного или человеческого), с использованием которого этот совокупный доход создается. В то же время переход к информационному обществу приводит к изменению структуры капитала в пользу человеческого, укрупняя нематериальные потоки финансов, информации и интеллектуальной собственности.

В настоящее время эти потоки превышают объемы перемещения материальных товаров в 7 раз [3]. Новую экономику знаний стимулирует рост объемов информации с применением современных методик. В данном случае необходимо отметить, что с точки зрения экологии устойчивое развитие должно обеспечить целостность биологических и физических природных систем, их жизнеспособность, от этого зависит глобальная стабильность всей биосферы. Особое значение приобретает способность самовосстановления и адаптации к различным изменениям вместо сохранения в определенном статическом состоянии или деградации и потери биологического разнообразия. Социальная составляющая сориентирована на человеческое развитие, на сохранение стабильности общественных и

культурных систем, на уменьшение количества конфликтов в обществе. Человек должен стать не объектом, а субъектом развития. Она должна участвовать в процессах формирования своей жизнедеятельности, принятии и реализации решений, контроле за их выполнением [7].

Важное значение для обеспечения этих условий имеет справедливое распределение благ между людьми, толерантность в отношениях между ними, сохранение культурного капитала и его разнообразие. Системное согласование и сбалансирование этих трех составляющих блоков - задача высокой сложности. В частности, взаимосвязь социальной и экологической составляющих приводит к необходимости сохранения одинаковых прав текущих и будущих поколений на использование природных ресурсов. Взаимодействие социальной и экономической составляющих требует достижения справедливости при распределении материальных благ между людьми и оказание целенаправленной помощи бедным слоям общества. И наконец, взаимосвязь природоохранной и экономической составляющих требует стоимостной оценки техногенных воздействий на окружающую среду. Решение этих задач - главный вызов сегодняшнего дня для национальных правительств, авторитетных международных организаций и всех прогрессивных людей [6]. Как показывают исследования, методики традиционно подразделяются на общие и специальные, которые находятся во взаимодействии и влияют друг на друга. Общая методика-это традиционный подход к анализу экономических процессов, который начинается с исследования внешних факторов состояния финансового рынка, затем охватывает отдельные, специфические секторы экономики и заканчивается анализом конкретного товара.

В настоящее время важно, чтобы гармонизация отношений трех структурных подсистем цивилизованного мира-социума – экономики и окружающей среды - вошла в важные направления агропромышленной политики Российской Федерации. Общая методика исследования должна отражать ее теоретические и практические возможности, а также объединять совокупность познавательных процедур и операций в соотношении трех подсистем цивилизованного мира.

Исследование устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства включает следующие виды анализа:

– ретроспективный - обзор развития сельского хозяйства в прошлом;
– оперативный - текущая оценка состояния сельской местности;
– перспективный - прогнозирование развития аграрного рынка;
– тематический - анализ выбранного направления развития сельского хозяйства;
– системный - определение влияния экономических, социальных и экологических факторов на развитие сельского хозяйства;
– обязанностей - результаты должны обязательно учитываться при принятии решений относительно развития аграрного рынка;

– рекомендательный - результаты не являются обязательными, но могут быть учтены при принятии решений [4].

Отсюда следует, что методики - это составные элементы методологии, которые объединяют целый ряд методов устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства. Другими важными составными элементами методологии являются принципы устойчивого развития. Принципы устойчивого развития могут быть реализованными только на основе разработки и применения соответствующих методов (методик) [5].

Использование указанных выше методов требует четкой постановки цели; выбора методики и разработки плана; контроля за корректностью и надежностью результатов; обработки, осмысления и толкования полученного массива данных в данной сфере. Основная цель исследования устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства - определить достижение паритетности отношений в триаде «человек-природа-общество». Среди общенаучных методов познания особое место должно принадлежать анализу как процессу умственного или фактического разложения целого на составные части, а также синтеза как соотношения различных элементов, сторон предметов в единое целое; индукции и дедукции, которые также являются парными, взаимосвязанными методами научного познания. Разница между ними основывается на существовании различных подходов к получению выводов-дедуктивного и индуктивного [1].

Среди специальных методов познания устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства важное место должно принадлежать:

а) научной абстракции как методу углубленного познания действительности. Метод основан на освобождении информационного материала от случайного, несущественного и выделения в нем устойчивого, типичного;

б) логическому и историческому подходам, освобождающим оценку исторического развития от случайностей, зигзагов, не являющихся свойственными конкретному процессу; полученные выводы при этом необходимо сопоставлять с фактами, конкретным аграрным регионом.

Актуальной задачей также является оптимизация региональной политики, укрупнение низовых звеньев местного самоуправления с целью повышения их экономической достаточности и, соответственно, самостоятельности при условии сохранения при этом стабильности на более высоком уровне единиц административно-территориального устройства.

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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ О БРОНХООБСТРУКТИВНОМ СИНДРОМЕ У ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: *Данная статья основана на данных медицинской научной литературы и обобщает информацию об этиологических факторах, влияющих на развитие заболеваний, протекающих с бронхообструктивным синдромом у детей, а также о дифференциальной диагностике и прогнозировании исходов заболевания.*

Ключевые слова: *дети, факторы риска, обструктивный синдром, бронхиолит, бронхиальная астма.*

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MODERN UNDERSTANDING OF BRONCHO-OBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME IN CHILDREN

Abstract: *This article is based on data from medical scientific literature and summarizes information on etiological factors influencing the development of diseases with broncho-obstructive syndrome in children, as well as on differential diagnosis and prediction of disease outcomes.*

Keywords: *children, risk factors, obstructive syndrome, bronchiolitis, bronchial asthma.*

Актуальность. В структуре общей заболеваемости детей болезни органов дыхания занимают первое место, составляя почти 60,0%. По данным официальной статистики, болезни органов дыхания у детей в России в структуре заболеваемости детского населения занимают первое место и составляют около 62–65 %. В связи с о особенностями реактивности организма и состояния иммунной системы особую значимость имеет проблема внебольничной пневмонии для детей различных возрастов.

Дальнейший прогресс в области диагностики и лечения этого заболевания непосредственно зависит от анализа состояния системного и секреторного иммунных механизмов [1,2,3]. В настоящее время частота встречаемости данной патологии неуклонно растет, что связано с увеличением числа часто болеющих детей, повышением выживаемости недоношенных новорожденных с тяжелыми поражениями дыхательной и других систем, увеличением числа детей с атопией, действием обширного спектра неблагоприятных экологических факторов, в том числе пассивного курения.

Термин «wheezing» («свистящее дыхание»), используемый в англоязычной литературе, в некоторой степени аналогичен термину «бронхообструктивный синдром», в связи с чем в статье мы будем пользоваться последними. В настоящее время отмечается несколько завышенная частота диагностики и лечения бронхообструктивного синдрома. Прежде всего, это связано с тем, что ряд родителей не всегда правильно описывают хрипы или считают обструкцией другие клинические симптомы, что иногда приводит к формальному «навешиванию» ярлыка «бронхиальной астмы». При этом отсутствие четкой систематизации знаний о паттернах бронхообструктивного синдрома способствует отсутствию или неоправданной задержке выработки терапевтической тактики у детей дошкольного возраста с бронхиальной астмой. В связи с этим мы попытались систематизировать доступные нам знания о классификациях, клинических особенностях и инструментах прогноза бронхообструктивного синдрома у детей [4,5,8,11].

Цитокины в настоящее время рассматривают как белковопептидные молекулы, продуцируемые различными клетками организма и осуществляющие межклеточные и межсистемные взаимодействия. Цитокины (ЦК) – гормоноподобные молекулы, действие которых на клетку-мишень опосредуется высокоспецифичными высокоаффинными мембранными
рецепторами. Цитокины – универсальные регуляторы жизненного цикла клеток, они контролируют процессы дифференцировки, пролиферации, функциональной активации и апоптоза последних. В настоящее время существует несколько различных классификаций цитокинов, учитывающих их строение, функциональную активность, происхождение, тип цитокиновых рецепторов [6,7,12,13,14]. Представленные в настоящем обзори сведения о разносторонней изменчивости о регуляторных субпопуляции иммунных систем говорит по глубокому изучение свойства цитокинов при бронхолегочной патологии у детей.

Бронхообструктивный синдром (БОС) или синдром бронхиальной обструкции – симптомокомплекс нарушений проходимости бронхов вследствие их функциональных или структурных изменений, проявляющийся приступообразным кашлем, экспираторной одышкой и приступами удушья.

Таким образом, в настоящее время не вызывает сомнения, что цитокины являются важнейшими факторами иммунопатогенеза. Изучение уровня цитокинов позволяет получить информацию о функциональной активности раз личных типов иммунокомпетентных клеток, соотношении процессов активации Т-хелперов I и II типов, что очень важно при дифференциальной диагностике ряда инфекционных и иммунопатологических процессов.

Наиболее тяжелые пациенты чаще демонстрируют другой эндотип воспаления - нейтрофильный, в формировании которого могут принимать участие IL-6, IL-8, IL-17, IL-1β, TNF-α [11]. IL-6 продуцируется макрофагами, дендритными клетками, тучными клетками и нейтрофилами. Также выработку IL-6 индуцируют процессы повреждения клеток вследствие продуктов распада бактерий и вирусов. Отмечается повышение уровня IL-6 в сыворотке крови при воспалительных заболеваниях. Рассматривается двусторонняя роль IL-6 в респираторном тракте: с одной стороны, при аллергическом воспалении он снижает количество эозинофилов и уровень IL-4, IL-5 в дыхательных путях, с другой - данный феномен способствует формированию фиброза в бронхолегочной системе.

К настоящему времени не разработана унифицированная классификация фенотипов бронхообструктивного синдрома, как и единый универсальный подход к его лечению и профилактике рецидивов. Недостатками исследовательских работ остаются неоднородность групп, разные подходы и временные точки исследования, терминологическая нечеткость. В отечественной литературе нам удалось обнаружить лишь единичные работы, посвященные изучению рецидивирующего бронхообструктивного синдрома, что убеждает нас в необходимости дальнейших исследований в данном направление [25, 26,27, 28].

1. Независимо от этиологии заболевания значимыми факторами риска формирования бронхообструктивного синдрома в раннем детском возрасте являются: отягощенный акушерский анамнез (гестозы беременности), раннее начало и рецидивирование респираторных инфекций, отягощенная наследственность по бронхолегочной патологии, неблагоприятная микроэкология (условия проживания, семья, пассивное курение). При бронхообструктивном синдроме аллергического генеза наиболее значимые — отягощенный, генеалогический по атопии анамнез и/или наличие аллергических реакций (заболеваний) у ребенка и/или кровных родственников.

2. Синдром бронхиальной обструкции, сопровождающий различные по этиологии заболевания, имеет одинаковые клинические симптомы. Однако признаки инфекционного токсикоза встречаются и являются выраженными только при бронхообструктивном синдроме инфекционной природы.

3. В развитии заболеваний органов дыхания, сопровождающихся бронхообструктивным синдромом, у детей имеют значение неблагоприятные факторы семейного анамнеза (атопия), течения беременности и родов у матери (токсикоз), преморбидного фона (искусственное вскармливание,

перинатальное поражение нервной системы) на котором протекает заболевание.

4. Отягощающие факторы преморбидного фона (задержка внутриутробного развития по типу гипотрофии, анемия, рахит) и манифестация атопического 21 дерматита в первом полугодии жизни являются факторами риска развития рецидивирующего обструктивного бронхита.

5. Клиническая картина бронхообструкции в группах БА, ООБ и РОБ может быть сходной. У детей, с пневмонией, осложненной БОС обструкция протекает на фоне выраженного инфекционно-воспалительного процесса (сопровождается интоксикацией, фебрильной температурой, выраженным катаральным синдромом, экспираторной одышкой). Для дифференциальной диагностики вариантов БОС имеют значение возраст манифестации обструкции (в группе РОБ - до 1 года, в группе ООБ и пневмонии с БОС - до 3 лет, в группе БА - в любом возрасте, но чаще до 3 лет), день возникновения обструкции от начала заболевания ОРЗ (при БА - в 1 сутки, при ООБ и РОБ на 2-3 сутки, при пневмонии - на 3-6 сутки), продолжительность обструкции (при БА до 4 суток, при РОБ до 11 суток) [21,22,23, 24].

Таким образом, в настоящее время недостаточно изучены ряд проблем и вопросов совершенствования системы организации диагностики и лечения заболевание протекающие бронхообструктивными синдромами и бронхиальной астмы у детей раннего возраста, что определяет выбор тематики данного научного исследования и его актуальность. Недостатками исследовательских работ остаются неоднородность групп, разные подходы и временные точки исследования, терминологическая нечеткость. В отечественной литературе нам удалось обнаружить лишь единичные работы, посвященные изучению заболевание протекающие бронхообструктивными синдромами, таких как острый бронхиолит, обструктивный бронхит, рецидивирующий бронхит, эти информации убеждает нас в необходимости дальнейших исследований в данном направлении.

А также, в заключение можно сказать что, для разработки научно-обоснованного комплекса мероприятий по снижению потерь здоровья детского населения от бронхолегочной патологии и их осложнений, необходимо изучить иммунологические аспекты болезни.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЭЛЕКТР ЭНЕРГИЯ СОХАСИНИНГ ВУЖУДГА КЕЛИШИ ВА БУГУНГИ ХОЛАТИ

Аннотация: *Ўзбекистонда электр энергия сохасининг барча давлатларда ривожланаётгани каби бизнинг мамлакатимизда ҳам жуда катта ислохатлар олиб борилмоқда. Бирнинг биргина мисоли сифатида Навоий вилояти Нуробод туманида қурилаётган шамол электра стансиясини мисол бўлади. Шубу мақолада электр энергия сохасининг вужудга келиши, олдинги ҳолати ва ҳозирги кундаги кўрсаткичлари бир – бири билан таққослаб кўрсатилган ва таҳлил қилинган.*

Калит сўзлар. *Электра энергия, Электр станциялари, бухгалтерия объекти, ГЭС, товар сифатидаги хусусиятлари, энерготежамкорлик.*

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THE EMERGENCE AND CURRENT STATUS OF THE ELECTRIC POWER SECTOR IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *In Uzbekistan, as in all countries, the electricity sector is developing, major reforms are being carried out in our country. As an example, the wind power plant being built in the Nurabad district of Navoi region is an example. This article compares and analyzes the emergence, previous state and current indicators of the electricity sector.*

Keywords. *Electric energy, Power stations, accounting object, GEC, quality characteristics, energy efficiency.*

Электра энергиядаен кундалик турмушда фойдаланмайдиган инсоннинг ўзи йўқ. Биз қаерда бўлишимиздан қаътий назар, электр токидан фойдаланамиз, ҳатто тоғу- чўлда, дарё ёки денгизда, бепаён океан ва ҳаттоки ўтиб бўлмас жунглиларда меҳнат қилаётган, саёҳатда бўлган одамлар ҳам

электр батереяларидан фойдаланиб ишлайдиган радиоприёмникдан, телефондан, қўл соатидан ва ҳакозалардан фойдаланишади. Маълум бир шаҳарда ёки мамлакатнинг бир қисмида электр энергиясининг бир кун бўлмай қолиши миллиардлаб зарар келтиришидан ташқари, кўпгина фалокатларни вужудга келтиради. Масалан, 2003 йилда АҚШ ва Канада чегараси регионида жойлашган шаҳар ва туманлардаги барча электр энергияси ишлаб чиқарувчи станциялар ишдан тўхтаб қолганда рўй берган воқеаларни телевизор ва радио орқали эшитганмиз. Электр энергия ҳодисаларининг қизиқ жиҳатларида бири шуки, электрга тааллуқли ҳодисалар фақат инсон қўли билан яратилмайди. Табиатда ҳам электр ҳодисаларини кўплаб учратишимиз мумкин. Масалан, баҳор пайтида ёмғир олдидан кузатиладиган момоқалдироқ, яшин тушиши, ер магнетизми, шамол ёғдуси шулар жумласидандир. Электр ҳодисаларини ўрганиш электр энергиясини ўзлаштириш билан бирга ундан хавфсиз ҳолда фойдаланишга имконият яратади.

Таҳлил ва натижалар: Шунинг учун ҳам, электр энергиясини бухгалтерия объекти сифатида тавсифлашдан олдин, аваламбор, электр токи деган тушунчани нима эканлигига аниқлик киритишимиз лозим. Физика фанида берилган таърифга кўра, электр токи - бу- зарядланган зарраларнинг бир томонга тартибли кўчишидир. Электр ҳодисаларига қуйидагиларни мисол сифатида келтиришимиз мумкин: жисмларнинг электрланиши, электр майдонини пайдо бўлиши,табиатдаги электр ҳодисалари, элктр ўтказгичлар, мусбат ва манфий зарядларни пайдо бўлиши,бунда бир хил ишорада зарядланган жисмларнинг ўзаро итарилиши, турли ишорада зарадланган жисмларнинг ўзаро тортишиши, атом тузилиши, электронлар ва ядро тузилиши, ўтказгичларда электр зарядларининг тақсимланиши, электр сиғими, электр энергияни кетма-кет улаш, параллел улаш, қисқа туташув ҳодисалари, электр кучланиш ҳодисалари, ток кучи, электр қаршилиги, токнинг иссиқлик таъсири ва унинг амалда қўлланилиши ва бошқалар.

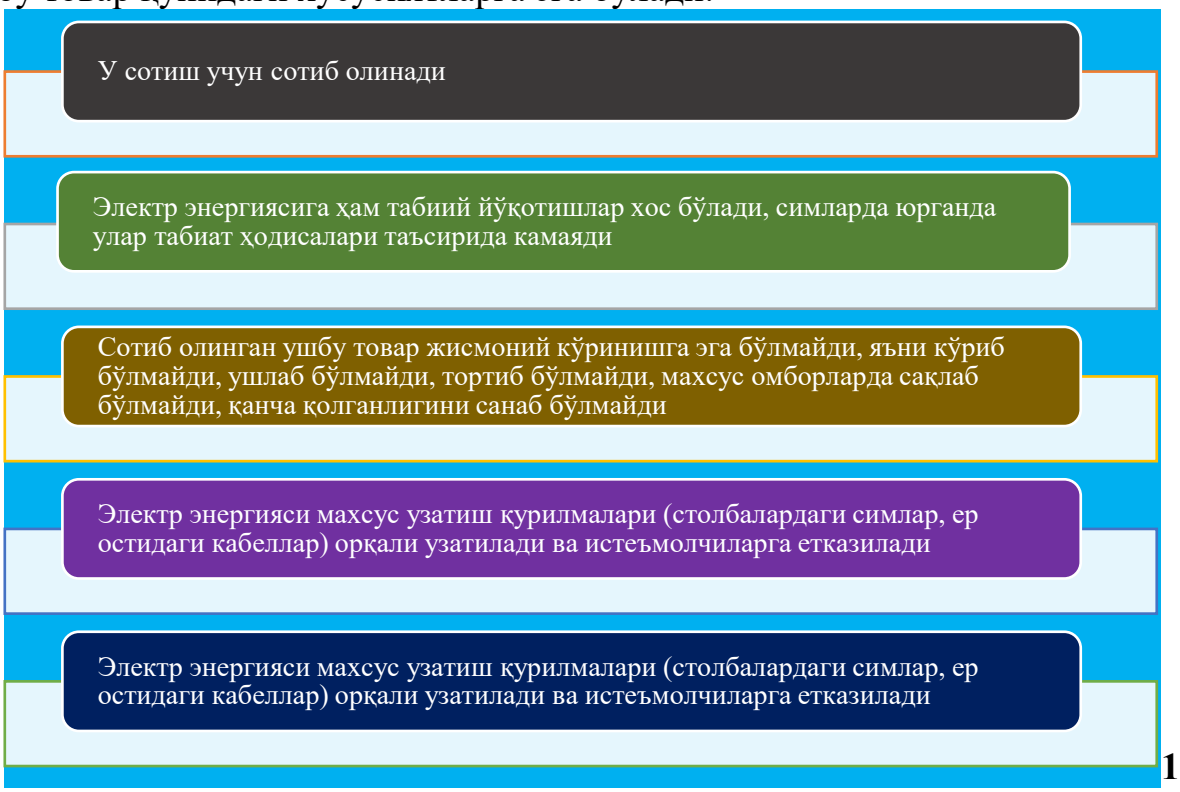
Электр станцияларида механик, атом ва бошқа турдаги энергиялар электр энергиясига айлантирилади. Ҳозирги кунда иссиқлик, сув, шамол ва атом электр стансиялари кенг тарқалган. Иссиқлик электр стансияларида (ИЭС) ёқилғининг энергияси электр энергиясига айлантирилади. Сув энергиясидан фойдаланиб ишлайдиган электр станциялари гидроэлектр станциялар (ГЭС) дейилади. Электр энергияси анна шулар орқали ҳосил қилинади. ГЭС учун дарё темир бетонт билан тўсилади. Бунда дарё суви кўтарилади ва махсус қолдирилган қувур орқали чиқарилади. Бу ерда катта парракли двигател бўлади. Сув парракларга урулиб ғилдиракни айлантиради. У билан бирга генераторнинг ротори айланади ва генератор электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқаради. Дастлабки ГЭСлар 19-аср ўрталарида Германияда ва Англияда қурилган. Ўзбекистонда биринчи ГЭС 1926 йилда бўзсув каналида қурилган. Атом электр станциялари (АЭС) да ядро реакцияси натижасида ажралиб чиққан иссиқлик натижасида сув буғига айланади, бу, ўз навбатида, турбиналарни ва генераторни ишга туширади. Генератордан электр

энергияси олинади. Ўзбекистонда АЭС лар қурилмаган. Генератор раторини булардан ташқари шамол ёрдамида денгиз ва океанларда сув кўтарилиши ёки пасайишдан фойдаланиб турбиналарни айлантириш орқали электр энергиясини олиш мумкин. Шамол электростанциялари ҳаво оқимлари доимий кўчиб турадиган жойларда, масалан, денгиз қирғоғида ёки очиқ текисликларда қурилади. Одатда, улар истеъмолчилардан узоқда жойлашади.

Электростанциялар электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариши жиҳатидан фойдали бўлса, фаолияти жараёнида зарари ҳам бор. Хавфсизлик қоидаларига риоя қилинмаганда ҳатто инсон ҳаётдан кўз юмган ҳоллар ҳам учраб туради. Шунинг учун ҳам электр ҳодисаларини чуқур ўрганиш табиат ҳақидаги билимларни ошириш билан бирга, ундан самарали фойдаланишга имкон беради.

Электр энергиясини ишлаб чиқариш республикамизда энг йирик ишлаб чиқариш соҳаларидан биридир. Улар тўғрисидаги айрим маълумотларни қуйида келтирилган жадваллардан ҳам кўриш мумкин.

Электр энергияси ҳам тайёр маҳсулот, ҳам товар сифатида бухгалтерия ҳисобида хўжалик юритувчи субъектларнинг активлари сифатида тан олинади. Электр энергиясини сотувчи корхоналарининг активлари сифатида ушбу товар қуйидаги хусусиятларга эга бўлади:



1 расм. Электр энергиясини товар сифатидаги хусусиятлари

Юқоридагиларнинг барчаси электр энергияси, уни сотиб олиш ва сотишнинг вужудга келадиган молиявий муносабатларнинг акс эттириш воситаси бўлган бухгалтерия ҳисобининг ўта муҳим объектлари эканлигидан дарак беради.

Энергия таъминоти мамлакат иқтисодиётида муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Мустақил давлатлар ҳамдўстлиги мамлакатлари хусусан, юртимиздаги аксарият технологиялар, ҳатто энг кичик жиҳозларгача барчаси ривожланган мамлакатлардагига қараганда 2-4 баравар кўп электр энергия сарфлайди. Шу сабабдан ҳам энергия самарадорлигини катта муаммолардан бири бўлиб келмоқда. Энерготежамкорликка эътиборсизлик, энергоресурсларни узатишдаги ўлчов асбобларининг аниқ ва тўғри ишламаслиги, технологик жараёнларда энергия истеъмолининг юқорилиги, электр қурилмаларнинг эскириши энерго ресурслар исрофининг ошишига олиб келмоқда. Бу эса соҳага энг замонавий технология ва тизимини киритишга эҳтиёж юзага келтирди.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКИЕ АСЕПТИКИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ПТИЦЕВОДЧЕСКИХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ

Аннотация: *Целью исследования является гигиеническая оценка влияния производственных факторов на здоровье работников птицеводческих хозяйств и разработка мероприятий по улучшению условий труда.*
Ключевые слова*: гигиенические требование, условия труда,производстенные факторы, ручной труд*

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ECOLOGICAL AND HYGIENIC ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION IN POULTRY COMPLEXES

Аннотация: *The aim of the study is the hygienic assessment of the impact of occupational factors on the health of workers in poultry farms and the development of measures to improve working conditions.*
Keywords: *hygienic requirements, working conditions, occupational factors, manual labor*

Актуальность темы. Птицеводство - наиболее индустриально развитая отрасль животноводства. Условия труда на птицеводческих предприятиях имеют выраженную специфику, что определяет особенности санитарного надзора на каждом этапе технологического процесса.

Вследствие развития промышленного птицеводства существенно возрастает значимость биологического производственного фактора, который является ведущим в этиологии профессиональных и производственно обусловленных заболеваний, что делает актуальной проблему возросшей заболеваемости птицеводов и объясняет необходимость всестороннего ее изучения в целях профилактики и своевременного лечения.

Воздушная среда птичников загрязняется газообразными продуктами, образующимися в процессе жизнедеятельности птицы и в результате разложения органического субстрата (помет, подстилка, корма и др.) и пылью животного и растительного происхождения, т.е. факторами, обладающими аллергенными свойствами. Данные условия создают высокую заболеваемость, которая превышает нормы региона. В последние годы

отмечается увеличение числа случаев хронических неспецифических заболеваний легких (ХНЗЛ). Социальное значение проблемы ХНЗЛ обусловлено ростом временной нетрудоспособности, более высоким уровнем инвалидности и смертности сельского населения по сравнению с городским. Запыленность и загрязненность производственных помещений, частые колебания воздуха окружающей среды, повышенная влажность, контакт с ядохимикатами являются факторами риска развития ХНЗЛ.

Под влиянием многократного воздействия органической пыли пуха изменяется реактивность организма, наблюдается снижение фагоцитоза, активности лейкоцитов. Эти изменения указывают на угнетение иммунобиологической реактивности под влиянием пыли. Состояние иммунной системы является одним из ранних и чувствительных показателей вредного действия на организм факторов окружающей среды и может служить критерием риска развития неспецифических заболеваний.

Анализ данных заболеваемости с временной утратой трудоспособности и материалов углубленных медицинских осмотров работниц птицеводческих комплексов по выращиванию кур в зависимости от условий труда установил, что показатели временной нетрудоспособности и частота нарушений в состоянии здоровья у птичниц и операторов находящихся в неблагоприятных микроклиматических условиях выше, чем у административных работников.

Материалы и методы: Работа проводилась на базе АО «Бухара парранда» Каганского района. Изучение условий труда в каждом этапе производства проводилось методом санитарного обследования и наблюдения. Измерение температуры и влажности помещений в каждом этапе производства проводилось с помощью аспирационного психрометра (Сан.ПиН Респ.Узб 0324-16), содержание аммиака, сероводорода, углекислого газа - аспирационным методом (МУ-1981) с помощью анализатора АНТ-3 (ГОСТ 12.1.005.88), пыли - аспирационным методом (МУ 1981).

Результаты и обсуждения.

Научная новизна и теоретическая значимость. В результате выполненных исследований получены новые научные данные о влиянии загрязнения атмосферного воздуха выбросами птицеводческих комплексов на условия проживания и здоровье населения. Впервые с использованием методологии оценки риска дан прогноз последствий воздействия на население выбросов птицефабрик. Показано, что приоритетным фактором риска является загрязнение атмосферного воздуха сложными смесями химических веществ, обладающих запахом. Проведена апробация и доказана эффективность применения методики органолептического контроля загрязнения атмосферного воздуха пахучими и раздражающими веществами в районе размещения птицеводческих предприятий. Впервые дана комплексная оценка здоровья с анализом медико-демографических показателей и заболеваемости населения административных территорий. Установлены

критерии безопасного применения компоста пометного в качестве удобрения. Научно обоснована необходимость увеличения размеров санитарно-защитной зоны и разработаны рекомендации по оптимизации условий проживания и здоровья населения в зоне влияния выбросов птицефабрики.

Микроклиматические условия содержания взрослого поголовья продуктивной птицы в цехах родительского и промышленного стада соответствовали 12- 18°С в холодной и 18 - 20°С в теплый периоды года при относительной влажности 60-75%. При этом предельно допустимая концентрация аммиака составляет 10 мг/м3 сероводорода -1мг/м^3 - для бройлеров и 5 мг/м^3 для остальных видов птиц, а углекислоты 0,2% по объему. Для обеспечения требуемых параметров воздушной среды в помещениях для содержания птицы оборудованы вентиляционно-отопительные системы типа "Климат", способные работать в автоматическом режиме по заданной программе .

В инкубаторных цехах инкубационные яйца сортируются и хранятся на складе при температуре 4-12°С. По определенному графику партии яиц в количестве до 14-15 тыс. штук дезинфицируются чаще всего парами формальдегида, закладываются в лотки и помещаются в инкубаторы. Во время инкубации ведется наблюдение за режимом работы оборудования с помощью приборов и проводится биологический контроль на 6-й, 12-й и на 18-й день (просвечивание яиц на миражных столах и взвешивание лотков с эмбрионами). Лотки с наклонившимися яйцами переносятся на 19-20-й день в выводные шкафы. По окончании инкубации молодняк выбирают из лотков в ящики, подвергая зоотехнической, а при необходимости дополнительной по полу сортировке и передают в другие цеха. Выводные шкафы, инвентарь и рабочие места тщательно убирают и дезинфицируют. Отходы инкубации отправляются на переработку.

Температура воздуха в местах нахождения птицы должны поддерживаться в 25-26 С в первые 10 дней и 26-20°С в дальнейшем при температуре в зале 28-18 С, относительном влажности 55-70% и скорости движения воздуха 0,5-0,6 м/с. Содержание газов, согласно зоотехническим требованиям, не должно превышать для аммиака 10 мг/м , сероводорода 5мг/м^3 и для углекислоты 0,2% по объёму .

Согласно технологическим этапам осуществляется разделение труда работников птицеводческих хозяйств. Для ухода за птицей в цехах родительского и промышленного стада организуются бригады и звенья в составе птичниц-операторов, слесарей-операторов. ночных и подсобных птичниц, электромонтеров. Работа в данных цехах при клеточном содержании птиц характеризовалась умеренной физической нагрузкой и определенным нервно-эмоциональным напряжением при выполнении операторских функций. В цехах с напольным содержанием птицы возрастает малопроизводительность ручного труда.

Таким образом, неблагоприятными факторами производственной среды птицеводческих хозяйств, является напряженный физический труд, нервно-психическая нагрузка, воздействие на организм человека химических веществ, бактериальных и пылевых аэрозолей, грибковой микрофлоры, экскрементов и других продуктов жизнедеятельности птицы.

Вышеперечисленное настоятельно требует квалификационного научного анализа и разработки научно - обоснованных и эффективных оздоровительных мероприятий по улучшению условии труда рабочих и охраны атмосферного воздуха вокруг птицеводческих комплексов и хозяйств. К числу важных оздоровительных мероприятий относится планировочное решение размещения птицеводческих комплексов и хозяйств по отношению населенных пунктов. Птичники, вспомогательные здания и сооружения птицеводческих хозяйств.

Основные положения, выносимые на защиту

1. Птицеводческие комплексы вносят существенный вклад в загрязнение атмосферного воздуха веществами, преимущественно ольфактивного и раздражающего действия, которые создают значимый риск для условий проживания и здоровья населения.

2. Приоритетными примесями по оценке риска и расчетам индексов ранговой неканцерогенной опасности для здоровья населения в атмосферном воздухе являются: аммиак, сероводород, диоксид азота, диоксид серы, марганец и его соединения, оксид азота, пыль пуховая, взвешенные вещества; канцерогенной опасности - формальдегид, бензол, бенз(а)пирен, хлороформ.

3. Неблагоприятное влияние выбросов птицеводческих комплексов проявляется в ухудшении условий проживания населения, увеличении общей заболеваемости взрослого и детского контингентов, преимущественно за счет болезней органов дыхания, мочеполовой системы, органов пищеварения, нервной системы, крови и кровообращения, кожи и подкожной клетчатки, психических расстройств и расстройств поведения.

4. Использование методики органолептического контроля в зоне влияния птицеводческих комплексов дает возможность проводить оценку уровня загрязнения атмосферного воздуха пахучими и раздражающими веществами и прогнозировать основные направления профилактических мероприятий по снижению риска воздействия на здоровье населения.

Важное значение для профилактики профессиональных заболеваний птицеводов имеют, предварительные и периодические медицинские осмотры, согласно приказу №200 МЗ Республики Узбекистан от 2000 года.

Заключение

На рабочих местах птицеводческих фабрик работники подвергаются воздействию комплекса физических (температура, влажность, пыль, шум, слабая освещенность), химических (аммиак, оксид углерода (IV), оксид азота) и биологических (бактерии, микробы) факторов, отрицательно влияющих на организм. Для защиты работников от воздействия этих

факторов целесообразно механизировать производственные процессы птицеводческих фабрик, оптимизировать режим труда и отдыха, улучшить качество медицинского обслуживания работников фабрик

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ПОДХОДЫ К РАЗВИТИЮ ЕСТЕСТВЕННО-НАУЧНОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ В ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ НАСЛЕДИИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются некоторые методические подходы к развитию естественно-научного мышления учащихся, заложенные в наследии отечественной педагогики и рекомендованные нашими учёными-педагогами. В материалах содержания учебника «Естествознание» для 6-го класса проанализирована возможность развития естественно-научного мышления учащихся общеобразовательных школ посредством учебников.*

Ключевые понятия: *естественно-научное мышление, развитие, подход, Естественные науки, национальное наследие, Вселенная, природа, бытие, животный мир, естествознание.*

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APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL-SCIENTIFIC THINKING OF STUDENTS IN THE PEDAGOGICAL NATIONAL HERITAGE

Abstract. *The article examines some methodological approaches to the development of students' natural-science thinking, embedded in the legacy of domestic pedagogy and recommended by our scientists and educators. Based on the content of the textbook "Natural Science" for the 6th grade, the possibility of developing natural science thinking of students in comprehensive schools through textbooks is analyzed.*

Key concepts: *natural scientific thinking, development, approach, Natural sciences, national heritage, universe, nature, being, animal world, natural science.*

Узбекская национальная педагогика имеет своё богатое наследие. Это педагогическое национальное наследие охватывает многие столетия богатых и редких произведений. Поэтому здесь мы обращаем внимание на анализ

подходов развития естественно-научного мышления учащихся непосредственно на примерах педагогического национального наследия.

Педагогическое национальное наследие описывает подходы к формированию естественно-научного мышления учащихся с самого раннего возраста в соответствии с потребностями своего времени. В частности, согласно учению Авесты, к 15 годам ребёнок должен был иметь полное представление о природе и окружающем мире. Исходя из этого, ребёнок должен обладать достаточными знаниями и умениями о гармонии природы и человека, значении животного мира в жизни природы [1]. Для этого дети обучались Мастером в специальных школах. В образовательном процессе уделялось внимание развитию таких навыков, как чувство природы, её сохранение, эстетическое отношение к животному миру. Например, дети приобретали глубокие знания о четырех стихиях. Это подчёркивает главенство стихии огня, совместимость стихии земли с человеческой природой, творческие способности соответствовали стихии воды и стихия воздуха объяснялась, как необходимость для жизни [3]. В результате к 15 годам у ребёнка формировалось естественно-научное мышление, охватывающее естественное восприятие действительности, правильное понимание её сущности и индивидуальный опыт общения с окружающим миром.

Один из наших великих мыслителей Абу Райхан Беруни (XI в.), описывая в своих трудах естественные и научные знания, уделяет основное внимание вопросу их овладения. В частности, он изложил исламское учение о строении Земли, разнообразии природы в каждом регионе и взаимоотношениях жителей Земли с природой. Его взгляды специально изучались на этапе средней школы (среднего образования) в Средние века [8]. В результате у 15–18-летних учащихся формируется естественно-научный склад ума. Стоит отметить, что естественно-научные взгляды Беруни были приняты в связи с исламской религией, то есть с точки зрения сотворения природы и бытия Аллахом. Таким образом, у учащихся формируется естественно-научный склад ума, имеющий свои уникальные особенности.

Мыслитель Мирзо Улугбек (XV в.) в своем труде «Зычи Корагоний» (Звездная карта Корагоний) изложил основы мироздания и бытия. При этом он уделял особое внимание пониманию основ мироздания, влиянию смены времён года на жизнь и естественную деятельность человека. Эти естественно-научные воззрения Мирзо Улугбека усваивались 15-16-летними учащимися младших медресе [4]. В результате у учащихся формировалось естественно-научное мышление относительно основ мироздания и бытия. Большинство учащихся наблюдали за звездами с помощью астролябии, что свидетельствует об их уникальном естественно-научном складе ума.

Махмудходжи Бехбудий (1874-1919), один из просветителей-джадидов, в своих трудах разработал методику преподавания естественных наук в школах-джадидах. В частности, его труд «Общая география» научно и

методически освещает строение природы, материков, стран мира, образ жизни населения Земли [5]. Его труд представляет собой уникальный учебник по естественным наукам, который преподавался в джадидских школах [6]. В результате у учащихся формируется естественно-научный склад ума, основанный на педагогических принципах. В этом смысле проблема развития естественно-научного мышления у учащихся берёт своё начало в современной педагогике нашей системы образования.

Из этих примеров видно, что одним из основных направлений в нашем педагогическом наследии было развитие естественно-научного мышления учащихся. Самым важным при этом было специальное усвоение данной науки с помощью воззрений мыслителей. Поэтому важно подчеркнуть, что в истории нашей педагогики естественно-научные открытия приобрели традиционный характер.

На основе отечественного педагогического наследия и подходов в наших педагогических научных исследованиях сегодня можно выделить несколько этапов развития естественно-научного мышления учащихся. Мы представляем наш подход к этому вопросу.

Развитие данного мышления учащихся происходит в несколько этапов. Основными этапами этого процесса являются:

а) начальная стадия образования. При этом учащиеся приобретают основные понятия о бытие, вещах, явлениях, природе и окружающей действительности, вырабатывают определённое самостоятельное мнение о них.

Целью этого этапа обучения является обеспечение начального понимания Естественных наук. Между тем, в Государственной программе предусмотрено, что нынешние учебные предметы «Окружающий нас мир» и «Естествознание» с 2023-2024 учебного года переименованы в «Естественные науки». Основой этого является «Национальная программа развития народного образования на 2022-2026 годы», утверждённая Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 11 мая 2022 года № ПФ-134. Национальная программа, утверждённая настоящим Указом, предусматривает преподавание географии, физики, химии, биологии и астрономии в рамках курса «Естественные науки» в общеобразовательных средних школах. Однако анализ учебников, изданных в 2022 году, показывает, что Естественные науки продолжают преподаваться под прежними названиями, и учебники продолжают издаваться под этими названиями. Такое разнообразие иногда может сбить с толку учащихся. В этом смысле мы считаем целесообразным издание учебников для общеобразовательных средних школ с таким названием: «Естествознание: Химия». Такой подход можно найти в опыте зарубежных стран. Например, в общеобразовательных средних школах Великобритании используется термин «Естественные науки», который даёт знания и навыки по основам этих предметов [2]. Следует отметить, что в общеобразовательных школах нашей страны виды естественных наук выбираются учащимися, а

конкретные естественные науки изучаются углубленно на конкурсной основе. Поэтому опыт любой зарубежной страны в этом отношении не может служить единой моделью.

В нашей стране в рамках реализации Национальной программы развития гуманитарного образования на 2022-2026 годы реформируются основы преподавания естественных наук в общеобразовательных школах. В этом смысле, начиная с 2023-2024 учебного года, меняется методика преподавания естественных наук. Согласно этому, определённый предмет естественной науки был введён для преподавания в качестве факультативного, а не обязательного предмета. В этом смысле в общеобразовательных школах нашей страны конкретный учебный предмет преподается в качестве факультатива по выбору учащихся. Достижения данной методологии включают в себя следующее:

во-первых, это углубленное преподавание некоторых естественных наук;

во-вторых, в районах и городах действуют общеобразовательные средние школы с естественно-научным уклоном;

во-третьих, это даёт широкие возможности для целенаправленного формирования и развития естественно-научного мышления учащихся.

В то же время следует отметить, что данная методология имеет следующие недостатки:

во-первых, не удастся развить общенаучное мышление учащихся;

во-вторых, в регионах нашей страны ощущается нехватка преподавателей с высшим образованием в области естественных наук;

во-третьих, существует проблема ориентации студентов на конкретные естественные науки.

Таким образом, было бы целесообразно назвать и преподавать в начальных классах общеобразовательных средних школ предметы «Естественные науки: Мир вокруг нас» и «Естественные науки: Естествознание». Потому что учащиеся глубоко усваивают источник знаний, представленный в ясных и целенаправленных терминах.

б) этап основных занятий. В нём учащиеся 5-9 классов осваивают комплекс базовых знаний о бытии, вещах, явлениях, природе и действительности, приобретают навыки собственного естественно-научного мышления.

Согласно Закону Республики Узбекистан «Об образовании», 5-9 классы общеобразовательных школ являются основой общего среднего образования. Именно на таких занятиях целесообразно развивать естественно-научное мышление учащихся. По этой причине целесообразно, чтобы учебники по естественным наукам были в унифицированной и типовой форме. В связи с этим необходимо перевести преподавание естественных наук в общеобразовательных школах на первичную методику. Использование национального опыта в этом отношении даст ожидаемые результаты. Например, учебник «Естественные науки» (для 6 класса), подготовленный и изданный К.Суяровым и другими, демонстрирует наличие

уникальной методики в этом отношении [7]. Содержание данного учебника следующее:

«Глава 1. Изучение природы». В этой главе излагаются знания по основам естествознания по четырем темам.

«Глава 2. Материя и ее свойства». В этой главе изложены основы химических знаний по 10 темам.

«Глава 3. Разнообразие живых организмов». В этой главе даются знания по основам органической химии.

«Глава 4. Строение живых организмов». Эта глава является логическим продолжением Главы 3. Поэтому целесообразно объединить главы 3 и 4.

«Глава 5. Экология и устойчивое развитие». Основы естествознания полностью раскрываются в 5 темах.

«Глава 6. Солнечная система и Вселенная». В этой главе даётся базовое введение в основы астрономии.

Главы 7, 8 и 9 охватывают основы географических знаний, а главы 10, 11 и 12 охватывают знания и навыки, касающиеся физических свойств, энергии и электрических явлений.

Если обратить внимание, в учебнике изложены общие основы естественных наук. В этом смысле целесообразно развивать естественно-научное мышление учащихся посредством учебников такого типа.

в) старшая школа. В ней учащиеся 10–11 классов получат комплексные знания и навыки об окружающей действительности, предметах, явлениях, природе и реальности, а также возможность выполнять различные экспериментальные работы и проекты.

«Национальной программой развития народного образования на 2022-2026 годы» предусмотрена ориентация учащихся 10-11 классов общеобразовательных школ на профессиональную подготовку, и сегодня обеспечивается реализация этой задачи. В этом смысле целесообразно развитие естественно-научного мышления учащихся этих классов основывать на выбранных ими образовательных направлениях. Поэтому мы считаем важным подойти к этому вопросу следующим образом:

1) учащиеся группы биологических наук;

2) учащиеся кружка астрономических наук.

Для формирования естественно-научного мышления учащихся группы биологических наук целесообразно использовать такие формы, как кружки и дополнительные занятия в процессе преподавания этих предметов.

Использование дополнительных занятий и практических экспериментов имеет важное значение в формировании и развитии естественно-научного мышления учащихся кружка астрономических наук.

При должном внимании учащиеся получат возможность целенаправленно развивать естественно-научное мышление в процессе обучения естественным наукам. Данный подход основан на педагогических исследованиях и опыте. В связи с этим необходимо изучать подходы к развитию естественно-научного мышления учащихся.

В заключение можно сказать, что различные аспекты развития естественно-научного мышления учащихся освещались отечественными учёными-педагогами. Основная задача этих подходов – вооружить учащихся научным мышлением. В связи с этим необходимо разработать механизмы развития естественно-научного мышления учащихся на основе данных подходов.

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УЛКАН ТЎҒОНЛАР БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ ФАВҚУЛОДДА ВАЗИЯТЛАР ВА УЛАРНИНГ САБАБЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Инсоният тарихида барпо этилган тўғонли гидротехник иншоотларнинг сон-саноғи йўқ. Уларнинг инсонлар эҳтиёжларини қондириш учун хизмат қилганликлари аниқ. Лекин, илмий манбааларда улар билан боғлиқ рўй берган техноген фалокатлар аҳоли, уларнинг уй-жойлари ва мол-мулкларига катта зарар етказганлиги тўғрисида қисқа сатрлар сақланиб қолган. Одатда, фалокатларнинг келиб чиқиш сабаблари турли омиллар билан боғланади. Шу мақсадда, мазкур мақола гидротехник иншоотлар билан боғлиқ фавқулодда вазиятлар ва уларни келтириб чиқарувчи омиллар баён қилинади.*

Калит сўзлар: *гидротехник иншоотлар, улкан тўғонлар, ҳалокатли сув тошқинлари, гидроэлектростанция, сув омборлари.*

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EMERGENCY SITUATIONS RELATED TO LARGE DAMS AND THEIR CAUSES

Abstract: *In the history of mankind, there are countless dam hydraulic structures. It is clear that they have served to meet the needs of the people. However, in scientific sources, short lines have been preserved about the fact that man-made disasters caused great damage to the population, their homes and property. Usually, the causes of disasters are related to various factors. To this end, this article describes the emergencies that occur in hydraulic structures and their causes.*

Keywords: *hydraulic structures, huge dams, catastrophic floods, hydroelectric power plants, reservoirs.*

КИРИШ

Инсоният тарихида улкан тўғонлар қуриш ишлари қадимги дунёдан бошланган. Лекин уларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам кишилик жамияти кутганидек иқтисодий ривожланишга асосланган фаровон ҳаётга олиб келмаган. Табиат қонунларини менсимаслик, уларга зид ҳаракат қилиш орқали қурилган гидротехник иншоотлар билан боғлиқ дастлабки фалокат қадимги Бобил (Вавилон)да юз берган. Натижада дунёдаги биринчи миллионер шаҳар пухта ўйланмаган гидротехник иншоот сабабли бир неча ўн йилликларда ер юзидан бутунлай йўқ бўлиб кетган [1].

Таҳлилчиларнинг сўзларига қараганда, сўнгги ярим аср мабайнида йирик тўғонлар қурилиши натижасида 40-80 миллион киши ўзлари истиқомат қилиб турган ҳудудлардан бошқа жойларга кўчирилган. ГЭСлар қурилиши оқибатида эса 400 минг квадрат километрдан ортиқ унумдор ерлар ва ўрмонлар сув остида қолган [2].

Катта тўғонлар ҳалқаро комиссияси экспертларининг таъкидлашича, инсонларнинг ўлими ва катта иқтисодий зарарларни келтириб чиқараётган замонавий тўғонлардаги ҳалокатларга асосан табиий офатлар сабаб бўлмоқда. Гидротехник иншоотлардаги ҳалокатларни келиб чиқишида глобал масштабда ўртача ҳаво ҳароратининг кўтарилиши боғлиқ бўлган иқлимнинг кескин ўзгариши ҳамда катта масштабдаги аномал табиий ҳодисалар муҳим ўрин эгаллайди [2]. Мисол ўрнида 1975 йилнинг 8 августида “Nina” тўфони натижасида дунёнинг 62 та энг баланд тўғонлар сирасига кирадиган Хитойнинг Хэнань вилоятидаги Жухэ дарёсида қурилган Баньцяо тўғонининг бузилишини келтиришимиз мумкин. Ҳалокат натижасида 170 минг киши ҳалок бўлиб, 11 миллионга яқин киши турли даражада зарар кўрди. Ёки, Покистон жануби-ғарбидаги Белужистон вилоятида 2005 йил 11 февралга ўтар кечаси кучли жала ёғиши натижасида баландлиги 150 метрлик тўғон бузилиб, бир неча қишлоқни сув ювиб кетди. Тошқинда 135 дан ортиқ киши ҳалок бўлди [4].

НАТИЖАЛАР ВА МУҲОКАМА

Илмий манбааларда қайд этилишича, дунёдаги 15 фоиз тўғонларнинг мустаҳкамлиги доимо шубҳа остида бўлиб келган. Гидротехник иншоотларда ҳар йили кузатилаётган тошқинларнинг 5 фоизи тўғонлардаги носозликлар билан боғлиқ [5]. Катта тўғонлар халқаро комиссиянинг маълумотларига кўра дунёдаги гидроузелларда шундай сабаблар билан ҳар йили 3 минг атрофида фавқулодда вазиятлар рўй беради. Уларнинг аксарияти дарёлардаги тўлинсув ва тошқин даврларида кузатилиб, техник-лойиҳалаш ишларида экстримал сув оқимларини ҳисобга олинмасдан йўл қўйилган ҳатоликлар ҳамда эксплуатация хизматини қониқарсиз ишлаши оқибатида рўй беради [2]. Натижада, йирик сув тошқинларида экстримал сув ташлаш затворларини ўз вақтида очиш имкониятини бўлмаслиги оқибатида сув тўғон устидан ошиб ўтиб, уни бузилиб кетишига сабаб бўлади [6].

Манбааларда қайд этилишича, 1923 йили Италияда баландлиги 75 метр бўлган аркали Глено тўғони бузилиши натижасида 500 дан ортиқ, АҚШда

1927 йили баландлиги 63 метр бўлган Сент-Френсис тўғонининг бузилиши натижасида 400 дан ортиқ, 1963 йили Италияда баландлиги 265,5 метр бўлган Вайонт тўғонининг бузилишидан 3 мингдан ортиқ инсонлар ҳалок бўлган. Гидротехник иншоотлардаги энг сўнги ҳалокатлардан бири 2009 йил 17 август куни Россиянинг Саяно-Шушенск ГЭСида рўй берди. Ушбу гидроиншоотнинг узунлиги 1 км, баландлиги 250 м, гидростатик вазни 22 млн. тоннани ташкил этган. Ҳалокатнинг сабаби тўғон танасида рўй берган ёрилишдир. Аниқроғи, 1985 йилда гидроиншоотнинг энг баланд устуни дарз кетиб, Енисей дарёсининг бу қирғоғидан у қирғоғигача бўлган бутун тўғон танасида ёриқ пайдо бўлган. Шунга қарамасдан, гидроиншоотдан фойдаланиб келиниши оқибатида тўғоннинг иккинчи агрегат қисмлари қулаб тушиб, ёнғин пайдо бўлган. Ҳалокат натижасида 100 дан зиёд инсонлар қурбон бўлган [8].

Ўтган аср ўрталарида давлатлар ўртасида йирик ГЭС, АЭСлар қуриш борасида ўзига ҳос “мусобақа” авж олиб кетди. Натижада жуда кўплаб баланд тўғонларга эга бўлган иншоотлар барпо этилди. Бироқ, сўнги йилларда иқтисодий тараққий этган мамлакатлар йирик ГЭСлар қуришдан воз кечиб, кичик ГЭСларнинг иқтисодий самарадорлиги борасида сиёсат юритмоқдалар. Шундай бўлсада, ривожланиш босқичида бўлган айрим давлатлар ҳанузгача баланд тўғонлар қуриш лойиҳалари устида иш олиб бормоқдалар [7]. Улкан тўғонлар халқаро комиссияси маълумотларига кўра, 1997-2007 йиллар мабойнида АҚШда улкан тўғон қурилишидан кўра, уларни бузиш кўпроқ кузатилди. Биргина Францияда 1998 йилда иккита, 2003 йилда битта, 2005 йилда битта тўғон бузиб ташланди. Австралияда ҳам Веллингтон тўғонини бузиб ташлаш афзал кўрилди [8].

Умумий ҳолда тўғонларнинг бузилишига қуйидаги омиллар сабаб бўлади [8]:

-тўғонларнинг тўлиб қолиши. Бунда тўғоннинг устки қисмининг чўкиши, сув чиқариш иношоотининг чиқиндилар билан тўлиб қолиши ёки сув чиқариш иншоотининг сув сарфи имкониятининг чекланганлиги натижасида сувнинг тўғон устидан ошиб ўтиши кузатилади;

-тўғон жойлашган майдоннинг сейсмик беқарорлиги ва чўкиши. Бунда тўғоннинг ёрилиши, бузилиши кузатилади;

-тўғон танасидаги грунт ёки материалларни силжиши, ички эрозия, ички ювилиш. Ювилиш одатда гидротехник иншоот атрофида, сув чиқариш қувурлари ва бошқа қувурлар атрофида; турли жониворларнинг инлари, дарахт илдизлари атрофидаги бўшлиқлар орқали; тўғондаги ёриқлар, тўғонолди қурилмалари, шунингдек тўғон фундаменти орқали рўй беради. Бунда тўғонларнинг қулаб тушиши кузатилади;

-бошқа сабаблар. Бунда тўғон қурилишидаги йўл қўйилган техник камчиликлар, талабга жавоб бермайдиган қурилиш-конструкция материалларидан фойдаланиш, техник хизмат кўрсатиш персоналларининг талабга жавоб бермаслиги сабабли тўғонларнинг бузилиши билан боғлиқ ҳалокатлар келиб чиқади.

Ўзбекистон давлат сув хўжалиги назорат (Ўздавсувхўжназорат) ташкилотининг дунёдаги гидротехник иншоотлар тўғонларининг бузилишининг статистик кўрсаткичларига доир маълумотлар 1-жадвалда ўз аксини топган [5].

1-жадвал

Дунё тўғонларидаги бузилишларнинг статистик кўрсаткичи
(Ўздавсувхўжназорат маълумотлари асосида)

№	Тўғоннинг бузилиш сабаблари	Фоизда
1.	Асоснинг бузилиши	40
2.	Сув ўтказувчанликнинг етишмаслиги	23
3.	Конструкциянинг заифлиги	12
4.	Чўкишнинг бир текис эмаслиги	10
5.	Тўғонга кўрсатиладиган босимнинг ортиб кетиши	5
6.	Ҳарбий ҳаракатлар	3
7.	Қияликларнинг ўпирилиши	2
8.	Материалларнинг сифатсизлиги	2
9.	Фойдаланишдаги хатоликлар	2
10.	Ер қимирлаши	1

Катта тўғонлар Халқаро комиссияси хулосаларида қуйидагилар қайд этилган [2]:

-сўнги қирқ йил орасида улкан тўғонларнинг бузилиш даражаси сезиларли камайган. Бу кўрсаткич 1950 йилларгача қурилган тўғонларда 2,2% ва 1951 йилдан кейин қурилган тўғонларда 0,5%га тенг;

-тўғонларнинг бузилиш эҳтимоллиги уларнинг баландликларига боғлиқ; одатда кичик тўғонларда ҳалокатлар камроқ кузатилади;

-ҳалокатларнинг кўпчилиги янги қурилган тўғонлар ҳиссасига тўғри келади. Қарийб 70% ҳалокат сўнги 10 йилликда қурилган тўғонларда қайд этилган ва кўпинча эксплуатациянинг биринчи йилига тўғри келади;

-тўғонларнинг бузилиши бўйича энг катта кўрсаткичлар 1910-1920 йиллар оралиғида қурилган иншоотларда қайд этилган;

-тўғонларнинг асосини бузилишига асосий сабаблардан бири бетон тўғонларнинг ёрилишидир. Бу ички эрозия ва асоснинг мустаҳкамлигини йўқолиши ҳисобига рўй беради ва бу умумий қайд этилган ҳалокатларнинг 21%ни ташкил этади;

-тупроқ ва тошли тўғонларнинг бузилишига сувнинг тўғон устидан ошиб ўтиши (31% асосий омил ва 18 % қўшимча омил) сабаб бўлади. Шунингдек, тўғон танасидаги ички эрозия (15% асосий омил, 13% қўшимча омил) ва унинг асосини бузилиши (12% асосий омил, 15% қўшимча омил) ҳам сабаб бўлади;

-тош тахламали тўғонларнинг бузилишининг характерли жиҳатлари сувнинг тўғон устидан ошиб ўтиши (43%) ҳамда асосда бораётган ички эрозия (29%) саналади;

-тўғонларнинг бузилишининг техник сабабларидан сув чиқариш иншооти қувватининг етарли бўлмаслик (22% асосий омил, 30% қўшимча омил) ҳолати энг кўп қайд этилган;

-тўғонлар бузилгандан сўнг 36% ҳолатда улар қайта тикланмаган, 19% ҳолатда ўзгартириш киритилган лойиҳалар асосида қайта қурилган ва 16% ҳолатда эски лойиҳа асосида қайта тикланган.

ХУЛОСА

Трансчегаравий дарёларга халқаро талабларга зид равишда йирик ГЭСларнинг қурилиши, шу минтақа учун катта хавф туғдириши табиий. Таҳлилчилар томонидан сўнгги 10 йилда ҳудудларда зилзилалар 30 фоизга фаоллашгани айтилмоқда [3]. Бу эса, ўз навбатида улкан тўғонлар билан боғлиқ фавқулодда вазиятларни янада ортишига олиб келади. Зеро, ҳар қандай гидротехник иншоотни қуришда ҳудуднинг табиий шароитини чуқур таҳлил қилиб, махсус экспертиза хулосаларига таяниш лозим. Бунда албатта, дарёларнинг қуйи оқимида яшовчи аҳоли, уларнинг хавфсизлик масалаларини ҳам алоҳида эътиборга олиш зарур. Тўғри, мамлакат иқтисодиётини ривожлантиришда бундай иншоотларнинг роли ниҳоятда катта, буни инкор эта олмаймиз, лекин, улар инсонларга, уларнинг фаровон ҳаёт кечиришларига хизмат қилиши зарурлигини ҳам унутмаслигимиз лозим. Энергетика манбаини лойиҳалаштиришда “энг катта ГЭСни биз қурамиз” деб эмас, балки, ривожланган давлатлар каби харажат ва даромад, фойда ва зарар обдон ўрганиб чиқилса, фойдадан ҳоли бўлмасди.

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УЛКАН ТЎҒОНЛАР: ТУРЛАРИ, ГЕОГРАФИЯСИ ВА УЛАР БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ ФАВҚУЛОДДА ВАЗИЯТЛАР

Аннотация: *Мазкур мақолада улкан тўғонлар, уларни дарё ҳавзалари бўйича тарқалиш географияси ҳамда улар билан боғлиқ фавқулодда вазиятлар ёритиб берилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *гидротехник иншоотлар, улкан тўғонлар, трансчегаравий дарёлар, фавқулодда вазиятлар, гидроэнергетик ресурслар, фаол сейсмик зона.*

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LARGE DAMS: TYPES, GEOGRAPHY, AND ASSOCIATED EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Abstract: *This article describes huge dams, the geography of their distribution in river basins and related emergencies.*

Key words: *hydraulic structures, huge dams, transboundary rivers, emergency situations, hydropower resources, active seismic zone.*

КИРИШ

Қадимдан ота-боболаримиз сувга улуғ неъмат, табиатнинг буюк неъмати, деб қарашган, уни эъзозлашган. Бу борада ҳадисларда, илмий манбааларда кўплаб битиклар қолдирилган. Бироқ, кишилик жамиятининг тараққий этиши, ер юзида аҳоли сонининг ортиб бориши бундай неъматни инсонлар томонидан бошқариш, ундан иқтисодий даромад олишга бўлган ҳаракатларни кучайишига олиб келди. Бундай ҳаракатлар турли минтақаларда улкан тўғонларни барпо этилишига сабаб бўлди. Одатда тўғонлар икки хил табиий ва сунъий тўғонларга бўлинади.

Кўп ҳолларда ўрта ва баланд тоғ минтақаларида кечадиган табиий географик жараёнлар натижасида дарё водийлари турли ҳажмдаги сурилма, кўчки, кўчки-қулама жинслари билан тўсилиб, табиий тўғонларни ҳосил бўлишига сабаб бўлади. Бу тўғонлар пайдо бўлиш шароитига кўра қулама-тектоник, музлик, морена, кўчки-қулаш ҳамда қор кўчки кўлларининг келиб чиқишига сабаб бўлади ва бундай кўлларни умумлашма ном билан “тўғонли кўллар” деб атаймиз [6].

Тўғонли кўлларда тўпланган сув маълум гидрометеорологик шароитларда жуда хавфли табиий офатларни, жумладан, ҳалокатли сел тошқинларини келтириб чиқариши мумкин. Шу ўринда ўтган асрнинг ўрталарида Зарафшон дарёси водийсида рўй берган ҳодиса фикримизга яққол мисол бўлади. Зарафшон дарёси ҳавзасида (Айний қишлоғидан 1 км юқорида) 1964 йил 24 апрелда улкан қулаш ҳодисаси келиб чиқди. Ёнбағирнинг қулашидан узунлиги 750 м, эни 1000 м ва баландлиги 130-150 м бўлган тўғон (кейинчалик “Айний тўғони” номини олди) дарё сувини бутунлай тўсиб қўйди [4, 7]. Натижада, ҳавзада сув кескинлик билан тўплана бориб, тошқин хавфини юзага келтирди. Қисқа вақт ичида аҳоли, ҳарбийлар ҳамда техникалар ёрдамида вақтинча тўғон бузилиб, сув йўли очиб юборилди. Акс ҳолда Зарафшон дарёси вақтинча тўғонни бузиб, ҳалокатли сув тошқинига сабаб бўлиши муқаррар эди.

Тўғонли кўлларнинг хавфлилик даражасини баҳолашда айнан кўл тўғонининг баландлигинигина эмас, балки кўл жойлашган баландлик зонаси, битта дарё ҳавзасида жойлашган кўллар сони, ёши, улар жойлашган ҳудуд тектоникаси, кўлларнинг генезиси, тўғонни ташкил қилган жинсларнинг таркиби, кўлда тўпланган сув миқдори, кўлнинг гидрологик режими ва шу каби бошқа омилларга алоҳида эътибор қаратиш зарур. Чунки, кичик тўғонни бузилиши ҳам кўлдан қуйида жойлашган ҳудудларда катта талофотларга сабаб бўлиши муқаррар. Шундай потенциал тошқин хавфига эга бўлган тўғонли кўлларнинг энг йириги Ўрта Осиёдаги, аниқроғи Помир (Тожикистон) тоғларидаги Сарез кўли кўлидир. Сарез кўлининг пайдо бўлишига сабаб бўлган Усой қуламасининг баландлиги 567 метрни ташкил этиб, табиий ва сунъий тўғонлар орасида дунёдаги энг олдинги ўринни эгаллайди. Бу ўнталик рейтингга бошқа тўғонли кўллар киритилмаган.

Тўғонларнинг барпо бўлишини иккинчи сунъий йўли инсонлар томонидан дарёлар йўлини тўсиш орқали қуриладиган сув омборлари ёки гидротехник иншоотлардир.

Гидротехника иншоотлари - сув ресурсларидан фойдаланиш ёки сувнинг емириш таъсирига қарши кураш учун қуриладиган иншоотлар саналади. Гидротехник иншоотлар вазифаси бўйича 2 гуруҳга —умумий аҳамиятга эга бўлган ва махсус иншоотларга бўлинади. Умумий аҳамиятга эга бўлган гидротехник иншоотлар таркибига сув дамлагич, сув олгич, сув ташлама ва сув ростлагич иншоотлари киради. Махсус гидротехник иншоотлар гидроэнергетика (гидроэлектр станция бинолари, босимли ҳавзалар ва ш. к.), сув транспорти (кема кўтаргич шлюзлар, пристанлар ва б.) иншоотлари,

мелиоратив (магистрал ва тақсимловчи каналлар, сувни керакли баландликка кўтариш учун насос станцияси, коллектор-дренаж тармоғи, тиндиргич, сув тақсимлагичлар, сув ўлчаш қурилмалари ва б.) иншоотлар, сув таъминоти ҳамда канализация иншоотлари ва бошқалар киради [9]. Мазкур иншоотлар ҳам ўзида потенциал тошқин хавфини келтириб чиқарувчи объект сифатида алоҳида ёндашув асосида тадқиқотлар олиб боришни талаб этади. Ушбу мақоламизнинг мақсадидан келиб чиқиб, асосий эътиборни инсонлар томонидан турли даврларда барпо этилган ва ҳозирда барпо этилиши режалаштирилаётган энг йирик тўғонларга қаратамиз.

АДАБИЁТЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ ВА МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

Республикамизда гидротехник иншоотлар, уларнинг эксплуатацияси масалалари Ф.А.Гаппаров (2003), А.М.Никитин (1991), З.Х.Хусанхўжаев (1978) ва бошқа тадқиқотчиларнинг асарлари ҳамда мақолаларида ёритилган. Сув омборларидан хавфсиз фойдаланишда уларнинг гидрологик режимини ўрганиш масалалари А.М.Никитин (1991), З.С.Сирлибаева, Ф.Ҳ.Ҳикматов, Д.П.Айтбаев (2000) ларнинг ҳамкорликдаги тадқиқотларида турли сув омборлари мисолида ўрганилган [2, 5, 10].

НАТИЖА ВА МУҲОКАМА

Бугунги кунга келиб, дунёнинг турли мамлакатларида дарё ҳавзаларида улкан тўғонлар қуришга бўлган иштиёқ тобора ортиб бормоқда. Улкан тўғонларнинг барпо этилишидан асосий мақсад арзон электр энергияси олишдир. Бу мамлакат иқтисодиётини ривожлантириш учун жуда муҳим, лекин уларда рўй бериши мумкин бўлган фавқулодда вазиятлар инсонлар ҳаётини муқаррар хавф остида қолдириши ҳам аниқ. Катта даромад манбаи сифатида қаралаётган ушбу гигант иншоотларнинг қурилиши ортидан келиб чиқиши мумкин бўлган мислсиз талофатлар эса эътибордан четда қолмоқда. Зотан, бу талофатлар, таҳдидлар ва таҳликалар оқибатларини аниқ ҳисоб-китоб қилишнинг иложиси йўқ. Айниқса, Марказий Осиёнинг тоғли ҳудудларида бундай улкан тўғонли гидротехник иншоотларнинг қурилиши, инсонларнинг хавфсизлиги нуқтаи-назаридан очиқ-ойдин хатарли қадамдир. Чунки, XIX асрда олиб борилган геологик илмий-дала тадқиқотлари Марказий Осиёнинг катта ҳудуди МСК-64 шкаласи бўйича 9-10 магнитудали (Рихтер шкаласи бўйича 7,6 балл) ҳудудда жойлашганлигини аллақачон аниқлаб берган [1].

Манбааларда қайд этилишича, 2022 йил январь ҳолатига дунёнинг турли ҳудудларида баландлиги 200 метрдан ортиқ бўлган 57 та тўғонлар мавжуд. Бу рўйхатда Сарез кўлининг Усой тўғони энг олдинги ўринни банд этган. Ундан кейинги ўринларда инсонлар томонидан барпо этилган гидротехник иншоотларнинг тўғонлари қайд этилган [13]. Рўйхатга киритилган баланд тўғонлар дунёнинг 22 та давлатига тегишли. Жумладан, Хитойда 14 та, Туркияда 5 та, АҚШ, Швейцария, Эронда 4 тадан, Колумбия ва Мексикада 3 тадан, Бразилия, Канада, Россия, Тожкистон ва Ҳиндистон давлатларида 2 тадан, қолган 10 давлатда 1 тадан баланд тўғонлар мавжуд (1-жадвал).

1-жадвал

Дунёнинг энг баланд тўғонлар жойлашган давлатлар рўйхати

№	Давлатлар	Тўғонлар сони	№	Давлатлар	Тўғонлар сони
1	Хитой	14	12	Ҳиндистон	2
2	Туркия	5	13	Австрия	1
3	АҚШ	4	14	Гондурас	1
4	Швейцария	4	15	Грузия	1
5	Эрон	4	16	Испания	1
6	Колумбия	3	17	Италия	1
7	Мексика	3	18	Қирғизистон	1
8	Бразилия	2	19	Малайзия	1
9	Канада	2	20	Филиппин	1
10	Россия	2	21	Черногория	1
11	Тожикистон	2	22	Эфиопия	1

Бу тўғонлар географик нуқтаи назардан 48 та дарё ҳавзасида жойлашган. Жумладан, Карун (Эрон) дарёсида 3 та, Колорадо (АҚШ) ҳамда Хитойнинг Меконг, Цзинхэ ва Ялуньцзян дарёларида 2 тадан, қолган дарё ҳавзаларида 1 тадан баланд тўғонлар мавжуд. Бу дарёларнинг 14 таси икки ва ундан ортиқ давлат ҳудудидан оқиб ўтади, яъни улар трансчегаравий аҳамиятга эга.

Катта тўғонлар халқаро комиссияси томонидан дунёнинг энг кўп электр энергияси ишлаб чиқарувчи 177 та йирик гидротехник иншоотлари рўйхатга олинган. Улар дунёнинг 46 та давлатига тегишли. Хусусан, Бразилияда 24 та, АҚШ ва Канадада 20 тадан, Хитойда 18 та, Россияда 15 та, Японияда 13 та, Ҳиндистонда 8 та, Италия, Туркия, Эронда 4 тадан, Венесуэла, Колумбия, Мексика, Покистонда 3 тадан, Германия, Тайван, Украинада 2 тадан, қолган 29 та давлатда 1 тадан йирик гидротехник иншоотлари мавжуд [13].

Бу иншоотлар 107 та дарё ҳавзасида жойлашган, уларнинг 30 таси трансчегаравий характерга эга. Шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш лозимки, йирик гидротехник иншоотларнинг бир дарё ҳавзасида кетма-кет жойлашиши қандайдир сабаблар билан уларда рўй бериши мумкин бўлган талофатлар оқибатини ортишига олиб келади. Чунки, дарё ҳавзасининг юқори қисмидаги иншоотнинг бузилишидан шаклланган катта ҳажмдаги сув оқими, қуйида жойлашган иншоот тўғонининг ҳам бузилишига сабаб бўлади. Бундай иншоотлар Колумбия (АҚШ ва Канада) дарёсида 8 тани, Волга (Россия), Игуасу (Бразилия), Ла-Гранд (Канада), Парана (Аргентина ва Уругвай) дарёларида 5 таданни, Манкуаган (Канада), Рио-Гранди (Бразилия), Сан-Франциску (Бразилия), Хуанхэ (Хитой) дарёларида 4 таданни, Ангара (Россия), Замбези (Замбия, Зимбабве, Мозамбик), Карони (Венесуэла), Карун (Эрон), Колорадо (АҚШ), Нельсон (Канада), Паранаиба (Бразилия ва Парагвай), Фрот (Туркия), Янцзи (Хитой) дарёларида 3 таданни, Грихальва (Мексика), Енисей (Россия), Меконг (Хитой), Нармада (Ҳиндистон), Ниагара (АҚШ), Нил (Миср ва Судан), Сатледж (Ҳиндистон), Синано (Япония), Тигр (Ироқ ва Туркия), Токантис (Бразилия), Тонс (Япония), Уругвай (Аргентина,

Уругвай, Бразилия), Уцзян (Хитой), Ҳинд (Покистон) дарёларида 2 таданни ташкил этади [13]. Бироқ, бу ҳолат қолган дарё ҳавзаларида жойлашган иншоотларнинг хавфлилик даражаси юқори эмас, деган нотўғри хулосага келишимизга асос бўлолмайди. Чунки, мазкур рўйхатга фақатгина энергетик қуввати юқори бўлган йирик иншоотлар киритилган, қолаверса, юқори қувватни олиш учун уларда жуда катта ҳажмда сув тўпланиши лозимлигини инобатга олсак, уларда рўй берадиган фалокат жуда хавфли тус олиши аниқ. Шу билан бирга юқорида таъкидланганидек, рўйхатга фақатгина йирик энергия қувватига эга бўлган иншоотлар киритилган ва айнан шу дарё ҳавзасида қуввати унча катта бўлмаганлиги учун рўйхатга киритилмаган бошқа гидротехник иншоотлар мавжуд эмаслигига ишониш қийин. Шу ўринда масаланинг яна бошқа жиҳатини алоҳида кўриб чиқайлик.

Юқорида дунёнинг энг йирик тўғонлари ҳусусида сўз юритгандик. Ихтиёримизда мавжуд бўлган маълумотлардан бу рўйхатга киритилган баланд тўғонларнинг энг кўп электр энергияси ишлаб чиқарувчи йирик гидротехник иншоотлар рўйхатидаги эгаллаган рейтингини ўрганиб чиқдик. Маълум бўлдики, тўғонининг баландлиги бўйича 3-ўринни банд этган Нурек ГЭСи (304 м) рўйхатда 20-ўринда, 6-ўриндаги Гран-Диксанс ГЭСи (285 м) – атиги 114-ўринда, 7-ўриндаги Ингури ГЭСи (271,5 м) – 103-ўринда, 9-ўриндаги Чикоасен ГЭСи (261 м) – 30-ўринда, 11-ўриндаги Техри ГЭСи (260,5 м) – 35-ўринда, 17-ўриндаги Мика ГЭСи (243 м) – 60-ўринда, 23-ўриндаги Шуйбуя ГЭСи (233 м) – 72-ўринда, Чиркей ГЭСи (232,5 м) – 177-ўринда, 27-ўриндаги Бхакра ГЭСи (226 м) – 101-ўринда, 29-ўриндаги Гувера ГЭСи (221,5 м) – 44-ўринда, 36-ўриндаги Глень-Каньон ГЭСи (216,4 м) - 104-ўринда, 37-ўриндаги Тўхтағул ГЭСи (215 м) – 127-ўринда, 40-ўриндаги Кебан ГЭСи (210 м) – 99-ўринда, 44-ўриндаги Карун-3 ГЭСи (205 м) – 48-ўринда қайд этилган. Бундан, айрим тўғонлар баландлиги бўйича дунё рейтингида олдинги ўринларни банд этсада, энергетик қуввати унча катта бўлмаган гидротехник иншоотларни ташкил этади, деган хулосага келишимиз мумкин. Масалан, Эронда жойлашган баландлиги жиҳатидан дунёда 53-ўринда турувчи Карун-1 ГЭСи (200 м) йирик электр энергияси ишлаб чиқарувчи гидротехник иншоотлар рўйхатига киритилган ҳолда, тўғонининг баландлиги бўйича дунёда 2-ўринда турувчи Хитойдаги Цзиньпинь-1 ГЭСи (305 м), 5-ўринда турувчи Силоду ГЭСи (285,5 м), 8-ўринда турувчи Италиядаги Вайонт (261,6 м), 10-ўринда турувчи Хитойдаги Ночжаду ГЭСи (261 м), 12-ўриндаги Швейцарияда жойлашган Мавосин (250 м), 14-ўриндаги Туркияга тегишли Деринер (249 м) ҳамда 15-ўринда турувчи Эфиопияда жойлашган Гилегль-Гибе ГЭСи (246 м) ва шу каби яна 21 та баланд тўғонга эга бўлган иншоотлар бу рўйхатдан жой ололмаган. Италиядаги Вайонт тўғонининг бугунги кунда ишламаётганлигини эътиборга олсак, қолган баланд тўғонга эга бўлган иншоотлар унча катта гидроэнергетик қувватга эга эмас. Лекин, улар жойлашган ҳудуднинг рельефи, сейсмик ҳусусиятлари исталган пайтда рўй бериши мумкин бўлган

ер силкинишларига тўғоннинг бардош беришига ҳеч ким кафолат бера олмайди [13].

Бугунги кунга келиб дунё мамлакатлари ўртасида баланд тўғонларни қуриш бўйича ўзига хос мусобақа бошланди. Бу кишида гўёки давлатнинг қудратини баланд тўғонлар белгилаб беради, деган ёлғон тасаввур уйғотади. Маълумотларга кўра бугунги кунда турли мамлакатлар томонидан баландлиги 230 метрдан ортиқ бўлган яна 11 та тўғон қурилиши режалаштирилган, ҳатто айримларида қурилиш ишлари бошланган (2-жадвал).

2-жадвал

Дунёдаги қурилаётган ёки қурилиши лойиҳалаштирилган 230 метрдан баланд тўғонлар рўйхати

№	Тўғоннинг номи	Баландлиги, м	Жойлашган давлат номи	Дарё ҳавзаси
1.	Роғун ГЭСи	335	Тожикистон	Вахш
2.	Бахтиари ГЭСи	325	Эрон	Бахтиари
3.	Даштижума ГЭСи	320	Тожикистон	Панж
4.	Шуанцзянкоу ГЭСи	312	Хитой	Даду
5.	Лянкэхоу ГЭСи	295	Хитой	Ялунцзян
6.	Қамбарота ГЭС-1	275	Қирғизистон	Норин
7.	Диамер-Бхаса ГЭСи	272	Покистон	Ҳинд
8.	Дасу ГЭСи	242	Покистон	Ҳинд
9.	Антамина тўғони	240	Перу	--
10.	Kishau Dam	236	Ҳиндистон	Тонс
11.	Behme ГЭСи	230	Ироқ	Катта Заб

Масаланинг эътиборга молик жиҳати шундаки, бу тўғонларнинг 1 таси Перу давлатида бўлса, қолган 10 таси Осиё қитъасининг 7 та давлатига тегишли. Уларнинг 2 тадани Хитой, Покистон ва Тожикистонда, қолганлари Ҳиндистон, Ироқ, Эрон ва Қирғизистон давлатлари ҳудудида жойлашган. Ҳиндистонни мустасно деб билсак, қолган давлатларнинг барчаси сейсмик фаол минтақаларда жойлашган. Бу ерларда 7 баллдан 9 баллгача ер силкиниши эҳтимоли борлигини инобатга олсак, бу тўғонларнинг фойдасидан кўра зарари кўпроқ эканлиги аниқ. Бу билан нафақат битта давлат иқтисодиётига зарар етади, балки дарё ҳавзасининг қуйи оқимида жойлашган бошқа давлатлар аҳолиси ҳам сув тошқини хавфи остида қолади [12].

ХУЛОСА

Йирик гидроэнергетик иншоотларда рўй берадиган техноген фалокатлар оқибатида, биринчи навбатда, айнан инсонлар ҳаёти хавф остида қолади. Тарихдан бунга жуда кўплаб мисолларни топиш мумкин. 1875 йилнинг 7 август куни Хитойнинг Хэнань провинциясидаги Ру дарёсига қурилган Баньцяо тўғонининг ёрилиши натижасида 170 мингдан ортиқ киши ҳалок бўлган, бинолар сув остида қолган. Ҳолбуки, денгиз сатҳидан 118 метр баландликда жойлашган мазкур сув омбори тўғонининг баландлиги атиги 24,5 метр бўлиб, унда 375 млн.м^3 сув сақланар эди, холос.

Илмий адабиётларда бундай ҳодисаларга доир жуда кўплаб маълумотлар ёзиб қолдирилган. Хусусан, 1963 йил 9 октябрда Италиянинг Вайонт дарёсига қурилган тўғоннинг ўпирилиши оқибатида 3000 га яқин киши ҳалок бўлган. 1961 йилда қурилган мазкур гидроэнергетик иншоот орадан икки йил ўтиб фожиали фалокатни келтириб чиқарди: 90 метр баланд-ликдаги тўлқинлар 8-12 м/с тезликда шиддат билан аҳоли масканлари устига ёпирилди. Катта иншоотнинг қулашига бор-йўғи 7 минут вақт кетди. Мана шундай фалокатлар 2005 йилда Покистонда, 2007 йилда Вьетнамда, 2009 йилда Россияда содир бўлди. Бундай талофатлар дунёнинг турли ҳудудларида ҳануз рўй бермоқда. Шу ўринда фикримиз исботи сифатида сўнги йилларда рўй берган, гидротехник иншоотларнинг тўғонининг бузилиши билан боғлиқ маълумотларга тўхталиб ўтамиз.

2017 йилнинг 13 февраль куни ижтимоий тармоқларда узоқ давом этган ёмғирлар таъсирида АҚШдаги Оровилл кўлида жойлашган энг баланд (235 метр) Оровилл тўғонининг асосий ва қўшимча сув ташлаш тизимларида ўпирилиш кузатилган ва у ердан сув оқиб чиқа бошлаган. Фалокатни олдини олиш бўйича кўрилган чоралар натижасида кўлдаги сув сатҳи пасая бошлаган. Шунга қарамай, хавф бутунлай бартараф этилмагач, тахминан саккизта аҳоли пунктида яшовчи 190 мингдан ортиқ аҳоли хавфсиз жойга кўчирилган [14].

“Синьхуа” агентлигининг ҳабарига кўра, 2017 йилнинг 12 августида Марказий Хитойдаги Хуньань вилоятининг Юеянь аҳоли пунктида сурункали давом этган кучли ёмғирлар туфайли сув ташлаш жойида вужудга келган носозлик туфайли ГЭС тўғони ўпирилиб, сув тошқинига сабаб бўлди. Натижада 700 дан ортиқ аҳоли зудлик билан хавфсиз жойга кўчирилди [14.

Шунга ўхшашган фалокат ҳақидаги хабар 2017 йилнинг 30 август куни Washington Post нашрида чоп этилди. Унда қайд этилишича Техас штати (АҚШ)нинг Бразориа округида “Ҳарви” довули сабабли Аддикс тўғонидан сув тошиб ўтган. Аввалроқ муҳандислар Аддикс тўғони атрофидаги ҳудудлар сув остида қолишига йўл қўймаслик мақсадида тўғондаги сувни чиқара бошлаганлар. Бироқ 29 августда тўғондаги сув сатҳи у ушлаб тура оладиган максимал даражадан кўтарилган [14].

Kun.uz сайтининг ҳабар беришича, 2018 йил 10 май куни Кениянинг Субукиа туманидаги “Patel” тўғонининг ўпирилиши туфайли қатор қишлоқлар сув остида қолган, 2,5 минг киши жабрланган, 40 дан ортиқ киши ҳалок бўлган [14].

Бразилиянинг Минас-Жерайс штатида 2019 йилнинг 25 январида Vale тоғ-кон компаниясига тегишли Брумадинью тўғонининг ўпирилиши натижасида 248 киши ҳалок бўлган ва 226 киши бедарак йўқолган [3].

Бундай мисолларни жуда кўплаб келтириш мумкин. Зеро, ҳар қандай гидротехник иншоотни қуришда ҳудуднинг табиий шароитини чуқур таҳлил қилиб, махсус экспертиза хулосаларига таяниш лозим. Бунда албатта, дарёларнинг қуйи оқимида яшовчи аҳоли, уларнинг хавфсизлик масалаларини ҳам алоҳида эътиборга олиш зарур. Тўғри, мамлакат

иқтисодиётини ривожлантиришда бундай иншоотларнинг роли ниҳоятда катта, буни инкор эта олмаймиз, лекин, улар инсонларга, уларнинг фаровон ҳаёт кечиришларига хизмат қилади. Шундай экан, жамият олдида аҳоли ва уларнинг хавфсизлигини таъминлаш барча масаладан устун туришини унутмаслик лозим.

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УДК – 33

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УДЕРЖАНИЕ ФРАНЧАЙЗИ В РЕСТОРАННОМ БИЗНЕСЕ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена исследованию стратегий удержания франчайзи в ресторанном бизнесе, что представляет особую актуальность в условиях высокой текучести партнеров и растущей конкуренции в отрасли. Автор анализирует комплекс экономических, управленческих и психологических факторов, влияющих на устойчивость франчайзинговых отношений, с опорой на российскую и международную практику. В работе рассматриваются ключевые вызовы, с которыми сталкиваются франчайзеры (необходимость баланса между стандартизацией и гибкостью, цифровая трансформация, волатильность рынка), а также преимущества и риски долгосрочного сотрудничества для обеих сторон. Особое внимание уделяется практическим механизмам повышения лояльности франчайзи: гибким финансовым моделям, многоуровневым системам поддержки, программам вовлечения в принятие решений. Теоретическая значимость исследования заключается в систематизации современных подходов к управлению франчайзинговыми сетями в ресторанной индустрии. Практическая ценность работы состоит в предложении конкретных инструментов, которые могут быть использованы франчайзерами для снижения оттока партнеров и повышения устойчивости бизнес-модели.*

Ключевые слова: *франчайзинг, ресторанный бизнес, удержание франчайзи, лояльность партнеров, управление сетью, франчайзинговые отношения, экономика франшизы.*

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RETENTION OF FRANCHISEES IN THE RESTAURANT BUSINESS.

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the study of strategies for retaining franchisees in the restaurant business, which is of particular relevance in the context of high turnover of partners and growing competition in the industry. The author analyzes a complex of economic, managerial and psychological factors affecting the stability of franchise relations, based on Russian and international*

practice. The paper examines the key challenges faced by franchisors (the need for a balance between standardization and flexibility, digital transformation, market volatility), as well as the advantages and risks of long-term cooperation for both sides. Special attention is paid to practical mechanisms for increasing franchisee loyalty: flexible financial models, multi-level support systems, and decision-making engagement programs. The theoretical significance of the research lies in the systematization of modern approaches to the management of franchise networks in the restaurant industry. The practical value of the work consists in offering specific tools that can be used by franchisors to reduce the outflow of partners and increase the sustainability of the business model.

Keywords: *franchising, restaurant business, franchisee retention, partner loyalty, network management, franchise relations, franchise economics.*

Франчайзинговая модель давно доказала свою эффективность в ресторанном бизнесе, обеспечивая быстрое расширение сетей при относительно низких капитальных затратах для франчайзеров. Однако в последние годы отрасль столкнулась с тревожной тенденцией - растущим оттоком франчайзи, что ставит под угрозу устойчивость всей бизнес-модели. По данным последнего отчета International Franchise Association (2024), в ресторанном сегменте ежегодно расторгается около 25-30% франчайзинговых соглашений, причем 60% этих случаев приходится на первые три года сотрудничества. Эта проблема приобрела особую остроту в постпандемический период, когда многие франчайзи столкнулись с возросшей конкуренцией, ростом себестоимости и изменением потребительских привычек.

Ярким примером кризиса франчайзинговых отношений стал случай сети Subway, которая за период 2018-2023 годов потеряла около 25% своих точек в США именно из-за массового выхода франчайзи. Причиной стали жесткие условия контрактов, высокие роялти и недостаточная маркетинговая поддержка. В ответ компания была вынуждена разработать программу "Fresh Start", включающую временное снижение роялти, помощь в ремонте и пересмотр стандартов. Другой показательный пример - Burger King, который в 2022 году запустил масштабную программу поддержки франчайзи на $400 млн после того, как около 15% операторов угрожали разорвать контракты из-за неконкурентных условий.

Актуальность данной проблемы обусловлена несколькими ключевыми факторами. Во-первых, высокая текучесть франчайзи приводит к прямым финансовым потерям для франчайзеров - по оценкам Franchise Business Review (2023), замена одного франчайзи обходится сети в 5-7 раз дороже, чем его удержание. Во-вторых, частые смены операторов негативно сказываются на качестве обслуживания и брендовой идентичности. В-третьих, в условиях экономической нестабильности франчайзи стали более требовательными к условиям сотрудничества, ожидая не просто предоставления бренда, а комплексной поддержки в ведении бизнеса.

Цель данной статьи - разработать научно обоснованный подход к удержанию франчайзи в ресторанном бизнесе, основанный на анализе современных практик и эмпирических данных. Исследование направлено прежде всего на руководителей франчайзинговых сетей, менеджеров по развитию и консультантов в области франчайзинга. Практическая значимость работы заключается в том, что предлагаемые решения могут быть непосредственно применены для:

- снижения оттока существующих франчайзи;
- повышения привлекательности франшизы для новых партнеров;
- оптимизации системы взаимоотношений "франчайзер-франчайзи";
- разработки более эффективных франчайзинговых программ.

Особую ценность статья представляет для сетей, переживающих кризис франчайзинговых отношений или планирующих масштабное расширение. Предложенные стратегии основаны на анализе как успешных кейсов (например, программы поддержки франчайзи McDonald's), так и неудачных практик, что позволяет избежать распространенных ошибок при построении системы удержания франчайзи.

Ресторанный бизнес как объект франчайзинга обладает рядом уникальных характеристик, которые существенно влияют на взаимоотношения между франчайзером и франчайзи. В отличие от других отраслей, где франчайзинг преимущественно касается реализации товаров или оказания стандартизированных услуг, ресторанный франчайзинг требует одновременного соблюдения строгих операционных стандартов и учета местных потребительских предпочтений. Эта двойственность создает постоянное напряжение в системе взаимоотношений: франчайзер стремится к унификации процессов для поддержания бренда, в то время как франчайзи часто вынужден адаптировать предложение под особенности локального рынка. Ярким примером такой дилеммы стал опыт сети Pizza Hut в Индии, где франчайзи настояли на включении в меню вегетарианских вариантов пиццы с местными специями, что первоначально встретило сопротивление со стороны головной компании, но впоследствии привело к значительному росту продаж.

Современные вызовы для франчайзеров в ресторанном бизнесе значительно усложнились под влиянием нескольких факторов. Цифровая трансформация отрасли потребовала существенных инвестиций в системы онлайн-заказов и доставки, что создало финансовое давление как на франчайзеров, так и на франчайзи. Например, в 2022 году многие франчайзи Domino's Pizza выражали недовольство обязательными инвестициями в новые технологические платформы, что привело к серии судебных разбирательств. Другим значимым вызовом стала растущая волатильность цен на продукты питания, которая затрудняет долгосрочное планирование и требует постоянной корректировки ценовой политики. Франчайзи сети Denny's в 2023 году массово требовали пересмотра условий контрактов из-за

резкого роста цен на яйца и другие базовые продукты, что вынудило головную компанию временно снизить роялти.

Стратегии удержания франчайзи в современных условиях должны учитывать комплекс экономических, операционных и психологических факторов. Экономическая составляющая включает разработку гибких финансовых моделей, где размер роялти может варьироваться в зависимости от выручки или внешних экономических условий. Сеть Wendy's успешно применяет дифференцированную систему платежей, где франчайзи в регионах с низкой покупательной способностью платят уменьшенный процент от оборота. Операционная поддержка должна выходить за рамки первоначального обучения и включать постоянное сопровождение, особенно в кризисные периоды. Chick-fil-A демонстрирует выдающиеся показатели удержания франчайзи (менее 5% оттока в год) благодаря уникальной системе наставничества, где каждый новый оператор получает персонального куратора на первые два года работы.

Психологический аспект взаимоотношений часто недооценивается, хотя именно он во многом определяет лояльность франчайзи. Исследование, проведенное среди франчайзи Starbucks в 2023 году, показало, что операторы, участвующие в принятии стратегических решений сети, демонстрируют в 2,5 раза более высокий уровень удовлетворенности сотрудничеством. Создание системы обратной связи, где франчайзи чувствуют, что их мнение учитывается при разработке новых инициатив, существенно снижает уровень конфликтности. Например, TGI Fridays внедрила программу "Голос франчайзи", где представители операторов регулярно встречаются с руководством компании для обсуждения ключевых вопросов развития сети.

Сложности во взаимоотношениях франчайзеров и франчайзи часто возникают на почве противоречия между стандартизацией и адаптивностью. Франчайзи, особенно в международных сетях, часто сталкиваются с несоответствием корпоративных стандартов местным реалиям. В 2023 году несколько франчайзи KFC в мусульманских странах выступили против обязательного использования определенных ингредиентов, что потребовало от головной компании пересмотра рецептур для этих рынков. Решением подобных конфликтов может стать разработка гибких стандартов, где определенные элементы меню или обслуживания могут адаптироваться под локальные особенности без ущерба для бренда в целом.

Другой распространенной проблемой является неравномерное распределение рисков между франчайзером и франчайзи. Многие операторы считают, что франчайзеры перекладывают на них чрезмерную долю экономических рисков, особенно в периоды кризисов. В 2020-2021 годах это привело к волне судебных исков от франчайзи различных сетей, требовавших пересмотра условий договоров в связи с пандемийными ограничениями. В качестве решения некоторые сети, включая Burger King, начали внедрять модели совместного инвестирования, где франчайзер

участвует в финансировании части операционных расходов в обмен на долю в прибыли.

Технологическая трансформация отрасли создает дополнительные вызовы для поддержания баланса в отношениях. Обязательные инвестиции франчайзи в новые цифровые системы часто становятся источником конфликтов, особенно когда они не приносят быстрой отдачи. Сеть Papa John's столкнулась с массовым сопротивлением франчайзи при внедрении новой системы управления заказами в 2022 году. Уроком из этой ситуации стало понимание необходимости более постепенного внедрения инноваций с обязательным обучением и демонстрацией экономического эффекта. Некоторые сети, как например McDonald's, создали специальные фонды технологической модернизации, которые частично компенсируют франчайзи затраты на цифровизацию.

Феномен удержания франчайзи в ресторанном бизнесе представляет собой сложную дихотомию преимуществ и издержек для обеих сторон франчайзинговых отношений. Анализ современных практик позволяет выявить существенную асимметрию выгод и затрат, характерную для данной бизнес-модели. Для франчайзера долгосрочное сотрудничество с франчайзи обеспечивает стабильность сети и предсказуемость роялти-потоков, что было продемонстрировано на примере сети Chick-fil-A, где 95%-ный уровень удержания франчайзи позволил компании сосредоточиться на стратегическом развитии, а не на постоянном поиске новых партнеров. Однако эта стабильность достигается ценой значительных инвестиций в поддержку франчайзи - по данным National Restaurant Association (2023), ведущие сети тратят 12-15% своего операционного бюджета на программы удержания франчайзи.

Для франчайзи преимущества долгосрочного сотрудничества проявляются прежде всего в накоплении операционного опыта и постепенном повышении рентабельности. Исследование, проведенное среди франчайзи McDonald's в Европе (2023), показало, что рестораны, работающие более 5 лет в сети, демонстрируют на 30% более высокую маржинальность по сравнению с новыми точками благодаря оптимизации процессов и узнаваемости бренда на локальном уровне. Однако эта выгода часто нивелируется растущими обязательствами - многие франчайзи отмечают, что со временем требования франчайзеров к реинвестированию в обновление формата существенно возрастают, как это произошло в сети Subway, где программа "Fresh Forward" потребовала от операторов значительных капиталовложений в редизайн ресторанов.

С экономической точки зрения франчайзер получает существенную выгоду от эффекта масштаба при длительном сотрудничестве с франчайзи. Чем стабильнее сеть, тем ниже относительные затраты на маркетинг и закупки, что ярко проявилось в случае сети Domino's Pizza, где централизованные закупки для устойчивой сети позволили добиться 18%-ной экономии на стоимости ингредиентов. Однако поддержание этих

преимуществ требует от франчайзера постоянного балансирования между контролем и автономией франчайзи. Чрезмерный контроль, как в случае с Burger King в 2019-2022 годах, приводит к снижению мотивации операторов, в то время как избыточная автономия может угрожать единым стандартам сети, что подтверждается опытом сети Dunkin' в некоторых регионах США.

Для франчайзи ключевая выгода от длительного сотрудничества заключается в постепенном снижении операционных рисков. Данные Franchise Business Review (2023) свидетельствуют, что вероятность банкротства ресторана-франчайзи после пяти лет работы в сети снижается в 3-4 раза по сравнению с независимыми заведениями. Тем не менее, франчайзи часто сталкиваются с "эффектом золотых наручников" - чем дольше они работают под определенным брендом, тем сложнее им адаптироваться к изменениям рыночных условий или перейти к самостоятельной работе из-за специфичности накопленного опыта. Этот феномен был подробно изучен на примере франчайзи KFC в Азии (Chen et al., 2023).

Интересный парадокс наблюдается в области инноваций. С одной стороны, долгосрочные франчайзи получают преимущество от постепенного внедрения новшеств, как это практикует Starbucks, поэтапно тестируя нововведения в самых лояльных точках. С другой стороны, франчайзеры часто сталкиваются с сопротивлением со стороны давних франчайзи при внедрении радикальных изменений, что было ярко продемонстрировано при попытке McDonald's перейти на свежеприготовленные бургеры в 2022 году, когда именно опытные франчайзи выступили против изменения устоявшихся операционных процессов.

Особого внимания заслуживает психологический аспект долгосрочных отношений. Для франчайзера устойчивая сеть создает эффект социального доказательства, привлекающего новых партнеров, что особенно важно при выходе на новые рынки. Например, успешное удержание франчайзи Shake Shack в Великобритании стало ключевым фактором при расширении сети в Европе. Однако поддержание этого имиджа требует от франчайзера постоянных усилий по разрешению конфликтов и поиску компромиссов, поскольку каждый случай ухода опытного франчайзи создает негативный прецедент. Для самих франчайзи длительное сотрудничество формирует чувство принадлежности к "брендовой семье", что положительно влияет на мотивацию, но одновременно может привести к снижению критического восприятия решений франчайзера, даже когда они экономически невыгодны.

Технологическое развитие добавило новые измерения в эту систему взаимоотношений. Франчайзеры получают значительную выгоду от данных, аккумулируемых долгосрочными франчайзи, что позволяет усовершенствовать бизнес-модель. Chipotle активно использует аналитику по точкам, работающим более 7 лет, для оптимизации своих операционных стандартов. Однако сбор и использование этих данных часто вызывают опасения франчайзи относительно конфиденциальности и справедливого

распределения выгод от полученных инсайтов, что стало предметом дискуссий на последней конференции International Franchise Association.

Проведенный анализ стратегий удержания франчайзи в ресторанном бизнесе позволяет сделать ряд ключевых выводов, имеющих как теоретическую, так и практическую значимость. Исследование подтвердило, что проблема оттока франчайзи носит системный характер и обусловлена комплексом экономических, операционных и психологических факторов. Устойчивость франчайзинговой модели в ресторанной индустрии зависит от способности франчайзеров находить баланс между стандартизацией и гибкостью, контролем и автономией, краткосрочной прибылью и долгосрочными отношениями.

Эмпирические данные демонстрируют, что эффективное удержание франчайзи требует многоуровневого подхода. Во-первых, необходимо создание адаптивных финансовых моделей, учитывающих изменчивость рыночных условий. Опыт успешных сетей (McDonald's, Chick-fil-A) показывает, что гибкие системы роялти и программы финансовой поддержки значительно снижают отток франчайзи в кризисные периоды. Во-вторых, ключевое значение имеет качество операционной поддержки, включающей не только первоначальное обучение, но и постоянное сопровождение, технологическую модернизацию и маркетинговую помощь. В-третьих, как доказали кейсы Starbucks и TGI Fridays, психологическая вовлеченность франчайзи через механизмы обратной связи и участия в принятии решений существенно повышает лояльность и продолжительность сотрудничества.

Особого внимания заслуживают выявленные дилеммы франчайзинговых отношений. С одной стороны, франчайзеры получают значительные преимущества от стабильной сети в виде экономии на масштабе, предсказуемых доходов и укрепления бренда. С другой - требуются существенные инвестиции в программы удержания и готовность к компромиссам по стандартам. Для франчайзи длительное сотрудничество обеспечивает снижение операционных рисков и рост рентабельности, но одновременно создает зависимость от бренда и ограничивает самостоятельность. Разрешение этих противоречий возможно через разработку прозрачных и сбалансированных договорных условий, что подтверждается успешной практикой таких сетей как Domino's Pizza и Wendy's.

Перспективы дальнейшего развития системы удержания франчайзи связаны с несколькими направлениями. Цифровая трансформация требует новых подходов к совместным инвестициям в технологии и распределению выгод от использования данных. Изменение потребительских предпочтений актуализирует вопросы гибкости стандартов и локализации предложения. Растущая волатильность рынка ставит задачу разработки антикризисных механизмов поддержки франчайзи. Решение этих задач позволит не только снизить текучесть франчайзи, но и повысить общую устойчивость

ресторанных сетей в условиях возрастающей конкуренции и экономической нестабильности.

Практическая значимость исследования заключается в том, что предложенные стратегии и выводы могут быть непосредственно применены франчайзерами для:

- оптимизации системы взаимоотношений с франчайзи;
- разработки более эффективных программ поддержки;
- предотвращения конфликтных ситуаций;
- повышения инвестиционной привлекательности франшизы.

Для академического сообщества работа представляет ценность как комплексный анализ современных тенденций франчайзинга в ресторанной индустрии, объединяющий экономические, управленческие и психологические аспекты проблемы удержания франчайзи. Дальнейшие исследования могут быть направлены на количественную оценку эффективности различных стратегий удержания и анализ региональных особенностей франчайзинговых отношений в ресторанном бизнесе.

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УДК – 33

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ОБЩИЕ И ЛОКАЛЬНЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ФРАНЧАЙЗИНГА В РОССИИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены общие и локальные механизмы регулирования франчайзинга. В ходе написания статьи были проанализированы универсальные подходы к регулированию франчайзинговых взаимоотношений, включая международные стандарты и законодательные инициативы. Были рассмотрены локальные механизмы, которые адаптированы к культурным, экономическим и социальным условиям стран и регионов.*

Статья отражает значимость правового регулирования, которое обеспечивает общие, стандартизированные правила ведения бизнеса для всех участников франчайзинговых систем, что способствует их развитию и устойчивости. Помимо общих методов правового регулирования рассматриваются локальные методы, которые акцентируются на особенностях и потребностях местных рынков, что позволяет адаптировать франчайзинговые модели к конкретным условиям.

Ключевые слова: *франчайзинг, франчайзи, правовое регулирование, локальные механизмы правового регулирования.*

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GENERAL AND LOCAL MECHANISMS OF REGULATION OF FRANCHISING IN RUSSIA.

Abstract: *The article discusses the general and local mechanisms of regulation of franchising. During the writing of the article, universal approaches to regulating franchise relationships, including international standards and legislative initiatives, were analyzed. Local mechanisms that are adapted to the cultural, economic and social conditions of countries and regions were considered.*

The article reflects the importance of legal regulation, which provides common, standardized business rules for all participants in franchise systems, which contributes to their development and sustainability. In addition to general

methods of legal regulation, local methods are considered, which focus on the specifics and needs of local markets, which makes it possible to adapt franchise models to specific conditions.

Keywords: *franchising, franchisee, legal regulation, local mechanisms of legal regulation.*

Развитие современной системы франчайзинга берет начало с производства, обслуживания и продаж швейных машин Зингера. Исаак Зингер усовершенствовал механизм швейной машины добавлением ножной педали, столика для ткани и ножки для иголки, что являлось большим преимуществом и возможностью выйти на мировой рынок. В 1854 году вместе со своим адвокатом Эдуардом Кларком Исаак Зингер занимаются строительством завода, где будут массово производиться швейные машины и сменные комплектующие.

Популяризация усовершенствованных швейных машин росла с помощью революционных схем для того времени: лизинг-покупку, то есть аренду с выкупом, постпродажный сервис – комплекс обслуживающих услуг после продажи товара покупателю, презентация продукции.

В 1858 году работают 4 завода, которые производят около 3.000 машин в год.

Компания Исаака Зингера (Singer & Co) впервые подписала договор с дистрибьюторами, по которому они получали право на продажу и ремонт швейных машинок. Это был договор на передачу франшизы.

Договор с дистрибьюторами включал в себя регулирование не только права франчайзи на продажу швейных машин, но и обязывал франчайзи оказывать сервисные работы – техническое обслуживание этих машин после приобретения их покупателем. Компания Зингера стала началом развития франчайзинга в мире.

В 1950 году франчайзинг выходит на новый уровень. Помимо товарного знака франчайзи теперь получал еще технологии производства, рецепты, рекламные материалы, форменную одежду для персонала, модель обучения. Теперь франчайзинг применялся не как распространение продукции, а как особая модель ведения бизнеса, где франчайзер и франчайзи получали выгоду от ведения такого бизнеса и ограничивались минимальными рисками.

С постепенным развитием франчайзинга, особенно в США, пришло осознание важности создания стандартов и определенных правил, которые будут управлять и координировать отношениями между франчайзерами и франчайзи. Появилась необходимость разработки законодательных и нормативных актов, регулирующих эту сферу.

Регулирование франчайзинга включает в себя несколько общих механизмов, которые помогают обеспечить защиту интересов как франчайзера, так и франчайзи, а также способствуют стабильности и прозрачности всей системы.

Договорные отношения. Основой франчайзинга является франчайзинговый договор, или договор коммерческой концессии, который регулирует права и обязанности сторон. Он должен включать в себя следующие пункты: сроки действия договора, условия расторжения договора, роялти, территориальные ограничения.

Регулирование законом. Во многих странах действуют законы, регулирующие франчайзинг. Законы включают требования к ведению бизнеса, раскрытию информации, защиту прав франчайзи. В 1978 году Федеральная торговая комиссия США приняла постановление №436 «Требования о раскрытии информации, запретах, касающихся франчайзинга, и благоприятных условиях предпринимательства».

Системы поддержки и обучения. Франчайзеры предоставляют своим франчайзи корпоративное обучение для соблюдения политики и стандартов компании. Корпоративная поддержка франчайзи включает в себя тренинги, маркетинговую поддержку, доступ к ресурсам.

Контроль качества. Как правило, франчайзеры устанавливают стандарты качества и контроля, чтобы гарантировать, что франчайзи соблюдают брендовые требования.Контроль происходит с помощью таких инструментов, как аудиты, проверки и оценки работы франчайзи.

Системы разрешения споров. Для разрешения споров между франчайзером и франчайзи применяются следующие механизмы: арбитраж, медиация, судебные разбирательства.

Маркетинговые фонды. Франчайзинговые системы создают совместные маркетинговые фонды, где франчайзи могут участвовать в общих рекламных акциях и продвижении бренда.

Этические стандарты.С помощью этических норм и стандартов поведения поддерживаются доверительные отношения и сотрудничество между франчайзером и франчайзи.

Данные механизмы помогают создать стабильную франчайзинговую систему, которая приносит выгоду двум сторонам подобного бизнеса.

Помимо общепринятых механизмов регулирования франчайзинга, были приняты и локальные механизмы, которые варьируются в зависимости от страны, региона. Локальные механизмы часто учитывают местные экономические, юридические и культурные особенности. Рассмотрим локальные механизмы регулирования франчайзинга.

Национальное законодательство: В каждой стране могут действовать определенные законы и нормативные акты, которые регулируют работу франчайзинга.

Локальные правила раскрытия информации. Местные законы стран и регионов могут требовать от франчайзеров предоставления франчайзи определенной, конкретной информации о бизнесе, рисках и условиях.

Региональные ассоциации франчайзеров. В некоторых странах существуют ассоциации, которые представляют интересы франчайзеров и

франчайзи, они имеют право разрабатывать свои кодексы поведения и стандарты.

Местные налоговые и финансовые требования. Франчайзеры и франчайзи должны учитывать местные налоговые законы и финансовые требования, которые влияют на структуру роялти, налоги и другие ракурсы ведения бизнеса.

Культурные и социальные факторы. Местные культурные и социальные нормы могут оказывать влияние на то, как франчайзинг ведется в конкретном регионе, это будет касаться маркетинга, качества сервиса и взаимодействия с местными организациями.

Локальные механизмы разрешения споров. Местные арбитражные комиссии и суды могут помогать в вопросах разрешения споров, все зависит от региональной юрисдикции.

Специфические отраслевые нормы. У каждой отдельной отрасли существуют свои правила и стандарты.

Локальные механизмы регулирования франчайзинга обеспечивают правовую защиту и поддержание справедливых условий для всех сторон франчайзинговых отношений.

Общие и локальные механизмы регулирования франчайзинга имеют большое значение в обеспечении справедливости в отношениях между франчайзерами и франчайзи. С появлением данной модели ведения бизнеса появилась острая необходимость в создании и утверждении четких стандартов, которые разделяют интересы всех участников и способствуют стабильному развитию франчайзинговых систем.

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УДК – 33

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КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ БАРЬЕРЫ ПРИ ВЫХОДЕ РЕСТОРАННЫХ ФРАНШИЗ НА НОВЫЕ РЫНКИ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена анализу культурных и экономических барьеров, с которыми сталкиваются ресторанные франшизы при выходе на новые рынки. Рассматриваются ключевые факторы, влияющие на успешность международной экспансии, включая различия в пищевых привычках, религиозные ограничения и макроэкономические условия. На конкретных примерах (McDonald's, KFC, Burger King) демонстрируются как успешные, так и неудачные стратегии адаптации франшиз. Особое внимание уделяется рекомендациям по преодолению барьеров, таким как глубокие маркетинговые исследования и локализация бизнес-моделей. В работе использованы методы анализа кейсов, статистических данных и экспертных оценок. Результаты исследования представляют практическую ценность для франчайзеров, планирующих международную экспансию в ресторанном бизнесе.*

Ключевые слова: *франчайзинг, ресторанный бизнес, международная экспансия, культурные барьеры, экономические барьеры, адаптация франшиз, локализация бизнеса, глобализация, ресторанные франшизы, стратегии выхода на рынок.*

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CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC BARRIERS TO RESTAURANT FRANCHISES ENTERING NEW MARKETS

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the analysis of cultural and economic barriers that restaurant franchises face when entering new markets. The key factors influencing the success of international expansion are considered, including differences in eating habits, religious restrictions, and macroeconomic conditions. Specific examples (McDonald's, KFC, Burger King) demonstrate both successful and unsuccessful franchise adaptation strategies. Special attention is paid to recommendations for overcoming barriers, such as deep marketing research and localization of business models. The methods of case analysis,*

statistical data and expert assessments are used in the work. The results of the study are of practical value for franchisors planning international expansion in the restaurant business.

Keywords: *franchising, restaurant business, international expansion, cultural barriers, economic barriers, franchise adaptation, business localization, globalization, restaurant franchises, market entry strategies.*

Франчайзинг в ресторанном бизнесе остается одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся моделей расширения, обеспечивая быстрый выход на новые рынки при относительно низких рисках для бренда. В условиях глобализации экономики международные ресторанные сети активно осваивают зарубежные рынки, однако их успех во многом зависит от способности преодолевать культурные и экономические барьеры. Несмотря на преимущества франчайзинга, включая отработанные бизнес-модели и узнаваемость бренда, многие компании сталкиваются с серьезными вызовами, связанными с различиями в потребительских предпочтениях, законодательством, логистикой и местной конкуренцией.

Цель данного исследования заключается в выявлении и анализе ключевых культурных и экономических барьеров, с которыми сталкиваются ресторанные франшизы при выходе на новые рынки. В рамках статьи ставятся следующие задачи: определить факторы, влияющие на успешность экспансии; проанализировать кейсы успешной и неудачной адаптации франшиз; разработать практические рекомендации по минимизации рисков. Методологическую основу работы составляют анализ реальных примеров международных ресторанных сетей, статистические данные рынка, а также экспертные оценки стратегий локализации бизнеса.

Актуальность темы обусловлена необходимостью разработки эффективных подходов к международной экспансии ресторанных франшиз в условиях усиления глобальной конкуренции и растущих требований потребителей. Результаты исследования могут быть полезны как действующим франчайзерам, так и потенциальным инвесторам, рассматривающим возможности выхода на новые рынки.

Франчайзинг представляет собой форму долгосрочного партнерства, при которой правообладатель (франчайзер) предоставляет третьей стороне (франчайзи) право использовать свою бизнес-модель, бренд и технологии в обмен на вознаграждение. В ресторанной индустрии данная модель получила широкое распространение благодаря возможности быстрого масштабирования при сохранении контроля над стандартами качества. Франчайзинг играет ключевую роль в развитии сетевого ресторанного бизнеса, позволяя компаниям минимизировать капитальные затраты на расширение за счет инвестиций франчайзи, одновременно укрепляя присутствие бренда на новых рынках.

В практике ресторанного франчайзинга выделяют несколько основных моделей. Прямой франчайзинг предполагает заключение договоров с

независимыми операторами на открытие отдельных точек. Мастер-франшиза предоставляет эксклюзивные права на развитие сети в определенном регионе, включая возможность субфранчайзинга. Региональный франчайзинг занимает промежуточное положение, позволяя франчайзи контролировать несколько объектов в рамках оговоренной территории. Каждая из этих моделей имеет свои особенности с точки зрения управления, инвестиционных требований и степени вовлеченности франчайзера.

Несмотря на очевидные преимущества франчайзинга, такие как снижение финансовых рисков и ускоренный выход на рынок, экспансия ресторанных сетей сопряжена с рядом вызовов. К ключевым рискам относятся необходимость адаптации к локальным потребительским предпочтениям, сложности с поддержанием единых стандартов на удаленных рынках, а также потенциальные конфликты интересов между франчайзером и франчайзи. Успешное преодоление этих барьеров требует тщательного анализа целевого рынка и разработки гибких стратегий локализации бизнес-модели.

Одним из наиболее сложных вызовов при выходе ресторанных франшиз на новые рынки является необходимость преодоления культурных различий, которые проявляются на различных уровнях потребительского поведения. Первым и наиболее очевидным барьером выступают различия в пищевых привычках и гастрономических предпочтениях. Успешные международные сети демонстрируют гибкость в адаптации меню: McDonald's в Индии исключил говядину из ассортимента и разработал линейку вегетарианских бургеров, а KFC в Китае включил в меню рисовые гарниры и острые соусы, соответствующие местным вкусам.

Особую сложность представляют религиозные и этические ограничения, требующие тщательного учета при разработке концепции. Распространение халяльной и кошерной сертификации, а также глобальный рост вегетарианских и веганских трендов вынуждают франчайзеров пересматривать традиционные рецептуры и стандарты приготовления блюд. Эти факторы становятся критически важными при выходе на рынки с выраженными религиозными традициями или устойчивыми этическими предпочтениями потребителей.

Значительные риски связаны с восприятием бренда и маркетинговыми коммуникациями. Неудачные переводы названий, неучет культурных кодов в рекламных кампаниях могут привести к отторжению бренда. Показательным примером стали трудности Starbucks в Австралии, где сеть первоначально столкнулась с неприятием со стороны потребителей, привыкших к местной кофейной культуре. Только после пересмотра позиционирования и адаптации формата заведений компании удалось завоевать доверие аудитории.

Наконец, существенное влияние оказывают социальные нормы и модели потребительского поведения. Формат обслуживания, который успешно работает в одной стране, может оказаться неприемлемым в другой. В то

время как в западных странах популярность получили концепции быстрого питания, во многих восточных культурах сохраняется традиция долгих застолий, что требует от франчайзеров пересмотра формата заведений и принципов сервиса. Эти различия подчеркивают необходимость глубокого изучения культурного контекста до выхода на новый рынок.

Помимо культурных аспектов, ресторанные франшизы сталкиваются с существенными экономическими барьерами при международной экспансии. Макроэкономические факторы, включая валютную нестабильность, инфляционные процессы и особенности налоговой политики, могут значительно повлиять на рентабельность бизнеса. Колебания курсов валют способны нивелировать прибыль от франчайзинговых операций, а различия в налоговых системах часто требуют адаптации финансовых моделей под конкретные страны. В условиях экономической нестабильности многие международные сети вынуждены пересматривать свои ценовые стратегии и бизнес-планы.

Важным экономическим барьером выступает высокая конкуренция со стороны локальных игроков и насыщенность рынка. Местные сети, лучше понимающие потребительские предпочтения и обладающие налаженными цепочками поставок, нередко оказываются более успешными, чем международные франшизы. Ярким примером может служить российский рынок, где локальные сети быстрого питания успешно конкурируют с мировыми гигантами, предлагая адаптированные меню по конкурентным ценам. В некоторых случаях это приводит к уходу международных брендов с перспективных, но сложных рынков.

Значительные сложности связаны с логистикой и организацией цепочек поставок. Необходимость обеспечения стабильных поставок качественных ингредиентов, соответствующих корпоративным стандартам, часто сталкивается с ограниченной доступностью сырья в новых регионах. Это вынуждает франчайзеров либо нести дополнительные издержки на импорт, либо искать локальных поставщиков, что может повлиять на себестоимость и качество продукции. Особенно остро эта проблема стоит в странах с менее развитой инфраструктурой или особыми климатическими условиями.

Отдельным экономическим барьером являются законодательные ограничения и регуляторные требования. Многие страны устанавливают особые правила лицензирования для ресторанного бизнеса, вводят ограничения на деятельность иностранных компаний или устанавливают специальные требования к местному содержанию продукции. Эти нормативные барьеры могут существенно увеличить сроки и стоимость выхода на рынок, а в некоторых случаях сделать экспансию экономически нецелесообразной. Успешные международные франшизы уделяют значительное внимание изучению правового поля новых рынков еще на этапе планирования экспансии.

Анализ конкретных примеров международной экспансии ресторанных франшиз позволяет выявить ключевые факторы успеха и типичные ошибки

при выходе на новые рынки. Среди успешных кейсов особого внимания заслуживает опыт McDonald's в Индии, где компания радикально пересмотрела свою традиционную бизнес-модель. Учитывая культурные и религиозные особенности страны, сеть полностью исключила говядину из меню, разработала линейку вегетарианских бургеров и ввела раздельные зоны приготовления для мясных и вегетарианских блюд. Эта стратегия позволила компании не только избежать культурного отторжения, но и занять лидирующие позиции на индийском рынке.

Не менее показателен пример KFC в Китае, где компания добилась успеха за счет глубокой локализации меню. Включение в ассортимент рисовых блюд, острых соусов и традиционных китайских вкусов, а также адаптация формата заведений под местные привычки питания сделали сеть одной из самых популярных в стране. Особое внимание было уделено маркетинговым коммуникациям, которые подчеркивали сочетание американского качества с китайскими гастрономическими традициями.

Однако не все попытки международной экспансии оказываются успешными. Показательным примером неудачи стал уход Burger King с российского рынка в 2022 году, вызванный экономическими санкциями и сложностями в цепочках поставок. Несмотря на первоначальную популярность бренда, геополитические факторы сделали продолжение работы невозможным, что подчеркивает уязвимость франчайзинговых моделей к макроэкономическим потрясениям.

Другим примером неудачной стратегии стали трудности Subway в некоторых странах Азии, где сеть столкнулась с низким спросом из-за недостаточной адаптации меню к местным вкусам. Игнорирование культурных особенностей питания привело к тому, что предложение Subway воспринималось как «чужеродное», что в итоге вынудило компанию закрыть часть заведений и пересматривать свою стратегию. Эти примеры наглядно демонстрируют, что успех франшизы на новом рынке зависит не только от силы бренда, но и от способности гибко реагировать на локальные особенности.

Для успешного выхода ресторанных франшиз на новые рынки необходимо выработать комплексный подход, учитывающий как культурные, так и экономические особенности целевых регионов. Первостепенное значение имеет проведение глубокого маркетингового исследования, включающего анализ потребительских предпочтений, конкурентной среды и нормативно-правовой базы. Такой анализ позволяет выявить потенциальные риски и разработать превентивные меры на этапе планирования экспансии. Особое внимание следует уделить изучению пищевых привычек местного населения, религиозных ограничений и сложившихся моделей потребительского поведения.

Ключевым фактором успеха является гибкость в адаптации продукта и бизнес-модели. Как показывает практика успешных международных сетей, жесткая стандартизация меню и форматов обслуживания часто оказывается

контрпродуктивной. Вместо этого рекомендуется разрабатывать локализованные версии продукта, сохраняя при этом ключевые элементы фирменного стиля и стандарты качества. Такой подход позволяет соблюсти баланс между глобальной узнаваемостью бренда и местной спецификой потребления.

Существенную роль в минимизации рисков играет установление партнерских отношений с надежными локальными франчайзи и поставщиками. Привлечение местных операторов, хорошо знакомых с особенностями рынка, помогает быстрее адаптировать бизнес-процессы и избежать типичных ошибок. Аналогичным образом, сотрудничество с региональными поставщиками позволяет оптимизировать логистические издержки и обеспечить стабильность цепочек поставок, что особенно важно в условиях экономической нестабильности.

Перспективным направлением является использование гибридных стратегий, таких как создание облачных кухонь (cloud kitchens). Эта модель, предполагающая организацию производства без традиционных залов обслуживания, позволяет значительно снизить капитальные затраты и операционные риски при тестировании новых рынков. Особенно эффективен данный подход в условиях высокой арендной нагрузки или ограниченного потребительского спроса на традиционные форматы. Комбинация различных стратегий адаптации позволяет франчайзерам находить оптимальные решения для каждого конкретного рынка, минимизируя потенциальные угрозы и максимизируя шансы на успешную экспансию.

Проведенное исследование культурных и экономических барьеров при выходе ресторанных франшиз на новые рынки позволяет сделать ряд важных выводов. Анализ показал, что успех международной экспансии зависит от комплексного учета как гастрономических предпочтений и культурных норм целевых регионов, так и макроэкономических факторов и особенностей местного регулирования. Ключевыми условиями преодоления барьеров выступают глубокая локализация бизнес-модели, гибкость в адаптации меню и форматов обслуживания, а также выстраивание надежных партнерских отношений с локальными операторами и поставщиками.

Перспективным направлением дальнейших исследований может стать изучение влияния новых факторов, таких как последствия пандемий и ускоренная цифровизация ресторанного бизнеса, на стратегии франчайзинговой экспансии. Особый интерес представляет анализ трансформации потребительского поведения в посткризисный период и соответствующих изменений в моделях франчайзинга. Кроме того, требуют дополнительного изучения вопросы оптимизации цепочек поставок в условиях глобальной нестабильности и разработки универсальных стандартов качества для локализованных франшиз.

В условиях усиливающейся глобализации ресторанный франчайзинг продолжит оставаться эффективным инструментом международной экспансии, однако его развитие будет сопровождаться необходимостью

постоянной адаптации к меняющимся реалиям. Будущее отрасли видится в сочетании глобальных стандартов с глубокой локальной интеграцией, использовании цифровых технологий для управления удаленными франчайзинговыми сетями и разработке гибких бизнес-моделей, способных оперативно реагировать на вызовы нестабильной экономической среды. Успешные франчайзинговые операторы будущего - это те, кто сумеет сохранить баланс между глобальной узнаваемостью бренда и уважением к локальной специфике каждого конкретного рынка.

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РАСЧЕТ РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТИ ФРАНШИЗЫ

Аннотация: *Статья представляет собой комплексное исследование методик расчета рентабельности франшиз с акцентом на практическое применение финансовых показателей. В работе детально анализируются ключевые аспекты оценки инвестиционной привлекательности франчайзинговых проектов, включая особенности расчетов как со стороны франчайзеров, так и франчайзи.*

Основное внимание уделяется системе взаимосвязанных финансовых показателей: ROI (рентабельность инвестиций), сроку окупаемости, рентабельности продаж (ROS) и маркетинговым инвестициям (ROMI). Автор предлагает адаптированные формулы расчета с практическими примерами их применения, учитывающими специфику франчайзинговых операций.

Ключевые слова: *франчайзинг, рентабельность инвестиций, срок окупаемости, финансовые показатели, бизнес-модель, оценка франшизы, ROI, ROMI, ROS.*

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CALCULATION OF FRANCHISE PROFITABILITY

Abstract: *The article is a comprehensive study of methods for calculating franchise profitability with an emphasis on the practical application of financial indicators. The paper analyzes in detail the key aspects of assessing the investment attractiveness of franchise projects, including the specifics of calculations by both franchisors and franchisees.*

The main focus is on a system of interrelated financial indicators: ROI (return on investment), payback period, return on sales (ROS) and marketing investments (ROMI). The author offers adapted calculation formulas with practical examples of their application, taking into account the specifics of franchise operations.

Keywords: *franchising, return on investment, payback period, financial performance, business model, franchise valuation, ROI, ROMI, ROS.*

Франчайзинг как модель ведения бизнеса предлагает предпринимателям отработанную концепцию, узнаваемый бренд и комплексную поддержку, что значительно снижает риски по сравнению с самостоятельным запуском бизнеса. Однако ключевым фактором, определяющим успешность такого предприятия, остается его рентабельность. Компании, рассматривающей покупку франшизы, необходимо провести тщательный расчет экономической эффективности по нескольким причинам.

Во-первых, первоначальные инвестиции во франшизу зачастую включают не только паушальный взнос, но и значительные затраты на оборудование, ремонт, маркетинг и оборотные средства. Без точного прогноза доходности существует риск недооценки реальных расходов, что может привести к кассовым разрывам уже на этапе запуска. Во-вторых, даже успешные франчайзинговые сети демонстрируют разную доходность в зависимости от региона, локации и уровня конкуренции. Без учета этих факторов предприниматель может столкнуться с завышенными ожиданиями и низкой фактической прибыльностью.

Кроме того, обязательные платежи (роялти, маркетинговые отчисления) и условия договора франчайзинга напрямую влияют на чистую прибыль. Некорректный расчет рентабельности может привести к ситуации, когда бизнес формально работает «в плюс», но после всех отчислений франчайзеру не приносит ожидаемой доходности инвестору.

Таким образом, оценка рентабельности франшизы — это не просто формальность, а необходимый этап, позволяющий избежать финансовых ошибок, правильно спланировать бюджет и сроки окупаемости, а также выбрать наиболее перспективное направление для инвестиций. В данной статье рассматривается комплексный подход к расчету ключевых показателей эффективности франшизы, который поможет предпринимателям принимать обоснованные управленческие решения.

В современной предпринимательской среде франчайзинг продолжает оставаться одним из наиболее востребованных механизмов бизнес-экспансии, сочетающим в себе преимущества готовой бизнес-модели и относительно предсказуемые экономические результаты. Однако ключевым аспектом, определяющим целесообразность инвестиций во франчайзинговый проект, выступает точный расчет его рентабельности, требующий многофакторного анализа и критического осмысления предоставляемых данных.

Методология оценки рентабельности франшизы базируется на системе взаимосвязанных финансовых показателей, каждый из которых раскрывает определенный аспект экономической эффективности. Центральное место в этом анализе занимает показатель ROI (Return on Investment), рассчитываемый как отношение чистой прибыли к объему инвестиций, выраженное в процентном отношении. Практическое применение данной формулы демонстрирует, что даже при формально положительных

значениях (например, ROI 15-20%) проект может оказаться менее выгодным по сравнению с альтернативными вариантами капиталовложений, особенно при учете фактора риска и ликвидности.

Не менее значимым параметром выступает расчет срока окупаемости (Payback Period), который в условиях высокой волатильности потребительского спроса требует обязательной корректировки на региональные особенности и сезонные колебания выручки. Особого внимания заслуживает показатель ROMI (Return on Marketing Investment), позволяющий оценить эффективность маркетинговых затрат, которые в франчайзинговых моделях часто составляют значительную долю операционных расходов.

Принципиально важным аспектом исследования является дифференциация подходов к расчету рентабельности между франчайзерами и франчайзи. Франчайзеры, как правило, оперируют усредненными показателями по сети, которые могут существенно отличаться от реальных результатов отдельных предприятий в зависимости от их локации, уровня конкуренции и специфики местного потребительского поведения. В частности, заявленная средняя выручка по сети часто отражает показатели наиболее успешных точек в престижных торговых центрах, тогда как предприятия в спальных районах могут демонстрировать вдвое меньшие результаты.

Со стороны франчайзи требуется значительно более детализированный подход к расчетам, включающий:

- тщательный анализ локального рынка и реальной проходимости
- учет всех обязательных платежей (роялти, маркетинговые отчисления)
- оценку условий поставок и возможных ограничений
- прогнозирование кадровых затрат с учетом региональных особенностей

Практика показывает, что даже при формально привлекательных условиях франшизы (например, заявленной рентабельности 25-30%) совокупность дополнительных расходов и обязательных отчислений может снижать реальную доходность проекта до 10-15%, что существенно увеличивает срок окупаемости и снижает инвестиционную привлекательность.

В качестве иллюстрации можно рассмотреть кейс франшизы кофейни с первоначальными инвестициями 4 млн рублей. При ежемесячной выручке 1 млн рублей и совокупных расходах 700 тыс. рублей (включая обязательные 5% роялти) чистая прибыль составит 300 тыс. рублей, что формально дает срок окупаемости около 13 месяцев. Однако при снижении выручки на 20% (что является типичным сценарием в условиях экономической нестабильности) срок окупаемости увеличивается до 18-20 месяцев, существенно изменяя экономику проекта.

В условиях развития франчайзинговых моделей ведения бизнеса особую актуальность приобретает вопрос точного расчета рентабельности таких

проектов. Методика оценки экономической эффективности франшизы основывается на применении ряда финансовых показателей, каждый из которых требует детального рассмотрения.

Основным инструментом анализа служит показатель ROI (Return on Investment), рассчитываемый по формуле:

ROI = ((Чистая прибыль - Инвестиции) / Инвестиции) × 100%

Например, при вложениях 3 млн рублей и годовой чистой прибыли 1,2 млн рублей:

ROI = ((1 200 000 - 3 000 000) / 3 000 000) × 100% = -60%,

что свидетельствует об убыточности проекта.

Не менее важным является расчет срока окупаемости (PP):

PP = Первоначальные инвестиции / Среднемесячная чистая прибыль

Для инвестиций 2,5 млн рублей и ежемесячной прибыли 200 тыс. рублей:

PP = 2 500 000 / 200 000 = 12,5 месяцев

Особое значение имеет показатель рентабельности продаж (ROS):

ROS = (Чистая прибыль / Выручка) × 100%

При выручке 1 млн рублей и чистой прибыли 150 тыс. рублей:

ROS = (150 000 / 1 000 000) × 100% = 15%

Для оценки эффективности маркетинговых затрат применяется показатель ROMI:

ROMI = ((Прибыль от маркетинга - Затраты на маркетинг) / Затраты на маркетинг) × 100%

При маркетинговых расходах 100 тыс. рублей и дополнительной прибыли 300 тыс. рублей:

ROMI = ((300 000 - 100 000) / 100 000) × 100% = 200%

Принципиальное значение имеет расчет точки безубыточности:

ТБУ = Постоянные затраты / (Цена - Переменные затраты на единицу)

Для постоянных затрат 500 тыс. рублей, цене 300 рублей и переменных затратах 100 рублей:

ТБУ = 500 000 / (300 - 100) = 2 500 единиц

Важным аспектом анализа является дифференциация подходов к расчетам между франчайзерами и франчайзи. Франчайзеры часто используют модифицированную формулу рентабельности:

Рентабельность сети = (Средняя чистая прибыль точек / Средние инвестиции) × 100%

В то время как франчайзи должны применять более сложный расчет:

Фактическая рентабельность = ((Выручка - (Постоянные затраты + Переменные затраты + Роялти + Маркетинговые отчисления)) / Инвестиции) × 100%

На практике это означает, что при заявленной франчайзером рентабельности 25% реальный показатель может составить:

((1 000 000 - (400 000 + 300 000 + 50 000 + 20 000)) / 3 000 000) × 100% = 7,7%.

Таким образом, комплексный подход к расчету рентабельности франшизы требует:

1. применения системы взаимосвязанных формул;
2. учета всех видов затрат;
3. адаптации расчетов к конкретным условиям реализации проекта;
4. сравнения полученных показателей с отраслевыми нормативами.

Расчет рентабельности франшизы представляет собой сложный аналитический процесс, требующий не только тщательной проверки предоставляемых франчайзером данных, но и самостоятельного исследования рыночных условий. Критически важным является учет всех потенциальных рисков и скрытых затрат, разработка пессимистичного сценария развития событий, а также сравнение проекта с альтернативными вариантами инвестиций. Только такой комплексный подход позволяет принять обоснованное решение и минимизировать вероятность финансовых потерь при реализации франчайзингового проекта.

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СТРУКТУРНО-ГИДРОГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ РЕСУРСОВ ПОДЗЕМНЫХ ВОД ДЛЯ РАЗРАБОТКИ НАУЧНЫХ ОСНОВ ИХ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ И СОХРАНЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *Целью настоящего статья являлось проведение структурно-гидрогеологического анализа формирование ресурсов подземных вод Нурата-Туркестанского горного массива и прилегающих территорий для разработки научных основ их рационального использования и сохранения.*

Ключевые слова: *Подземные воды, гидрогеологические потоки, геологические, литолого-фациальные, составно-тектонические материалы, эколого-гидрогеологические и гидрометеорологические материалы.*

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STRUCTURAL-HYDROGEOLOGICAL JUSTIFICATION OF THE FORMATION OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR THEIR RATIONAL USE AND PRESERVATION

Abstract: *The purpose of this article was to conduct a structural and hydrogeological analysis of the formation of groundwater resources of the Nurata-Turkestan mountain range and adjacent territories to develop scientific foundations for their rational use and conservation.*

Key words: *Groundwater, hydrogeological flows, geological, lithological-facies, compositional-tectonic materials, ecological-hydrogeological and hydrometeorological materials.*

Проблема изучения формирования ресурсов подземных вод Нурата-Туркестанского горного массива становится наиболее актуальной. Так как горные массивы, предгорные равнины и месторождение пресных подземных вод осложненных пликативными и разрывными структурами являются единственным местом, где размещены источники хозяйственно-питьевого водоснабжения населённых пунктов, расположенных здесь.

Установлено, что общее увлажнение территории определяет потенциальную возможность накопления ресурсов подземных вод в зоне активного водообмена, а реализация этой возможности зависит от коллекторских свойств водовмещающих пород. Коллекторские свойства пород в большей степени определяются разрывной блоковой линеаментной тектоникой происходящих здесь в неоген-четвертичном времени[1-3].

В горных массивах и предгорных равнинах происходит формирование, наполнение, транзит и разгрузка подземных вод. Протекание различных этапов этого процесса определяется геолого-структурными, литолого-фациальными и тектоническими блоками.

В настоящее время техногенное воздействие на подземные воды приводит к созданию сложных гидрогеологических условий в пределах различных генетических типов месторождений подземных вод. Для комплексного, рационального использования и охраны ресурсов пресных подземных вод месторождений Нурата-Туркестанского региона необходимо создать научную основу размещения региональной наблюдательной сети Государственного мониторинга подземных вод. Это будет возможно на базе выявленных закономерностей формирования подземных вод и оценкой современного техногенного воздействия на них[4-7].

Поставленные задачи в основном решались в целом для Нурата-Туркестанского региона, который объединяет различные морфогенетические типы месторождений подземных вод. В регионе в результате проведенных многолетних гидрогеологических исследований выявлено 16 месторождений подземных вод. Наблюдательная сеть гидрогеологических станций за последнее время состояла из 201 наблюдательных пунктов, состоящих из 348 скважин, 5 родников и 5 водомерных реек. Основное количество на орошаемой территории месторождения подземных вод предгорных и горных зон страдают нехваткой или неполным охватом всего разнообразия геолого-гидрогеологиеских условий территории. Существующая сеть не всегда отражает происходившие изменения на источниках формирования

подземных вод. Особенно это касается эколого-гидрогеологических изменений. Выполняемые в рамках этого этапа работы направлены на устранение этого пробела путем комплексного анализа накопившихся материалов. При этом акцент делается на необходимости максимального учета всех ресурсообразующих факторов подземных вод, представления целостности циклов формирования гидрогеологического процесса т.е. питания, транзита, разгрузки подземных вод. Сделана попытка сформулировать основные принципы размещения наблюдательной сети для различных генетических типов месторождений подземных вод.

Сбор, систематизация и анализ геологических, литолого-фациальных, структурно-тектонических материалов в увязке с эколого-гидрогеологическими и гидрометеорологическими материалами показывает сложность протекания гидрогеологического процесса в пределах Нурата- Туркестанского региона.

Составленная геолого-структурная основа Туркестанского горного массива и анализ основных элементов, определяющих условия формирования подземных вод данного региона, показывает главенствующую роль тектоники. Разрывная блоковая и линеаментная тектоника в Нурата- Туркестанском регионе обусловила образование в палеозойских и мезозой кайнозойских породах коллекторов, различных по характеру строения и составу водовмещающей среды и различные условия для питания, транзита и разгрузки подземных вод. Именно разрывно-блоковая тектоника образовала в регионе гетерогенные блоки различного масштаба и уровня.

В блоках, образованных палеозойскими карбонатными породами, разграниченных субширотными разломами, блоково-чешуйчатого типа. Гидрогеологические процессы протекают автономно и имеет место полный гидрогеологический цикл, т. е. питание, транзит и разгрузка. В таком случае зона питания является местом для размещения наблюдательной сети мониторинга подземных вод.

В блоках, разграниченных поперечными разломами и осложненными линеаментами, гидрогеологический процесс протекает ещё сложнее. В мезокайназойском осадочном чехле проходящий сквозной линеамент осложняет строение блоков, т.е. образуется ряд мелких блоков, с чередованием водообильных пород в горизонтальном и вертикальном направлениях. Эти особенности строения обусловливают необходимость учета их при размещении наблюдательной сети.

В соответствии с поставленными задачами проведен минимум обобщений имеющихся методических и научных подходов по обоснованию и размещению наблюдательной сети мониторинга подземных вод. При этом из подходов различных специалистов вытекает, что большинство предполагают, что научной основой для размещения является гидрогеологическое районирование, генетические типы месторождений подземных вод. При этом важное место отводится проведению структурно-гидрогеологического анализа формирования естественных ресурсов подземных вод.

Таким образом, что формирование гидрохимического и гидродинамического

режима подземных вод определяется источниками питания. При этом, путем составления серии карт, уточнены современные состояния подземных вод, выделены потенциальные факторы, определяющие формирование режима подземных вод и на изучение их рекомендована организация новых наблюдательных пунктов. При этом, рекомендуется учесть не только геоморфолого-геологические и литолого-фациальные особенности водоносный толщи, а также структурно-тектонические факторы, проявляющиеся в аномальности протекания режима подземных вод.

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УДК 343.195

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ВЕРДИКТ ПРИСЯЖНЫХ ЗАСЕДАТЕЛЕЙ И ЕГО ВЛИЯНИЕ НА СУДЬБЫ ПРЕСТУПНИКОВ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается правовая природа и сущность вердикта присяжных заседателей, а также влияние данного решения на судьбы преступников. В ходе этого анализируются особенности порядка совещания и голосования присяжными заседателями, а также некоторые проблемы обеспечения эффективности деятельности суда с участием присяжных заседателей.*

Ключевые слова: *суд с участием присяжных заседателей, присяжные заседатели, вердикт, правовые последствия вынесения вердикта, совещание и голосование присяжных заседателей, вопросный лист.*

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THE VERDICT OF THE JURY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE FATE OF CRIMINALS

Abstract: *The article examines the legal nature and essence of the verdict of the jury, as well as the impact of this decision on the fate of criminals. In the course of this, the specifics of the order of the meeting and voting by jurors are analyzed, as well as some problems of ensuring the effectiveness of the court with the participation of jurors.*

Keywords: *the trial with the participation of jurors, the jury, the verdict, the legal consequences of the verdict, the meeting and voting of the jurors, the question sheet.*

Суд с участием присяжных заседателей является важной формой отправления правосудия, регламентированной действующим российским законодательством. Конечным этапом деятельности присяжных заседателей является вынесение вердикта. Вопросы организации и деятельности суда с участием присяжных заседателей довольно подробно исследованы в научной литературе, однако некоторые из них требуют более углубленного анализа. Так, одним из таких вопросов, на наш взгляд, является вердикт присяжных заседателей и его влияние на судьбы преступников.

Анализируя правовую природу и значение вердикта присяжных заседателей, следует заострить внимание на том, что данное решение отличается обязательным характером. То есть, вынесенный присяжными заседателями вердикт не может быть проигнорирован судом. В целях обеспечения обязательности вердикта в действующем федеральном законодательстве предусмотрены соответствующие гарантии. Очевидно, вынося свой вердикт, присяжные заседатели принимают решение, в результате чего для подсудимого неизбежно наступают те или иные правовые последствия. Так, подсудимый может быть оправдан, а может быть приговорен к отбыванию соответствующего вида уголовного наказания. Поэтому необходимо обеспечить высокий уровень правового регулирования порядка вынесения присяжными заседателями вердикта [11, с. 51-55].

Важное значение в рамках вынесения вердикта имеет постановка вопросов, которые ставятся перед присяжными заседателями и требуют разрешения. Значимость данных вопросов заключается в том, что в зависимости от ответов на них впоследствии составляется вердикт. Поэтому вопрос правильной постановки вопросов перед присяжными заседателями имеет системное значение для эффективности, законности и обоснованности деятельности суда с участием присяжных заседателей. При этом данные вопросы обсуждаются и формулируются в отсутствии присяжных заседателей, которые должны на это время удалиться из зала судебного заседания [9, с. 60-64].

В соответствии с частью 1 статьи 339 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации (далее по тексту – УПК РФ), относительно каждого деяния, в совершении которого обвиняется подсудимый, государственный обвинитель должен поставить три главных вопроса:

1. Доказано ли, что соответствующее преступное деяние имело место?

2. Доказано ли, что указанное преступное деяние совершено подсудимым?

3. Виновен ли подсудимый в совершении соответствующего преступного деяния [3]?

Отметим, что второй вопрос ставится перед присяжными заседателями для того, чтобы установить обстоятельство, регламентированное пунктом 2 части 1 статьи 299 УПК РФ. В свою очередь, третий вопрос позволяет выявить правовую оценку деяния подсудимого. В том случае, если присяжные заседатели ответят на третий вопрос утвердительно, то они

должны разрешить вопрос о снисхождении. В обратном случае – данный вопрос не рассматривается присяжными заседателями [8, с. 9-12].

Названные три вопроса позволяют установить, виновен ли подсудимый по мнению присяжных заседателей. Поэтому данные вопросы считаются основными. Кроме них, перед присяжными заседателями могут быть поставлены и вопросы частного характера. Подобные вопросы, в отличие от трех основных вопросов, касаются второстепенных обстоятельств. Между тем, вопросы частного характера имеют важное значение, так как оказывают влияние на судьбу подсудимого. Важно понимать, что в зависимости от ряда обстоятельств оценивается, например, степень причастности и конкретную роль подсудимого в совершении того или иного преступления.

В соответствии с частью 2 статьи 338 УПК РФ, каждая из сторон имеет право на высказывание своих замечаний, касающихся содержания и формулировки вопросов, и внесение предложений о постановке новых вопросов [3].

Все подобные замечания сторон, участвующих в судебном заседании, в обязательном порядке учитываются перед тем, как окончательно сформулировать вопросы, на которые придется отвечать присяжным заседателям. При этом анализ целесообразности и правовую оценку замечаний осуществляет судья, который должен с учетом всех имеющихся обстоятельств окончательно сформулировать соответствующие вопросы. Итоговым этапом данной деятельности является подписание вопросного листа и его оглашение. При этом при оглашении вопросного листа должны обязательно присутствовать присяжные заседатели. Более того, после оглашения вопросный лист должен быть передан судьей старшине присяжных заседателей.

Ключевое значение, на наш взгляд, имеет право присяжных заседателей на получение разъяснений от судьи в тех случаях, когда им непонятен тот или иной вопрос, включенный в вопросный лист. Значимость этого права определяется тем, что присяжные заседатели чаще всего обладают минимальными знаниями в области юриспруденции, либо вовсе не обладают такими знаниями. Поэтому важно обеспечивать в ходе судебного разбирательства, чтобы каждый из присяжных заседателей понимал смысл и значение его деятельности, а также содержание каждого из вопросов, на который ему предстоит ответить. После окончания всех процедур, включая напутственного слова от судьи в адрес присяжных заседателей, последние направляются в совещательную комнату. Только после всех названных процедур и этапов присяжные заседатели переходят к непосредственному вынесению вердикта.

Порядок совещания и последующего голосования присяжных заседателей в совещательной комнате регламентируется положениями статьи 342 УПК РФ [3]. Анализируя данный порядок, следует отметить, что голосование присяжных заседателей является открытым. При этом каждый из присяжных заседателей в обязательном порядке должен проголосовать по каждому из

вопросов, содержащихся в вопросном листе. В целом, деятельность присяжных заседателей должна быть направлена на то, чтобы было принято единогласное решение. Однако является очевидным, что не во всех случаях это возможно. Поэтому при невозможности принятия единогласного решения присяжные заседатели должны принять соответствующее решение посредством голосования. Однако процедура голосования может начаться не ранее трех часов с начала принятия решения.

При этом считается, что принят обвинительный вердикт, если большая часть присяжных заседателей утвердительно ответили за три основных вопроса, определенных частью 1 статьи 339 УПК РФ. Как отмечает А. Г. Берестенников, принятие оправдательного вердикта имеет место в тех случаях, когда определенное число присяжных заседателей проголосовали за отрицательный ответ на какой-либо основной вопрос. При этом число необходимых для этого голосов варьируется в зависимости от уровня судебного органа, в рамках которого рассматривается соответствующее уголовное дело: на региональном уровне необходимы голоса четырех и более присяжных заседателей, а на районное – голоса трех и более присяжных заседателей [9, с. 60-64].

Следует отметить, что подобный подход к подсчету голосов утвердительных либо отрицательных ответов распространяется исключительно на основные вопросы, которых всего три. По иным вопросам, отличающимся частным характером, действует правило простого большинства голосов. При этом следует отметить, что в ходе данного голосования действует принцип, в соответствии с которым при равенстве голосов выбор делается в сторону решения, которое более благоприятно для подсудимого. В данном случае можно увидеть сходство с принципом уголовного судопроизводства, в соответствии с которым все неустранимые сомнения толкуются в пользу подсудимого.

Соответственно, после завершения этапа совещания и голосования присяжных заседателей в совещательной комнате, начинается следующий этап, в рамках которого обсуждаются последствия вердикта, вынесенного присяжными заседателями. Основная цель рассматриваемого этапа заключается в том, что в ходе этого оправдательный, частично оправдательный, обвинительный, частично обвинительный вердикт присяжных заседателей облекается в форму постановления коллегией присяжных [10, с. 8-13].

Соответственно, форма отправления правосудия с привлечением присяжных заседателей основывается на том, что они должны рассмотреть и ответить на вопросы, регламентированные статьей 299 УПК РФ [3]. По итогам рассмотрения вопросов и выбора ответов на них выносится вердикт присяжных заседателей, на основании которого судьей и выносится приговор по соответствующему уголовному делу.

Наряду с этим, по мнению ряда ученых, указанный перечень вопросов вызывает определенные вопросы. В научной литературе указывается на то,

что содержание статьи 299 УПК РФ приводит к тому, что в практической деятельности при принятии решения присяжными заседателями возникают довольно противоречивые и спорные моменты. Такое положение дел, очевидно, оказывает негативное влияние как на принимаемые судебные решения, так и на всю систему уголовного судопроизводства.

На современном этапе развития эффективность рассматриваемого института и его влияние зависит от того, насколько часто уголовные дела будут рассматриваться в такой форме. Его популяризация и повсеместное применение окажет наиболее благоприятное влияние на его развитие. Несмотря на это, в современной практической деятельности сложилась обратная ситуация. Так, зачастую оправдательные приговоры судей, которые вынесены с учетом соответствующего вердикта присяжных, отменяются в апелляционном порядке.

Очевидно, правовая действительность не может быть строго однообразной и безошибочной. Это правило распространяется и на суд с участием присяжных заседателей. Однако указанная тенденция наталкивает на определенные выводы. Так, на наш взгляд, одна из основных причин отмены подобных приговоров в апелляционном порядке заключается в том, что присяжные заседатели основывают свои решения не на принципах законности. В научной литературе отмечается, что в ходе вынесения вердикта присяжные заседатели в силу отсутствия у них необходимых юридических навыков и знаний в конечном итоге руководствуются специфическим представлением о справедливости, которое у них формируется при их взаимодействии в совещательной комнате. Очевидно, приговоры, вынесенные на основании таких специфических решений присяжных заседателей, вполне могут быть необъективными и противоречащими действующему уголовному и уголовно-процессуальному законодательству.

Например, А. Н. Агеев отмечает, что так называемая «функция прощения» является ключевым доводом, на котором основывают свой взгляд многие ученые. При этом высокая доля оправдательных приговоров, принятых при рассмотрении уголовных дел судом с участием присяжных заседателей, говорит о том, что на данный результат оказывают влияние строгие требования к доказательствам, которые могут быть рассмотрены в самом суде [8, с. 9-12].

Следует отметить, что, в соответствии со статьей 389.27 УПК РФ, судебное решение, вынесенное с участием присяжных заседателей, может быть отменено на основании существенного нарушения уголовно-процессуального законодательства, неверного применения уголовного законодательства, а также вынесения несправедливого приговора [3]. В связи с этим, выводы суда, изложенные в соответствующем приговоре, невозможно детально анализировать, так как действующим федеральным законодательством предоставляется возможность либо отмены, либо изменения подобного судебного решения.

Заслуживает внимания и вопрос, связанный с вердиктом присяжных о снисхождении. Так, в современное время порядок квалификации в рамках вынесения такого вердикта регламентирован положениями Постановления Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от 22.12.2015 № 58 «О практике назначения судами Российской Федерации уголовного наказания» [6].

Однако порядок вынесения приговора на основании подобного вердикта присяжных заседателей вызывает определенные затруднения в практической деятельности. Основные сложности касаются того, что отсутствуют легальные определения ключевых понятий. Например, в действующем законодательстве, регламентирующем данную сферу общественных отношений, не определены следующие понятия: «снисхождение», «виновное лицо, заслуживающее снисхождения». Более того, если принимается вердикт о снисхождении, то присяжные заседатели не обязаны отвечать на вопросы, позволяющие конкретизировать и уточнить причины принятия такого решения. Однако наличие таких вопросов необходимо, так как это позволит понимать, на основании каких доказательств и иных обстоятельств присяжными заседателями сделан соответствующий вывод.

С другой стороны, следует признать нецелесообразной и боязнь законодателя наделения присяжных заседателей широкими полномочиями. Так, если институт присяжных заседателей существует и развивается, то необходимо разумно оценивать существующие трудности. При этом в долгосрочной перспективе все решения законодателя должны быть направлены на более широкое применение данной формы отправления правосудия. В противном случае, существование и попытки развития данного института бессмысленны. Поэтому видится целесообразным именно совершенствование рассматриваемого института, а не боязнь принятия неверных решений присяжными заседателями.

В этих целях необходимо стремиться к тому, чтобы присяжные заседатели были самостоятельны при принятии соответствующих решений. В связи с этим, следует признать нецелесообразным введение тех или иных сдержек и ограничений, направленных на сокрытие от присяжных заседателей соответствующей информации. Однако в таких условиях следует стремиться и к тому, чтобы граждане четко понимали смысл и особенности деятельности, прав и обязанностей присяжного заседателя. В данном случае необходимо планомерно повышать уровень правового сознания населения. Соответственно, рассматриваемые проблемы отличаются комплексным и системным характером. Они не могут быть решены отдельно друг от друга.

Например, М. А. Малина отмечает недопустимость формулирования вердикта как важнейшего мыслительного процесса в условиях наличия у присяжных заседателей только лишь отдельных сведений. Им необходимо оценивать и самого подсудимого, который обладает отличительными чертами [12, с. 155-165].

Таким образом, имеющиеся проблемы в сфере деятельности судов с участием присяжных заседателей могут быть решены следующим образом:

– для устранения ключевых причин отмены приговоров, вынесенных на основании соответствующего решения присяжных заседателей, необходимо обеспечить подробное разъяснение последним совокупности имеющихся у них процессуальных прав и возложенных на них обязанностей. Кроме того, необходимо обеспечить формулирование вопросов, на которые придется отвечать присяжным заседателям, с учетом когнитивных особенностей участников процесса;

– для процессуальной и моральной подготовки присяжных заседателей следует регламентировать четкий порядок совещания и голосования в рамках принятия решения по уголовному делу. Для этого, очевидно, необходимо организовать проведения необходимых мероприятий, направленных на их правовое и моральное развитие;

– для четкого определения места и роли каждого субъекта уголовного судопроизводства с участием присяжных заседателей следует внести поправки в действующее уголовно-процессуальное законодательство, а именно разработать конкретный порядок проведения судебных заседаний в такой форме;

– для популяризации среди населения отправления правосудия с участием присяжных заседателей необходимо разрабатывать и транслировать через средства массовой информации, сеть Интернет программы, позволяющие в подробностях изучать о сущности и специфике участия присяжных заседателей в отправлении правосудия.

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БАНКОВСКИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И ТРЕНДЫ МОБИЛЬНОГО БАНКИНГА 2025 В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются современные тенденции развития банковских технологий и мобильного банкинга в Узбекистане на 2025 год. Освещаются ключевые направления цифровой трансформации финансового сектора, включая внедрение мобильных приложений, использование искусственного интеллекта, распространение безналичных расчётов, развитие микрокредитования и интеграцию финтех-решений. Особое внимание уделяется вопросам кибербезопасности, биометрической аутентификации, а также концепции Open Banking. Анализируется влияние мобильного банкинга на финансовую инклюзию населения, особенно в сельской местности. Делается вывод о значении мобильных технологий как ключевого инструмента модернизации банковской системы и повышения доступности финансовых услуг.*

Ключевые слова: *Мобильный банкинг, цифровая трансформация, финтех-компании, искусственный интеллект, безналичные платежи, биометрическая аутентификация, Open Banking, финансовая инклюзия.*

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BANKING TECHNOLOGIES AND MOBILE BANKING TRENDS 2025 IN UZBEKISTAN.

Abstract: *This article explores current trends in the development of banking technologies and mobile banking in Uzbekistan as of 2025. It highlights key areas of digital transformation in the financial sector, including the implementation of mobile applications, the use of artificial intelligence, the expansion of cashless payments, the growth of microloans, and the integration of fintech solutions. Special attention is given to cybersecurity measures, biometric authentication, and the concept of Open Banking. The article also examines the impact of mobile*

banking on financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas. It concludes that mobile technologies serve as a crucial tool for modernizing the banking system and enhancing the accessibility of financial services.

***Keywords**: Mobile banking, digital transformation, fintech companies, artificial intelligence, cashless payments, biometric authentication, Open Banking, financial inclusion.*

Введение.

Развитие цифровых технологий оказывает существенное влияние на банковский сектор во всём мире. В последние годы Узбекистан демонстрирует устойчивую тенденцию к цифровизации финансовой системы. Особенное внимание уделяется развитию мобильного банкинга, который становится неотъемлемой частью повседневной жизни граждан и бизнеса. В 2025 году мобильные технологии продолжают трансформировать банковские услуги, делая их более доступными, удобными и безопасными.

Цифровая трансформация банковской системы Узбекистана.

В Узбекистане в последние годы реализуется стратегия по модернизации финансовой инфраструктуры, основанная на внедрении цифровых технологий. Центральный банк Республики Узбекистан активно продвигает реформы, направленные на снижение доли наличных расчетов, расширение электронных платежей, развитие дистанционного банковского обслуживания. Ключевым этапом трансформации стало принятие Концепции развития цифровой экономики, согласно которой банки обязуются внедрять инновационные ИТ-решения, обеспечивающие прозрачность и эффективность финансовых операций. Благодаря этим мерам к 2025 году в стране наблюдается существенный рост числа пользователей мобильного банкинга и электронной коммерции.

Популяризация мобильных приложений.

Мобильный банкинг в Узбекистане стал массовым явлением благодаря активному внедрению приложений таких банков, как SQB, Ipoteka Bank, Agrobank, Kapitalbank, Hamkorbank и других. Эти приложения позволяют выполнять широкий спектр операций — от оплаты коммунальных услуг и переводов между картами до получения кредитов и инвестиционных услуг. Функциональность мобильных приложений значительно расширилась. Современные банки предлагают пользователям возможность открытия вклада, выпуска виртуальных карт, анализа расходов, интеграции с электронными кошельками и сервисами Apple Pay/Google Pay. Всё это делает мобильный банкинг не только удобным, но и конкурентоспособным по сравнению с традиционными офисными услугами.

Интеграция искусственного интеллекта и чат-ботов.

Одним из главных трендов 2025 года стало активное внедрение технологий искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в мобильные банковские приложения. Использование ИИ позволяет персонализировать банковские услуги, предлагать клиенту индивидуальные предложения, анализировать

его поведенческие модели, выявлять мошеннические транзакции в режиме реального времени. Чат-боты на базе ИИ стали эффективным инструментом обслуживания клиентов. Они способны отвечать на вопросы пользователей, помогать с проведением транзакций, предоставлять информацию о продуктах и услугах банка без участия оператора. Это повышает уровень автоматизации и снижает нагрузку на контакт-центры.

Рост безналичных платежей и QR-кодов.

Среди ключевых тенденций мобильного банкинга в Узбекистане можно выделить активное распространение безналичных расчётов. QR-платежи получили широкое распространение в торговых точках, на рынках, в общественном транспорте. Национальная платёжная система HUMO и международные системы UzCard активно внедряют поддержку QR-кодов в своих приложениях. Согласно данным Центрального банка, за последние два года объём безналичных платежей увеличился более чем на 60%. Это стало возможным благодаря росту числа терминалов, развитию электронной коммерции и поддержке предпринимателей в переходе на безналичные формы расчётов.

Мобильное кредитование и микрофинансирование.

Мобильный банкинг в 2025 году активно используется для дистанционного предоставления кредитов и микрозаймов. Банки и финтех-компании предлагают клиентам оформлять займы в мобильных приложениях без визита в офис, всего за несколько минут. Использование автоматических скоринговых моделей на базе ИИ позволяет оперативно оценивать платёжеспособность клиента. Микрофинансовые организации также используют мобильные платформы для предоставления краткосрочных займов, особенно в сельской местности, где традиционные банковские отделения не всегда доступны. Это способствует расширению финансовой инклюзии и снижению теневого кредитования.

Рост влияния финтех-компаний.

Финтех-компании играют важную роль в развитии мобильного банкинга. В Узбекистане наблюдается рост числа стартапов, предоставляющих альтернативные финансовые сервисы: онлайн-платежи, кошельки, инвестиционные платформы. Многие из них работают в партнёрстве с банками, предлагая технологические решения и интерфейсы, более адаптированные к требованиям пользователей. Среди популярных финтех-решений можно отметить Payme, Uzum, Click, Paynet, Alif, Xazna и Anorbank. Эти приложения предоставляют простой интерфейс и высокую скорость транзакций, что делает их привлекательными для широких слоёв населения.

Улучшение кибербезопасности и биометрическая аутентификация.

С ростом цифровых транзакций повышаются риски киберугроз. В связи с этим банки в Узбекистане усилили меры по обеспечению информационной безопасности. Основные меры включают использование многофакторной аутентификации, биометрических данных (отпечатков пальцев,

распознавания лица), шифрования данных и мониторинга подозрительных активностей. Биометрическая аутентификация стала стандартом для многих приложений. Это значительно сокращает вероятность несанкционированного доступа к аккаунтам пользователей. Также активно развиваются технологии поведенческой биометрии — анализ манеры набора текста, скорости касаний экрана, особенностей перемещений и других параметров.

Развитие Open Banking и API.

В 2025 году в Узбекистане начинает развиваться концепция Open Banking — открытого банкинга. Она предполагает возможность безопасного обмена данными между банками и сторонними разработчиками с помощью API-интерфейсов. Это позволяет создавать более гибкие и персонализированные финансовые продукты. Крупные банки открывают доступ к своим API финтех-компаниям, которые могут интегрировать банковские функции в свои приложения. Это способствует росту экосистемы цифровых финансовых услуг и повышает конкуренцию на рынке.

Финансовая инклюзия и региональное развитие.

Мобильный банкинг играет ключевую роль в расширении доступа к финансовым услугам для жителей сельских районов и отдалённых регионов. Учитывая высокий уровень проникновения смартфонов и интернета, даже в малонаселённых пунктах пользователи могут получать банковские услуги, оплачивать счета, получать социальные выплаты. Государственные программы стимулируют банки развивать цифровую инфраструктуру в регионах, предлагая льготные условия и поддержку стартапов, работающих в области финтеха. Это особенно важно для обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста и уменьшения социального неравенства.

Перспективы развития мобильного банкинга в Узбекистане.

В ближайшие годы ожидается дальнейшее укрепление трендов, начатых в 2020-х. Среди ключевых направлений развития можно выделить: Расширение функционала мобильных приложений до уровня «банка в кармане»; Интеграция с цифровыми документами и идентификацией через e-Government; Применение блокчейна для обеспечения прозрачности транзакций; Рост числа цифровых банков без физических отделений; Внедрение голосового управления банковскими функциями.

Государство продолжит поддерживать цифровизацию банковской сферы, включая разработку законодательной базы для Open Banking, электронных денег и цифровой идентификации.

Заключение.

Мобильный банкинг в Узбекистане к 2025 году превратился в мощный инструмент, обеспечивающий доступ к широкому спектру финансовых услуг. Благодаря стремительной цифровой трансформации, поддержке государства, активной роли финтех-компаний и высокому спросу со стороны населения, мобильные технологии становятся основой современной финансовой системы. Развитие в этом направлении будет определяться не

только технологическими инновациями, но и способностью банков адаптироваться к меняющимся потребностям клиентов, обеспечивая высокий уровень безопасности, удобства и персонализации. Таким образом, мобильный банкинг продолжит играть ключевую роль в экономическом и социальном развитии Узбекистана**.**

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УДК 338:6П2.15.7:336.77

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МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОПТИМАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КРЕДИТНЫМ РИСКОМ НА ОСНОВЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В КОММЕРЧЕСКИХ БАНКАХ

Аннотация. *В статье анализируются теоретико-методологические основы цифровой трансформации коммерческих банков и возможности повышения экономической эффективности деятельности коммерческих банков на основе внедрения цифровых технологий. Также разработана математическая модель процесса оптимального управления активами и пассивами и кредитным риском коммерческих банков. Представлены методические указания по программной реализации предлагаемой математической модели и ее использованию при управлении процессом кредитования на блокчейн платформа кредитования UzBCS.*

Ключевые слова. *Цифровая трансформация, коммерческие банки, финтех-технологии, блокчейн, система кредитования, UzBCS, математическое моделирование процесса кредитования, кредитный риск.*

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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF OPTIMAL CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT BASED ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Abstract. *The article analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations of digital transformation of commercial banks and the possibilities of increasing the economic efficiency of commercial banks through the introduction of digital technologies. A mathematical model of the process of optimal asset and liability management and credit risk of commercial banks has also been developed. The article presents guidelines for the software implementation of the proposed mathematical model and its use in managing the lending process on the UzBCS blockchain lending platform.*

Keywords: *Digital transformation, commercial banks, fintech technologies, blockchain, lending system, UzBCS, mathematical modeling of the lending process, credit risk.*

Введение. В настоящее время последовательное внедрение цифровых технологий в экономическую и социальную сферы по всему миру оказывает значительное влияние прежде всего на финансовый рынок. Таким образом, мировая экономика всё больше вовлекается в процесс международной цифровой трансформации. Этот процесс технологической перестройки называется цифровизацией. Основная цель внедрения цифровизации заключается в достижении высокой экономической эффективности за счёт предоставления клиентам современных, качественных и безопасных финансовых услуг. В этих целях банковская система Республики Узбекистан совершенствуется на основе передовых цифровых технологий, переходя на качественно новый уровень, соответствующий технологическим требованиям национальной цифровой экономики[1].

Цифровая трансформация способствует эволюционному развитию бизнес-моделей, внедрению современных концептуальных решений в банковскую систему-от совершенствования технологий интернет-банкинга до глубокой трансформации традиционных денежно-кредитных операций. Внедрение инновационных цифровых технологий в деятельность банков и финансовых учреждений является основным механизмом обеспечения устойчивого и долгосрочного роста их эффективности. Кроме того, процесс цифровизации является одним из ключевых стратегических приоритетов развития банковских и кредитных технологий в мировой экономике[2].

По этой причине при цифровизации экономических процессов необходимо сосредоточиться на следующих вопросах:

- Исследовать фундаментальные теоретические основы процесса цифровизации коммерческих банков;
- Разработать теоретико-методологические основы классификации, кластеризации и использования научных направлений, теорий, концепций, моделей и методов, необходимых для цифровизации системы кредитования коммерческих банков;
- Разработать концептуальные модели выявления и использования эффективных средств защиты информации для обеспечения безопасного предоставления финансовых услуг в коммерческих банках;

- Проанализировать современные финансовые технологии, применяемые коммерческими банками для повышения эффективности процесса кредитования, и сформировать методологические основы их внедрения.

Обзор литературы. В последние годы применение методов экономико-математического моделирования в сфере финансов, в частности, при оптимизации кредитной деятельности коммерческих банков, признано одним из наиболее актуальных научных направлений. В связи с этим Головенчик Г.Г., Егорова Н.Е., Смулов А.М., Королева Е.А., Бухарин С.В., Нейштад М.Л., Балашова А.И., Гусарова О.М., Комаров П.И., Денисов Д.Е. и Сивелева М.А. Такие ученые, как, глубоко проанализировали способы эффективного использования систем кредитного скоринга для моделирования процесса кредитования и оценки платежеспособности заемщиков.

Данное исследование сосредоточено на применении статистических и вероятностных моделей в оценке кредитного риска, анализе клиентского портфеля и принятии решений. В частности, разработка моделей кредитного скоринга обосновала возможность объективной оценки финансового положения заемщика, автоматизации принятия решений и снижения субъективных подходов. Данные подходы важны для минимизации влияния человеческого фактора на банковскую деятельность, оперативности принятия решений и повышения качества кредитного портфеля.

В указанной литературе разработан широкий спектр теоретических и практических основ модернизации системы кредитования, ее оптимизации посредством математического моделирования и обеспечения ее безопасности с использованием цифровых технологий. Они создают прочную основу для цифровой трансформации существующих банковских систем, управления кредитными рисками и повышения эффективности кредитных портфелей.

Анализ и результаты. Из поднятых вопросов следует, что необходимо изучить теоретические и методологические основы эффективной цифровизации коммерческих банков.

Таблица 1.

Эволюция цифровизации банковских систем.

Периоды развития	Этапы разработки	Классификация этапы развития
I-период	Производство и внедрение пластиковых карт коммерческих банков	Создает возможности для развития розничных банковских услуг и улучшения финансового сектора
II-период	Разработка и внедрение новых технологий использования пластиковых карт коммерческих банков и банкоматов	Он позволяет клиентам пользоваться банковскими услугами удаленно. Данная банковская организация предоставляет возможность пользоваться данными банковскими услугами в регионах за пределами страны.
III-период	Появление электронных торговых площадок, фондовых бирж (NASDAQ)	Внедрение Интернета и современных сетевых технологий способствовало развитию финансовых рынков и фондовых бирж. Это создало возможность для банков и финансовых учреждений расширить дистанционные услуги.
IV-период	Преимущества и внедрение финтех технологий	Fintech (финансовые технологии) — это институт, который внедряет современные технологии для улучшения финансового сектора и разрабатывает новые финансовые технологии. Развитие финансовых технологий Fintech создало возможности для появления проектов, конкурирующих с традиционными банковскими услугами, и увеличения объемов банковских финансовых транзакций.
V-период	Улучшение систем цифровизации финансового сектора	Широкое внедрение интернет-технологий и цифровых инноваций в банковском и финансовом секторах
VI-период	Внедрение технологии блокчейн	Создание и внедрение крипто валют, крипто бирж и технологий крипто кредитования на основе технологии блокчейн для улучшения финансового сектора

В современных условиях рыночной экономики необходимо формирование систем управления высокого уровня, позволяющих эффективно, конкурентоспособно и безопасно организовать деятельность коммерческих банков. Таким образом, в настоящее время развитое и современное банковское управление включает в себя следующее.



Рисунок 1. Ключевые аспекты современного банковского менеджмента.

А. Экспертиза. Это заключается в анализе действий, которые выполняются и должны выполняться в системе управления банка, включая следующее:

- Анализ банковского дела и финансовых рынков - анализ роли финансовых рынков в управлении банком (денежный рынок, рынок капитала, валютный рынок, рынок облигаций), защита позиций банка и клиентов банка, значение портфеля облигаций для баланса банка, инструменты центрального банка (тендеры РЕПО, O/N-кредит);
- ***Нормативно-правовая среда.*** Постановления и указы Президента Республики Узбекистан по вопросам развития банковского сектора, Денежно-кредитной политики Центрального банка Республики Узбекистан, а также нормативно-правовые вопросы на основе международных Базеля III/IV, CRD/CRR-требования к капиталу, SRMR-регулирование международного единого механизма урегулирования, BRRD-оздоровление и модернизация банков, MREL/TLAC-соответствующие минимальные требования к ликвидности, DGS-система гарантирования вкладов, SREP-совершенствование моделей надзорного контроля и оценки, ICAAP/ILAAP-распределение капитала и ликвидности, LCR/NSFR-показатели ликвидности, EMIR-инфраструктура рынка, IRRBB-управление процентным риском и др[1][4].
- ***Управление рисками.*** Основные методы управления рисками (кредитный риск, рыночный риск, риск ликвидности, операционный риск, бизнес-риск) и измерения рисков. Кредитный риск (ожидаемые и непредвиденные потери, снижение кредитного риска, риск кредитного спреда), риск ликвидности банка, валютный риск, риск ликвидности. Методы измерения и количественной оценки банковского риска (сценарии «что если», MD, PVBP, VaR, ожидаемый дефицит) и т. д.

▪ ***Эффективность процесса банковского кредитования.*** Розничные и корпоративные банковские услуги, политика рисков и оптимальное управление ими для клиентов разного социального статуса, кросс-продажи, оптимизация банковских услуг с учетом потребностей клиентов;

Реализация услуг современных банковских и кредитных организаций в B2B или дистанционном режиме способствует повышению масштабируемости процесса кредитования. В этом случае необходима регулярная оптимизация кредитного портфеля для предотвращения дефицита денежных ресурсов в банковско-кредитной организации [2]. Требуется экономико-математическое моделирование процесса банковского кредитования и регулярная оптимизация кредитного портфеля. Основой решения данной задачи является использование полной модели банковской системы, разработанной Н.Е. Егоровой и А.М. Смуловым, при моделировании оптимального управления процессом кредитования [3], [4].

Моделирование процесса оптимального управления активами и пассивами банка на платформе банковско-кредитной организации на основе блокчейна [5]: Данная модель учитывает взаимосвязи, возникающие в процессе формирования состава активов и пассивов банка и изменения его капитала. Математическая модель коммерческого банка представлена следующим образом. В предлагаемой модели все активы и обязательства банковской организации включают в себя следующие совокупности:

Множеств активов: S - ***Набор сроков;*** L - Набор ликвидных средств; A_{gb} - Набор активов, размещённых на определённый срок в головном банке (главный офис банка, имеющего определённую сеть филиалов);

Множеств пассивов; V -Набор пассивов до востребования; T -Набор срочных пассивов; P_{gb} - Набор привлечённых ресурсов в головном банке.

Приведём каноническую форму математической модели комплексного управления коммерческим банком, включающую вышеуказанные наборы активов и пассивов.

$$\sum_{i\in S} r_i^A \cdot A_i + r_{gb}^A \cdot A_{gb} - \sum_{j\in T} d_j^P \cdot P_j + d_{gb}^P \cdot P_{gb} \geq M_{min} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{i\in L} \frac{A_i}{\sum_{j\in V} P_j} \geq N \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j\in V} P_j + \sum_{j\in T} P_j + P_{gb} + P_p = \sum_{i\in L} A_i + \sum_{i\in S} A_i + A_{gb} + A_p + RV^T \quad (3)$$

$$P_j^{min} \leq P_j \leq P_j^{max}, \forall j \quad (4)$$

$$A_i^{min} \leq A_i \leq A_i^{max}, \forall i \quad (5)$$

$$P_p, A_p, RV^T, N, P_j^{min}, P_j^{max}, A_i^{min}, A_i^{max}, Q_{min} = const \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

где, r_i^A - процентная ставка по i-му виду кредита; A_i - активы типа i; d_j^p - депозиты по типу j; r_j - процентная ставка по типу j; N - коэффициент ликвидности, установленный Центральным банком Республики Узбекистан;

$Q_{\min}$ - требование к минимальной стоимости привлечённых средств; $K_{\min}$ - требование к минимальной стоимости кредитной системы коммерческого банка; $K_{\max}$ - максимальная прибыль кредитной системы коммерческого банка; $D_{\min}$ - минимальная прибыль депозитной системы коммерческого банка; $M_{\min}$ - минимальное значение прибыли; A_{gb}, P_{gb} - размещённые и привлечённые ресурсы банка; A_p, P_p - прочие активы и пассивы; RV^T - обязательные резервы по пассивам; A_i, P_j, A_{gb}, P_{gb} - основные переменные модели[6].

Поскольку вопрос оптимальной структуры баланса коммерческого банка является многокритериальным, он состоит из нескольких целевых функций:

1. Прибыль по максимальной процентной ставке

$$F_1 = \sum_{i \in S} r_i^A \cdot A_i + r_{gb}^A \cdot A_{gb} - \sum_{j \in T} d_j^P \cdot P_j + d_{gb}^P \cdot P_{gb} \to \max \tag{7}$$

2. Максимальный размер средств, которые могут быть самостоятельно привлечены банком и его филиалами

$$F_2 = \sum_{j \in T \cup V} P_j \to \max \tag{8}$$

3. Максимальный коэффициент временной ликвидности на произвольный момент времени (гарантия своевременного выполнения требований клиентов);

Максимальная рентабельность кредитной системы коммерческих банков приводит к максимальной прибыли банковской организации. Из уравнения (8) видно, что общее уравнение баланса банковской организации тесно связано с кредитной и депозитной системами, что можно увидеть, определив (9) следующим образом.

$$K_{\min} = \sum_{i \in S} r_i^A \cdot A_i + r_{gb}^A \cdot A_{gb}, \; D_{\min} = \sum_{j \in T} d_j^P \cdot P_j + d_{gb}^P \cdot P_{gb} \tag{9}$$

Процесс банковского кредитования многофункционален и может рассматриваться как многокритериальный вопрос, как и кредитование, в этом экономическом процессе. Предложенную модель можно рассматривать как решение следующих проблем в процессе создания уравнений (1) - (6).

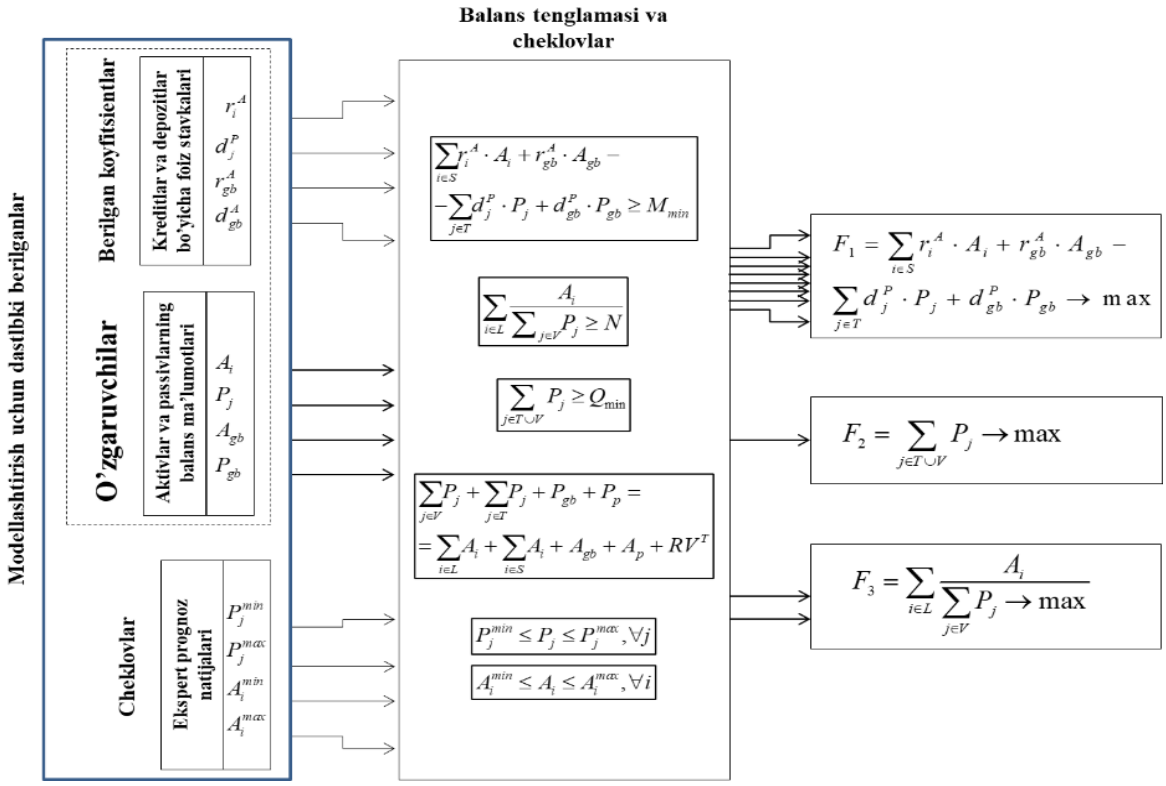


Рисунок 2. Общая схема оптимальной модели управления активами и пассивами коммерческого банка и его филиалов

- Увеличение прибыли банка за счет оптимизации кредитных активов;
- Увеличение объемов активных и пассивных денежных средств, самостоятельно привлеченных банковскими и кредитными организациями и их филиалами;
- Максимизация коэффициента мгновенной ликвидности банковских и кредитных организаций;

Данную задачу рекомендуется решать с помощью методов симплекса, дуального симплекса и искусственного базиса. Предлагаемая модель разработана как компонент системы блокчейн кредитования UzBCS *(rkuzbcs.uz)*, разрабатываемой в рамках данной научной работы, с использованием языка программирования Python 3.12 и среды PyCharm Community Edition 2023.3.1. В библиотеке *scipy.optimize* имеется функция для решения задач линейного программирования *linprog()*, которая выглядит следующим образом (таблица 2).

Таблица 2. Переменные функции *Scipy.optimize.linprog()*

Функция	**Описание**
c@x-Maximize	Целевой функции
A_ub@x<=b_ub *A_eq@x==b_eq* *lb<=x<=ub*	Ограничения
Параметры	**Описание**
c	Чистая прибыль от 1% по типу кредита
A_ub	Коэффициент каждой процентной ставки x в первом ограничении неравенства в модели
b_ub	Конечная стоимость ресурса в первом ограничении неравенства в модели
A_eq	Коэффициент каждой процентной ставки x во втором ограниченном неравенстве в модели
b_eq	Конечная стоимость ресурса в первом ограничении неравенства в модели
bounds	Он представляет собой пару (мин, макс) для переменной x в модели. Если ограничений на модель нет, следует указать «Нет». Кроме того, в случаях, когда ограничения явно не указаны, предполагаются значения ограничений (мин, макс) для всех переменных.
method	В качестве дополнительных методов оптимизации могут использоваться симплексные методы, методы highs, highs-ds, highs-ipm, interior-point (по умолчанию) и пересмотренные симплексные методы.
callback	Функция обратного вызова должна выполняться один раз в каждой итерации процесса.

Значимость стратегического управления банковскими и кредитными организациями и их платформами позволяет максимизировать прибыль, достигать экономической эффективности при одновременном снижении расходов и рисков кредитования. Коммерческие банки могут добиться этого, разработав модели оценки кредитоспособности своих заемщиков и процесса кредитования.

Заключение. Математическое моделирование в процессе банковского кредитования служит важным инструментом эффективного использования ресурсов, снижения кредитного риска и максимизации прибыли. Эти модели служат для оптимизации процесса принятия решений в банковской сфере. С помощью моделей кредитного скоринга и оценки можно объективно и быстро оценить финансовое положение, платежеспособность и уровень риска заемщиков. Это позволяет банкам эффективно формировать свой кредитный портфель.

Подходы, основанные на математическом моделировании, снижают субъективность в процессе кредитования, ограничивают влияние человеческого фактора и открывают путь к развитию автоматизированных систем принятия решений. Модели, интегрированные с технологиями блокчейна и цифровыми платформами, позволяют повысить прозрачность

кредитных транзакций, безопасность данных и снизить риск ошибок. Сегодня математическое и экономическое моделирование для банков является неотъемлемой частью стратегического управления процессом кредитования, а их развитие и постоянное совершенствование имеют решающее значение для повышения конкурентоспособности и обеспечения устойчивого финансового развития.

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МЕХАНИЗМЫ АДАПТАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ К ВЫЗОВАМ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается влияние технологий искусственного интеллекта на экономическую безопасность предприятий. Проанализированы ключевые направления воздействия ИИ — автоматизация процессов, обеспечение кибербезопасности, снижение затрат, а также выявлены риски: утечка данных, технологическая зависимость и трансформация рынка труда. Отмечена двойственная природа ИИ как источника инновационного роста и потенциальных угроз. На основе анализа предложены механизмы обеспечения устойчивости бизнеса в условиях цифровой трансформации, включая стратегическое планирование, регламентацию, подготовку персонала и технические меры защиты.*

Ключевые слова: *искусственный интеллект, экономическая безопасность, цифровая трансформация, киберугрозы, автоматизация, управление рисками, рынок труда, устойчивость бизнеса.*

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES

Аннотация: *The article examines the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies on the economic security of enterprises. The author analyzes key areas of AI influence — process automation, cybersecurity, and cost reduction — as well as associated risks such as data breaches, technological dependence, and labor market transformation. The dual nature of AI as both a driver of innovation and a source of emerging threats is emphasized. Based on the analysis, the paper proposes mechanisms for ensuring enterprise resilience in the context of digital transformation, including strategic planning, regulatory frameworks, workforce development, and technical protection measures.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, economic security, digital transformation, cybersecurity threats, automation, risk management, labor market, business resilience.*

В условиях стремительного внедрения технологий искусственного интеллекта стратегическое планирование цифровой трансформации

становится ключевым элементом обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятия. Без четко сформулированной стратегии цифровизации, интеграция ИИ может привести не только к неэффективным инвестициям, но и к росту уязвимостей в информационно-технологической среде организации.

Цифровая транормация, ориентированная на использование ИИ, должна начинаться с оцсфенки текущего состояния предприятия в трех измерениях:

- технологическая готовность (ИТ-инфраструктура, уровень автоматизации);
- организационная зрелость (наличие цифровых компетенций, процессов управления проектами);
- рисковый профиль (угрозы кибербезопасности, юридические риски, зависимость от внешних поставщиков технологий).

На основе такой оценки формируется стратегический план цифрового развития, который включает:

- определение приоритетных направлений внедрения ИИ (например, автоматизация бухгалтерии, интеллектуальная логистика, предиктивное обслуживание оборудования);
- поэтапную дорожную карту (roadmap) цифровых инициатив;
- бюджетирование цифровых проектов и определение источников финансирования;
- назначение ответственных лиц и формирование проектных команд;
- систему показателей эффективности (KPI) цифровой трансформации.

Особое внимание в стратегическом планировании должно уделяться интеграции ИИ в систему управления рисками. Это означает включение в стратегию:

- механизмов оценки потенциальных угроз, связанных с применением ИИ (например, утечка данных, этические риски);
- разработки сценариев реагирования на критические сбои (incident response);
- адаптации корпоративной политики безопасности под новые технологии.

Эффективное стратегическое планирование позволяет не только повысить отдачу от внедрения ИИ, но и встроить его использование в общую систему обеспечения устойчивости бизнеса. Оно снижает вероятность необоснованных решений, минимизирует издержки и способствует формированию цифровой культуры на всех уровнях управления.

Технологические меры играют ключевую роль в системе обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятий, использующих решения на основе искусственного интеллекта. Рост объёмов обрабатываемых данных, широкое распространение облачных вычислений и интеграция ИИ-алгоритмов в критически важные бизнес-процессы требуют

соответствующих инструментов защиты, способных предотвратить технологические и киберугрозы.

Среди основных направлений технологической защиты в условиях цифровой трансформации можно выделить следующие:

1. Защита данных и информационных потоков

Применение шифрования при передаче и хранении данных (в том числе end-to-end encryption);

Использование систем предотвращения потерь данных (DLP), отслеживающих перемещение чувствительной информации;

Внедрение межсетевых экранов нового поколения (NGFW) и систем обнаружения вторжений (IDS/IPS), обученных на основе ИИ.

2. Контроль и аудит ИИ-моделей

Регулярная валидация и верификация ИИ-алгоритмов, с целью выявления ошибок, смещений (bias) и потенциально опасных решений;

Внедрение прозрачных и интерпретируемых моделей (explainable AI), особенно при принятии решений, затрагивающих экономические или правовые интересы;

Хранение журналов событий и автоматическое логирование решений, принимаемых ИИ, для обеспечения их воспроизводимости и анализа в случае инцидентов.

3. Обеспечение устойчивости цифровой инфраструктуры

Использование резервных и отказоустойчивых ИТ-архитектур (например, кластеризация, контейнеризация, мультиоблачные среды);

Применение технологий предиктивного мониторинга и диагностики оборудования с помощью ИИ;

Построение сегментированной сети с разграничением доступа, минимизацией привилегий и контролем взаимодействия между подсистемами.

4. Информационная изоляция ИИ-решений

Для особенно чувствительных задач рекомендуется локализация ИИ-моделей на внутренней инфраструктуре предприятия, без подключения к внешним API и платформам, что исключает утечку данных и нежелательные зависимости.

5. Тестирование на устойчивость к атакам

Проведение adversarial testing (тестирование на устойчивость к враждебным воздействиям);

Использование инструментов симуляции атак (red teaming, penetration testing), адаптированных под ИИ-среды;

Разработка защитных механизмов от отравления данных (data poisoning) и подмены входных параметров.

В условиях активной цифровизации и внедрения технологий искусственного интеллекта ключевым фактором обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятия становится развитие человеческого капитала. Технологии ИИ не заменяют человека полностью, но радикально изменяют

структуру трудовых ресурсов, характер выполняемых задач и требования к профессиональным компетенциям. В этой связи формирование кадровой стратегии, ориентированной на развитие цифровых навыков, становится неотъемлемой частью устойчивой трансформации бизнеса.

1. Формирование цифровых компетенций персонала

Переход к работе с ИИ-системами требует от сотрудников навыков анализа данных, взаимодействия с цифровыми платформами, понимания принципов функционирования ИИ-алгоритмов. В рамках повышения квалификации и корпоративного обучения необходимо:

- реализовать программы цифровой грамотности для всех категорий персонала;
- развивать гибридные компетенции (digital + управленческие/производственные);
- проводить тренинги по кибербезопасности и защите информации.

2. Создание новых ролей и специализаций

В процессе цифровой трансформации появляются новые профессиональные направления: специалисты по этике ИИ, аналитики данных, тренеры моделей машинного обучения, операторы цифровых платформ. Подготовка и адаптация таких специалистов позволяет предприятию самостоятельно управлять ИИ-средой, не полагаясь на сторонних провайдеров, что повышает уровень технологической независимости.

3. Снижение кадровых рисков

Нехватка квалифицированных кадров и несоответствие персонала новым требованиям представляют собой один из главных барьеров на пути цифровизации. Без опережающего развития человеческого капитала возможно возникновение:

- внутреннего сопротивления инновациям;
- неэффективного использования ИИ-систем;
- роста ошибок из-за недостаточной подготовки пользователей.

Преодоление этих рисков требует от предприятий инвестиций в программы переквалификации и адаптации персонала, включая обучение «на рабочем месте», менторство и внедрение цифровых ассистентов (например, чат-ботов).

4. Формирование цифровой культуры

Развитие человеческого капитала включает не только обучение, но и формирование новой корпоративной культуры, основанной на ценностях открытости к инновациям, ответственности за цифровые решения, уважении к этическим принципам использования ИИ. Такая культура способствует снижению сопротивления персонала, повышает вовлечённость и усиливает устойчивость к внешним шокам.

В условиях активной цифровизации и внедрения технологий искусственного интеллекта обеспечение экономической безопасности

предприятий требует комплексного, системного подхода. Проведённый анализ позволил выделить три взаимосвязанных и взаимодополняющих фактора, от которых напрямую зависит устойчивость и эффективность цифровой трансформации бизнеса.

Во-первых, стратегическое планирование выступает основой управляемого и контролируемого перехода к использованию ИИ. Только при наличии чёткой стратегии, включающей оценку рисков, определение приоритетов и ресурсное обеспечение, возможно снижение неопределённости и достижение устойчивых экономических результатов.

Во-вторых, технологические меры играют решающую роль в защите цифровой инфраструктуры, данных и ИИ-сервисов от внешних и внутренних угроз. Без надёжной технической базы — средств защиты, мониторинга, аудита и устойчивости — любые достижения в цифровой сфере остаются уязвимыми и краткосрочными.

В-третьих, развитие человеческого капитала является связующим звеном, обеспечивающим не только техническую реализацию ИИ-решений, но и адаптацию сотрудников к новым условиям. Квалифицированный и мотивированный персонал способен не только эффективно использовать интеллектуальные технологии, но и предотвращать ошибки, связанные с человеческим фактором.

Таким образом, только при сбалансированном и синхронизированном развитии всех трёх компонентов — стратегии, технологий и человеческого ресурса — возможно формирование устойчивой модели экономической безопасности предприятия в условиях цифровой трансформации. Игнорирование любого из этих факторов может нивелировать эффект от внедрения ИИ и даже создать новые риски. Комплексный подход становится ключевым условием безопасного и эффективного функционирования бизнеса в цифровую эпоху.

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УДК 65

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ И ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ДЛЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ УДАЛЕННЫМИ КОМАНДАМИ В МАЛОМ ТУРАГЕНТСТВЕ

Аннотация: *В научной статье рассматриваются результаты эмпирического исследования, проведенного на базе прохождения практики (туристическое агентство) с численностью персонала до 15 человек. Рассматриваются цифровые инструменты, используемые в онлайн – бизнесе, для организации удаленной и гибридной форы работы. Проводится анализ возможностей и ограничений использования этих технологий в условиях малого бизнеса туристической сферы.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровые технологии, удаленная работа, туризм, онлайн – бизнес, управление командой*

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MODERN TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR MANAGING REMOTE TEAMS IN A SMALL TRAVEL AGENCY: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Abstract: *The scientific article examines the results of an empirical study conducted on the basis of an internship (travel agency) with a staff of up to 15 people. Digital tools used in online business for remote and hybrid work head start are considered. The analysis of the possibilities and limitations of using these technologies in the context of small business in the tourism sector is carried out.*

Keywords: *digital technologies, remote work, tourism, online business, team management*

Сфера туризма одной из первых ощутила последствия пандемии COVID-19 и была вынуждена адаптироваться к новым реалиям, включая удаленный формат работы. Несмотря на высокий спрос офлайн сервисов, современные туроператоры и турагентства всё активнее используют гибридный метод работы и цифровые инструменты для взаимодействия с клиентами, партнерами и внутри коллектива.

Цель статьи — выявление эффективных практик и ограничений использования цифровых инструментов управления на примере одного из туристических агентств Новосибирска, работающего с гибридной моделью (часть сотрудников — удаленно, часть — офлайн).

Исследование проводилось в течение одного месяца на базе туристического агентства города Новосибирска. Штат агентства «Why Not» составляет 14 человек. Методы, которые использовались в работе:

— Опрос сотрудников (n=12, вовлеченность – 85%);

— Глубокий анализ рабочих чатов в мессенджерах, CRM системе и внутренних документах;

— Интервью с руководителем и менеджерами;

1. Опрос сотрудников проводился с целью оценить субъективное восприятие новых условий труда и используемых технологий со стороны сотрудников. Это дало представление о степени адаптации, удовлетворенности, уровне стресса и восприятии эффективности процессов.

2. Анализ чатов использовался для объективной фиксации поведения сотрудников в цифровой среде. Это позволило исследовать, как коллеги взаимодействуют друг с другом в рабочих чатах, как быстро реагируют на задачи, каковы модели коммуникации.Были изучены рабочие чаты в Телеграм, WhatsApp, а также социальных сетях турагентства.

3. Интервью проводилось для получения глубокого понимания управленческих процессов и стратегий. Руководитель дал информацию о целях внедрения инструментов, подходах к контролю и мотивации, а менеджеры поделились барьерами и личными наблюдениями в удаленной работе.

Комплексное применение качественных и количественных методов исследования позволило зафиксировать не только фактические изменения в рабочем поведении сотрудников, но и выявить их отношение к цифровым инструментам и удалённому руководству. Полученные данные сформировали целостное представление о том, как технологии трансформируют внутренние процессы малого туристического бизнеса, раскрывая реальные точки роста и проблемные зоны.

На базе данного турагентства были внедрены несколько цифровых решений, обеспечивающих полноценную организацию качественной удаленной и гибридной работы.

Таблица 1.1 – Цифровые технологии внедренные в турагентство

Инструмент	Функциональное назначение	Особенности использования в агентстве
Bitrix24	CRM, управление задачами, коммуникации	Централизация клиентской базы, создание сделок, чат-каналы по направлениям
Zoom	Видеоконференции, презентации турпродуктов	Обучение менеджеров, презентации туров клиентам, командные собрания, коуч-сессии.
Trello (опционально)	Визуализация проектных задач	Использовался в тестовом режиме для планирования рекламных кампаний

Особое внимание уделялось программе Bitrix24, как основному интеграционному инструменту. Он позволил объединить в одной среде работу с клиентами, внутренние коммуникации и контроль задач. По мнению сотрудников, после прохождения адаптации (1–2 недели), система стала удобной для повседневного взаимодействия.

Переход к удалённому и гибридному управлению с использованием указанных инструментов дал измеримые результаты. Ниже приведены ключевые показатели до и после внедрения системы:

Таблица 1.2 – Ключевые показатели до и после внедрения цифровых систем

Показатель	До внедрения	После внедрения
Среднее время ответа клиенту	45 минут	20 мин
Время обработки заявки (до готового тура)	3 дня	2 дня
Количество ошибок в расчетах/оформлении	5 случаев/мес	2 случая/мес
Удовлетворенность клиентов (по опросам)	4,1 / 5	4,6 / 5

Также было зафиксировано повышение вовлечённости персонала в планёрки и развитие цифровых компетенций.

Таким образом, внедрение цифровых инструментов управления в условиях малого туристического агентства показало высокую степень практической эффективности: были зафиксированы существенные улучшения в скорости обработки клиентских запросов, снижении количества ошибок и росте удовлетворённости как со стороны клиентов, так и сотрудников. Полученные данные подтверждают, что грамотно подобранные и адаптированные под специфику бизнеса технологии могут стать ключевым фактором повышения эффективности удалённого управления даже в небольших командах. Это свидетельствует о высоком

потенциале цифровых решений для устойчивого развития малого онлайн - бизнеса в современных условиях.

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УДК – 331.104.2

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КОНФЛИКТАМИ И СТРЕССАМИ В МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯХ

Аннотация: *в настоящей статье рассматриваются теоретические подходы к управлению конфликтами и стрессами, систематизируются источники стресса у медицинских работников и виды конфликтов, предлагаются способы управления конфликтами и стрессами.*

Ключевые слова: *конфликт, стресс, управление конфликтами и стрессами.*

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CONFLICT AND STRESS MANAGEMENT IN MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract: *This article examines theoretical approaches to conflict and stress management, systematizes the sources of stress among medical professionals and types of conflicts, and suggests ways to manage conflicts and stress.*

Keywords: *conflict, stress, conflict and stress management.*

Качество медицинской помощи является важнейшим показателем эффективности системы здравоохранения Российской Федерации, и напрямую зависит от профессионализма, эмоционального состояния и мотивации медицинского персонала. Конфликты и стрессы создают напряженную атмосферу, снижая эффективность работы и качество обслуживания пациентов. В условиях дефицита медицинского персонала медицинским организациям важно не только привлекать новых сотрудников, но и удерживать имеющихся, создавая им комфортные условия труда, обеспечивая поддержку, с целью сокращения текучести кадров, и повышения эффективности работы системы здравоохранения.

Конфликты и стрессы тесно взаимосвязаны, и часто усиливают друг друга. Конфликтные ситуации могут быть источником стресса, а переживаемый стресс, в свою очередь, может влиять на наше поведение в конфликте, зачастую усугубляя его.

Нами выделены ключевые точки, демонстрирующие связь конфликта и стресса:

Конфликт, как источник стресса представлен наглядно на рисунке 1.

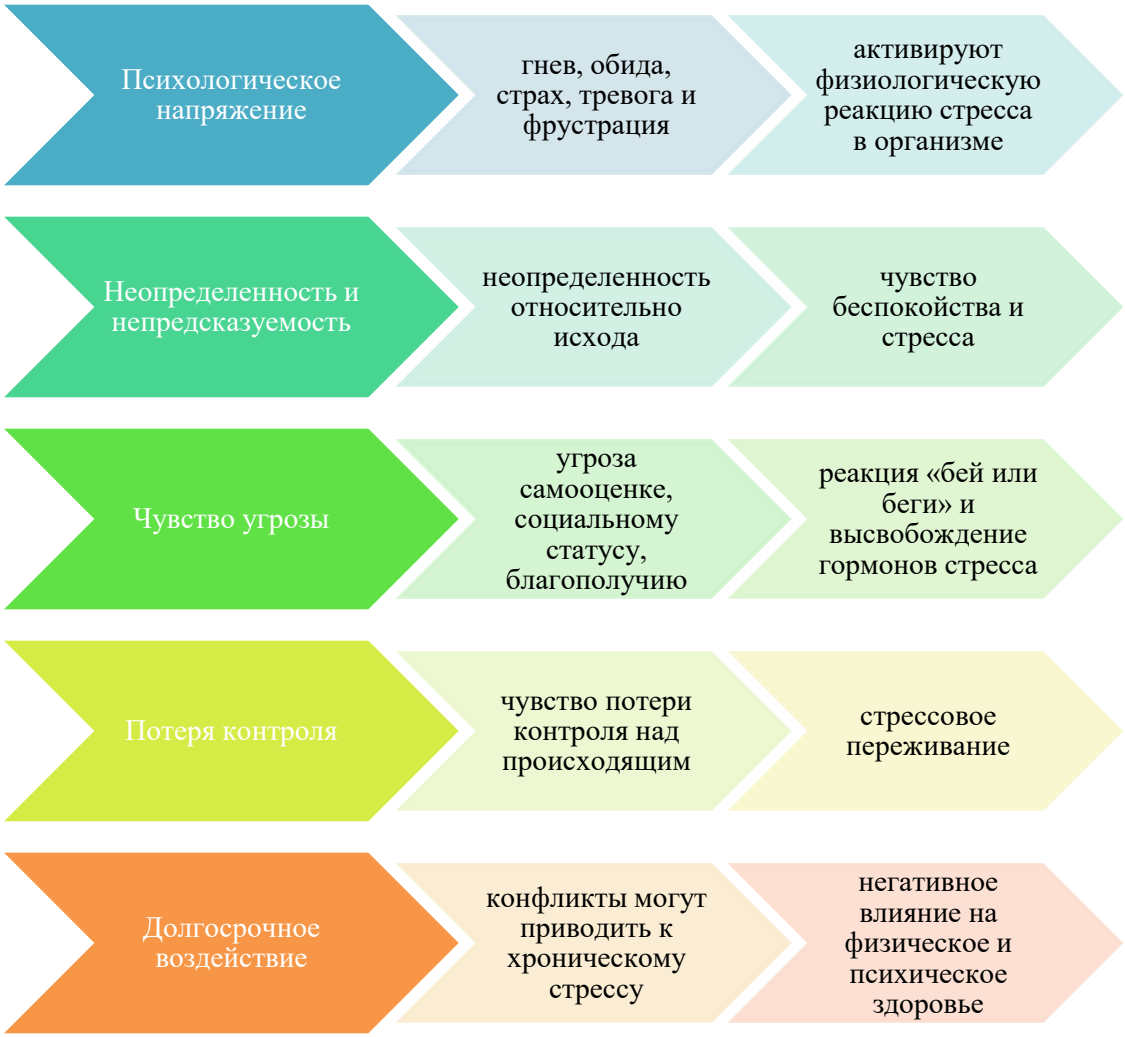


Рисунок 1 – Конфликт, как источник стресса

Конфликты вызывают негативные эмоции, такие как гнев, обида, тревога, фрустрация, которые, в свою очередь, приводят к стрессовой реакции организма, что характеризуется общей мобилизацией всех ресурсов для приспособления к ситуации. Непредсказуемость конфликта может вызывать чувство беспокойства и стресса и восприниматься как угроза нашей самооценке, социальному статусу, благополучию или даже физической безопасности, что запускает реакцию «бей или беги» и высвобождение гормонов стресса. Затяжные или неразрешенные конфликты могут приводить к хроническому стрессу, который оказывает негативное влияние на физическое и психическое здоровье.

Стресс как фактор, влияющий на конфликт визуализирован нами на рисунке 2.



Рисунок 2 – Стресс как фактор, влияющий на конфликт

Стресс ухудшает нашу способность ясно мыслить, анализировать ситуацию, принимать взвешенные решения и эффективно общаться, что приводит к нерациональному поведению и эскалации конфликта. В состоянии стресса мы становимся более восприимчивыми к негативным эмоциям и менее способны контролировать свои реакции, это может проявляться в агрессивном поведении, раздражительности и трудностях с эмпатией, что затрудняет разрешение конфликта. Стресс искажает наше восприятие ситуации и действий других людей, вследствие чего мы

становимся более подозрительными, интерпретируем нейтральные действия как враждебные и фокусируемся на негативных аспектах конфликта.

Взаимоусиливающийся цикл может выглядеть следующим образом (см. рисунок 3): конфликт может привести к стрессу, а стресс, в свою очередь, усугубляет конфликтную ситуацию, делая ее более интенсивной и трудной для разрешения, что, в свою очередь, приводит к еще большему стрессу. Таким образом, возникает порочный круг, в котором конфликт и стресс подпитывают друг друга.[99]



Рисунок 3 – Взаимосвязь конфликтов и стрессов

Источники стресса в медицине многообразны и обусловлены спецификой взаимодействия с людьми, находящимися в уязвимом положении, высокой ответственностью и часто неблагоприятными условиями труда. Анализ научной литературы по данной проблеме позволил нам разделить источники стресса на несколько категорий:

1. Эмоциональные и психологические стрессоры. Медицинские работники ежедневно сталкиваются с человеческими трагедиями, что приводит к эмоциональному истощению. Передача информации о тяжелом диагнозе, неблагоприятном прогнозе или смерти является крайне стрессогенной задачей. Ответственность за жизнь и здоровье других людей создает колоссальное психологическое давление. Агрессивные, требовательные, тревожные, недовольные или неадекватные пациенты и их родственники могут быть источником сильного эмоционального напряжения и конфликтов.[100]

2. Организационные стрессоры. Длительные смены, ненормированный рабочий день, ночные дежурства влекут нарушение циркадных ритмов,

1. Браткова, В.А., Демидова, Л.И. Взаимосвязь стрессоустойчивости личности и стилей поведения в конфликте // Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции «Наука и социум». 2018. №8. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/vzaimosvyaz-stressoustoychivosti-lichnosti-i-stiley-povedeniya-v-konflikte (дата обращения: 20.05.2025).

2. Пусташнева М. Н. Оценка психологического статуса больных и синдрома эмоционального выгорания у врачей первичного звена в амбулаторных условиях // Смоленский медицинский альманах. 2017. №1. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/otsenka-psihologicheskogo-statusa-bolnyh-i-sindroma-emotsionalnogo-vygoraniya-u-vrachey-pervichnogo-zvena-v-ambulatornyh-usloviyah (дата обращения: 21.05.2025).

хроническое недосыпание, отсутствие полноценного отдыха. Недостаток медицинского персонала приводит к перегрузке существующих сотрудников, а недостаток оборудования, медикаментов, материалов затрудняет оказание качественной помощи и вызывает чувство беспомощности. Воздействие вредных факторов таких как, инфекции, химические вещества, излучение вызывают беспокойство за свое здоровье.

3. Межличностные стрессоры. К этой группе стрессоров можно отнести разные виды конфликтов, которые возникают в профессиональной деятельности медицинских работников:

1) конфликты с пациентами и их родственниками, которые могут заключаться в несоответствии ожиданий (пациенты ожидают немедленного чуда или полного исцеления, что не всегда возможно); недоверии, претензии, обвинениях, угрозах; несоблюдении рекомендаций (пациенты игнорируют назначения, что затрудняет лечение и вызывает фрустрацию у специалиста):

2) конфликты внутри коллектива. Разногласия по поводу методов работы, тактики лечения, т.е. разные подходы и мнения могут приводить к спорам. Нездоровая атмосфера в коллективе может быть связана с личной неприязнью, сплетнями, интригами;

3) конфликты с администрацией. Разногласия по поводу условий труда, зарплаты, политики учреждения, которые могут перерасти в открытое противостояние.

4. Внутриличностные стрессоры:

1) перфекционизм и гиперответственность. Желание быть идеальным и постоянно превышать ожидания зачастую приводит медицинских работников к перенапряжению;

2) сложности с постановкой границ – неумение отказывать, брать на себя чужую ответственность, работать сверхурочно;

3) личные проблемы – семейные трудности, финансовые проблемы, проблемы со здоровьем, которые накладываются на рабочие стрессоры;

4) несоответствие личных ценностей и реалий работы – когда то, во что верит специалист, вступает в противоречие с тем, что ему приходится делать на работе (например, паллиативная помощь, когда приходится продлевать страдания);

5) отсутствие баланса «работа – личная жизнь». Поглощенность работой, отказ от хобби, отдыха, общения с близкими людьми ведет к хроническому стрессу.[101]

В медицинских организациях конфликты являются неизбежной частью рабочего процесса из-за высокой эмоциональной нагрузки, ответственной работы и взаимодействия с людьми, находящимися в уязвимом положении.

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3. Аксенова, Е.И. Профессиональный стресс медицинских работников; обзор зарубежных практик: экспертный обзор [Электронный ресурс] / Е. И. Аксенова, Н. Н. Камынина, П. С. Турзин. – Электрон. текстовые дан. – М.: ГБУ «НИИОЗММ ДЗМ», 2023. – URL: https://niioz.ru/moskovskayameditsina/izdaniya-nii/obzory/ (дата обращения: 20.05.2025г.).

Из представленного выше анализа можно видеть, что к стрессорам в работе медицинского персонала относятся конфликты. Раскроем более подробно виды конфликтов, возникающие в профессиональной деятельности работников медицинских организаций. Их можно классифицировать по различным критериям, но чаще всего выделяют следующие основные виды конфликтов:

1. Внутриличностные конфликты – это внутренние противоречия и дилеммы, которые переживает сам специалист. Они возникают, когда сталкиваются его личные ценности, убеждения, потребности, желания или цели с требованиями профессии, условиями работы или собственными ограничениями.

2. Межличностные конфликты. Эти виды конфликтов возникают между двумя или более людьми и являются наиболее распространенными в любой организации.

3. Межгрупповые конфликты возникают между различными подразделениями, отделами или группами в одной организации. Конфликт между отделениями. Например, между хирургическим и терапевтическим отделением по поводу распределения коек, пациентов или доступа к диагностическому оборудованию. Конфликт между сменами – разногласия между сотрудниками разных смен (дневная/ночная) по поводу невыполненных задач, порядка или переданной информации. Конфликт между профессиями. Например, между врачами и медсестрами по поводу полномочий, распределения обязанностей или оценки работы друг друга.[102]

Эффективное управление конфликтами и стрессами требует комплексного подхода, воздействующего как на системные, так и на личностные факторы (см. рисунок 4).

I. Организационные способы управления направлены на создание благоприятной рабочей среды, оптимизацию процессов и поддержку сотрудников на уровне учреждения.

II. Личные (индивидуальные) способы управления касаются развития навыков саморегуляции, самопомощи и поддержания личного благополучия.

4. Яковлева, Н.В. Конфликтный потенциал профессиональной медицинской деятельности: организационный и личностный аспекты // Личность в меняющемся мире: здоровье, адаптация, развитие. 2019. №4 (27). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/konfliktnyy-potentsial-professionalnoy-meditsinskoy-deyatelnosti-organizatsionnyy-i-lichnostnyy-aspekty (дата обращения: 20.05.2025).

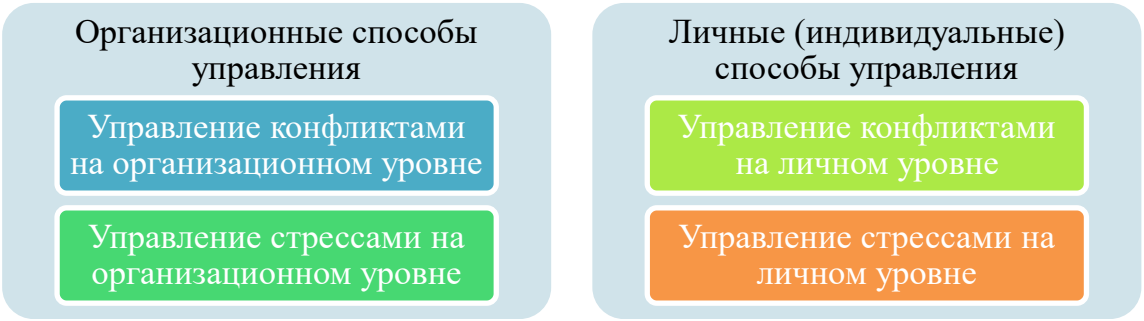


Рисунок 4 – Управление конфликтами и стрессами в медицинских организациях

Сочетание этих способов управления – как на уровне организации, так и на личном уровне – является наиболее эффективным путем для создания устойчивой и здоровой рабочей среды в медицинских организациях.

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3. Браткова, В.А., Демидова, Л.И. Взаимосвязь стрессоустойчивости личности и стилей поведения в конфликте // Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции «Наука и социум». 2018. №8. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/vzaimosvyaz-stressoustoychivosti-lichnosti-i-stiley-povedeniya-v-konflikte (дата обращения: 20.05.2025).
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УДК 616.89

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СТРЕССА НА ПСИХИЧЕСКОЕ ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация: *всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) признала стресс одной из главных угроз здоровью в XXI веке. Постоянно ускоряющийся темп жизни и частые кризисные ситуации (например, пандемия COVID-19) приводят к тому, что стрессовые реакции стали «новой нормой» для многих людей, вызывая снижение работоспособности и различные проблемы со здоровьем. По данным ВОЗ, в первый год пандемии глобальная распространённость тревожных и депрессивных расстройств выросла примерно на 25%, что свидетельствует об огромном влиянии длительных стрессовых факторов на психику и общее благополучие. Опросы Американской психологической ассоциации также показывают, что около 76% взрослых отмечают ухудшение здоровья в последний месяц из-за стресса (головные боли, усталость и т. п.). Эти данные подтверждают, что проблема воздействия стресса на здоровье человека чрезвычайно актуальна.*

Ключевые слова: *стресс, психическое здоровье, личность.*

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THE IMPACT OF STRESS ON A PERSON'S MENTAL HEALTH

Abstract: *The World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized stress as one of the main threats to health in the 21st century. The constantly accelerating pace of life and frequent crisis situations (for example, the COVID-19 pandemic) lead to stress reactions becoming the "new normal" for many people, causing decreased performance and various health problems. According to WHO, in the first year of the pandemic, the global prevalence of anxiety and depressive disorders increased by about 25%, indicating the enormous impact of prolonged stress factors on the psyche and overall well-being. Surveys by the American Psychological Association also show that about 76% of adults report a deterioration in their health in the last month due to stress (headaches, fatigue, etc.).*

These data confirm that the problem of stress on human health is extremely relevant

Keywords: *stress, mental health, personality.*

Стрессовые ситуации тесно связаны с психологическим благополучием человека. Повышенная тревожность, депрессивные симптомы, расстройства сна – частые спутники хронического стресса. В годы пандемии стало очевидно, что длительные стрессоры (изоляция, страх инфекции, экономическая неопределенность) прямо приводят к ухудшению психического здоровья миллионов людей. Помимо роста диагностированных тревожных и депрессивных расстройств, врачи отмечают увеличение случаев эмоционального выгорания, посттравматического стрессового расстройства (ПТСР) и других стресс-ассоциированных состояний среди различных групп населения. Так, медработники, испытавшие экстремальные нагрузки во время COVID-19, демонстрировали высокий уровень выгорания и суицидальных мыслей на фоне переутомления.

Механизмы, связывающие стресс и психопатологию, включают дисбаланс нейромедиаторов в мозге, хроническую гиперактивацию оси стресс-реакции и когнитивные факторы. Например, постоянный стресс может приводить к функциональным и даже структурным изменениям в головном мозге – снижению объема гиппокампа и префронтальной коры, что ассоциируется с развитием депрессии и тревожных расстройств [3]. Психологические исследования показывают, что субъективное восприятие стрессора играет большую роль: если человек оценивает ситуацию как контролируемую, негативные последствия минимальны, тогда как ощущение беспомощности усиливает вредный эффект стресса. Это объясняет, почему при одинаковых внешних условиях одни люди сохраняют психологическую устойчивость, а другие приобретают стресс-индуцированные нарушения.

Анализ отечественных и зарубежных публикаций 2020–2025 гг. позволяет выделить общие тенденции. Стресс признан мультидисциплинарной проблемой, влияющей и на тело, и на психику (концепция биопсихосоциального влияния). Практически все исследователи сходятся во мнении, что длительный (хронический) стресс вреден для здоровья: он повышает риск сердечно-сосудистых и эндокринных заболеваний, ослабляет иммунитет, способствует развитию тревожно-депрессивных расстройств и когнитивных нарушений. Также подчеркивается, что стресс стал массовым явлением: в постпандемический период уровни стресса в популяции остаются повышенными, что требует внимания со стороны систем здравоохранения

«Стрессовые реакции организма представляют собой сложный комплекс физиологических и психологических процессов, направленных на адаптацию к изменяющимся условиям. Основным биологическим механизмом стресса является активация гипоталамо-гипофизарно-

надпочечниковой системы, которая приводит к выбросу гормонов стресса – кортизола и адреналина. Кортизол, в свою очередь, оказывает многоплановое воздействие на различные системы организма, включая психику. Исследования показывают, что при кратковременных стрессах активация этих механизмов может стимулировать когнитивные функции, такие как внимание и реакция, но при длительном воздействии стресс становится разрушительным для психики.

Хронический стресс приводит к истощению организма и оказывает негативное влияние на мозг. Прежде всего, страдает гиппокамп – область мозга, ответственная за память и обучение. Длительное воздействие кортизола приводит к сокращению объема гиппокампа, что негативно сказывается на способности запоминать информацию и обучаться. Влияние стресса на префронтальную кору, которая управляет когнитивными процессами, также подтверждено научными исследованиями. Установлено, что хронический стресс снижает активность в этой области, что приводит к ухудшению навыков планирования, принятия решений и самоконтроля.

Также стоит отметить влияние стресса на нейромедиаторы, такие, как серотонин и дофамин, которые регулируют эмоциональное состояние и мотивацию. Длительный стресс может нарушить баланс этих веществ, что приводит к развитию депрессивных и тревожных расстройств.

Влияние стресса на психическое здоровье зависит от множества факторов, включая индивидуальные психологические особенности человека, социальную среду и доступ к ресурсам для управления стрессом. Одним из ключевых факторов, усиливающих влияние стресса, является личностный тип человека. Например, люди с так называемым «типом личности А» (характеризующимся конкурентностью, агрессивностью и постоянной активностью) подвержены более высокому риску развития стресса и связанных с ним заболеваний. В отличие от них, индивиды с «типом личности В», отличающиеся более спокойным и расслабленным подходом к жизни, лучше справляются со стрессом и демонстрируют более устойчивую психику» [1, с. 137].

«Существенную роль играют также социальные факторы, такие как уровень поддержки со стороны семьи, друзей и коллег. Социальная поддержка является мощным буфером против стресса. Финансовая стабильность также является важным фактором, ослабляющим влияние стресса. Экономические трудности могут существенно усиливать стресс, что подтверждают исследования, связанные с экономическими кризисами. Например, во время мирового финансового кризиса 2008 года уровень стресса в населении существенно вырос, что привело к увеличению числа психических заболеваний» [2, с. 251].

«Копинг-стратегии, то есть способы, с помощью которых человек справляется с трудными жизненными ситуациями, также играют важную роль в ослаблении или усилении влияния стресса. Когнитивно-поведенческие подходы к управлению стрессом, такие как позитивное

мышление, медитация, физическая активность, доказали свою эффективность в снижении негативного влияния стрессовых факторов. Исследования показывают, что люди, которые используют активные и адаптивные копинг-стратегии (например, решают проблему или изменяют отношение к ней), реже страдают от последствий стресса, чем те, кто использует пассивные методы (например, избегание или подавление эмоций). Хронический стресс представляет собой длительное и непрерывное воздействие стрессовых факторов на организм, что приводит к значительным изменениям в психическом и физическом состоянии человека. Кроме депрессии и тревоги, хронический стресс часто вызывает психосоматические заболевания. Психосоматические расстройства представляют собой физические симптомы, возникающие на фоне стресса и психоэмоциональных переживаний. Среди них наиболее часто встречаются головные боли, желудочно-кишечные расстройства, повышенное артериальное давление и сердечно-сосудистые заболевания. Еще одним важным последствием хронического стресса является профессиональное выгорание. Этот синдром характеризуется эмоциональным истощением, деперсонализацией и снижением профессиональной эффективности. Выгорание негативно влияет не только на психологическое, но и на физическое здоровье, повышая риск заболеваний и уменьшая общее качество жизни» [4, с. 43].

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РОЛЬ СЕРОТОНИНЕРГИЧЕСКИХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ЛЕВОДОПОИНДУЦИРОВАННЫХ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ ДИСКИНЕЗИЙ ПРИ БОЛЕЗНИ ПАРКИНСОНА

Аннотация

Цель:

Изучить количественное содержание серотонина и дофамина в плазме крови больных с болезнью Паркинсона и провести клинико-лабораторное сопоставление их концентраций с моторными, тревожно-депрессивными, вегетативными и когнитивными симптомами заболевания.

Методы:

Проведено когортное исследование, включавшее 120 пациентов с болезнью Паркинсона, разделённых на группы по длительности заболевания и наличию леводопоиндуцированных дискинезий. Определение концентраций серотонина и дофамина в плазме крови проводилось методом высокоэффективной жидкостной хроматографии (ВЭЖХ). Клиническая оценка проводилась с использованием шкалы UPDRS, HADS, MoCA и других специализированных инструментов.

Результаты:

Пациенты с длительным течением болезни демонстрировали значительное снижение уровня серотонина, что коррелировало с выраженностью ЛД, тревожно-депрессивных, вегетативных и когнитивных нарушений ($r = 0,41$, $p < 0,05$).

Выводы:

Серотонинергическая дисфункция играет ключевую роль в патогенезе леводопоиндуцированных дискинезий при болезни Паркинсона. Полученные данные открывают перспективы для разработки новых терапевтических подходов, направленных на модуляцию серотонинергической системы для снижения выраженности немоторных симптомов.

Ключевые слова:

Болезнь Паркинсона, серотонин, дофамин, леводопа, лекарственные дискинезии, когнитивные нарушения, тревожно-депрессивные расстройства

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THE ROLE OF SEROTONERGIC MECHANISMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEVODOPA-INDUCED DYSKINESIAS IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Abstract

Objective:

To investigate the quantitative levels of serotonin and dopamine in the blood plasma of patients with Parkinson's disease and to assess the clinical-laboratory correlation of their concentrations with motor, anxiety-depressive, autonomic, and cognitive symptoms.

Methods:

A cohort study was conducted involving 120 patients with Parkinson's disease, divided into groups based on disease duration and the presence of levodopa-induced dyskinesias (LID). Plasma serotonin and dopamine levels were measured using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Clinical assessment was performed using the UPDRS, HADS, MoCA, and other validated tools.

Results:

Patients with a longer disease duration demonstrated a significant reduction in plasma serotonin levels, which correlated with the severity of LID, anxiety-depressive symptoms, autonomic dysfunction, and cognitive impairment ($r = 0.41$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion:

Serotonergic dysfunction plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of levodopa-induced dyskinesias in Parkinson's disease. These findings highlight the potential for developing novel therapeutic strategies aimed at modulating the serotonergic system to alleviate non-motor symptoms.

Keywords:

Parkinson's disease, serotonin, dopamine, levodopa, drug-induced dyskinesias, cognitive impairment, anxiety-depressive disorders

Введение

Болезнь Паркинсона (БП) является одним из наиболее распространённых нейродегенеративных заболеваний, характеризующихся прогрессирующей утратой дофаминергических нейронов в черной субстанции мозга. Леводопа остаётся золотым стандартом терапии, однако её длительное применение приводит к развитию лекарственных дискинезий (ЛД), что существенно ухудшает качество жизни пациентов.

В последние годы исследования всё больше указывают на то, что не только дефицит дофамина, но и нарушение серотонинергической системы может играть существенную роль в патогенезе ЛД. Серотонин участвует в регуляции моторных и немоторных функций, влияя на эмоциональное состояние, когнитивные процессы и вегетативные реакции. Цель данного исследования – провести комплексный анализ изменений уровней серотонина и дофамина у пациентов с БП, а также сопоставить их концентрации с клиническими показателями заболевания.

Многочисленные исследования демонстрируют, что дисфункция серотонинергической системы может усугублять моторные нарушения, особенно в контексте леводопа-терапии. Ранние исследования указывают на корреляцию между снижением уровня серотонина и усилением ЛД, а также ухудшением когнитивных функций. Однако механизмы влияния серотонина на развитие ЛД остаются до конца не изученными, что определяет актуальность настоящего исследования. Ранние исследования показали, что, типичные двигательные симптомы появляются, когда не менее 50% дофаминергических нейронов и 70% дофаминергических терминалей полосатого тела утрачены [3]. Кроме того, широко распространенная патология с тельцами Леви наблюдается как в периферической нервной системе, так и в центральной нервной системе (ЦНС) [4]. Механизмы ответственные за нейродегенерацию дофамина, наблюдаемую при БП, все еще остаются обсуждаются, но некоторые данные свидетельствуют о том, что они могут быть мультифакториальны как по этиологии, так и по патогенезу.

В этиологии БП может быть задействовано сочетание экологических, генетических и иммунологических факторов, таких как токсины, генетическая предрасположенность и процесс старения [5]. Более того, агрегаты α-синуклеина (основной белковый компонент телец Леви), митохондриальная дисфункция, окислительный стресс, эксайтотоксичность и нейровоспаление играют важную роль в дегенерации дофаминергических нейронов [6]. Эти процессы, начавшись, прогрессируют и персистируют, вызывая дегенерацию дофаминергических нейронов и оказывают негативное влияние на эффективность современной терапии БП. Более того, потеря нейронов также наблюдалась в других областях мозга, кроме базальных ганглиях, вызывая изменения в нейротрансмиттерах, таких как серотонин, норадреналин, ацетилхолин, глутамат и аденозин, которые способствуют симптоматике БП [7].

На сегодняшний день заместительная дофаминовая терапия с использованием предшественника дофамина L-3,4 дигидроксифенилаланина (леводопы) в сочетании с ингибитором периферической декарбоксилазы остается наиболее эффективным и доступным лечением для противодействия двигательным симптомам БП, улучшая выживаемость пациентов и их качество жизни [8]. Однако через несколько лет у многих пациентов с БП, получавших хроническую терапию леводопой, проявляются

двигательные колебания, что согласуется с прогрессирующим снижением эффективности препарата в предотвращении двигательных симптомов паркинсонизма, известным как «wearing off» и феномен «включения-выключения» [9].

Тем не менее, наихудшим инвалидизирующим моторным колебанием, вызванным леводопой, является дискинезии [10], которая состоит из непроизвольных хореических движений и дистонии, поражающая около 40% пациентов, хронически получающих леводопу [11]. Терапевтическое лечение дискинезии очень сложно. Фактически, моторные колебания можно улучшить за счет снижения дозировки леводопы, но такой подход ухудшает контроль моторных симптомов БП. Следовательно, крайне важно разработать новые и эффективные фармакологические методы лечения для предотвращения и лечения дискинезии и двигательных осложнений, связанных с дофамин заместительной терапией при БП.

Серотонинергическая система и ее изменения при болезни Паркинсона

Серотонин синтезируется преимущественно в ядрах шва ствола мозга и регулирует широкий спектр физиологических функций, включая настроение, сон, аппетит и двигательную активность. При БП наблюдается снижение активности серотонинергических нейронов, что проявляется уменьшением уровня 5-НТ в различных структурах мозга, особенно в стриатуме, гиппокампе и префронтальной коре.[12].

Основные изменения серотонинергической системы при БП включают:

• Снижение уровня серотонина и его метаболита 5-гидроксииндолуксусной кислоты (5-HIAA)

• Дисфункцию серотониновых рецепторов (5-HT1A, 5-HT2A)

• Изменение активности серотонинового транспортера (SERT)

Эти изменения могут способствовать развитию ряда немоторных симптомов БП, таких как депрессия, тревожность, нарушение сна и когнитивный дефицит [13].

Роль серотонина в развитии леводопоиндуцированных дискинезий

Леводопа остается основным методом лечения БП, однако ее длительное применение часто приводит к развитию леводопоиндуцированных дискинезий (ЛД). Считается, что серотонинергические нейроны могут играть роль в регуляции высвобождения дофамина и его неправильной модуляции, что способствует возникновению ЛД [14].

Исследования показали, что избыточный выброс дофамина серотонинергическими нейронами, не обладающими ауторегуляторным механизмом, ведет к нерегулярной стимуляции дофаминовых рецепторов, что провоцирует развитие гиперкинезов. В этом контексте антагонисты серотониновых рецепторов, такие как 5-HT1A-агонисты (буспирон, саризотан), могут снижать выраженность дискинезий.[15].

Серотонин и немоторные симптомы болезни Паркинсона

Немоторные проявления БП включают депрессию, тревожные расстройства, нарушения сна, когнитивные расстройства и вегетативные нарушения. Серотонинергическая дисфункция играет ключевую роль в их патогенезе.

1. **Депрессия и тревожность**

Депрессивные расстройства встречаются у 40–50% пациентов с БП, а тревожность – у 30–40%. Нарушение серотонинергической передачи, наряду с дофаминергическим дефицитом, является основным механизмом развития этих симптомов. Использование селективных ингибиторов обратного захвата серотонина (СИОЗС), таких как эсциталопрам и сертралин, помогает в лечении депрессии при БП. Тревожность у пациентов с БП может проявляться в виде генерализованного тревожного расстройства, панических атак и социальной тревожности. Часто тревога усиливается в моменты «выключения» действия леводопы, что приводит к выраженному ухудшению состояния. Диагностика депрессии и тревожности у пациентов с БП затруднена из-за пересечения симптомов с проявлениями самого заболевания, такими как усталость, снижение когнитивных функций и вегетативные нарушения. Для оценки состояния используются шкалы депрессии и тревожности, однако стандартные методы не всегда полностью отражают специфику психоэмоциональных нарушений при БП. Лечение этих состояний требует комплексного подхода. Применяются селективные ингибиторы обратного захвата серотонина (СИОЗС), такие как эсциталопрам и сертралин, а также ингибиторы обратного захвата серотонина и норадреналина (ИОЗСН). Некоторые ингибиторы моноаминоксидазы-В (МАО-В), например разагилин, могут оказывать дополнительное антидепрессивное действие. Однако выбор терапии должен учитывать возможное влияние препаратов на когнитивные функции и двигательную симптоматику.

Помимо медикаментозной терапии, важную роль играют немедикаментозные методы, включая когнитивно-поведенческую терапию, физическую активность и нейромодуляционные техники, такие как транскраниальная магнитная стимуляция. Физическая активность, помимо положительного влияния на моторику, способствует улучшению настроения за счет повышения нейропластичности. Таким образом, депрессия и тревожность при болезни Паркинсона являются важными клиническими проявлениями, требующими своевременной диагностики и коррекции. Их патогенез обусловлен сложным взаимодействием нейромедиаторных систем, а лечение должно включать как фармакологические, так и немедикаментозные методы для повышения качества жизни пациентов.

2. **Когнитивные нарушения**

Снижение уровня серотонина в префронтальной коре и гиппокампе коррелирует с когнитивной дисфункцией у пациентов с БП. Установлено, что снижение экспрессии 5-HT2A-рецепторов ассоциировано с деменцией.

3. **Нарушение сна**

Серотонин участвует в регуляции сна, и его дефицит может способствовать развитию бессонницы, нарушению фазы быстрого сна и дневной сонливости у пациентов с БП. Чрезмерная дневная сонливость (ЧДС) является распространенной проблемой при БП, и его распространенность колеблется от 33% до 76%. Существуют разногласия, связана ли сонливость при БП с самим заболеванием или медикаментозным лечением, но, скорее всего, она связана и с тем, и с другим. Другие факторы, способствующие ЧДС при БП включают фрагментацию сна, депрессию, деменцию, психоз, и дофаминергическое лечение. Трудности с ночным сном могут быть результатом проблем с засыпанием (бессонница начала сна) или удержания сна (бессонница поддержания сна). На способность пациента с БП засыпать могут влиять многие факторы, включая менее чем оптимальный контроль над двигательными симптомами, вызывающими тремор, ригидность, дистонию или боль. Кроме того, пациенты с ЧДС могут часто дремлют днем и, следовательно, не устают ночью. Акатизия и синдром беспокойных ног (СБН) также могут присутствовать, заставляя пациентов акатизия и синдром беспокойных ног (СБН), заставляющие пациентов ворочаться всю ночь или заставляющие их засыпать в откинутых креслах. Пероральный селегилин это ингибитор МАО-В, который имеет метаболит амфетамина. Пациенты, которые принимают это лекарство в конце дня, могут испытывать повышенную бодрость и бессонница. Существует несколько причин, по которым пациенты с БП могут испытывать трудности с поддержанием сна ноктурия, трудности с переворачиванием в постели, судороги в ногах, яркие сны или кошмары, а также боль. Депрессия может возникать у 50% пациентов с БП и обычно связана с ранним утренним пробуждением. Деменция является еще одной распространенным признаком БП, распространенность которого оценивается в 41%. При наличии деменции может наступить закат, а возникающие при этом спутанность сознания и дезориентация препятствуют спокойному сну. Деменция также является фактором риска развития психоза. Препараты, используемые для лечения БП, могут влиять на сон, и самые большие нарушителями являются агонисты дофамина, хотя леводопа также может вызывать седацию. Крупные исследования среди пациентов с БП de novo показали, что сонливость возникает примерно у 30% пациентов, получающих лечение агонистами дофамина. Эти пациенты часто сообщают, что чувствуют сонливость в течение короткого периода времени после приема дозы, в отличие от хронической сонливости. Также имеются сообщения о том, что агонисты дофамина вызывают приступы сна, определяемые как внезапная, непреодолимая, непреодолимая сонливость без осознания засыпания. Сокращение потребления жидкости в вечернее время и опорожнение мочевого пузыря перед сном являются полезными стратегиями борьбы с ноктурией. Если ноктурия является результатом гиперактивности мочевого пузыря, можно использовать антихолинергические препараты, такие как

оксибутинин или тольтеридон. Если пациенты продолжают испытывать дневную сонливость, несмотря на эти меры, может помочь снижение дозы дофаминергических препаратов. Однако часто это невозможно, так как у пациентов может наблюдаться непереносимое снижение двигательной функции.

Материалы и методы

Настоящее когортное исследование проводилось в период с января 2024 года по январь 2025 года в Ташкентской медицинской академии. Были включены 120 пациентов, диагностированных с болезнью Паркинсона. Пациенты были разделены на две группы:

- Группа А: ранний период заболевания (до 5 лет);
- Группа Б: длительное течение заболевания (более 5 лет).

Критерии включения:

- Подтвержденный диагноз БП;
- Возраст от 45 до 80 лет;
- Согласие на участие в исследовании.

	N (%)
Женщины	50 (41.7%)
Мужщины	70 (58.3%)

Критерии исключения:

- Наличие других неврологических или психиатрических заболеваний;
- Прием препаратов, влияющих на уровень серотонина (например, антидепрессанты) за 3 месяца до исследования;
- Нарушения системного характера (например, тяжелая почечная недостаточность).

Лабораторные исследования

Уровни серотонина и дофамина в плазме крови определялись методом высокоэффективной жидкостной хроматографии (ВЭЖХ) с флуоресцентным детектированием. Процедура предварительной подготовки образцов включала центрифугирование и стабилизацию плазмы.

Клиническая оценка

Клиническая оценка проводилась с использованием следующих инструментов:

- UPDRS (Unified Parkinson’s Disease Rating Scale): для оценки моторных нарушений;
- HADS (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale): для оценки тревожно-депрессивных симптомов;
- MoCA (Montreal Cognitive Assessment): для оценки когнитивных функций.

Таблица 1. Характеристика исследуемых групп

Параметр	Группа А (n=60)	Группа Б (n=60),	p-значение
Возраст (лет), среднее ± SD	62,4 ± 7,8	64,1 ± 8,2	0,28
Продолжительность заболевания, лет, среднее ± SD	3,8 ± 1,2	8,7 ± 2,1	<0,001

Таблица 2. Распределение пациентов по полу

Пол	Количество (%)
Мужчины	70 (58.3%)
Женщины	50 (41.7%)

Таблица 3. Средняя доза леводопы в исследуемых группах

Группа	Средняя доза леводопы (мг)
Без дискинезий	550 ± 120
С дискинезиями	780 ± 150

Таблица 4. Наличие леводопоиндуцированных дискинезий

Наличие дискинезий	Количество пациентов (%)
Есть дискинезии	65 (54.2%)
Нет дискинезий	55 (45.8%)

Примечание: Значения приведены как среднее ± стандартное отклонение. p-значение рассчитано с использованием t-теста для независимых выборок.

Статистический анализ

Данные анализировались с использованием статистического пакета SPSS (версия 25.0). Корреляционный анализ между уровнями нейромедиаторов и клиническими показателями проводился с использованием коэффициента корреляции Пирсона. Значение $p < 0,05$ считалось статистически значимым.

Результаты

Анализ показал, что у пациентов с длительным течением заболевания (Группа Б) уровень серотонина был статистически значительно ниже, чем у

пациентов ранней стадии (Группа А) ($p < 0,001$). Уровень дофамина не выявил статистически значимых различий между группами ($p = 0,15$).

Корреляция с клиническими симптомами

Была обнаружена умеренная положительная корреляция между уровнем серотонина и когнитивными показателями ($r = 0,41$, $p < 0,05$), а также отрицательная корреляция с выраженностью ЛД и тревожно-депрессивких симптомов.

Таблица 5. Основные результаты исследования

Показатель	Группа А (n=60),	Группа Б (n=60),	Корреляция с серотонином	p-значение
Средний уровень серотонина (нг/мл)	85,2 ± 12,6	62,7 ± 10,3	—	<0,001
Средний уровень дофамина (нг/мл)	90,5 ± 13,1	88,0 ± 14,2	—	0,15

Таблица 6. Результаты по шкале HADS

Группа	HADS-Тревога (баллы)	HADS-Депрессия (баллы)
Без дискинезий	7.2 ± 2.1	6.8 ± 2.3
С дискинезиями	9.5 ± 2.4	8.2 ± 2.6

Таблица 7. Результаты по шкале MoCA

Группа	MoCA (баллы)
Без дискинезий	25.4 ± 2.8
С дискинезиями	23.1 ± 3.2

Обсуждение

Полученные результаты подтверждают гипотезу о том, что снижение уровня серотонина связано с ухудшением как моторных, так и немоторных симптомов при болезни Паркинсона. Наблюдаемая корреляция между уровнем серотонина и когнитивными функциями подтверждает данные ранее проведённых исследований, где серотонинергическая дисфункция связывалась с когнитивными нарушениями.

Механизмы, лежащие в основе влияния серотонина на развитие ЛД, могут включать нарушение регуляции выброса дофамина и перекрёстное влияние серотонинергических и дофаминергических систем. Важным аспектом является то, что уровни дофамина не показали статистически значимых различий между группами, что указывает на специфическую роль серотонина в патогенезе ЛД. Кроме того, результаты исследования подтверждают необходимость разработки терапевтических подходов, направленных на коррекцию серотонинергической дисфункции. Возможные стратегии включают применение агонистов рецепторов серотонина или комбинированную терапию с леводопой для снижения выраженности ЛД и

улучшения общего клинического состояния пациентов. Ограничениями исследования являются относительно небольшая выборка и отсутствие долгосрочного наблюдения за изменениями уровня нейромедиаторов после коррекции терапии. В дальнейшем рекомендуется проведение многоцентровых исследований для подтверждения полученных данных и разработки новых методов лечения.

Заключение

Данное когортное исследование выявило, что пациенты с длительным течением болезни Паркинсона имеют значительно сниженный уровень серотонина, что коррелирует с ухудшением моторных и немоторных симптомов, особенно когнитивных нарушений и тревожно-депрессивного синдрома. Результаты подчёркивают важность дальнейших исследований в области серотонинергической регуляции при БП и разработки целевых терапевтических вмешательств.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРОЦЕССОВ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА НОСКОВ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. *В данной статье представлены производственные процессы на предприятиях, особенности их стоимостного формирования и финансовой устойчивости, порядок минимизации и определения затрат.*

Ключевые слова: *носки, носочковая продукция, производство носков, технологический процесс производства носков, затраты на производство, себестоимость.*

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FEATURES OF THE PROCESSES OF SOCK PRODUCTION AT ENTERPRISES

Abstract. *This article presents production processes at enterprises, the features of their cost formation and financial stability, the procedure for minimizing and determining costs..*

Keywords: *socks, sock products, sock production, technological process of sock production, production costs, cost price.*

1. **Введение.** За последние годы в нашей республике проведен ряд работ по развитию производственной деятельности. Большое значение для увеличения объемов расширения текстильного производства имеют модернизация деятельности субъектов, занимающихся выпуском продукции в нашей республике, постоянное техническое и технологическое обновление, благоприятные условия и возможности для устойчивого развития места промышленных предприятий в экономике, в том числе предоставление государством ряда налоговых льгот для развития отрасли.

2. **Анализ литературы.** В условиях рыночной экономики происходят важные изменения в направлении экономического и социального развития. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к инновациям как на предприятиях, так и в сфере образования. В разработке этого вопроса приняли участие ряд узбекских и зарубежных ученых и специалистов, в том числе и наши местные ученые. И.О. Бобожонов, А.В. Вахобов, Э.Ф. Гадоев, М.М. Толаходжаева, Д. Кудбиев, Р.Д. Достмуродов, М.Е. Полатов, М.К. Пардаев, К.Б. Уразов, Р.А. Абдуллаев, Х.Н. Мусаев, А.И. Аликулов, С.Н. Ташназаров, Д.Р. Рафеев, О.И. Нематов, Д.Дж. Пашаходжаева, У.А. Ширинов, Б.Ф.

Боронов, З.У. Мухаммадиев и другие. Также зарубежные учёные И. Мельников, Е. Сивков, М. Стефанова, Ф. Браун, Г. Чжан, К. Б. Маккензи, Е. А. Аренс, Дж.К. Лоббек, Р. Робертсон, Додж, П.И. Камышанов, Хермансон, Роджер Х., Джеймс Дон Эдвардс, Пиззи, В.Ф. Палий и другие подробно обсудили расчет себестоимости продукции и его применение в своих работах, которые можно найти в опубликованных ими учебниках, руководствах и статьях.

Отсутствие системных подходов к решению этой проблемы и ряд других причин требуют проведения глубоких научных исследований по развитию бухгалтерского учета в республике.

3. **Методология исследования.** В статье использованы методы абстрактно-логического мышления, сравнительного анализа, системного подхода, группировки данных.

4. **Анализ и результаты.** Чтобы правильно рассчитать себестоимость производства носков, в первую очередь необходимо правильно рассчитать материальные затраты, изучить, как осуществляется этот процесс, его специфические аспекты.

Процесс производства носков осуществляется в 4 этапа следующим образом:

1-Этап.

- Нити (джутовые, нити основы, цветные нити) подготовлены к установке на оборудование и установлены на оборудование;
- При установке нитей на оборудование, каждую из них необходимо расположить в соответствующем порядке по ее цвету, в зависимости от типа вяжущегося носка.
- Узор вяжущегося носка и скорость машины загружаются в память компьютера машины;

2-Этап.

- Оборудование вводится в эксплуатацию после подтверждения его готовности к производству;
- трубы загружались в специальные тележки;
- Носки в вагонах доставляются в цех осмотра грузовым транспортом (черного цвета);

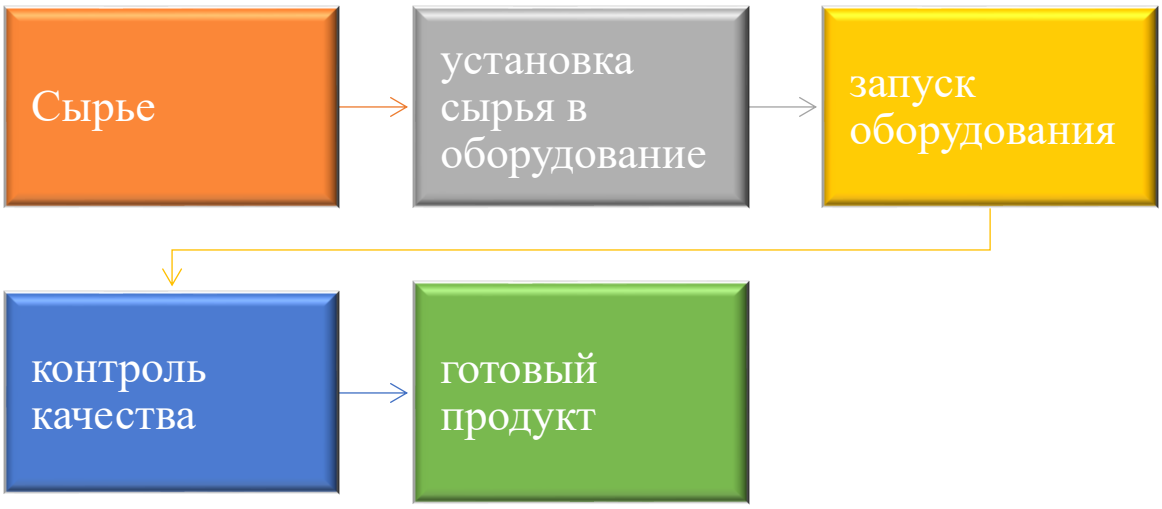
3-Этап.

Вязаные носки проходят контрольно-измерительное оборудование, их качество проверяется сотрудниками, а любые дефекты устраняются на месте;

4-Этап.

Специальная этикетка с указанием размера носка, названия фирмы и марки носка прочно приклеивается к носку с помощью утюга. Носок готов.

Схематически этот технологический процесс можно представить также следующим образом (рисунок 1).



При производстве чулочно-носочных изделий существуют такие технологические особенности, как непрерывность этого процесса, т.е. обеспечение непрерывности, непрерывности выпуска по ширине и высоте в зависимости от технологических характеристик и мощности оборудования в процессе вязания носков. Предприятия по производству чулочно-носочных изделий работают непрерывно, за исключением случаев нехватки сырья, неисправностей технологического оборудования или других обстоятельств, непосредственно приводящих к остановке производства.

В частности, производственная мощность оборудования и эффективность его использования играют важную роль в расчете себестоимости продукции. Например, учитывая высокую стоимость оборудования для производства чулочно-носочных изделий, недозагрузка единицы оборудования может привести к значительному увеличению себестоимости готовой продукции, произведенной в конце месяца. Или резкое увеличение затрат на электроэнергию из-за неправильной эксплуатации технологического оборудования, несвоевременного его включения и выключения, также может привести к росту себестоимости продукции.

Себестоимость продукции является одним из основных качественных показателей деятельности предприятия. В процессе производства чулочно-носочных изделий основное внимание должно быть сосредоточено на правильном формировании себестоимости выпускаемой чулочно-носочной продукции хозяйствующего субъекта. Это очень важно для определения того, какие виды затрат возникают при производстве 1 единицы носков и какие виды затрат составляют основной вес в себестоимости.

Выводы и предложения.

- На основании вышеизложенного нами сделаны следующие выводы и предложения: Характеристики носков как объекта производственного

процесса определяются разработкой научно обоснованных рекомендаций и предложений. Они выражаются в следующем:

- • производство носков в соответствии с международными стандартами на предприятиях и выявление концептуальных вопросов;
- • разработка предложений по совершенствованию производства текстильной продукции, в том числе чулочно-носочных изделий, и проведение комплексного исследования нормативных основ его организации и устранение части имеющихся проблем;
- • на основе разработки ряда предложений рекомендовать реализацию дополнительных мероприятий по минимизации себестоимости чулочно-носочной продукции и ее себестоимости в хозяйствующих субъектах, а также более эффективной организации используемых в ней операций.
- Это один из основных источников улучшения себестоимости продукции на предприятиях. При создании бизнеса первой целью компании является максимизация прибыли. При его разработке первой целью является минимизация затрат, связанных с производством продукта. Только тогда вероятность их банкротства снизится. В эффективном управлении данным производственным процессом возрастает роль Теоретическое и практическое исследование совершенствования и улучшения себестоимости продукции позволило сделать следующие выводы, а также разработать предложения и рекомендации. По нашему мнению, применение методических аспектов оценки состояния производства предприятий и его изменений в отечественной практике дает следующие возможности.

• **Во-первых,** будет ускорена реализация Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан от 24 февраля 2020 года № ПП-4611 «О дополнительных мерах по переходу на международные стандарты финансовой отчетности» по переходу на МСФО, широко применяемые в зарубежной практике.

• **Во-вторых**, он формирует у бухгалтеров и экономистов практические навыки подготовки финансовых отчетов на основе международных стандартов.

• **В-третьих**, у инвесторов, особенно иностранных, возрастет доверие к национальной системе учета и отчетности, а также к внутренним аудитам, проводимым органами власти нашей республики, к их беспристрастной оценке и внутренним рекомендациям.

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УДК – 331.101.39

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КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ПЕРСОНАЛА В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: *в настоящей статье рассматриваются теоретические подходы к комплексной оценке персонала, уточняется понятие «комплексная оценка», раскрываются отличия обычной оценки персонала от комплексной оценки.*

Ключевые слова: *оценка, комплексная оценка персонала, теоретические подходы к комплексной оценке.*

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COMPREHENSIVE PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT IN A MODERN ORGANIZATION

Abstract: *This article discusses theoretical approaches to the integrated assessment of personnel, clarifies the concept of "integrated assessment", and reveals the differences between the usual assessment of personnel and a comprehensive assessment.*

Keywords: *assessment, comprehensive staff assessment, theoretical approaches to comprehensive assessment.*

В условиях динамично развивающегося рынка труда и растущей конкуренции компаниям необходимо иметь объективные методы оценки производительности своих сотрудников, чтобы понимать насколько эффективно действуют команды и отдельные специалисты с целью оптимизации бизнес-процессов. Обычная оценка часто оказывается недостаточно полной и может быть подвержена субъективности. Комплексная оценка, включающая использование нескольких методов и критериев, позволяет получить более полную и достоверную информацию о сотрудниках, снизить риск субъективных ошибок и принять более обоснованные управленческие решения.

Ученые, занимающиеся проблемой оценки говорят, что оценка – это: и набор взаимосвязанных методик [103], и система целенаправленных действий [104], и процесс, и инструмент, и часть системы управления персоналом[105].

В теории управления персоналом существует несколько основных теоретических подходов к оценке персонала (см. рисунок 1).

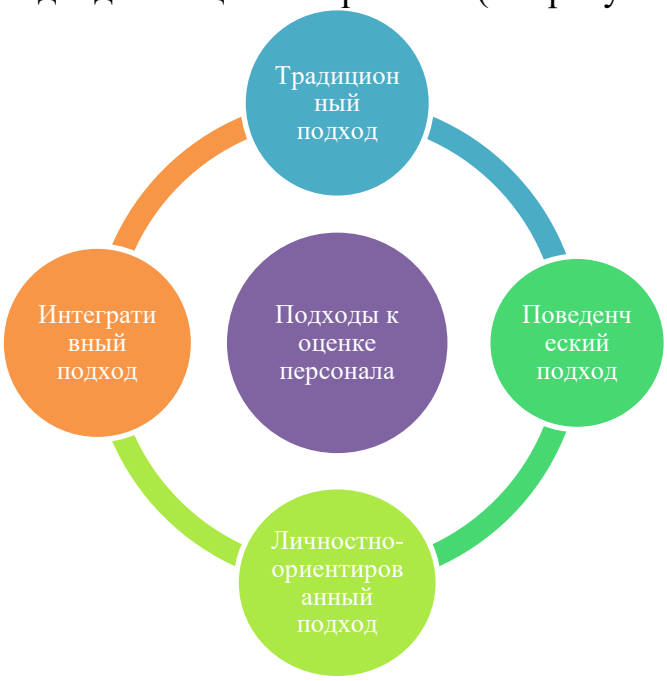


Рисунок 1 - Основные теоретические подходы к оценке персонала

Традиционный подход (подход, ориентированный на результаты). Фокус этого подхода ориентирован преимущественно на оценке достигнутых сотрудником результатов работы и степени выполнения поставленных задач. Основными методами в рамках традиционного подхода могут быть оценка

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по ключевым показателям эффективности (KPI), метод управления по целям и различные формы отчетности.

Поведенческий подход. Данный подход акцентирует внимание на оценке наблюдаемого поведения сотрудника, которое демонстрирует наличие у него определенных умений, необходимых для успешного выполнения рабочих задач.

Личностно-ориентированный подход уделяет внимание оценке личностных качеств, мотивации, ценностей и потенциала сотрудника. Для оценки в рамках данного подхода могут использоваться различные психологические тесты, опросники, интервью и проективные методики, позволяющие выявить индивидуальные особенности, влияющие на эффективность работы.

Интегративный подход (комплексный подход). Этот подход рассматривает оценку персонала как часть целостной системы управления человеческими ресурсами и стремится к интеграции различных методов и критериев оценки, учитывая как результаты деятельности, поведенческие проявления, так и личностные качества сотрудника. В интегративном подходе комплексность достигается за счет комбинирования различных инструментов оценки, таких как KPI, поведенческие шкалы, ассессмент-центры и другие методы, для получения всесторонней информации о сотруднике.[106]

Таким образом, мы можем говорить о том, что именно интегративный подход к оценке персонала создает комплексность этого процесса. Отсюда мы можем утверждать, что **комплексная оценка персонала** это – многогранный и всесторонний процесс определения уровня соответствия сотрудника занимаемой должности, или его потенциала, основанный на анализе различных аспектов его деятельности, личностных качеств, профессиональных знаний и навыков с использованием нескольких взаимодополняющих методов оценки.

В отличие от остальных подходов, которые могут фокусироваться на ограниченном наборе критериев или использовать один метод оценки, комплексная оценка стремится обеспечить более объективную и полную картину о сотруднике, учитывая различные точки зрения и аспекты его деятельности.

В таблице 1 нами систематизированы отличия обычной оценки персонала от комплексной оценки.

4. Коленченко, К. Г. Традиционный и современный подход к оценке персонала // Гуманитарный научный журнал. - 2018. - №1-1. - С. 90-102.

Таблица 1

Отличия обычной оценки персонала от комплексной оценки

Характеристика	Обычная оценка персонала	Комплексная оценка персонала
Количество критериев	Часто фокусируется на ограниченном наборе показателей (например, выполнение должностных обязанностей)	Учитывает широкий спектр критериев, включая профессиональные знания, навыки, компетенции, личностные качества, результаты работы, потенциал
Количество методов	Обычно использует один или несколько простых методов (например, беседа с руководителем, анкетирование)	Применяет разнообразные методы оценки, такие как: – Ассессмент-центр – Интервью по компетенциям – Тестирование (профессиональное, психологическое) – Оценка по ключевым показателям эффективности (KPI)
Глубина анализа	Может быть поверхностной и субъективной	Обеспечивает более глубокий и объективный анализ сильных и слабых сторон сотрудника
Субъекты оценки	Часто проводится только непосредственным руководителем	Может включать оценку со стороны руководителей разного уровня, коллег, подчиненных, клиентов, самооценку
Цель	Часто ограничивается формальной аттестацией	Направлена на получение всесторонней информации для принятия обоснованных управленческих решений и развития персонала
Регулярность	Может проводиться периодически (например, раз в год)	Может быть как регулярной, так и проводиться по мере необходимости (например, при формировании кадрового резерва)

Основная цель комплексной оценки персонала – получить объективную и многогранную картину о сотруднике, которая позволит принимать обоснованные управленческие решения, такие как:

– определение потребности в обучении и развитии;
– принятие решений о продвижении, ротации или увольнении;
– формирование кадрового резерва;
– совершенствование системы мотивации и стимулирования;
– повышение эффективности работы персонала в целом.

Таким образом, комплексная оценка персонала представляет собой более глубокий, объективный и всесторонний подход к оценке сотрудников, который позволяет получить более полную картину об их потенциале и эффективности, что, в свою очередь, способствует принятию более взвешенных управленческих решений.

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УДК 59

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОХРАННЫХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ДЛЯ РЫБНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ ОЗЁР КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена анализу значение охранных мероприятий для рыбных ресурсов озёр Каракалпакстана, с учётом современных экологических проблем региона. Основное внимание уделяется влиянию рыбоводческой деятельности на химический состав водоёмов. Рассматриваются изменения водной среды, возникающие при интенсивном выращивании и разведении рыбы, включая колебания уровня кислорода, содержания аммиака, нитратов и других химических соединений. Выявлена необходимость контроля за качеством воды и внедрения устойчивых методов аквакультуры для предотвращения деградации водных экосистем.*

Ключевые слова*: водоём, контроль, химический состав, метод, аквакультура, нитрат, кислород.*

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IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION MEASURES FOR FISH RESOURCES OF LAKES IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the analysis of the importance of protection measures for fish resources of lakes in Karakalpakstan, taking into account modern environmental problems of the region. The main attention is paid to the influence of fish farming activities on the chemical composition of water bodies. The changes in the aquatic environment that occur during intensive fish farming and breeding are considered, including fluctuations in oxygen levels, ammonia, nitrates and other chemical compounds. The need for water quality control and the introduction of sustainable aquaculture methods to prevent the degradation of aquatic ecosystems is identified.*

Key words: *reservoir, control, chemical composition, method, aquaculture, nitrate, oxygen.*

Изучение и разработка мер по сохранению рыбной фауны и их экологии в озерах Каракалпакстана является одной из основных актуальных проблем сегодняшнего дня. В результате антропогенных факторов за последние 10 тысяч лет две трети лесов на нашей планете были уничтожены, и многие ценные виды растений и животных исчезли. В настоящее время, согласно данным ЮНЕСКО, то есть Международной организации охраны природы, ежегодно исчезает один вид животных. Основными причинами этого являются освоение новых земель и загрязнение окружающей среды и водных ресурсов. 18 видов позвоночных животных, занесенных в Красную книгу Узбекистана, являются рыбами. Это составляет более 25 процентов от общего количества видов рыб в ихтиофауне Узбекистана. Для сохранения этих сокращающихся видов рыб большое значение имеет изучение озер, среды обитания рыб и состава воды в озерах.

На озере Каратерен в Тахтакупырском районе, которое мы изучаем, также начались работы по разведению рыбы с использованием садков, что позволяет получать высокую продуктивность рыбы. Озеро Каратерен относится к озерам замкнутого типа на территории Республики Каракалпакстан. Общая длина озера Каратерен составляет 18 км, ширина 4 км, а самое глубокое место достигает 18 метров, что делает его одним из крупнейших озер на территории Каракалпакстана.

Изменение химического состава воды при выращивании и разведении рыб быстро ограничивает их жизнедеятельность. В зимние месяцы, если в маловодных озерах лед становится толстым и остается надолго, рыбам может не хватить кислорода, или если количество углекислого газа превышает 30 мг%, вся рыба может погибнуть. Поэтому, в целях сохранения рыбы, вырубка прорубей во льду озер для обеспечения поступления кислорода играет важную роль в сохранении численности видов рыб.

Таблица 1

Оптимальные условия и предельные показатели водной среды для жизнедеятельности рыб

Показатели	**Норма**	**Границы критериев**
Активная реакция воды pH	7-8	от 6 до 9
Жесткость воды	от 5 до 8	от 3 до 4
Кислород, мг O2/л	Должно быть более 6	Не должно быть меньше 4
Углекислый газ, мг/л летом	до 20	до 30
Углекислый газ, мг/л зимой	до 10	до 30
Аммонийный азот, мг N/л	до 1 мг	до 2 мг
Нитраты, мг N/л	до 1 мг	до 2 мг
Фосфаты, мг P2O5/л	от 0,01 до 0,02 мг	до 3 мг

При выращивании и разведении рыб необходимо обращать внимание на цифры, указанные в вышеприведенной таблице 1, поскольку изменение химического состава воды быстро ограничивает жизнедеятельность рыб.

Поддержание оптимального химического состава воды является краеугольным камнем успешного и устойчивого рыбоводства. Изменения в водной среде, вызванные метаболизмом рыб, кормовыми отходами и внешними факторами, могут быстро и серьезно повлиять на здоровье и продуктивность рыбных популяций. Внедрение систематического мониторинга, адекватных методов кормления, эффективной аэрации, фильтрации и управления водообменом позволяет создать благоприятные условия для выращивания рыб. Понимание этих процессов и активное управление качеством воды не только обеспечивает высокую выживаемость и темпы роста, но и способствует экономической эффективности и экологической устойчивости аквакультуры, что особенно актуально для регионов с ограниченными водными ресурсами, таких как Каракалпакстан.

Таким образом, сохранение рыбных ресурсов в озерах Каракалпакстана — это не просто экологическая задача, а вопрос выживания и устойчивого развития региона. Деградация рыбных запасов имеет серьезные социальные, экономические и экологические последствия. Для достижения успеха необходим интегрированный подход, объединяющий усилия правительства, научных кругов, местных сообществ и международных организаций. Эффективные меры по восстановлению водного баланса, строгому

регулированию рыболовства, борьбе с загрязнением, научному мониторингу и экологическому образованию являются залогом сохранения уникального биоразнообразия и обеспечения продовольственной безопасности для будущих поколений Каракалпакстана. Успех в этой области послужит примером устойчивого управления природными ресурсами в условиях изменяющегося климата и антропогенного воздействия.

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ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕРМИНЫ И ЭТНОТОПОНИМЫ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА

Аннотация: *В статье рассказывается о топонимических исследовании определенной территории. Особенно географические термины и этнотопонимы расположенные на территории Каракалпакстана. Важнейшей практической задачей топонимики является правильность написания, употребления и передачи на карте географических названии. Стандартизация топонимии это утверждения официальным органом по географическим названиям для конкретного географического объекта одного или более названий и их точной письменной формы, а также условий их использования. Сложности в данном важном вопросе обусловлены многими причинами.*

Ключевые слова: *Географические термины, народные географические термины, ойконимы, этнотопонимы, населенные пункты, озеро, куль, географические объекты, топонимия, топоним и.т.д.*

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GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS AND ETHNOTOPONYMS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Abstract: *The article describes the toponymic study of a certain territory. Especially geographical terms and ethnotoponyms located on the territory of Karakalpakstan. The most important practical task of toponymy is the correctness of writing, use and transmission on the map of geographical names. Standardization of toponymy is the approval by the official body on geographical names for a specific geographical object of one or more names and their exact written form, as well as the conditions of their use. Difficulties in this important issue are due to many reasons.*

Key words: *Geographical terms, folk geographical terms, oikonyms, ethnotoponyms, settlements, lake, kul, geographical objects, toponymy, toponym, etc.*

Топонимы, являющиеся одним из важнейших пластов национальных ценностей, являются бесценным сокровищем, унаследованным от наших предков. Поэтому их сохранение и передача будущим поколениям является важным и актуальным вопросом. В то же время географические названия имеют статус историчности, они создавались на протяжении многих столетий в связи с социальными потребностями и могут олицетворять важное историческое событие. Конечно, топонимия Республики Каракалпакстан не является исключением.

Основную часть топонимии Каракалпакстана составляют топонимы, созданные на каракалпакском языке. По мнению экспертов, большинство из них появилось после переселения каракалпаков в дельту Амударьи. По официальным данным, на территории Республики Каракалпакстан насчитывается более 1200 населенных пунктов. Известно, что названия населенных пунктов - ойконимы представляют собой богатый информацией тип топонимов любого региона, связанный с господствующей в обществе идеологией.

Среди названий населенных пунктов много этнонимов. Например, анна - (Чимбай, Тахтакупир), аралбай - (Чимбай, Кегейли), аршан - (Чимбай, Кегейли), бозак - (Кегейли),

добал - (Бозатау), ешкили - (Кегейли), жагалтай - (Чимбай), жаман - (Кегейли, Чимбай, Нукус), ыргакли - (Караузяк), кепе - (Кегейли , Караузяк, Чимбай, Тахтакупир) и другие.

По подсчетам экспертов, этнотопонимы занимают значительное место в топонимии республики, они составляют 1/5 топонимии региона. К этнотопонимам относятся жалаир, кунгират, кенегес, кыят, мангит, кипчак у каракалпаков. Наряду с названиями таких этнических групп, как катаганы, найманы, узбеки, казахи и туркмены, родовые названия встречаются также в виде ойконимов. Это указывает на то, что эти народы жили бок о бок на этой территории с древнейших времен.

Среди этнотопонимов Каракалпакстана есть такие узбекские этнонимы, как Аючи, Акмангит, Эштеке, Кизлык, Сагир, казахские этнонимы, такие как Адай, Айтимбет, Карабатир, Мамыт, Отеген, Сарман, Шеге, туркменские родовые названия, такие как Айритам, Ата, Гарга, Донгузли. О кровном родстве тюркских народов, проживающих в Средней Азии, можно судить по встречающимся у них общим названиям нескольких родов и племен.

Природные условия страны отражены и в названиях республиканских ойконимов, то есть населенных пунктов. Среди них часто встречаются такие орономические термины, как тау, кум, жар, шунгил («глубокое место», «вогнутость»), ой («глубокое место», «малое углубление») и такыр. Например, Жумуртау, Порлытау; Жалгызкум, Жиндикум; Кызылжар, Каражар; Муратшунгил, Акшунгил; Думалакой, Караой; Каратакыр и другие.

Гидронимические термины, обозначающие водные объекты региона: арна - Пахтаарна, Тентекарна; ров – Шукурарык, Жангаарик; родник –

Ашшыбулак, Сутбулак, сага – («начало русла») – Каналсага, Ушжапсага; озек – узяк («журчащий ручей») – Майлыозек, Кыркозек; салма («небольшой ров») – Бозсалма; жап-яп («средний ров») – Жалпакжап, Каражап, Найманжап, колодец – Аккудык; жагыс - ("место") - Акжагыс и т. д.

Среди каракалпакских гидронимических терминов слово «озеро» принимало большее участие в образовании синонимов, чем другие термины. По официальным данным, слово озеро встречается в названиях более 40 населенных пунктов. Этому есть две основные причины: первая – основная часть территории республики расположена в нижнем течении Амударьи, а вторая – то, что в полноводные годы река разливалась и образовывала озера. Канлыкуль, Турткуль, Кутанкуль, Шоркуль, Камыскуль и другие являются примерами озер.

В топонимике республики есть и географические объекты, называемые фитотопонимами (от греческого phytos – «растение»). Например, среди таких имен есть название Кегейли. Кегейлийский район расположена в низменности на правом берегу нижней Амударьи.

Название Кегейли связано с названием канала Кегейли, протекающего по региону. Свое название он получил потому, что обе стороны канала покрыты деревьями под названием кегей. [4].

Поэтому характерным признаком в названии водоема послужило обилие деревьев кегей на берегах протекающего по региону канала. Позже город и район получили одно и то же название. Поэтому название канала первично, а название города и района — вторично. Дерево кегей внешне похоже на дуб и чаще всего встречается в местах у воды.

Раньше из дерева делали колеса телег. Почки и стручки являются хорошей пищей для птиц. Отвар и настойка почек Кегеи используются в медицине. [7].

Следует отметить, что в прошлом жизнь и деятельность человека были более тесно связаны с флорой, поэтому данные типы названий являются достаточно древними.

Фитотопонимы указывают на обилие или редкость видов растений на данной территории. Флористические топотермины также занимают особое место в образовании топонимов.

Географические названия Каракалпакстана часто содержат ойконимические термины. Если обратить внимание, среди них лидируют термины аул и замок (крепость). Около двухсот названий населенных пунктов содержат термины «аул» и «крепость» более чем в тридцати. Многие имена, такие как Бозаул, Кепеаул, Айазкала, Жамбаскала, Жампыккала, Жанакала и др.

В топонимике республики встречаются топонимы, связанные с религиозными верованиями, которые напрямую связаны с многовековой оккупацией Моваруннахра арабами.Среди религиозных топонимов эксперты

отмечают большое количество имен, связанных со святыми, пророками и различными религиозными верованиями.

Одним из таких названий является название Ходжелийского района. Ходжейли – это частично измененная форма слова Ходжали, удобная в произношении местного населения. Ходжа, Худжа (перс. - «хозяин») — почётный титул и вид обращения, использовавшийся в разные периоды в исламских странах. По социальному классу ходжи уступали только Сайидам. Существуют разные мнения о происхождении Ходжаса. В некоторых источниках говорится, что ходжи произошли от крестьян, в то время как в других они являются потомками генералов, возглавлявших арабские завоевательные кампании. [7].

Специалисты утверждают, что название Ходжейли, данное району и городу, появилось в конце XVII - начале XVIII веков. В 1874 году в Ходжейли приехал русский исследователь А.Л. Кун и записал рассказ местного населения об истории образования города. По преданию, крепость, являющаяся основой нынешнего города Ходжейли, была построена Эшоном Аламином ходжей, переехавшим из города Яссы (ныне Туркестан). Местные жители и сейчас говорят, что город основал ходжи, принадлежавшие к суфийскому ордену Ясави.

Одним словом, топонимика республики считается историческим, духовным и культурным памятником, созданным местными народами в разные эпохи и на разных языках. Топонимы отражают повседневную жизнь, образ жизни, язык, хозяйственную деятельность, культуру, обычай, этнический состав народов, проживающих на территории республики, а также окружающую их природно-географическую среду.

Среди географических названий региона немало истинно национальных топонимов, как по содержанию, так и по грамматике. Самое главное, что регулирование названий географических объектов сегодня стало вопросом государственной важности. Сфера использования имен в Республике Каракалпакстан расширилась от простых граждан до органов государственной власти.

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ҲОЗИРГИ ЭКОЛОГИК ҲАЛОКАТ - БИОЦЕНОЗЛАРГА ОМИЛЛАРНИНГ САЛБИЙ ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада хозирги кундаги ўрмон хўжалигига ташки омилларнинг ҳамда микроорганизмларнинг салбий таъсири келтирилган. Тадқиқод давомида аниқланган микромицетлар таксономик тақсимлаши маълумотлари берилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *“табиат”, манзарали дарахтлар, атроф муҳит мусаффолиги, Hyphomycetales, Sphaeropsidales, Deuteromycytes, замбуруғ. факультатив сапротроф, факультатив паразит.*

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MODERN ECOLOGICAL DISASTER - NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF FACTORS ON BIOCENOSIS

Abstract: *The article presents the negative impact of external factors and microorganisms on modern forestry. Data on the taxonomic distribution of micromycetes identified during the study are presented.*

Key words: *"nature", ornamental trees, environmental cleanliness, Hyphomycetales, Sphaeropsidales, Deuteromycytes, fungi. facultative saprotroph, facultative parasite.*

Кириш. Ер шаридаги хаётни ўсимликларсиз тасаввур қилиб бўлмайди, улар тирик организмлар ривожланиши имкониятларида асосий рол ўйнайди. Биз биламиз “табиат” тушунчаси мавжудлигини, яна биз биламизки ундан инсоният ўз манфаатига мос фойдаланишини.

Манзарали дарахтлар шаҳар кўчалари ва ҳиёбонларга кўрк ва чирой беради атроф муҳит мусаффолигини сақлайди. Лекин улар бутун вегетация давомида зарарли организмлар таъсирида уларнинг манзаралилик хусусиятлари ёмонлашиши, қисқариши ёки уларнинг бутунлай нобуд бўлиш ҳоллари кузатилмоқда. Кўкаламзорлаштиришда маълум географик худуднинг тупроқ ва иқлим шароитига мос, ноқулай табиий шароитга чидамли манзарали ўсимлик турларидан фойдаланиш шаҳарлардаги

экологик ҳолатни яхшилаш ва иқлимни мўътадиллаштиришда юксак самара беради.

Атроф мухитнинг экологик холатини яхшилаш-шахар ва мегополисларнинг асосий муаммоларидан биридир. Бу муаммоларни ижобий хал этиш кўп функцияли ободонлаштириш тизимига боғлиқ бўлади.

Мамлакатимизда олиб борилаётган изчил ислоҳотлар халқимиз фаровонлигини таъминлашга хизмат қилмоқда. Барча соҳадаги каби қишлоқ хўжалигида ҳам бир қанча янгиланишлар амалга оширилди.

Манзарали ўсимликлар ҳудудлари манзара ҳосил қилишда асосий рол ўйнаб қолмасдан, балки, санитар-гигиеник жиҳатдан ҳам аҳамияти юқори. Яъни шаҳар шароитидаги атмосферани кислород билан бойитишда ва шовқиндан аҳоли манзилгоҳларини ҳимоя қилишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Ер шаридаги ҳаётни сақлаб қолиш ва инсониятнинг қулай экологик шароитда яшашида “ўпка” вазифасини бажарадиган фитоценоздаги ва аҳоли яшаш жойларидаги дарахт, бута ва ўтлар ресурсларини сақлаш, улардан фойдаланиш ҳамда муҳофаза қилиш мухим аҳамиятга эга.

Айниқса, аҳоли яшаш жойларидаги манзарали дарахтлар экосистеманинг таркибий қисми ҳисобланиб, уларда учрайдиган микобиота вакиллари табиатдаги мувозанатни сақлашга хизмат қилади.

Дунёнинг ўрмон майдонларида патологик текшируви шуни кўрсатдики, Белорусияда зарарланган ҳудудларнинг (83,0%), диплодия билан зарарланган дарахтларнинг 10% гача топилган, глобал исиш патогенларнинг ривожанишига ҳам ўз таъсирини кучайтирмоқда, Россиянинг Европа қисмидаги ўрмонларга *Erisiphe alphitoides*, *Heterobasidion annosum Porodaedalea pini* замбуруғларнинг тарқалиши бўйича тадқиқотлар олиб борилган. Узоқ Шарқидаги микологик мониторинг натижаларига кўра, игнабаргли дарахтларда 500 дан замбуруғлар турлари аниқланаган.

Манзарали ўсимликлар ўзига хос экосистемани хосил қилади, жумладан улар худудни антропоген омиллардан химоя қилишда, шахар ва қишлоқ ахолисини кислород билан таъминлашда, хавони чанг ва бошқа зарарли моддалардан тозалашда, шовқин ва шамолдан химоя қилишда, экологик тоза мухитни хосил қилишда ахамияти юқоридир.

Манзарали жумладан игнабаргли ўсимликларда агарда ўз вақтида ҳимоя чораларини ўтказмаслик, уларнинг махсулдорлигининг пасайиши, қисқа умр кўриши ёки манзаралилик хусусиятларининг пасайишига олиб келади.

Лекин манзарали нинабаргли дарахт ва буталарда ташқи омиллар таъсири натижасида патоген микроорганизмлар таъсирида хар хил касалликлар ривожланиши кузатилмоқда. Бу эса ўсимликларни манзарарилик хусусиятларининг пасайиши, умрининг қисқариши ҳамда айрим замбуруғ турларининг атроф мухитга спораларини чиқариши оқибатида инсонлар саломатлигига хам маълум маънода рахна солиши мумкин. Бундай салбий холатларнинг олдини олиш учун эса уларда тарқалган микромицетлар биотасини тур таркибини ўрганиш ҳамда

уларнинг биоэкологик хусусиятларини тахлил қилиш асосида манзарали ўсимликларни касалликлардан илмий асосланган ҳимоя тадбирларини ишлаб чиқиш муҳим амалий ва назарий ахамиятга эга бўлиб хизмат қилади.

Ҳозирги экологик шароитда, антропоген омилларнинг экотизимга таъсири йилдан-йилга ортиб бораётган бир даврда, сапротроф замбуруғ вакилларининг паразитлик хусусияти кучайиб бормоқда. Бу жараён замбуруғнинг янги шаклларини ҳосил бўлишига ва фитопатоген хусусиятларини ўзгаришига сабаб бўлмоқда. Уларнинг паразитлик эволюцияси нафақат ўсимликларга, балки айрим ҳайвон ва ҳашоротларга нисбатан хам кузатилмоқда (Билай, 1977).

Ер шарида ҳозирги экологик ҳалокат - биоценозларга антропоген омилларнинг салбий таъсири оқибатида микроорганизмлар биологик хусусиятларининг ўзгариши, яшаш учун курашдаги ўзаро рақобатнинг озуқа занжиридаги мувозанатининг бузилиши натижасидир. Бу ўзгаришларнинг сабабларини, юзага келиш қонуниятларини очишда замбуруғларнинг систематикасини, таксономиясини, географик тарқалишини ва биоэкологиясини ўрганиш энг долзарб масала ҳисобланади.

Бизга маълумки, ҳар қандай замбуруғ тури, озиқланиш хусусияти бўйича гетеротроф организмлар бўлиб, улар тайёр озуқа билан озиқланиш хусусиятига эга бўлиб, бунда паразит яъни тирик тўқима билан ёки сапротроф ўсимлик қолдиғи билан озиқланганда ҳам ҳар доим ўсимлик ривожи билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир.

Тадқиқотлар давомида аниқланган барча замбуруғ турлари 2 та ўсимлик оиласига мансуб 10 та тур нинабаргли дарахт ва буталарни зарарлайдиган 30 та замбуруғ турлари ўсимликларда ривожланиши қайд этилди. Игнабаргли дарахтларнинг экилган уруғлари ҳамда униб чиққан ниҳолларида касаллик қўзғатувчи 3 та синф, 4 та тартиб, 5 та оила, 9 та туркумга мансуб 13 та замбуруғ турлари аниқланди.

Маълумотларига асосан уруғ ва ёш ниҳолларда энг кўпчилик замбуруғ турлари *Hyphomycetales* ва *Sphaeropsidales* тартибига мансуб бўлиб, улардан 12 та тур сўлиш, чириш, касалликларини қўзғатад, кейин 8 та тур доғланиш касалликларини ва бошқа касалликларни қўзғатувчи замбуруғларнинг 3 турдан иборатлиги қайд этилди.

Замбуруғларнинг синфлар бўйича тақсимланишига эътибор қиладиган бўлсак, энг кўпчилик турлар *Deuteromycytes* синфи вакиллари бўлиб, улар 1 тартиб, 2 оила, 8 туркумга мансуб, 11 турдан иборат эканлиги қайд этилди.

Уруғ ва ниҳолларда ҳавфлиги жиҳатдан энг муҳим чириш касаллиги бўлиб, бу касалликни *Fusarium oxysporum, F. solani, Altenaria altemata, Botrytis cinerea, Verticillium dahlia* ва Pythium debarianum каби замбуруғ турлари қўзғатиши қайд этилди. Айниқса ушбу касаллик туфайли қрим қарағайи уруғлари унувчанлиги 70% гача камайиши, ниҳоллар эса 90% нобуд бўлиши қайд этилди.

Ҳавфлилиги жиҳатдан ниҳол ва кўчатларнинг аҳамияти юқори касалликларидан бири доғланиш касаллиги бўлиб, бу касалликларнинг

келиб чиқишида 15 тадан ортиқ замбуруғ турлари иштирок этиши қайд этилди.

Бу турларнинг кўпчилиги ва факультатив сапротроф ва факультатив паразит ривожланиш хусусиятига эга бўлиб, ниҳол ва кўчатларнинг турли қисмида ривожланади хамда касалликларнинг пайдо бўлишига замин яратади. Доғланиш касаллигини қўзғатувчи замбуруғлар уруғлар ва кўчатлар учун ҳавфли бўлиб, ниҳол ва кўчатларда касаллик ривожланиши ва баргларнинг тўкилишига олиб келади.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ НЕПРЕРЫВНОСТИ В ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЕ ЗАДАЧИ

Аннотация: *В статье выявлены проблемы, проанализированы их причины, представлены методические подходы к изучению непрерывности функции, знание которых оказывают существенное влияние как на математическую, так и методическую подготовку будущих специалистов. Формирование наглядно-интуитивных представлений является первоочередной задачей для усвоения понятия непрерывности. Оценка уровня усвоения понятий должна проводиться, в основном, не по умению воспроизводить определения непрерывности функции в точке, а на уровне идентификации.*

Ключевые слова: *методические подходы, математический анализ, непрерывность функции, предел, график функции.*

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METHODOLOGICAL SYSTEMS FOR STUDYING CONTINUITY IN ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Аннотация: *The article identifies the problems, analyzes their causes, presents methodological approaches to the study of the continuity of the function, knowledge of which has a significant impact on both the mathematical and methodological training of future specialists. The formation of intuitivevisual representations is a primary task for mastering the concept of continuity. Assessment of the level of mastering of concepts should be conducted, basically, not by the ability to reproduce the definitions of the continuity of a function at a point, but at the level of identification.*

Keywords: *methodological approaches, mathematical analysis, continuity of function, limit, graph of function.*

Математика содержит в себе черты волевой деятельности, умозрительного рассуждения и стремления к эстетическому совершенству. Ее основные и взаимно противоположные элементылогика и интуиция, анализ и конструкция, общность и конкретность. Как бы ни были различны точки зрения, питаемые теми или иными традициями, только совместное

действие этих полярных начал и борьба за их синтез обеспечивают жизненность, полезность и высокую ценность математической науки [1].

Одним из фундаментальных понятий математики является понятие непрерывности функции. Непрерывность – основное и достаточно сложное понятие, на котором строится математический анализ, а значит, и вся современная математика. С ним студенты сталкиваются уже на первом году обучения. Но студенты усваивают его очень формально: не понимают смысла определения и логики доказательств теорем, не могут привести примеров реально существующих процессов, которые описываются непрерывными функциями. Важно, чтобы они поняли основную идею, заложенную в этом понятии, – идею «малого» отклонения друг от друга значений функции, когда значения аргумента, которым отвечают эти значения функции достаточно «близки» [2,3,4,5,9,11,12].

Определение непрерывности функции основывается на понятии предела. Непрерывность функции в точке – одно из важнейших свойств, о которых студенты получают интуитивное представление, строя графики различных функций. Составляя таблицу значений аргумента и соответствующих значений функции, строя точки и соединяя точки сплошной линией, получают графики функций. Как нам известно, эта процедура выполнима, только в том случае, если исследуемая функция непрерывная (тогда график ее есть сплошная линия) или дифференцируемая (тогда ее график будет сплошной линией без угловых точек) [6,7,8,10,11,13].

Так как непрерывная функция является базовым материалом для дифференцирования и интегрирования, то понятие непрерывности сопровождает указанные операции на протяжении их изучения и поэтому при изучении соответствующих тем, относящихся к этим разделам, необходимо «проигрывать» указанные подходы к определению понятия непрерывности в соответствующей «оперативной» обстановке.

В данной работе рассматриваются практические примеры, разъясняющие понятие непрерывности функции. Они связаны с жизненным опытом студентов, их познаниями в других науках. В процессе анализа предлагаемых ситуаций студенты знакомятся с понятием непрерывности сначала на интуитивном уровне; затем, приходят к строгому определению нового понятия [12,13,14,15,16].

Итак, сформировав у студентов интуитивное представление о непрерывности, ставим перед ними следующую, качественно новую задачу: ввести подходящую терминологию, определение, сформулировать свойства непрерывных функций и доказать их.

Приступая к изучению функциональных зависимостей, мы должны, конечно, прежде всего, классификации внести хотя бы некоторый порядок в предстоящий нам многообразный мир. Первым таким классифицирующим и организующим принципом служит обычно (и с полным основанием) разделение всех функций на непрерывные и разрывные, причем математический анализ фактически имеет дело почти исключительно с

непрерывными функциями, лишь в сравнительно редких случаях привлекая к рассмотрению и простейшие из разрывных. Непрерывные функции обладают целым рядом особых свойств, которых лишены, вообще говоря, функции разрывные; благодаря этим свойствам исследование и применение непрерывных функций весьма значительно облегчаются, так что изучение этих свойств становится для анализа чрезвычайно важным делом.

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УДК 338.242

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ЦИФРОВАЯ ВЕРТИКАЛЬ СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ КАК ПУСТЬ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫМИ ПРОЕКТАМИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены основные направления цифровизации строительной отрасли в Российской Федерации. Описаны результаты достигнутые во внедрении технологий информационного моделирования, формировании единой информационной системы.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровизация, современные цифровые технологии, технологии информационного моделирования, информационная система в строительстве.*

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DIGITALIZATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AS THE WAY OF INCREASE IN THE INVESTMENT-AND-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT

Abstract*: The main directions of digitalization of the construction industry in the Russian Federation are considered in the article. The results, achieved in the implementation of technologies of information modeling and forming of the unified information system, are described.*

Keywords: *digitalization, modern digital technologies, technologies of information modeling, information system in construction.*

В настоящее время Минстрой России ведет серьезную работу по цифровизации строительной отрасли.

Первым важным элементом цифрового развития строительной отрасли в РФ является внедрение технологий информационного моделирования (ТИМ). Использование ТИМ позволяет:

- устранить «человеческий фактор», уменьшить число ошибок проектирования, повысить качество проектов;

- рационально распределять все вилы ресурсов, снижать затраты;
- сократить сроки проектирования и в целом срок реализации инвестиционно-строительного проекта.

По мнению специалистов [1, 2], в нашей стране уделяется большое внимание внедрению технологий информационного моделирования. С 1 июля 2024 г. в России действует обязательный переход на технологии информационного моделирования (ТИМ) для застройщиков при проектировании новых объектов в долевом строительстве. С 1 января 2025 г. внедрение ТИМ стало обязательным и для реализации строительно-монтажных работ [3, 4].

Однако цифровизация в строительстве — это больше, чем внедрение ТИМ. Согласно исследованию, проведенному среди представителей строительных организаций [1], более половины опрошенных представителей строительных организаций считают, что возможности цифровизации в строительстве шире, чем ТИМ, хотя ТИМ при этом включены в возможности цифровизации (Рис. 1).)



Рис. 1. Результаты опроса, посвященного анализу уровня цифровизации российских предприятий и организаций инвестиционно-строительной сферы

Наиболее освоенными направлениями цифровизации в отечественной строительной отрасли являются электронный документооборот, применение беспилотных летательных аппаратов для оценки качества выполнения строительных работ и состояния строительного объекта, а также технологии информационного моделирования – ТИМ (Рис. 2) [6, 7].

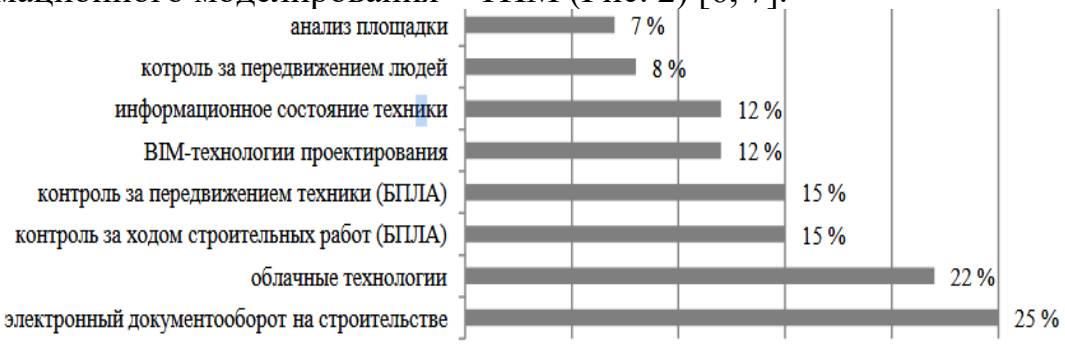


Рис. 2. Уровень цифровизации строительного процесса

Для формирования «цифровой» вертикали строительной отрасли к уже функционирующим решениям платформы экспертизы и системы государственного строительного надзора в 87 субъектах РФ разработана и

внедрена информационная система управления проектами государственного заказчика в сфере строительства (ИСУП). Объединение информации на региональном уровне в 85 регионах России достигнуто с помощью Государственных информационных систем обеспечения градостроительной деятельности субъектов РФ (ГИСОГД).

На федеральном уровне сведения обо всех объектах капитального строительства будут аккумулироваться в ЕИС «Стройкомплекс.РФ», которая введена в эксплуатацию в текущем году. Система обеспечивает возможность на основе полученных данных проводить эффективную аналитику, а также принимать в процессе реализации проекта управленческие решения, влияющие на скорость возведения жилья, а также зданий и сооружений сопутствующей инфраструктуры. Это в перспективе позволит создать «цифровой двойник» не только отдельного мегаполиса, но и всей страны.

На данный момент в рамках создания ЕИС «Стройкомплекс.РФ» разработаны ключевые подсистемы: Реестр документов и Реестр требований. Реестр документов с помощью гибкости и прозрачности пришел на смену Исчерпывающего перечня. В нем содержатся сведения о всех 575 документах, материалах, сведениях и согласованиях, которые необходимы застройщику, а также техническому заказчику для реализации инвестиционно-строительного проекта. Реестр требований служит инструментом для систематизации и урегулирования противоречий между нормативно-техническими требованиями различных федеральных органов исполнительной власти. На данный момент в нем опубликовано свыше 115 тыс. требований.

Цифровая вертикаль строительной отрасли является одновременно существенным результатом деятельности строительного комплекса и важнейшим элементом для его дальнейшего развития. Она связывает все звенья инвестиционно-строительного цикла в рамках единой экосистемы, обеспечивая взаимодействие участников проекта в общем информационном пространстве, в конечном итоге способствуя сокращению сроков прохождения отдельных стадий реализации инвестиционно-строительных проектов и в целом сроки его реализации, а также снижению затрат по проекту. т.е. позволяют повысить эффективность управления инвестиционно-строительными проектами.

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УДК:347.7(045)(575.1)

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АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ КИБЕРПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ НА ЭЛЕКТРОННУЮ КОММЕРЦИЮ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: *Передовые технологии представляют собой как значительные возможности для развития электронной коммерции в Узбекистане, так и серьезные вызовы в области кибербезопасности, что требует комплексного правового, технического и институционального исследования для обеспечения устойчивого роста цифровой экономики. Понимание сложного взаимодействия между передовыми технологиями, киберпреступностью и развитием электронной коммерции в Узбекистане является необходимым условием для выработки эффективных стратегий защиты цифровой экономики. Настоящее исследование направлено на анализ влияния киберпреступности на растущий сектор электронной коммерции Узбекистана, изучение двойственной роли передовых технологий — как толчок для экономического роста, так и инструментов для киберпреступников, а также оценку эффективности существующих правовых и технических механизмов защиты.*

Ключевые слова: *киберпреступления, электронная коммерция, цифровая экономика, правовая защита*

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ANALYZE OF THE IMPACT OF CYBERCRIME ON E-COMMERCE IN CONTEXT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Advanced technologies offer both significant opportunities for the development of e-commerce in Uzbekistan and serious challenges in the field of cybersecurity. This dual nature necessitates a comprehensive legal, technical, and institutional analysis to ensure the sustainable growth of the digital economy. Understanding the complex interplay between advanced technologies, cybercrime, and the development of e-commerce in Uzbekistan is essential for formulating*

effective strategies to protect the digital economy. This study aims to analyze the impact of cybercrime on Uzbekistan's growing e-commerce sector, examine the dual role of advanced technologies—as a driver of economic growth and as a tool exploited by cybercriminals—and assess the effectiveness of existing legal and technical protection mechanisms.

Keywords: *cybercrime, e-commerce, digital economy, legal protection*

I. Введение:

Цифровая трансформация экономики Узбекистана в последние годы значительно ускорилась, и электронная коммерция стала одной из ключевых сфер роста. Ожидается, что к концу 2027 года объем рынка электронной коммерции достигнет 2,2 миллиарда долларов США, что демонстрирует впечатляющий потенциал этого сектора в рамках развивающейся цифровой экономики страны.

Однако столь стремительное цифровое расширение сопровождается параллельным ростом киберугроз. В 2023 году, по данным Центра кибербезопасности, в Узбекистане было зафиксировано 11,2 миллиона кибератак, направленных на веб-ресурсы страны. Тревожная тенденция сохраняется и в настоящее время. По мере того как цифровая инфраструктура Узбекистана развивается, а граждане все активнее вовлекаются в онлайн-торговлю, уязвимость перед сложными киберугрозами становится серьезным препятствием для устойчивого экономического роста.

II. Методы

Настоящее исследование использует смешанный методологический подход, сочетающий как качественные, так и количественные методы для всестороннего анализа влияния киберпреступности на электронную коммерцию в Узбекистане с особым вниманием к роли передовых технологий.

Качественная составляющая исследования направлена на изучение контекстуальных факторов, субъективного восприятия и сложных взаимосвязей между киберпреступностью, передовыми технологиями и развитием электронной коммерции в Узбекистане. Это позволяет получить более тонкое представление о правовых, институциональных и культурных аспектах, формирующих ландшафт кибербезопасности. В то же время количественная часть предоставляет статистические данные о частоте, масштабах и экономических последствиях кибер инцидентов, способствуя объективному измерению тенденций и закономерностей.

Количественные данные анализировались с использованием описательной и выводной статистики для выявления закономерностей и взаимосвязей. Применялись следующие процедуры:

Описательная статистика, выражаемая в расчёте частот, процентов, средних значений и стандартных отклонений.

Анализ тенденций, выражаемая в изучении динамики киберпреступности и

показателей электронной коммерции.
Сравнительный анализ показателей Узбекистана с региональными и глобальными стандартами.

III. Результаты

A. Текущее состояние электронной коммерции в Республике Узбекистан

Сектор электронной коммерции Узбекистана демонстрирует стремительный рост в последние годы, укрепляя свои позиции как одного из самых быстрорастущих цифровых рынков Центральной Азии. Рынок электронной коммерции в Узбекистане за последние пять лет увеличился более чем в пять раз, что делает его самым быстрорастущим в регионе. Такая динамика объясняется благоприятным сочетанием факторов, включая последовательную государственную поддержку и устойчивый рост числа пользователей Интернета по всей стране.

Финансовые масштабы этого роста значительны. Исследование показало[107], что в 2021 году объем доходов от электронной коммерции в Узбекистане составил 1,39 миллиарда долларов США, что составляет 90,2% от всех цифровых доходов страны, тогда как на цифровые медиа, электронные услуги и электронное здравоохранение приходится оставшиеся 9,8%. По прогнозу KPMG[108], к концу 2027 года объем рынка достигнет 2,2 миллиарда долларов США, при этом ожидается уровень проникновения электронной коммерции на уровне 9–11%. Это означает семикратный рост по сравнению с 2022 годом, когда объем рынка оценивался в 311 миллионов долларов.

Государственная политика также способствует развитию сектора. В частности, ставка налогообложения онлайн-доходов составляет всего 2% против 4% для традиционного бизнеса, что отражает стремление властей ускорить цифровую трансформацию экономики.

Международное сотрудничество также играет значимую роль. В октябре 2020 года Агентство по продвижению экспорта Узбекистана (на сегодняшний день - Компания развития торговли) заключило соглашение с китайской компанией Alibaba о создании раздела “Сделано в Узбекистане” на платформе Alibaba.com. Государство планирует финансово поддержать регистрацию более 300 местных компаний на этой платформе. Кроме того, в августе 2023 года администрация Наманганской области сообщила, что Alibaba откроет региональный центр в Намангане.

Анализ поведения потребителей и факторов доверия имеет решающее значение для оценки будущего развития электронной коммерции в

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2. KPMG. (2023, August 28). Uzbekistan e-commerce market is set to grow 7 times to 2.2 billion USD by 2027. PR Newswire. https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/uzbekistan-e-commerce-market-is-set-to-grow-7-times-to-2-2-billion-usd-by-2027-kpmg-301910649.html

Узбекистане. На уровень внедрения e-commerce влияют уровень цифровой грамотности, доступ к технологиям, предпочтения в оплате и доверие к онлайн-транзакциям.

B. Анализ воздействия киберпреступности

Экономическое воздействие киберпреступлений на сектор электронной коммерции Узбекистана является значительным и многогранным, затрагивая сферу предпринимательской деятельности, потребителей и экономику в целом. Хотя точная количественная оценка финансовых потерь, вызванных киберпреступлениями в сфере электронной коммерции в Узбекистане, затруднена из-за ограниченности данных и низкого уровня отчетности, имеющиеся сведения указывают на наличие существенных прямых и косвенных затрат.

Прямые финансовые потери для бизнеса и потребителей включают похищенные средства в результате мошенничества с платежами, расходы, связанные с утечками данных, а также финансовое вымогательство посредством атак программ-вымогателей. Эти потери особенно тяжелы для малых субъектов предпринимательства (МСП), которые, как правило, не располагают достаточными ресурсами кибербезопасности и могут понести катастрофические финансовые последствия даже от одной серьезной атаки. Взаимосвязанная структура систем электронной коммерции означает, что уязвимость на одном этапе цепочки транзакций может повлечь цепную реакцию негативных последствий для множества участников.

Косвенные издержки киберпреступлений выходят за рамки немедленных финансовых потерь и включают в себя ущерб репутации, упущенные деловые возможности и расходы на восстановление. Для предприятий электронной коммерции такие косвенные издержки зачастую превышают прямые убытки. Согласно исследованию 2023 года [109] о влиянии киберпреступности на цифровую экономику, ущерб деловой репутации после инцидента с безопасностью, как правило, приводит к оттоку клиентов, снижению объемов транзакций и утрате доверия со стороны инвесторов — последствия, которые могут сохраняться долго после устранения непосредственных технических проблем.

Утечки данных и нарушения конфиденциальности составляют еще одну важную категорию киберпреступлений, влияющих на сферу электронной коммерции[110]. Эти инциденты предполагают несанкционированный доступ к базам данных клиентов, что приводит к получению персональной и финансовой информации, которая может быть монетизирована путем прямого мошенничества или продажи на теневых онлайн-площадках. Растущие объемы потребительских данных, собираемых платформами

[3.] AllahRakha, N. (2024). Impacts of cybercrimes on the digital economy. Uzbek Journal of Law and Digital Policy, 2(3), 29–36. https://doi.org/10.59022/ujldp.207

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электронной коммерции, делают их привлекательными целями для киберпреступников, стремящихся получить ценные персональные сведения.

С. Анализ правовой и нормативной базы, регулирующей борьбу с киберпреступностью в сфере электронной коммерции в Узбекистане

Правовая база Узбекистана, регулирующая вопросы киберпреступности и безопасности электронной коммерции, претерпела значительные изменения в последние годы, однако сохраняются существенные пробелы с реализацией принятых норм. До апреля 2022 года в стране отсутствовало специализированное законодательство, направленное непосредственно на обеспечение кибербезопасности; соответствующие нормы были фрагментарно распределены по различным законам в области телекоммуникаций, информационных технологий и положениям Уголовного кодекса. Такая фрагментация создавала правовые неопределенности и затрудняла эффективное реагирование на изменяющиеся киберугрозы.

Ключевым событием стало принятие Закона Республики Узбекистан “О кибербезопасности”, от 15.04.2022 г. № ЗРУ-764, который стал первым всеобъемлющим законодательным актом в сфере кибербезопасности. Данный закон включил ряд важных положений, в том числе:

- формальное определение ключевых понятий и терминов в области кибербезопасности, что способствовало формированию общего юридического языка для борьбы с цифровыми угрозами.

установление институциональной ответственности за надзор в сфере кибербезопасности, возложив функцию реализации государственной политики и программ в данной области на Президента Республики Узбекистан.

- введение требований к защите критической инфраструктуры, включая базовые стандарты безопасности для систем, обеспечивающих предоставление жизненно важных услуг.

создание нормативной основы для отчетности об инцидентах и обмена информацией между заинтересованными субъектами.

Несмотря на значительный прогресс, эффективность применения закона ограничивается как структурными недостатками, так и проблемами реализации. Закон устанавливает общие принципы, но не содержит детализированных механизмов правоприменения и технических стандартов, необходимых для практической реализации.

Принятый в сентябре 2022 года обновленный закон об электронной коммерции также усилил правовую базу, устранив ряд проблем, связанных с безопасностью в данной сфере. Ключевые положения включают:

- правовое положение и признание электронных чеков и счетов-фактур в качестве допустимых подтверждений оплаты товаров и услуг, что создает основу для безопасных цифровых транзакций.
- введение требований к защите персональных данных и конфиденциальности в контексте электронной коммерции, хотя эти нормы остаются достаточно обобщенными.

установление гарантий для потребителей в цифровых сделках, включая право на получение достоверной информации и обеспечение защищенной оплаты.

Кроме того, Указ Президента № ПП-167 от 31 мая 2023 года[111] ввёл дополнительные требования по обеспечению кибербезопасности для компаний, что дополнительно укрепило нормативно-правовую базу для частного сектора, включая субъекты электронной коммерции.

Особую сложность представляют трансграничные преступления, влияющие на сферу электронной коммерции в Узбекистане. Транснациональный характер многих киберугроз порождает проблемы юрисдикции, расследования и судебного преследования. Например, по данным Центра кибербезопасности[112], в 2023 году Нидерланды неожиданно стали лидером по числу атак — более 759 000 атак были зафиксированы с IP-адресов этой страны, за ней следуют США, Россия, Германия, Индия и Китай. Этот международный аспект требует эффективных механизмов сотрудничества, которые пока недостаточно развиты.

Ограниченное число соглашений о взаимной правовой помощи и экстрадиции по киберпреступлениям также затрудняет трансграничное правоприменение. Хотя Узбекистан участвует в некоторых региональных инициативах, они в основном ориентированы на традиционные формы преступности и не охватывают кибер специфику. Дополнительные сложности возникают при установлении личности злоумышленников, особенно при использовании сложных методов сокрытия источников атак.

Заключение

В ходе настоящего исследования были выявлены ключевые аспекты воздействия киберпреступлений на сферу электронной коммерции в Узбекистане, а также сложная роль, которую играют передовые технологии в данной области.

Во-первых, рынок электронной коммерции Узбекистана демонстрирует значительный потенциал роста. Рост стимулируется увеличением уровня проникновения интернета, государственными инициативами и расширением цифровых платежных инструментов. Однако стремительное цифровое развитие сопровождается ростом угроз в сфере кибербезопасности.

Во-вторых, воздействие киберпреступности на сферу электронной коммерции имеет многогранный характер: оно охватывает как прямые финансовые потери, так и репутационные издержки и подрыв доверия потребителей. Наиболее распространённой формой мошенничества являются платежные аферы. Эти угрозы создают существенные барьеры на пути к более широкому внедрению электронной коммерции, особенно для

[5.] Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан, от 31.05.2023 г. № ПП-167

[6.] Центр кибербезопасности. Ежегодный доклад о кибербезопасности за 2023 год. – Ташкент: Правительство Республики Узбекистан, 2024.

малых и средних предприятий, обладающих ограниченными ресурсами для обеспечения кибербезопасности.

В-третьих, законодательная и нормативная база Узбекистана в области борьбы с киберпреступностью значительно укрепилась после принятия Закон Республики Узбекистан “О кибербезопасности”, от 15.04.2022 г. № ЗРУ-764 и внесения изменений в законодательство об электронной коммерции в сентябре 2022 года. Однако сохраняются серьёзные пробелы, особенно в сфере регулирования новых технологий, вопросов ответственности и международного сотрудничества. Дополнительные сложности создают ограниченные институциональные ресурсы, трудности с трансграничной юрисдикцией и недостаточная техническая оснащенность следственных органов.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ МЕТОДИКИ ЧЕРЧЕНИЯ В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

Аннотация. *Целью статьи является развитие преподавания черчении путем обеспечения единого графического образования в средних школах. Для достижения цели были реализованы такие методы исследования, как анализ соответствующей литературы, наблюдение за педагогическим процессом, проведение бесед, проведение анкетирования и их научный анализ, практическая реализация графических изображений на уровне нормативных требований стандартов, организация опытно-экспериментальной работы. В результате, в определенном смысле, преподавание черчении было педагогически улучшено за счет введения единого графического образования в школах. В заключение следует отметить, что развивается преподавание черчения на основе единого графического образования, то есть межпредметной интеграции.*

Ключевые слова: *графическая образования, черчения, совершенствования, интеграция, точные науки, естественные науки, чертеж, методика, единый, процесс, качества образования.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING DRAWING METHODOLOGY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Abstract: *The aim of the article is to improve the teaching of drawing by providing a unified graphic education in secondary schools. To achieve the goal, the following research methods were implemented: analysis of relevant literature, observation of the pedagogical process, conducting conversations, conducting questionnaires and their scientific analysis, practical implementation of graphic images at the level of regulatory requirements of standards, organization of experimental work. As a result, in a certain sense, the teaching of drawing was pedagogically improved by introducing a unified graphic education in schools. In conclusion, it should be noted that the teaching of drawing is being improved on the basis of a unified graphic education, that is, interdisciplinary integration.*

Key words: *graphic education, drawing, improvement, integration, exact sciences, natural sciences, drawing, methodology, unified, process, quality of education.*

В результате реформ следует отметить ряд инновационных подходов, реализованных в образовании. В этом смысле в общем среднем образовании, которое рассматривается как основное звено образовательной системы, внедряются педагогические технологии высокого уровня.

В области графического образования ведутся эффективные научные исследования, направленные на оптимальную реализацию таких дидактических подходов, как «интеграция образования», «технологизация образования», «классификация видов изображений», «межпредметная связь», «межпредметная интеграция», «технология обеспечения единого графического порядка» на основе педагогических закономерностей, развития графического потенциала, научных и творческих способностей у учащихся общеобразовательных школ, повышения эффективности графического образования. Результаты исследования способствуют формированию у студентов необходимых чертежных компетенций, раскрытию сущности межпредметных связей, укреплению теоретических основ преподавания естественных наук в соответствии с интегративными законами и подход.

В соответствии с задачами, обозначенными в Стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию Республики Узбекистан, большое значение имеют межпредметные связи и использование интегративного подхода в организации углубленного изучения важных и востребованных предметов: иностранных языков, информатики, математики, физики, химии, биологии. Это, в свою очередь, дидактико-иллюстративные материалы, используемые в преподавании таких предметов, как математика, физика, география, химия, различные элементы черчения, являются эффективным технологическим средством повышения уровня усвоения учащимися основ предметов общего среднего образования. Также, этот фактор оказывает существенное влияние на повышение эффективности графического образования учащихся на основе принципа обратной связи. Однако недостаток времени, отводимого науке черчения в общеобразовательных средних школах, обусловливает некоторые недостатки в формировании технических знаний и умений учащихся. Поэтому следует признать актуальной педагогической проблемой, что обеспечение единого графического порядка в школе является одним из факторов повышения уровня подготовки учащихся по рисунку и повышения эффективности графического образования в целом.

Анализ источников, связанных с изучением проблем графического образования, показывает, что научные решения проблем, связанных с различными аспектами обучения рисованию, даны учеными нашей страны в определенной степени представлен в научных и методических трудах Ш.А.Абдурахманова, П.А.Адилова, Т.Д.Азимова, Н.Ж.Ядгарова, К.А.Зойирова, Р.Қ.Исматуллаева, М.Х.Пиримжарова, И.Т.Рахманова,

Э.И.Рузиева, С.С.Сайдалиева, Д.С.Саидахмедовой, А.П.Сулаймонова, Г.М.Тубаева, А.М.Умронхужаева, А.К.Хамрокулова, Ч.Т.Шакировой, Ю.Қ.Киргизбоева, Д.Ф.Кучкаровой, Х.Р.Қураловой, Н.И.Ҳурбоева.

В общеобразовательных школах каждый предмет имеет особое значение для воспитания учащихся, их культуры, творческого и потенциального развития. В этом смысле графическое образование, особенно рисование, занимает особое место в развитии воображения учащихся. Предмет черчения в школьном образовании предполагает обучение учащихся навыкам чтения чертежей и теоретическим основам устоявшихся методов создания графических изображений, а также формирование практических навыков и умений по их выполнению.

Данные структурные элементы формирования графических знаний учащихся требуют от выпускников средней школы, помимо теоретических знаний о приемах выполнения графических изображений, умения применять полученные практические компетенции на последующих этапах обучения, а также в будущей профессиональной деятельности.

«Обучение чтению чертежей вообще и рабочим чертежам в частности должно быть сделано учителем более интересным во всех отношениях. Преподавание черчения как предмета политехнического цикла в школе должно быть, прежде всего, подчинено этой цели. Следует также отметить, что чертеж и рисование в школьной программе должно играть важную роль не только в решении задач политехнического образования, но и в реализации общего образования. Наряду с рисованием, черчение обеспечивает графическую подготовку школьников. Учащиеся приобретают понятие и навыки изображения пространственных форм на плоскости, осознанно применяют эти знания и умения при освоении других предметов». [1;10-стр].

Таким образом, от учителя черчения требуется выполнение важных функций, выходящих за рамки этого предмета. Сложность обязанностей учителя рисования объясняется тем, что этот предмет преподается один час в неделю в 8-9 классах. За это время преподаватель должен предоставить учащимся учебные материалы по теоретическим основам чертежа и закрепить их выполнением графических работ. Во многих случаях времени на это не хватает. Поэтому преподаватель черчения должен научиться продуктивно использовать предоставленное время и искать дополнительные возможности, которые могут помочь развить графические знания учащихся и повысить эффективность обучения.

Одной из таких возможностей может стать использование знаний и навыков, полученных в рисовании, в процессе обучения другим предметам для закрепления графических знаний. Поэтому интегрированное обучение алгебре, геометрии, физике, информатике, химии, географии и технологии с рисованием можно рассматривать как фактор развития графического воображения учащихся и обеспечения единого графического порядка в системе общего среднего образования.

В образовательной практике особое внимание уделяется повышению эффективности обучения на основе интегративного подхода к материалам, относящимся к нескольким областям науки. Ведь «понятие интеграции, как важный научный термин, является методологическим инструментом обобщения и вывода, поскольку выявляет общность и алгоритмы гармонии между содержанием процессов и событий» [2;101-стр]. Именно поэтому интеграция применяется для решения задач установления связи между объектом исследования и информацией, относящейся к методологии педагогического исследования. Процесс интеграции всегда полезен при проведении исследований, обобщении и дополнении содержания образования по различным предметам и помогает гарантировать достижение намеченной цели [2;101-стр]. В этом смысле исследуемая в нашей работе проблема – обучение черчению на принципе интеграции с точными и естественными науками – выступает важным дидактическим ресурсом и инструментом для повышения эффективности графического образования в широком смысле, и в частности, для повышения качества обучения каждому предмету, входящему в точные и естественные науки.

По мнению С.И. Дембинского и В.И. Кузьменко, “... к числу важных задач подготовки учащихся в школах на базе политехнического образования относятся ознакомление их с основами производства, изучение роли черчения в современном производстве, обеспечение логической связи черчения с другими предметами политехнического цикла, что выражается в повышении изобразительной деятельности учащихся на уроках математики, физики, химии, труда, машиностроения. В результате такой деятельности совершенствуются общие изобразительные данные учащихся. Решающую роль в решении этой задачи должны играть рисунок и чертеж” [1;11-стр].

В своих исследованиях Н.Ж.Ядгаров: “На уроках черчения и математики учащиеся изучают все геометрические фигуры”, - подтверждает вышеизложенную теорию [3;71-стр].

На современном этапе развития науки связь различных областей знания является закономерным явлением, “... преподаватели, которые полностью это понимают, могут привлечь внимание учащихся к этим явлениям и познакомить их с общенаучными концепциями, основанными на связи одного предмета с другим” [4;с-18] подчеркивает, что это важный фактор в формирования.

Кроме того, автор справедливо признает, что, “... общность интеграции с законом междисциплинарных связей заключается в том, что в ней объекты, научные доказательства, понятия, законы, идеи, теории и методы, применяемые в других науках, используются для закрепления и углубления имеющихся знаний или для освоения новых научных законов [4;с-18]”.

Эта теория значима, поскольку она полностью соответствует идее нашего исследования.

Б.С.Абдуллаева, комментируя важность интеграции дисциплин и междисциплинарности в образовательном процессе, подчеркивает

следующее: “Для нашего времени характерна интеграция наук, чтобы иметь более целостную картину общего состояния мира. Но такая задача не может быть решена в рамках одной науки. Поэтому в теории и практике преподавания наблюдается тенденция к унификации учебных дисциплин, продолжается процесс их интеграции на основе межпредметных связей и выражения их общего содержания в целостных моделях... обеспечение междисциплинарности способствует систематизации знаний учащихся, развитию у них навыков и способностей самостоятельного мышления, углублению знаний, полученных на более низких ступенях образования” [5;31-стр].

А также, в своих исследованиях Б.С.Абдуллаева, подчеркивает: “В 1930-е годы обеспечение междисциплинарных связей рассматривалось с точки зрения развития политехнического и трудового образования” [5;24-стр].

Исследователь продолжив эту идею, “Важно, что математика связана не только с физикой, химией, биологией и другими естественными науками, но и с общественно-гуманитарными предметами, что имеет особое дидактическое значение” [5;27-стр] уделяет особое внимание.

Н.Ж.Исакулова следующим образом объясняет важность связи предметов в образовательном процессе: оптимальный способ организации учебного процесса; разные дисциплины приближаются к теме урока; увеличивается интересная сторона урока; расширяется круг информации, усвоенной за одно занятие; появляется возможность делать выводы по разным предметам; реализуется самостоятельное мышление... В заключение следует отметить, что междисциплинарность выступает как педагогическая проблема, принцип, метод и важный эффективный инструмент повышения качества образования. [6;21-стр].

Ученый А. Ч. Чориев, исследовавший закономерности взаимосвязи литературы и педагогики, отмечает важность обеспечения междисциплинарной согласованности в образовательном процессе и подчеркивает следующее: “Разрабатывая содержание образования (ГОСТ), педагогика дополняет все учебные дисциплины: литературу, языкознание, историю, математику, физику, ботанику, химию, обществознание и другие дисциплины, а также методику их преподавания. Методика преподавания специальных предметов является точкой междисциплинарного взаимодействия педагогики. В этом направлении чем научнее взаимодействие, тем выше уровень изучения наук, формирования кадров и мировоззрения” [7;30-31-стр]. Эту идею можно применить и к практике создания единой графической среды, направленной на обучение предмету черчения в тесной связи с точными и естественными науками. С этой точки зрения учитель естествознания будет иметь благоприятную образовательную среду для развития у учащихся мыслительных способностей и пространственного воображения, опираясь на знания и умения, полученные ими из различных предметов, при развитии графических знаний, навыков и умений.

С.С.Сайдалиев подчеркивает, что графическое образование, особенно черчение, является насущной необходимостью в системе образования и признает следующее: “Обучение черчению, приобретение прочной графической грамотности учащихся способствует развитию их мышления и воображения, формированию творческих способностей, а в дальнейшем формирует у них компетенции к научно-техническому творчеству и изобретательской деятельности. Развитие пространственного воображения студентов в высшей школе педагогически гарантирует подъем образовательных процессов в этой области на новый качественный уровень. Так как формирование пространственного воображения в изобразительном образовании имеет большое воспитательное значение.” [8;3-стр].

На основании вышеприведенного анализа различных проблем интегративного подхода в образовании можно сделать вывод, что использование иллюстраций в преподавании точных и естественных наук в 8-9 классах общеобразовательных школ имеет большое значение в совершенствовании графических знаний учащихся. Поэтому учителя естественных наук должны обладать знаниями и пониманием рисунка.

Одним из методов, широко используемых в школьном образовании, является рисование учителями естественных наук рисунков на доске при объяснении темы урока, побуждение детей рисовать на доске или в тетрадях либо использование рисунков в виде диаграмм и плакатов. Поэтому образы, усвоенные в рисовании, используются в других дисциплинах. Их использование в качестве дидактического средства с визуальным воздействием создает благоприятную среду для легкого усвоения учащимися учебного материала. Поэтому, следуя правилам, изученным в черчении, при их использовании, знания учащихся о черчении будут укрепляться. Напротив, если учитель не будет следовать правилам черчения, результат может иметь отрицательное значение.

Если мы сможем добиться того, чтобы все учителя естественных наук соблюдали правила черчения при использовании изображений на своих уроках, мы установим в школе единую графическую систему (режим), то есть вовлечем всех учителей естественных наук в работу по формированию графической грамотности учащихся. С этой целью, учитывая необходимую им базу знаний по черчению, работа проводилась по мере необходимости в группах, а в некоторых случаях индивидуально и экспериментально подтверждалась. Анализ научно-методических источников по изучению дидактических возможностей процесса на основе использования межпредметных связей в повышении эффективности графического образования, а также практический опыт показали целесообразность проведения следующей работы по обеспечению единого графического порядка (режима) в школе.

-По согласованию с администрацией школы были проведены беседы с учителями-предметниками, в ходе которых было разъяснено, что знание правил черчения является инструментом не только для рисования, но и для

освоения уроков других предметов. Кроме того, поясняется, что все учителя могут помогать учителю черчения в повышении графической грамотности учащихся. При необходимости проводилась методическая работа с учителями-предметниками.

-Все предметы используют таблица и перспективный рисунок. Эти рисунки не преподаются на школьных курсах черчения, но планируются соответствующие обсуждения и упражнения с учителями. Сюда входят обсуждения и практические занятия о том, на что следует обращать внимание при создании таблицы, а также основные правила создания перспективных изображений (композиция, пропорции, перспективы различных геометрических фигур, тени и методы их создания, способы выражения объема предметов и т. д.).

-Из изображений, изучаемых на уроках черчения, которые встречаются почти во всех предметах, плоских планиметрических изображениях, проекции на одну плоскость, изометрии и фронтальной диметрии, схематических и схематических изображениях, были организованы лекции, обсуждения и соответствующие практические занятия. Поскольку они используются во многих предметах в системе школьного образования.

-В некоторых предметах используются определенные типы изображений, которые не встречаются в других областях образования. Например, технический чертеж (физика, химия, биология, технология), сборочный чертеж сборочной единицы (физика, информатика, технология), карта участка, чертежи в прямоугольной декартовой системе координат. Для преподавателей данного предмета также организуются теоретические обсуждения и практические занятия по созданию указанных изображений.

-Анализ учебников технологии и физики показал, что все рисунки используются при преподавании этих предметов. Учителя технологии, окончившие общеинженерный или общеинженерно-физический факультеты, владеют черчением. Потому что они преподают начертательную геометрию и инженерную графику на 1-м и 2-м курсах. Учитель физики также знает черчение, если он или они закончили факультет физики и общетехнический. Если они учились на факультете физики и информатики или на факультете физики или на факультете физики и математики, они не преподают черчение. Поэтому с ними организуются соответствующие собеседования, консультации и соответствующие практические занятия.

-Учителю технологии и учителю черчения целесообразно совместно разрабатывать рабочие планы. Основное внимание будет уделено применимости чертежей, используемых в черчении и технологии, и модели (детали), которую предстоит изготовить в рамках обоих предметов.

-Планируется регулярно проводить совместно с учителем черчения мониторинг типов изображений, используемых на уроках черчения в различных направлениях школьного образования.

-Графическая грамотность учащихся проверяется с помощью разработанных тестов, графических заданий, результаты обобщаются и анализируются.

Реализация вышеперечисленных пунктов позволит учителям естественных наук правильно использовать графические изображения на своих уроках. Если каждый учитель-предметник будет применять на своих уроках знания, полученные на уроках черчения, и если учитель черчения во время урока будет напоминать ученикам, что знания по создаваемым рисункам понадобятся и на уроках других предметов, то это создаст основу для соблюдения единого графического порядка (режима) и методики обучения.

Для того чтобы правильно выполнять, а также правильно читать и понимать чертежи в школьной практике, учителям естественных наук необходимо знать правила государственных стандартов, применяемых в черчении, — виды линий, шрифты, правила измерений, масштабы, аксонометрические проекции и виды. На физико-математических и естественнонаучных факультетах университетов и педагогических институтов начертательная геометрия и черчение не преподаются, поэтому школьные учителя естествознания не имеют достаточных знаний о правилах черчения. Поэтому для повышения качества и эффективности методов обучения чечении в той сфере образования, которую можно обобщенно назвать графическим образованием в школе, учителям целесообразно использовать технологии обучения, основанные на педагогическом сотрудничестве - интегративном подходе. В частности, преподаватель черчения должен организовать лекции и дискуссии по темам, затронутым в черчении, хотя бы краткие, для учителей-предметников, а также разъяснить стандартные правила и виды рисунков, перечисленные выше.

Это мероприятие может быть реализовано двумя способами в виде краткосрочного курса. Первый способ — через курсы повышения квалификации учителей; второй способ — через курс, организованный школьным учителем черчения по согласованию с администрацией школы и проводимый на основе сообщества.

Образовательная значимость проведенного анализа состоит в том, что использование рисунков как наглядного средства при объяснении учащимся содержания того или иного предмета обеспечивает повышение уровня осознанности полученных знаний, а значит, и повышение эффективности графического образования, развитие методики обучения черчения. В частности, интегративное использование правил черчения на уроках вышеуказанных предметов позволяет легко и основательно усваивать знания, полученные на основе одного предмета, в другом предмете. Этот же образовательный принцип может быть эффективно применен к преподаванию других учебных предметов и непрерывному образованию.

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ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПО СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ СТРАТЕГИИ «CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.» НА ВНЕШНИЕ РЫНКИ

Аннотация. *Компания «CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.» », как и другие представители по инвестициям в строительство и инфраструктуру традиционно интенсивно базирующейся на НИОКР, пережила ряд институциональных и технологических «потрясений». В работе разработаны основные предложения для выхода компании на внешние рынки.*

Ключевые слова*: внешние рынки, компания, отрасль, строительство, инфраструктура, торговое предложение и др.*

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SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE STRATEGY OF CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD. ON FOREIGN MARKETS

Abstract. *The company "CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.", like other representatives of investments in construction and infrastructure traditionally intensively based on R & D, has experienced a number of institutional and technological "shocks". The work develops the main proposals for the company's entry into foreign markets.*

Keywords*: foreign markets, company, industry, construction, infrastructure, trade offer, etc.*

CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» требует от компании учитывать следующие факторы:

- Начать с четкого определения уникального торгового предложения и понятия, почему клиентам нужен этот продукт и чем он отличается от доступных альтернатив.
- Создать содержание сообщения и оценку, как составленное сообщение которое поможет клиентам создать четкое представление о предлагаемом продукте. При разработке сообщения учитывая AIDA (осведомленность, интерес, желание, действие).

- Отфильтртовать варианты продвижения на основе приведенной выше информации и провести анализ затрат и выгод выбранных вариантов продвижения.
  - Например, выбор телевизионной рекламы в качестве стратегии продвижения позволит компании охватить массовый рынок, повысить узнаваемость бренда и запоминаемость бренда.
  - Популярность маркетинга в социальных сетях значительно выросла за последние несколько лет. Использование этой стратегии продвижения позволит CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» экономически выгодно выйти на массовый рынок. Это также предоставит возможность активно взаимодействовать с клиентами, развивать персонализированные отношения и управлять e-WOM для достижения лучших результатов. Однако риск неконтролируемого негативного e-WOM сохраняется.

Разработка маркетинговой стратегии CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» требует от клиентов неоднородны и зависят от множества факторов, таких как:

- Возраст
- Пол
- Доход
- Стиль жизни
- Ценности и т. д.

Используя технику сегментации, CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» можно сузить большую диверсифицированную целевую аудиторию до конкретных и узко определенных групп.

Демографическая сегментация потребует от CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» разделить рынок по демографическим характеристикам, полу, возрасту, доходу и этнической принадлежности.

CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» может комбинировать различные стратегии сегментации для более конкретного таргетинга, как описано в следующем разделе.

CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» должна постоянно оценивать свою линейку продуктов, оценивая потенциал их роста и долю на рынке. Товары можно разделить на следующие категории:

- CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» должна проанализировать, почему доля рынка низка, несмотря на высокие темпы роста..

Большое количество звездочек и покупки товара будет указывать на хорошие результаты, тогда как большое количество вопросительных знаков и собак станет причиной беспокойства CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» . Классификация продуктов

необходима для оценки успеха маркетинговой стратегии CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.» .

Чтобы выйти из сложившейся финансовой ситуации, были поставлены следующие цели, приняв продолжительность стратегического планирования в пять лет. Для формулирования были использованы результаты внутреннего и внешнего анализа.

К 2027 году увеличить рентабельность каждого вида продукции до более чем 30% за счет адаптации процесса операционной оптимизации.

- Достичь чистой прибыли в 400 миллионов долларов США к 2028 году.
- Повысить эффективность отдела исследований и разработок с помощью инновационных технологий с целью выпуска минимального количества нового продукта в год.
- Увеличение доли местного рынка до 40 % к 2052 году (в настоящее время доля рынка составляет 16 %).
- Приобретение международного рынка в виде приобретения 20% от общего объема продаж к концу 2027 года.

Заключение

Стратегия исследований и разработок (функциональная стратегия) для решения текущих задач дала понять что *вид конкуренции и роль патентов* . Фармацевтическая сфера является репрезентативной для тех секторов, где патентные заявки или модели существенно влияют на конкурентный процесс.

Таким образом, основная задача достижения стратегического успеха компании «CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.» » зависит от рук команды исследований и разработок, и поэтому этот стратегический план в основном фокусируется на усилении исследований и разработок для достижения вышеупомянутых стратегических целей SMART.

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ВЫХОД НА ВНЕШНИЕ РЫНКИ CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDIN GS LTD.»

Аннотация. *Компания «CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.» », как и другие представители по инвестициям в строительство и инфраструктуру традиционно интенсивно базирующейся на НИОКР, пережила ряд институциональных и технологических «потрясений». В работе разработаны основные предложения для выхода компании на внешние рынки.*

Ключевые слова*: внешние рынки, компания, отрасль, строительство, инфраструктура, торговое предложение и др.*

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ENTERING FOREIGN MARKETS CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.»

Abstract. *The company "CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.", like other representatives of investments in construction and infrastructure traditionally intensively based on R & D, has experienced a number of institutional and technological "shocks". The work develops the main proposals for the company's entry into foreign markets.*

Keywords: *foreign markets, company, industry, construction, infrastructure, trade offer, etc.*

Наконец, после постоянного улучшения качества, постоянного совершенствования технологий и наступления времени целевой выбор рынка -это полностью конкурентный международный рынок с жесткой конкуренцией в промышленности.

Способы выхода предприятий на международный рынок включают следующие четыре категории:

1) Способ выхода на рынок экспорта. Это означает, что предприятие осуществляет внутреннее производство и выходит на рынок этой страны путем экспорта продукции на целевой рынок. Способ выхода на рынок экспорта является наиболее быстрым способом выхода на международный

рынок и характеризуется низким уровнем требуемого риска, низким объемом ресурсов и низкими затратами на управление финансами.

2) Контрактный способ ввода- способ ввода- передачи предприятию за рубежом одного или нескольких нематериальных активов, не связанных с акционерным капиталом и собственностью предприятия, в соответствии с заключенным договором с последующим взиманием соответствующей платы с стороны, получающей передачу. Нематериальные активы относятся к интеллектуальной собственности, в том числе к промышленной собственности и авторским правам.

3) Способ проникновения инвестиций -это способ выхода на международный рынок на продвинутой стадии, при котором предприятие частично или полностью владеет страной назначения в целях передачи в страну назначения технологических ресурсов, людских ресурсов, управленческого опыта и других прав собственности.

4) Модель стратегического альянса. Стратегический альянс, также называемый стратегическим деловым альянсом, относится к двум или более предприятиям в двух или более странах, которые благодаря подписанию различных договоров о сотрудничестве образуют свободную сетевую организацию с дополнительными преимуществами, совместным распределением рисков и двусторонним или разнонаправленным сотрудничеством, тем самым обеспечивая совместное использование ресурсов и рынков.

Таблица 1 – Выбор способа выхода на международный рынок автомобильной промышленности[113]

серийный номер	режим входа	Конкретный способ	Представление страны	обоснование
1	вход на выход	Строительство	Ближний Восток, Южная Африка	Низкие импортные тарифы на автомобили
2	вход по контракту	Проекты CKD и SKD	Россия, Индия, Бразилия	Высокие тарифы побуждают иностранные компании инвестировать
3	приток инвестиций	Строительство	Россия	Хорошая основа для сотрудничества, большая поддержка со стороны России
4	стратегический альянс	Совместное предприятие	Европа, США, Япония и Южная Корея	Совершенно конкурентный рынок, сотрудничество от производства деталей

В Докладе о деловой среде 2022 года, подготовленном Всемирным банком и Международной финансовой корпорацией (МФК), отмечается, что рейтинг России поднялся с 31-го места в прошлом году до 28-го, что особенно заметно в ускорении доступа к электроснабжению, упрощении налогообложения, повышении прозрачности для компаний, усилении защиты прав мелких инвесторов и т.д.; Южная Африка, как самая промышленно развитая страна на африканском континенте, опустилась на два места до 84-го места.

Заключение

Исходя из вышеизложенного анализа, оценка PEST стратегии интернационализации CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.составляет 5,925, оценки рынков Южной Африки и России соответственно 7,404 и 6,485, что свидетельствует о большом потенциале развития этих двух рынков. В сочетании с показателями рынка CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.в Южной Африке и России в 2023 году, эти два рынка являются оптимальным выбором для интернационализации CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.являются оптимальным выбором для развития интернационализации компании.

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1. Составлено автором по данным Mareike Meyn, The export performance of the South African automotive industry. New stimuli by the EU-South Africa Free Trade Agreement [R], 2019

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МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ПО СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ СТРАТЕГИИ ВЫХОДА КОМПАНИИ «CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LT»

Аннотация. *В данном исследовании мы подобрали основные категории мероприятий по совершенствованию выход новых стратегий и идей для компании CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.». Наглядно разработан способ выхода на международный рынок промышленности.*

Ключевые слова*: предприятия, стратегии, внешний рынок, компания, промышленность, строительство, индоссируя, мероприятия, предлодения.*

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ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE THE EXIT STRATEGY OF CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.

Abstract*. In this study, we selected the main categories of activities to improve the output of new strategies and ideas for the company CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd. The method of entering the international industrial market is clearly developed.*

Keywords: *enterprises, strategies, external market, company, industry, construction, endorsing, activities, proposals.*

Способы выхода предприятий на международный рынок включают следующие четыре категории:

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к интеллектуальной собственности, в том числе к промышленной собственности и авторским правам.

3) Способ проникновения инвестиций -это способ выхода на международный рынок на продвинутой стадии, при котором предприятие частично или полностью владеет страной назначения в целях передачи в страну назначения технологических ресурсов, людских ресурсов, управленческого опыта и других прав собственности.

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В Докладе о деловой среде 2022 года, подготовленном Всемирным банком и Международной финансовой корпорацией (МФК), отмечается, что рейтинг России поднялся с 31-го места в прошлом году до 28-го, что особенно заметно в ускорении доступа к электроснабжению, упрощении налогообложения, повышении прозрачности для компаний, усилении защиты прав мелких инвесторов и т.д.; Южная Африка, как самая промышленно развитая страна на африканском континенте, опустилась на два места до 84-го места.

Согласно экологическому анализу двух внешних стран, строительный бизнес Южной Африки имеет слабую основу, а уровень тарифов невысок, что подходит для экспорта; строительство России имеет хорошую основу, и

1. Составлено автором по данным Mareike Meyn, The export performance of the South African automotive industry. New stimuli by the EU-South Africa Free Trade Agreement [R], 2019

различные законы и политики поддерживают инвестиции предприятий с иностранным финансированием в строительство заводов, которые подходят для принятия контрактного ввода-строительства сборочных заводов и инвестиционного ввода-строительства заводов по производству транспортных средств.

Заключение

Исходя из вышеизложенного анализа, оценка PEST стратегии интернационализации CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.составляет 5,925, оценки рынков Южной Африки и России соответственно 7,404 и 6,485, что свидетельствует о большом потенциале развития этих двух рынков. В сочетании с показателями рынка CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.в Южной Африке и России в 2023 году, эти два рынка являются оптимальным выбором для интернационализации CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.являются оптимальным выбором для развития интернационализации компании.

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ОЦЕНКА РАЗВИТИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ "CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTER NATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD.»

Аннотация. *В данном исследовании мы даем оценку качества развития эффективности мероприятий по совершенствованию выход новых стратегий и идей для компании CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.».Описаны результаты развития определенных стратегий..*

Ключевые слова*: предприятия, стратегии, внешний рынок, компания, промышленность, строительство, индоссируя, мероприятия, предложения, оценка.*

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EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF "CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LTD."

Abstract*. In this study, we assess the quality of development of the effectiveness of measures to improve the output of new strategies and ideas for the company CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd. "The results of the development of certain strategies are described.*

Keywords: *enterprises, strategies, external market, company, industry, construction, endorsing, measures, proposals, assessment.*

Представим результаты анализа в сводном виде и разработаем направления работ для CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.

Вариант стратегии	Возможность	Описание	КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ РОСТА КОМПАНИИ
Стратегия проникновения	Возможна	Есть все шансы в реализации стратегии проникновения в ЮА. У компании есть возможность инвестирования, поэтому необходимо постепенно развивать частоту покупок, увеличивать потребление товара и увеличивать покрытие территории Южной Африки.	1. Разработка промо-акций для роста и частоты совершения покупок. 2. Организация новых точек продаж в Южной Африке. 3. Расширение ассортимента: ввод новых стратегий.
Стратегия развития рынка	Возможна	Выход на рынок Южной Африки - отличный источник роста. Компания обладает всеми ресурсами и возможностями к его реализации.	
Стратегия развития товара	Вероятна	Компания обладает всеми ресурсами для расширения ассортимента и ввода новых автомобилей.	
Стратегия диверсификации	Возможна	У компании есть отличные возможности роста на текущих рынках с помощью текущих и новых автомобилей. Диверсифицировать портфель пока не рекомендуется.	

Выбранная стратегия позволяет получить доход и устойчивую стабильность в будущем для компании. Она имеет большие риски и высокую стоимость. Для рассматриваемой корпорации характерна диверсификация по принципу создания новых возможностей в Южной Африке.

С помощью ADL матрицы мы определили стратегию для компании по управлению капиталом. Компания находится в промежуточном этапе – стадии роста и стадии зрелости.

Поэтому в своей деятельности компания должна следовать стратегии роста и стратегии зрелости. В стратегии роста компании стоит использовать Стратегию удержания позиции и сохранение доли рынка в автомобильной отрасли.

Цели по росту продаж: компании стоит удерживать рост немного выше или равным росту рынка.

Конкурентные преимущества: укреплять существующие качества.

Компании стоит сохранять только те инвестиции, которые напрямую приведут к росту рынка (в кратко-среднесрочном периоде).

Другая стратегия, которой должна следовать компания, предназначена для стадии зрелости. Здесь стратегией должно быть удержание позиции и сохранение доли рынка в отрасли.

Цели по росту продаж здесь будут: удерживать рост рынка.

Конкурентные преимущества: сохранять позиции на существующем уровне.

Инвестировать в бизнес компании лучше после того, как пойдут сокращения продаж.

Бренд CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd. охватывают различные ценовые категории на услуги рынке. Преимущество низкой стоимости CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd.в основном отражается в ее недорогих независимых инновациях.

Заключение

Таким образом, компания должна реализовывать стратегию бренда, улучшать качество и производительность продукции за счет постоянного совершенствования НИОКР и технологий производства, закладывать прочную основу для создания бренда продукта, завоевывать большинство клиентов и создавать хороший имидж бренда и корпоративный имидж.

Выбранная стратегия по И. Ансоффу для компании позволяет получить доход и устойчивую стабильность в будущем. Она имеет большие риски и высокую стоимость. Для рассматриваемой корпорации характерна диверсификация по принципу создания новых услуг в Южной Африки

По матрицы ADL для компании был определен вектор развития. Компания должна следовать стратегии роста и стратегии зрелости. В стратегии роста CHINA STATE CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS Ltd. стоит использовать стратегию удержания позиции и сохранение доли рынка в отрасли. Другая стратегия, которой должна следовать компания, предназначена для стадии зрелости. Здесь стратегией должно быть удержание позиции и сохранение доли рынка в отрасли.

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УДК 69 1418

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ BIM-ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИИ РЕСТАВРАЦИИ И РЕКОНСТРУКЦИИ ПАМЯТНИКОВ АРХИТЕКТУРЫ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются возможности применения технологий информационного моделирования зданий (BIM) в задачах реставрации и реконструкции объектов архитектурного наследия. Освещаются этапы внедрения BIM в реставрационные проекты — от цифровизации и построения информационной модели до координации инженерных решений и формирования цифрового архива. Отмечены преимущества данной технологии: высокая точность проектирования, междисциплинарная интеграция, прозрачность взаимодействия участников проекта. Также выявлены ключевые вызовы, включая высокую стоимость внедрения, дефицит кадров и нормативные ограничения. Делается вывод о стратегической роли BIM в цифровом сохранении культурного наследия.*

Ключевые слова: *BIM, реставрация, архитектурное наследие, реконструкция, цифровизация, информационная модель здания, культурное наследие.*

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APPLICATION OF BIM TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DESIGN OF RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SITES

Abstract: *This article explores the application of Building Information Modeling (BIM) technologies in the restoration and reconstruction of architectural heritage sites. The study outlines the main implementation stages of BIM in heritage projects—from digitization and model creation to engineering coordination and digital archiving. Key benefits of BIM are emphasized, including improved design accuracy, interdisciplinary integration, and transparent collaboration. The article also discusses current challenges, such as high implementation costs, lack of qualified personnel, and regulatory constraints. The*

findings highlight the strategic role of BIM in the digital preservation of cultural heritage.

Keywords: *BIM, restoration, architectural heritage, reconstruction, digitization, building information modeling, cultural preservation.*

Введение

Современная практика сохранения объектов архитектурного наследия требует переосмысления традиционных подходов к проектированию реставрации и реконструкции. В условиях ускоренной урбанизации, роста цифровых технологий и глобального стремления к устойчивому развитию особую актуальность приобретают инновационные инструменты, способные обеспечить одновременно историческую достоверность, инженерную точность и нормативную прозрачность. Одним из таких инструментов является технология информационного моделирования зданий — BIM (Building Information Modeling), представляющая собой интегрированную цифровую среду проектирования, анализа и управления архитектурными объектами на всех стадиях их жизненного цикла.

Реставрация и реконструкция памятников архитектуры традиционно сталкиваются с рядом сложностей: отсутствие актуальной или точной документации, необходимость воссоздания утраченных элементов, сложность координации между участниками проекта, строгое соблюдение нормативов охраны культурного наследия. Кроме того, такие проекты требуют одновременного учёта архитектурной аутентичности, инженерной устойчивости, экологической безопасности и социальной адаптивности объекта.

На этом фоне применение BIM позволяет перейти к системному и научно обоснованному проектированию, основанному на цифровых данных, аналитике и междисциплинарной кооперации. BIM-модель исторического здания не только визуализирует его геометрию и конструктивные особенности, но и содержит информацию о материалах, инженерных сетях, режимах эксплуатации, допусках и изменениях, что делает её полноценным инструментом в реставрационной практике.

Цель данной статьи — исследовать возможности и ограничения применения BIM-технологий в сфере реставрации и реконструкции объектов культурного наследия. В рамках работы рассматриваются методологические подходы к формированию BIM-моделей исторических зданий, анализируются этапы их внедрения, а также выделяются ключевые преимущества и риски. Основное внимание уделяется потенциалу BIM в обеспечении точности проектных решений, сохранении исторической идентичности и управлении проектами в едином информационном пространстве.

Методологические основы и технологический потенциал BIM

Технология информационного моделирования зданий (BIM, Building Information Modeling) представляет собой современную парадигму в

архитектурно-строительном проектировании, основанную на создании цифровой информационной модели объекта с включением геометрических, физических, экономических и эксплуатационных характеристик. В отличие от традиционного чертежного проектирования, BIM обеспечивает трёхмерное представление архитектурных форм и одновременно включает в себя комплексную информацию о материалах, узлах, инженерных системах, стоимости, сроках реализации и техническом обслуживании объекта.

Применение BIM в реставрационной практике связано с необходимостью высокой точности, строгого соответствия историческим источникам и координации множества специалистов — архитекторов, инженеров, историков, представителей охранных организаций. В контексте памятников архитектуры, где каждое вмешательство должно быть минимально инвазивным, документально обоснованным и обратимым, BIM становится незаменимым инструментом. Он позволяет воссоздавать утраченные элементы по архивным данным, синхронизировать проектные решения с фактическим состоянием здания и контролировать степень влияния современных инженерных систем на историческую структуру.

Особенность работы с объектами культурного наследия заключается в том, что исходная информация зачастую фрагментарна, противоречива или устарела. Поэтому первым этапом становится цифровизация объекта с использованием лазерного сканирования, фотограмметрии и дрон-съёмки. На основе полученного облака точек формируется высокоточная геометрическая модель, которая служит базой для дальнейшего проектирования. Информационная модель также позволяет проследить стратиграфию изменений здания, зафиксировать техническое состояние конструктивных элементов и визуализировать альтернативные проектные решения без необходимости физического вмешательства.

Кроме того, BIM способствует реализации принципов устойчивого проектирования, поскольку обеспечивает точные расчёты объёмов работ и материалов, снижает вероятность ошибок и сбоев при реализации, а также позволяет интегрировать современные системы вентиляции, освещения и энергоэффективности без ущерба для архитектурной аутентичности. Таким образом, BIM объединяет культурное, технологическое и управленческое измерения реставрации, формируя основу для цифрового наследия, в котором здание существует не только как материальный артефакт, но и как управляемый цифровой ресурс, сопровождающийся на протяжении всего жизненного цикла [1,с.4].

Этапы внедрения BIM в реставрационный проект

Процесс внедрения BIM в проект реставрации памятника архитектуры представляет собой комплексную последовательность этапов, включающих цифровизацию объекта, построение информационной модели, проектирование реставрационных мероприятий и сопровождение всех стадий реализации проекта. Каждый этап требует согласованной работы

различных специалистов и опоры на как современные технологии, так и на исторические источники.

Начальной и ключевой стадией является сбор данных о текущем состоянии объекта. Ввиду того, что архитектурные памятники часто лишены актуальной проектной документации, производится высокоточное лазерное сканирование фасадов, интерьеров и конструктивных элементов. В ряде случаев применяется фотограмметрия, а также аэрофотосъёмка с использованием беспилотных летательных аппаратов. Полученное облако точек служит основой для создания точной цифровой геометрической модели здания, максимально приближённой к его реальному состоянию.

Следующий этап — построение BIM-модели с привязкой к историко-архитектурной информации. На основе архивных чертежей, фотографий, описаний и предыдущих исследований воспроизводятся утраченные элементы декора, кровельные конструкции, архитектурные детали фасада. Важной особенностью является возможность фиксации различных временных слоёв объекта, отражающих этапы его исторической трансформации. Это особенно актуально для зданий, имеющих богатую и сложную историю перестроек и модификаций.

После создания модели разрабатываются проектные решения по реставрации и реконструкции. На этом этапе интегрируются инженерные системы — отопление, вентиляция, электроснабжение, водоснабжение — с минимальным вмешательством в историческую ткань. BIM-среда позволяет моделировать поведение этих систем, просчитывать их влияние на несущие конструкции, а также оптимизировать прокладку коммуникаций. За счёт трёхмерной визуализации и параметрического анализа возможно предотвращение проектных конфликтов до начала строительных работ.

Важной частью BIM-процесса является формирование полной проектно-сметной и эксплуатационной документации. Все принятые решения, использованные материалы, последовательности работ, допуски, а также взаимодействие с подрядными организациями фиксируются внутри модели. Это обеспечивает юридическую и техническую прозрачность, а также создаёт цифровой архив, пригодный для повторного анализа, научных исследований и долгосрочного мониторинга объекта [2,с.33].

Преимущества и вызовы внедрения BIM в реставрации памятников архитектуры

Применение технологии информационного моделирования зданий в контексте реставрации объектов архитектурного наследия демонстрирует значительное количество преимуществ, охватывающих как технические и организационные, так и культурно-социальные аспекты. Однако, несмотря на очевидный потенциал, процесс внедрения BIM сопровождается определёнными вызовами, которые ограничивают его массовое распространение и требуют системного подхода к их преодолению.

Одним из ключевых достоинств BIM в реставрации является повышение точности проектирования. Создание цифровой модели объекта на основе

облака точек и архивных данных позволяет минимизировать погрешности и допущения, типичные для традиционного проектирования, особенно в случае фрагментарной или отсутствующей документации. Это критически важно при работе с историческими зданиями, где любое неточное вмешательство может повлечь утрату подлинных элементов или исказить архитектурный облик.

Не менее значимым преимуществом является улучшение координации между участниками проекта. В BIM-среде все изменения автоматически отображаются в связанной документации, а проектировщики, реставраторы, инженеры, представители надзорных органов и заказчики имеют доступ к единому источнику информации в реальном времени. Это снижает количество ошибок, повышает прозрачность процессов и ускоряет процедуру согласования с органами охраны культурного наследия.

BIM также позволяет моделировать поведение инженерных систем и их влияние на исторические конструкции, что важно для обеспечения безопасности и энергоэффективности при сохранении внешней и внутренней аутентичности. Кроме того, наличие цифровой модели объекта способствует его дальнейшему обслуживанию и мониторингу, открывая возможность для внедрения систем предиктивной диагностики и интеллектуального управления.

Однако широкое внедрение BIM в реставрационную практику сталкивается с рядом вызовов. Прежде всего, это высокая стоимость первичного сканирования и моделирования, особенно в случае сложных и крупных объектов. Для организаций, работающих в сфере культурного наследия, подобные расходы могут быть непреодолимыми без государственной или грантовой поддержки [3,с.27].

Серьёзным барьером является дефицит специалистов, обладающих одновременно знаниями в области реставрации и навыками работы с BIM-платформами. Подготовка таких кадров требует времени, междисциплинарного подхода и реформирования учебных программ.

Ещё одной проблемой остаётся несовместимость BIM с устаревшими или аналоговыми источниками данных, что особенно актуально при работе с памятниками, реставрация которых ранее осуществлялась без цифровых инструментов. Дополнительные трудности могут возникнуть в правовом поле — в некоторых странах нормативная база по охране объектов культурного наследия не предусматривает формальный статус цифровой модели как части официальной проектной документации.

Заключение и перспективы развития

Внедрение BIM-технологий в практику реставрации и реконструкции объектов архитектурного наследия открывает новые горизонты для сохранения культурной идентичности, инженерной точности и управляемости жизненного цикла исторических зданий. Представляя собой цифровую платформу с высоким уровнем детализации и междисциплинарной интеграции, информационное моделирование

позволяет существенно повысить качество проектных решений, обеспечить прозрачность взаимодействия между всеми участниками процесса и зафиксировать историческую ценность объекта в цифровом виде.

Рассмотренные в статье этапы внедрения BIM — от высокоточной цифровизации и моделирования до координации инженерных вмешательств и формирования архивной документации — показывают, что данная технология способна стать основой для построения новой парадигмы реставрационного проектирования. Её применение обеспечивает устойчивый баланс между консервацией и адаптацией, между сохранением подлинности и необходимостью модернизации.

Тем не менее, успешная интеграция BIM в эту сферу требует преодоления ряда вызовов: высокой стоимости внедрения, дефицита квалифицированных кадров, несовершенства нормативной базы и ограниченного доступа к современным инструментам моделирования. Решение этих проблем возможно лишь в условиях системного подхода, который включает институциональную поддержку, адаптацию образовательных программ, создание профессиональных стандартов и стимулирование научно-исследовательской деятельности в данной области.

На перспективу можно прогнозировать развитие специализированных BIM-решений для объектов культурного наследия, создание общедоступных баз цифровых моделей памятников, а также активное применение технологии в городском и территориальном планировании. Особое значение приобретает идея «цифрового двойника» исторического здания, способного обеспечить как сохранение материального облика, так и его интеллектуальное сопровождение в долгосрочной перспективе.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15705683

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ САНКЦИЙ ЭКОВАС НА СТАБИЛЬНОСТЬ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ПОЛИТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ МАЛИ

Аннотация: *В статье представлены результаты оценки влияния экономических санкций, введенных Экономическим сообществом стран Западной Африки (ЭКОВАС) на макроэкономическую стабильность экономики и политический режим Республики Мали за 2016–2024 гг. Показано, что введенные санкции существенно ограничили возможности Мали для достижения критериев конвергенции, установленных Западноафриканским экономическим и валютным союзом (ЗАЭВС) и ЭКОВАС, вызвав проблемы в обслуживании внешнего долга, рост инфляции и проблемы ликвидности, связанными с прекращением внешней финансовой помощи. Для достижения макроэкономической стабильности экономики авторами предложены рекомендации в области государственного антикризисного регулирования национальной экономики.*

Ключевые слова*: ЭКОВАС, Западноафриканский экономический и валютный союз, Мали, экономические санкции, макроэкономическая стабильность, стандарты конвергенции, экономическая устойчивость, государственный долг.*

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THE IMPACT OF ECOWAS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON THE STABILITY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND THE POLITICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

Abstract: *The article presents the results of an assessment of the impact of economic sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African Countries (ECOWAS) on the macroeconomic stability of the economy and the political regime of the Republic of Mali in 2016-2024. It is shown that the sanctions imposed have significantly limited Mali's ability to achieve the convergence criteria set by the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and ECOWAS, causing problems in servicing external debt, rising inflation and liquidity problems associated with the termination of external financial assistance. In order to achieve macroeconomic stability of the economy, the authors propose recommendations in the field of state anti-crisis regulation of the national economy.*

Keywords: *ECO EAC, West African Economic and Monetary Union, Mali, economic sanctions, macroeconomic stability, convergence standards, economic sustainability, public debt.*

Мали, страна, не имеющая выхода к морю в Западной Африке. Этот регион граничит с Мавританией и Алжиром на севере, Нигером на востоке, Буркина-Фасо на юго-востоке, Кот-д'Ивуаром и Гвинеей на юге, а затем заканчивается Сенегалом на Западе. Мали, страна, не имеющая выхода к морю в Западной Африке.

В последние годы переживала неравномерный экономический рост из-за наличия проблем в области безопасности, политики и климата. По данным Всемирного банка в 2023 г. ВВП составил 19,5 млрд долл., увеличившись на 3,5% по сравнению с 2022 г. и 3,7 % с 2021 г.

Мали – это аграрная страна, в которой вклад сельского хозяйства в ВВП составляет 40%. 80% населения этой отрасли экономики заняты в сельском хозяйстве. Мали имеет довольно развитую горнодобывающую промышленность (3-е место среди стран Африки), 75% продукции этой отрасли отправляется на экспорт. Страна богата запасами полезных ископаемых. Например, Мали активно развивает добычу золота. 70% выручки от продажи золота приходится на экспорт. Имеются высокий потенциал в области добычи лития. Сфера услуг страны претерпевает кризис и в 2023 г. было отмечено снижение примерно до 2,7%. Это связано с воздействием экономических санкций ЭКОВАС.

Несмотря на то, что Мали обладает значительным экономическим потенциалом в области сельского хозяйства и добычи полезных ископаемых, однако развитию этой страны препятствуют проблемы безопасности, недостаточная система государственного управления, политический и внешние кризисы. Более 10 лет экономика Мали переживает кризисные явления. 2020 год был отмечен окончанием срока полномочий членов

Национального собрания Мали, что привело к институциональному вакууму, связанному с к санкциям ЭКОВАС.

В апреле 2020 года, несмотря на решительные протесты оппозиции бывший президент Ибрагим Бубакар Кейта предложил ряд рекомендаций по проведению парламентских выборов. Однако, в результате выборов в стране усугубились протесты и беспорядки. Это политические обстоятельства вызвали углубление социально-политического кризиса, начавшегося в 2018 г. после президентских выборов [Сиссоко, Э.Ф. 2023]. В результате жесткие оппозиционные обстоятельства закончились военным мятежом, произошедшим 18 августа 2020 г., и государственным переворотом, который стал уже 4-м в истории Мали. Произошла отставка Президента страны, роспуск роспуску Правительства и Национальной Ассамблеи.

Представители Экономического сообщества стран Западной Африки (далее – ЭКОВАС) незамедлительно отреагировали, потребовав создания гражданского Правительства к 15 сентября 2020 года. После долгих консультаций была официально принята Хартия, предусматривающая переходный период на срок в 18 мес. Однако политическая напряженность и противостояния в стране достигли апогея после ареста президента переходного периода. Ба Н'Дау и премьер-министра Моктара Уана в мае 2021 г и привела к власти полковника Ассими Гойты Эти. Это политическое событие ознаменовало начало нового переходного этапа в экономике и политике страны, усилив проблемы в области государственного управления и конфликт с региональными институтами (например, ЭКОВАС).

В результате такой политической нестабильности в Мали ЭКОВАС и Западноафриканским экономическим и валютным союзом (далее – ЗАЭВС) были введены экономические санкции что оказало значительное отрицательное воздействие на макроэкономическую стабильность экономики (табл. 1). Так, в 2022 г. экономический рост замедлился до 3,7%, среднегодовая инфляция достигла рекордного уровня в 9,7%, уровень государственного долга превысил 50% ВВП [PLF, 2024]. Значительно вырос уровень безработицы, особенно среди женщин и в сельских районах.

Таблица 1
Основные виды экономических санкций ЭКОВАС в отношении Республики Мали в 2021 г.

Санкция	Краткая характеристика
Финансовые санкции	
Блокировка активов	Замораживание банковских счетов и финансовых активов Мали, а также некоторых членов правительства
Прекращение финансовых операций	Ограничения, наложенные на операции с банками в Западной Африке
Прекращение внешнего финансирования	Приостановление предоставления субсидий и займов ЭКОВАС, а также Западноафриканского Банка развития (ЗБР)
Торговые санкции	
Торговые ограничения	частичные ограничения на импорт и экспорт между Мали и странами-членами
Эмбарго	запрет на экспорт продукции, оказывающий влияние на определенные сферы экономики Мали
Ограничения в сфере торговли	приостановление действий торговых соглашений, таких как соглашения, связанные с Западноафриканский экономическим и валютным союзом (ЗАЭВС)
Дипломатические и политические санкции	
Исключение Мали из ЭКОВАС	Исключение уполномоченных директивных органов Мали от участия в ЭКОВАС
Запрет на выезд	Запрет зарубежных поездок членам хунты и их родственникам
Секторальные санкции	
Запрет реализации инфраструктурных проектов при поддержке ЭКОВАС	Приостановление региональных инфраструктурных проектов, поддерживаемых ЭКОВАС

В июле 2022 года ЭКОВАС отменило часть санкций после принятия графика перехода к демократическим выборам. Однако некоторые финансовые и дипломатические ограничения остались в действии. Эти санкции направлены на оказание давления на хунту с целью восстановления конституционного порядка, однако они оказали значительное экономическое воздействие на экономику и снизили уровень жизни населения Мали.

Последствия экономических санкций не смогли не сказаться на основных макроэкономических показателях страны. С 2016 по 2024 год структура государственного долга претерпела значительные изменения: внешний долг

вырос и достиг 51,4% ВВП (табл. 2). Это указывает на необходимость изменения государственной финансовой стратегии страны. Одновременно, за анализируемый период резко возрос объем общего долга, который увеличился в 2 раза (с 2986,4 млрд франков КФА в 2016 г. до 6256 млрд франков КФА в 2023 г.). Такой значительный рост свидетельствует о растущей зависимости Мали от внутренних источников финансирования, что, вероятно, также усугубляется ограничениями, вызванными экономическими санкциями ЭКОВАС.

Таблица 2

Динамика изменения государственного долга Мали в % от ВВП с 2016 по 2024 год

Год	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Долг в % от ВВП	35,90	35,50	36,90	40,60	47,30	52,00	50,40	50,70	51,40
Общий долг, в млрд франков КФА	2986,4	3167,7	3496,9	4106,0	4757,0	5521,8	5919	6256	–

Источник Центр политических, экономических и социальных исследований и анализа Мали (2023 г.)

Следует отметить, что государственный долг вырос в первой половине 2023 г. на 5,69%, что также было связано значительным увеличением внутреннего долга на 8,20%. Это подчеркивает растущую финансовую напряженность в стране.

С тех пор как ЭКОВАС и ЗАЭВС сняли свои экономические и финансовые санкции в июле 2023 г., в Мали предприняла несколько важных действий в экономической, политической областях и в области безопасности в следующих направлениях:

– экономическое и финансовое восстановление экономики страны: восстановление обмена финансовыми потоками: постепенно возобновили банковские и коммерческие операции со странами ЭКОВАС и ЗАЭВС;

– стабилизация обменного курса франка КФА: из-за нехватки ликвидности доступность банкнот улучшилась;

– Возобновление реализации инфраструктурных проектов: некоторые проекты, которые были остановлены из-за санкций, возобновились благодаря финансированию со стороны международных партнеров;

– политические и институциональные изменения: принятие новой Конституции путем референдума в июне 2023 г., которая расширяет прерогативы президента Мали, а достигнут определенный прогресс в отношении плана восстановления конституционного порядка в стране.

– модернизация армии: закупка новейшей военной техники и повышение квалификации военнослужащих.

И наконец, формализация мер по развитию международного сотрудничества. Укрепление международных альянсов за пределами ЭКОВАС: укрепление связей с Россией, Китаем и Турцией в таких секторах как оборонный, энергетический и инфраструктурный секторы.

Эти меры позволили Мали в 2024 г. достичь частичного соблюдения критериев конвергенции ЭКОВАС и ЗАЭВС, которые являются ключевыми критериями экономической и валютной устойчивости, а также интеграции в регионе.

Итак, подводя итоги, можно сказать, введение экономических санкций ЭКОВАС привело экономику Мали к финансовой нестабильности, усугубив проблемы своевременности выплат по государственному внешнему долгу и соблюдения норм конвергенции ЗАЭВС и ЭКОВАС. Кроме того, была определена взаимосвязь между политической стабильностью, действиями правительственных структур и экономическими показателями, подчеркнув решающую роль и значение стабильной политической обстановки для экономического процветания и успешной региональной интеграции Мали с другими странами Африки.

Санкции ЭКОВАС, введенные в 2022 г., ухудшили финансовое положение Мали, усилив ее уязвимость по отношению к соседним странам. В 2024 г. внешний государственный долг Мали составил около 51,4% ВВП, что значительно выше среднего показателя по ЗАЭВС. Это свидетельствует о значительном негативном эффекте экономических санкций, несмотря на относительно умеренное соотношение обслуживания внешнего долга к экспорту Мали в 35,8 % по сравнению с некоторыми соседними странами, такими как Сенегал, где аналогичный показатель составил 20%, в Кот-д'Ивуаре –8,9%. Это также указывает на повышенную нагрузку на экспортные ресурсы, используемые для погашения задолженности государства. (Соотношение между обслуживанием внешнего долга и налоговыми поступлениями составило 9,1%).

В этой связи, для достижения макроэкономической стабильности Мали особую важность имеет разработка мер по укреплению регионального сотрудничества в сочетании с оптимизацией политической и экономической координации в рамках региональной интеграции. Эти меры будут способствовать снижению уровня государственного долга это заметно и будет способствовать снижению уровня государственного долга при одновременном стимулировании роста.

Кроме того, Мали следует сосредоточить свои усилия на повышении уровня экономической устойчивости за счет диверсификации своей экономики, повышения формальной занятости среди населения, а также оптимизации управления государственными финансами.

В тесном сотрудничестве с другими странами Африки, присоединяющимися к ЭКОВАС и ЗАЭВС формализовать совместные меры

реагирования на общие вызовы внешней среды. Крайне важно действовать решительно и безотлагательно, чтобы изменить экономическое направление страны, гарантировать возможности достижения стандартов конвергенции и создать благоприятные условия для поступательного устойчивого восстановления экономики и политической стабильности.

Использованные источники:

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ПЕДАГОГИКА ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ПАМЯТИ И ГЕОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ: ИНТЕГРАТИВНЫЙ ПОДХОД В ВОСПИТАНИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается значение исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуры как взаимосвязанных категорий современного образования. Анализируются педагогические подходы к формированию гражданской идентичности, патриотизма и географо-экологической культуры. Обосновывается необходимость интеграции историко-географического содержания в образовательный процесс с целью воспитания социально ответственной личности. Работа основана на междисциплинарном подходе с привлечением источников из педагогики, культурологии и социологии.*

Ключевые слова: *историческая память, географическая культура, экологическая культура, идентичность, патриотизм, педагогика, культурное наследие, образовательный процесс.*

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PEDAGOGY OF HISTORICAL MEMORY AND GEO-ECOLOGICAL CULTURE: AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO PERSONALITY EDUCATION

Annotation. *The article examines the importance of historical memory and geographical culture as interrelated categories of modern education. The pedagogical approaches to the formation of civic identity, patriotism and geographical and ecological culture are analyzed. The necessity of integrating historical and geographical content into the educational process in order to educate a socially responsible person is substantiated. The work is based on an*

interdisciplinary approach involving sources from pedagogy, cultural studies and sociology.

Keywords: *historical memory, geographical culture, ecological culture, identity, patriotism, pedagogy, cultural heritage, educational process.*

Введение. Современные глобализационные процессы ставят перед системой образования задачу формирования личности, способной осмысленно воспринимать историко-культурное и географо-экологическое наследие. В условиях утраты локальных идентичностей и нарастания культурной стандартизации особенно остро встаёт вопрос сохранения исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуры как основ гражданственности, патриотизма и социальной ответственности [1].

Более того, современное образование на практике сталкивается с вызовами глобализации, цифровизации и утраты культурной идентичности. В этом контексте особую значимость приобретает педагогика исторической памяти и географической культуры как инструменты формирования национального самосознания, уважения к культурному наследию.

С точки зрения педагогики, историческая память и географическая культура – это не просто школьные дисциплины, а мощные средства воспитания личности, способной осмысливать прошлое, понимать настоящее и строить будущее. Поэтому, их объединение в педагогике позволяет выстраивать целостную картину мира, формируя уважение к корням, культуре, традициям и многообразию окружающей среды.

Педагогика исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуры представляет собой интегративный подход, направленный на формирование у обучающихся системного взгляда на историческое прошлое и пространство, в котором они живут. Это не только накопление знаний, но и развитие ценностных установок, навыков критического мышления и способности к диалогу культур [3;10;].

Историческая память как воспитательный ресурс. Воспитательный аспект, механизмы формирования, способы развития исторической памяти народа в целом, и молодежи сферы образования особенно, требуют все более тщательного научного подхода и изучения проблемы, особенно в рамках педагогического сопровождения. Как известно, процесс социализации личности обязательно сопровождается трактовкой и пропагандой сущности таких понятий, как прошлое, настоящее и будущее. Поэтому историческая память иногда осознанно, а иногда и непроизвольно используется как средство воспитания. С этой точки зрения, принимая во внимание, что формирование исторической памяти имеет прежде всего большое воспитательное значение, и если оно сознательно внедряется в сознание молодежи, то эта историческая память, постепенно укоренившаяся, становится источником непроизвольной потребности и может стать фактором, составляющим гордость народа, для которого особенно значима и

географическая местность, где произошли важные исторические события, запечатленные на уровне коллективной памяти.

Историческая память выступает важнейшим компонентом коллективной идентичности. Она опирается на совокупность знаний, представлений и символов, которые передаются через образовательные институции, медиа и культурные практики [8]. По своей сути историческая память представляет «интегративную когнитивную-эмоциональную систему», консолидирующую общественный опыт через интерпретационные фильтры. Они, в свою очередь, поддерживаются или оспариваются образовательной практикой и передачей опыта от поколения к поколению. Однако здесь кроется фундаментальная проблема: могут ли педагогические механизмы обеспечить непредвзятое понимание «противоречивых исторических фактов» или же они неизбежно порождают избирательные, идеологически пронизанные репрезентации, искажающие аутентичную память в коллективном сознании? Проблемное поле возникает именно из этого методологического и философского трения между исторической «объективностью» и педагогической необходимостью формировать устойчивые коллективные образы и развивать критическую автономию молодежи.

Историческая память – это форма коллективного осознания прошлого, связанная с опытом, передаваемым через поколения. Она формируется через историческое образование, литературу, искусство, праздники, памятники, семейные предания. С точки зрения педагогики, историческая память, это прежде всего механизм формирования гражданской идентичности, способ передачи нравственных и моральных ориентиров, основа для патриотического и духовно-нравственного воспитания.

В образовательной сфере неоднозначность исторических событий (и их интерпретаций) порождает серьезные педагогические дилеммы: выбор содержания учебных программ, учитывающего различные исторические мнения; смягчение идеологического давления, оказываемого учебниками и СМИ; преодоление когнитивных барьеров, с которыми сталкивается молодежь, сталкиваясь с «парадоксальными» историческими реалиями.

Историческая память функционирует как эпистемический континуум – диалектический процесс, в котором стабильность сосуществует с трансформацией, согласованность с фрагментацией. Ее педагогические последствия требуют интегративного подхода, который уравновешивает критическое исследование и культурную трансляцию, воспитывая историческое сознание, способное примирять конкурирующие нарративы, не жертвуя аналитической целостностью. Этот синтез подчеркивает необходимость междисциплинарных моделей, которые освещают сложности формирования исторической памяти, раскрывая ее роль как стабилизатора коллективной идентичности, так и катализатора рефлексивного взаимодействия с прошлым. Особенно важно, чтобы историческая память формировалась не как сухое знание дат и фактов, а как живое осмысление человеческих судеб, исторических выборов и ценностей, которые прошли

проверку временем. Поэтому, в педагогическом аспекте историческая память выполняет следующие функции:

– социализирующую – вводит личность в культурно-историческое пространство нации;

– воспитательную – формирует отношение к событиям прошлого как к нравственным ориентирам;

– интерпретативную – обучает критическому осмыслению исторических нарративов.

Педагогические подходы к формированию исторической памяти включают проектную деятельность, реконструкции, работу с архивами и биографиями, что способствует личностному осмыслению прошлого [5].

Геоэкологическая культура в системе образования и воспитания. Геоэкологическая культура, это система знаний, умений и ценностных установок, связанных с восприятием, пониманием и бережным отношением к окружающему миру: природе, населенным пунктам, ландшафтам, народам и их традициям. В нее входит прежде всего, знание родного края, его природы и ресурсов, осознание взаимосвязей между человеком и природной средой, уважение к культурному и природному разнообразию мира и экологическая ответственность и глобальное мышление. Таким образом, геоэкологическая культура – это не только изучение карт и рельефов, но и формирование мировоззрения, основанного на уважении к жизни во всех её проявлениях. Геоэкологическая культура охватывает знание ландшафта, природных ресурсов, этнокультурных особенностей региона и мира в целом. Она формирует пространственное мышление, геоэкологическую ответственность и уважение к культурному разнообразию.

С тех пор, как вопрос экологизации географического образования становился предметом интенсивных дискуссий, актуальной стала и тема формирования географической-экологической культуры. Главная идея в научных дискуссиях по этому вопросу направлена на необходимость формирования знаний об экологических и географических проблемах на краеведческой основе.

Цель экологизации дидактического материала природно-географического содержания в общеобразовательных школьных программах определяется направленностью на формирование геоэкологической культуры. Поскольку научная проблема географо-экологической культуры, вошедшая в сферу современных научных исследований, связана с взаимосвязью и гармонией различных дисциплин, экологические и педагогические исследования находят свое решение путем освещения точек соприкосновения. Современные исследователи подчёркивают необходимость перехода от формального изучения географии и экологии к формированию «геоэкологического образа мира» – эмоционально-ценностного восприятия окружающей среды [2].

Это предполагает:

– знание родного края и вовлеченность в его развитие;

– умение видеть глобальные взаимосвязи;

– участие в экологических и краеведческих инициативах.

Геоэкологическая культура становится фактором устойчивого развития и формирования глобальной гражданственности [11].

Интеграция исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуры в педагогике. Педагогика исторической памяти и географической культуры объединяет в себе два важнейших аспекта. Первое, формирование ценностного отношения к прошлому и пространству. Знание истории без уважения к памяти предков превращается в сухую статистику. И, наоборот, знание географии и экологии без любви к родной земле – в пустую карту. Педагогика же, соединяет рациональное и эмоциональное восприятие.

Второе, интеграция междисциплинарных подходов. История и география – это не изолированные науки. Они взаимодействуют через культурологию, этнографию, археологию, экологию, краеведение, что делает образовательный процесс насыщенным и жизненно важным.

Учитывая необходимость интеграции междисциплинарных моделей, которые освещают сложности формирования исторической памяти, раскрывая ее роль как стабилизатора коллективной идентичности, так и катализатора рефлексивного взаимодействия с прошлым, а также необходимость формирования знаний об экологических и географических проблемах на краеведческой основе, вопросы формирования исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуры проявляются как взаимосвязанные и взаимодополняющие в сочетании факторы педагогического сопровождения интегративного подхода. Поскольку история, география и экология, обладая уникальными познавательными и воспитательными ресурсами, в интеграции позволяют формировать у обучающихся целостную картину мира. Такое объединение реализуется через:

– краеведческий подход – изучение истории и географии региона [9];

– проблемное обучение – осмысление историко-географических противоречий (например, миграции, конфликты за ресурсы);

– проектные практики – создание карт исторической памяти, экспедиций, виртуальных туров.

– сочетание локальной истории и географии формирует чувство сопричастности к судьбе малой Родины и ответственности за её будущее [4].

Педагогические технологии и методы. Интегративный подход, направленный на формирование у обучающихся системного взгляда на прошлое (исторические знания) и пространство (географические знания), с которым и в котором они живут, сближает исторические, географические и экологические знания. В педагогике исторической памяти и географической культуры важны как традиционные, так и инновационные методы. С целью достижения максимальной эффективности, предполагаемый интегративный подход рассматривает применения следующих методов:

– интерактивные карты и ГИС-платформы для создания «живой» географии памяти.

– историко-географические экспедиции, включающие изучение памятников, природных объектов и устной истории.

– сторителлинг и цифровое повествование – рассказывание семейных или локальных историй с указанием географической местности, а также использованием цифровых инструментов [6].

– музейная педагогика – работа с экспонатами, документами, устной историей в школьных и территориальных музеях.

На наш взгляд. эти методы способствуют вовлечению, развитию как исследовательских навыков, так и формированию ценностных ориентаций в исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуре.

Практико-ориентированные примеры. В целях успешной интеграции педагогики исторической памяти и педагогики геоэкологической культуры, можно применить разнообразные методы и подходы, которые имеют под собой практические элементы и связывают исторические и географические знания, мышления и культуры молодежи в сфере образования. Примером благополучной интеграции может служить школьный проект «Моя улица – моя история», в рамках которого учащиеся исследуют историю своего района и создают геоинформационные карты с привязкой к значимым событиям и личностям. Другой пример – инициатива «Живая география», включающая географо-экологические экскурсии и исторические маршруты по природным и культурным объектам региона.

Из школьной программы если привести пример, то, когда речь идет о личности Бабура, то его в истории описывают как великого государственного деятеля, умелого полководца, ученого, поэта и писателя, обращая внимание на то, что он является одним из известных исторических деятелей Восточного средневековья. Если обратить внимание учащихся на то, что он был сыном Андижана [7,249] и что Андижан[115] стал его заветной мечтой в его тоске по родине, если умело привести факты, редкие сведения о природе, географии, этнографии и истории ряда стран из его произведения и при этом описать его уникальное творение в классической литературе, то несомненно, можно пробуждать в сердце учащихся чувство гордости за то, что они соотечественники великого Бабура.

Таким образом, можно констатировать и другие практические примеры:

– историко-географические маршруты, например, по местам боевой славы, водным объектам, культурным памятникам региона.

– «География памяти» – карты событий, где будут отмечены значимые исторические события в определённом регионе, с привязкой к местности.

– участие в международных проектах, кстати, изучение культур других стран и обмен школьниками или студенческой молодежи, позволяют взглянуть на историю и географию с разных точек зрения.

Заключение и предложение. Таким образом, основные задачи педагогики исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуры в

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современных условиях, на наш взгляд, можно определить в следующих направлениях:

1. *Развитие идентичности*, т.е. через понимание своего места в истории и географии человек осознаёт, кто он, откуда и куда идёт. Это основа национального самосознания.

2. *Формирование толерантности*. Знание истории разных народов и их географии помогает избежать предвзятости, развивает уважение к иному.

3. *Воспитание патриотизма и гражданственности*. Это означает, что любовь к Родине начинается с понимания её истории, природы, культурного ландшафта.

4. *Развитие экологической культуры*. Через осмысление географических особенностей формируется уважение к природе и ответственное поведение.

Соответственно, интегративный подход в воспитании личности предусматривает, что педагогика исторической памяти и геоэкологической культуры – это ключ к формированию личностной зрелости, гражданской ответственности и духовно-нравственной устойчивости, важнейшее направление воспитания гражданина, любящего свою страну, понимающего её прошлое, уважающего культурное и природное разнообразие мира. Она позволяет обучающимся не только знать, но и чувствовать, понимать и защищать культурное и природное наследие. Такая интегративная педагогика формирует личность, способную не только помнить, но и творчески осмысливать, передавать и защищать наследие, которое определяет её культурную, историческую и географическую идентичность.

В условиях современных вызовов – информационного шума, утраты идентичности и экологических кризисов – важность таких подходов возрастает. Их развитие требует поддержки со стороны государства, образовательных учреждений, общественных организаций и научного сообщества.

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ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАПОВЕДНИКИ И ТУРИЗМ: ВНЕДРЕНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ МЕТОДОВ В СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются современные международные подходы к обеспечению устойчивого социально-экономического развития на основе интеграции геологических заповедников и туризма. Автор проводит комплексную оценку научного, образовательного и туристического потенциала объектов геологического наследия, раскрывая их вклад в развитие региональной экономики и формирование новой экономической модели на основе экотуризма. На примере Китая, Германии и Франции рассмотрены передовые практики и предложены направления адаптации этих моделей к условиям Узбекистана. Особенно подчёркивается значение Китабского геологического заповедника, где на основе внедрения цифровых технологий, международного научного сотрудничества и развития инфраструктуры обоснованы механизмы повышения благосостояния местного населения. Результаты исследования подтверждают необходимость внедрения модели управления геотуризмом, соответствующей международным стандартам устойчивого развития.*

Ключевые слова: *геологический заповедник, туризм, социально-экономическое развитие, экотуризм, устойчивость, Китаб, международный опыт.*

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GEOLOGICAL RESERVES AND TOURISM: IMPLEMENTATION OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL METHODS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *This article analyzes modern international approaches to ensuring sustainable socio-economic development based on the integration of geological reserves and tourism. The author conducts a comprehensive assessment of the scientific, educational and tourist potential of geological heritage sites, revealing their contribution to the development of the regional economy and the formation of a new economic model based on ecotourism. Using the examples of China, Germany and France, best practices are considered and directions for adapting*

these models to the conditions of Uzbekistan are proposed. Particular emphasis is placed on the importance of the Kitab Geological Reserve, where mechanisms for improving the well-being of the local population are substantiated based on the introduction of digital technologies, international scientific cooperation and infrastructure development. The results of the study confirm the need to implement a geotourism management model that meets international standards of sustainable development.

Keywords: *geological reserve, tourism, socio-economic development, ecotourism, sustainability, Kitab, international experience.*

Эпиграф

«Используя уникальную природу нашей страны и прекрасные места отдыха, можно открыть новые туристические маршруты. Необходимо уделить особое внимание развитию таких направлений, как паломнический туризм, экологический, просветительский, этнографический, гастрономический туризм и другие отрасли этой сферы с активным привлечением мировых брендов.»

Ш.М. Мирзиёев

Введение

В современном мире туризм представляет собой не только сферу, приносящую экономическую выгоду, но и важный фактор социального прогресса и экологической устойчивости. Геологические заповедники, в свою очередь, являются значимыми инструментами в деле сохранения природного наследия, проведения научных исследований и развития туризма.

В данной статье, опираясь на международный опыт, рассматриваются пути развития туризма через геологические заповедники как средство достижения устойчивого социально-экономического развития. Внимание сосредоточено на потенциальной интеграции геонаследия и туристической инфраструктуры с целью обеспечения благосостояния населения и повышения конкурентоспособности регионов.

Геологические заповедники и их влияние на туризм.

Геологические заповедники, наряду с функцией охраны природного и исторического наследия, оказывают положительное воздействие на развитие региональной экономики посредством туризма. Их роль проявляется в следующих направлениях:

- Развитие экотуризма и геотуризма способствует сохранению природных ландшафтов и устойчивому использованию природных ресурсов;
- Стимулирование местной экономики — создание новых рабочих мест и предпринимательских возможностей для населения, проживающего в окрестностях заповедников;
- Развитие научного и образовательного туризма — функционирование заповедников как ценных научных объектов для туристов и исследователей.

Во многих регионах мира геологические заповедники демонстрируют значительный вклад в экономическое развитие через туризм. Например, геопарк Чжанцзяцзе в Китае или Доломитовые Альпы в Италии, признанные объектами геологического наследия ЮНЕСКО, ежегодно привлекают тысячи туристов.

В Республике Узбекистан также были приняты важные реформы и нормативные акты, направленные на развитие сферы туризма. Среди них особое значение имеют следующие документы:

Нормативно-правовая база развития туризма в Узбекистане.

В последние годы в Республике Узбекистан были приняты важные решения, направленные на активное развитие туристической отрасли. Наиболее значимыми из них являются следующие:

1. *Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по ускоренному развитию сферы туризма» от 5 января 2019 года.* Документ предусматривает меры по привлечению международных гостиничных брендов, определению правового статуса гидов и экскурсоводов, подготовке и повышению квалификации кадров в туристической сфере.
2. *Дополнительные меры по ускоренному развитию туризма в Республике Узбекистан* (Постановление Президента от 5 января 2019 года). Указ направлен на развитие туристической инфраструктуры, повышение качества предоставляемых услуг и внедрение новых туристических маршрутов.
3. *Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 27 июля 2023 года «О дополнительных мерах по дальнейшему развитию сферы туризма».* Данным указом определены меры по эффективной организации государственного управления в области культуры и туризма, диверсификации туристических услуг, развитию экотуризма и сохранению культурного наследия.
4. *Постановление Президента от 4 марта 2024 года «О реализации реформ в приоритетных направлениях в 2024 году».* Постановление утверждает план мероприятий по совершенствованию системы информирования в сфере туризма и созданию новых возможностей в рамках стратегических реформ.

Все эти инициативы направлены на укрепление позиций Узбекистана на международной туристической арене, повышение качества туристических услуг и активное продвижение туристического потенциала страны.

Международный опыт и современные методы.

Во многих развитых странах при управлении геологическими заповедниками применяются современные технологии и инновационные подходы. Среди них особенно выделяются следующие направления:

- Цифровые технологии – использование виртуальной (VR) и дополненной реальности (AR) позволяет туристам в интерактивной форме исследовать территорию заповедника, повышая интерес к объекту и расширяя возможности для дистанционного туризма.

- Экологические туристические стратегии – разрабатываются специальные маршруты и правила, направленные на минимизацию воздействия туристов на природную среду, что способствует сохранению экосистем.
- Модель устойчивого управления – охрана заповедников осуществляется в соответствии с международными стандартами, при этом проекты экологического туризма реализуются с участием местного населения.

Пример: геологический заповедник Мессель-Пит (Германия) добился роста числа туристов благодаря применению новейших технологий и развитию научно-образовательного туризма, что укрепило его международный имидж.

Социально-экономическое развитие через геологические заповедники.

Геологические заповедники служат не только средством сохранения природного наследия, но и важным фактором развития местной экономики и социального прогресса. Их вклад можно охарактеризовать следующим образом:

- Развитие местного предпринимательства – вблизи заповедников открываются гостиницы, рестораны, ремесленные мастерские и сувенирные магазины, что стимулирует деловую активность.
- Создание новых рабочих мест – за счёт роста потребности в туристических услугах увеличивается занятость населения.
- Продвижение культурного наследия – в заповедниках организуются мероприятия, отражающие местные традиции, обычаи и культуру.

Примером успешной интеграции экотуризма и локального развития служит Региональный природный парк вулканов Оверни (Франция), где местные предприниматели добились роста доходов за счёт продвижения экологического туризма и национальной гастрономии.

Хотя туризм в Узбекистане в основном сосредоточен на таких исторических центрах, как Ташкент, Самарканд, Бухара и Хива, во многих других регионах также имеются уникальные природные и культурные объекты, которые до сих пор недостаточно представлены в туристической сфере.

Регионы, заслуживающие большего внимания.

Несмотря на то, что в Узбекистане туристическая активность в основном сосредоточена в таких известных городах, как Ташкент, Самарканд, Бухара и Хива, в других регионах страны также существуют значительные туристические ресурсы, которым пока уделяется недостаточно внимания. Ниже представлены наиболее перспективные направления:

1. **Ферганская долина** – гончарный центр Риштан, культурное наследие Кокандского ханства и природная красота долины Нарын представляют интерес для международного туризма.

2. **Джизакская и Сырдарьинская области** – национальный парк Заамин, озеро Тузкан и исторические памятники Уратепы обладают потенциалом для развития экологического и культурного туризма.

3. **Навоийская область** – ущелье Сармишсой, караван-сарай Рабат Малик и археологические памятники Кызылтепы нуждаются в активной туристической популяризации.

4. **Республика Каракалпакстан** – Муйнак, Аральское море, крепости Элликкала и некрополь Миздахкан — это объекты с высокой привлекательностью, которые требуют усиленного продвижения.

5. **Кашкадарьинская и Сурхандарьинская области** – Китабский геологический заповедник, горы Бойсун, древние буддийские памятники в Термезе и другие исторические объекты могут значительно способствовать развитию регионального туризма.

Китабский геологический заповедник и его значение.

Один из самых уникальных природных и научных объектов Узбекистана — Китабский государственный геологический заповедник, расположенный в Кашкадарьинской области, в районе Китаб. Этот заповедник признан одним из редчайших геологических памятников мира, где представлены геологические слои, охватывающие более 500 миллионов лет истории Земли.

Геологическое наследие. На территории заповедника обнаружены остатки древнего океана, окаменелости организмов и уникальные стратиграфические разрезы. Это место имеет огромное научное значение для геологов и палеонтологов.

Центр экотуризма. Благодаря живописным горным пейзажам, чистому воздуху и редкой флоре и фауне, заповедник представляет собой идеальную площадку для развития экотуризма.

Научно-образовательный туризм. Учёные, студенты и туристы из Узбекистана и других стран регулярно посещают заповедник с целью проведения исследований по геологии и экологии.

Инфраструктура заповедника включает в себя полевую базу у подножия ручья Хужакурган, конференц-зал на 150 человек, защитную и химическую лаборатории, гостиницу, столовую и жилые дома для сотрудников. Стратиграфические разрезы оборудованы пешеходными тропами, смотровыми площадками и указателями.

Международная научная деятельность и стратиграфическое значение Китабского заповедника.

В рамках своей деятельности заповедник регулярно становится площадкой для международных конференций и научных симпозиумов, посвящённых изучению морских организмов, таких как мшанки, остракоды, конодонты, брахиоподы и другие. Были изданы полевые гиды по стратиграфическим разрезам (в 1966, 1978, 1984, 2000 и 2008 годах), что подтверждает его высокую научную ценность. С 25 августа по 3 сентября 2008 года на территории Китабского геологического заповедника прошла международная конференция на тему «Глобальные корреляции». Для

участников были организованы полевые экскурсии и заседания Международной стратиграфической комиссии (ICS) и её подкомиссии по девону (SDS). С 16 по 25 августа 2015 года, по инициативе Международной стратиграфической комиссии (ICS), проходили исследования в рамках программы GSSP (Global Stratotype Section and Point). Члены SDS собирали образцы для сопоставления стратиграфических разрезов и уточнения границ пражского и эмского ярусов. Территория заповедника охватывает морские отложения верхнего ордовика — карбона палеозойской эры, в некоторых участках перекрытые осадками неогена и четвертичного периода. Мощность палеозойских отложений составляет 4130 метров, из которых:

- 93% — карбонатные породы (36% — доломит, 57% — известняк);
- 4% — терригенно-карбонатные;
- 2% — терригенные;
- 1% — продукты подводного вулканизма.

Эти отложения, сформировавшиеся 370–470 миллионов лет назад, содержат прекрасно сохранившиеся остатки морских организмов, населявших древние моря. На территории заповедника функционирует палеонтологический музей, в котором представлены окаменелости ордовика, силура, девона и карбона. Обнаружено 17 крупных местонахождений окаменелостей, включая:

- 67 видов четырёхлучевых кораллов,
- 53 вида брахиопод,
- 60 видов иглокожих,
- 12 видов головоногих моллюсков,
- 10 видов двустворчатых моллюсков,
- 19 видов тентакулитов,
- 68 видов конодонтов и др.

На протяжении геологических периодов — от верхнего ордовика до верхнего девона — вся территория юго-западного Зеравшана, Гиссара и Китабского заповедника в течение 120–140 миллионов лет находилась под морем, где обитали различные морские организмы и растения.

Местные воды отличались прозрачностью и солёностью, что способствовало активной жизнедеятельности кораллов, брахиопод, трилобитов и других организмов. Их остатки стали составной частью осадочных пород. Благодаря этим уникальным условиям, Китабский государственный геологический заповедник был признан международным стратиграфическим эталоном. В 1989 году он был официально признан Международной комиссией по стратиграфии девона (SDS) как глобальный стратиграфический эталон — GSSP. В 1996 году данный статус был утверждён Международным союзом геологических наук (IUGS). Таким образом, разрез Зинзильбог на территории заповедника стал объектом мирового геологического наследия и обеспечивает международный научный статус Китабского заповедника.

Для эффективного использования уникального геонаследия Китабского заповедника в целях устойчивого развития туризма предлагается реализация следующих стратегических направлений:

1. Развитие инфраструктуры: улучшение транспортной доступности заповедника за счёт ремонта и модернизации автомобильных дорог, организация туристических маршрутов с учётом экологических требований, строительство гостиниц, зон отдыха и ресторанов для комфортного пребывания туристов.

2. Усиление цифрового продвижения: расширение информационного охвата о заповеднике через интернет и социальные сети, разработка виртуальных экскурсий и цифровых путеводителей, позволяющих удалённо ознакомиться с природными объектами и маршрутами.

3. *Развитие международного сотрудничества:* инициирование процесса включения Китабского геологического заповедника в Список геологического наследия ЮНЕСКО, проведение международных научных экспедиций и форумов для привлечения специалистов и туристов из-за рубежа.

4. *Вовлечение местного населения:* организация обучающих курсов для местных жителей по вопросам экотуризма, экскурсионной деятельности и устойчивого туризма, создание условий для развития ремесленного дела, продажи сувениров и продукции местного производства, что способствует росту занятости и доходов населения.

Заключение

Китабский геологический заповедник представляет собой бесценное природное и научное наследие Узбекистана. Он интересен не только для геологов и палеонтологов, но и для широкого круга туристов. При должном внимании и грамотном управлении данный объект может стать не только национальным, но и региональным центром экотуризма в Центральной Азии.

Интеграция геологических заповедников и туризма является эффективным направлением современного социально-экономического развития. Международный опыт показывает, что при соблюдении принципов устойчивого развития можно одновременно обеспечить охрану геологического наследия, рост туристической активности и улучшение качества жизни местного населения.

Для таких стран, как Узбекистан, обладающих богатым природным и геологическим потенциалом, развитие геотуризма открывает широкие перспективы. Внедрение международных стандартов управления, цифровых решений и активное участие местного сообщества станет ключом к долгосрочному успеху.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НАВЫКОВ ЧТЕНИЯ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются методические и психолингвистические аспекты обучения чтению как одному из ведущих видов речевой деятельности в процессе преподавания английского языка. Анализируются формы и виды чтения, их функции и цели, а также этапы формирования читательских умений.*

Ключевые слова: *иностранный язык, обучение чтению, речевая деятельность, чтение вслух, чтение про себя, методика преподавания, школьное образование, интерференция, техника чтения.*

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METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES AND FEATURES OF FORMATION OF READING SKILLS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSES

Abstract: *The article examines the methodological and psycholinguistic aspects of teaching reading as one of the leading types of speech activity in the process of teaching English. The forms and types of reading, their functions and goals, as well as the stages of developing reading skills are analyzed.*

Key words: *foreign language, teaching reading, speech activity, reading aloud, silent reading, teaching methods, school education, interference, reading technique.*

Обучение иностранному языку в современном образовательном пространстве невозможно без системного развития навыков чтения как одного из ключевых видов речевой деятельности. Чтение позволяет учащимся осваивать языковой материал, развивать языковую догадку, обогащать словарный запас и культуру речи. В условиях возрастающей роли информации и глобализации владение навыками чтения на английском языке становится необходимым компонентом образовательной и профессиональной компетентности.

Чтение является рецептивным видом речевой деятельности, включающим восприятие, переработку и осмысление письменной информации. Оно способствует овладению лексико-грамматическими структурами, развитию логического мышления, памяти и способности к анализу. При чтении

активизируются мыслительные процессы, обеспечивая интеграцию языковых знаний в речевую практику.

Процесс чтения в методике преподавания иностранных языков рассматривается как сложное когнитивное и лингвистическое явление, включающее в себя не только декодирование графической информации, но и её осмысленную переработку. В психолингвистике особое внимание уделяется пониманию чтения как активной мыслительной деятельности.

Известный психолог Д.Б. Эльконин отмечал, что чтение представляет собой прежде всего процесс восстановления звуковой формы слова на основе его графического облика [7]. По своей природе это сложное интеллектуальное действие, основанное на аналитико-синтетической деятельности, включающей анализ звуков и их последующее объединение. На ранних этапах овладения чтением, особенно в детском возрасте, этот процесс проявляется в анализе букв, преобразовании их в звуки, объединении в слоги и последующем синтезе слов. На более высоком уровне развития навыка чтения происходит не только декодирование, но и глубокая семантическая обработка текста. При этом основой смыслового восприятия текста остаётся слово как центральная единица чтения**.**

З.И. восприятия Клычникова предлагает понимать под чтением процесс и активной переработки информации, закодированной по системе того или иного языка [2]. Это определение подчёркивает, что чтение невозможно свести лишь к механическому узнаванию текста: оно включает в себя понимание, интерпретацию и интеграцию языкового материала в речевую деятельность учащегося.

На более поздних этапах развития навыка чтения процесс усложняется: он включает не только механическую декодировку, но и смысловую обработку текста. При этом слово выступает в качестве основной смысловой единицы восприятия.

В процессе обучения выделяют две формы чтения:

• Внешнее (вслух) — позволяет контролировать произношение и интонацию, особенно эффективно на начальных этапах.

• Внутреннее (про себя) — направлено на усвоение содержания текста, актуально для более продвинутых уровней.

Наиболее частая проблема — интерференция родного языка, особенно в восприятии латинской графики. Также встречаются трудности при нехватке словарного запаса, нарушениях произносительных навыков, низкой мотивации. Чтение на английском языке — важнейшее средство овладения языком и формирования коммуникативной компетенции. Оно позволяет учащимся осваивать лексико-грамматический материал, расширять кругозор, формировать критическое мышление и информационную грамотность.

Эффективное обучение чтению возможно при условии системного подхода, учета возрастных и индивидуальных особенностей учащихся, использования разнообразных методик и видов чтения. Ключевым

результатом становится зрелое осмысленное чтение, которое служит базой для всех остальных видов речевой деятельности.

В связи с многообразием коммуникативных задач, стоящих перед читающим, возникает необходимость в применении гибких стратегий получения информации, отличающихся по глубине и полноте обработки текста. С.К. Фоломкина предлагает классификацию видов чтения, исходя из этих задач:

- Просмотровое чтение представляет собой быстрое, избирательное ознакомление с текстом, цель которого — составить общее представление о содержании. Оно часто служит подготовительным этапом перед более углублёнными видами чтения.
- Ознакомительное чтение направлено на общее понимание текста без конкретной цели извлечения определённой информации. Основной задачей является выявление главной идеи и различение основного и второстепенного содержания.
- Изучающее чтение предполагает внимательное, вдумчивое восприятие текста с полным пониманием его содержания и последующим аналитическим осмыслением. Характерной чертой данного вида является наличие множественных регрессий — возвратов к ранее прочитанному для уточнения смысла.
- Поисковое чтение осуществляется с целью быстрого нахождения в тексте нужной информации, которая затем может подвергаться дополнительному изучению и осмыслению [Фоломкина 2005: 25].

Обучение чтению на английском языке представляет собой сложный, многоуровневый процесс, сочетающий в себе когнитивные, лингвистические и психолингвистические компоненты. Чтение выступает не только как цель, но и как средство овладения иностранным языком, способствующее развитию всех видов речевой деятельности, формированию языковой догадки, расширению словарного запаса и развитию критического мышления.

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РАЗВИВАЮЩИЕ И ОБУЧАЮЩИЕ ИГРЫ В ДЕТСКОМ САДУ

Аннотация: *В статье подчеркивается важность использования развивающих и обучающих игр в дошкольных образовательных организациях, приводятся примеры некоторых дидактических игр.*
Ключевые слова: *детский сад, дошкольное детство, дидактические игры, обучения, знания, умения, дидактическая задача*

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EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL GAMES IN KINDERGARTEN

Abstract: *The article emphasizes the importance of using educational and didactic games in preschool educational organizations, examples of some didactic games are given.*
Keywords: *kindergarten, preschool childhood, didactic games, learning, knowledge, skills, didactic task*

Детский сад — учреждение для временного пребывания детей дошкольного возраста. Как тип педагогического учреждения первый детский сад был организован в начале XIX века в Нью-Ланарке (Шотландия) социалистом-утопистом Р. Оуэном — так называемая «школа для маленьких детей» [1]. Дошкольное детство - первый период психического развития ребенка и поэтому самый ответственный. В это время закладываются основы всех психологических свойств и качеств личности, познавательных процессов и видов деятельности. Именно в этом возрасте педагог находится с ребенком в самых близких отношениях, принимает в его развитии самое деятельное участие и, как следствие, воспитывает его.

Для детей дошкольного возраста игра имеет особое значение, поскольку игра для них — и учёба, и труд, и способ познания окружающего мира, и форма воспитания [2]. Большую роль в развитии умственных способностей играют дидактические игры.

Основная особенность дидактических игр определена их названием: это игры обучающие. Они создаются взрослыми в целях развития и обучения детей. Но для играющих детей воспитательно-образовательное значение дидактической игры не выступает открыто, а реализуется через игровую задачу, игровые действия, правила. Дидактические игры способствуют

развитию познавательной деятельности, интеллектуальных операций, представляющих собой основу обучения. Для дидактических игр характерно наличие задачи учебного характера – обучающей задачи. Ею руководствуются взрослые, создавая ту или иную дидактическую игру, но облекают ее в занимательную для детей форму. Но ребенка привлекает в игре не обучающая задача, которая в ней заложена, а возможность проявить активность, выполнить игровые действия, добиться результата, выиграть. Однако, если участник игры не овладеет знаниями, умственными операциями, которые определены обучающей задачей, он не сможет успешно выполнить игровые действия, добиться результата.

Таким образом, активное участие, тем более выигрыш в дидактической игре зависит от того, насколько ребенок овладел знаниями и умениями, которые диктуются ее обучающей задачей. Это побуждает ребенка быть внимательным, запоминать, сравнивать, классифицировать, уточнять свои знания. Значит, дидактическая игра поможет ему чему-то научиться в легкой, непринужденной форме. Дидактические игры для детей разного возраста отличаются разным содержанием и обучающими задачами. Далее приведем примеры дидактических игр, способствующий умственному развитию дошкольников.

ЧТО ГДЕ РАСТЕТ?

Дидактическая задача:

- закреплять знания детей о растениях;

- развивать умение устанавливать пространственные связи между предметами;

- группировать растения по месту их произрастания, развивать активность и самостоятельность мышления.

Игровое правило:

- соревноваться, кто скорее отберет и закроет пустые клетки картинками растений на больших картах, на которых нарисованы лес, поле, сад, огород.

Игровые действия:

-дети, соревнуясь, подбирают картинки и закрывают пустые места.

Ход игры:

- играющие получают по большой карте с разными пейзажами; маленькие карточки лежат в коробке. По сигналу водящего дети отбирают маленькие карточки в соответствии с рисунком на большой карте. Выигрывает тот, кто быстро закрыл все пустые клетки и правильно назвал растения. В этой игре вызывают трудность названия злаков, грибов, поэтому детей заранее нужно знакомить с ними по время занятий, экскурсий. Ребята обмениваются картами, маленькие карточки перемешивают и игра продолжается. Для того чтобы интерес к игре не угасал, в нее вводят карточки с новыми видами растений.

МАГАЗИН ИГРУШЕК

Дидактическая задача:

- учить детей описывать предмет, находить его существенные признаки; узнавать предмет по описанию.

Игровое правило:

продавец продает игрушку, если о ней хорошо рассказал покупатель.

Игровые действия:

-считалочкой выбирают продавца. Игра с купленными игрушками.

Ход игры:

-дети садятся полукругом перед столом и полочкой с различными игрушками. Воспитатель, обращаясь к ним, говорит:

– У нас открылся новый магазин. Посмотрите, сколько в нем красивых игрушек! Вы их сможете купить. Но чтобы купить игрушку, нужно выполнить одно условие: не называть ее, а описывать, при этом смотреть на игрушку нельзя. По вашему описанию продавец узнает ее и продаст вам.

Короткой считалочкой выбирают продавца. Первым покупает игрушку воспитатель, показывая, как надо выполнять правила игры:

– Товарищ продавец, я хочу купить игрушку. Она круглая, резиновая, умеет прыгать, с ней любят играть все дети.

Продавец подает покупателю мяч.

– Спасибо, какой красивый мяч! – говорит воспитатель и с мячом садится на стул.

Продавец называет имя любого из играющих. Тот подходит и описывает игрушку, которую он выбрал для покупки:

– А мне продайте, пожалуйста, такую игрушку: она пушистая, оранжевая, у нее длинный красивый хвост, узенькая мордочка и хитренькие глазки.

Продавец подает игрушку лису. Покупатель благодарит и садится на место. Игра продолжается до тех пор, пока все дети не купят себе игрушки. Роль продавца могут выполнять несколько ребят поочередно. Дети, «купившие» игрушки, играют затем с ними в комнате или на прогулке. Игру в магазин лучше проводить после сна перед самостоятельными играми. Воспитатель приносит в магазин и такие игрушки, с которыми дети давно не играли, чтобы пробудить интерес к ним, напомнить, какие они интересные, красивые.

Примечание. По такому же принципу проводится игра «Магазин цветов», где дети описывают комнатные растения, их листья, стебель, цветок.

Вместо заключения допустимо сказать следующее:

- ребенок с раннего возраста активно пытается осваивать мир, изучать происходящие вокруг него события. В этом им помогут развивающие и обучающие игры.
- Развивающие и обучающие игры расширяют представления ребенка об окружающем мире, учат ребенка наблюдать и определять характерные признаки предметов, а именно размер, форму, цвет, различать их, а также устанавливать простейшие связи.

Использованные источники:

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УДК: 634.22, 634.25, 632.4

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МЕВАЛИ ДАРАХТЛАР, ФИТОПАТОГЕНЛАР ВА УЛАРНИНГ НАЗОРАТИ

Аннотация: *Ушбу тадқиқотда Фарғона водийида гилос ва шафтолида кенг тарқалган фитопатоген замбуруғларнинг биотаси ва таксономияларини ўрганишга ҳамда уларга қарши самарали кураш чораларини такомиллаштиришга йўналтирилган. Тадқиқот мақсади — муҳим мева экинлари бўлган гилос ва шафтолида касаллик келтирувчи замбуруғларнинг турларини аниқлаш, уларнинг тарқалиш ҳолати ва экологик хусусиятларини таҳлил қилишдир.*

Калит сўзлар: *тадқиқот, водий, гилос, шафтоли, фитопатоген, замбуруғ, биота, таксономия, тур, экология, касаллик, кураш.*

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FRUIT TREES, PHYTOPATHOGENS AND THEIR CONTROL.

Abstract: *This study investigated the biota and taxonomy of phytopathogenic fungi common on cherries and peaches in the Fergana Valley and improved effective control measures. The aim of the study is to identify the species of fungi that cause diseases of cherries and peaches, which are important fruit crops, and to analyze their distribution and ecological characteristics.*

Key words: *research, valley, cherry, peach, phytopathogen, fungus, biota, taxonomy, species, ecology, disease, control.*

ФАО ва ЕРРО (Европа фитосанитар ташкилоти) тавсияларига биноан, юқори ҳавфли патогенлар молекуляр тестлар билан аниқланиши, инфекция манбалари йўқ қилиниши ва экспорт-импорт назорат остида бўлиши лозим. ФАО Стат маълумотларига кўра, гилос ва шафтоли етиштиришда етакчи давлатлар: Хитой, Туркия, АҚШ, Италия ва Эрондир. Ўзбекистон Марказий Осиёда гилос ва шафтоли етиштириш бўйича етакчилардан бири ҳисобланади. FAO phytosanitary risk assessments – Фитопатогенлар назоратида халқаро тажриба, FAOнинг Халқаро Ўсимликлар Карантини Конвенсияси (IPPC) доирасида: Monilinia fructigena, Taphrina deformans каби

замбуруғлар кўп давлатларда карантин объектлари сифатида рўйхатга олинган. FAO ушбу патогенларга қарши биоҳавфсизлик протоколлари ишлаб чиққан. FAO ва EPPO (Европа фитосанитар ташкилоти) тавсияларига биноан, юқори ҳавфли патогенлар молекуляр тестлар билан аниқланиши, инфекция манбалари йўқ қилиниши ва экспорт-импорт назорат остида бўлиши лозим.

Шунингдек, замбуруғларга қарши курашишда анъанавий ва инновацион биологик, агротехник ҳамда кимёвий усулларнинг самарадорлигини баҳолаш ва уларни такомиллаштириш йўллари изланди. Тадқиқот натижалари Фарғона водийсида мева хўжалиги соҳасида замбуруғ касалликларининг олдини олиш ва уларга қарши самарали курашиш тизимини ривожлантириш учун илмий асос бўлиб хизмат қилади. Шунингдек, замбуруғлар таксономияси ва биотасига оид олтинчи маълумотлар маҳаллий шароитларда ушбу касалликларга қарши кураш усулларини оптималлаштиришга хизмат қилади. Бу тадқиқот иқтисодий жиҳатдан муҳим бўлган гилос ва шафтоли ҳосилини сақлаш ҳамда сифатини яхшилашга қаратилган илмий-тадқиқот ишларига муҳим ҳисса қўшади.

1. Кириш

Фарғона водийси Ўзбекистонда мевачилик учун муҳим агроэкологик ҳудудлардан бири бўлиб, бу ердаги гилос (*Prunus avium*) ва шафтоли (*Prunus persica*) боғлари йил сайин кенгайиб бормоқда. Бироқ ушбу маданий ўсимликлар турли фитопатоген замбуруғлар таъсирида жиддий касалликларга чалиниши кузатилади. Бу эса ҳосил сифати ва миқдорига салбий таъсир кўрсатади.

2. Фитопатоген замбуруғларнинг биотаси ва тарқалиши

Фарғона водийсида гилос ва шафтолида учрайдиган асосий фитопатоген замбуруғлар қуйидагилар: *Monilinia spp*. (монолиоз / мева чириши) Мевада қораювчи чириш, гул ва новда қуришига сабабчи бўлади. Фарғона водийсида июн–июль ойларида юқори намликда кенг тарқалади. [Манба: Хакимов А. ва бошқалар, 2018. ЎзР Фанлар академияси журнали] *Cladosporium carpophilum (*шафтолида куртларсиз қора доғлар) Шафтолининг мева ва поя қисмларида қора-бўз доғлар ҳосил қилади.Қуруқ об-ҳаво шароитида тез ривожланади. *Taphrina deformans* (буришиш касаллиги) Шафтоли барғида буришиш, қизариш ва тўкилган барглар орқали ҳосил камайишига олиб келади. Эртани баҳорда, ҳарорат +10–15°C атрофида фаоллашади. Алтернариа спп. ва Ботрйтис спп. Барг ва мева тўқималарида некроз доғлар пайдо қилади, чириш жараёнини бошлайди. Гилас ва шафтолининг сақлаш жараёнидаги касалликларига сабаб бўлади.

3. Таксономик таҳлил

Фитопатоген замбуруғлар таксономияси замонавий усуллар (морфология, микроскопия, молекуляр-генетик таҳлил) орқали амалга оширилмоқда: Морфологик белгилар: споралар шакли, колония ранги, ўсиш суръати. *Monilinia fructicola* ва *M. laxa* турлари орасида ПЦР (ПСР) асосидаги аниқлаш анча самарали. *Alternaria alternata* турини ИТС-регионлар асосида

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Молекуляр аниқлаш усуллари: ITS, LSU, TEF генлар бўйича ПЦР таҳлиллари. Мазкур усуллар фитопатогенларни тур даражасигача аниқлаш имконини беради.

4. Кураш чоралари ва уларни такомиллаштириш

Агротехник чоралар: Қолдиқларни йиғиш ва йўқ қилиш, боғларни тозалаб туриш, ортиқча новдаларни кесиш, ҳосилдан кейинги гигиеник чоралар, **Кимёвий усуллар:** Замонавий стробилурин ва триазоллар синфига мансуб фунгицидлар касалликнинг эрта босқичларида юқори самарали ҳисобланади (Халилов, 2022), Фунгицидлар: Тебуконазол, Каптан, Манкоцеб, Хорус (дифеноконазол) Ишлатиш вақти: Эрта баҳорда ва гуллашдан кейин

Биологик усуллар: *Trichoderma spp.* ва *Bacillus subtilis* асосидаги препаратлар, фитопатогенлар билан рақобатлашади, спора ўсишини тўсади.

Илғор ёндашувлар:биоконтроль агентлар ва энтомопатоген замбуруғлар, генетик резистент навлар яратиш, дрон ёрдамида фунгицидларни аниқ сепиш

5. Хулоса ва тавсиялар

Фарғона водийсидаги иқлим шароити фитопатоген замбуруғларнинг фаол ривожланиши учун қулай ҳисобланади. Гилос ва шафтоли боғларида фитосанитар мониторингни кучайтириш, агротехник тадбирларни тизимлаштириш ва фунгицидларни оқилона қўллаш касалликлар таъсирини камайтиришга хизмат қилади. Биологик усуллардан кенгроқ фойдаланиш эса экологик ҳавфсизликни таъминлайди.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВНЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ В ПОДГОТОВКЕ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: *В процессе обучения в высшем учебном заведении будущий специалист овладевает знаниями и создает их логическую структуру, изучает способы их эффективного применения в организации будущей профессиональной деятельности, связывает их с педагогической и психологической деятельностью, по существу усваивает ценности и мотивации. Разработана модель профессионального становления учителей технологии, основанная на технологическом проектировании и реализации.*

Ключевые слова: *Специалист, принцип обучения, интеграция, профессиональный навык, квалификация, творчество, ценность, мотивация, конкурентоспособность.*

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTIVE TASKS IN THE TRAINING OF TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS

Abstract: *In the process of studying at a higher educational institution, a future specialist acquires knowledge and creates its logical structure, studies the methods of its effective application in organizing future professional activity, links them with pedagogical and psychological activity, essentially assimilates values and motivations. A model of professional development of technology teachers based on technological design and implementation has been developed.*

Keywords: *Specialist, learning principle, integration, professional skill, qualification, creativity, value, motivation, competitiveness.*

В нашей стране основными принципами государственной политики в сфере образования, государственными образовательными стандартами, учебными программами является обучение и воспитание на основе конкретных целей и социально-исторического опыта, всестороннее развитие молодого поколения. Организация педагогического процесса, направленного

на развитие сознания, поведения и мировоззрения воспитанников в системном процессе, организуемом на основе определенного проекта, направленного на достижение конкретной цели и гарантирующего результат обучения, требует от учителей профессиональной компетентности, инициативности, личностных педагогических качеств, навыков и опыта организации и управления процессами обучения студентов, навыков системного анализа и принятия решений, постоянного развития навыков осуществления оптимальных и эффективных путей выполнения должностных обязанностей, прежде всего, исходя из требований государственной политики.

Актуальной проблемой является формирование зрелого специалиста, полностью отвечающего требованиям осуществляемых в нашей стране реформ, конкурентоспособного в производственной сфере, быстро адаптирующегося к новым условиям, а также эффективно работающего на уровне требований, предъявляемых к квалификации специалистов на рынке труда.

Процесс подготовки будущих учителей технологии, а также требования, предъявляемые к профессиональной подготовке специалистов, указывают на наличие следующих проблем в этой области:

– отсутствие необходимых условий для самостоятельного выбора студентами принципов, содержания, методов и современных средств обучения при подготовке учителей технологии, а также несформированность знаний и навыков;

– неполное удовлетворение потребности студентов в активных формах обучения в различных направлениях профессиональной деятельности и социальной потребности, а также недостаточная профессионально-педагогическая подготовка учителей технологии для организации учебно-воспитательной работы в данном направлении;

– недостаточная реализация в системе высшего образования основных видов интеграции дисциплин в учебных планах подготовки педагогических кадров на межблочном, внутриблочном и предметном уровнях в соответствии с основными целями профессионально-педагогического образования, сущности социального и личного опыта, освоения основных видов профессиональных навыков в процессе организации профессиональной деятельности в социальном обществе.

Личностное развитие студентов высших педагогических учебных заведений характеризуется такими явлениями, как профессиональная направленность их социально-личностных интересов, самостоятельное мышление, творчество, активность, углубление и обогащение отношений, стабилизация характера и мировоззрения, а также формирование потребности в самовоспитании. Процесс обучения в высшем учебном заведении для будущего специалиста – это наиболее благоприятный период развития и самосовершенствования профессионально значимых качеств, знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для успешного осуществления

педагогической деятельности. В этом процессе студент овладевает знаниями и создает их логическую структуру, изучает способы их эффективного применения в организации будущей профессиональной деятельности, связывает их с педагогической и психологической деятельностью, по существу усваивает ценности и мотивации.

Обновление содержания подготовки будущих учителей технологии направлено на повышение уровня знаний и профессиональной квалификации педагогических кадров, ответственных за обеспечение качества технологического образования в школе, и важное значение имеет формирование их личностных и профессиональных качеств. В результате наших исследований, направленных на достижение этих целей, разработана модель профессионального становления учителей технологии, основанная на знании видов изделий и продукции, способов их изготовления и обработки, технологическом проектировании и реализации.

Как человек создал технику, так и новая техника, положительно влияя на человеческое мышление, воспитывает и формирует его как современного человека. В связи с этим отметим взаимосвязь природы создания человеком орудий труда и педагогических особенностей этого процесса. Организация труда посредством орудий труда является не только начальным условием возникновения системы образования и воспитания, но и условием появления системы профессионально-педагогической подготовки. В то же время, его начальной, генетической основой являются отношения между техникой и педагогикой. На основе культурно-генетического подхода к происхождению обучения и воспитания педагогические знания, процесс формирования деятельности и ее сущность, отношения между педагогическими и техническими знаниями служат генетически важной начальной основой в возникновении профессионального становления. В проектировании структуры и содержания процесса подготовки учителя технологии основу составила профессиональная педагогика.

Важное значение в профессионально-педагогической подготовке будущего учителя технологии имеет отбор и составление содержания гуманитарных, социально-экономических, естественнонаучных, математических знаний, психолого-педагогической, общеинженерной, специальной подготовки, что позволяет получить полное представление о педагогической деятельности учителя технологии, его задачах и решаемых образовательно-воспитательных вопросах, способах взаимодействия.

Подготовка учителя технологии формируется на основе взаимосвязи мотивационных, волевых качеств, интеллектуального потенциала, эмоциональных качеств, практических навыков, способностей к самоорганизации и индивидуальных качеств, отражающих уровень социально-культурной активности личности.

Английское понятие «competence» в буквальном переводе означает «способность», однако термин «компетенция» служит для выражения знаний, умений, навыков и способностей.

Компетентность предполагает не усвоение студентом отдельных знаний и навыков, а усвоение интегративных знаний и практических действий по каждому самостоятельному направлению. С точки зрения требований, предъявляемых к уровню профессиональной подготовки выпускников, компетентность означает способность студентов целесообразно применять совокупность знаний, навыков и способов деятельности в определенных ситуациях. Поэтому студентов необходимо сталкивать с педагогическими и технико-технологическими проблемно-ситуационными заданиями, связанными с реальными педагогическими и производственными ситуациями. Тогда они осуществляют мыслительную деятельность, порождающую понятия решения проблемы, лежащей в основе проблемно-ситуационных заданий, с помощью различных методов (анализ, синтез, сравнение, сопоставление, обобщение и другие).

В качестве важных педагогических условий подготовки учителя технологии можно выделить следующие:

1. Наличие нормативных и учебно-методических документов (государственный образовательный стандарт, типовые учебные планы, рабочие учебные планы, типовые учебные программы, рабочие программы, учебники, учебные пособия, методические рекомендации, дополнительная специальная литература, наглядные пособия, разработки уроков, проекты и другие), отвечающих современным требованиям.

2. Наличие достаточного потенциала научно-педагогических кадров (профессора, доценты, преподаватели, квалифицированные мастера производственного обучения, технические работники).

3. Достаточное материально-техническое обеспечение учебного процесса (учебные здания, учебные аудитории, учебные мастерские, практическое и лабораторное оборудование), информационные технологии (радио, телевидение, компьютеры, копировальные аппараты, лабораторное оборудование, магнитофоны (аудио, видео, мультимедиа), тренажеры, кинопроекторы, диапроекторы, комплексы технических средств и так далее).

4. Создание социально и учебно-технологически благоприятной среды (содержание, направление, цели взаимодействия учителей, студентов, руководителей и студентов, а также студентов между собой и другие).

5. Последовательная, непрерывная и системная организация организационной и учебно-практической деятельности.

Процесс технологического сближения педагогических и общеинженерных дисциплин приобретает новое содержание. Данное обстоятельство, создавая необходимые социальные основы для интенсивного внедрения компьютерной техники, полностью отвечающей требованию быть «целостным организатором» форм, методов и средств обучения в образовательном процессе, послужило основой для формирования новых инновационных и педагогических технологий. В условиях широкого внедрения информационных технологий в учебный процесс меняется сущность понятия «педагогическая технология». Если

первоначально данное понятие служило для выражения особенностей технологии, то в настоящее время содержательное обогащение педагогической технологии во многом происходит за счет включения в нее определенных технических элементов. В подготовке учителей технологии определено содержание и место педагогических дисциплин в учебных планах, прошедших педагогическую апробацию и внедряемых в практику в настоящее время. Блок педагогико-психологических дисциплин в учебном плане, утвержденном в 2020 году, обеспечивает унификацию всех направлений технологического образования. В свою очередь, в учебных планах было достигнуто полное отражение требований государственного образовательного стандарта, что создает благоприятную возможность для обеспечения учебниками, учебными и научно-методическими пособиями, наглядными средствами по педагогическим дисциплинам.

Подготовка учителя технологии осуществляется поэтапно, знания и практические навыки, полученные по гуманитарным, социально-экономическим, педагогическим, математическим и естественнонаучным дисциплинам, проектированию, конструированию и технологии, специальности, дополнительным и факультативным дисциплинам, производственной практике, находят свое применение в педагогической практике в качестве интегрированного курса методики обучения технологии. Педагогические и технико-технологические проблемно-ситуационные задания, направленные на обеспечение дидактического синтеза содержания образования, могут быть предложены в качестве наиболее приемлемой технологии усвоения знаний, умений и навыков по методике обучения технологии как интеграционный курс.

Педагогическая практика создает благоприятную возможность для будущих учителей технологии применять теоретические знания и практические навыки, полученные в аудитории, на практике и реализовывать свои личные и индивидуальные возможности.

При подготовке учителей технологии, учитывая приоритетное место аудиторных занятий (лекции, практические, лабораторные, семинарские занятия и так далее), учебный процесс проводился поэтапно и последовательно, и в то же время на втором этапе было определено место и значение самостоятельного обучения в профессиональном становлении студентов. Изучены принцип и организационно-методические условия самостоятельного обучения студентов, то есть принцип автодидактики. Технология самостоятельного обучения, основываясь на проблемно-деятельностном принципе, определила группы и уровни сложности учебных заданий, выполняемых самостоятельно и автономно студентом, самостоятельно получающим знания.

Согласно действующему учебному плану, максимальная недельная учебная нагрузка студентов составляет 30 часов, из которых 30 часов отводится на аудиторные занятия и 30 часов на самостоятельное обучение. В процессе изменения учебных программ предусматривается изучение ряда

вопросов и проблем дисциплин посредством самостоятельного обучения. Самостоятельная работа студента означает комплекс самостоятельных работ, выполняемых им в аудитории и вне ее, под руководством преподавателя или без его участия. Самостоятельная работа осуществляется в следующих условиях:

1. Непосредственно в аудитории – в процессе выдачи заданий по лекционным, практическим, семинарским или лабораторным работам;
2. Во время непосредственного общения с преподавателем во внеурочное время при консультировании, в процессе творческих дискуссий, при выполнении индивидуальных заданий и другое.
3. В информационно-ресурсном центре, дома, в студенческих общежитиях, на кафедрах в процессе выполнения студентом учебных или творческих заданий.

В качестве механизма подготовки и контроля качества специалистов технологических направлений разработаны обязательные минимальные требования, отраженные в Государственных образовательных стандартах подготовки учителей технологии. На начальном этапе профессионального и личностного становления обычно возникают трудности в подготовке специалистов из-за отсутствия стремления студентов к развитию мотивационных, волевых качеств, интеллектуального потенциала, эмоциональных качеств, практических навыков, индивидуальных качеств, отражающих самоорганизацию, нежелания работать над собой или учиться в образовательном учреждении, неправильного выбора профессии учителя.

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АНАЛИЗ ФАКТОРОВ, ВЛИЯЮЩИХ НА ВЫБОР ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯМИ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ УСЛУГ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ КОНКУРЕНЦИИ

Аннотация*: в условиях усиливающейся рыночной конкуренции анализ факторов, влияющих на поведение потребителей транспортных услуг, приобретает особую актуальность. Настоящая статья направлена на изучение ключевых критериев, определяющих выбор транспортного средства пользователями в Республике Узбекистан. В ходе исследования рассматриваются такие параметры, как стоимость, комфорт, безопасность, доступность, время в пути, а также экологические аспекты. Особое внимание уделено влиянию цифровизации и уровня сервиса на предпочтения клиентов. На основе анализа статистических данных и анкетирования потребителей транспортных услуг были выявлены основные тенденции и предпочтения населения. Полученные результаты позволяют выработать эффективные рекомендации для транспортных компаний по повышению конкурентоспособности своих услуг и улучшению взаимодействия с клиентами в условиях современного рынка.*

Ключевые слова: *потребительский выбор, транспортные услуги, рыночная конкуренция, сервис, стоимость, качество, логистика, предпочтения, поведение потребителей.*

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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CHOICE OF CONSUMERS OF TRANSPORT SERVICES IN CONDITIONS OF MARKET COMPETITION

Annotation*: In the context of intensifying market competition, the analysis of factors influencing consumer behavior in the transportation services sector has become increasingly relevant. This article explores the key criteria that determine consumer choices in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including price, comfort, safety, accessibility, travel time, and environmental considerations. Particular attention is given to the role of digitalization and service quality in shaping consumer*

preferences. Based on statistical data and consumer surveys, the study identifies major trends and priorities among the population. The findings provide practical recommendations for transport companies aiming to enhance the competitiveness of their services and improve customer engagement in a modern market environment.

***Keywords**: consumer choice, transportation services, market competition, service quality, cost, logistics, preferences, Uzbekistan, consumer behavior, digitalization.*

Введение. Современная рыночная экономика предъявляет высокие требования к качеству и эффективности предоставляемых услуг, особенно в сфере транспорта, которая является важным элементом инфраструктуры и фактором социально-экономического развития государства. В условиях усиливающейся конкуренции транспортные компании сталкиваются с необходимостью глубокого понимания потребительских предпочтений и адаптации своей деятельности к постоянно изменяющимся запросам рынка.

В Республике Узбекистан, где активно развиваются как государственные, так и частные транспортные структуры, наблюдается стремительный рост потребностей населения в качественных и доступных транспортных услугах. При этом выбор конкретного вида транспорта или поставщика услуг зависит от множества факторов, включая цену, комфорт, надежность, уровень сервиса, наличие цифровых решений, скорость перемещения, а также экологические аспекты. Учитывая рост урбанизации, увеличение уровня занятости и активную цифровизацию, потребители стали более требовательными и осознанными в своих решениях.

В научной и прикладной литературе подчеркивается, что поведение потребителя в сфере транспортных услуг тесно связано с его личными установками, доходами, социальным статусом, уровнем информированности и привычками. В условиях рыночной экономики выбор становится рациональным актом, направленным на получение максимальной пользы при минимальных затратах.

Настоящее исследование направлено на выявление и анализ факторов, которые оказывают наибольшее влияние на выбор транспортных услуг потребителями в Узбекистане. Цель работы — обобщить теоретические подходы и эмпирические данные, позволяющие транспортным компаниям разрабатывать более эффективные стратегии взаимодействия с клиентами, улучшать качество сервиса и укреплять свои позиции в конкурентной среде.

Анализ факторов, влияющих на выбор транспортных услуг потребителями, предполагает рассмотрение как объективных, так и субъективных критериев, определяющих поведение клиента. Среди объективных факторов ключевыми являются стоимость услуги, продолжительность поездки, частота и регулярность маршрутов, доступность инфраструктуры (остановки, навигация, мобильные

приложения), а также уровень безопасности и техническое состояние транспорта.

Субъективные факторы охватывают восприятие потребителем качества сервиса, уровень удовлетворенности, доверие к бренду транспортной компании, личный опыт использования и рекомендации других пользователей. В условиях Узбекистана особое значение приобретают и культурные особенности, включая гендерные и возрастные предпочтения, традиции, отношение к государственным и частным перевозчикам.

Одним из важных современных факторов является уровень цифровизации транспортных услуг. Многие пользователи предпочитают компании, предлагающие удобные мобильные приложения для заказа билетов, отслеживания маршрута и оплаты проезда. Это особенно актуально для молодого и экономически активного населения. Например, в крупных городах Узбекистана все чаще внедряются электронные билеты, QR-коды и бесконтактная оплата, что делает процесс более удобным и повышает лояльность клиентов.

Эмпирическая часть исследования включала анкетирование 300 респондентов в возрасте от 18 до 60 лет в городах Ташкент, Самарканд и Бухара. Результаты показали, что 62% опрошенных считают главным фактором при выборе транспорта — цену, 54% — комфорт и чистоту салона, 47% — безопасность, а 39% — скорость и пунктуальность. Только 18% обратили внимание на экологичность транспорта, что свидетельствует о слабом распространении «зеленого» сознания среди пользователей.

Особое внимание в исследовании уделялось сравнению предпочтений между различными возрастными группами. Так, молодежь в возрасте 18–30 лет чаще выбирает транспортные компании с высоким уровнем цифровизации и отзывчивым клиентским сервисом, в то время как старшее поколение ориентируется преимущественно на привычность и стабильность.

Таким образом, успешная рыночная стратегия транспортных компаний должна основываться на комплексном учете всех указанных факторов. Это предполагает развитие адаптивной логистики, внедрение технологий анализа больших данных (Big Data) для прогнозирования спроса, а также постоянное повышение квалификации персонала в области клиенто-ориентированного сервиса.

Гибкий тариф, дифференцированный подход к различным категориям пользователей (студенты, пенсионеры, люди с ограниченными возможностями), экологически чистый транспорт и инвестиции в цифровую инфраструктуру способны не только повысить конкурентоспособность перевозчика, но и способствовать устойчивому развитию транспортной системы страны.

Проведённый анализ позволил выявить ключевые факторы, определяющие выбор потребителей транспортных услуг в условиях рыночной конкуренции в Узбекистане. Наиболее значимыми из них выступают стоимость, комфорт, безопасность и цифровая доступность. При

этом заметно различие в предпочтениях между возрастными группами, что требует более гибкого и сегментированного подхода со стороны транспортных компаний.

Развитие цифровых сервисов и повышение качества обслуживания оказывают прямое влияние на лояльность потребителей и их готовность повторно воспользоваться услугами перевозчика. Кроме того, внедрение инновационных решений и экологически устойчивых транспортных систем становится неотъемлемой частью современной рыночной стратегии.

Таким образом, для эффективного функционирования и укрепления конкурентных позиций на рынке транспортные компании Узбекистана должны учитывать изменяющиеся запросы клиентов, инвестировать в сервис, цифровизацию и устойчивость. Это обеспечит не только экономическую эффективность, но и повысит общий уровень удовлетворенности населения транспортными услугами, что, в свою очередь, положительно скажется на развитии транспортной инфраструктуры и социальной мобильности в стране.

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ИЧКИ КАСАЛЛИКЛАР БЎЛИМИ ХОНАЛАРИНИ МИКРОИҚЛИМ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИ ГИГИЕНИК БАХОЛАШ

Аннотация: *Ўзбекистон Республикаси Санитария-эпидемиологик осойишталик ва жамоат саломатлиги хизматининг 2022 йил 21 январдаги "Даволаш-профилактика муассасаларини лойиҳалаштириш, қуриш ва эксплуатация қилишнинг санитария қоидалари, нормалари ва гигиена нормативлари" тўғрисидаги 0020-22 сонли Санитария қоида ва меъёрлари асосида даволаш профилактика муассасаларни ташкиллаштиришда ходимларнинг соғлиғига комплекс равишда доимий таъсир этиб келадиган физик микроиқлим омиллари (хона харорати ва хона хавосининг босими)ни санитария қоида ва меъёрлари талабларига мослигини тахлил қилиш, хамда тахлил натижаларини тиббий ходимларга ва даволаш профилактика муассасаларини қуриш, таъмирлаш ва реконструктсия қилиш ишлари билан шуғилланувчи юридик ва жисмоний шахсларга керакли тавсияларни бериш. Бу билан даво муолажалари сўраб тиббий ёрдамга мурожаат қилган шахсларга хамда ушбу даволаш профилактика муассасаларида ишлайдиган ишчи хизматчиларни соғлигига салбий таъсир этадиган метиоомиллардан хоналарнинг харорати ва хоналар хавосининг босими санитар-гигеник талабларга мослигини бахолаш оптималлаштиришнинг замонавий усулларини тадбиқ қилиб қурилиш-таъмирлаш ишларини амалга оширилишини таъминлашда ёрдам бериш ва бу билан беморлар ва ишчи хизматчилар рухий-физиологик ва жисмоний холатига бўладиган микроиқлим омилларининг салбий таъсирни минимал даражагача камайтириш чораларини излаш.*

Калит сўзлар: *ДПМларни жойлаштириш, қуриш, қайта қуриш, ёритилганлик даражаси, люкс, СанҚваМ-0020-22, шовқин, дБа, стоматолог хонаси, невролог хонаси, катта хамшира хонаси, гигиеник меёрлар.*

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HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT OF MICROCLIMATE INDICATORS IN THE ROOMS OF THE INTERNAL DISEASES DEPARTMENT.

Annotation: *Analysis of the factors (illumination and noise) that permanently affect the health of employees in the construction, reconstruction and reconstruction of preventive treatment facilities in the territory of the Republic of*

Uzbekistan and their compliance with the requirements of sanitary rules and norms, as well as the results of the analysis for medical personnel and the construction of preventive treatment facilities. providing necessary recommendations to legal entities and individuals engaged in repair and reconstruction works. In this way, it is possible to determine the factors that negatively affect the health of people who seek medical help and workers working in preventive institutions, taking into account how the general illumination level of the rooms differs from the working surface, in the center of the room, and at the farthest distance from the windows that are the source of natural light. to help ensure the implementation of construction and repair works by applying modern methods of noise reduction, and thus to seek measures to reduce the negative impact of lighting and noise on the mental, physiological and physical condition of patients and workers to the minimum level.

Purpose: *To find out the shortcomings that are allowed in the construction and organization of treatment and prevention institutions before the construction or reconstruction of the institutions, to reduce the harm to the health of patients and their caregivers, as well as to the health of medical personnel, to reduce the material damage that is spent on correcting errors and defects in construction and repair work, and to implement sanitary and hygiene rules. prevent breakdowns.*

Key words: *placement of DPMs, construction, reconstruction, level of illumination, lux, SRandR-0020-22, noise, dBa, dentist's room, neurologist's room, senior nurse's room, hygienic standards.*

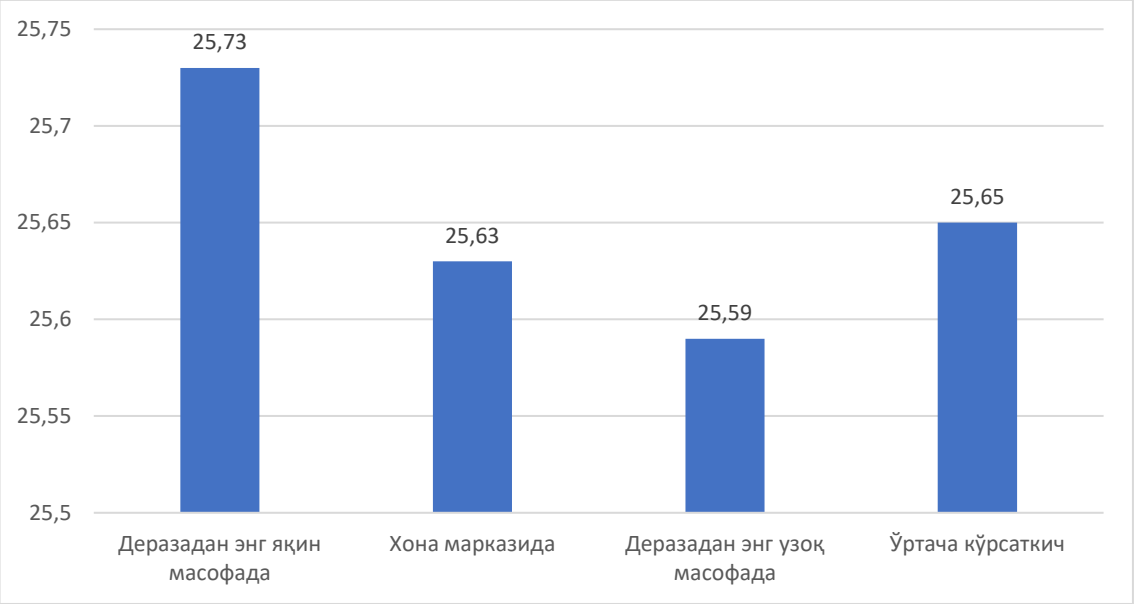
Ўзбекистон Республикаси худудида даволаш профилактика муассасаларини қуриш, қайта қуриш ва реконструкция қилишда ходимларнинг соғлигига комплекс равишда доимий таъсир этиб келадиган омиллар (ёритилганлик хамда шовқин)ни санитария қоида ва меёрлари талабларига мослигини тахлил қилиш, хамда тахлил натижаларини тиббий ходимларга ва даволаш профилактика муассасаларини қуриш, таъмирлаш ва реконструктсия қилиш ишлари билан шуғилланувчи юридик ва жисмоний шахсларга керакли тавсияларни бериш[1,5,6]. Бу билан даво муолажалари сўраб тиббий ёрдамга мурожаат қилган шахсларга хамда ушбу даволаш профилактика муассасаларида ишлайдиган ишчи хизматчиларни соғлигига салбий таъсир этадиган метиоомиллардан хоналарнинг умумий ёритилганлик даражасини ишчи юзада, хона марказида хамда табиий ёруғлик манбайи бўлган деразалардан энг узоқ масафада қандай фарқ қилишини санитария қоида ва меёрларига мослигини тахлил қилиш [7,8,9]. хисобга олган холда хамда хосил бўладиган шовқинни камайтиришнинг замонавий усулларини тадбиқ қилиб қурилиш-таъмирлаш ишларини амалга оширилишини таъминлашда ёрдам бериш ва бу билан беморлар ва ишчи хизматчилар рухий-физиологик ва жисмоний холатига бўладиган ёритилганлик ва шовқиннинг салбий таъсирни минимал даражагача камайтириш чораларини излаш[2,3,4,10].

Тадқиқот мақсади: Даволаш профилактика муассасаларини қуришда ва ташкиллаштиришда йўл қўйиладиган камчиликларни муассасаларни қуриш ёки қайта қуришдан олдин билиб олиш, беморлар ва уларга қаровчи шахслар хамда тиббий ходимлар соғлигига келадиган зарарни камайтириш, қурилиш-таъмирлаш ишларида хато камчиликларни тузатиш учун сарфланадиган моддий зарарни камайтириш ва санитария-гигиена қоидалирини бузилиш холатларини олдини олиш.

Материал ва усуллар:Тошкент тиббиёт академияси кўп тармоқли клиникаси бўлимлари обйект сифатида олинди. Текшириш усуллари сифатида санитар-тавсифий, инструментал, лаборатор-инструментал ва аналитик усуллардан хамда Тошкент тиббиёт академияси биносида жойлашган корейс-ўзбек қўшма лабораториясининг лаборатор-инструментал усулларидан фойдаланилди.

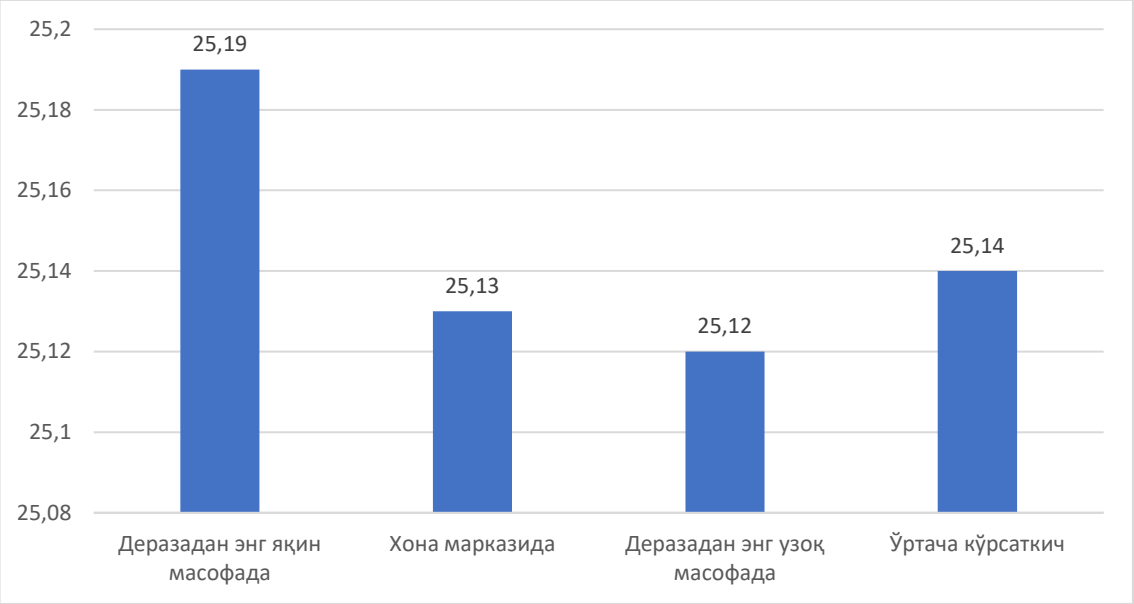
Натижа ва таҳлиллар: Тошкент тиббиёт академиясига қарашли кўп тармоқли клиникаси бўлим ва холаларда микроиқлим кўрсаткичларини СанҚваМ № 0020-22 “Даволаш-профилактика муассасаларини лойиҳалаштириш, қуриш ва эксплуатация қилишнинг санитария қоидалари, нормалари ва гигиена нормативлари” меъёрий хужжатга асосан хоналар харорати ва хоналар хавосининг босими текширилди ва қуйидаги натижаларни олинди:

Тиббий ходимлар иш жойларида персонал ва пацент ўзини яхши хис қилиш ва организмдаги физиологик жараёнларининг нормал кечиши кўп томонлама иситиш тизимининг рационал тўғри танлаш ва хоналар ҳаво алмашинувига ҳамда уларнинг тўғри ишлата билишга боғлиқ бўлади. ДПМ биноларининг иситиш ва вентиляция тизимларининг лойиҳалаштирилаётганда гигиеник ва техник иктисодий нуқтаи назардан бир вақтда ўтказилиши лозим. Шундагина хоналар ҳарорати гигиеник талабларга жавоб беради, биз ТТА кўп тармоқли клиника маслахат поликлиникаси шифокор стоматолог хонасининг хаво ҳарорати кўрсаткичини текширдик ва қуйидаги натижаларни олдик:деразага энг яқин жойда бошқа ўлчов нуқталарига нисбатан юқори эканлиги аниқланди,аммо барча ўлчов нуқталарида ҳаво ҳарорати гигиеник меъёрларга жавоб берди (1-расм).



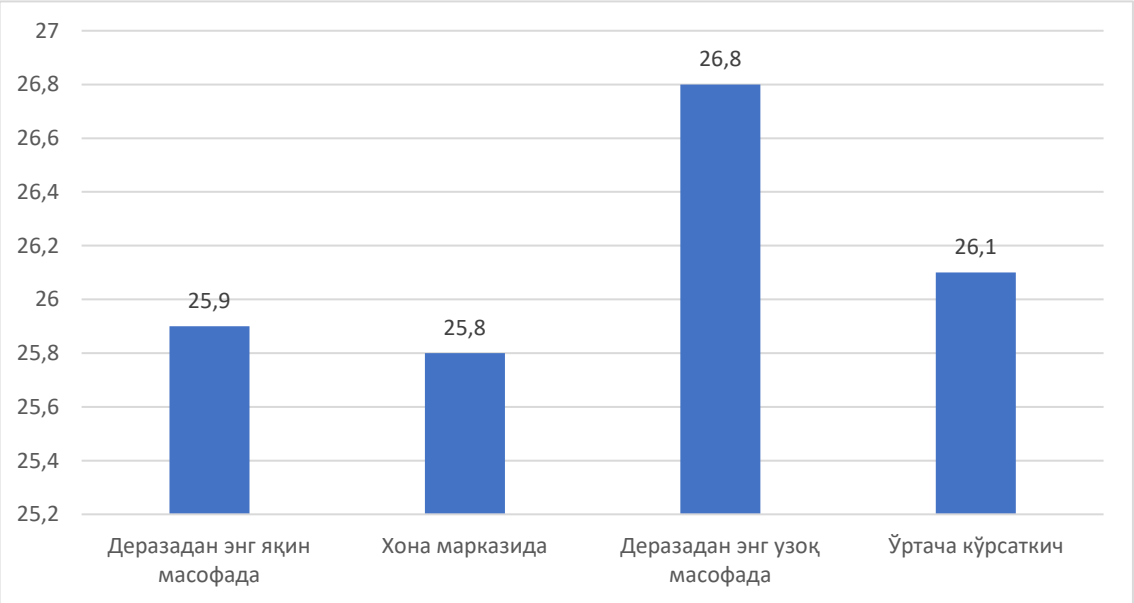
1-расм. ТТА кўп тармоқли клиника маслахат поликлиникаси шифокор стоматолог хонасининг хаво ҳарорати кўрсаткичи (°С).

ТТА кўп тармоқли клиника терапия қабул бўлими тезкор биокимёвий лабораторияда хаво ҳарорати кўрсаткичи, ҳаво ҳаракати тезлигини гигиеник баҳоладик ва қуйидаги натижаларни олдик:асаб касалликлари бўлими палаталарида ҳаво ҳаракати тезлиги 0.06- 0.22 м/сек, асаб касалликлари бўлими катта хамшира хонасида 0.04-0.06 м/сек,маслаҳат поликлиникасидаги катта ҳамшира хонасида 0.03-0.11, м/сек, маслаҳат поликлиникасидаги муолажа хонасида 0.06-0.08 м/сек, қабул бўлимидаги шифокор хонасида 0.03-0.06 м/сек, қабул бўлимидаги тезкор биокимёвий лаборатория хонасида 0.04-0.07 м/сек, қабул бўлимидаги катта ҳамшира хонасида 0.02-0.05 м/сек эканлиги аниқланди. қабул бўлимидаги катта ҳамшира хонасида 0.02-0.05 м/сек эканлиги аниқланди.Олинган натижаларнинг тахлили шуни кўрсатадики барча текширилган хоналарда ҳаво ҳаракати тезлигини гигиеник талабларга мос келади(2-расм).



2-расм. ТТА кўп тармоқли клиника терапия қабул бўлими тезкор биокимёвий лабораторияда хаво ҳарорати кўрсаткичи (°С)

Биз шифохона хоналарида ва палаталарида хона ҳароратини ҳам лаборатория текширишдан ўтказдик,чунки хоналар ва палаталар жуда ҳам исиб кетмаслиги ёки жуда ҳам совуқ бўлмаслиги керак.Агарда жуда совуқ ҳарорат бўладаиган бўлса шифокорлар ва беморлар ўртасида ЎРВИ касалликлари келиб чиқиши ва касалхона ички инфекциясини юзага келишида муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Биз ТТА кўп тармоқли клиника неврология бўлими шифокор хонасида хаво ҳарорати кўрсаткичи натижалари тахлили шуни кўрсатдики деразадан энг узоқ масофада ҳаво ҳарорати энг юқори кўсаткичда эканлиги ўрнатилди,энг паси ҳарорат эса хона марказида аниқланди(3-расм).



3-расм. ТТА кўп тармоқли клиника неврология бўлими шифокор хонасида хаво ҳарорати кўрсаткичи (Со)

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, ДУХОВНО-НРАВСТВЕННЫЕ НОРМЫ И МОЛОДЕЖЬ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается чрезвычайно сложный вопрос формирования экологических, духовно-нравственных норм у молодежи, основанный на наследственных способностях и рефлексивных возможностях личности, социально-биологическую индивидуальность, природные способности, теоретические знания, практические навыки, важность систематического обучения и воспитания в развитии навыков и их этические аспекты.*

Ключевые *слова: личность, массовое влияние, экологическая культура, навык, квалификация, мастерство, образование - воспитание.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, SPIRITUAL AND MORAL VALUES, AND YOUTH

Abstract: *This article examines the extremely complex issue of forming ecological, spiritual, and moral norms in young people. The study is based on hereditary abilities and reflexive capabilities of the individual, socio-biological individuality, natural abilities, theoretical knowledge, and practical skills. The importance of systematic education and upbringing in developing skills and their ethical aspects are also considered.*

Keywords: *personality, mass influence, environmental culture, skill, qualification, expertise, education and upbringing.*

В настоящее время глобализация экологической ситуации, охватывая все стороны общественной жизни, имеет эффект «массового воздействия», то есть затрагивает судьбу всех без исключения демографических слоев. Поэтому вопрос воспитания экологической нравственности и культуры в семье, дошкольных учреждениях, общеобразовательных школах не потерял своей актуальности.

Формирование экологических духовно-нравственных норм у молодежи - чрезвычайно сложный вопрос. Потому что в превращении социально-биологической индивидуальности, естественных способностей в теоретические знания, практические навыки, умения, основанные на наследственных способностях, рефлексивных возможностях личности, очень важно проводить систематическое образование и воспитание. В частности, экологическое образование и воспитательная деятельность, ее объектом является система естественных и социальных связей внутри человека, то есть формирование его внутреннего духовного экологического мира. Естественно, внутренняя гармония достигается только тогда, когда достигается внешняя гармония, то есть гармония во взаимодействии человека с окружающей его социальной и природной средой. Например, погода напрямую влияет на состояние людей и их здоровье. Температура и влажность воздуха определяют условия теплообмена организма человека, связанные с дыханием, сердечной деятельностью, кровообращением и кожным покровом. Первоначальные знания о том, что теплообмен неразрывно связан с процессом обмена веществ, контролируемым нервной системой, являются основой для рациональной организации практической жизни человека.

Загрязнение атмосферного воздуха, превращение его в объект распространения болезнетворных бактерий и вирусов, зависимость жизнедеятельности бактерий и вирусов от температуры и влажности воздуха, для нормальной жизнедеятельности человека каждый период имеет свои физиологические и морфологические показатели, отклонение от которых приводит к неблагоприятным изменениям в организме человека. Поэтому экологизация мировоззрения и деятельности человека является основой гармонизации человека с природой, и возникает вывод о необходимости начать формирование норм экологической морали с юных лет. Эта истина заключается в том, что в педагогической практике методика экологического образования и воспитания была направлена не на вопрос гармонизации отношений «человек-природа», а на внедрение системы запретов и указаний на поведение человека по отношению к природе, а форма преобладала над содержанием.

Очевидно, что налаживание экологического воспитания молодого поколения и достижение ожидаемого эффекта невозможно без педагогических требований, правил и методов. Экологическая цель педагогического процесса предполагает формирование и развитие системы качеств, необходимых для гармоничных отношений личности с окружающим миром. В этом смысле система экологического образования и воспитания заключается в том, чтобы показать, что коренные причины экологических кризисов связаны не с технико-технологическим развитием общества, а с духовностью личности, скрытой в ее внутреннем кризисе.

Идея преобразования мира, превосходства человека над природой в определенные исторические периоды играет большую роль в развитии

общества. Впрочем, до тех пор, пока технологии не проникли так глубоко в сложные природные системы, в первую очередь в природные процессы, которые ставили под сомнение выживание человека и общества как самого сложного природного существа, это было целесообразно. Однако экологическая ситуация на современном этапе жизни человека требует коренного изменения самого человека. При этом цель состоит не в изменении основных направлений деятельности человека, а в решении такой жизненной проблемы, как восстановление и сохранение гармонии во взаимоотношениях общества и природы.

Первое условие решения проблемы – быть целостной личностью, которая устанавливает рациональные отношения с социально-природной средой. Бережное отношение человека к окружающей среде в гармоничном взаимодействии с природой может быть достигнуто путем совершенствования его духовного мира. Потому что человек является неотъемлемой частью вселенной, связанной бесконечными связями, и если отделиться от него или разорвать связь, человек и общество могут столкнуться с кризисом и даже гибелью. Это следует воспринимать как единственный инструмент, позволяющий внедрять новые технологии, сохраняя традиционный педагогико-дидактический опыт в образовательной системе, направленной на формирование гармоничного отношения человека к природе, для установления рационально-эмоционального понимания.

Экологическое образование - это не только составная часть образования, но и его новая форма и содержание. Образование в смысле формирования экологической личности, прежде всего, требует экологизации мировоззрения. Если мировоззрение относится к отношениям человека к бытию, к себе и к окружающей среде, то экологическое мировоззрение требует пересмотра понимания человеком целостности системы «мир-человек». Экологизация образования и воспитания - это процесс формирования у человека экологической культуры о единстве мира и нравственных взаимоотношениях с природой. В целом, это включает в себя осознание того, что человек и общество являются элементами целостной системы природы, формирование экологического сознания.

Именно из этой цели вытекают задачи, которые необходимо решать на разных этапах развития личности - в дошкольных учреждениях, общеобразовательных школах, высших учебных заведениях, в системе повышения квалификации и переподготовки кадров, в процессе непрерывного обучения и воспитания в трудовых коллективах. В частности, экологические нравственные нормы формируются у человека в раннем возрасте, в основном в семье, дошкольных образовательных учреждениях и в процессе школьного обучения. Поэтому целесообразно организовать мероприятия по формированию экологических духовно-нравственных норм у молодежи в следующих направлениях:

- для того, чтобы постоянно воспитывать у детей, независимо от возраста, дух гармоничного сосуществования с природой, объяснять им на

простейших примерах, в окружающей среде, мысли о том, что человек является составной частью этого мира;

- Дать детям 6-7 лет знания и представления об использовании природы, природной красоте мира, дарах природы, привить им начальные экологические понятия и представления;

- воспитание экологической нравственной культуры у детей дошкольного возраста путем проведения бесед, вопросов и ответов на такие темы, как «Питьевая вода», «Свет в нашем доме», «Отходы домашнего хозяйства», «Мой двор», «Место, которое я люблю»;

- организовывать уголок или выставки «Юный эколог» для детей дошкольного возраста, проводить в них прямые и видео-телевизионные беседы, активно влиять на воспитание экологических духовно-нравственных норм у школьников путем реализации таких программ, как «Я открываю для себя мир», «Экология и культура», «Я и природа», «Чистая экологическая среда» и др.;

- вышеуказанных воспитательных компонентов недостаточно для определения показателей культуры взаимодействия подростков с природой, важно объяснить им, что природа - это неисчерпаемый источник, обеспечивающий человеческую жизнь, вечная ценность, священный долг каждого человека относиться к ней гуманно, и подходить к этому многими другими способами, формируя на этой основе экологическую нравственную культуру.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ ФАКУЛЬТЕТА НАЧАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ВЕЛИЧИНЫ «ВРЕМЯ»

Аннотация: *Данная статья исследует, как изучение темы величин в программах подготовки учителей начальных классов способствует формированию профессиональных компетенций. Анализируя роль величин в математическом образовании и педагогические подходы, используемые в обучении, статья подчеркивает важность этой темы для подготовки эффективных учителей начальной школы. Особое внимание уделяется предметным знаниям, педагогическим навыкам, управлению классом и методам оценки знаний учащихся.*

Ключевые слова: *профессиональные компетенции, методическая подготовка, величина «время», единицы измерения времени.*

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FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES OF STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING THE QUANTITY "TIME"

Abstract*: This article explores how studying the topic of quantities in primary school teacher training programs contributes to the formation of professional competencies. Analyzing the role of quantities in mathematical education and pedagogical approaches used in teaching, the article emphasizes the importance of this topic for the preparation of effective primary school teachers. Particular attention is paid to subject knowledge, pedagogical skills, classroom management and methods of assessing students' knowledge.*

Keywords*: professional competencies, methodological training, the quantity "time", units of time measurement.*

Профессиональные компетенции учителей начальных классов включают широкий спектр знаний и навыков, необходимых для эффективного обучения детей.

Согласно квалификационным требованиям утверждённым приказом №218 министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций от 25.06.2024

года у выпускников факультета начального образования должны быть сформированы следующие профессиональные компетенции:

- уметь использовать основные законы предметов начального образования, методов математического анализа и моделирования, теоретических и экспериментальных исследований в профессиональной деятельности;
- уметь эффективно использовать основные правила и методы предметов специальности в решении социальных и профессиональных задач;
- организация научного исследования, определение принципов достижения научного познания и освоение методики критического мышления.

Эти компетенции охватывают предметные знания, педагогические подходы, умение управлять классом и оценивать знания учащихся. В контексте математического образования тема величин, включающая понятия количества, измерения и числа, играет ключевую роль, поскольку она формирует основу для дальнейшего изучения математики. Настоящая статья рассматривает, как изучение величин в рамках программ подготовки учителей способствует развитию профессиональных компетенций, необходимых для успешной педагогической деятельности.

Профессиональные компетенции учителей начальных классов можно разделить на несколько ключевых категорий:

- Предметные знания: Глубокое понимание математических концепций, таких как числа, операции, измерения и геометрия.
- Педагогические знания: Знание методов и стратегий преподавания, адаптированных для детей младшего школьного возраста.
- Педагогические предметные знания: Умение эффективно преподавать конкретные математические темы, включая понимание типичных ошибок и трудностей учащихся.
- Навыки управления классом: Способность создавать благоприятную учебную среду, способствующую обучению.
- Оценочные навыки: Умение анализировать знания учащихся и адаптировать уроки на основе полученных данных.

Тема величин, как фундаментальная часть математического образования, требует от учителей интеграции всех этих компетенций. Например, учитель должен не только понимать, что такое величины, но и знать, как объяснить их детям, используя подходящие методы, и как оценить, насколько хорошо дети усвоили материал.

Величины являются основой многих математических концепций, изучаемых в начальной школе. Они включают такие аспекты, как:

- числа и счет: понимание количества объектов и их представление в виде чисел.
- измерение: сравнение размеров, длин, объемов и других характеристик.

- сравнение: определение, какая величина больше, меньше или равна другой.

В начальной школе величины часто вводятся через конкретные примеры, такие как подсчет игрушек или измерение длины стола. Эти действия помогают детям перейти от конкретного к абстрактному мышлению, что является важным этапом в их математическом развитии. Исследования показывают, что понимание величин необходимо для освоения арифметических операций, дробей и других более сложных тем.

Для будущих учителей изучение величин означает освоение как математического содержания, так и способов его преподавания. Это включает понимание того, как дети развивают чувство числа, и знание типичных ошибок, таких как неправильное использование единиц измерения или путаница в порядке чисел.

Программы подготовки учителей начальных классов обычно включают курсы, охватывающие как содержание математики, так и методы ее преподавания. В контексте величин студенты изучают:

- понятие числа: как дети развивают понимание количества и числа через подсчет и сравнение.
- методы преподавания: Использование наглядности (например, счетных палочек, кубиков, отрезков) и визуальных пособий для объяснения величин.
- конкретно-образно-абстрактный подход: этот подход, популяризированный сингапурской методикой, предполагает переход от работы с конкретными объектами к их графическому представлению и, наконец, к абстрактным символам.
- дифференциация обучения: адаптация методов преподавания для учащихся с разными уровнями подготовки, включая тех, кто испытывает трудности с математикой.

Практический опыт играет важную роль в подготовке учителей. В процессе прохождения педагогической практики в школах студенты применяют теоретические знания, работая под руководством опытных педагогов. Они получают обратную связь по своим урокам, что помогает совершенствовать их педагогические навыки.

Таблица 1.
Основные аспекты подготовки учителей к обучению величин

Аспект	Описание
Предметные знания	Освоение концепций величин, включая числа, измерения и сравнение.
Педагогические методы	Использование CPA-подхода, манипулятивов и визуальных пособий.
Практический опыт	Стажировки в школах для применения теоретических знаний.
Дифференциация обучения	Адаптация уроков для учащихся с разными уровнями подготовки.
Оценка знаний	Разработка заданий для проверки понимания величин учащимися.

Программы подготовки учителей часто включают обучение этим аспектам через моделирование уроков и анализ реальных ситуаций в классе. Студенты учатся управлять временем, распределять внимание между учениками и поддерживать дисциплину, что особенно важно при работе с младшими школьниками.

Среди всех изучаемых в программе школы величин особое место занимает величина «время».

Основные особенности:

- Абстрактность - время нельзя потрогать, увидеть или услышать как длину или массу. Мы не можем напрямую «замерить» время линейкой или весами. Время — это скорее ощущение длительности событий.

Например: как объяснить минуту ребёнку? Покажите, сколько раз он сможет прыгнуть за 60 секунд.

- Непрямая шкала измерения - измерение времени происходит через циклы (движение стрелок часов, смену дня и ночи), а не прямым приложением измерительного прибора. Это усложняет понимание, т.к. нет «физической длины» времени.
- Система измерения времени не десятичная - в отличие от длины (100 см в 1 м), время делится на 60 секунд в минуте, 60 минут в часе, 24 часа в сутках. Эта система сложна для детей, которые ещё учатся считать и привыкли к десяткам.
- Восприятие времени через события - дети понимают время скорее через последовательность действий (сначала позавтракал, потом пошёл в школу), а не через абстрактные часы.
- Особая лексика времени - время можно называть разными словами: 6:45 = «шесть сорок пять», «пятнадцать минут седьмого», «без пятнадцати семь». Это может сбивать с толку, требует регулярной практики.

Приведём основные причины формирования не 10 системы единиц измерения величины время:

1. историческая - Вавилоняне, жившие более 4000 лет назад, использовали

шестидесятиричную систему счисления (основанную на числе 60), а не десятичную. Именно от них пошли:

- 60 секунд в минуте
- 60 минут в часе

Это число удобно тем, что у него много делителей: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20 и 30, что облегчало деление времени на части при астрономических наблюдениях и измерениях.

2. солнечные сутки - сутки делились на 2 части — день и ночь, по 12 часов каждая. Это связано с наблюдением за движением солнца (от рассвета до заката — 12 делений) Получилось 24 часа в сутках.

3. астрономия и календарь - единицы измерения времени тесно связаны с астрономическими циклами:

- 1 год — один оборот Земли вокруг Солнца.
- 1 месяц — фазы Луны (примерно 29,5 дней).
- неделя — исторически религиозная система (7 дней — в иудаизме, христианстве, исламе).

Анализ научной литературы показал, что методика изучения времени в различных странах разная

Таблица 2.
Примеры методик изучения времени в разных странах

Страна	Методика обучения времени	Особенности и примеры
Россия	Комбинированный подход: теория + наглядные пособия	Использование аналоговых часов, календарей, объяснения терминов «четверть», «половина», «без 15 минут». Практические примеры из жизни.
США	Игровой и практический подход	Акцент на 12-часовой формат с AM/PM, интерактивные игры и приложения, обучение через манипуляции с пластиковыми часами и таймерами.
Финляндия	Концептуальное обучение через практику и интеграцию	Изучение времени через реальные жизненные задачи, планирование дня, работа с календарём и расписаниями.
Япония	Поэтапное и систематичное обучение с визуализацией	Точный порядок изучения, использование обучающих книг и карточек, постепенное введение терминов.
Великобритания	Развитие логического мышления через игры и задачи	Использование 12- и 24-часового форматов, головоломки, игры с моделями часов и карточками.
Германия	Структурированное обучение с использованием технологий	Большой упор на цифровые и аналоговые часы, интерактивные доски, учебные программы с пошаговыми заданиями. Акцент на четкое понимание часовых поясов и временных единиц.

Сингапур	Практико-ориентированное обучение с поддержкой технологий	Использование интерактивных платформ и приложений, много практических упражнений, интеграция обучения времени с повседневными ситуациями и математиками. Сильный акцент на самостоятельную работу и развитие критического мышления.

Данные методики отличаются из-за нескольких факторов:

- Культурные особенности и традиции – в разных странах существует своя система образования, свои традиции обучения и восприятия времени. Например, в некоторых культурах больше акцентируют внимание на практическом освоении времени, а в других — на теоретическом объяснении.
- Разница в используемых единицах времени и способах их обозначения. Например, в англоязычных странах широко используются 12-часовые часы с AM/PM, в других — 24-часовой формат. Это влияет на методы преподавания и примеры.
- Разный уровень подготовки учителей и методическая база - в одних странах методики развиты и систематизированы, в других — находятся на этапе формирования.
- Психолого-педагогические особенности детей и программы обучения - стандарты начального образования и акценты в обучении меняются в зависимости от целей образовательной системы.

Обобщая и систематизирую изложенную в таблице информацию можно выделить наиболее эффективные методы:

- Наглядные и практические методы: использование аналоговых часов, макетов, бумажных моделей, игр с часами, чтобы дети могли “потрогать” и “увидеть” время.
- Пошаговое объяснение терминологии: объяснять «четверть», «половина», «без» через визуальные образы и повседневные примеры.
- Связь с реальной жизнью: использовать примеры из распорядка дня, чтобы ребёнок понимал, зачем учить время.
- Интерактивные задания и игровые ситуации: совместные упражнения, где дети учатся переводить время в разные форматы и понимать продолжительность.
- Повторение и постепенное усложнение: сначала изучать часы и минуты, потом переходить к часам суток и календарю.
- Учёт культурных и языковых особенностей: адаптация терминов и объяснений под родной язык и культуру учащихся.

Подводя итоги, можно сформулировать следующие профессиональные компетенции, формируемые в процессе изучения величины «время» у будущих учителей начальных классов:

Таблица 3.

Профессиональные компетенции будущих учителей начальных классов на примере темы «время»

№	Вид компетенции	Содержание
1	Методическая	- знание программы по математике в начальной школе (тема «время»); - владение методами объяснения величины времени, перевода единиц (часы, минуты, сутки и др.).
2	Диагностическая (наблюдательная)	- умение выявлять типичные детские ошибки при изучении времени; - проведение устной и письменной диагностики (вопросы, упражнения).
3	Коммуникативная и объяснительная	- объяснение абстрактных понятий (например, «четверть восьмого») через практику, наглядность, сравнение. - использование детской речи, простых формулировок.
4	Инновационная и креативная	- применение интерактивных методов: игры, макеты, цифровые приложения. - адаптация зарубежных методик (например, сингапурская) под местные условия.
5	Рефлексивная	- анализ своей работы, определение успешных и слабых моментов; - умение корректировать стратегию объяснения.
6	Технологическая	- умение работать с интерактивными досками, цифровыми часами, презентациями; - использование мультимедийных материалов по теме.

Заключение

Изучение темы величин в программах подготовки учителей начальных классов играет ключевую роль в формировании профессиональных компетенций. Оно обеспечивает будущих учителей необходимыми предметными знаниями, педагогическими навыками и умением управлять классом. Освоение методов преподавания величин практический опыт в школах позволяют студентам эффективно обучать детей и оценивать их знания. Эти компетенции не только способствуют успеху учащихся в математике, но и готовят учителей к решению более широких

образовательных задач. Дальнейшие исследования могут быть направлены на изучение влияния конкретных педагогических подходов на формирование компетенций в различных культурных и образовательных контекстах.

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КОНЦЕПЦИЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ И ОХРАНЫ ЛАНДШАФТОВ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются концептуальные основы охраны природы, то есть нормы, установленные законодательством, на примере Ферганской долины. В статье с использованием таких методов, как концептуальный анализ, географическое сравнение, картографический анализ, в соответствии с мерами, принимаемыми на государственном уровне, на основе существующих концептуальных основ, внедрение результатов научных исследований на местном уровне, более быстрая организация охраняемых природных территорий, определение факторов, отрицательно влияющих на устойчивость ландшафтов по типам, разработка их оптимальных решений, а также введение норм, требующих планирования мероприятий по снижению негативного воздействия населения на окружающую среду, охрана природы и обоснование необходимости международного сотрудничества и системная реализация обеспечения устойчивости ландшафтов на государственном уровне.*

Ключевые слова: *ландшафт, устойчивость, концепция, бассейн, разнообразие, антропогенная нагрузка, выбранный ландшафт.*

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THE CONCEPT OF ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE LANDSCAPES OF THE FERGANA VALLEY

Abstract: *This article examines the conceptual foundations of nature protection, i.e., the norms established by law, on the example of the Fergana Valley. In the article, using methods such as conceptual analysis, geographical comparison, cartographic analysis, in accordance with the measures taken at the state level, based on the existing conceptual foundations, the implementation of scientific research results at the local level, the faster organization of protected natural areas , to determine the factors that negatively affect the stability of landscapes by types and types and to develop their optimal solutions, as well as to introduce norms that require planning and measures to reduce the negative impact of the population on the environment, and to protect nature and the need for international cooperation and systematic implementation at the state level in ensuring landscape stability is substantiated.*

Key words: *landscape, stability, concept, basin, diversity, anthropogenic pressure, selected landscape.*

Введение.

В настоящее время на глобальном уровне наблюдается стремительный рост численности населения, усиливающееся давление на природные ресурсы и интенсификация производственных процессов, что, в свою очередь, усиливает негативное влияние человека на природную среду. В результате этого природные ландшафты регионов подвергаются изменениям, теряя свою устойчивость. В этом контексте деградация биологического и ландшафтного разнообразия рассматривается как серьёзная угроза жизнеобеспечению человечества и его природной среде [1].

Для стабилизации глобальных процессов и усиления внимания к охране окружающей среды в 2015 году Организация Объединённых Наций разработала «Программу устойчивого развития» до 2030 года [2]. В этой программе были определены 17 целей и 169 задач для их достижения. Особенно цели VI, XIII, XIV и XV посвящены охране природы и обеспечению устойчивости ландшафтов.

Обзор литературы.

В рамках охраны природы, основываясь на вышеупомянутой международной концепции, каждая страна разработала собственные национальные программы развития. В частности, первый Президент Республики Узбекистан И.А. Каримов в своем выступлении на 70-й сессии ООН выдвинул уместные предложения по усилению международного сотрудничества в сфере охраны природы, реализации программ по восстановлению озонового слоя, а также снижению силы экологического кризиса, вызванного проблемой Арала, особенно в Центральной Азии.

Кроме того, Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев инициировал комплексные меры по охране природы в различных сферах. В Приаралье были расширены площади защитных лесонасаждений; с целью регулирования использования земельных и водных ресурсов Министерство сельского и водного хозяйства было реформировано, выделив два отдельных

ведомства; были даны указания по переходу на капельное орошение. В качестве основы для этих шагов были приняты ряд нормативно-правовых актов.

Так, был подписан Указ Президента от 30 октября 2019 года № PF-5863 «Об утверждении Концепции охраны окружающей среды Республики Узбекистан на период до 2030 года» [3]. Этот Указ состоит из семи разделов, в которых определены следующие направления: смягчение последствий аральской катастрофы; охрана земельных и подземных ресурсов; охрана водных ресурсов; охрана атмосферного воздуха; охрана и восстановление биологических ресурсов; совершенствование системы использования перерабатываемых отходов.

В нашей Республике также реализуются многочисленные реформы, направленные на рациональное природопользование и улучшение экологической ситуации, которые уже приносят положительные результаты.

В «Стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана на 2022–2026 годы» обозначены важные задачи в сфере экологии и охраны окружающей среды, в частности, по улучшению экологической обстановки в городах и районах [4]. Особенно важны научные исследования, направленные на устранение экологических проблем, вызванных растущим антропогенным давлением на ландшафты Ферганской долины.

Кроме того, принято Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 11 июня 2019 года № 484 «Об утверждении Стратегии сохранения биологического разнообразия в Республике Узбекистан на 2019–2028 годы», а также другие нормативно-правовые документы, регулирующие данную деятельность.

Особую значимость имеет включение положений по охране природы в Конституцию страны, особенно после принятия новой редакции Конституции Республики Узбекистан в ходе всеобщего референдума 30 апреля 2023 года [5].

В частности, статья 49 Конституции гласит:

«Каждый имеет право на благоприятную окружающую среду... Государство обязано обеспечивать экологические права граждан и не допускать причинения вреда окружающей среде... Государство обязано улучшать, восстанавливать и охранять окружающую среду, сохранять экологическое равновесие в соответствии с принципом устойчивого развития, охранять и восстанавливать экологическую систему Приаралья, развивать регион в социальном и экономическом отношении».

Все эти меры и правовые акты служат концептуальной основой для охраны природы и сохранения ландшафтного разнообразия.

Методология исследования

В настоящем исследовании использованы такие научные методы, как концептуальный анализ, географическое сопоставление и картографический анализ.

Концептуальный подход позволяет обосновать общие теоретические положения охраны природы с учетом ландшафтной устойчивости. Географическое сопоставление дало возможность выявить аналогичные процессы и практики в различных регионах и сопоставить их с ситуацией в Ферганской долине. Картографический анализ, в свою очередь, обеспечил визуализацию изменений ландшафтов, их пространственное распределение и степень уязвимости.

Такая интеграция методов позволяет всесторонне охарактеризовать текущее состояние экосистем региона, выявить угрозы их устойчивости и предложить научно обоснованные рекомендации по их защите и рациональному использованию.

Анализ и результаты

Ферганская долина — один из самых густонаселённых и экономически активных регионов Узбекистана, что делает вопросы охраны природы здесь особенно актуальными. Это уникальная тектоническая впадина, расположенная между западной и южной частями Тянь-Шаня [6]. Благодаря благоприятным природно-географическим условиям, люди здесь живут с глубокой древности.

Северная часть долины окружена Чаткальским хребтом, где сформированы горно-степные ландшафты. Запад Ферганского хребта, находящегося на востоке долины, характеризуется плотным растительным покровом под влиянием влажных воздушных масс. Южная часть охватывает северные склоны Алайского и Туркестанского хребтов. Западная часть — влажные районы Кураминского хребта, часть которых относится к Чирчик-Охангаронской долине. Аридные участки этого же хребта — к Ферганской долине. Центр долины представляет собой тектоническую впадину с песчаными пустынями и высокоминерализованными почвами под воздействием подземных вод. Таким образом, географическое положение определяет формирование ландшафтов, флоры и фауны.

По данным О. Ланге, площадь водораздела Ферганской долины составляет около 78 тыс. км². Центральная равнинная и предгорная часть расположена в Узбекистане (Андижанская, Ферганская и Наманганская области), горные — в Кыргызстане (области Джалал-Абад, Ош, Баткен) и Таджикистане (Согдийская область). Здесь проживает около 17 млн человек [7].

В долине встречаются пустынные, предгорные, горные и пастбищные зоны. На вершинах гор — гляциально-нивальные пояса. Как показывают археологические и ирригационные исследования, оседлая жизнь здесь ведется с первого тысячелетия до н.э. Толщина оросительных отложений в некоторых местах достигает нескольких метров [8].

Предгорные ландшафты активно подвергаются антропогенному воздействию. Их устойчивость и трансформация были подробно изучены [9]. Согласно исследованиям по районированию ландшафтов, в долине выделяют 5 типов и 28 разновидностей ландшафтов [10]:

высокогорные ландшафты,
среднегорные ландшафты,
предгорные и адирные ландшафты,
аллювиально-пролювиальные равнинные ландшафты,
селитебные ландшафты.

Дополнительно выделяются гляциально-нивальные ландшафты на вершинах гор. Водораздельные части долины содержат около 100 малых ледников [11].

С быстрым ростом населения и освоением новых земель экосистемы региона стремительно изменяются. Изменчивость экосистем должна учитываться при природопользовании, так как нестабильность ведет к экологическим нарушениям. В песчаных, солончаках и пустынных зонах наблюдается высокая динамичность: состав галофитов (однолетние солянки — сарсазан, курай, юлгун и др.) изменяется в зависимости от водно-солевого режима. Предгорья, пролювиальные равнины и горные склоны также подвержены сильной трансформации.

После вырубки арчи (можжевельника) регенерация затруднена или невозможна — появляются другие виды растений. Освоение адиров ведет к засолению почв и распространению галофитов [10]. В районах террас ведение сельского хозяйства вызывает подъём грунтовых вод, изменение минерального состава почв и прогрессирующую эрозию.

Выводы и рекомендации

Для рационального использования природы и её ресурсов необходимо знание закономерностей природной среды, правильный учёт экологико-географических особенностей, объективное применение научных принципов и соответствующих методов исследования. Только при соблюдении этих условий можно добиться высокой эффективности в охране окружающей среды и устойчивом развитии территорий.

В этой связи концептуальные, нормативно-правовые документы, рассмотренные в статье, играют важную роль как на национальном, так и на региональном уровне. Согласованность с государственными мерами позволяет систематически подходить к охране ландшафтов и биоразнообразия.

В целях усиления устойчивости геосистем Ферганской долины и сохранения ландшафтного разнообразия целесообразно реализовать следующие рекомендации:

реализовать результаты научных исследований на локальном уровне, опираясь на существующие концептуальные основы;

ускорить создание охраняемых природных территорий;

выявить факторы, негативно влияющие на устойчивость типов и разновидностей ландшафтов, и разработать их оптимальные решения;

внедрить плановые и нормативные меры, направленные на снижение антропогенного воздействия населения на окружающую среду.

Если вышеуказанные меры по обеспечению устойчивости геосистем Ферганской долины будут полностью реализованы, при этом будет создан экологический каркас и обеспечено рациональное использование природных ресурсов, то можно предотвратить серьёзные негативные изменения в устойчивости ландшафтов и биологические разнообразия регионов.

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ОБОГАЩЕНИЕ МОЛОЧНЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ НАТУРАЛЬНЫМИ ДОБАВКАМИ И СВОЙСТВА ФРУКТОВЫХ МОЛОЧНЫХ НАПИТКОВ

Аннотация: *В данной работе рассматриваются вопросы обогащения молочных напитков натуральными добавками растительного происхождения, в частности фруктами и мёдом. Анализируются технологические и органолептические аспекты создания функциональных молочных продуктов, обладающих высокой пищевой ценностью и привлекательными вкусовыми характеристиками. Представлены результаты органолептической оценки различных образцов напитков, на основе которых определены предпочтительные комбинации ингредиентов. Особое внимание уделяется восприятию потребителей и влиянию натуральных компонентов на консистенцию, аромат, вкус и цвет продукта.*

Ключевые слова: *молоко, напитки, добавки, фрукты, питание, качество, технология, дегустация, оборудование, свойства*

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ENRICHMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS WITH NATURAL ADDITIVES AND PROPERTIES OF FRUIT DAIRY DRINKS

Abstract: *This paper examines the issues of enrichment of dairy development trends of plant origin, in particular fruits and honey. Technological and organoleptic aspects of creating dairy products demonstrating their high nutritional value and attractive taste qualities are analyzed. The results of organoleptic evaluation of various samples, based on which quite complex ingredients are presented. Particular attention is paid to consumer satisfaction*

and the influence of natural components on the consistency, aroma, taste and color of the product.

Keywords: *milk, drinks, additives, fruits, nutrition, quality, technology, tasting, equipment, properties.*

Введение: В условиях современного мира, ориентированного на здоровье и качественное питание, возрастающее внимание уделяется функциональным продуктам, способным не только утолять голод, но и оказывать положительное влияние на организм человека. Одной из наиболее перспективных областей пищевой промышленности становится разработка молочных продуктов с добавлением натуральных компонентов, обогащающих их пищевую и биологическую ценность. К числу таких продуктов относятся фруктовые молочные напитки, сочетающие в себе полезные свойства молока и природную силу фруктов.

Методика органолептической оценки фруктовых молочных напитков, обогащённых натуральными добавками основана на комплексной органолептической оценке образцов фруктовых молочных напитков с различными натуральными добавками. Целью данной методики является определение предпочтений потребителей и выявление наиболее удачных сочетаний вкуса, аромата, цвета и консистенции. Для проведения оценки формируется дегустационная комиссия из 10–12 человек, не имеющих аллергии на молочные продукты и фрукты. Образцы подаются в однотипной посуде при температуре 8–10 градусов Цельсия, обезличены и закодированы. Оценка проводится по 5-балльной шкале по следующим критериям: внешний вид, цвет, запах, вкус и консистенция. После дегустации рассчитывается средний балл по каждому параметру и составляется рейтинг напитков. Дополнительно проводится анкетирование участников с целью выявления субъективного восприятия и предпочтений по вкусовым комбинациям, а также готовности к повторному потреблению. Результаты органолептической оценки сопоставляются с физико-химическими и микробиологическими показателями напитков для комплексного анализа качества. Данная методика позволяет обосновать выбор натуральных добавок с учетом вкусовых ожиданий целевой аудитории и способствует созданию высококачественного функционального продукта.

Результаты органолептической оценки показали, что наибольшую потребительскую привлекательность среди представленных образцов фруктовых молочных напитков продемонстрировал напиток с добавлением клубничного пюре и мёда. Средний балл по совокупности всех показателей составил 4,8 из 5 возможных. Второе место занял напиток с бананом и ванилью, получивший 4,5 балла. Наименьшую оценку — 3,9 балла — получил образец с добавлением киви и мяты, что объясняется специфическим вкусом и неоднородной консистенцией, отмеченной 67%

участников. При этом 85% дегустаторов выразили готовность регулярно употреблять напитки, получившие оценки от 4,5 баллов и выше.

Анкетирование показало, что 72% респондентов предпочитают сладкие фруктовые ноты, а 64% отдают предпочтение напиткам с мягкой кремовой текстурой. На основании полученных данных можно сделать вывод, что наиболее востребованными на рынке являются напитки с классическими вкусами, знакомыми потребителю, а также с однородной и густой консистенцией. Исследование подтвердило перспективность разработки молочных напитков с натуральными добавками с учетом вкусовых предпочтений целевой аудитории и подтвердило необходимость дальнейших разработок в данном направлении.

Таблица 1.

Характеристика используемого оборудования при разработке фруктовых молочных напитков с натуральными добавками

Наименование оборудования	Преимущества	Недостатки	Уровень полезности в исследовании (%)
Гомогенизатор лабораторный	Улучшение текстуры, предотвращение расслоения	Высокая стоимость, требует обслуживания	92%
Блендер промышленный	Быстрое измельчение, сохранение аромата	Шумная работа, риск перегрева	87%
Весы аналитические	Высокая точность, необходима для воспроизводимости	Требуют калибровки, чувствительны к внешним условиям	78%

Заключение: На основе проведённого исследования можно заключить, что обогащение молочных напитков натуральными добавками, в частности фруктовыми компонентами, значительно повышает их вкусовую привлекательность и функциональную ценность. Органолептическая оценка показала высокую степень потребительского интереса к напиткам с привычными фруктовыми вкусами, мягкой текстурой и натуральной сладостью. Большинство дегустаторов отдали предпочтение напиткам с клубничным и банановым наполнением, что подчёркивает необходимость ориентации на вкусовые предпочтения целевой аудитории при разработке новой продукции.

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УДК 620.92

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЭНЕРГОСНАБЖЕНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ

Аннотация: *В настоящее время обеспечение электроснабжения играет важную роль в поддержании бесперебойной работы предприятий. Однако с ростом потребления энергии и увеличением технологических требований существующие системы электроснабжения оказываются под давлением. Необходимость повышения эффективности электроснабжения становится все более актуальной для предприятий в различных отраслях.*

В данной статье рассматриваются современные подходы и технологии, способствующие повышению эффективности электроснабжения на предприятиях. Анализируется роль новых технологий, приводятся примеры успешных проектов на предприятиях и рассматриваются перспективы развития в этой области. Улучшение электроснабжения не только повышает надежность работы предприятий, но и снижает энергопотребление, что является важным фактором для их конкурентоспособности.

Ключевые слова: *Энергосбережение, инновационные технологии, управление энергией, энергоэффективность, возобновляемые источники энергии, автоматизация и мониторинг, электрические системы, устойчивое энергетическое развитие, оптимизация процессов.*

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IMPROVING THE ENERGY SUPPLY EFFICIENCY OF ENTERPRISES

Abstract: *Nowadays, electricity supply plays an important role in ensuring uninterrupted operation of enterprises. However, with increasing energy consumption and technological demands, existing power supply systems are under pressure. The need to improve the efficiency of electricity supply is becoming more and more important for enterprises in various industries. In this article, we look at modern approaches and technologies that help businesses improve the efficiency*

of their electricity supply. We analyze the role of new technologies, examples of successful projects in enterprises and prospects for development in this field. Improving the power supply not only increases the reliability of enterprises, but also reduces energy consumption, which is important for their competitiveness.

Keywords: *Energy saving, innovative technologies, energy management, efficiency, energy automation energy renewable sources, and monitoring, electric power systems, sustainable development, optimization of energy processes.*

Введение.

Современные технологии играют важную роль в повышении эффективности электроснабжения предприятий. Различные инновационные решения способствуют оптимизации потребления энергии, повышению надежности системы, снижению затрат и уменьшению негативного воздействия на окружающую среду [5]. Одним из основных направлений современных технологий в области электроснабжения является внедрение интеллектуальных систем управления энергопитанием. Эти системы позволяют управлять потреблением энергии и автоматизировать процессы управления, оптимизируя расход энергии в зависимости от режима работы предприятия, времени суток и тарифов на электроэнергию.

Технологии энергосберегающего оборудования также имеют большое значение. Использование современных энергосберегающих технологий, таких как светодиодное освещение, частотные преобразователи, тепловые насосы и другие, помогает сократить потребление электроэнергии и повысить экономическую эффективность предприятия.

Кроме того, важную роль играют системы мониторинга и диагностики электрооборудования. Они позволяют своевременно выявлять и устранять неисправности, предотвращать аварийные ситуации, а также оптимизировать процессы технического обслуживания и ремонта оборудования.

Таким образом, современные технологии в области электроснабжения являются важным инструментом повышения эффективности работы предприятий, обеспечивая необходимый уровень надежности, эффективности и экономической выгоды [2].

Материалы и методы исследования.

Существует множество успешных проектов по повышению эффективности электроснабжения на предприятиях. Ниже приведены некоторые из них:

1. Внедрение системы интеллектуального управления энергопотреблением на текстильном предприятии. Благодаря автоматическому контролю и управлению потреблением энергии удалось значительно сократить потребление электроэнергии, повысить эффективность оборудования и снизить энергетические затраты.

2. Замена устаревшего оборудования на энергосберегающее на металлургическом заводе. Это позволило сократить потребление

электроэнергии, снизить нагрузку на электрическую сеть и существенно уменьшить операционные расходы.

3. Внедрение солнечных панелей на производственном предприятии для выработки собственной электроэнергии. Проект помог снизить зависимость от внешних поставщиков электроэнергии, сократить расходы на электроэнергию и значительно уменьшить выбросы углекислого газа.

4. Оптимизация системы освещения на производстве пищевой продукции за счет перехода на LED-технологии. Проект позволил значительно снизить потребление энергии, увеличить срок службы ламп и улучшить качество освещения на производстве[1].

Это лишь некоторые примеры успешных проектов по повышению эффективности электроснабжения на предприятиях. Внедрение современных технологий и энергосберегающих решений позволяет компаниям экономить ресурсы, повышать эффективность и снижать вредное воздействие на окружающую среду.

Полученные результаты и их обсуждение.

Повышение энергоэффективности на предприятиях является важным шагом в современном мире, где вопросы устойчивого развития и охраны окружающей среды становятся все более актуальными. Улучшение электроснабжения не только помогает сократить затраты и повысить конкурентоспособность предприятий, но и оказывает положительное влияние на экологию и общество в целом. Энергосберегающие технологии и системы не только сокращают использование энергии и ресурсов, но и улучшают условия труда, повышают надежность оборудования и обеспечивают устойчивую и безопасную работу предприятий. С помощью современных технологий и гибридных систем предприятия могут стать более независимыми от внешних поставщиков энергии и обладать более стабильным электроснабжением[4].

В то же время, для успешной реализации энергосберегающих проектов необходимо не только внедрение новых технологий и систем, но и активное участие персонала и постоянное обучение в сфере энергосбережения. Формирование культуры энергосбережения на предприятии позволяет максимально эффективно использовать ресурсы и снижать негативное воздействие на окружающую среду.

Таким образом, развитие энергоэффективности на предприятиях имеет большое значение не только для бизнеса, но и для всего общества. Повышение энергоэффективности способствует улучшению условий жизни, снижению отходов, уменьшению потребления ресурсов и созданию более устойчивой и экологически чистой экономики.

Заключение.

В заключение можно сделать вывод о важности использования современных технологий для повышения эффективности электроснабжения на предприятиях. Этот шаг позволяет не только улучшить деятельность

предприятий и снизить затраты на энергию, но и сделать их более экологически ответственными.

1. В будущем важно рассматривать как вызовы, так и возможности развития области электроснабжения на предприятиях. Существующая экономическая и экологическая ситуация требует постоянного совершенствования систем электроснабжения для обеспечения устойчивой и надежной работы предприятий с минимальными затратами ресурсов.

2. Вместе с тем открываются различные возможности для внедрения инновационных решений, повышения энергоэффективности и улучшения условий труда. Следует помнить, что сотрудничество между бизнесом, научными и образовательными учреждениями, а также государством играет важную роль в развитии сферы электроснабжения на предприятиях. Только совместными усилиями можно создать благоприятную среду для внедрения новых технологий, обучения персонала и разработки эффективных стратегий.

3. Таким образом, для процветания бизнеса, охраны окружающей среды и подготовки к вызовам будущего необходимо продолжать работу по совершенствованию систем электроснабжения на предприятиях на основе принципов устойчивого развития и энергосбережения.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15705805

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АТИПИЧНОЕ ТЕЧЕНИЕ ИНФАРКТА МИОКАРДА: КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ ОБЗОР

Аннотация: *Атипичное течение инфаркта миокарда часто наблюдается у женщин, пожилых пациентов и лиц с сахарным диабетом, что затрудняет диагностику и ведёт к задержке лечения. В статье представлен обзор клинических признаков, диагностических трудностей и исходов при нетипичных проявлениях инфаркта. Показано, что такие пациенты имеют более высокий риск осложнений и смертности из-за несвоевременного выявления. Отмечается важность клинической настороженности и применения расширенных диагностических стратегий для своевременной помощи.*

Ключевые слова: *инфаркт миокарда, атипичное течение, нетипичные симптомы, диагностика, одышка, диабет, пожилые пациенты, женское здоровье, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, острый коронарный синдром.*

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ATYPICAL COURSE OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Abstract: *An atypical course of myocardial infarction is often observed in women, elderly patients, and people with diabetes, which makes diagnosis difficult and leads to delayed treatment. The article provides an overview of the clinical signs, diagnostic difficulties, and outcomes of atypical heart attacks. It has been shown that such patients have a higher risk of complications and mortality due to late detection. The importance of clinical alertness and the use of advanced diagnostic strategies for timely care is noted.*

Keywords: *myocardial infarction, atypical course, atypical symptoms, diagnosis, dyspnea, diabetes, elderly patients, women's health, cardiovascular diseases, acute coronary syndrome.*

Введение

Инфаркт миокарда (ИМ), широко известный как сердечный приступ, традиционно ассоциируется с болями в груди. Однако значительное число пациентов сталкиваются с атипичными симптомами, что затрудняет диагностику и приводит к задержке в лечении. Эти нетипичные проявления чаще встречаются у женщин, пожилых людей и больных сахарным диабетом. Понимание всего спектра атипичных симптомов инфаркта критически важно для своевременного оказания медицинской помощи и снижения летальности [1].

Методы

Был проведён систематический обзор научной литературы, посвящённой случаям атипичного проявления инфаркта миокарда. Источниками информации послужили базы данных PubMed, клинические регистры (в частности, FAST-MI 2010), тематические статьи и клинические отчёты за последние десять лет. Основное внимание уделялось работам, раскрывающим клинические характеристики, диагностические сложности и исходы у пациентов с нетипичным течением ИМ [2].

Результаты

Распространённость и демографические особенности

Согласно многочисленным клиническим исследованиям, атипичное течение инфаркта миокарда встречается в среднем у 11,6% пациентов, однако в некоторых когортах эта цифра может достигать 33,6%. В первую очередь к группе риска относятся женщины, пожилые пациенты и лица, страдающие сахарным диабетом. Например, в регистре FAST-MI 2010 было выявлено, что среди пациентов с атипичной симптоматикой значительное число составляли именно женщины и лица старше 75 лет.

Женщины, в силу гормональных и анатомо-физиологических особенностей, чаще сталкиваются с нестандартной клинической картиной ишемии миокарда. Кроме того, они склонны недооценивать симптомы, приписывая их стрессу или усталости. У пожилых людей, в свою очередь, нередко наблюдается снижение болевого порога, что приводит к «немому» течению инфаркта, без типичной ретростернальной боли. Пациенты с сахарным диабетом, особенно длительно болеющие, имеют высокий риск развития нейропатии, что также снижает чувствительность к боли и смещает клинические проявления в сторону неспецифических жалоб [3].

Клинические проявления

Наиболее частые симптомы атипичного инфаркта миокарда включают:

- **Одышку**, часто внезапного характера, без видимой связи с физической нагрузкой. Она может быть воспринята как обострение бронхолёгочной патологии, что затрудняет постановку диагноза [4].
- **Желудочно-кишечные симптомы** — тошнота, рвота, боли в верхней части живота, метеоризм и диспепсия. У части пациентов наблюдается клиническая картина, напоминающая острый гастрит или панкреатит.

- **Головокружение, обмороки и слабость** — особенно у пожилых, что может быть ошибочно интерпретировано как последствия нарушений мозгового кровообращения [5].
- **Боль вне грудной клетки**, например, в нижней челюсти, шее, спине, плечах или даже в области живота. Часто такая боль описывается пациентами как «тянущая», «ноющая», не связанная с дыханием или движением.

Кроме того, у ряда пациентов наблюдаются эмоциональные симптомы — беспокойство, панические атаки, ощущение «страха смерти» без какой-либо локальной боли. Эти проявления также могут быть приняты за психосоматические расстройства, особенно в условиях перегруженных приёмных отделений [6].

Диагностические трудности

Атипичное течение инфаркта часто становится причиной ошибочной или запоздалой диагностики. В одном клиническом случае 74-летняя женщина обратилась в приёмное отделение с жалобами на ощущение кома в горле и дискомфорт в области шеи, без болей в груди. Первоначально ей был поставлен диагноз фарингита. Только при ухудшении состояния и появлении изменений на ЭКГ удалось выявить обширный передний инфаркт миокарда. Подобные случаи подчёркивают необходимость не полагаться исключительно на «классическую» клиническую картину при оценке сердечно-сосудистого риска.

Ключевой проблемой является то, что пациенты с атипичной симптоматикой чаще всего поступают позже, реже получают своевременную тромболитическую терапию или чрезкожные коронарные вмешательства. Это напрямую влияет на клинические исходы [7].

Исходы и прогностическое значение

Анализ клинических исходов показывает, что пациенты с атипичным инфарктом миокарда имеют более высокий риск летального исхода, осложнений и повторных госпитализаций. По данным ряда исследований, внутрибольничная смертность среди пациентов с атипичным течением достигает 19,5%, по сравнению с 3,3% при типичных проявлениях. Также выше риск развития осложнений, таких как острая сердечная недостаточность, кардиогенный шок и аритмии.

Важно отметить, что при своевременном диагностировании атипичных форм инфаркта и правильной тактике лечения возможно достичь благоприятных результатов, сопоставимых с классическими случаями. Это подчёркивает необходимость формирования у врачей культуры клинического мышления, ориентированного не только на классические, но и на малозаметные, косвенные признаки инфаркта миокарда [8].

Обсуждение

Разнообразие клинических проявлений инфаркта требует комплексного подхода к диагностике. Медицинские работники должны сохранять высокую степень настороженности при наличии неспецифических жалоб, особенно у

женщин, пожилых и диабетиков. Раннее применение ЭКГ, анализов тропонина и других диагностических методов существенно повышает вероятность своевременного выявления инфаркта и начала терапии [9].

Заключение

Атипичные формы инфаркта миокарда представляют собой серьёзную диагностическую проблему и сопровождаются повышенным риском летальных исходов. Повышение осведомлённости медицинского персонала, внимательное отношение к жалобам пациентов и быстрое проведение диагностических процедур имеют решающее значение для улучшения клинических результатов и спасения жизней [10].

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ЗДОРОВЬЕ МИОКАРДА: БОЛЕЗНИ, ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ВАРИАНТЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ В БУДУЩЕМ

Аннотация: *В этой статье речь пойдет о здоровье миокарда, его заболеваниях и современных методах лечения. Анализируется, как заболевания миокарда, включая ишемическую болезнь сердца, кардиомиопатию и миокардит, могут нарушать функцию сердечной мышцы. Исследования также предоставляют информацию о современных фармакологических подходах, роли регенеративной медицины и искусственного интеллекта.*

Ключевые слова: *здоровье миокарда,ишемическое сердце ,миокардит, генная терапия, кардиомиопатия, болезни,регенеративная медицина,сердечная недостаточность.*

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MYOCARDIAL HEALTH: DISEASES, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND TREATMENT OPTIONS IN THE FUTURE

Annotation: *This article will discuss myocardial health, its diseases and modern methods of treatment. Myocardial diseases, including ischemic heart disease, cardiomyopathy and myocarditis, are analyzed how they can disrupt the function of the heart muscle. Research also provides insight into modern pharmacological approaches, regenerative medicine, and the role of artificial intelligence.*

Keywords: *myocardial health,ischemic heart ,myocarditis, gene therapy, cardiomyopathy, disease,regenerative medicine,heart failure.*

Миокард, часто называемый сердечной мышцей, является важным компонентом сердечно-сосудистой системы. Он отвечает за сокращение и расслабление сердца для снабжения организма кровью. Миокард, состоящий из специализированных клеток сердечной мышцы, обеспечивает эффективную циркуляцию богатой кислородом крови к различным органам и тканям. Понимание анатомии и физиологии миокарда необходимо для

понимания его важной роли в здоровье сердечно-сосудистой системы в целом. Физиология Миокарда: Миокард функционирует посредством сложного взаимодействия электрических и механических процессов[6,88]. Каждое сердцебиение начинается с электрического импульса, исходящего от синоатриальной (SA) кнопки, которая является естественным сердечным ритмом сердца. Этот импульс распространяется по сердцу и вызывает сокращение клеток миокарда.

Фаза сокращения, называемая систолой, - это когда сердце перекачивает кровь в артерии. Когда систола заканчивается, сердце переходит в фазу расслабления, называемую диастолой, которая позволяет снова заполнять полости кровью. Этот процесс сокращения и расслабления важен для поддержания кровообращения и артериального давления. Любое нарушение в этом процессе может привести к серьезным проблемам со здоровьем. Факторы, Влияющие На Здоровье Миокарда: На здоровье миокарда влияют несколько факторов, включая образ жизни, медицинские условия и психологическое благополучие. Факторы Образа Жизни: -Питание: сбалансированная диета, богатая фруктами, овощами, цельнозерновыми и нежирными белками, поддерживает здоровье миокарда. И наоборот, диета, богатая насыщенными жирами, сахаром и полуфабрикатами, может привести к таким состояниям, как ожирение и высокий уровень холестерина, что отрицательно скажется на функции миокарда[1,57].

- Физическая активность: регулярная физическая активность укрепляет миокард, улучшает кровообращение и регулирует кровяное давление. Старайтесь заниматься аэробикой средней интенсивности не менее 150 минут каждую неделю.

- Табак: употребление табака значительно увеличивает риск заболеваний миокарда. Отказ от курения значительно улучшает здоровье миокарда и общую сердечно-сосудистую функцию.

Медицинские Условия: Такие состояния, как гипертония, диабет и высокий уровень холестерина, оказывают давление на миокард. Например, хронически высокое кровяное давление заставляет сердце работать усерднее, что со временем может привести к гипертрофии (утолщению сердечной мышцы) и сердечной недостаточности. Важно регулярно проходить обследования и управлять этими состояниями с помощью лекарств и изменения образа жизни[5,44].

Психологические Факторы: Психическое здоровье играет важную роль в здоровье миокарда. Хронический стресс, беспокойство и депрессия могут привести к нездоровым навыкам (например, перееданию, курению) и физиологическим изменениям (например, учащенному сердцебиению, высокому кровяному давлению). Участие в таких занятиях, как осознанность, йога или консультирование для снижения стресса, может способствовать здоровью сердца[1,39]. Профилактические меры для здоровья миокарда: Примите во внимание следующие профилактические меры для поддержания оптимального здоровья миокарда:

-Рекомендации по питанию: включите в рацион полезные для сердца продукты, такие как жирная рыба, орехи и горох, богатые омега-3 жирными кислотами. Снижение потребления соли и контроль размеров порций также могут помочь поддерживать здоровое кровяное давление.

- Рекомендации по упражнениям: старайтесь сочетать аэробные упражнения (например, ходьбу, езду на велосипеде) и укрепляющие упражнения не реже двух раз в неделю. Обязательно проконсультируйтесь со своим врачом, прежде чем начинать какой-либо новый режим упражнений, особенно если у вас уже есть какие-либо заболевания[3,1931].

- Регулярные проверки здоровья: регулярные осмотры у медицинского работника могут помочь контролировать факторы риска заболеваний миокарда. Проверка артериального давления, скрининг холестерина и оценка диабета являются важными компонентами профилактической помощи.

Заболевания миокарда-это совокупность заболеваний, поражающих сердечную мышцу (миокард), которые нарушают нормальное функционирование сердца. Эти заболевания могут варьироваться от ослабления способности сердца эффективно перекачивать кровь до изменения структуры или электрической активности миокарда. Наиболее распространенными заболеваниями миокарда являются “ишемическая болезнь сердца”, “кардиомиопатия” и “миокардит”.[4,93].Раннее выявление и правильное лечение этих заболеваний важны для предотвращения опасных осложнений, таких как сердечная недостаточность или внезапная остановка сердца. Ишемическая Болезнь Сердца Ишемическая болезнь сердца (ИБС): или ишемическая болезнь сердца возникает, когда кровоснабжение миокарда уменьшается или прекращается из-за сужения кровеносных сосудов. Это состояние часто возникает в результате накопления жировых бляшек (атеросклероза) в артериях, что снижает доставку кислорода к сердечной мышце.

1. Причины - Атеросклероз (накопление бляшек) - Гипертония (высокое кровяное давление) - Курение, ожирение и малоподвижный образ жизни

2. Признаки и диагностика - Признаки: боль в груди (стенокардия), одышка и усталость. - Диагностика: ЭКГ (электрокардиограмма), стресс-тест, коронарная ангиография и МРТ сердца.

3. Варианты Лечения -Лекарства: нитраты, бета-адреноблокаторы и антитромбоцитарные препараты (например, аспирин). - Хирургические варианты: ангиопластика или операция коронарного шунтирования (АКШ). - Изменение образа жизни: улучшение диеты, физической активности и отказа от курения[2,77].

Заключение

Таким образом, понимание здоровья миокарда и применение современных подходов к лечению могут помочь уменьшить проблемы с сердечно-сосудистой системой и улучшить здоровье населения. Каждый должен выбирать здоровый образ жизни, уделяя особое внимание своему

сердцу, поскольку здоровье сердца является важным фактором продления жизни человека.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПРОТИВОРАКОВЫХ СВОЙСТВ НУТА

Аннотация: *Cicer artenium L., или нут в просторечии, является наиболее распространенным продуктом питания в природе. Он содержит много физиологически активных веществ. Одним из таких физиологически активных веществ является лектин, обладающий противораковыми свойствами. В статье анализируются научные работы, проводимые в этом направлении учеными мира.*

Ключевые слова: *горох, нут, бобовые, нутрицевтический, белки, углеводы, лектин, гликопротеин, агглютинация, пепсин, гидролиз, флавоны, лейкоз.*

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INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTICANCER PROPERTIES OF CHICKPEA

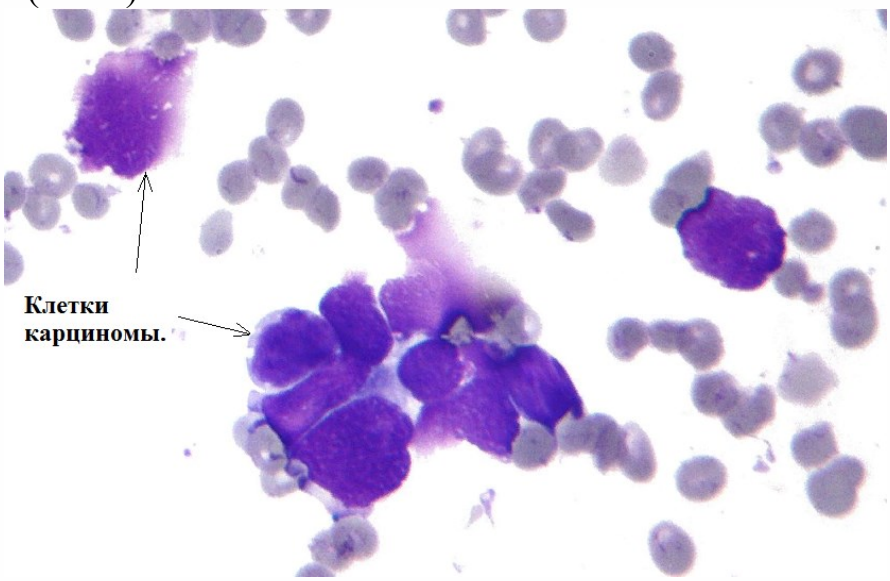
Abstract: *Cicer artenium L., or chickpea in common parlance, is the most common food product in nature. It contains many physiologically active substances. One of these physiologically active substances is lectin, which has anticancer properties. The article analyzes scientific work carried out in this direction by scientists around the world.*

Keywords: *peas, chickpeas, legumes, nutraceutical, proteins, carbohydrates, lectin, glycoprotein, agglutination, pepsin, hydrolysis, flavones, leukemia.*

Cicer arietinum L. – латинское название нута. Нут является одним из наиболее широко потребляемых бобовых в мире, поскольку он содержит множество полезных питательных веществ. Нут содержит вещества,

обладающие антиоксидантной, противовоспалительной и противоопухолевой активностью и классифицируется как нутрицевтический продукт [1,2]. Поэтому в последнее время опубликовано много статей об успешном применении нута против рака.

Мексиканские ученые отмечают, что рак толстой кишки является третьим по распространенности видом рака в мире. Они обнаружили, что белки, выделенные из гороха (18,5%), оказывают ингибирующее действие на раковые клетки. С помощью азоксиметана в толстой кишке мышей была вызвана карцинома. Известно, что при карциноме ДНК повреждается под воздействием внешних факторов, в результате чего клетка начинает бесконтрольно расти и превращаться в раковые клетки (рисунок 1). Гороховый белок гидролизовали пепсином, панкреатином и комбинированной системой пепсин-панкреатин. Антиканцерогенная и гиперкалорийная активность гидролизата была исследована на мышах, получавших гиперкалорийную диету и обычную диету с введением азоксиметана (АОМ).

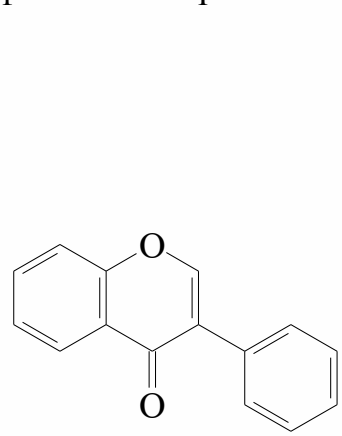


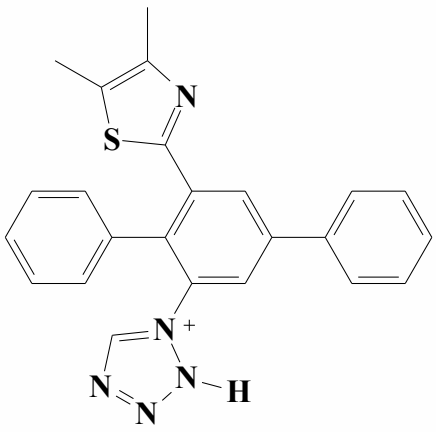
1-рисунок. Клетки карциномы.

Для эксперимента использовался 70%-ный концентрат горохового белка. В частности, гидролизат, полученный под воздействием пепсина-панкреатина в течение 90 минут, показал значительно более высокую активность. Одна часть мышей с карциномой получала обычную повседневную пищу, а другая часть получала гиперкалорийную пищу, полученную специально для эксперимента. Мышам давали гидролизаты в дозах 10 мг/кг, 20 мг/кг и 30 мг/кг. В результате рост раковых клеток был значительно замедлен у мышей, получавших гиперкалорийную диету, особенно у мышей, получавших дозу 30 мг/кг, по сравнению с мышами, получавшими обычную диету. Так, мексиканские ученые пришли к выводу, что гидролизаты белка из нута могут быть эффективными ингибиторами клеток рака толстой кишки [3].

Другая группа индийских ученых под руководством Ч.Аггравала изучала противолейкозное действие нескольких растений. Они испытали полуочищенный солевой экстракт Cicer arietinum (нута) на пациентах с лейкемией. Ученые изучили лейкоагглютинирующие свойства такого экстракта. Лейкоагглютинация – это активность лейкоцитов и мононуклеарных клеток онкологических больных, направленная на прилипание и осаждение лейкозных клеток.

В исследовании для сравнения приняли участие пациенты с различными формами лейкемии и здоровые люди. Результаты исследования показали, что экстракт гороха снижает количество лейкоцитов у пациентов с различными типами лейкемии путем агглютинации. Однако он не реагировал с клетками периферической крови здоровых людей. Очистка экстрактов гороха подтвердила, что они содержат лектины – белки, эффективные при лейкемии [4].





2-рисунок. Изофлавоны. 3-рисунок. 3-(4,5-диметилтиазол-2-ил)-2,5-дифенилтетразол бромид.

Изофлавоны (рисунок 2) являются основным компонентом химического состава гороха и пророщенного гороха. Китайские ученые систематически изучают воздействие изофлавонов, выделенных из недавно проросших ростков нута, на клетки рака молочной железы. Основным реагентом является 3-(4,5-диметилтиазол-2-ил)-2,5-дифенилтетразол бромид (рисунок 3) и его анализ с использованием соответствующих методов показал, что изофлавоны вызывают апоптоз раковых клеток в зависимости от времени и дозы. Они использовали изофлавоны в количестве 10–60 мкг/мл. Исследования показали, что изофлавоны эффективно уменьшают количество раковых клеток [5].

Заключение.

Учитывая тот факт, что горох содержит большое количество белка, наличие в этом белке гликопротеина - лектина, а также наличие биологически активных веществ - изофлавонов, а также вышеизложенную информацию, предлагается создать и внедрить в практику пищевую добавку

на основе гороха, применяемую против рака и помогающую в лечении онкологических заболеваний.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ СТРАТЕГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЯМИ В КОРПОРАТИВНУЮ СТРАТЕГИЮ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КОМПАНИИ: УРОКИ «BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP»

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается процесс интеграции стратегии управления знаниями (УЗ) в общую корпоративную стратегию международной компании. На примере «BOE Technology Group», глобального лидера в области производства дисплеев, анализируется, как стратегия УЗ может быть использована для достижения конкурентных преимуществ, повышения инновационности и оптимизации операционной эффективности. Особое внимание уделяется согласованию целей УЗ с ключевыми показателями эффективности (KPI) компании и созданию культуры, поддерживающей обмен знаниями.*

Ключевые слова: *стратегия управления знаниями, корпоративная стратегия, инновации, конкурентное преимущество, «BOE Technology Group», интеграция.*

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INTEGRATING A KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY INTO A MULTINATIONAL COMPANY'S CORPORATE STRATEGY: LESSONS FROM BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP

Abstract: *The article examines the process of integrating a knowledge management (KM) strategy into a multinational company's overall corporate strategy. Using BOE Technology Group, a global leader in display manufacturing, as an example, it analyzes how a KM strategy can be used to achieve competitive advantages, increase innovation, and optimize operational efficiency. Particular attention is paid to aligning KM goals with the company's key performance indicators (KPIs) and creating a culture that supports knowledge sharing.*

Keywords: *knowledge management strategy, corporate strategy, innovation, competitive advantage, BOE Technology Group, integration.*

Введение

В условиях глобальной конкуренции и быстро меняющихся технологических ландшафтов, эффективное управление знаниями (УЗ) становится критически важным фактором для обеспечения устойчивого развития и конкурентоспособности международных компаний. Интеграция

стратегии управления знаниями в корпоративную стратегию позволяет организациям не только аккумулировать и распространять знания, но и использовать их для достижения стратегических целей [2]. Так как знания являются ключевым активом компании, способствующим созданию инноваций и конкурентных преимуществ. Используя методы сравнения и анализ попытаемся рассмотреть, как проходит процесс интеграции стратегии управления знаниями в корпоративную стратегию международной компании «BOE Technology Group».

Корпорация BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. представляет собой высокотехнологичное предприятие, специализирующееся на исследованиях и разработках, производстве и реализации дисплейных панелей, а также предоставлении решений в области Интернета вещей (IoT) [3].

Компания BOE придерживается стратегических принципов инновационности, технологичности и клиентоориентированности. Компания вкладывает значительные средства в научно-исследовательскую деятельность и создает эффективную систему управления знаниями для содействия обмену информацией и опытом между сотрудниками. Управление знаниями имеет решающее значение для достижения стратегических целей BOE Technology Group. В частности, эффективное управление знаниями может [1]:

- воздействовать на ускорение инновационного процесса: эффективная система управления знаниями предоставляет ключевую информацию, способствует обмену идеями и сотрудничеству между сотрудниками НИОКР, тем самым стимулируя инновации и позволяя компаниям быстрее адаптироваться к меняющейся рыночной среде;
- способствовать совершенствованию характеристик продукции: обмен передовым опытом и извлеченными уроками в области производственных процессов и контроля качества может эффективно способствовать разработке инновационных продуктов и оптимизации существующих процессов.

Кроме того, BOE активно продвигает ряд инициатив и проектов по управлению знаниями для поддержки реализации корпоративной стратегии:

- Формирование профессиональных ассоциаций: Инициирование деятельности профессиональных групп, включающих квалифицированных экспертов в различных дисциплинах, с целью обмена опытом и знаниями, а также выработки инновационных решений и подходов.
- Реализация образовательных программ: организация и проведение специализированных тренингов и семинаров, направленных на повышение уровня знаний персонала о новейших технологических достижениях и методах работы, а также на обеспечение понимания стратегического направления деятельности организации и корпоративных целей.
- Стимулирование процесса обмена информацией: внедрение механизмов, мотивирующих сотрудников вносить вклад в расширение и поддержание корпоративной базы знаний и активно участвовать в

профессиональных сообществах.

- Интеграция технологий искусственного интеллекта: использование алгоритмов и систем искусственного интеллекта для автоматизации процесса сбора, обработки и распространения информации, тем самым повышая эффективность управления знаниями.

К факторам успеха интеграции стратегии УЗ в корпоративную стратегию «BOE Technology Group» относятся:

- Поддержка руководства: Активная поддержка инициатив в области УЗ со стороны высшего руководства компании.
- Развитая корпоративная культура: Создание культуры, поощряющей обмен знаниями и сотрудничество между сотрудниками.
- Наличие эффективной инфраструктуры: Обеспечение доступа к современным технологиям и инструментам для управления знаниями.
- Ориентация на результат: Оценка эффективности инициатив в области УЗ на основе конкретных показателей.

Однако существует и ряд проблем, возникающих в процессе интеграции:

- Сопротивление изменениям: Нежелание сотрудников делиться знаниями и участвовать в инициативах в области УЗ.
- Отсутствие четких целей и задач: Недостаточная определенность в отношении целей и задач стратегии УЗ.
- Недостаточное финансирование: Ограниченность ресурсов, выделяемых на реализацию инициатив в области УЗ.
- Сложность измерения эффективности: Трудности в оценке вклада стратегии УЗ в достижение корпоративных целей.

Чтобы правильно оценить эффективность интеграции стратегии УЗ в корпоративную стратегию, компании «BOE Technology Group» необходимо проанализировать ряд показателей:

- увеличение количества инновационных разработок – речь идет об оценке количества новых патентов и продуктов, разработанных благодаря обмену знаниями и сотрудничеству между сотрудниками;
- повышение производительности труда – важно оценить эффективность использования знаний и опыта сотрудников для оптимизации производственных процессов;
- сокращение времени вывода новых продуктов на рынок – в данном случае требуется оценка времени, необходимого для разработки и внедрения новых продуктов, благодаря эффективному обмену информацией и знаниями;
- улучшение качества продукции – необходимо оценить уровень дефектности продукции и снижение количества жалоб от клиентов;
- увеличение удовлетворенности клиентов – речь идет об оценке уровня удовлетворенности клиентов качеством продукции и обслуживания.

Анализ указанных показателей позволит оценить вклад стратегии УЗ в достижение корпоративных целей «BOE Technology Group».

Заключение

Интеграция стратегии управления знаниями в корпоративную стратегию «BOE Technology Group» является важным фактором обеспечения конкурентоспособности и устойчивого развития компании. Успешная реализация стратегии УЗ требует активной поддержки руководства, развития корпоративной культуры, наличия эффективной инфраструктуры и ориентации на результат. Опыт BOE демонстрирует, что при правильном подходе стратегия УЗ может стать мощным инструментом для достижения стратегических целей и создания устойчивого конкурентного преимущества. Преодоление проблем, возникающих в процессе интеграции, позволит компании в полной мере реализовать потенциал управления знаниями для достижения стратегических целей.

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СТРУКТУРА И ПРОЦЕССЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЯМИ В «BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP»: МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОНТЕКСТ

Аннотация: *В эпоху глобальной конкуренции и стремительного технологического прогресса, эффективное управление знаниями (УЗ) становится критически важным фактором успеха для международных корпораций. «BOE Technology Group», ведущий производитель дисплейных решений, не является исключением. В статье анализируется структура и процессы управления знаниями, применяемые в «BOE Technology Group», с учетом особенностей ее международной деятельности. Рассматриваются различные подходы к организации управления знаниями, включая централизованные и децентрализованные модели, и их соответствие потребностям компании. Особое внимание автор уделяет роли информационных технологий в поддержке процессов УЗ и обеспечении доступа к знаниям для сотрудников, находящихся в разных географических точках, а также подчеркивает важность создания четкой структуры и процессов, обеспечивающих эффективный сбор, хранение, распространение и использование знаний.*

Ключевые слова: *структура управления знаниями, процессы управления знаниями, информационные технологии, международная компания, «BOE Technology Group».*

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KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND PROCESSES AT BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP: AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Abstract: *In the era of global competition and rapid technological advances, effective knowledge management (KM) is becoming a critical success factor for international corporations. BOE Technology Group, a leading manufacturer of display solutions, is no exception. This article analyzes the KM structure and processes used at BOE Technology Group, taking into account the specifics of its international operations. Various approaches to organizing KM, including centralized and decentralized models, and their compliance with the company's needs are considered. The author pays special attention to the role of information technology in supporting KM processes and ensuring access to knowledge for employees located in different geographical locations, and emphasizes the importance of creating a clear structure and processes that ensure effective*

collection, storage, distribution and use of knowledge.

Keywords: *knowledge management structure, knowledge management processes, information technology, international company, BOE Technology Group.*

Введение

Организация эффективной системы управления знаниями в международной компании требует учета множества факторов, включая географическую распределенность, культурные различия и особенности бизнес-процессов [3].

Основанная в апреле 1993 года, BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. (BOE) является ведущей компанией IoT, предоставляющей интеллектуальные интерфейсные продукты и профессиональные услуги для информационного взаимодействия и здоровья человека. Она сформировала бизнес-структуру «1+4+N+Eco-chain» с бизнесом полупроводниковых дисплеев в качестве ядра и с интегрированной разработкой инноваций IoT, датчиков и решений, MLED и интеллектуальной инженерной медицины [5]. Структура управления знаниями в BOE представляет собой многоуровневую систему, интегрированную в существующую организационную иерархию. Формально выделенного департамента УЗ, как такового, не существует. Вместо этого, ответственность за различные аспекты УЗ распределена между существующими подразделениями, что, согласно теории, повышает вовлеченность сотрудников и интеграцию знаний в повседневные операции. Ключевыми элементами организационной структуры УЗ являются:

Knowledge Champions (KC): В каждой операционной единице и географическом регионе назначаются кураторы знаний, ответственные за выявление, консолидацию и распространение критически важной информации в рамках их специализации. КЗ, как правило, являются экспертами в своей области и выступают в роли связующего звена между сотрудниками и ресурсами знаний.

Центры компетенций (Centers of Excellence - CoE): BOE Technology Group создает и поддерживает сеть центров передового опыта, специализирующихся на различных технологических областях, включая OLED и LCD. Эти ЦПО аккумулируют лучшие практики, ведут научно-исследовательские и опытно-конструкторские работы (НИОКР) и предоставляют экспертные консультации другим подразделениям компании.

IT-отдел: ему отводится ключеая роль в обеспечении инфраструктуры управления знаниями, включая системы управления контентом, базы знаний, платформы социальных сетей и инструменты совместной работы. Обязанности включают разработку, внедрение и поддержку технологических решений для процессов управления знаниями.

Отдел обучения и развития: отвечает за разработку и реализацию программ обучения, направленных на улучшение возможностей сотрудников и повышение осведомленности о существующих знаниях и

передовом опыте.

Такая децентрализованная структура УЗ способствует гибкости и адаптивности к меняющимся условиям. Однако, она также требует эффективной координации и коммуникации между различными элементами структуры, что может представлять собой вызов в международном контексте [1].

Анализ ключевых процессов УЗ показал, что BOE применяет широкий спектр процессов УЗ, направленных на эффективное создание, хранение, распространение и использование знаний. В частности, для аккумулирования знаний используются следующие компоненты: специализированные базы знаний, содержащие техническую документацию, руководства пользователя, передовые практики и решения типовых проблем; системы управления контентом (CMS) для структурированного хранения и администрирования цифровых активов, таких как документы, изображения и видеоматериалы; а также проектные репозитории, предназначенные для хранения проектной документации, включая планы, отчеты и результаты работы.

Важно понимать, что подходы к управлению знаниями необходимо адаптировать к структуре компании и ее географическому положению. BOE имеет большую сеть филиалов в разных регионах, каждый из которых имеет свои особенности и потребности, поэтому процесс управления знаниями должен адаптироваться к конкретным условиям каждого местоположения. Например, отделы НИОКР должны отдавать приоритет накоплению и распространению инновационных знаний, в то время как производственные отделы должны сосредоточиться на обмене передовым опытом и поиске решений возникающих проблем. Для филиалов, расположенных в разных странах, необходимо в полной мере учитывать культурные различия и языковые барьеры.

Кроме того, важная роль отводится и уровень зрелости УЗ в каждом подразделении. В подразделениях, где процессы УЗ уже хорошо налажены, акцент делается на улучшение и оптимизацию, а в подразделениях, где УЗ находится на начальной стадии, – на внедрение базовых процессов и инструментов.

Более того, следует также провести анализ влияния культурных факторов на процессы УЗ, так как культурные факторы оказывают значительное влияние на процессы УЗ в BOE. Например, в странах с высокой дистанцией власти сотрудники могут быть менее склонны делиться знаниями с начальством. В странах с коллективистской культурой сотрудники более охотно сотрудничают и обмениваются знаниями. В странах с избеганием неопределенности сотрудники более склонны придерживаться установленных процедур и правил.

Для преодоления культурных барьеров компании BOE необходимо предпринять следующие меры:

Проводить обучение по межкультурной коммуникации: Обучение

помогает сотрудникам понимать и учитывать культурные особенности других стран.

Создавать мультикультурные команды: Мультикультурные команды позволяют сотрудникам обмениваться знаниями и опытом с коллегами из разных стран.

Поощрять участие в международных проектах: Участие в международных проектах позволяет сотрудникам узнавать о культуре и практике других стран.

Использовать перевод и локализацию контента: Перевод и локализация контента делают знания доступными для сотрудников, говорящих на разных языках.

Учет культурных факторов и адаптация процессов УЗ к специфике каждого региона являются необходимыми условиями для эффективного управления знаниями в BOE.

Заключение

Проведенный анализ позволяет сделать вывод, что структура и процессы управления знаниями должны соответствовать специфике международной деятельности компании. «BOE Technology Group» демонстрирует, что эффективная организация УЗ требует гибкого подхода, учета культурных различий и использования современных информационных технологий.

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КУЛЬТУРА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЯМИ В «BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP»: ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ СРЕДЫ, СТИМУЛИРУЮЩЕЙ ИННОВАЦИИ

Аннотация: *В эпоху стремительного технологического прогресса и глобальной конкуренции, управление знаниями (УЗ) становится критически важным фактором для обеспечения устойчивого развития и инновационного лидерства компаний. «BOE Technology Group», ведущий мировой производитель дисплейных решений, осознает значимость УЗ и активно внедряет соответствующие стратегии и практики. В статье исследуется роль корпоративной культуры в формировании среды, стимулирующей инновации и обмен знаниями в «BOE Technology Group». Рассматриваются ключевые факторы, способствующие развитию культуры УЗ, такие как лидерство, мотивация сотрудников, командная работа и обучение. Особое внимание уделяется оценке влияния культуры УЗ на инновационную деятельность компании и ее конкурентоспособность.*

Ключевые слова: *Культура управления знаниями, инновации, лидерство, мотивация, командная работа, «BOE Technology Group».*

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KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CULTURE AT BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP: CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT THAT STIMULATES INNOVATION

Abstract: *In the era of rapid technological progress and global competition, knowledge management (KM) is becoming a critical factor in ensuring sustainable development and innovative leadership of companies. BOE Technology Group, a leading global manufacturer of display solutions, recognizes the importance of KM and actively implements relevant strategies and practices. The article examines the role of corporate culture in creating an environment that stimulates innovation and knowledge sharing at BOE Technology Group. Key factors contributing to the development of KM culture, such as leadership, employee motivation, teamwork and training, are considered. Particular attention is paid to assessing the impact of KM culture on the company's innovative activities and competitiveness.*

Keywords: *Knowledge Management Culture, Innovation, Leadership, Motivation, Teamwork, BOE Technology Group.*

Введение

Культура управления знаниями является критически важным фактором успеха любой стратегии УЗ. Именно культура компании определяет, как сотрудники относятся к знаниям, готовы ли они делиться ими и использовать их для решения проблем и создания инноваций [1].

Корпоративная культура «BOE Technology Group» характеризуется следующими ключевыми элементами, оказывающими непосредственное влияние на управление знаниями [2]:

- Ориентация на инновации: «BOE» активно стимулирует генерацию и внедрение новых идей, рассматривая инновации как основной драйвер роста. Компания инвестирует значительные ресурсы в исследования и разработки, поддерживая культуру экспериментирования и принятия разумного риска.
- Открытость и прозрачность: «BOE» стремится к созданию атмосферы открытости и прозрачности, поощряя обмен информацией и знаниями между сотрудниками различных уровней и подразделений. Это достигается за счет использования внутренних коммуникационных платформ, организации регулярных встреч и конференций, а также создания специализированных порталов знаний.
- Обучение и развитие: «BOE» придает большое значение обучению и развитию персонала, предлагая широкий спектр программ и тренингов, направленных на повышение квалификации и расширение компетенций сотрудников. Компания также поддерживает участие сотрудников в конференциях и семинарах, организуемых внешними организациями [3].

Руководство BOE Technology Group последовательно демонстрирует приверженность к управлению знаниями как ключевому фактору достижения стратегических целей компании (например, увеличение патентной активности, рост рыночной доли и т.д.). Высшее руководство на регулярной основе акцентирует важность обмена опытом и знаниями, а также поощряет инициативы сотрудников в этой области.

В BOE создана стимулирующая среда для генерации новых идей и проведения экспериментов, что соответствует принципам открытых инноваций. Компания выделяет ресурсы на реализацию инновационных проектов, а также признает и вознаграждает сотрудников, внесших значительный вклад в инновационную деятельность (например, участие в разработке новых технологий дисплеев или оптимизации производственных процессов).

Лидеры BOE служат примером для подражания, демонстрируя важность обмена знаниями и непрерывного обучения (например, активное участие в профессиональных конференциях, внутренних семинарах и публикация научных статей, данные из внутреннего портала BOE). Они активно участвуют в дискуссиях, делятся опытом и знаниями с коллегами, а также поддерживают инициативы, направленные на создание и распространение знаний.

BOE Technology Group использует как материальные, так и

нематериальные стимулы для мотивации сотрудников к обмену знаниями и участию в инновационной деятельности. Материальное стимулирование включает в себя денежные премии, награды, повышение заработной платы или продвижение по службе за значительный вклад в инновационную деятельность или активное участие в обмене знаниями.

Нематериальное стимулирование включает в себя признание достижений сотрудников (например, награды "Лучший инноватор года"), предоставление возможностей для профессионального роста и развития (например, участие в программах MBA, специализированных тренингах или стажировках в ведущих международных компаниях) и создание благоприятной рабочей атмосферы, способствующей сотрудничеству и обмену идеями.

В BOE действует система признания заслуг, в рамках которой сотрудники, внесшие значительный вклад в инновации, получают публичное признание (например, объявление благодарности на собрании акционеров, публикация информации о достижениях сотрудников во внутрикорпоративных изданиях или награждение специальными знаками отличия). Также у сотрудников есть возможности пройти обучение с целью приобретения новых знаний с использование онлайн технологий, различного рода стажировки и курсы в других компаниях, и даже за рубежом.

Указанные программы обучения и развития могут помочь сотрудникам быть в курсе последних технологических разработок и тенденций, что позволит им лучше справляться с быстро меняющейся технологической средой.

Заключение

Проведенный анализ оценки программ обучения и развития BOE Technology Group, направленных на формирование культуры управления знаниями, свидетельствует о необходимости внедрения более обширной программы обучения и развития. Разработав комплексную стратегию управления знаниями, создав диверсифицированную платформу обучения, внедрив персонализированные планы обучения, создав эффективный механизм стимулирования и усилив оценку результатов и обратную связь, BOE Technology Group может эффективно повысить уровень знаний и технические возможности своих сотрудников, содействовать межведомственному сотрудничеству и обмену знаниями и, таким образом, повысить инновационный потенциал компании и ее конкурентоспособность на рынке.

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ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СТРАТЕГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЗНАНИЯМИ В «BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP»: ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Аннотация: *В эпоху глобальной конкуренции и стремительного технологического прогресса, эффективное управление знаниями становится критически важным фактором успеха для компаний, стремящихся к инновациям, повышению производительности и устойчивому развитию. Столкнувшись с растущей рыночной конкуренцией и быстрыми технологическими изменениями, BOE Group срочно нуждается в научной и систематической системе оценки стратегии управления знаниями для измерения эффекта от внедрения стратегии управления знаниями, выявления сильных и слабых сторон и обеспечения основы для принятия решений для постоянного совершенствования. В данной статье будет проведено углубленное исследование построения теоретической основы, выбора показателей оценки, методов сбора данных и использования аналитических инструментов для предоставления практического решения для оценки эффективности стратегии управления знаниями Группы BOE. Автором анализируются различные подходы к измерению результатов УЗ, включая количественные и качественные показатели. Особое внимание уделяется взаимосвязи между эффективностью УЗ и финансовыми показателями компании.*

Ключевые слова: *оценка эффективности, управление знаниями, количественные показатели, качественные показатели, «BOE Technology Group».*

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EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IN BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP: PRACTICAL TOOLS AND METHODS

Abstract: *In the era of global competition and rapid technological advances, effective knowledge management has become a critical success factor for companies pursuing innovation, productivity improvement and sustainable development. Faced with increasing market competition and rapid technological changes, BOE Group urgently needs a scientific and systematic knowledge management strategy evaluation system to measure the effect of knowledge*

management strategy implementation, identify strengths and weaknesses, and provide a decision-making basis for continuous improvement. This paper will conduct an in-depth study on constructing a theoretical framework, selecting evaluation indicators, collecting data and using analytical tools to provide a practical solution for evaluating the effectiveness of BOE Group's knowledge management strategy. The author analyzes various approaches to measuring KM results, including quantitative and qualitative indicators. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between KM effectiveness and the company's financial performance.

Keywords: *performance evaluation, knowledge management, quantitative indicators, qualitative indicators, BOE Technology Group.*

Введение

Оценка эффективности стратегии управления знаниями является необходимым условием для ее постоянного совершенствования и обеспечения соответствия стратегическим целям компании, так как позволяет определить области для улучшения, оптимизировать процессы обмена знаниями и, в конечном счете, повысить финансовые показатели компании [2]. Для комплексной оценки стратегии УЗ необходимо определение четких и измеримых KPI, охватывающих различные аспекты управления знаниями. Эти KPI должны отражать цели и задачи стратегии УЗ, а также соответствовать специфике деятельности компании [3].

Для объективной оценки результативности стратегии управления знаниями используются количественные показатели, позволяющие отслеживать динамику и выявлять проблемные зоны. Ключевые метрики включают в себя:

- Объем зарегистрированных знаний: Данный показатель отражает количество формализованных и доступных знаний, аккумулированных в системе управления знаниями (СУЗ). Увеличение объема зарегистрированных знаний свидетельствует о расширении корпоративной базы знаний и повышении доступности информации для сотрудников.
- Частота использования базы знаний: Отражает степень активности сотрудников в использовании базы знаний для решения задач и принятия решений. Высокая частота использования указывает на полезность и удобство базы знаний для пользователей. Низкая частота может свидетельствовать о проблемах с доступностью, релевантностью информации или удобством интерфейса.
- Количество инновационных предложений: Стратегия управления знаниями должна стимулировать генерацию новых идей и инноваций. Количество инновационных предложений, зарегистрированных в рамках СУЗ, является важным индикатором ее влияния на инновационную деятельность предприятия.
- Время, затраченное на поиск информации: Этот показатель характеризует эффективность доступа к знаниям. Сокращение времени,

затраченного на поиск информации, свидетельствует об улучшении организации и структурирования знаний в системе УЗ.

Помимо количественных показателей, качественные индикаторы, отражающие восприятие и удовлетворенность сотрудников системой управления знаниями, играют важную роль в оценке эффективности стратегии управления знаниями. \В данном случае речь идет об удовлетворенности сотрудников системой управления знаниями, наличии сотрудничества между отделами, умении коллектива принимать быстрые решения.

Существует множество методов измерения, которые можно использовать для оценки влияния стратегий управления знаниями на финансовые показатели компании. Это включает в себя сравнительный анализ до и после внедрения, который оценивает эффективность стратегии управления знаниями путем сравнения изменений ключевых финансовых показателей до и после внедрения стратегии управления знаниями. BOE Technology Group, как ведущая компания в области дисплейных технологий в Китае, глубоко осознает ключевую роль знаний в технологических инновациях и расширении рынка и поэтому активно внедряет стратегии управления знаниями.

Для всестороннего сбора и обработки информации об эффективности управления знаниями в компании возможно применение широкого спектра методологий и инструментов, включая, в частности, проведение опросов среди персонала для получения обратной связи об уровне удовлетворённости, практичности и удобстве применения системы управления знаниями.

Заключение

Регулярная оценка эффективности стратегии управления знаниями позволяет BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. отслеживать прогресс, выявлять пробелы и вносить своевременные коррективы, чтобы гарантировать соответствие стратегии управления знаниями стратегическим целям компании (таким как увеличение доли рынка и инновации). Рекомендуется внедрить механизм регулярной оценки и постоянно совершенствовать стратегию управления знаниями на основе полученных результатов для повышения конкурентоспособности и устойчивого развития. Такой подход соответствует принципам непрерывного совершенствования процессов, описанным в стандарте ISO 9001, и предполагает использование ключевых показателей эффективности (KPI) для мониторинга успешности инициатив по управлению знаниями.

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ЦИФРОВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ РАЗВИТИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ НАВЫКОВ ПРИ ДИСТАНЦИОННОМ ОБУЧЕНИИ РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются возможности цифровых технологий в развитии коммуникативных навыков при дистанционном обучении русскому языку. Проанализированы современные методики и цифровые платформы, способствующие эффективному взаимодействию студентов в онлайн-среде. Особое внимание уделяется преимуществам использования видеоконференций, образовательных платформ и интерактивных упражнений. Выделяются ключевые трудности, связанные с внедрением цифровых технологий, и предлагаются возможные пути их решения. Рассматриваются перспективы развития цифрового образования в изучении русского языка как иностранного.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровые технологии, дистанционное обучение, коммуникативные навыки, русский язык, онлайн-платформы, интерактивное обучение, цифровая среда.*

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AS A TOOL FOR DEVELOPING COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN DISTANCE LEARNING OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *The article examines the possibilities of digital technologies in developing communication skills in distance learning of the Russian language. Modern methodologies and digital platforms that contribute to effective student interaction in the online environment are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the advantages of using video conferencing, educational platforms, and interactive exercises. Key challenges associated with the implementation of digital technologies are highlighted, and possible solutions are proposed. The prospects*

for the development of digital education in learning Russian as a foreign language are considered.

Keywords: *digital technologies, distance learning, communication skills, Russian language, online platforms, interactive learning, digital environment.*

Введение

В современных условиях цифровые технологии становятся неотъемлемой частью образовательного процесса, особенно при организации дистанционного обучения. Это особенно актуально для преподавания русского языка, где успешное усвоение материала во многом зависит от качества коммуникации между преподавателем и студентами, а также от степени вовлечённости обучающихся. Цифровые инструменты не только упрощают доступ к учебным материалам, но и способствуют развитию коммуникативных навыков, необходимых для эффективного взаимодействия в цифровой среде [1, 5].

Развитие коммуникативных навыков включает в себя как вербальные, так и невербальные аспекты общения. Дистанционный формат обучения накладывает определённые ограничения на традиционные формы коммуникации, однако цифровые технологии позволяют компенсировать эти ограничения за счёт интерактивных платформ, мультимедийных ресурсов и искусственного интеллекта [2, 6]. Использование видеоконференций, чат-платформ, онлайн-досок и специализированных языковых приложений создаёт условия для активной практики устной и письменной речи, а также развивает навыки восприятия информации на слух и адаптации к различным речевым ситуациям [3, 7].

Таким образом, исследование цифровых технологий как инструмента развития коммуникативных навыков в процессе дистанционного обучения русскому языку представляет собой актуальную научную задачу. В данной статье будет рассмотрено влияние различных цифровых инструментов на развитие речевых компетенций обучающихся, а также выявлены эффективные методы их применения в образовательном процессе [4, 8].

Основные аспекты цифровых технологий в обучении русскому языку

Интерактивные платформы и видеоконференции

Одним из ключевых инструментов дистанционного обучения являются интерактивные платформы, такие как Moodle, Google Classroom, Zoom и Microsoft Teams. Эти ресурсы позволяют не только передавать учебные материалы, но и обеспечивать живое взаимодействие между преподавателем и студентами [2, 9]. Видеоконференции играют важную роль в развитии устной речи, поскольку создают условия для диалогов, дискуссий и коллективного анализа языковых конструкций.

Мультимедийные ресурсы

Использование мультимедийных технологий, включая анимационные видео, подкасты и аудиоматериалы, способствует лучшему восприятию языка. Аудиовизуальные средства помогают студентам адаптироваться к

различным речевым ситуациям и усваивать фонетические особенности русского языка [3, 10].

Искусственный интеллект и адаптивные системы обучения

Современные технологии искусственного интеллекта, такие как голосовые помощники и чат-боты, позволяют студентам практиковать русский язык в интерактивной форме. Адаптивные системы обучения, анализируя успехи студента, подстраивают материал под его индивидуальные потребности [4, 11].

Заключение

Цифровые технологии значительно расширяют возможности дистанционного обучения русскому языку, создавая интерактивную и эффективную образовательную среду. Интерактивные платформы, мультимедийные ресурсы и искусственный интеллект играют важную роль в формировании коммуникативных навыков обучающихся. Важно продолжать исследования в данной области для дальнейшего совершенствования методик преподавания и адаптации цифровых инструментов к образовательному процессу.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯМИ ВОЕННО-ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ РОССИЙСКОГО И КИТАЙСКОГО ОПЫТА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ NORINCO GROUP)

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются социально-экономические аспекты стратегического управления корпорациями военно-промышленного комплекса (ВПК) на примере сравнительного анализа опыта России и Китая. Особое внимание уделено китайской корпорации Norinco Group как одному из лидеров мирового ВПК. Исследование выявляет ключевые особенности управления, обусловленные различиями в экономических моделях, государственной политике и социальной ответственности корпораций.*
Ключевые слова: *военно-промышленный комплекс, стратегическое управление, социально-экономические аспекты, Norinco Group, Россия, Китай, глобальная конкуренция.*

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATIONS OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN AND CHINESE EXPERIENCE (USING THE EXAMPLE OF NORINCO GROUP)

Annotation. *The article examines the socio-economic aspects of the strategic management of corporations of the military-industrial complex (MIC) using the example of a comparative analysis of the experience of Russia and China. Special attention is paid to the Chinese corporation Norinco Group as one of the leaders of the global military-industrial complex. The study identifies key management features caused by differences in economic models, government policy, and corporate social responsibility.*
Keywords: *military-industrial complex, strategic management, socio-economic aspects, Norinco Group, Russia, China, global competition.*

В условиях глобальных изменений и возрастающей конкуренции в сфере оборонной промышленности, стратегическое управление корпорациями военно-промышленного комплекса становится ключевым фактором их успешного функционирования. Великая Отечественная война 1941–1945 гг.

продемонстрировала, что ВПК играет решающую роль в обеспечении национальной безопасности и экономической устойчивости государства. На данный момент времени, в условиях современных вызовов, включая санкционное давление, технологическую конкуренцию и необходимость диверсификации экономики, ВПК остаётся важнейшим элементом государственной политики. В 2025 году, объявленном Президентом Российской Федерации Годом Защитника Отечества [1, с. 2], вопросы эффективности управления корпорациями ВПК становятся наиболее актуальными, особенно в контексте сравнения опыта ведущих мировых держав, а именно РФ и КНР. Цель статьи - исследовать и проанализировать социально-экономические аспекты стратегического управления корпорациями ВПК на примере сравнения российского и китайского опыта, с акцентом на деятельность корпорации Norinco Group.

Стратегическое управление корпорациями ВПК представляет собой процесс разработки и реализации долгосрочных целей, направленных на обеспечение конкурентоспособности, устойчивого развития и выполнения государственных задач. В отличие от гражданских корпораций, ВПК имеет высокую степень государственного регулирования, значительные социальные обязательства и необходимость интеграции в глобальные цепочки поставок при сохранении технологического суверенитета.

Россия и Китай, будучи ведущими мировыми державами, имеют схожие цели в развитии ВПК: обеспечение национальной безопасности и укрепление позиций на глобальном рынке вооружений. Однако подходы к стратегическому управлению существенно различаются.

Российский опыт. В России ВПК исторически играет ключевую роль в экономике, обеспечивая до 20% ВВП [6, с. 18]. Основные корпорации, такие как «Ростех», «Алмаз-Антей» и «Объединенная авиастроительная корпорация», находятся под прямым государственным контролем. Социально-экономические аспекты управления включают:

- Высокую зависимость от государственного заказа (до 70% доходов).
- Значительные социальные обязательства, включая поддержку моногородов.
- Ограничения, связанные с санкциями, что затрудняет доступ к технологиям и рынкам [3, с. 45].

Китайский опыт. Китайский ВПК, напротив, демонстрирует модель, сочетающую государственное регулирование с рыночными механизмами. Корпорации, такие как Norinco Group и AVIC, активно интегрированы в глобальные цепочки поставок и ориентированы на экспорт. Социально-экономические аспекты управления включают:

- Высокую степень диверсификации (производство гражданской продукции составляет до 50% доходов).
- Инвестиции в НИОКР, поддерживаемые государством (к примеру, программа «Сделано в Китае - 2025»).

- Активное участие в социальной политике, включая программы занятости и развития регионов.

Сравнительный анализ показывает, что российский ВПК ориентирован на внутренний рынок и государственные задачи, тогда как китайский ВПК демонстрирует более гибкую модель, сочетающую государственные и коммерческие интересы.

Обозначим особенности стратегического управления Norinco Group.

Китайская корпорация Norinco Group (China North Industries Group Corporation) является одной из крупнейших в мире компаний ВПК, занимая лидирующие позиции в производстве вооружений, военной техники и гражданской продукции. Анализ её деятельности позволяет выявить ключевые особенности стратегического управления.

Диверсификация производства. Norinco Group активно развивает гражданское направление, включая производство строительной техники, автомобилей и энергетического оборудования. По данным годового отчёта компании за 2023 г., доля гражданской продукции в выручке составляет 48%, что снижает зависимость от военных заказов [7, с. 15].

Инновационная деятельность. Norinco Group инвестирует значительные средства в НИОКР, что позволяет компании сохранять конкурентоспособность на глобальном рынке. Например, разработка беспилотных систем и технологий искусственного интеллекта для военного применения осуществляется в рамках государственной программы «Сделано в Китае – 2025».

Социальная ответственность. Корпорация активно участвует в программах занятости, создавая рабочие места в депрессивных регионах Китая. Кроме того, Norinco Group реализует проекты в области образования и здравоохранения, что укрепляет ее социальную репутацию.

Глобальная экспансия. Norinco Group занимает значительную долю на рынке вооружений стран Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки, что стало возможным благодаря гибкой ценовой политике, адаптации продукции к местным условиям и активной государственной поддержке в рамках инициативы «Один пояс – один путь». К примеру, поставки бронетехники и артиллерийских систем в страны Юго-Восточной Азии выросли на 15% за последние пять лет [4, с. 123]. Это позволяет Norinco Group не только диверсифицировать рынки сбыта, но и укреплять геополитическое влияние КНР.

Государственно-частное партнёрство. Важной особенностью стратегического управления Norinco Group является тесное взаимодействие с государством. Компания получает существенные субсидии и льготные кредиты, что позволяет ей инвестировать в долгосрочные проекты, такие как разработка новых видов вооружений и цифровизация производства. В то же время, Norinco Group относительно автономна в принятии коммерческих решений, что отличает её от российских корпораций ВПК, находящихся под более жёстким государственным контролем.

Управление рисками. Norinco Group демонстрирует эффективный подход к управлению рисками, связанными с санкциями и геополитической нестабильностью. К примеру, компания активно использует дочерние структуры и совместные предприятия третьих стран для обхода ограничений, введённых США и их союзниками. Кроме этого, Norinco Group развивает внутренний рынок, что снижает зависимость от экспорта [5, с. 17].

Анализ кейса Norinco Group позволяет выделить ключевые факторы успеха, которые могут быть полезны для российских корпораций ВПК. Во-первых, это диверсификация производства, которая снижает риски, связанные с колебаниями государственного заказа. Во-вторых, активное участие в глобальных рынках, что требует не только конкурентоспособной продукции, но и эффективной внешнеэкономической политики. В-третьих, интеграция инноваций и цифровизации в производственные процессы, что обеспечивает технологическое лидерство.

Проведённое исследование социально-экономических аспектов стратегического управления корпорациями военно-промышленного комплекса позволило выявить значительные различия в подходах РФ и КНР. Так российский ВПК характеризуется высокой степенью государственного контроля, ориентацией на внутренний рынок и значительными социальными обязательствами, что обусловлено историческими и геополитическими факторами [2, с. 33]. Напротив, китайский ВПК демонстрирует более гибкую модель, сочетающую государственное регулирование с рыночными механизмами, что позволяет корпорации Norinco Group быть конкурентоспособной на глобальном уровне.

Анализ Norinco Group показал, что ключевыми факторами успеха являются: диверсификация производства, активная инновационная деятельность, глобальная экспансия и эффективное управление рисками. Эти подходы также могут быть адаптированы для российских корпораций ВПК, особенно в условиях санкционного давления и необходимости диверсификации экономики. К примеру, российские компании могли бы расширить производство гражданской продукции, усилить участие в международных проектах и увеличить инвестиции в НИОКР.

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УДК: 616.624-009.12-091:616.65-006.55

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ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ГИПЕРАКТИВНОГО МОЧЕВОГО ПУЗЫРЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ ДОБРОКАЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ГИПЕРПЛАЗИИ ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ

Резюме: *Доброкачественная гиперплазия предстательной железы (ДГПЖ) является одной из основных причин гиперактивности мочевого пузыря (ГАМП). Непроизвольные сокращения детрузора встречаются у 40-60% пациентов с ДГПЖ. Симптомы ирритации (симптомы ГАМП) при ДГПЖ в большей степени влияют на качество жизни, чем симптомы обструкции. Лечение ГАМП при ДГПЖ начинается с применения а-адреноблокаторов, при их недостаточной эффективности добавляются М-холиноблокаторы. Комбинация препаратов из этих 2 групп дает наибольший терапевтический эффект в отношении ГАМП. Основными морфологическими особенностями детрузо-ра при ГАМП с ДГПЖ являются увеличение площади склероза и изменения в строении лейомиоцитов.*

Ключевые слова: *гиперактивный детрузор, морфология, доброкачественная гиперплазия простаты, ирритация, обструкция.*

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DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF OVERACTIVE BLADDER IN PATIENTS WITH BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

Resume: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is one of the main causes of bladder hyperactivity (GABA). Involuntary detrusor contractions occur in 40-60% of patients with BPH. Symptoms of irritation (GPA symptoms) in BPH have a greater impact on quality of life than symptoms of obstruction. Treatment of GABA in BPH begins with the use of a-blockers, and if they are not effective

enough, M-blockers are added. The combination of drugs from these 2 groups gives the greatest therapeutic effect against GABA. The main morphological features of the detrusor in GAMP with BPH are an increase in the area of sclerosis and changes in the structure of leiomyocytes.

Key words: hyperactive detrusor, morphology, benign prostatic hyperplasia, irritation, obstruction.

Введение. Основным лечением мужчин с симптомами нижних мочевых путей при гиперактивном мочевом- пузыре является назначение антихолинергических препаратов[2]. Применение антихолинергических препаратов у мужчин с инфравезикальной обструкцией увеличивает риск острой задержки мочеиспускания из-за ингибиторного эффекта антихолинергических препаратов на сократительную способность мочевого пузыря[5].

Лечение должно быть безопасным и хорошо переносимым, т.е. с отсутствием или минимальными побочными реакциями[1,4]. Поэтому необходимо установить. четкие критерии для применения антихолинергических препаратов в качестве монотерапии и в сочетании с альфа-блокаторами у больных с сочетанием симптомов. нижних мочевых путей при ДГПЖ и гиперактивном мочевом пузыре[3].

Цель исследования. Целью исследования явилась улучшение результатов лечения и качества жизни мужчин с сочетанием гиперактивного мочевого пузыря и доброкачественной гиперплазией предстательной железы путем разработки алгоритма диагностики и лечения гиперактивного мочевого пузыря у больных доброкачественной гиперплазией предстательной железы.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для выполнения поставленную задачу, мы улучшили диагностику и лечение гиперактивного мочевого пузыря в общей сложности у 50 пациентов с гиперплазией предстательной железы

Результаты исследования. Длительность заболевания ДГПЖ у больных с ИВО+ДГ составляла в среднем 4,7±1,1 лет, у больных с отсутствием ДГ длительность заболевания составила 1,7±0,9 лет ($p>0,05$). Более выраженное ухудшение исследуемых показатели отмечено у больных с длительности). заболевания более 5 лет. Развитие ДГ находится в прямой зависимости от степени выраженности и длительности существования инфравезикальной обструкции.

Разработан алгоритм обследования и тактики лечения больных СНМП, позволяющий выявить ДГ, назначить адекватную терапию и с высокой долей вероятности прогнозировать ее эффективность.

Больным с ГМП в сочетании с ДГПЖ при снижении максимальной скорости потока мочи <15 мл/сек и наличии не более 100мл остаточной мочи показано комбинированная терапия альфа-блокаторами и антихолинергетиками, с обязательным контролем остаточной мочи.

Сочетанное использование альфа-блокаторов и антихолинергических' препаратов- в лечении больных ГМП в сочетании с ДГПЖ является успешным, поскольку они действуют на два разных компонента развития" детрузорной гиперактивности.

Комбинированная терапия альфа-блокаторами и антихолинергетиками показала высокую* терапевтическую эффективность у 87,5% больных ГМП в сочетании с ДГПЖ. На фоне комбинированного лечения омником и спазмексом не выявлено существенного увеличения количества остаточной мочи, равно как и развития эпизодов острой задержки мочеиспускания.

Вывод. Внедрены новые схемы назначения препаратов для медикаментозной терапии ДГПЖ, включающие антихолинергические препараты и альфа-блокаторы, что позволило улучшить качество жизни пациентов с сочетанием симптомов нижних мочевых путей при ДГПЖ и гиперактивным мочевым пузырем.

Разработаны новые схемы медикаментозной терапии при сочетанной патологии нижних мочевых путей, что позволило снизить стоимость лечения за счет сокращения количества потребляемого препарата без потери качества лечения, и тем самым, сделало данный метод лечения более доступным для пациентов.

На основе статистической обработки результатов лечения и анализа фармакологических механизмов действия препаратов были разработаны принципы выбора группы препаратов для терапии в зависимости от данных обследования.

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МАЪНАВИЙ-МАЪРИФИЙ ИШЛАРНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШНИНГ МАҚСАД ВА ВАЗИФАЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Мактабларда маънавий – маърифий тадбирларнинг ўқувчилар хаётида тутган ўрни, ўқувчиларнинг комил инсон бўлиб вояга етишидаги аҳамияти аждодлар меросига ҳурмат, миллий қадриятларга садоқат руҳида тарбиялашнинг методологик асослари очиб берилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *маънавият, жамият, ғоялар, жамият тараққиёти, онг, ҳаёт фалсафаси.*

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THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK AND DUTIES

Abstract: *The role of spiritual and educational events in the life of students, the importance of students in growing up as a perfect person, respect for the heritage of ancestors, and the methodological foundations of education in the spirit of loyalty to national values are revealed.*

Key words: *spirituality, society, ideas, social development, consciousness, philosophy of life.*

Маънавият жамиятимиз ҳаётининг барча йўналишларига, миллатимиз ва мамлакатимиз келажаги ҳамда тақдирига бевосита боғлиқ бўлган қадриятга айланганлиги айни ҳақиқатдир. Шунинг учун ҳам мамлакатимиз олимлари томонидан “маънавият” тушунчасига таъриф бериш, унинг жамият, инсон ва миллат тарақиётидаги ўрнини тадқиқ қилишга катта эътибор қаратилмоқда, Жумладан, таниқли файласуф А.Жалолов” “Мустақиллик маъсулияти” асарида “Маънавият инсоннинг зот белгиси, унинг фаолиятининг ажралмас таркибий қисми онги, ақл-заковатининг маҳсули” деб таърифлайди. “Ҳаёт фалсафаси ва фалсафа ҳаёти” мақоласида бу таърифни янада кенгайтириб “Маънавият-инсон фаолиятининг руҳий мазмуни бўлиб, кишилар унинг воситасида ўзларини англайдилар, жамиятни, табиатни, уларнинг мавжудлиги ҳамда тараққиёти хусусиятларини ўрганадилар, қонунларни кашф этадилар ва уларга таяниб, ўз турмуш шароитлари, амалий фаолиятлари муаммоларини ҳал этадилар” деб таъкидлайди. С. Отамуродов., Ж. Раматов, С. Ҳусановларнинг “Маънавият асослари” маърузалар матнида “Маънавият инсонинг руҳиятни, унинг ўз-ўзни англаши, диди, фаросати

адолат билан разилликни, яхшилик билан ёмонликни, гўзаллик билан хунукликни, вазминлик билан жоҳилликни ажрата билиш қобилиятини, ақл-заковатини, юксак мақсад ва ғояларни қўя билиш, уларни амалга ошириш учун ҳаракат қилиш ва интилиш салоҳиятидир" деб таърифланади. Бундай турлича ёндашувлар ва таърифларнинг кўплиги маънавиятнинг кўлами кенглиги, мураккаб тизим эканлигидан келиб чиқади.

Жамият тараққиётининг ҳар бир босқичи унда фаолият кўрсатаётган кишиларнинг маънавий камолотида ҳам янги даврнинг юзага келишини англатади. Маънавиятсиз юксалиш имкониятига эга бўлган адолатли жамият бўлмаганидек, жамиятсиз маънавиятни ҳам тасаввур қилиш мумкин эмас. Ҳатто, "маънавият орқали инсон табиат ва жамият билан бир бутунликни ташкил қилади, уйғунлашади. Инсоннинг табиатга ва жамиятга ижобий таъсири маънавиятга, салбий таъсири эса ундаги камчиликларга боғлиқ." Маънавият ўз навбатида маърифат билан уйғун ҳолатда ривожланади. Маърифат-инсон фаолиятининг билимларни эгаллаш ва жамиятнинг таълим-тарбияга бўлган эҳтиёжини қондиришга йўналтирилган соҳаси бўлиб маънавият билан қўшилгандагина ўтмиш, бугунги кун, келажакни бир-бирга боғлаш имконияти пайдо бўлади. Шунинг учун ҳам маънавий-марифий тарбия сифатида уларни бирга олиб бориш давр тақозосидир. Маънавий-маърифий тадбирларни ташкил этишда маънавиятнинг жамият ҳаётида бажарадиган ижтимоий вазифалари, маънавий тарбияни тўғри ҳам алоҳида аҳамиятга эгадир.

Маънавиятнинг фаол тадқиқотчиларидан А.Эркаев фикрига кўра, Маънавиятнинг ижтимоий вазифалари қуйидагилардан иборат:

А) Миллатни муҳофаза қилиш;

Б) ўтмишга, бугунга ва келажакка оид ҳодисаларга баҳо бериш, бу баҳоларнинг мезонлари ва меъёрларини белгилаш (аксиологик вазифа);

В) жамиятни ва алоҳида шахсларни муайян ҳаётий позисияни эгаллашга ундаш;

Г) миллатни тараққиётга, алоҳида шахсни такомиллашишга рағбатлантириш;

Д) инсоннинг ўз шахсияти билан айниятда яшашини, инсон табиатининг ривожланиши, такомиллашишини таъминлаш;

Е) кишилар, ижтимоий гуруҳлар ўртасидаги муносабатларни тартибга солиш(аҳлоқий ва ҳуқуқий меъёрлар орқали);

Ж) инсоннинг табиат ва жамият билан уйғунлигини таъминлаш.(6. Б.56)

Ушбу фикрга қўшилган ҳолда, маънавиятнинг жамият ҳаётида бажарадиган ижтимоий вазифалари инсон камолоти, инсон ва жамият, инсон, шахс ва жамият инсон ва табиат муносабатлари нуқтаи-назаридан янада кенгроқ вазифаларни бажаришни таъкидламоқ керак. Айниқса, маънавий, мафкуравий тазйиқлар ўтказиш хаф кучайиб янадабораётган бугунги кунда ушбу вазифалар кўлами яанада кенгайиб боришини унутмаслик зарурдир. Бизнингча ушбу ҳолатларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда

маънавиятнинг ижтимоий вазифаларини қуйидаги йўналишларга кўра ажратиб кўрсатиш мақбулроқдир:

- Маънавиятнинг адаптив вазифаси инсоннинг муайян касбий муносабатлар тизимига киришиши, жамоада фаолият кўрсатиши, амалда бўлган касбий, ижтимоийпсихологик ва маданий шарт-шароитларга тез мослашишга ёрдам беради.

- Интерактив вазифаси касбий-маънавий алоқалар ва мулоқатлар орқали жамоада ишончли муносабат ўрнатиш, самарали фаолият кўрсатишга имконият яратади.

- Тарбиявий вазифаси шахс ва жамоанинг узлуксиз ва изчил алоқаси орқали

намоён бўлади.

- Ўз-ўзини ҳимоя қилиш вазифаси шундан намоён бўладики, инсон

ўзининг яхлит ички дунёси тизимини яратиб, ушбу тизим учун хавфли бўлган таъсирларга қарши курашади.

- Инсонпарварлик вазифаси умуминсоний манфаатларга, инсон ҳаётининг

қадр-қиммати ва дахлсизлигига қараб мўлжал олишга йўналтиришдан иборатдир.

- Қадриятларга муносабатни шакиллантириш вазифаси,

биринчидан, аввалдан шаклланган ва эътироф этилган қадриятлар ёрдамида мўлжал олиш имконини беради, иккинчидан, у ёки бу қадриятларни эркин танлаш, уларни яратиш ва шакллантириш учун имконият яратади, учинчидан, шахснинг ўз-ўзини такомиллаштириш субъйектига айланишига ёрдамлашади.

- Иқтисодий-экологик вазифаси истеъмол жараёнида тежамкорлик, табиий ресурслар ва маблағлар исрофини мумкин қадар камайтириш ва одамлар эҳтиёжларини ақлга мувофиқлаштиришда кўринади.

- Тартибга солувчилик вазифаси барча муносабатларни мавжуд меъёрлар ёрдамида ва воситасида тартибга солишда кўринади.

Кўпгина илмий адабиётларда таъкидлаб ўтилган фикрларни умумлаштирган ҳолда таъкидлаш мумкинки шахс маънавиятининг шаклланиш жараёни учта асосий босқичдан ўтади. Дастлабки босқичда маънавиятнинг асослари шакллантиб, бунда шахснинг ўз-ўзига мурожаат этиши, ўзини билиши ва ўзини ўрганиши юз беради. У ўз маънавий фазилатларини ривожлантириш лозимлигини англаб етади, янада баркамолроқ маънавий борлиқ сари интила бошлайди, унинг маънавий эҳтиёжлари долзарблашади, олий, умуминсоний қадриятлар ва ахлоқий меъёрларга ўз эътиборини қаратади. Шахс жамиятда яратилган маънавий-ахлоқий меъёрларни фаол ўзлаштиради. Бу босқич маънавий қадриятларни ўзлаштириш босқичидир.

Иккинчи босқич-маънавий қадриятларни истемол қилиш босқичи бўлиб, шахснинг аввалги босқичда шаклланган маънавий фазилатлари ва мўлжалларининг шундай даражасики, у фаол ижтимоий ролни бажариш имкониятини яратади. Жамият тараққиётининг муайян босқичи

талабларидан келиб чиқиб, барқарор маънавий қадриятлардан ва мўлжаллардан дадил фойдаланади, шаклланган маънавият даражасига кўра қарорлар қабул қила олади. Шахс ўз маънавий салоҳиятини мумкин қадар тўла намоён этувчи босқич маънавий юксалишнинг олий босқичи ҳисобланади. Шахс ўз-ўзини ривожлантириш ва такомиллаштиришгагина интилиб қолмасдан ўз тажрибаси ва маънавий бойлигини бошқалар билан баҳам кўради, фикр алмашади. Демак бу босқич маънавий қадриятларни яратиш ва тарқатиш босқичидир.

Шундан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, маънавий тарбия инсон маънавий олами, тафаккури ва дунёқарашининг миллат ва жамият талаблари даражасида узлуксиз шакллантирилиши демакдир.

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МАЪНАВИЙ-МАЪРИФИЙ ИШЛАР АСОСИДА ЎҚУВЧИЛАРДА АХЛОҚИЙ СИФАТЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИЛМИЙ –НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада ахлоқий қадриятларининг ҳозирги демократик жамият қадриятлари билан уйғунлашиши республикамизнинг келажакда янада равнақ топиши тўғрисида маълумотлар берилган.*
Калит сўзлар: *инсоний фазилат, очиқ кўнгиллилик, миллий ва диний қадриятлар, миллат вакилларига ҳурмат, ватанга садоқат, бағрикенглик.*

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SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEVELOPING MORAL QUALITIES IN STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK

Abstract: *The article provides information about the future development of our republic if national and religious values are combined with the values of the current democratic society.*

Abstract: *The article provides information about the further prosperity of our republic in the future, since its moral values are in harmony with the values of a modern democratic society.*

Keywords: *human virtue, open voluntarism, national and religious values, respect for representatives of one's people, loyalty to the Motherland, tolerance.*

Ахлоқ – кишиларнинг тарихан таркиб топган ҳулқ-атвори, юриш туриши, ижтимоий ва шахсий ҳаётидаги ўзаро, шунингдек, жамиятда бўлган муносабатларини тартибга солиб турувчи барқарор, муайян норма ва қоидалар йиғиндиси. Ахлоқ – лотинча “моралис” хулқ-атвор маъносини билдиради.

Ахлоқий қадрият - инсоний фазилат ва хислатлар уйғунлигини ўзида мужассамлаштирган, жамиятдаги ижтимоий тартиблар, ҳуқуқ, одоб нормаларини англаш, унга риоя қилиш ҳамда қадрлаш асосида такомиллашиб борадиган умуминсоний фазилатнинг ҳам фикрий, ҳам амалий меъёрлари мажмуи.

Ахлоқ функцияси - кишилар орасидаги турли муносабатларни мувофиқлаштириш. Кишилар фаолиятининг инсонпарвар қадриятлари ва мўлжалларини белгилаб бериш; -кишиларнинг бир-бирларига, оилага,

жамиятга бўлган муносабатларида намоён бўладиган хатти-ҳаракатлари, хулқ-атворлари, одоблари мажмуи; -шахсни ижтимойлаштириш.

Қўйидагилар умумий ахлоқий сифатлардир:

-ўз ватанига садоқат; -ўз ҳулқнинг энг яхши анъаналарига амал қилиш ва уларни кўпайтириш; - шахс эркинлигини ва унинг қадри - қиммати дахлсизлигини тан олиш; - инсондаги яхши хислатлар тугамаслигига ишонч;

- кишилар шахсий ишбилармонлик сифатлари ва улар фаолиятини объектив баҳолаш, улар индивидуаллигини тан олиш; - муомалада очиқ кўнгиллилик ва ўзига танқидий ёндашиш; - табиатдан тежаб тергаб фойдаланиш.

Қўйидагилар муайян ахлоқий сифатлар ҳисобланади:

- фуқаровий виждон - шахсий жавобгарликни кучли хис этиш; - ахлоқий ирода - кишилар хурматини қозона билиш; - ҳалоллик; - ишга астойдил киришиш, ишда талабчанлик ва тўғри фикрлай билиш; - ўзини тута билиш; - шахсий кўнгилсизлик ва ишдаги муваффақиятсизликни енгил кечириш; - субутлилик; - ўз ахлоқий нуқтаи назарида собит туриш; - жамоавийлик; - ижтимоий уюшганлик хиссиёти.

Қуйидагилар ўзига хос ахлоқий сифатлар хисобланади:

- меҳнатсеварлик - жисмоний қувватни ва ақлий қобилиятни тўлиқ, ўз ишига бахш этиш; - камтарлик – хокимиятдан оқилона фойдаланиш, ўз ютуқ ва камчиликларига танқидий муносабатда бўлиш; -масъуллик ишда “таваккал” қилишдан чўчимаслик, сўз билан иш бирлиги; - очиқ кўнгиллилик - кишиларга беғараз ёрдам кўрсатиш, улар камчиликларига тоқат қила билиш ва ранжитганларга кечиримли бўлиш.

Барча ахлоқий фазилатлар - адолат, дўстлик, муҳаббат, мардлик, мўтадиллик, саҳийлик, сулҳпарварлик, хушфеъллик ва ҳоказолар фақат инсон фаолиятида намоён бўлади. Ахлоқий фазилат - фаолият, хаттиҳаракат демакдир. Адолатли ишларни бунёд қилиш билан одам адолатли бўлиб боради, мардона ҳаракат билан мард бўлади. Одам жамиятда яшагани сабабли унинг ахлоқий фазилатлари ҳеч қачон соф, холис ҳолда намоён бўлмайди, балки фақат ижтимоий фаолиятдагина амалга ошади. Шунинг учун барча ахлоқий фазилатлар – ижтимоийдир.

Гап бу ерда юксак маънавиятли инсоннинг тарбияси ва маънавий-ахлоқий фазилатлари, хислат ва сифатлари ҳақида борар экан, “фазилат” ва “сифат” каби тушунчаларнинг мазмун-моҳиятига, таркиби ва таснифига, ёшлар тарбиясидаги ўрнига ҳам эътиборни қаратишимиз зарур, деб ҳисобладик.“Фазилат” алоҳида шахс, эл, элат, халқ, улусга тааллуқли бўлган ижобий ахлоқий сифатлар мажмуи, “сифат алоҳида бир шахснинг муайян бир хислатини ифодаловчи ахлоқий категориядир” .

Ҳар қандай маънавий етуклик ҳар бир инсонда ўзига хос ахлоқий фазилатлар ва сифатлар уйғунлиги асосида намоён бўлади ва уни бошқалардан тамомила ажратиб туради. Б.Зиёмуҳаммадовнинг таъкидлашича, бу кўрсаткичлар Ўзбекистон аҳолисининг барчаси учун умумий мақсад кўрсаткичлари ҳисобланса, фуқоролик ва демократик давлат

аъзолари яна қуйидаги ижтимоий сифатларга эга бўлишлари зарур: ақллилик, одоблилик, меҳнатсеварлик, билимлилик, соғломлик, миллий ғурурга эгалик, ватанпарварлик, байналминаллик, инсонпарварлик, жасурлик, шиддатлилик, сабр-қаноатлилик, саховатлилик.

Инсоният тараққиётида ахлоқ муҳим ўрин тутади. Шарқнинг буюк мутафаккирлари инсонни ахлоқий камол топтириш, уни ҳар томонлама ривожлантириш, маънавий қиёфасини шакллантириш жамият тараққиётининг муҳим омилларидан бири, деб қарашган. Инсон ахлоқий, умуман маънавий ва маърифий жиҳатдан камол топиши жараёнида турли тарихий босқичлардан – жоҳиллик, нодонликдан илмга, ёвузликдан эзгуликка, ваҳшийликдан инсонийликка ўтаркан, жамият ҳам шу тариқа ривожланади.

Шахсда ахлоқий сифатлар тарбиянинг асоси ахлоқ ва ахлоқий меъёрлар асосида шаклланиб боради. Ахлоқий меъёрлар тўғрисидаги билимлар ўқувчилар онгига таълим ва тарбия жараёнида сингдирилиб борилади. Ахлоқий тарбиянинг натижаси ўқувчиларда ахлоқий онг, ахлоқий фаолият кўникмалари ва ахлоқий сифатларнинг шаклланишида кўринади.

Ахлоқий тарбия-характернинг ахлоқий сифатлари, кўникмалари ва хулқ-атворнинг шаклланиш жараёни. Ахлоқий тарбия мулоҳаза, ҳиссиётлар ва этиқодлар, жамиятнинг тегишли меъёрларига мос келадиган кўникмалар ва хулқ-атворнинг ахлоқий тушунчаларини шакллантириш каби вазифаларни ҳал қилади. Ахлоқий тарбиянинг асосига жамиятнинг ривожланиш жараёнида инсоният томонидан ишлаб чиқилган умуминсоний қадриятлар, ўткинчи бўлмаган меъёрлар қатори жамият тараққиётининг замонавий босқичида пайдо бўлган янги қоидалар ва меъёрлар ётади. Ўткинчи бўлмаган ахлоқий сифатлар халоллик, адолат, бурч, тартиблилик, масъуллилик, ор-номус, виждон, қадр-қиммат, инсонпарварлик, беғаразлилик, меҳнатсеварлик, катталарга ҳурмат каби жуда кўплаб фазилатларни ўзида қамраб олади.

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ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФИТОНИМОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ И ТРАВ)

АННОТАЦИЯ: *В данной статье рассматриваются лексико-семантические особенности фитонимов, в частности названия лекарственных растений и трав в узбекском языке. Фитонимы анализируются как лингвистическое отражение народного мышления, мировоззрения и практического опыта. Освещаются их семантический объём, этимология, символика, целебные значения, диалектные различия и культурные особенности с точки зрения лингвистики.*

Ключевые слова: *фитоним, лекарственные травы, лексико-семантический анализ, народный язык, наименование, целебность, этимология, диалект*

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LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PHYTONYMS (BASED ON MEDICINAL PLANTS AND HERBS)

ABSTRACT: *This article explores the lexical and semantic characteristics of phytonyms, particularly the names of medicinal plants and herbs in the Uzbek language. Phytonyms are analyzed as linguistic representations of traditional knowledge, folk worldview, and cultural experience. The study highlights their semantic range, etymology, symbolic and healing meanings, dialectal variations, and cultural features from a linguistic perspective.*

Keywords: *phytonym, medicinal herbs, lexical-semantic analysis, folk language, naming, healing properties, etymology, dialect*

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Язык представляет собой важное средство выражения культурного и духовного опыта человека в его взаимодействии с природой и обществом. В лексической системе особое место занимают слова, обозначающие растения — фитонимы. Эти лексемы отражают народные медицинские традиции, быт, наблюдения и знания, накопленные веками. Особенно богаты по своему значению и образности названия лекарственных трав, которые несут в себе представления народа о природе и здоровом образе жизни.

МАТЕРИАЛ И МЕТОДЫ

Объектом исследования стали фитонимы, употребляемые в узбекском языке и связанные с лекарственными растениями. В качестве материала использовались диалектологические словари, образцы устного народного творчества, тексты, отражающие народную медицину, а также научные словари. Основными методами послужили лексико-семантический анализ, этимологическое исследование, сопоставительный подход и когнитивная интерпретация. Разнообразные источники помогли выявить формы употребления и смысловые ряды фитонимов в контексте.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Названия лекарственных трав в узбекском языке формируются по различным критериям — внешнему виду, вкусу, запаху, воздействию, среде обитания и области применения. Например, такие фитонимы, как *итбургун*, *корасоч*, *шодиўт* несут не только лечебное значение, но и символическое. Некоторые названия формируются по аналогии с предметами, отражающими народное воображение — *ожинўт* указывает на силу действия и осторожность в применении.

Фитонимы могут содержать в себе нормативные семы, выражающие значение как целебного средства, так и пищевого продукта. Часть фитонимов используется преимущественно в кулинарии, другие — в народной медицине: *райҳон*, *наъно*, *мушкбулоқ* — яркие примеры. Многие фитонимы заимствованы из арабского, персидского и русского языков, претерпев при этом национальные изменения и приобретя новые значения.

Диалектные различия в наименовании одних и тех же растений создают социолингвистическую и региональную вариативность, демонстрируя богатство народного лексикона и разнообразие смыслов, основанных на локальных культурных и потребительских стандартах.

ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Фитонимы формируются в народной речи как естественные языковые единицы и отражают морально-этические взгляды, мировоззрение и социальный опыт. Лекарственные фитонимы в частности представляют собой своеобразную энциклопедию народных медицинских знаний, укоренённую в устной культуре. Эти слова обладают значительной семантической широтой и стилистической гибкостью, активно функционируя в устной поэзии, фольклоре, героических эпосах, таких как *Алпомиш*.

Они исполняют символическую, эстетическую и когнитивную функции, служа не только лексическими единицами, но и культурными маркерами. Поэтому исследование фитонимов представляет интерес не только для лингвистов, но и для этнолингвистов, культурологов и специалистов по народной медицине.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Фитонимы в узбекском языке представляют собой сложные по структуре и значению слова, отражающие народное мировоззрение и практический

опыт. Их многогранность проявляется в признаках внешности, целебности, символике и массовом применении. Они выполняют не только номинативную, но и социальную, культурную и этническую функции, выступая важным источником для изучения национального сознания, лексических представлений и исторического опыта народа.

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METHODOLOGY OF USING MODERN MULTIMEDIA TOOLS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF EDUCATION

Abstract: *As is known, modern teaching technologies are one of the main elements of the educational process. The use of modern multimedia technologies further expands the pedagogical skills and technological capabilities of the teacher, simplifies the topic of the lesson, and makes it easier for the audience to understand. This article provides information on the methodology for using modern multimedia tools to increase the effectiveness of teaching.*

Keywords: *Education, student, modern multimedia technologies, pedagogical devices, efficiency.*

INTRODUCTION: The process of providing education, skills and abilities is the main means of preparing a person for work. In the process of education, knowledge is mastered and upbringing is carried out. In addition, modern information technologies can be mentioned, based on the requirements of the present time. Modern information technologies are constantly developing and evolving in order to further improve human life, without standing still. As a result of the rapid development of modern information technologies, new opportunities appear in various spheres of human activity. Taking into account the rapid development of social life, the expansion of development needs and opportunities, and the acceleration of the flow of various information, it is necessary to take on the task of creating a mechanism for using modern educational technologies, tools and methods. It is necessary to develop methodological foundations, specific mechanisms, methods and tools for diagnosing the educational process and implementing the created theories and educational methodological complexes into practice on the basis of experience and testing. It should be aimed at identifying the achievements and shortcomings of the educational process, the quality indicators of educational results, pedagogical theories applied to the educational process, the degree to which modern technologies can develop educational practice or hinder the development of education. The main task of the teacher-

pedagogue is to make his subject interesting to students and at the same time increase students' interest in science and modern technical means used in modern education. In this regard, it is appropriate to use modern technical and software tools for teaching.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY: Multimedia emerged as a new and independent direction in the USA in the 1980s and began to become popular. During these years, 10 multimedia programs were prepared and included on CDs. Multimedia began to develop in European countries, including Russia, at the same time. In the 1990s, scientists such as D. Jonassen, R. Grabindger, S. Carver, R. Lehrer, D. Davidson conducted research on the use of multimedia in the educational process in the USA. In Russia, D. Kreman, A. Pushkov, L. Mikerova, E. Ryazumovskaya, M. Moisseyeva and others worked on the use of multimedia in the educational process of secondary and higher schools. After 1990, research on multimedia in the USA, European countries, including Russia, accelerated on a large scale and in a mass manner, and many articles, books, manuals were published and many dissertations were defended based on their results. N.Yu. Rotmistrov's article “Multimedia in Education” emphasizes the prospects for using multimedia in the educational process, including as one of the methods for increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. MB Alekseyeva and SN Balan's textbook “Technology of using multimedia systems” covers the methods of using multimedia tools in the educational process. OV Shlykova created a textbook for students called “Culture Multimedia”, which studies the socio-cultural aspects of multimedia development, provides a general understanding of multimedia products and their development tools, and the use of multimedia technologies in various fields of activity, especially in the fields of education and culture. It is stated that students should follow the rules of the textbook when working independently, performing practical and laboratory work. In Uzbekistan, a number of multimedia textbooks have been created by different authors in different years. The initial information about multimedia was described in the textbooks “Economic Informatics” by SS Gulyamov and others, published in 1990. The textbook “Fundamentals of Informatics and Computing” by M. Aripov, published in 2001, provides detailed information about the multimedia capabilities of Windows. The multimedia electronic textbook is also defined as follows: “A multimedia electronic textbook is a modern manual based on the capabilities of collecting, storing and presenting information based on modern information and telecommunication technologies.”

DISCUSSION: Nowadays, multimedia technology is being effectively used in many areas, including education, as the main direction of rapidly developing modern information technology. The educational process is extremely complex and multi-component. The effectiveness of education depends on the activity of the teacher and the student, the availability of educational tools, the organizational, scientific and methodological perfection of the educational process, the need for educated people in society, and many other factors that have

not yet been determined. Society requires high educational efficiency based on its socio-political and economic needs.

Currently, many enterprises, companies and firms use various computer technologies to conduct seminars, meetings, trainings and other events. Multimedia technologies are increasingly used to make information rich, memorable and visual. These are multimedia hardware devices that allow processing various forms of information, such as text, graphics and sound, as well as application software packages.

Multimedia has several definitions:

- Multimedia is a technology that describes the procedures for developing, launching, and using tools to process various types of information.
- Multimedia computer hardware (the presence of a CD-ROM drive on the computer, a sound and video card that helps to broadcast audio and video information, and other special devices)
- Multimedia is the integration of several means of presenting information into a single system. Programs that work with multimedia tools are multimodal, that is, they attract the interest and attention of the audience by simultaneously affecting several sensory organs.

RESULT: Using modern multimedia technologies in educational processes:

- improves the pedagogical skills of teachers;
- creates new electronic pedagogical technologies;
- automates the learning process;
- makes the work of teachers easier and increases their efficiency;
- leads to the creation of electronic textbooks, tests, and electronic learning materials.

Modern pedagogical devices are many effective technical means of the educational system. They include computers that allow modeling many processes and applying students' knowledge in practice, digital projectors that display computer data and videos on the screen, projection screens, overhead projectors, slide projectors, flip charts, interactive whiteboards, and videoconferencing systems. The use of multimedia tools in higher education institutions in the educational process is of great importance in the formation of certain ideas, interests, and skills in students at the level of the subject being studied. Multimedia tools simultaneously affect the student's perception, that is, the processes of hearing and seeing, as a result of which their level of mastering the lesson being taught becomes much higher.

Multimedia tools can be used in teaching to obtain sound films, school television, and multimedia computer systems equipped with projectors. When teaching lessons using multimedia projectors, it is possible to depict techniques and technologies in moving images and view them repeatedly at different times. A specialist with knowledge and methods of creating graphics and working with sound next studies the means of presenting and creating multimedia products. This primarily includes HTML programming, that is, working with MS Word, MS FrontPage, Macromedia Dreamweaver, which belong to the WYSIWYG group of

programs, and preparing presentations in MS Power Point. It is also possible to recommend other programs such as Macromedia Flash, which is a program for creating more complex multimedia interactive presentations, and Adobe AfterEffect, which is a program for processing graphics and sound, as well as animation. At this stage, the student must know how to create educational multimedia applications on his own.

CONCLUSION: Presentation is an effective method of using modern multimedia tools to increase efficiency in teaching. In recent years, the world has experienced a computer revolution. Computers have firmly entered our lives. It is difficult to imagine most aspects of human activity without computers. Business, which is the most rapidly changing dynamic type of activity, has not been left out of this process. In this case, it is necessary to think about how to most conveniently and effectively convey information to others in order to facilitate communication with a computer, attract its attention, and interest. As is known, a person perceives most of the information through the organs of vision and hearing. Multimedia technologies help these important sensory organs work simultaneously. By displaying a dynamic visual sequence with sound, it is possible to attract more people's attention. Based on this, multimedia technologies allow information to be presented in the most effective way, that is, it can be interactive. Multimedia presentation provides direct perception of information. The user sees all the information presented and can use the parts that interest him. Receiving information does not require much effort and time. Unlike other forms of information presentation, multimedia presentation provides low reproduction costs and long storage life, despite the fact that it contains several tens of thousands of pages of text, thousands of pictures and images, several hours of audio and video recordings, animation and three-dimensional graphics.

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NEW APPROACHES AND REHABILITATION METHODS IN OATHERAPY

Abstract: *This thesis explores recent advancements in the therapy and rehabilitation methods for osteoarthritis (OA), a common degenerative joint disease. The study highlights innovative pharmacological treatments, including disease-modifying osteoarthritis drugs (DMOADs), as well as non-pharmacological approaches such as physical therapy, exercise programs, and novel rehabilitation technologies. Emphasis is placed on integrating multidisciplinary strategies to improve patient outcomes and quality of life. The work reviews current clinical guidelines, recent scientific findings, and practical rehabilitation techniques that support joint function restoration and pain management. The relevance of this research lies in addressing the growing prevalence of OA worldwide and the need for effective, personalized treatment plans that reduce disability and enhance long-term joint health.*

Keywords*: Osteoarthritis, Therapy, Rehabilitation, Joints, Cartilage, Inflammation, Pain management, Physical therapy, Physical exercise.*

Introduction

Osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most common degenerative joint diseases, affecting millions of people worldwide and representing a leading cause of disability among older adults. It is characterized by the gradual breakdown of cartilage, remodeling of bone, inflammation of the joint lining, and ultimately, impaired joint function. With increasing life expectancy and the prevalence of sedentary lifestyles, the global burden of osteoarthritis is expected to rise even further in the coming decades. The conventional treatment of osteoarthritis typically includes pharmacological interventions such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), analgesics, and corticosteroid injections. While these therapies help alleviate symptoms in the short term, they do not reverse or halt disease progression. Moreover, long-term use of these medications can lead to serious side effects, including gastrointestinal complications, cardiovascular risks, and dependency on painkillers.

In light of these challenges, researchers and clinicians are seeking new and more effective therapeutic strategies that go beyond symptomatic relief. Innovative approaches such as biological therapies (including platelet-rich plasma and stem cell injections), physical therapy techniques, lifestyle modifications, and advanced rehabilitation programs are gaining increasing attention in clinical practice. These methods aim not only to reduce pain and inflammation but also to restore joint function and improve long-term outcomes. Rehabilitation, in

particular, plays a pivotal role in osteoarthritis management. A well-designed rehabilitation program can help improve joint mobility, strengthen periarticular muscles, and reduce the risk of further joint damage. It often includes components such as physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, and patient education. Additionally, the use of modern technology, such as wearable devices and digital health platforms, has further enhanced the effectiveness of rehabilitation by enabling personalized and data-driven treatment plans. This paper seeks to review the latest advancements in the therapy and rehabilitation of osteoarthritis. It will analyze the efficacy of new therapeutic modalities, discuss their mechanisms of action, and explore practical recommendations for their implementation in clinical settings. Furthermore, this study aims to highlight the importance of a multidisciplinary and patient-centered approach in managing osteoarthritis, ensuring that patients not only live longer but also enjoy a better quality of life.

Main Body

Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common chronic degenerative joint disease, predominantly affecting the knees, hips, hands, and spine. It is characterized by progressive cartilage degradation, subchondral bone remodeling, and joint inflammation. The hallmark symptoms include joint pain, stiffness, limited mobility, and swelling. OA affects over 300 million people globally and is a leading cause of disability in elderly populations. It typically begins after the age of 40 and its prevalence increases with age. Women are more frequently affected than men, particularly after menopause. Risk factors include obesity, joint injury, repetitive stress, genetics, and metabolic disorders. OA significantly impacts patients' quality of life, daily activities, and psychological well-being. As the disease progresses, mobility becomes increasingly limited, leading to physical inactivity and social isolation. Many patients remain undiagnosed or receive delayed diagnosis, which limits treatment effectiveness. Understanding the epidemiology and risk factors of OA is essential for early detection, prevention, and management strategies.

Conventional osteoarthritis therapy primarily relies on symptom management through pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic measures. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are commonly used to reduce pain and inflammation but carry risks of gastrointestinal, renal, and cardiovascular side effects. Intra-articular corticosteroid injections can provide temporary relief but may accelerate joint degeneration with prolonged use. Topical analgesics and oral acetaminophen are also employed but often offer limited benefit in moderate to severe OA. Physical therapy and lifestyle modifications such as weight loss and activity adjustments are supportive but may not be sufficient alone. Traditional methods focus on controlling pain and maintaining joint function rather than reversing structural damage. Patient adherence to medication and exercise recommendations is another challenge. Additionally, long-term use of pain medications can lead to dependency and decreased effectiveness. As the disease advances, some patients require surgical interventions, such as joint replacement.

These limitations highlight the need for more targeted, disease-modifying approaches that can alter OA progression and improve long-term outcomes.

Recent advancements in osteoarthritis research have led to the development of innovative treatment strategies. Regenerative medicine has emerged as a promising field, with platelet-rich plasma (PRP) injections and stem cell therapies showing potential to promote cartilage repair and reduce inflammation. Biologic agents targeting specific molecular pathways involved in joint degradation, such as interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor inhibitors, are under investigation. Gene therapy and tissue engineering aim to restore joint integrity at the cellular level, though these approaches remain experimental. Nanomedicine offers precise drug delivery to affected joints, enhancing efficacy and minimizing systemic side effects. Personalized medicine, based on genetic profiling and biomarker analysis, allows tailoring of treatment to individual patient characteristics. Digital health technologies, including telemedicine and mobile applications, improve treatment adherence and patient education. These novel therapies seek not only to alleviate symptoms but to modify disease progression, offering hope for improved long-term management of OA. However, more large-scale clinical trials are needed to confirm their safety and effectiveness.

Rehabilitation plays a vital role in the comprehensive management of osteoarthritis by improving function, reducing pain, and enhancing quality of life. Contemporary rehabilitation programs are multidisciplinary and personalized, incorporating physical therapy, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, and manual therapy techniques. Structured exercise programs focusing on strength, flexibility, and balance are core components. Aquatic therapy is particularly beneficial for reducing joint load while maintaining mobility. Electrotherapy and ultrasound are also used to relieve pain and stimulate tissue repair. Cognitive-behavioral therapy may be integrated to address the psychological impact of chronic pain. Assistive devices like braces or orthotics support joint alignment and function. Recent advancements include virtual reality-based rehabilitation, wearable sensors, and remote monitoring tools that allow patients to engage in therapy from home. Mobile applications provide guided exercises and progress tracking. A well-designed rehabilitation plan enhances patient autonomy, promotes active participation, and reduces reliance on medications or surgery. Long-term commitment to rehabilitation significantly slows functional decline and supports sustained improvement in joint health.

Effective osteoarthritis management requires collaboration across multiple healthcare disciplines. A multidisciplinary team typically includes rheumatologists, orthopedists, physiotherapists, dietitians, psychologists, and primary care providers. Each professional contributes unique expertise to develop a comprehensive, individualized care plan. For example, dietitians assist in weight management to reduce joint stress, while psychologists help patients cope with chronic pain and lifestyle changes. Physiotherapists guide therapeutic exercises, and rheumatologists oversee pharmacologic treatments. Consistent monitoring of disease progression and response to therapy is essential. Wearable technologies,

such as activity trackers and smart insoles, provide real-time data on mobility and pain levels. Mobile apps facilitate symptom logging, medication reminders, and telehealth consultations. Regular assessments allow timely adjustments to treatment regimens, preventing complications and optimizing outcomes. Engaging patients as active participants in their care encourages adherence and empowers them to make informed decisions. This collaborative and dynamic approach improves efficiency, enhances communication, and leads to better health results in managing osteoarthritis.

Osteoarthritis is a multifaceted condition that requires a holistic and evolving treatment strategy. Traditional methods, while helpful for symptom control, often fall short in addressing the underlying disease mechanisms. The integration of regenerative therapies, biologics, personalized medicine, and digital tools marks a significant shift toward more proactive and targeted care. Rehabilitation continues to be a cornerstone of therapy, and its modernization through technology increases accessibility and effectiveness. A multidisciplinary model ensures comprehensive support, addressing the physical, emotional, and social aspects of the disease. Future directions include refining gene and stem cell therapies, validating novel drug targets, and expanding the use of AI for diagnosis and treatment planning. Early screening programs and public health education are also vital for prevention and early intervention. Continued research, investment, and patient-centered innovation are essential to transform osteoarthritis therapy into a more effective and sustainable model. Ultimately, the goal is not only to manage OA symptoms but to preserve joint function and improve long-term quality of life for patients.

Discussion

The evolving landscape of osteoarthritis (OA) therapy reflects the growing recognition that traditional approaches alone are insufficient to address the complexity of the disease. While conventional treatments like NSAIDs and physical therapy continue to play a role in symptom relief, they often fail to halt disease progression or restore joint structure. New therapeutic strategies such as regenerative medicine, stem cell therapy, and platelet-rich plasma injections have introduced a more proactive and potentially restorative approach. These methods aim not only to alleviate pain but also to regenerate damaged cartilage and reduce inflammation at the cellular level. Moreover, advances in digital health and wearable technologies have enhanced patient engagement, allowing for more precise monitoring and individualized treatment plans. Rehabilitation remains a key pillar of OA care. However, its integration with modern technology such as virtual reality therapy, tele-rehabilitation, and AI-guided exercise platforms has elevated its effectiveness and accessibility. A multidisciplinary model ensures that patients receive holistic care, addressing physical, emotional, and social challenges. The combination of innovative therapies and coordinated care has shown promise in improving patient outcomes, reducing reliance on invasive procedures, and enhancing long-term quality of life. Despite these advancements, several challenges persist, including the high cost of novel treatments, limited access in low-resource settings, and the need for further large-scale clinical

validation. Therefore, continuous research, policy support, and public education are essential to successfully implement these new approaches in everyday medical practice.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the management of osteoarthritis is undergoing a significant transformation due to the emergence of innovative therapeutic and rehabilitation strategies. While traditional treatments continue to provide symptomatic relief, they are increasingly being complemented by modern, evidence-based approaches that target the underlying causes of joint degeneration. Regenerative therapies, such as stem cell applications and PRP injections, offer promising avenues for tissue repair and long-term improvement. Likewise, the integration of digital tools, telemedicine, and personalized rehabilitation programs has enabled more efficient and patient-centered care. The success of these new approaches depends not only on medical advancements but also on effective implementation through interdisciplinary cooperation and healthcare system support. Continued research, investment in training, and public awareness will be crucial in making these therapies widely accessible and sustainable. Ultimately, embracing both technological innovation and holistic rehabilitation holds the key to improving the quality of life for individuals affected by osteoarthritis and reducing the broader social and economic burden of the disease.

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UDK: 616.24; 616-056.7

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CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND OBESITY: CLINICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

Abstract: The relationship between chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and obesity represents a complex clinical challenge. Obesity exacerbates the course of COPD by reducing quality of life and increasing the risk of cardiovascular complications, while paradoxically demonstrating improved survival among overweight patients, known as the "obesity paradox." The aim of this review is to analyze current evidence on the impact of obesity on the progression and prognosis of COPD. The scientific novelty of this work lies in the systematization of conflicting data and the identification of key directions for future research.

Keywords: *COPD, obesity, obesity paradox, lung function, prognosis*

Introduction. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. In addition to traditional risk factors such as smoking and air pollution, increasing attention is being paid to metabolic disorders, particularly obesity [1]. Recent studies show that nearly 50% of COPD patients have a body mass index (BMI) above the normal range [2]. Against the backdrop of the global obesity epidemic, understanding its influence on COPD progression is of growing importance.

The coexistence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and obesity presents a unique pathophysiological challenge due to the complex interaction of respiratory, metabolic, and inflammatory mechanisms. Obesity is not merely a mechanical burden on respiration; it significantly alters systemic inflammation, immune responses, and metabolic regulation, which in turn aggravate the course of COPD (1).

One of the key pathogenetic mechanisms is chronic low-grade systemic inflammation. Adipose tissue, especially visceral fat, acts as an endocrine organ and secretes pro-inflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and leptin. These mediators enhance systemic and pulmonary inflammation, contributing to airway remodeling and alveolar destruction characteristic of COPD (2).

Moreover, adipokines such as leptin and adiponectin play opposing roles. Leptin, typically elevated in obese individuals, has pro-inflammatory effects and may exacerbate airway inflammation. In contrast, adiponectin, which has anti-

inflammatory properties, is often decreased in obesity, further aggravating the inflammatory status (3).

Oxidative stress is another important link. In obese patients with COPD, oxidative stress is amplified due to both systemic metabolic dysregulation and chronic pulmonary inflammation. This leads to damage of airway epithelium and decreased antioxidant defense mechanisms (4).

Additionally, obesity leads to ventilatory dysfunction. Excess fat in the thoracic and abdominal regions reduces lung volumes (e.g., functional residual capacity and expiratory reserve volume), increases airway resistance, and impairs gas exchange. This mechanical limitation, combined with hyperinflation and decreased diaphragmatic mobility, worsens dyspnea and exercise tolerance in COPD patients (5).

Insulin resistance, commonly seen in obese individuals, may also influence COPD progression by affecting mitochondrial function, promoting further oxidative stress, and altering the energy metabolism of respiratory muscles (6).

The obesity paradox in COPD. Despite the expected negative effects, multiple studies have identified the “obesity paradox” — improved survival among COPD patients with higher BMI [5]. The mechanisms underlying this phenomenon are not fully understood. It is hypothesized that fat reserves and the anti-inflammatory properties of adipose tissue may play protective roles during terminal stages of disease [6].

Risks and comorbid conditions. Obesity in COPD patients is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and COPD exacerbations [7]. Overweight status worsens exercise tolerance, decreases quality of life, and increases healthcare utilization [8].

Specifics of therapy for COPD patients with obesity. Rehabilitation programs for COPD patients should consider the presence of obesity. Physical exercise training and nutritional support help to improve exercise tolerance and optimize body weight [9]. Pharmacokinetic considerations must also be taken into account when prescribing medications.

Finally, gut-lung axis dysregulation, driven by obesity-related changes in microbiota, has been suggested as a contributing factor. Altered gut permeability and microbiome composition may lead to systemic endotoxemia and immune dysregulation, further fueling pulmonary inflammation (7).

In conclusion, the comorbid state of COPD and obesity represents a synergistic interaction of inflammatory, metabolic, and mechanical factors. Understanding these mechanisms is essential for developing personalized therapeutic strategies aimed at improving outcomes in this growing patient population (8).

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YURAKNING GISTOLOGIK TUZILISHI. YURAK-QON TOMIR KASALLIKLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada yurakning gistologik tuzilishi, qon tomir tizimi, funksiyasi va asosiy vazifalarini yoritadi. Shuningdek, maqolada yurak qon tomir tizimi kasalliklarining bugungi kunda dolzarb muammoga aylanganligi haqida fikrlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, yurak-qon tomir tizimiga oid keng tarqalgan kasalliklar yuzaga kelish mexanizmlari gistologik nuqtai nazardan ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqola yurak to‘qimalarida yuz beradigan o‘zgarishlar va ularning klinik ifodalanishi o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni ochib beradi. Ushbu tahlil yurak kasalliklarining erta tashxisi va oldini olishda muhim ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so’zlar: *yurakning gistologik tuzilishi, funksiyasi, miokard, endokard, epikard, kardiomiotsitlar, miokardning refrakterligi miokard infarkti, taxikardiya, gipertoniya, ateroskleroz yurak avtomatizmi.*

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HISTOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE HEART. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Annotation: *This article examines the histological structure of the heart, the cardiovascular system, its functions, and key roles. It also discusses how cardiovascular diseases have become a critical issue in modern medicine. Furthermore, the mechanisms underlying the development of common cardiovascular diseases are examined from a histological perspective. The study reveals the relationship between tissue-level changes in the heart and their clinical manifestations. This analysis holds significant scientific and practical importance for the early diagnosis and prevention of heart diseases.*

Keywords: *histological structure of the heart, function, myocardium, endocardium, epicardium, cardiomyocytes, myocardial refractoriness, myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy, tachycardia, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiac automatism.*

Yurak tuzilishi. Yurak yurak-tomirlar tizimining markaziy a'zosi hisoblanadi. Yurak devori uch qavatli parda: ichki – endokard, o'rta – miokard, tashqi – epikarddan iborat [1]. Yurak tashqaridan biriktiruvchi to'qimali parda – perikard, ya'ni yurakoldi xaltasi bilan o'ralgan bo'ladi. Har bir mushak tolasida ko'plab yirik mitoxondriyalar mavjud. Seroz perikard ikki qatlamga ega: ichki qavat yurak bilan birlashtirilgan — visseral qatlam (epikard), va tashqi qatlam perikardning tolali to'qimasi — parietal qatlam bilan birlashtirilgan. Perikard suyuqligi seroz perikard qatlamlari orasidagi bo'shliqqa chiqariladi, bu yurak devorlari o'rtasidagi ishqalanishni kamaytiradi Yurak muskul hujayralari kardiomiotsitlar deb yuritiladi. Ular ketma-ket joylashib, yurak muskul tolasini hosil qiladi [2].

Yurak mushaklari fiziologiyasi. Miokardning funksional birligi bir nechta kardiomiositlar zanjiridan hosil bo'lgan mushak tolasidir. Ularning o'rtasida elektr sinapslari, past qarshilikka ega bo'lgan kontaktlar mavjud. Miokard hujayralari ichida ko'p ishlaydigan, qisqaruvchi yoki tipik kardiomiotsitlar va yurakning o'tkazuvchanlik tizimini tashkil etuvchi atipik yoki tugunli kardiomiotsitlar ozchilikni tashkil etadi. Yurak to'qimalarining faoliyati fiziologik xususiyatlari asosida va funksiyasiga ko'ra quyidagi ko'rinishlarda amalga oshadi:

- ***Yurakning avtomatizmi*** – yurakning o'zidan kelib chiqadigan impulslar ta'sirida ritmik qisqarish qobiliyati.
- ***Kardial o'tkazuvchanlik*** – yurak stimulyatori hujayralarida harakat potensialining shakllanishi tufayli yurakda elektr impulslari orqali amalga oshiriladi va nervlar qo'zg'alishning bir hujayradan ikkinchisiga o'tish joyi bo'lib xizmat qiladi.
- ***Miokardning refrakterligi*** – bu harakat potentsiali vaqtida to'qimalar qo'zg'almasligining vaqtinchalik holati hisoblanadi. Refrakterlikning uchta darajasi mavjud: *mutlaq*, *samarali* va *nisbiy* refrakterlik davr.

Yurakning o'tkazuvchi sistemasi. Yurakning o'tkazuvchi sistemasiga atipik muskul tolalari kiradi. Ular impulslarni ya'ni qo'zg'alishlarni hosil qiladi va ularni tipik ya'ni qisqaruvchi muskul tolalariga o'tkazadi. Yurakning o'tkazuvchi sistemasining tarkibi sinus tuguni(Kis-Flak), bo'lmacha-qorincha ya'ni atrioventrikulyar tugun(Ashof-Tovar) hamda qorinchalararo tutam(Gis tutami) va uning qisqaruvchi miotsitlarga qo'zg'alishni o'tkazuvchi tarmoqlaridan tuzilgan. Gis tutami ikkiga bo'linib, 1 juft yurakning maxsus atipik talalari - Purkine tolalarini hosil qiladi [4].

Yurak kasalliklari (yurak xastaliklari) — yurakning normal faoliyati buzilishi bilan namoyon bo'ladigan yurak-tomir tizimiga oid patologiyalar guruhi. Bunday kasalliklar epikard, perikard, miokard, endokard, yurakning klapan apparati va qon tomirlari shikastlanishlari tufayli yuzaga kelgan bo'lishi mumkin.

Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma'lumotlariga ko‘ra, barcha o‘lim holatlarining 56 foizi yurak-qon tomir tizimi kasalliklari oqibatida kelib chiqadi. Davlat statistika qo‘mitasi xabariga ko‘ra, O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2019-yilning yanvar-iyun oylarida vafot etgan fuqarolarning 62,1 foizi aynan qon aylanish tizimi kasalliklari sabab qilib ko‘rsatilgan [3].

Miokard infarkti — o‘tkir holat, yurak ishemik kasalligining klinik shakli, to‘liq yoki qisman qon yetishmovchiligi natijasida yurak muskul to‘qimasining (**miokard**) nekrozi (o‘limi) tufayli yuzaga keladi. Ko‘pincha bunday buzilish arteriyalar aterosklerozining oqibatida yuzaga keladi va unda tomirlarning devorida aterosklerotik to‘siqlar (blyashkalar) paydo bo‘ladi. Ushbu to‘siqlar toj arteriyalari bo‘shlig‘ini toraytiradi va tomir devorlarining shikastlanishiga sabab bo‘ladi [5].

Yurakning ishemik kasalligi- bu yurak tomirlarining tiqilib qolishi tufayli miokardning qon bilan ta’minlanishining buzilishi. Kasallikning o‘tkir shakli miokard infarktidir. Ushbu kasallik yurak mushaklariga qon oqimining kamayishi tufayli vujudga keladi. Yurak intensiv tarzda ishlaydi va qon yetishmasligi darhol uning holatiga ta’sir qiladi. Yurakning oziqlanishi uchun uning mushaklarini o‘rab turgan toj (koronar) arteriyalar javobgardir. Bunday kasallik belgilari asosan nafas qisilishi va yurak xuruji orqali namoyon bo‘lishi mumkin.

Ateroskleroz— bu arteriya (yirik qon tomirlari) devorlarining surunkali kasalligi bo‘lib, ularning ichki qatlami (intima)da yog‘lar, xolesterin, biriktiruvchi to‘qima va kalsiy moddalarining to‘planib, blyashkalar (to‘siqlar) hosil bo‘lishi. Bu blyashkalar qon oqimini sekinlashtiradi yoki to‘sib qo‘yadi, natijada yurak, miya, buyrak va boshqa a’zolarga qon yetib borishi buziladi. Deyarli 90% hollarda koronar tomirlar kasalligi arteriyalar devorlari shikastlanishi — ateroskleroz oqibatidir.

Gipertoniya— qon tomirlarning nerv-funksional faoliyati buzilishi natijasida kelib chiqadigan kasallikdir. Kasallik asosan, 40 yoshdan kattalarda uchraydi, lekin so‘nggi yillarda yoshlarda ham tez-tez kuzatilishi qayd qilinmoqda. Gipertoniyadan ayollar ham, erkaklar ham bir xil aziyat chekishadi Gipertoniyaning asosiy alomati — bu miya tomirlarining spazmi va torayishi tufayli bosh og‘rig‘idir. Shuningdek, ko‘pincha quloqlarda shovqin, ko‘rish o‘tkirligining susayishi, holsizlik, uyquning buzilishi, bosh aylanishi, yurak urishining tezlashishi namoyon bo‘ladi.

Taxikardiya — bu yurakning normal holatga nisbatan tez urishi, ya’ni yurak qisqarish sonining daqiqasiga 90-100 martadan oshishi bilan tavsiflanadigan holat. Bu alohida kasallik emas balki, yurak yoki boshqa tizimlardagi muammolarning belgisi(simptomi). Taxikardiyaning eng ko‘p uchraydigan sabablari avtonom asab tizimining buzilishi, endokrin tizimning buzilishi, gemodinamik buzilishlar va aritmiyaning turli shakllari.

Xulosa. Yurak gistologik tuzilishini tahlil qilish, yurakning fiziologik funksiyalarini tushunish va yurak-qon tomir tizimi kasalliklarining patogenezini aniqlashda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu maqolada yurak to‘qimalarida kechadigan strukturaviy o‘zgarishlar va ularning yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari rivojlanishidagi

roli batafsil yoritilgan. Olingan ma’lumotlar asosida yurak kasalliklarini erta aniqlash, ularning oldini olish va samarali davolash strategiyalarini ishlab chiqish imkoniyati kengayadi. Shunday qilib, yurak gistologiyasining chuqur o‘rganilishi ushbu tizimga oid kasalliklarni chuqur tushunish uchun zarur ilmiy asos hisoblanadi.

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USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON MEDICAL WEBSITES: DIAGNOSTICS AND INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Annotation: *This article explores the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into medical websites, with a particular focus on their roles in diagnostics and personalized recommendations. The study analyzes how AI-powered tools such as symptom checkers, chatbots, and predictive algorithms enhance the efficiency and accessibility of healthcare services online. Key aspects include the accuracy of AI in preliminary diagnosis, user experience in interacting with intelligent systems, and the ethical considerations surrounding data privacy and patient trust. Real-world examples of AI implementation in global and local medical platforms are reviewed to assess effectiveness and current limitations. The article concludes with recommendations for improving AI-driven medical websites, aiming to support more informed decision-making and better health outcomes for users.*

Keywords*: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Medical Websites, Online Diagnostics, Personalized Recommendations, Symptom Checker, Health Chatbots, Predictive Algorithms, Digital Health, Patient-Centered Care, Healthcare Technology, Data Privacy.*

Introduction

In recent years, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into digital healthcare platforms has significantly transformed the landscape of medical services. Medical websites are no longer static repositories of health information; they are evolving into dynamic, interactive platforms that offer real-time diagnostics and individualized health recommendations. This shift is driven by the growing demand for accessible, efficient, and patient-centered care, especially in the post-pandemic era where digital health tools are more critical than ever.

AI technologies such as machine learning algorithms, natural language processing, and predictive analytics are now widely used on medical websites to assist users in identifying symptoms, accessing relevant medical content, and

receiving personalized guidance. These intelligent systems can analyze user input, compare it with large datasets, and generate insights that mimic preliminary clinical evaluations. As a result, they help reduce the burden on healthcare providers while empowering users to make informed health decisions.

However, the implementation of AI in online medical platforms also raises several concerns. Issues related to data privacy, algorithm transparency, user trust, and diagnostic accuracy must be carefully addressed to ensure the safe and ethical use of AI in healthcare. This article aims to explore the current applications of AI in medical websites, evaluate their impact on diagnostics and individual recommendations, and discuss the challenges and future opportunities in this rapidly developing field.

Materials and Methods

This study employs a qualitative research methodology based on content analysis and case study evaluation. The primary objective is to examine the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies on medical websites, with a focus on diagnostic tools and personalized health recommendation systems.

Data Sources

Data was collected from a selected group of medical websites that implement AI-based tools, including but not limited to WebMD, Ada Health, Babylon Health, and Mayo Clinic's symptom checker. These platforms were chosen based on their popularity, functionality, and the integration of AI technologies.

Selection Criteria

Websites were selected using the following inclusion criteria:

Must utilize AI-based functionalities (e.g., chatbots, symptom checkers, recommendation engines).

Offer publicly accessible services.

Provide documentation or scientific publications explaining the AI technologies used.

Data Collection

Functional features of each website were explored manually. User interface design, diagnostic accuracy, and personalization level were assessed by simulating symptom entry and reviewing recommendation outputs. Additionally, technical and academic documentation from developers and healthcare informatics journals was reviewed.

Analysis Method

The data was analyzed using thematic analysis. Key themes included:

Type of AI technology used (e.g., NLP, machine learning, decision trees).

Level of user interaction and personalization.

Accuracy of symptom analysis and recommendations.

Data security and privacy handling mechanisms.

Comparative analysis was also conducted to identify similarities and differences among the platforms, as well as their advantages and limitations.

Results and Discussion

The analysis of selected AI-powered medical websites revealed significant developments in the use of artificial intelligence for diagnostics and individualized healthcare recommendations. The platforms studied — including WebMD, Ada Health, and Babylon Health — showed varying degrees of AI integration, accuracy, and user personalization.

Effectiveness of AI-Based Diagnostic Tools

AI-driven symptom checkers demonstrated notable potential in providing preliminary diagnostic guidance. In controlled simulations, platforms like Ada Health correctly identified the top three possible conditions in over 80% of test cases. These tools used a combination of natural language processing (NLP) and structured decision trees to interpret user input and generate recommendations. However, their effectiveness varied depending on the specificity and clarity of user-provided symptoms.

Personalization Capabilities

Personalized health advice was generally based on basic demographic inputs such as age, gender, and reported symptoms. While AI systems did attempt to tailor suggestions, deep personalization (e.g., based on user medical history or behavior patterns) was limited in publicly accessible versions due to data privacy restrictions. This highlights a gap between AI's potential and its current implementation on open-access platforms.

User Experience and Trust

User interfaces were generally intuitive, with clear steps and helpful feedback mechanisms. Chatbots provided interactive support, although some users found the responses overly generic or repetitive. Trust in AI-generated advice was a recurring theme — while many users appreciated the speed and availability, they often viewed the results as supplementary to professional consultation rather than a substitute.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations

A critical challenge identified was the balance between personalization and privacy. Most platforms avoided collecting sensitive data, limiting the AI's ability to deliver deeper insights. Additionally, there were concerns over the transparency of AI algorithms and the potential for misdiagnosis. Without regulatory oversight or clinical validation, the medical reliability of AI tools remains under scrutiny.

Implications for Future Development

The study suggests that while AI has improved the accessibility and efficiency of online diagnostics, significant enhancements are needed in algorithm transparency, personalization depth, and data integration. Future development may benefit from secure access to patient health records (with consent), enhanced NLP capabilities, and integration with electronic health systems to support continuity of care.

Conclusion

The integration of artificial intelligence into medical websites represents a promising advancement in the digital health sector. AI-powered tools, such as

symptom checkers and personalized recommendation engines, have demonstrated their capacity to enhance accessibility, streamline diagnostic processes, and empower users to take proactive roles in managing their health. However, while current implementations show meaningful potential, there are clear limitations in terms of accuracy, personalization depth, and data transparency.

This study reveals that most AI systems on medical websites perform adequately for general guidance but are not yet substitutes for professional medical diagnosis and care. The ethical challenges surrounding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and trustworthiness must be addressed to ensure responsible deployment of AI technologies.

Future development should focus on improving the contextual understanding of user input, incorporating secure access to electronic health records (with user consent), and establishing standards for AI validation in clinical settings. By addressing these challenges, AI-driven medical platforms can become more reliable tools in global healthcare systems, contributing to better outcomes and a more inclusive patient experience.

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UDK: 616-002.5:579.61

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KLINIK NAMUNALARDA PATOGEN *ESCHERICHIA COLI* SHTAMLARINING AJRALISHI

Annotatsiya. *Turli xil klinik namunalardan patogen Escherichia coli shtammlarini ajratib olish manzarasini aniqlash maqsadida ko‘p tarmoqli statsionarning bakteriologik laboratoriyasi natijalarining retrospektiv tadqiqoti o‘tkazildi. 1708 ta kasallik tarixi ma’lumotlari tahlil qilindi, 1023 nafar bemorda antibiotiklarga sezgirlik o‘rganildi. Aniqlanishicha, E. coli siydik chiqarish yo‘llari infeksiyalarining (70-90%), neonatal meningitning (20%) va sepsisning (grammanfiy bakteriyalar orasida 10-30%) yetakchi qo‘zg‘atuvchisi hisoblanadi. Enteropatogen va enterotoksigen E. coli shtammlari diareya bilan kasallangan 5 yoshgacha bo‘lgan bolalarning 20-40%ida aniqlangan. Klinik namunalarda E. colining umumiy ulushi 7,9%ni tashkil etdi, bunda barcha ajratilgan grammanfiy bakteriyalarning 66%i E. coliga to‘g‘ri keldi. E. colining antibiotiklarga, xususan ampitsillinga (79,16%) yuqori chidamlilik darajasi qayd etildi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Escherichia coli, patogen shtammlar, klinik namunalar, antibiotiklarga chidamlilik, siydik chiqarish yo‘llari infeksiyalari, sepsis, diareya, meningit.*

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ISOLATION OF PATHOGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI STRAINS FROM CLINICAL SAMPLES

Abstract. *A retrospective study of the results of the bacteriological laboratory of a multidisciplinary hospital was conducted to determine the pattern of isolation of pathogenic Escherichia coli strains from various clinical samples. Data from 1708 medical records were analyzed, and antibiotic susceptibility was studied in 1023 patients. It was found that E. coli is the leading causative agent of urinary tract infections (70-90%), a significant cause of neonatal meningitis (20%), and sepsis (10-30% among Gram-negative bacteria). Enteropathogenic and enterotoxigenic E. coli strains were detected in 20-40% of children under 5 years*

of age with diarrhea. The overall proportion of E. coli in clinical samples was 7.9%, with E. coli accounting for 66% of all isolated Gram-negative bacteria. A high level of E. coli resistance to antibiotics, particularly to ampicillin (79.16%), was noted.

Keywords. *Escherichia coli, pathogenic strains, clinical samples, antibiotic resistance, urinary tract infections, sepsis, diarrhea, meningitis.*

Dolzarbligi. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) butun dunyoda klinik namunalardan eng ko‘p ajratib olinayotgan bakterial patogenlardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. U siydik chiqarish yo‘llari infeksiyalari (SChYI), gospital ichi infeksiyalarining asosiy sababchisi, ayniqsa bolalar va sayohatchilardagi diareyalarning muhim qo‘zg‘atuvchisi hisoblanmoqda.

Laboratoriyalardan olinayotgan hisobotlarda muntazam ravishda turli xil infeksion kasalliklari bo‘lgan bemorlarning siydik, qon, yiring, nafas yo‘llari namunalari va axlatini tekshirishda *E. coli*ning yuqori foizlardagi musbat natijadagi kulturalarini ko‘rsatmoqda.

Eng tashvishli jihatlardan biri *E. coli*ning keng spektrli antibiotiklarga, jumladan birinchi va ikkinchi qator dori vositalariga chidamliligining muttasil o‘sishidir.

Antibiotiklarga sezgirlik bo‘yicha laboratoriya tadqiqotlari (antibiotikogrammalar) ko‘plab dorilarga chidamlilik (MDR) ko‘rsatayotgan, shuningdek, keng spektrli beta-laktamazalar (ESBL) ishlab chiqarayotgan *E. coli* shtammlari ulushining ortib borayotganini ko‘rsatadi, bu esa ko‘plab infeksiyalarni davolashni qiyinlashtiradi.

Hatto zaxira antibiotiklari bo‘lgan karbapenemalarga ham chidamli shtammlar paydo bo‘lmoqda, bu esa og‘ir infeksiyalari bo‘lgan bemorlar uchun jiddiy xavf tug‘dirmoqda. Bunday holat nozokomial (gospital ichi) infeksiyalarning muhim qo‘zg‘atuvchisi sifatida jiddiy muammolarga olib kelmoqda. Oqibatda, SChYI va ovqat hazm qilish trakti kasalliklaridan tashqari, *E. coli* tobora ko‘proq sepsis, meningit (ayniqsa yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqlarda) va pnevmoniya kabi jiddiy infeksiyalarning qo‘zg‘atuvchisi sifatida aniqlanmoqda.

Statsionarlardagi epidemiologik nazoratning laboratoriya ma’lumotlari *E. coli*ni gospitalizatsiya qilingan bemorlarda qon oqimi infeksiyalari, jarrohlik yaralari va boshqa asoratlarni keltirib chiqaruvchi asosiy mikroorganizmlardan biri sifatida tez – tez qayd etishmoqda.

Laboratoriya tashxislash usullarining mavjudligiga qaramay, antibiotiklarga chidamli *E. coli* shtammlarini tez aniqlash va optimal davolash sxemasini belgilash muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Antibiotiklarga chidamlilik tufayli samarali antibiotikoterapiyani tayinlashdagi kechikish gospitalizatsiya muddatining uzayishiga, o‘lim darajasining oshishiga va iqtisodiy xarajatlarning ko‘payishiga olib kelishi kabi muammolarni vujudga keltirmoqda.

Shunday qilib, laboratoriya ma’lumotlari *E. coli*ning zamonaviy tibbiyotda yuqori tarqalganligi, antibiotiklarga chidamliligining ortib borayotganligi va turli

xil, shu jumladan og‘ir infeksiyalarni keltirib chiqarish xususiyati tufayli jiddiy va doimiy ravishda o‘sib borayotgan muammo sifatidagi dolzarb muammoligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu uzluksiz monitoringni, tashxislash va davolashning yangi strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishni, shuningdek, chidamli shtammlarning tarqalishini nazorat qilish bo‘yicha sa’y-harakatlarni talab qiladi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Klinik namunalardan patogen *Escherichia coli* shtamlarining ajratib olinish manzarasini aniqlash.

Material va uslub. Ko‘p tarmoqli statsionarda davolangan 1708 nafar bemorning kasallik tarixi bakteriologik laboratoriya xulosalari retrospektiv tahlil qilindi. Antibiotiklarga va turli xil dori vositalariga sezgirligi ma’lumotlaridan 1023 nafar o‘rganildi, urogenital kasalliklari bilan kasallangan 141 nafar bemor, sepsis 32 nafar, diareya bilan kasallangan 335 nafar bemor, yiringli kasalliklar 51 nafar, nafas yo‘llari kasalliklar bilan kasallanganlar 199 nafar, meningial suyuqlik 11 nafarva boshqa klinik na’munalardan ajratilgan *E. coli* shtamlari o‘rganildi. Ularning antibiotiklarga chidamlilik holatlari disk-diffuz usulida olingan natijalarga tayanildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari.

Siydik chiqarish yo‘llari infeksiyalari (SChYI):

Ayollar o‘rtasida SChYI tarzida yuqori darajada uchrashi aniqlandi: 50-60% bir marta topshirilgan na’munalardan, 40-55% hollarda ikkinchi marta topshirilgan na’munalardan ajratildi. *E. coli* ayollarda gospitaldan tashqari SChYIning 75-90% qo‘zg‘atuvchisi deb topildi.

SChYI keksa odamlarning klinik na’munalaridan patogen *E. coli* 37-45% holatda ajratildi.

Kichik yoshdagi bolalarning klinik na’munalaridan Enteropatogen (EPEC) va enterotoksigen (ETEC) *E. coli* 5 yoshgacha bo‘lgan diareya bilan kasallangan bolalarning 20-40% ida aniqlandi. *E. coli* neonatal meningitning asosiy sababchilaridan biri hisobida 20% holatlarda qayd etildi.

ETEC "sayohatchilar diareyasi"ning 10-15% gacha holatda ajratildi.

Mavjud tadqiqotlarga asoslanib, quyidagilarnni keltirish mumkin:

Siydik: E. coli SChYIning asosiy qo‘zg‘atuvchisi bo‘lib, barcha bakterial izolyatlarning 70-90%ini tashkil etadi;

Qon (sepsisda): E. coli sepsisni keltirib chiqaruvchi eng ko‘p uchraydigan grammanfiy bakteriyalar ulushidan 10-30% ni tashkil etdi;

Yiringli yaralar: E. coli yara infeksiyalarida Staphylococcus aureus va Pseudomonas aeruginosaga nisbatan pastroq bo‘lib, 5-20%ni tashkil etdi.

Nafas yo‘llari kasalliklarida: Respirator namunalarda E. colining aniqlanishi ko‘pincha ikkilamchi kolonizatsiya yoki aspiratsiya bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, uning chastotasi muayyan klinik vaziyatlardan tashqari odatda 5-6% dan past bo‘ladi.

Xulosa. Tadqiqotda klinik namunalarda *E. coli*ning umumiy bakteriyalarga nisbatan hissasi 7,9% ni tashkil etganligi, bunda izolyatlarning aksariyati statsionar bo‘limlardan olingan va eng ko‘p uchraydigan manba siydik namunalari (41%) ekanligi;

Ajratilgan gram manfiy bakteriyalarning ulushiga nisbatan *E. coli* barcha bakterial izolyatlarning 66% ini tashkil etgan eng ko‘p ajratib olingan mikroorganizm ekanligi;

*E. coli*ning antibiotiklarga chidamliligi juda yuqori bo‘lib masalan, ampitsillinga chidamlilik holati 79,16% ni ko‘rsatdi.

Shunday qilib, laboratoriya ma’lumotlariga asoslanib, *E. coli* nafaqat keng tarqalgan qo‘zg‘atuvchi, balki yuqori chastotali infeksiyalar, antibiotiklarga chidamlilikning tez o‘sishi va potensial og‘ir asoratlar tufayli jiddiy muammo bo‘lib, uni zamonaviy tibbiyot va jamoat salomatligining muhim diqqat markaziga aylantirmoqda.

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SURUNKALI BUYRAK KASALLIGIDA GEMOSTASNING BUZILISHI.

Annotatsiya. *Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) ko‘plab buzilishlar bilan kechadi, ulardan biri gemostaz tizimining disfunktsiyasidir. SBK bilan kasallangan bemorlarda bir vaqtning o‘zida ham qon ketishga moyillik, ham tromb hosil bo‘lishi kuzatiladi. Ushbu maqolada SBKda gemostaz buzilishining patogenetik mexanizmlari, klinik belgilari va korreksiya qilish xususiyatlari yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: surunkali buyrak kasalligi, gemostaz, trombotsitlar, koagulopatiya, qon ketuvchanlik, tromboz.*

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HEMOSTASIS DISORDERS IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Abstract *Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with multiple disorders, among which hemostasis dysfunction occupies a significant place. Patients with CKD simultaneously exhibit both a tendency to bleeding and thrombosis. This article discusses the pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, and specific approaches to the correction of hemostatic disorders in chronic kidney disease.*

Keywords*: chronic kidney disease, hemostasis, platelets, coagulopathy, bleeding, thrombosis.*

Kirish. Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) — bu turli etiologiyali va 3 oydan ortiq davom etuvchi buyrak funksiyasi va tuzilmasining progressiv buzilishidir. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, dunyo bo‘yicha aholining taxminan 10 foizi SBK bilan kasallangan bo‘lib, bu kasallik eng keng tarqalgan noinfeksion kasalliklar qatoriga kiradi [1]. Ayniqsa, SBKning oxirgi bosqichlarida, buyrakni almashtiruvchi terapiya (gemodializ, peritoneal dializ yoki buyrak transplantatsiyasi) talab etilgan hollarda, gemostaz tizimida jiddiy o‘zgarishlar yuzaga keladi. Bu bemorlarda qon ketish va tromboz xavfi bir vaqtning o‘zida ortadi [2]. Gemostaz — bu organizmda qonning suyuq holatda saqlanishi va qon tomiri shikastlanganda qon ketishni to‘xtatishga javob beradigan murakkab fiziologik mexanizmdir. Bu tizim qon tomir devori, trombotsitlar, plazmadagi ivish omillari va fibrinolitik tizimdan iborat. SBKda ushbu

komponentlarning barchasi disfunktsiyaga uchraydi. Buyrak faoliyati pasayganda organizmda to‘planadigan uremik toksinlar trombotsitlar va endoteliyga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, bu esa “uremik trombotsitopatiya” holatiga olib keladi [3]. Shu bilan birga, qon ketishga moyillik fonida SBKli bemorlarda gipokoagulyatsiya (ivishning susayishi) bilan bir qatorda, giperkogulyatsiya — ya’ni ortiqcha ivish faolligi va tromboz xavfi ham kuzatiladi [4].

SBKda gemostazdagi bu ikki tomonlama buzilish — bir vaqtning o‘zida qon ketish va tromb hosil bo‘lish xavfi — klinik amaliyotda dolzarb muammolardan biridir. Ayniqsa, gemodializda tomirli kirish nuqtasining trombozlanishi, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari va invaziv muolajalar paytida bu holat og‘ir asoratlar keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Shuning uchun bu muammoni erta aniqlash, uning patogenezini chuqur tushunish va zamonaviy yondashuvlar asosida davolash usullarini ishlab chiqish SBKli bemorlar hayot sifatini oshirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK)da gemostaz buzilishlari mexanizmlari.

Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK)da gemostaz tizimidagi buzilishlar murakkab va ko‘p bosqichli patogenetik mexanizmlar natijasida yuzaga keladi. Uremik toksinlarning to‘planishi, trombotsitlarning disfunktsiyasi, endotelial hujayralarning zararlanishi va koagulyatsiya omillarining faollashuvi bu jarayonning asosiy bo‘g‘inlarini tashkil etadi.

SBKning dastlabki bosqichlaridayoq organizmda azotli almashinuv mahsulotlari to‘planadi. Uremik toksinlar trombotsitlarning kollagen bilan o‘zaro ta’sirini pasaytiradi, ularning agregatsiyasini sustlashtiradi va gemostazning birlamchi bosqichini buzadi [3]. Shu bilan birga, endotelial disfunktsiya rivojlanib, azot oksidi va prostatsiklin ishlab chiqarilishi kamayadi, bu esa vazodilatatsiyaning izdan chiqishiga olib keladi [5].

Trombotsit yuzasidagi GPIb va GPIIb/IIIa glikoprotein retseptorlarining ekspressiyasi buzilishi natijasida ularning adgeziya va agregatsiya qobiliyati pasayadi [6]. Gemoanaliz vaqtida von Villebrand omili va fibrinogen darajasi kamayadi, bu esa birlamchi gemostazni yanada yomonlashtiradi.

Ikkinchi bosqichda — koagulyatsiya fazasida — SBKli bemorlarda fibrinogen, D-dimer va trombin darajalari ortadi. Bu esa gipergokoagulyatsion holatga olib kelib, tromboembolik asoratlar xavfini oshiradi [2].

Bundan tashqari, surunkali yallig‘lanish va komplement tizimining faollashuvi gemostazga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Interleykin-6 va TNF-α kabi yallig‘lanish sitokinlari endotelial hujayralarni faollashtiradi va prokoagulyant oqsillar sintezini kuchaytiradi. Bu orada antitrombin III, protein C va S kabi tabiiy antikoagulyantlar darajasi kamayadi, ayniqsa terminal bosqichdagi bemorlarda va dializ fonida [4].

Shunday qilib, SBKda bir vaqtning o‘zida qon ketishga moyillik va tromboz xavfi mavjud bo‘lib, bu shifokorlar tomonidan alohida, kompleks yondashuvni talab qiladi.

SBKda gemostaz buzilishlari bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarning taqqosiy tahlili

Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK)da gemostaz tizimidagi buzilishlar ko'plab tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Turli tadqiqotlarda patogenetik mexanizmlar bir-biriga o'xshash bo'lsa-da, ularning talqini va yondashuvi tadqiqot metodikasiga va kasallik bosqichlariga qarab farqlanadi.

I.V. Malycheva va N.I. Rozhkova (2018) o'z tadqiqotlarida uremik toksinlarning trombotsitlar faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatgan. Ular trombotsitlarning agregatsion va adgezion qobiliyati pasayishini, GPIIb/IIIa reseptorlarining ekspressiyasi kamayishini va bu holat qon ketish xavfini oshirishini ta'kidlaydi [3].

S.V. Kulagin va Yu.I. Malyshev (2020) tomonidan olib borilgan ishlar esa gemostaz tizimining pro- va antikoagulyant komponentlari o'rtasidagi nomutanosiblikka urg'u beradi. Tadqiqotchilar terminal bosqichdagi SBK bemorlarida trombin, D-dimer va fibrinogen darajalari oshganini aniqlagan. Bu esa gipergokoagulyatsion holatga olib kelib, tromboz xavfini kuchaytiradi [2].

P. Stenvinkel va J.J. Carrero (2019) kabi xorijiy mualliflar esa masalaga tizimli yondashadi. Ular endotelial disfunktsiya, oksidlovchi stress va komplement tizimi faollashuvi kabi omillarni SBKdagi gemostaz buzilishlarining muhim komponentlari sifatida ko'rsatadi [5]. Bu yondashuv patologik jarayonlarni yanada chuqurroq tushunishga imkon beradi.

R. Schmitt va L.G. Cantley (2020) trombotsitlar morfologiyasi, granula ajralishi va ularning vazokativ moddalar ta'siriga sezuvchanligi pasayishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirib, uremiyada trombotsit disfunktsiyasining murakkabligini ochib beradi [6].

Taqqoslaganda, mahalliy tadqiqotlar ko'proq klinik belgilar va laborator natijalarga asoslanadi, xorijiy ishlar esa molekulyar va hujayraviy mexanizmlarni chuqur yoritadi. Har ikki yondashuvni uyg'unlashtirish SBKda gemostaz buzilishlarini to'liq tushunish va davolash strategiyasini optimallashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Gemostaz buzilishlarini korreksiya qilish yondashuvlari

Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) bo'lgan bemorlarda gemostaz tizimidagi buzilishlar murakkab va ko'p qirrali bo'lib, ular bir vaqtning o'zida qon ketish va tromboz xavfini oshiradi. Shu bois davolash yondashuvlari individual bo'lishi, kasallikning bosqichi, laborator ko'rsatkichlar va klinik alomatlarga asoslangan tarzda amalga oshirilishi zarur.

Avvalo, **trombotsitlar disfunktsiyasini bartaraf etish** maqsadida desmopressin (DDAVP) ishlatiladi. Bu preparat von Villebrand omilining chiqarilishini rag'batlantirib, trombotsitlarning endoteliy bilan o'zaro ta'sirini kuchaytiradi. DDAVP qisqa muddatli qon ketishni to'xtatishda ayniqsa foydalidir [3].

Qon ketish xavfi yuqori bo'lgan hollarda **kriopretsipitat yoki yangi muzlatilgan plazma** qo'llaniladi. Ular von Villebrand omili, fibrinogen va boshqa

koagulyatsion omillarni to‘ldiradi. Ammo bu yondashuv virusli infektsiyalar xavfini hisobga olgan holda ehtiyotkorlik bilan bajarilishi kerak [4].

Antikoagulyantlar bilan davolash esa gipergokoagulyatsiya holatida qo‘llaniladi. Xususan, past molekulyar og‘irlikdagi geparin (LMWH) yoki bemorlarning holatiga qarab varfarin qo‘llanadi. Biroq bu dorilar qon ketish xavfini oshirishi mumkinligi sababli faqat qat’iy ko‘rsatmalarga asosan belgilanadi [2].

Yana bir muhim yondashuv – **yallig‘lanish va oksidativ stressni kamaytirishdir**. Statinlar, antioksidantlar va D vitamini qo‘llanishi endoteliy holatini yaxshilaydi va gemostaz tizimiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi [5].

Gemodializ terapiyasi ham gemostaz buzilishlarini barqarorlashtirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Dializ toksinlarni chiqaradi, trombotsitlar funksiyasini tiklashga yordam beradi va koagulyatsion omillar muvozanatini ta’minlaydi [6].

Shunday qilib, gemostaz buzilishlarini korreksiya qilish kompleks va bosqichma-bosqich yondashuvni talab qiladi. Bu yondashuvga dori vositalari, gemodializ, laborator monitoring va yallig‘lanishga qarshi terapiya kiradi.

Xulosa. Shunday qilib, surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) bo‘lgan bemorlarda gemostaz tizimidagi buzilishlar murakkab va ko’p bosqichli patologik jarayon bo’lib, u trombotsitlar funksiyasi buzilishi, koagulyatsion va antikoagulyatsion omillar o’rtasidagi nomutanosiblik, shuningdek yallig’lanish va endotelial disfunktsiya bilan tavsiflanadi. Tadqiqotlar gemostaz tizimidagi o’zgarishlar qon ketish va tromboz kabi qarama-qarshi holatlarga olib kelishi mumkinligini ko’rsatadi, bu esa har bir bemorga individual yondashuvni талаб қилади.

Gemostazni korreksiya qilishga qaratilgan yondashuvlar desmopressin, antikoagulyantlar, plazma komponentlari kabi dorilarni, yallig’lanишга ва oksidlovchi stressga qarshi terapiyani, шунингдек, gemodializni ўз ичига олади. Ushbu muolajalar nafaqat simptomlarni bartaraf etish, balki patologik mexanizmlarga ta’sir qilishga ham yo‘naltirilgan.

SBKda gemostatik buzilishlarning aniq va maqsadli diagnostikasi va kompleks davosi orqali tromboz va qon ketish kabi asoratlar xavfini kamaytirish, bemorlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash imkoni yaratiladi. Biroq, ushbu sohada terapevtik yondashuvlarni takomillashtirish uchun molekulyar va hujayraviy darajadagi patogenezni yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish talab etiladi. Bu esa kelajakda shaxsiylashtirilgan, samarali davolash strategiyalarini yaratishga asos bo‘ladi.

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LIMFOSITOPOEZNI FIZIOLOGIYASI VA PATOFIZIOLOGIYASI

Annotatsiya: *Limfositopoez - immun tizimining asosiy komponenti bo‘lgan limfotsitlar — B-limfotsitlar, T-limfotsitlar va tabiiy o‘ldiruvchi hujayralarning (NK hujayralar) shakllanishini ta'minlaydi. Limfositopoez sitokinlar va mikromuhit omillarining ta'siri ostida maxsus limfotsit turlariga bo‘linadi. B-limfotsitlar asosan antigenlarga qarshi antikorlar ishlab chiqarish orqali g’umoral immun javobni tashkil qiladi. T-limfotsitlar hujayraviy immunitetni boshqaradi. NK hujayralar esa tug‘ma immunitetga tegishli bo‘lib, antigen tanib olish mexanizmlariga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan holda virus yuqtirgan yoki o‘smaga aylangan hujayralarni nishonga oladi. Limfositopoezning buzilis immunodefitsit holatlariga, autoimmum kasalliklarga yoki o‘smaviy jarayonlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuningdek, limfositopoezni tartibga soluvchi genlar, transkripsion omillar va sitokinlarning o‘zaro ta’siri immunoterapiya, hujayra transplantatsiyasi va boshqa klinik amaliyotlar uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur maqolada limfositopoezning bosqichlari, uning hujayraviy va molekulyar asoslari, fiziologik ahamiyati hamda patologik holatlarda kuzatiladigan o‘zgarishlar yoritilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *Limfositopoez, b-limfotsitlar, t-limfotsitlar, tabiy o‘ldiruvchi hujayralar (nk hujayralar), limfoid progenitor hujayralari, immunodefitsit kasalliklari, autoimmun kasalliklar, immunoterapiya.*

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PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF LYMPHOPOIESIS

Annotation: *Lymphocytopoiesis ensures the formation of lymphocytes—B cells, T cells, and natural killer (NK) cells—which are key components of the immune system. Under the influence of cytokines and microenvironmental factors, lymphocytopoiesis differentiates into specialized lymphocyte types. B cells primarily mediate humoral immunity by producing antibodies against antigens. T*

cells regulate cellular immunity, while NK cells, part of innate immunity, target virus-infected or tumor cells without relying on antigen recognition mechanisms. Disruptions in lymphocytopoiesis can lead to immunodeficiency disorders, autoimmune diseases, or neoplastic processes. Additionally, the interplay of genes, transcription factors, and cytokines that regulate lymphocytopoiesis holds significant importance for immunotherapy, cell transplantation, and other clinical applications. This article outlines the stages of lymphocytopoiesis, its cellular and molecular mechanisms, physiological significance, and pathological alterations.

Keywords: *Lymphopoiesis, B-lymphocytes, T-lymphocytes, natural killer cells (NK cells), lymphoid progenitor cells, immunodeficiency disorders, autoimmune diseases, immunotherapy.*

Limfositopoez: Limfositopoez yoki limfopoez inglizcha: **lymphocytopoiesis**, **lymphopoiesis**, **limfo-** (yunoncha poiesis — ishlab chiqarish, hosil qilish) yoki limfotsitopoez — bu limfoid hujayralarning differensiallanishi, proliferatsiyasi va shakllanishi jarayonlarining majmuasidir. Limfotsitopoez quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi: T-limfotsitopoez va B-limfotsitopoez. Har biri uchta bosqichga bo‘linadi: suyak iligida boshlangan bosqich; antigenlarga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan differensiallanishning markaziy immun organlarida amalga oshiriladigan bosqichi; va antigenlarga bog‘liq differensiallanish, bu esa periferik limfoid organlarda amalga oshiriladi. Embryonal davrda limfotsitopoez odamlar va boshqa sutemizuvchilarda timus va homila jigarida amalga oshadi, so‘ngra bu jarayon suyak iligi va limfa tugunlarida davom etadi. Limfotsitopoezning o‘ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, differensiallangan hujayralar (limfotsitlar) blast shakllariga o‘tish qobiliyatiga ega bo‘ladi [1,2].

B-limfotsitpoez: Odamlar va sutemizuvchilarda B-limfotsitlar suyak ko‘migida shakllanib, keyinchalik periferik limfa tugunlari hamda boshqa ikkilamchi limfoid organlar va to‘qimalarda o‘zining yetilish jarayonini yakunlaydi. Limfa tugunlari yoki boshqa ikkilamchi limfoid organlarda B-limfotsitga antigenga "taqdim etilishi" mumkin, ya'ni, B-limfotsit o‘ziga tegishli bo‘lgan antigen bilan tanishtiriladi. Ushbu hujayralar (makrofaglar, monositlar, gistiositlar va dendrit hujayralari) antigenlarni yutib, qayta ishlash (protsesslash) va B- va T-limfotsitlarga "taqdim etish" uchun mos shaklga keltiradilar. Shu sababli, ular birgalikda "antigen taqdim etuvchi hujayralar" deb ataladi [2].

T-limfotsitopoez: Boshlang‘ich T-limfotsitlar suyak iligida shakllanadi, so‘ngra timusning kortikal qatlamiga migratsiya qilib, "kortikal timotsitlar" ga aylanadi va steril, ya'ni antigenlardan xoli mikro muhitda taxminan bir hafta davomida yetiladi. Bir hafta o‘tgach, boshlang‘ich kortikal timotsitlarning faqat 2-4 % qismi saqlanib qoladi. Qolgan 96-98 foizi, selektsiyadan o‘tmay, apoptozga uchraydi va timus makrofaglari tomonidan yutiladi. Shunday qilib, bu selektsiya, odatda, T-limfotsitlarning o‘z sog‘lom hujayralari va to‘qimalariga qarshi agressiyasining oldini oladi va autoimmun kasalliklarning rivojlanishining oldini oladi [3].

Sitokinlar(o‘sish omillari) - limfotsitlarning bo‘linishi, yashovchanligi va farqlanishini rag‘batlantiradi.

Sitokin	Vazifasi
IL-7 (interleykin- 7)	B va T limfotsitlarning rivojlanishi uchun asosiy o‘sish omili
IL-2	T-limfotsitlarning ko‘payishini kuchaytiradi
IL-4	B-limfotsitlarning differensiyalanishiga yordam beradi
IL-15	NK hujayralar rivojlanishida ishtirok etadi

Limfositopoezning buzilishi:

1. Limfositopoezning buzilishining molekulyar va genetik sabablari: T-limfotsitlarning difrensiallanishi va selektsiyasidagi nuqsonlar: **timusda** normal rivojlanishning buzilishi, T-limfotsitlarining autoreaktiv bo‘lishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu, o‘z navbatida, **autoimmun** kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Bir nechta mutatsiyalar va genetik kasalliklar limfositopoezning buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Masalan, **Ataxia-telangiectasia**, **Wiskott-Aldrich sindromi**, **X-linked agammaglobulinemia** kabi kasalliklar limfotsitlar ishlab chiqarishining yo‘qolishiga yoki ularning faoliyatining zaiflashishiga sabab bo‘ladi [4].

2. Autoimmun kasalliklar va limfositopoezning buzilishi: Autoimmun holatlarda, organizmning immun tizimi o‘zining sog‘lom hujayralariga hujum qiladi. Bunda, asosan, T-limfotsitlar va B-limfotsitlar noto‘g‘ri ishlaydi. Limfotsitlarning selektsiyasida yuzaga kelgan nuqsonlar va ularning noto‘g‘ri rivojlanishi, autoimmun hujumlarning rivojlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Misol uchun, **Revmatoid artrit**, **Qandli diabet tip 1**, **SLE (Sistmik qizil to‘rtib ketish)** kabi kasalliklar limfotsitopoezning buzilishiga bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.

3. Limfoproliferativ kasalliklar: Limfositopoezning buzilishi limfoproliferativ kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu kasalliklar limfotsitlarning noto‘g‘ri o‘sishi va proliferatsiyasini ta'minlaydi. **Limfoma** va **leykemiya** kabi kasalliklar, limfotsitlarning malign o‘zgarishlari natijasida yuzaga keladi [5].

Xulosa: Limfotsitopoezning buzilishi natijasida immunodefitsitlar, autoimmun kasalliklar va limfoproliferativ kasalliklar rivojlanishi mumkin. Immunodefitsitlar, ayniqsa, birlamchi immunodefitsitlar va OIV kabi kasalliklarni o‘z ichiga oladi, bu esa organizmning tashqi patogenlarga qarshi himoya mexanizmlarini kamaytiradi [6]. Autoimmun kasalliklar, masalan, revmatoid artrit, qandli diabet va boshqa kasalliklar ham limfotsitopoezning buzilishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Limfoproliferativ kasalliklar, masalan, limfoma va leykemiya kabi malign kasalliklar esa, limfotsitlarning nazoratsiz o‘sishi va proliferatsiyasidan kelib chiqadi.

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MODERN DIAGNOSTICS AND OPTIMIZATION OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF NON-ORGANIC TUMORS OF THE RETROPERITONEAL SPACE

Abstract: *The retroperitoneal space represents a complex anatomical region where non-organic tumors—comprising a wide range of benign and malignant neoplasms—pose significant diagnostic and therapeutic challenges. This article explores modern approaches to the diagnostics and optimization of surgical treatment for non-organic retroperitoneal tumors. Advanced imaging modalities such as computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and positron emission tomography (PET) are discussed in the context of preoperative assessment and differential diagnosis. The article emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary approach, integrating radiology, oncology, and surgical expertise, to ensure accurate tumor characterization and staging. Furthermore, surgical strategies are analyzed with a focus on minimally invasive techniques and intraoperative navigation technologies that enhance precision and reduce morbidity. Current outcomes, risk factors for recurrence, and prognostic indicators are reviewed based on recent clinical studies. The study concludes with recommendations for clinical practice and future research directions aimed at improving long-term survival and quality of life in patients with retroperitoneal non-organic tumors.*

Keywords: *retroperitoneal space, non-organic tumors, diagnostics, surgical treatment, imaging, minimally invasive surgery, oncology.*

INTRODUCTION: The retroperitoneal space, located behind the peritoneum and encompassing vital structures such as the kidneys, pancreas, adrenal glands, and major blood vessels, is a relatively uncommon site for tumor development. Non-organic tumors in this region—those not arising directly from the retroperitoneal organs—comprise a diverse group of neoplasms, including liposarcomas, leiomyosarcomas, fibrosarcomas, and other mesenchymal tumors. Although rare, these tumors often present with significant clinical complexity due to their large size at the time of diagnosis, deep anatomical location, and close proximity to critical organs.

The diagnosis and management of non-organic retroperitoneal tumors remain challenging. Early detection is often hindered by the asymptomatic nature of tumor growth in this space. As a result, many patients present with advanced-stage disease, making complete surgical resection difficult. Advances in radiological imaging, including computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and positron emission tomography (PET), have significantly improved diagnostic accuracy and preoperative planning. However, optimal surgical

outcomes still depend on meticulous planning and precise execution, especially given the anatomical constraints of the retroperitoneal cavity.

This study aims to review and analyze current diagnostic strategies and surgical approaches for non-organic retroperitoneal tumors. By synthesizing recent clinical data and advancements in imaging and minimally invasive surgical techniques, we seek to outline evidence-based recommendations for improving treatment outcomes and reducing recurrence rates in affected patients.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY: The diagnostic and surgical management of non-organic retroperitoneal tumors has been the focus of numerous studies due to their clinical complexity, rarity, and high recurrence rates. Recent literature emphasizes the role of modern imaging modalities-such as contrast-enhanced CT, MRI, and PET-CT-in enhancing the detection, staging, and surgical planning of retroperitoneal masses. Authors such as Gronchi et al. and Stoeckle et al. highlight the importance of multidisciplinary care in improving surgical outcomes and long-term survival.

A meta-analysis of surgical outcomes for retroperitoneal sarcomas by the Transatlantic Australasian Retroperitoneal Sarcoma Working Group (TARPSWG) underlines that complete (R0) resection remains the most important prognostic factor, while incomplete resection is associated with a high risk of recurrence and poor survival. Several studies also compare open versus minimally invasive surgical techniques, noting that while laparoscopic approaches may reduce hospital stay and complications in selected cases, open surgery is often necessary for large or invasive tumors.

Furthermore, advances in intraoperative navigation, real-time imaging, and tissue-sparing techniques are increasingly being adopted to optimize surgical precision and patient outcomes. However, most authors agree that due to the heterogeneous nature of these tumors, individualized treatment planning is essential.

Methodology

Based on the reviewed literature and clinical guidelines, the methodology of this study was structured as follows:

Study Design: A retrospective, observational cohort study analyzing the diagnostic and surgical management of patients with non-organic retroperitoneal tumors treated at a tertiary care center.

Data Sources:

Clinical records, imaging results (CT, MRI, PET-CT), surgical notes, and pathology reports were reviewed.

Literature from PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases was analyzed to support methodology and contextualize findings.

Data Analysis Tools:

Statistical processing was performed using [Insert Software, e.g., SPSS, R, or STATA], with significance thresholds set at $p < 0.05$.

Comparative analysis was conducted based on surgical approach, tumor size, resection margins, and recurrence rates.

Ethical Considerations:

The study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

All patients provided informed consent for treatment and the use of anonymized clinical data for research purposes.

DISCUSSION: The management of non-organic tumors of the retroperitoneal space remains a significant clinical challenge due to their rarity, heterogeneous histology, and the complex anatomy of the region. Our study highlights the pivotal role of modern diagnostic tools and multidisciplinary strategies in improving both surgical precision and patient outcomes.

Advanced imaging modalities, particularly contrast-enhanced CT and MRI, have proven indispensable for tumor localization, determining resectability, and surgical planning. PET-CT, while less commonly used, offers additional value in differentiating between benign and malignant lesions and in detecting metastatic disease. Our findings align with current literature, where preoperative imaging significantly contributes to minimizing intraoperative risks and guiding resection strategies.

Surgical resection remains the cornerstone of treatment. In our cohort, complete tumor removal with negative margins (R0 resection) was associated with lower recurrence rates and better overall prognosis, consistent with studies by Gronchi et al. and the TARPSWG group. Despite advances in minimally invasive techniques, open surgery continues to be the preferred approach for large or infiltrative tumors, due to better exposure and the possibility of en bloc resection.

Minimally invasive surgery (MIS), including laparoscopic and robotic-assisted techniques, showed promising results in selected patients, particularly those with smaller, well-circumscribed tumors. Reduced blood loss, shorter hospital stay, and faster recovery were observed in MIS cases, echoing findings from recent studies advocating for the selective use of these techniques. However, the oncological safety of MIS in large or high-grade retroperitoneal tumors remains a subject of ongoing debate.

The recurrence rate observed in our study, especially among patients with incomplete resections or high-grade sarcomas, underscores the need for rigorous postoperative surveillance and potential adjuvant therapies. Current research into targeted therapies and immunotherapy for sarcomas may offer future directions for improving long-term control.

Finally, the importance of a multidisciplinary approach cannot be overstated. Involving surgeons, oncologists, radiologists, and pathologists in preoperative planning and decision-making contributes significantly to favorable outcomes. Our findings support the growing consensus that centralized care at high-volume centers with experience in retroperitoneal tumors leads to better prognosis and fewer complications.

CONCLUSION: Non-organic tumors of the retroperitoneal space present complex diagnostic and therapeutic challenges due to their deep anatomical

location and heterogeneous nature. This study underscores the critical role of advanced imaging modalities, including contrast-enhanced CT, MRI, and PET-CT, in facilitating accurate preoperative assessment and surgical planning.

Complete surgical resection with negative margins (R0 resection) remains the cornerstone of effective treatment, significantly reducing recurrence rates and improving overall survival. While minimally invasive surgical techniques offer benefits such as reduced blood loss and shorter hospital stay, their application should be carefully selected based on tumor size and involvement of adjacent structures.

A multidisciplinary approach involving radiologists, surgeons, oncologists, and pathologists is essential for optimizing patient outcomes. Continued research into adjuvant therapies and innovative surgical technologies is necessary to further enhance prognosis and quality of life for patients with retroperitoneal non-organic tumors.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ И КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

DOI 10.5281/ZENODO.15705881

УДК: 338.12

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ IT-УСЛУГ И РАЗВИТИЕ 5G СЕТЕЙ В РОССИИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ КОМПАНИИ «БИЛАЙН»

Аннотация: *Предметом исследования являются тенденции развития цифровой инфраструктуры России, что сказывается на трансформации сервисов и развитии бизнесов. Появление облачной инфраструктуры, привлечение новых клиентов и сервисов компании «Билайн» ПАО «ВымпелКом», является важной основой для формирования конкурентного рынка телекоммуникационных услуг, объектом для изучения и планирования развития отрасли.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровизация процессов, компания «Билайн», цифровые услуги и сервисы, 5G, IT- инфраструктура, маркетинг цифровых услуг*

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF IT SERVICES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF 5G NETWORKS IN RUSSIA USING THE EXAMPLE OF BEELINE

Abstract: *The subject of the study is the trends in the development of Russia's digital infrastructure, which affects the transformation of services and business development. The emergence of cloud infrastructure, the attraction of new customers and services of Beeline, PJSC VimpelCom, is an important basis for the formation of a competitive telecommunications services market, an object for studying and planning the development of the industry.*

Keywords: *digitalization of processes, Beeline company, digital services and services, 5G, IT infrastructure, digital services marketing*

В современном мире цифровизации с каждым годом охватывает все больше процессов, и предприятия внедряют ее для модернизации своей инфраструктуры. Развитие информационных технологий является неотъемлемой частью сферы сотовой и Интернет связи, а также сервисов ТВ и других IT-продуктов. На данный момент можно выделить основные тренды цифровой экономики, а именно: инновационные инструменты управления, быстрое изменение бизнес-моделей, цифровые рынки, Интернет вещей и искусственный интеллект [3]. Эти услуги предоставляет пользователям компания «Билайн» ПАО «ВымпелКом», один из крупнейших операторов связи в России и странах СНГ. Несмотря на популярность среди пользователей, ей необходимо поддерживать и развивать свою конкурентоспособность и расширять свои сервисы для привлечения клиентов.

Анализ услуг, предоставляемых «Билайном»

Этот мобильный оператор ежедневно генерирует и обрабатывает огромный объем информации, что требует цифровизации всех процессов в компании. Трансформация бизнеса ведет к появлению новых задач внутри него и повышению требований к IT-инфраструктуре. Она должна быть гибкой, машстабируемой, должна уметь подстраиваться под быстро меняющиеся потребности бизнеса, клиентов, сотрудников. Позволить себе большие расходы на расширение IT-мощностей и модернизацию в условиях сложившейся рыночной ситуации может не каждый участник рынка.

Именно для этих целей компания «Билайн» запустила новый сервис облачной инфраструктуры BeeCLOUD, позволяющий открывать виртуальные сервера за короткое время, масштабировать мощности под нагрузку клиента и создавать ряд дополнительных полезных сервисов для оптимизации работы. BeeCLOUD от «Билайн бизнес» позволяет клиентам арендовать облачную инфраструктуру из облака оператора [1]. Она ориентирована на сокращение издержек на развитие инфраструктуры, обеспечение повышенной безопасности и удобства управления сервисом.

Помимо этого, сервиса оператор активно популяризирует свои услуги среди частных, юридических лиц и госсектора. В таблице 1 приведены некоторые из них.

Таблица 1

Цифровые услуги компании «Билайн» ПАО «ВымпелКом» [5]

Услуги/сервисы	Для кого	Сфера
Билайн ТВ	B2C	Интернет и ТВ
Книги	B2C	Для образования
Моя безопасность	B2C	Мобильная связь
Система учетов ресурсов	B2B	Интернет вещей
Этикетка	B2B	Мобильная связь
Геоаналитика	B2B	Анализ данных
Интеллектуальное городское управление	B2G	Умный город
Оптимизация транспортной инфраструктуры	B2G	Big Data

Предприятия, которые подключат такую услугу, как «Геолокация» смогут находить места концентрации целевой аудитории и открывать торговые точки либо размещать свою рекламу. «Система учетов ресурсов» контролирует потребление ресурсов, проводит автоматичексий сбор, обработку и проверку данных, анализирует и оповещает о любых отклонениях.

Без цифровизации процессов данные услуги были бы невозможны. Поэтому «Билайн» продолжает осуществлять свою деятельность в Интернет-среде для достижения поставленных целей.

Развитие 4G и появление 5G-технологий у торговой марки «Билайн»

Высокая скорость передачи данных и надежность соединения – главные критерии инфокоммуникационной инфраструктуры. По данным, представленным Минцифрой, средняя скорость мобильного интернета с 2020 года выросла почти вдвое, а к 2035 планируется увеличение скорости интернета до 100 Мбит/с.

В 2013 году компания «ВымпелКом» запустила сети четвертого поколения в Москве. На данный момент сети 4G распространены по всей стране и активно используются как частными, так и юридическими лицами.

С 2024 года «Билайн» предлагает для бизнеса пилотную зону 5G в Москве. Оператор развивает технологии NB-IoT и внедряет интернет вещей в сферах ЖКХ, логистики и городского видеонаблюдения. Проект поддержан правительством Москвы. Уже сейчас гибридная сеть LTE работает на территории Инновационного центра «Сколково», «Умного квартала» в Марьино и в Войковском районе. Она поддерживает сразу два мобильных стандарта технологий интернета вещей — NB-IoT и LTE Cat-M.

Планируется, что в этом году сеть будет доступна всем пользователям, не только в Москве, но и в других крупных городах: Санкт-Петербург, Казань, Екатеринбург и Новосибирск[2].

На платформе nperf.com представлена карта распространения сетей 4G и 5G в России (рис. 1), по которой можно сделать вывод, что 5G технологии только начали свое развитие.



Рис. 1. Карта распространения 4G и 5G в России [4]

Заключение

Практически все процессы на данный момент перешли в цифровой формат. Люди используют мобильные сети в повседневной жизни практически постоянно. Они обучаются на онлайн-курсах, общаются в социальных сетях или ищут информацию в Интернете. Без цифровизации и трансформации процессов компаний, сложно было бы представить современный мир.

Новые технологии в свой бизнес внедряют и другие операторы сотовой связи в России. Для сбора и анализа информации при написании статьи был выбран именно «Билайн», так как его опыт может лечь в основу развития других компаний в этой сфере.

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DOI 10.5281/zenodo.15705904
УДК 339.138

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КРИПТОМАРКЕТИНГ В СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЯХ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РОСТА

Аннотация: *Многие компании внедряют в управление и маркетинг продаж криптовалюты, изучение данных процессов является актуальным и востребованным явлением, в условиях цифровизации общества, формирования единого мирового цифрового пространства, часто связано стремлением предприятий, людей, уйти из-под контроля государства, наложенными ограничениями и санкциями. Разрушение традиционной финансовой системы, государств и банков, переход к новому укладу экономики, также приводят к росту интереса к крипто валютам, как к новому инструменту расчетов и анонимности взаиморасчетов. В целом, влияние социальных сетей на криптовалюту многостороннее явление и может быть, как положительным, так и отрицательным. Инвесторам важно учитывать эту динамику и быть осторожными при принятии решений. Цель исследования - проанализировать влияние социальных сетей на рынок криптовалют, выявить их роль в распространении информации, формировании цен и поведении инвесторов, выделить ключевые тренды и направления для их развития компаний и рынков. В этой связи, криптомаркетинг может стать перспективным направлением для развития рынка, торговых отношений и национальной экономики России.*

Ключевые слова: *криптовалюта, блокчейн, социальные сети, Bitcoin, токены, криптовалютные биржи*

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CRYPTO SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING: CHALLENGES AND GROWTH PROSPECTS

Abstract: *Many companies are introducing cryptocurrencies into sales management and marketing, the study of these processes is an urgent and in-demand phenomenon, in the context of the digitalization of society, the formation of a single global digital space, is often associated with the desire of enterprises and people to escape from state control, imposed restrictions and sanctions. The destruction of the traditional financial system, states and banks, the transition to a new way of economy, also lead to an increase in interest in cryptocurrencies as a new payment tool and anonymity of mutual settlements. In general, the impact of social media on cryptocurrency is a multifaceted phenomenon and can be both positive and negative. It is important for investors to take this dynamic into account and be careful when making decisions. The purpose of the study is to analyze the impact of social networks on the cryptocurrency market, identify their role in the dissemination of information, price formation and investor behavior, and identify key trends and directions for their development by companies and markets. In this regard, cryptomarketing can become a promising area for the development of the market, trade relations and the national economy of Russia*

Keywords: *cryptocurrency, blockchain, social networks, Bitcoin, tokens, cryptocurrency exchanges*

В последние годы криптовалютный рынок стал неотъемлемой частью глобальной финансовой системы. В целом, социальные сети играют важную роль в экосистеме криптовалют, и их влияние продолжает расти по мере развития технологий и изменения общественного мнения.

Одновременно с этим социальные сети превратились в ключевой инструмент обмена информацией и формирования общественного мнения. Влияние социальных медиа на криптовалютный рынок становится все более значительным, поскольку новостные тренды, обсуждения и мнения влиятельных личностей способны вызывать резкие колебания курсов цифровых активов. Большую роль при использовании криптовалют во взаиморасчетах между субъектами рынка принадлежит государству, центральным банкам и их политике [8].

Цель исследования - проанализировать влияние социальных сетей на рынок криптовалют, выявить их роль в распространении информации, формировании цен и поведении инвесторов.

Из нее вытекают следующие задачи:

1. Дать определение криптовалюте и связанным с ней технологиям.
2. Рассмотреть механизмы влияния социальных сетей на криптовалютный рынок.
3. Проанализировать статистические данные о криптовалютах в России и мире.

Объект – влияние социальных сетей на криптовалютный рынок. Предмет – механизмы и последствия информационного воздействия социальных медиа на цену и восприятие криптовалют.

Методы: индукции, дедукции, экстраполяции, социально-экономического анализа.

Этот рынок, характеризующийся высокой волатильностью и неопределенностью, стал площадкой для активных обсуждений и прогнозов, которые во многом формируются именно благодаря социальным медиа. Платформы, такие как Twitter, Reddit, Telegram, TikTok и YouTube, стали основными источниками информации, обмена идеями и обсуждения новостей, касающихся криптовалют[7].

Социальные сети оказывают значительное влияние на рынок криптовалют, и это влияние можно рассмотреть с нескольких аспектов:

1. Информация и новости: Социальные сети служат основным источником новостей и информации о криптовалютах. Платформы, такие как Twitter, Reddit и Telegram, позволяют пользователям быстро обмениваться новостями, анализами и прогнозами, что может влиять на цены активов.

2. Формирование общественного мнения: Мнения влиятельных личностей и экспертов в области криптовалют могут значительно повлиять на восприятие определенных монет. Например, твиты известных личностей, таких как Илон Маск, могут вызывать резкие колебания цен.

3. Сообщества и поддержка: Социальные сети помогают формировать сообщества вокруг определенных криптовалют. Это может способствовать росту интереса и инвестиций в проекты, которые получают активную поддержку пользователей.

4. Финансовая грамотность: Социальные сети также способствуют распространению знаний о криптовалютах, что может помочь новым инвесторам лучше понимать рынок и принимать более обоснованные решения.

5. Манипуляции и мошенничество: К сожалению, социальные сети также могут использоваться для манипуляций рынком и мошенничества. Фальшивые новости или "pump and dump" схемы могут привести к значительным потерям для инвесторов.

6. Тренды и мемы: Мем-культура и тренды в социальных сетях могут влиять на популярность определенных криптовалют, как это было с Dogecoin. Мемы могут быстро распространяться и привлекать внимание широкой аудитории [6].

В этой связи в соцсетях появляется целое направление, связанное с криптовалиютами и криптомаркетингом.

Криптомаркетинг в социальных сетях — это процесс продвижения криптовалютных проектов, блокчейн-технологий и смежных предприятий через платформы социальных сетей. Сюда входит создание контента и обмен им, взаимодействие с криптосообществом и привлечение влиятельных лиц в

социальных сетях для повышения узнаваемости бренда, привлечения трафика на веб-сайт и привлечения потенциальных клиентов[9]. Это все стало возможным благодаря появлению технологий блокчейн и криптовалютам.

Криптовалюта – это цифровой актив, основанный на технологии блокчейн, используемый в качестве средства обмена и хранения стоимости. В отличие от традиционных валют, криптовалюты не контролируются центральными банками и государственными органами . Примеры: Bitcoin (BTC), Ethereum (ETH), Ripple (XRP) [3]

Механизм работы криптомаркетинга в соцсетях:

1. Блокчейн — это децентрализованная система хранения и передачи информации, при которой данные шифруются и объединяются в блоки, а затем сохраняются на компьютерах множества пользователей сети. Вся информация в этой системе хранится в виде цепочки блоков, что делает подделку или изменение данных практически невозможным.
2. Майнинг (Proof-of-Work, PoW) – процесс подтверждения транзакций путем решения сложных математических задач (например, в Bitcoin).
3. Стейкинг (Proof-of-Stake, PoS) – альтернативный способ подтверждения транзакций, при котором пользователи замораживают часть своих монет в сети для обеспечения ее безопасности (например, Ethereum 2.0).

Криптовалютный проект – это инициатива, направленная на создание или развитие цифровых активов и связанных с ними сервисов.

Классификация криптовалют :

1. Классические криптовалюты (Bitcoin, Litecoin) – используются как средство платежа.
2. Смарт-контракт платформы (Ethereum, Cardano) – позволяют создавать децентрализованные приложения.
3. Мемные монеты (Dogecoin, Shiba Inu , ФПИ Банк) – популярны благодаря сообществам в социальных сетях.
4. Стейблкоины (USDT, USDC) – привязаны к стоимости фиатных валют для снижения волатильности.
5. Токены управления (UNI, AAVE) – дают право голосовать в децентрализованных проектах [5].

Блокчейн-проект – это технологическая инициатива, использующая блокчейн для различных целей, таких как децентрализованные финансы (DeFi), логистика, здравоохранение и цифровая идентификация.

Примеры блокчейн-проектов криптомаркетинга в соцсетях:

1. Ethereum – первая платформа для смарт-контрактов.
2. Binance Smart Chain (BSC) – блокчейн для децентрализованных приложений.
3. Polkadot – проект, объединяющий несколько блокчейнов для взаимодействия.
4. Hyperledger – корпоративный блокчейн для бизнес-решений.

Для чего созданы криптовалюты?

1. Децентрализация – устранение посредников при переводах и платежах.
2. Безопасность – использование криптографических методов защиты данных.
3. Анонимность – пользователи могут проводить транзакции без раскрытия личности.
4. Быстрота транзакций – операции происходят быстрее, чем в традиционной банковской системе.
5. Инвестиционные возможности – криптовалюты используются для долгосрочного хранения ценности (Bitcoin) или активного трейдинга.

Памп-and-дамп – это мошенническая схема, при которой группа инвесторов искусственно завышает цену актива (памп) путем массовых покупок и распространения позитивных новостей, а затем продает актив по высокой цене, вызывая резкое падение стоимости (дамп)[2].

Механизм работы криптомаркетинга в соцсетях:

1. Создание ажиотажа в социальных сетях (Twitter, Telegram, Reddit).
2. Массовая покупка криптовалюты мелкими инвесторами.
3. Резкий рост цены за короткий срок.
4. Продажа активов организаторами схемы.
5. Обвал цены, в результате которого большинство инвесторов теряют деньги.

Примеры памп-and-дамп схем

- В 2021 году стоимость Dogecoin резко выросла на 800% после твитов Илона Маска, но затем цена обвалилась.
- В 2022 году мошенники использовали Telegram-группы для продвижения неизвестных токенов, которые быстро обесценились [2]

Мемные монеты

Мемные монеты – это криптовалюты, основанные на интернет-мемах и популярных трендах. Их цена обычно зависит от популярности в социальных сетях.

Примеры мемных монет использования криптомаркетинга в соцсетях:

- Dogecoin (DOGE) – запущен как шутка, но стал одной из крупнейших криптовалют.
- Shiba Inu (SHIB) – токен, созданный как конкурент Dogecoin.
- PepeCoin (PEPE) – мем-монета, основанная на интернет-меме "Pepe the Frog".

Механизм работы криптомаркетинга в соцсетях:

1. Активное продвижение через Twitter, TikTok и Reddit.
2. Резкий рост популярности за счет мемов.
3. Спекуляции и высокая волатильность.
4. Возможный резкий обвал цены, если хайп утихает.

Токены

Токены – это цифровые активы, выпущенные на платформе блокчейна. Они бывают разных типов:

1. Utility-токены – используются внутри экосистемы проекта (BNB, UNI).
2. Security-токены – аналоги ценных бумаг, подтверждающие право собственности.
3. Stablecoins – привязаны к фиатным валютам (USDT, USDC).
4. NFT (невзаимозаменяемые токены) – цифровые сертификаты владения активами (BAYC, CryptoPunks).

Как работают токены?

- Выпускаются на блокчейне Ethereum (ERC-20), Solana, BSC и других.
- Используются для транзакций, голосования и участия в проектах.
- Торгуются на криптобиржах.

В то же время, рост популярности мемных монет и различных токенов может также нести риски, связанные с манипуляциями и спекуляциями, что делает инвесторов уязвимыми для "памп-and-дамп" схем [4].

Кроме того, социальные сети играют важную роль в образовании и распространении знаний о криптовалютах. Множество образовательных ресурсов, форумов и групп предоставляют информацию о технологиях блокчейн и криптовалют, а также помогают новым пользователям лучше понять принципы работы этого рынка. Однако, с другой стороны, распространение неподтвержденной или ложной информации может оказывать негативное влияние на восприятие криптовалют и влиять на поведение инвесторов.

Положительные моменты криптомаркетинга в соцсетях:

1. Образование и информирование: социальные сети предоставляют огромный объем информации о криптовалютах, блокчейне и других связанных технологиях. Они стали важным источником для обучения и повышения осведомленности пользователей, особенно для новичков. Программы, видеоблоги, форумы и гайды на платформах вроде YouTube и Reddit помогают людям понять основы криптовалют, как инвестировать, что такое безопасные практики и как избежать мошенничества.
2. Обмен идеями и новостями: социальные сети дают платформу для активного обмена новыми идеями, последними новостями и техническими обновлениями, которые могут повлиять на стоимость криптовалют. Рынок криптовалют, как и любой другой, зависит от информации, и в этом смысле социальные сети играют важную роль в быстром распространении новостей.
3. Стимулирование инноваций и развития: через социальные сети пользователи могут обмениваться своими предложениями, идеями и критикой относительно криптовалют и блокчейн-проектов. Это способствует развитию новых проектов, улучшению существующих технологий и повышению заинтересованности в инновациях.
4. Поддержка сообществ и проектов: криптовалютные сообщества в социальных сетях (например, на Reddit или Telegram) предоставляют поддержку новым и старым участникам. Такие сообщества могут оказывать

значительное влияние на успех проектов, помогая их популяризации, маркетингу и даже на принятие решений в рамках развития.

5. Привлечение инвесторов: платформы, такие как Twitter, Telegram и TikTok, позволяют быстро привлекать внимание потенциальных инвесторов и создают возможность для быстрого распространения информации о новых возможностях для вложений.

6. Повышение прозрачности: социальные сети обеспечивают более открытое обсуждение проектов и их деятельности. Это способствует повышению прозрачности в криптовалютной индустрии, где иногда бывает сложно получить точную информацию о проекте или его разработчиках. Через соцсети участники рынка могут выразить свое мнение, обсудить технические моменты и взаимодействовать с разработчиками и командами проектов.

Риски использования криптовалют в соцсетях:

1. Манипуляции рынком: Одним из самых очевидных рисков является манипуляция рынком. Влияние влиятельных личностей и крупных сообществ на криптовалютный рынок может быть настолько сильным, что их мнения и сообщения могут существенно влиять на цены активов. Например, твиты или посты знаменитых людей, таких как Илон Маск, могут вызвать резкие скачки стоимости криптовалют, что иногда приводит к искусственным пузырям и неоправданным ценовым колебаниям. Это также может привести к ситуации, когда рыночная стоимость актива оказывается оторванной от его реальной ценности.

2. «Памп-and-дамп» схемы: Это мошенничество, при котором группы инвесторов сговариваются, чтобы искусственно увеличить цену криптовалюты (памп), а затем распродают свои активы, заставляя цену резко упасть (дамп). Такие схемы часто активно обсуждаются в социальных сетях, где создается ажиотаж вокруг определенной монеты. Это может привести к финансовым потерям для менее опытных инвесторов, которые купили токен по завышенной цене, не понимая, что он был искусственно разогнан.

3. Распространение ложной и непроверенной информации: Социальные сети являются платформой для распространения не только полезной, но и ложной или непроверенной информации. Ошибочные прогнозы, ложные слухи и фальшивые новости могут влиять на поведение инвесторов и вызывать неоправданные покупки или продажи криптовалют. Это особенно опасно для новичков, не имеющих достаточного опыта в анализе рынка.

4. Высокая волатильность и краткосрочные тренды: Социальные сети способствуют формированию краткосрочных трендов, которые могут оказывать значительное влияние на волатильность криптовалют. Нередко происходят резкие колебания цен, основанные не на фундаментальных факторах, а на эмоциональных реакциях пользователей. Это создает дополнительную неопределенность на рынке и увеличивает риски для инвесторов.

5. Невозможность избежать манипуляций с ценой: К сожалению, далеко не все криптовалюты и проекты могут обеспечить надежность и прозрачность своей ценовой политики. Особенно в случае с менее известными токенами, цены могут быть сильно завышены или занижены в результате манипуляций в социальных сетях, что делает инвестирование в такие активы особенно рискованным.

6. Психологическое давление и FOMO (страх упустить возможность): Социальные сети могут создавать психологическое давление на инвесторов, побуждая их к принятию поспешных решений. Термин FOMO (Fear of Missing Out — страх упустить возможность) активно применяется на криптовалютных рынках, когда люди начинают инвестировать в токены под влиянием массового ажиотажа, боясь пропустить «великолепную» возможность. Это может привести к принятию решений, основанных на эмоциях, а не на рациональном анализе.

7. Отсутствие регулирования и безопасности: В социальных сетях отсутствуют механизмы защиты пользователей от мошенничества и манипуляций. Часто криптовалютные проекты, активно продвигающиеся через соцсети, могут оказаться мошенничеством (например, проект-скам). Пользователи рискуют стать жертвами фишинга, потери средств или попадания в мошеннические схемы.

8. Проблемы с анонимностью и приватностью: Социальные сети могут выдать информацию, которая может быть использована для атак на пользователей. Публикации о собственных криптовалютных активах, проектах и инвестициях могут стать источником утечек личной информации, что создаёт угрозу для безопасности пользователей.

Таким образом, несмотря на очевидные преимущества, связанные с использованием социальных сетей для обсуждения криптовалют, необходимо учитывать и потенциальные риски, которые могут оказывать серьезное влияние на поведение инвесторов и стабильность рынка.

Статистика криптовалютного рынка [1]

Мировая статистика (2024 г.)

- Общая капитализация крипторынка: 2,5 трлн долларов.
- Количество криптовалют: более 22 000.
- Доля Bitcoin в рынке: около 50%.
- Среднесуточный объем торгов: более 100 млрд долларов.

Статистика в России (2024 г.)

- Владельцы криптовалют: 14 млн человек (около 10% населения).
- Средний размер криптовалютных активов на человека: 5000–10 000 долларов.
- Объем криптовалютных транзакций: 16 млрд долларов в год.
- Доля россиян, использующих криптовалюту для расчетов: 3–5%.

Заключение

Социальные сети оказывают значительное влияние на рынок криптовалют, и это влияние проявляется в нескольких аспектах: информация

и новости, сообщество и поддержка, так поддержка или критика в социальных сетях может существенно повлиять на доверие к определенной криптовалюте. Трейдинг и спекуляции, так популярные трейдеры и аналитики могут влиять на поведение инвесторов, создавая волатильность на рынке. Следует учитывать и психологию толпы. Мемы и вирусные видео могут быстро привлечь внимание к определенным криптовалютам, что также может повлиять на их стоимость. Регуляция и безопасность могут влиять на общественное мнение и политику, что, в свою очередь, может сказаться на рынке. Эти и другие проблемы определили актуальность нашего исследования. Социальные сети оказывают огромное влияние на крипторынок, создавая тренды, повышая популярность мемных монет и способствуя манипуляциям. Криптовалютный рынок остается высокорисковым, но также предоставляет значительные возможности для инвесторов и разработчиков блокчейн-проектов.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И РОЛЬ СКАЗКИ В ДУХОВНО-НРАВСТВЕННОМ ВОСПИТАНИИ УЧАЩИХСЯ

Аннотация: Данная статья о роли и значении сказки в духовном и нравственном воспитании, а также о разных приемах и методах проведения которые можно практиковать на уроках русского языка.

Ключевые слова: сказка, роль, сюжет, красочность, потенциал, творчество, личность.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF FAIRY TALES IN THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

Annotation: This article is about the role and significance of a fairy tale in spiritual and moral education, as well as about different techniques and methods that can be practiced in Russian language lessons.

Key words: fairy tale, role, plot, colorfulness, potential, creativity, personality.

Одним из важнейших задач в образовании формирование творческой личности в современной школе, умеющего ориентироваться в различных жизненных ситуациях, действовать инициативно и креативно – является главной задачей для современной начальной школы. Развитое воображение и умение создавать своеобразное, отличающееся от распространённого – рассматривается как основные составляющие творческой личности. Мир сказок прекрасен и увлекателен, он захватывает детей острыми, занимательными сюжетами, необычностью обстановки; привлекают герои — смелые, сильные, находчивые люди. Детям интересно и сама форма повествования, принятая в сказке, напевность, красочность языка, яркость изобразительных средств. В сказках добро побеждает зло, дети искренне радуются и переживают, что побеждает справедливость, а зло наказывается, торжествует добро.

Всестороннее развитие младших школьников всегда было характерно для начальной школы. В наши дни общество, особенно подрастающие дети, нуждаются в практической помощи в «освоении» духовных ценностей народа для развития самостоятельности в творческом восприятии произведений художественной литературы.

Большой потенциал и положительные нравственных поучений. Особенно нравиться детям действенная направленность на победу, на торжество правды, на увенчавшийся успехом концовку. Сюжет сказки нежизненный, далек от правды, но вывод всегда правдивый «Сказка — ложь, да в ней намек! Добрым молодцам урок».

Актуальность данной темы продиктована тем, что вопрос о значении восприятия и переживания сказки для психического развития ребенка, становления его как личности, раскрытия творческого потенциала остается одним из актуальных и обсуждаемых в психолого-педагогической литературе. Связано это с открытием новых возможностей работы со сказкой, которая открывается для детей и исследователей не только как культурологический феномен, но и как феномен психологический, как форма духовного опыта человечества.

Народная сказка является действенным способом формирования первоначальных представлений о единстве и многообразии языкового и культурного пространства.

Народная сказка помогает учащимся овладевать первоначальными представлениями о нормах русского и родного литературного языка (орфоэпических, лексических, грамматических) и правилах речевого этикета; умение ориентироваться в целях, задачах, средствах и условиях общения, выбирать языковые средства для успешного решения коммуникативных задач.

Читая и постигая народные и авторские сказки, учащиеся начинают разумно воспринимать и оценивать особенность содержание различных текстов, участвовать в их обсуждении, давать и обосновывать оценку поступкам героев.

Для дальнейшего достижение необходимого образовательного уровня читательской осведомленности, а так же и в общем развитии речи, невозможно без фундаментального изучения народных сказок. В сравнении с авторскими сказками, созданными на фольклорной основе.

Разные приемы и методы можно практиковать в работе со сказкой, которые могут применять учителя для развития воображения детей. Среди них: пересочинять сказки, придумывание сказки наоборот, придумывание продолжения сказки, изменение конца сказки. Можно сочинять сказки вместе с детьми.

Предлагая учащимся на пример пересказать по цепочке «знакомую» им сказку «Лисичка-сестричка и волк». Дети начнут спорить: уточнять события, героев. Выход, позволяющий, казалось бы, разрешить противоречия, один - посмотреть в книгу. Отдельные варианты читаются,

сопоставляются, выявляются сходства и различия, учащиеся приходят к выводу о вариативности фольклорного искусства, об уникальности каждой записи произведения.

Сказка для ребенка имеет большое воспитательное и познавательное значение. Это любимый жанр многих детей. Также учащихся можно познакомить со сказками о животных, бытовыми и волшебными сказками. Они имеют огромное воспитательное значение: учат скромности, бескорыстию, вежливости, высмеивают пороки.

Работа над сказкой проводится так же, как и над рассказами, но у сказок есть свои особенности: бывают волшебные, бытовые, о животных и фантастические сказки.

Можно использовать следующие методические рекомендации при чтении сказок.

1. Обычно перед чтением сказки проводится небольшая подготовительная беседа можно спросить, какие сказки бывают, какие читали; организовать выставку рисунков с персонажами сказок. Перед чтением сказок о животных можно напомнить о повадках животных, показать иллюстрацию этих животных.

2. Сказку обычно выразительно читают, но желательно ее рассказывать.

3. Работу над сказкой вести как над реалистическим рассказом, не комментируя, что «так в жизни не бывает», что это вымысел.

4. Сказку можно использовать для составления характеристик и оценок, так как характерных черты героев сказок обычно раскрываются в их поступках.

5. Не сводить нравоучение сказки в область человеческих характеров и взаимоотношений. поучительность сказки настолько значительный, что дети сами делают выводы: «Так и надо старухе-не надо было жадничать» («Сказка о рыбаке и золотой рыбке»). Если дети придут к подобным заключениям, то можно считать, что чтение сказки достигло цели.

6. Самобытность фольклорной сказки в том, что она создавалась для рассказывания, вот почему

прозаические сказки пересказываются как можно ближе к тексту. Рассказывание должно быть выразительным, соблюдая темп и ритм текста. Успешным приемом подготовки к нему является чтение сказки в лицах, подготовка и инсценировка сказок помогает выражать характер, развивает речь и творческие способности у учащихся.

7. Сказка используется и для обучающих работ по составлению планов, так как она отчетливо членится на сцены - части плана, заголовки легко отыскиваются в тексте сказки.

В младшем школьном возрасте развивается восприятие сказки. Вера в чудеса и что каждый из них может быть героем, принцессой или золушкой одолеть зло, помочь, спасти, чтобы обрести смысл жизни, благодаря этому ребенок должен выйти за узкие границы воображения и поверить в то, что

он сделает значительный вклад в окружающий мир. Всему этому как раз и способствует сказка. Она проста и в то же время загадочна. Читая сказку, у детей появляется интерес, сказка возбудить его любознательность, обогатить жизнь, стимулирует его воображение, развивать интеллект, помочь понять самого себя, свои желания и эмоции, обрести чувство удовлетворенности тем, что он делает.

В современных начальных классах, особенно в школах с узбекским языком обучения, существует проблема неэффективного использования сопоставительного подхода при изучении русского и узбекского фольклора. Недостаточное внимание к сопоставлению и анализу фольклорных материалов может привести к утрате ценной информации, снижению интереса учеников к предмету и недостаточному пониманию культурного наследия.

«Основной национальной культуры любого народа является его фольклор произведения, созданные народом на протяжении многовековой истории. Это - и меткие пословицы и поговорки, впитавшие мудрость наших предков, и различные загадки, народные песни, мифы, и, конечно же всеми нам любимые сказки -художественные творения, в которых отразилась история народа, особенности его быта, мировоззрения.» [1]

Изучение и сравнение фразеологических сочетаний, являющихся продуктом устного творчества народа, показывает сходство в разных языках и наличие уникальных традиционных выражений, характерных для народа и нации. Через фольклор мы получаем представление об истории, обычаях и происхождении народа.

Всестороннее развитие младших школьников всегда было характерно для начальной школы. В наши дни общество, особенно подрастающие дети, нуждаются в практической помощи в «освоении» духовных ценностей народа для развития самостоятельности в творческом восприятии произведений художественной литературы.

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УДК 631.312:631.51

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ОБОСНОВАНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ И КОНСТРУКТИВНЫХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ КАТКА ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье приведены выводы и рекомендации по результатам исследований при проведенных экспериментальных исследованиях в полевых условиях с использованием разработанной и изготовленной технологических и конструктивных параметров катка приспособления.*

Key words: *device, plow, soil, crop, area.*

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JUSTIFICATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND DESIGN PARAMETERS OF THE ROLLER DEVICE

Abstract: *The article presents conclusions and recommendations based on the results of research conducted during experimental studies in field conditions using the developed and manufactured technological and design parameters of the roller device.*

Ключевые слова: *приспособление, плуг, почва, культура, площадь.*

При вспашке полей из-под зерновых верхний слой почвы с растительными остатками запахивается в нижние горизонты, из-за чего в них образуются воздушные раковины, которые необходимо устранить или уменьшить их объём по возможности до минимума, так как они приводят к ухудшению качества поливов и междурядных обработок в период вегетации возделываемой культуры. Кроме того, для проведения качественного сева повторных культур состояние верхнего слоя почвы по качеству крошения, плотности, выровненности должно соответствовать агротехническим требованиям к посевному фону. С учётом изложенного и того, что вынесенная на поверхность корпусами плуга почва пронизана корнями предшествующей культуры (т.е. зерновых) и сорняков, рабочие органы приспособления должны иметь уплотняющее, крошащее и выравнивающее воздействия на почву и при этом не должны забиваться корнями. Кроме

того, учитывая высокие летние температуры, приспособление должно обеспечить наличие мульчированного поверхностного слоя почвы, способствующего сохранению влаги в ней [1-3].

Изложенные требования и анализ рабочих органов и различных их сочетаний, применяемых для поверхностной обработки почвы и подготовки её к севу, позволили выбрать наиболее рациональный вариант набора рабочих органов приспособления, сочетающего (по порядку воздействия на пласт почвы, обработанный корпусами плуга) дисковый каток с клиновидной рабочей поверхностью дисков, выравнивающий орган, на задней кромке которого установлены мульчирующие пластины [4-7].

Приспособление разработано к навесному оборотному плугу, как наиболее передовому и широко применяемому в сельском хозяйстве.

Основными параметрами приспособления, оказывающими существенное влияние на его качественные и энергетические показатели работы, являются: *d*-диаметр дисков катка; γ -угол заточки рабочей поверхности дисков; *g*-вертикальная нагрузка на каждый диск; *t*- толщина дисков; β -угол установки уплотняющей части выравнивателя к горизонту; β_1 -угол установки выравнивающей части относительно уплотняющей; l_1- ширина междуследия мульчирующих пластин.

Каток приспособления должен обеспечить измельчение верхнего слоя пашни на глубину заделки семян повторных культур и уплотнение её нижней части до требуемой плотности. Исходя из этого глубину погружения дисков катка в почву можно принять в приделах 3–5 см.

Диаметр дисков катка обычно выбирается из условия отсутствия протаскивания ими почвенных комьев [5], т.е. при встрече с почвенными комками каток должен перекатываться через них без протаскивания вперёд. При перекатывании через комок давление катка концентрируется на нем и комок разрушается или вдавливается в почву.

В случае протаскивания комков происходит сгруживание почвы перед катком и заданный технологический процесс работы не выполняется.

Для того, чтобы не происходило протаскивания комков вперёд, должно быть обеспечено защемление их между катком и поверхностью почвы. Как известно [5] для этого должно быть обеспечено следующее условие

$$\alpha \le (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2), \tag{1}$$

где α - угол наклона к горизонту касательной к окружности рабочей поверхности катка в точке соприкосновения его с комком;

φ_1, φ_2 – - углы трения комков соответственно о каток и почву.

Из схемы, приведенной на рис. 1, имеем

$$R - R\cos\alpha = H + h_k, \tag{2}$$

R – радиус диска катка;

H – высота почвенного комка от поверхности пашни;

h_k – глубина погружения диска в почву.

Решая (2) относительно R и учитывая (1), получим

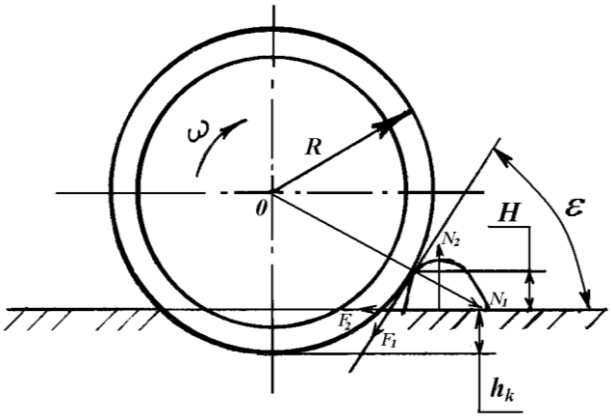


Рис. 1. Схема к определению диаметра диска катка приспособления

$$R \geq \frac{H + h_k}{1 - \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} \tag{3}$$

или

$$D \geq \frac{2(H + h_k)}{1 - \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} = \frac{H + h_k}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2}{2}\right)}. \tag{4}$$

Из анализа этого выражения следует, что диаметр катка зависит от размера комков, лежащих на поверхности пашни, глубины погружения его в почву и её физико-механических свойств, от которых зависят значения углов трения φ_1 *и* φ_2.

В выражении (4) величины H и углов трения φ_1 *и* φ_2 в зависимости от типа и состояния почвы изменяются в значительных пределах. Поэтому, чтобы каток был работоспособным в широком диапазоне условий работа при расчетах необходимо ориентироваться на наибольшие значения H и $h_к$ и наименьшие значения φ_1 *и* φ_2.

Принимая H=5 см, $h_к$ =5 см, φ_1 = 25^0 и φ_2 =35^0 [5] по выражению (4) получим, что диаметр катка должен быть не менее 40 см.

Угол заострения диска определяем из условий исключения образования почвенного ядра перед его рабочей (клиновидной) поверхностью и залипания её почвой при заглублении.

Это обеспечивается при [7]

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \tag{5}$$

или

$$2\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi_1, \tag{6}$$

где γ -половина угла заточки диска.

Подставляя в (6) известные значения $\varphi_1 = 25...35^0$ [5] получим, что угол заточки диска должен быть в пределах 55–65^0. Из них принимаем среднее значения угла, т.е. 2 γ =60^0, т.к. при нем результирующая сила *N* и *F* (рис. 2) будет направлена ближе к вертикали и вглубь пласта относительно меньшего его значения, что способствует более интенсивному устранению воздушных раковин в нижних слоях пашни и при этом вероятность образования уплотненного ядра будет меньше, так как при случайном выходе значений φ_1 за указанные пределе, 2γ будет находиться в пределах оптимальных его значений.

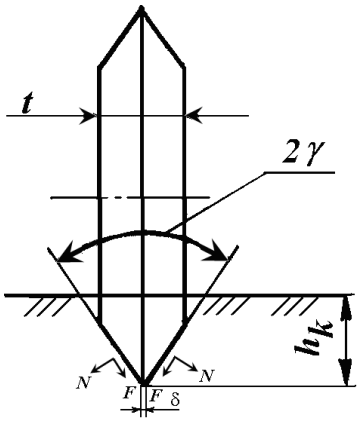


Рис. 2. Схема к определению угла заточки и толщины диска катка приспособления

Для обеспечение качественного измельчение почвы и ее требуемого уплотнения глубина погружения дисков катка должно быть в пределах 3-5 см, диаметр их должен быть не менее 40 см, угол заострения 60^0, толщина 3 см и вертикальная нагрузка на каток, агрегатируемые с трехкорпусным плугом, должно находиться в пределах 2,56-3,58 кН.

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УДК 631.358/358

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ВИБРИРУЮЩЕГО ЛЕМЕХА КОПАТЕЛЯ ПРИ СРЕЗЕ ПЛАСТА

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается вопрос применения вибрационного лемеха копателя в картофелеуборочных машинах с целю перемещение лемеху вынужденных колебаний, которое позволяет снизить тяговое усилие за счет разделения во времени процессов среза, подъема и деформации почвенного пласта, а также за счет восприятия приводом некоторой части сопротивлений, преодолеваемых лемехом. Использование вибрационного лемеха копателя для подкапывания почвы целесообразно и с точки зрения лучшего энергетического использования трактора.*

Ключевые слово: *лемех вибрационный, клубни картофеля, элеватор, консольная балка, сепарирующая решетка, маятник, вибрация, движения, деформация, почвы, прутки, гибкость.*

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STUDY OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF VIBRATING PLOUGHSHARE OF DIGGER WHEN CUTTING SEAM

Abstract: *The article discusses the issue of using a vibrating ploughshare in potato harvesters with the aim of moving the ploughshare under forced vibrations, which allows reducing the traction force by separating the processes of cutting, lifting and deformation of the soil layer in time, as well as by perceiving some of the resistance overcome by the ploughshare by the drive. Using a vibrating ploughshare for digging up the soil is also advisable from the point of view of better energy use of the tractor.*

Key words: *vibrating ploughshare, potato tubers, elevator, cantilever beam, separating grate, pendulum, vibration, movements, deformation, soil, rods, flexibility.*

Лемеха вибрационные нашли широкое применение в грохотных машинах для уборки картофеля, корнеплодов и лука: КГП-2, КВН-2, КГ-2, ККУ-2, ККГ-1,4, ЛКГ-1,4 и ЛКП-1,8. Роль лемеха в этом случае выполняет передняя кромка грохота [1].

Лемеха вибрационного типа применяется и в машинах элеваторного типа. В этом случае он обычно имеет жесткое соединение с подвеской и шарнирное - с шатуном (рис. 1). Такое выполнение предопределяет особый закон относительного перемещения в вибрационном движении: не плоскопараллельное (как у лемеха, связанного с колеблющимся решетом), а маятниковое по круговой траектории. При этом разные точки лемеха и связанной с ним сепарирующей решетки перемещаются по различным траекториям, что затрудняет возможность их оптимизации и снижает транспортирующую способность.

Наибольшая скорость транспортирования пласта по поверхности лемеха обеспечивается при расположении направления колебаний к плоскости лемеха "под углом" $\beta_{opt} = 13 - 15^0$. У маятникового лемеха режущая кромка колеблется под углом $\beta_2 < \beta_{opt}$, а концы сепарирующей решетки - под углом $\beta_2 > \beta_{opt}$(рис. 1, а).

Исследованию лемехов вибрирующих в грохотных машинах посвящены работы Дубровского А.А., Эггенмюллера А., Петрова Г.Д., Сорокина А.А., Диденко Н.Ф. и других ученых [2].

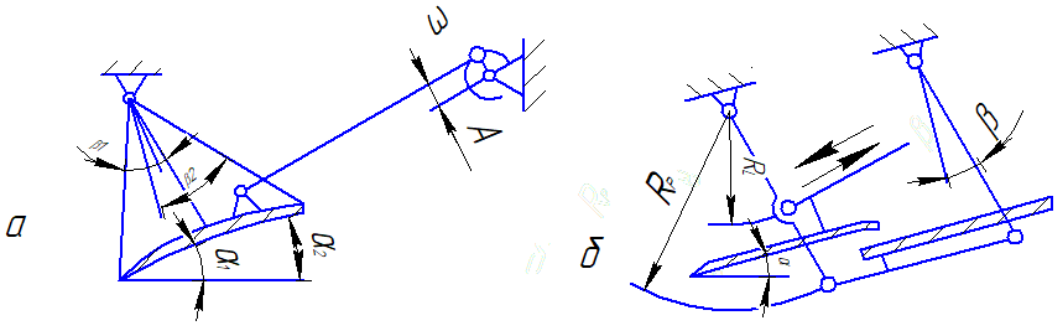


Рис. 1. Схема вибрационного лемеха элеваторной машины: а - маятниковый; б - с активной решеткой

В грохотных машинах, лемеха вибрационные (рис. 2) совершает колебания по дуге радиусом, равным длине подвески $l_п$. Учитывая, что радиус кривошипа (амплитуда) A значительно меньше длины подвесок, а отношение $A/l_п$ близко к нулю, возвратно-поступательное движение лемеха принимают прямолинейным, направленным под углом $(\alpha + \beta)$ к горизонтальной плоскости.

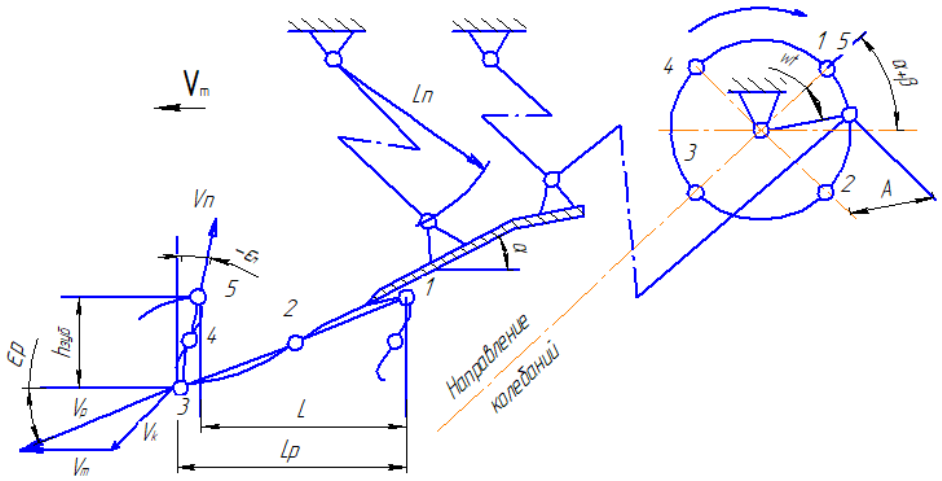


Рис. 2. Схема перемещения лемеха вибрационного типа при абсолютном движении

В процессе работы абсолютная скорость лемеха складывается из поступательной скорости машины V_M и скорости вибрационного движения самого лемеха ωA. В результате сложения этих скоростей в абсолютном движении лемех описывает пилообразную траекторию. Форма и размеры траектории зависят от амплитуды, частоты и направления колебаний, а также от скорости поступательного движения лемеха и определяются высотой зубцов $h_{зуб} = 2\text{Asin}\,(\alpha + \beta)$ и длиной пути лемеха за один период колебания

$$L = V_M t_{кол} = (\frac{2\pi}{\omega})V_M$$

Процесс подкапывания почвенного пласта вибрирующим лемехом можно разделить на две периодически повторяющиеся фазы: резания, когда направление перемещения лемеха при вибрирующем движении совпадает с направлением перемещений в переносном движении [3-7], и подбрасывания, когда эти перемещения противоположны друг другу.

В фазе резания (рис. 2) лемех перемешается из точки 1 в точку 3, при этом в интервале между точками *1-2* скорость его возрастает, а между точками *2-3* уменьшается.

Значения сопротивлений и характер деформации почвы в фазе резания определяются значениями угла резания (крошения). Для пассивного лемеха этот угол, как правило, является углом его наклона, для вибрирующего - угол резания зависит как от угла наклона, так и от режима работы и определяется соотношением [8-9]

$$\alpha_р = \alpha - \varepsilon_р,$$

где α - угол наклона лемеха;

$\varepsilon_р$, - угол между направлением движения лемеха в фазе резания и горизонталью.

Угол $\varepsilon_р$ не является постоянным и в каждый момент определяется отношением составляющих абсолютной скорости лемеха $v_р$ в фазе резания: вертикальной $V_{р\cdot в} = \omega A sin\omega t.\sin(\alpha+\beta)$ к горизонтальной

$$V_{р\cdot г} = V_M + \omega A sin\omega t.\sin(\alpha+\beta)$$

$V_{р.г} = V_М + \omega A \sin \omega t. \cos(\alpha + \beta)$, т.е. $tg\ \varepsilon_p = V_{р\cdot в}/V_{р\cdot г}$ - Однако с достаточной точностью можно считать, что в фазе резания

$$tg\ \varepsilon_p = \frac{2A\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\pi V_M + 2\omega A cos(A+B)}$$

Значение угла $\alpha_р$ оказывает существенное влияние на мощность, потребляемую вибрационным лемехом, в слой, не получая силового импульса вверх, остается в покое (рис. 4, а). В общем случае высота подъема срезаемой почвы в конце фазы резания определяется величиной

$$\Delta h = Ip(tg\ \alpha - tg\ \varepsilon р).$$

При $\alpha = \varepsilon р$ высота подъема пласта $\Delta h = 0$, т.е. срезаемый слой почвы остается в покое; сопротивление срезаемой почвы при преодолении инерции покоя в фазе резания отсутствует, а сопротивление $Rлез.к$ при подкапывании почвы вибрирующим лемехом можно принять равным произведению площади сечения лемеха $Fл$ на твердость почвы Hn

$$Rлез.к = HnFл.$$

Если $\varepsilon р < \alpha$ (рис. 4, б), то характер деформации почвы при внедрении вибрирующего лемеха подобен деформации при работе пассивного лемеха, установленного под углом $(\alpha - \varepsilon р)$. Тогда в фазе резания лемехом преодолевается динамическое усилие, которое определяется зависимостью

$$R_{ин\cdot к} = 2V_р^2 bhP_{об}\sin\left[\frac{\alpha - \varepsilon_р}{2}\right]$$

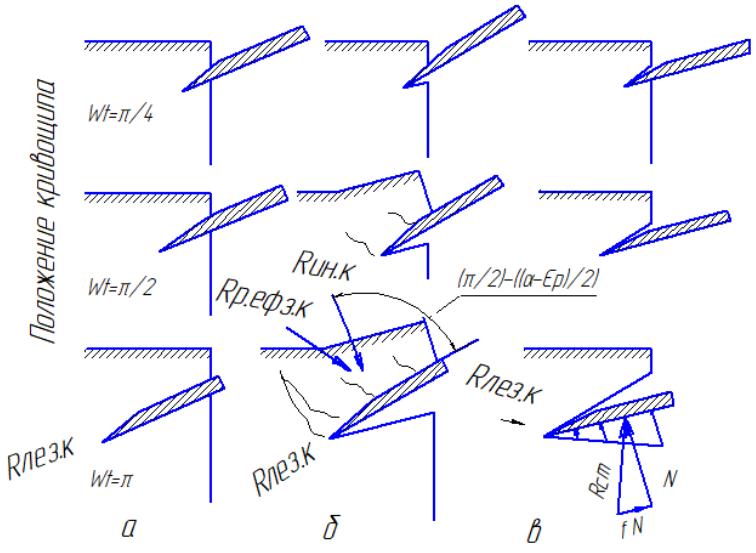


Рис. 4. Характер деформации слоя почвы в фазе резания при подкапывании его вибрирующим лемехом: а - при $\alpha р = 0$; б - при $\alpha р > 0$; в - при $\alpha р < 0$

В рассматриваемом случае колеблющийся лемех [10-12], как и пассивный клин, преодолевает все виды сопротивлений почвы: внедрению лезвия Rлез.к; деформации Rдеф.к; веса пласта $Rg.k$, силы трении F и инерции покоя R ин.к.

Режимы работы лемеха, отвечающие наименьшим энергозатратам, наступают при условии εр $= \alpha$, т.е. $\omega A = 1.57 V_M \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta}$, для лучшего

выполнения технологического процесса (крошения слоя почвы) наиболее предпочтительны режимы, при которых εр $< \alpha$.

Если εр $> \alpha$ (рис. 4, в), то высота подъема Δh имеет отрицательное значение. Этому условию соответствуют режимы работы лемеха, при которых

$$\omega A > 1.57 V_M \frac{sin\alpha}{sin\beta}$$

Такие режимы недопустимы, так как в фазе резания нижняя поверхность лемеха (затылок лезвия) уплотняет слой почвы высотой Δh на дне борозды [12-15]. Результатом уплотнения является возникновение нормальных давлений на затылке-лезвия, равнодействующая которых имеете с силами трения дает результирующую силу смятия Rсм. На значение этой силы наибольшее влияние оказывает высота сминаемого слоя почвы Δh, которая в свою очередь, тем больше, чем больше разница между углами εр и α.

Сила Rсм не только увеличивает тяговое усилие, необходимое на перемещение лемеха, но и стремится вытолкнуть лемех из почвы, то может привести в конечном счете к выглублению лемеха и к значительному увеличению вибраций рамы машины.

Учитывая изложенное, заглубление в почву вибрирующего лемеха необходимо производить лишь тогда, когда машина начинает перемещаться, т.е. будет иметь поступательную скорость vм.

Во второй фазе - фазе подбрасывания, при перемещении лемеха из точки *3* в точку *5* (см. рис. 2) направление его абсолютного движения определяется углом подбрасывания $\varepsilon_п$, который также может быть принят постоянным для всей фазы и определен из соотношения:

$$tg\varepsilon_p = \frac{\pi V_M}{2\omega\, a\sin(\alpha+\beta)} - ctg(\alpha+\beta \qquad (2)$$

Деформация почвы в фазе подбрасывания при малых значениях углов крошения характеризуется образованием глыб почвы в каждом цикле колебаний.

В начальный период происходит упругое уплотнение нижних слоев срезанной почвы, затем появляется трещина скалывания перед режущей кромкой лемеха и образуется призмовидная глыба почвы [12-15]. При последующем цикле колебания образовавшаяся глыба продолжает перемещаться вверх по поверхности лемеха, а лезвием срезается новый слой почвы.

Образующаяся в процессе работы вибрирующего лемеха стружка на суглинистых и глинистых почвах при большой глубине подкапывания (15-20 см) и оптимальной влажности имеет трещины только в нижнем слое, а при глубине 8-10 см - трещины отрыва по всей толщине слоя. При подкапывании сухой связной почвы лемехом отрываются почвенные глыбы неправильной формы за несколько циклов колебаний.

Таким образом, перемещения лемеха вынужденных колебаний позволяет снизить тяговое усилие за счет разделения во времени процессов среза, подъема и деформации почвенного пласта, а также за счет восприятия приводом некоторой части сопротивлений, преодолеваемых лемехом. Поэтому использование вибрирующего лемеха для подкапывания почвы целесообразно и с точки зрения лучшего энергетического использования трактора.

Важнейшим технологическим показателем качества работы подкапывающего рабочего органа является скорость транспортирования срезанного слоя почвы.

Испытания подтвердили высокую транспортирующую способность лемеха, обеспечивающую повышение рабочей скорости машины с 0,8...1,0 м/с (у машин грохотного типа) до 1,4 м/с и высокую эффективность сепарации почвы вибрирующей решеткой.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ЧТЕНИЯ В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ

Аннотация: Развитие чтения в начальных классах является основой успешного обучения. На этом этапе формируются навыки осознанного, выразительного и плавного чтения, расширяется словарный запас, развивается речь и мышление. Систематическая работа по чтению способствует повышению учебной мотивации и формированию интереса к литературе.

Ключевые слова: чтение, начальные классы, развитие речи, осознанное чтение, интерес к литературе, словарный запас, учебная мотивация, выразительное чтение.

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DEVELOPMENT OF READING IN PRIMARY GRADES

Abstract: *The development of reading in primary grades forms the foundation for successful learning. At this stage, students cultivate skills in conscious, expressive, and fluent reading, which significantly expands their vocabulary and fosters overall speech development and critical thinking. Systematic engagement with texts enhances students' learning motivation and cultivates an interest in literature.*

Keywords: *reading, primary grades, speech development, conscious reading, interest in literature, vocabulary, learning motivation, expressive reading.*

Введение:

Развитие чтения в начальных классах — одна из важнейших задач начального общего образования. Умение читать является базовым навыком, от которого зависит успешность обучения по всем другим предметам. Именно в начальной школе закладываются основы читательской грамотности, формируется интерес к книге и культуре чтения, развивается речь, мышление и воображение ребёнка.

Чтение в начальных классах — это не только обучение технике: умению правильно произносить слова, читать бегло и без ошибок, но и формирование осознанного и выразительного чтения. Важно, чтобы младший школьник не просто механически воспроизводил текст, но понимал

его содержание, умел пересказать, выделить основную мысль и выразить своё отношение к прочитанному. Это требует от педагога систематической и продуманной работы с текстами различного уровня сложности и тематики.

Кроме того, развитие чтения способствует расширению словарного запаса, улучшению письменной речи, развитию связной речи и способности к анализу. Через чтение у ребёнка формируются нравственные качества, развиваются эмоционально-ценностные ориентации и социальные навыки.

На современном этапе особую актуальность приобретает формирование устойчивой мотивации к чтению. В условиях информационного общества важно не только научить ребёнка читать, но и заинтересовать его книгой, сделать чтение осознанной потребностью. Этому способствуют разнообразные формы и методы работы: чтение вслух, инсценировки, творческие задания по прочитанному, работа с иллюстрациями, обсуждение книг, участие в конкурсах юных читателей.

Таким образом, развитие чтения в начальной школе — это многоуровневый процесс, включающий работу над техникой, пониманием текста, формированием интереса и любви к чтению, что требует комплексного подхода и активного взаимодействия между учителем, родителями и самим учеником.

Результаты

Развитие чтения в начальных классах даёт положительные результаты как в образовательной, так и в личностной сферах учащихся. В первую очередь, у большинства детей наблюдается значительное улучшение техники чтения: они начинают читать более плавно, правильно интонировать, делают паузы в нужных местах, улучшают темп и уменьшают количество ошибок. Это свидетельствует о формировании прочных навыков осознанного и выразительного чтения.

Кроме технических достижений, у младших школьников заметно возрастает уровень понимания прочитанного. Они успешно выделяют основную мысль текста, отвечают на вопросы по содержанию, умеют пересказывать и обобщать. Особенно положительно влияет работа с художественной литературой: дети учатся сопереживать героям, анализировать их поступки, делать выводы и формировать собственную точку зрения.

Важно отметить и рост учебной мотивации. Ребята проявляют интерес к чтению, охотно берут книги из библиотеки, обсуждают прочитанное с одноклассниками и родителями, участвуют в литературных конкурсах и викторинах. Возрастает активность на уроках литературного чтения, дети становятся более уверенными в себе, свободнее выражают свои мысли.

Также наблюдаются улучшения в устной и письменной речи: увеличивается словарный запас, речь становится более связной, развиваются навыки построения логически завершенных высказываний. Это положительно сказывается не только на уроках чтения, но и в других

учебных предметах — русском языке, окружающем мире, литературном творчестве.

Таким образом, систематическая и целенаправленная работа по развитию чтения в начальной школе способствует не только формированию устойчивых учебных навыков, но и всестороннему развитию личности младшего школьника, создавая основу для успешного дальнейшего обучения.

Анализ литературы и методология

Вопрос развития чтения в начальных классах широко представлен в педагогической и методической литературе. Среди отечественных исследователей, внёсших значительный вклад в изучение этой темы, можно выделить Л.Ф. Климанову, Т.Г. Рамзу, М.С. Соловейчик, В.Г. Горецкого, а также Л.В. Занкова, который подчёркивал важность раннего формирования читательских навыков как основы общего развития ребёнка. Эти авторы рассматривают чтение не только как технический навык, но и как средство развития мышления, речи и нравственных качеств учащихся.

Согласно анализу методических источников, наиболее эффективными являются такие подходы, как личностно-ориентированное обучение, использование игровых приёмов, применение наглядности, работа с разнообразными жанрами текстов, а также интеграция чтения с другими учебными предметами. Большое внимание уделяется формированию читательской мотивации через создание ситуации успеха, организацию литературных праздников, конкурсов и театрализованных постановок.

Методология исследования построена на комплексном подходе, включающем теоретический анализ педагогической литературы и практические методы: наблюдение за учениками, анкетирование, диагностику уровня чтения, а также внедрение и апробацию различных методических приёмов на практике. В ходе работы применялись методы педагогического эксперимента, сравнения, анализа и обобщения результатов.

Практическая часть методологии заключалась в организации систематической работы по развитию чтения: упражнения на выразительность, задания на понимание текста, пересказ, чтение с прогнозированием и ролевое чтение. Использовались также элементы технологии критического мышления и приёмы формирования читательского интереса (работа с иллюстрациями, творческие задания, обсуждения прочитанного).

Таким образом, анализ литературы и апробация методик показали, что успешное развитие чтения в начальных классах возможно при сочетании традиционных и современных подходов, системной работе и учёте индивидуальных особенностей учащихся.

Обсуждение:

Развитие чтения в начальных классах остаётся одной из ключевых задач современной школы. Обсуждение данной темы позволяет более глубоко

рассмотреть влияние различных факторов на формирование читательских умений и выявить условия, способствующие успешному овладению навыками чтения у младших школьников. Анализ практики показал, что устойчивый интерес к чтению формируется не столько за счёт механического овладения техникой, сколько благодаря осмысленному включению ребёнка в процесс взаимодействия с текстом, его обсуждение, эмоциональное восприятие и творческую переработку прочитанного.

Одним из важных аспектов является необходимость индивидуального подхода. Дети приходят в школу с разным уровнем речевого и читательского развития. Одним легко даётся чтение с первого класса, другие требуют дополнительного внимания и поддержки. Это требует от педагога гибкости в выборе методов и приёмов обучения, разнообразия заданий и форм работы.

Также немаловажным фактором является активное вовлечение семьи в процесс формирования читательского интереса. Там, где родители читают детям, обсуждают книги, поощряют чтение дома, успехи ребёнка в школе значительно выше. Это подчёркивает значимость взаимодействия школы и семьи в вопросах воспитания читателя.

Современные технологии также могут оказывать положительное влияние, если используются грамотно. Электронные книги, обучающие платформы, интерактивные задания и аудиокниги позволяют разнообразить процесс чтения, сделать его более увлекательным и доступным для детей с различными потребностями.

В ходе обсуждения было выявлено, что чтение в начальной школе должно рассматриваться не только как предмет обучения, но и как важный инструмент личностного развития. Через чтение дети учатся размышлять, чувствовать, понимать других, выражать свои мысли. Поэтому развитие чтения требует системного, комплексного подхода, объединяющего усилия учителя, родителей и самого ребёнка.

Заключение

Развитие чтения в начальных классах — важнейший этап в становлении личности младшего школьника и формировании его учебной деятельности. Чтение не только способствует овладению всеми школьными предметами, но и развивает мышление, речь, воображение и эмоциональную сферу ребёнка. Эффективное развитие читательских навыков возможно при использовании разнообразных методик, индивидуального подхода и активном участии семьи. Формирование интереса к чтению и любви к книге создаёт прочную основу для успешного обучения и всестороннего развития ребёнка.

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УДК 81'373.611.2:316.77

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ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ФЕМИНИТИВОВ-НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК НА ПРИМЕРЕ СМИ И ИНТЕРНЕТ-РЕСУРСОВ

Аннотация: *На примерах внедрения феминитивов в современном русском языке автор рассматривает широкое внедрения феминитивов в современный русский язык на примере СМИ и интернет - ресурсов. В данной статье также рассматривается история возникновения феминитивов, их политическое значение, способы образования.*

Ключевые слова: *феминизм, феминитивы, гендерная лингвистика, феминистская лингвистика*

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THE INTRODUCTION OF FEMINITIVES–NEOLOGISMS INTO MODERN RUSSIAN USING THE EXAMPLE OF MASS MEDIA AND INTERNET RESOURCES

Annotation. *Russian Russian is an example of the introduction of feminitives in modern Russian, and the author examines the widespread introduction of feminitives in modern Russian using the example of mass media and Internet resources. This article also examines the history of the emergence of feminitives, their political significance, and ways of education.*

Keywords: *feminism, feminitives, gender linguistics, feminist linguistics*

Президент Ш.М.Мирзиёев при встрече с работниками образования неоднократно подчеркивал, что: «Воспитание у молодежи высокой духовности и культуры, невозможно без знания мировых языков, к числу каковых относится и русский язык. Когда мы решим строить новый Узбекистан, мы будем опираться на богатое наследие наших предков и сильную духовность молодого поколения , основанную на национальных ценностях» [116].

1. 19 января 2021 года. Видеоконференция под председательством Президента Республики Узбекистан ШавкатаМирзиёева 19 января по коренному совершенствованию системы духовно-просветительской

Вопрос о введении новых феминитивов вызывает бурные дискуссии.

Феминитивы-неологизмы — это слова женского рода, которые обозначают женщин по профессии, роду деятельности или социальному статусу.

Некоторые примеры феминитивов-неологизмов: *«авторка», «авторесса», «психологиня», «политикесса», «докторка», «докториня», «докторица».*

Феминитивы-неологизмы могут образовываться разными способами:

- *Суффиксальный способ* (самый распространённый) — добавление суффиксов. Например: «блогер» → «блогерка», «писатель» → «писательница», «доктор» → «докторка».
- *Сложение и усечение* — создание новых форм из нескольких слов. Пример: «председатель-женщина» → «председательница», «мастер» → «мастерица».
- *Заимствования из других языков.* Например, в польском и украинском языках давно существуют формы типа «психологиня», «директорка», «редакторка».

При использовании *феминитивов–неологизмов* важно учитывать их уместность и понятность. Некоторые феминитивы могут звучать неестественно или вызывать недопонимание, поэтому важно использовать их с умом и с учетом контекста.

Использование феминитивов помогает избежать стереотипы, отражающие гендерное разнообразие в обществе и способствует созданию инклюзивного и равноправного языка, который отражает разнообразие гендеров в обществе.

Внедрение феминитивов–неологизмов в современный русский язык интересен и креативен через обогащение языка. *Феминитивы–неологизмы* признаны играть важную роль в развитии языка и общества, способствуя созданию более инклюзивного и гендерно–чувствительного языкового пространства. Исследование феминитивов–неологизмов позволяет лучше понять процессы изменения языка под влиянием социокультурных факторов и гендерных трансформаций.

В целом, появление феминитивов в современном русском языке говорит о том, что русский язык на протяжении веков отражает изменяющиеся социокультурные нормы и стремления к равноправию полов, а экспериментирование с феминитивами–неологизмами может быть интересным способом игры с языком и создания новых выразительных средств. Немало важным является то, что необходимо помнить о правильном использовании их в контексте, чтобы избежать недопонимания или нелепых звучаний.

Внедрение феминитивов-неологизмов в современный русский язык может быть полезным для обогащения языка и создания новых выразительных

работы, укреплению сотрудничества между государственными и общественными организациями в этой сфере

средств. Однако, необходимо учитывать, что процесс создания и принятия новых слов требует времени и усилий со стороны языкового сообщества. Важно, чтобы новые слова были легко узнаваемы и понятны для большинства людей, чтобы они могли успешно внедриться в обиходный язык. Таким образом, внедрение феминитивов-неологизмов в русский язык может быть успешным при правильном подходе и широкой поддержке со стороны общества.

Феминитивы — один из многочисленных примеров лингвистических инструментов, используемых профеминистами для устранения тендерной асимметрии в языке и языкового сексизма в речи. Данные лексемы наиболее характерны для тех стран, где широко распространены феминистские идеи. *Например, в Швеции, Германии, Шотландии, Англии* и др. государствах активно используют феминитивы как в повседневной, так и в административной речи. То есть *феминитивы наиболее распространены там, где феминизм имеет значение как важный политический аспек*т общественной жизни.

Феминизм как политическое движение является борьбой за женские права. Несмотря на то, что данное направление имеет множество подразделов и направлений, часто конфликтующих между собой, цель движения остается единой. Представители разных течений феминизма по-разному относятся лишь к инструментам, с помощью которых они хотели бы добиться своих целей.

Традиционно историю феминизма делят на три исторических периода.

К 1 периоду относят *суфражизм* (к. XIX — нач. XX в.), в рамках которого профеминисты активно боролись за частную собственность для женщин и право политического голоса.

2) Ко второму периоду, пришедшейся на 60-е гг., и наиболее активно развивавшейся в Америке, относят активную политическую борьбу за социальное и политическое равенство с мужчинами (например, борьбу за равные карьерные возможности, равную оплату труда, отсутствие репродуктивного давления и т.д.).

3. К третьему периоду феминизма относится периодизация которой начинается с 90-х. гг. XX века, оказывается тесно переплетена с идеями постмодернизма. Её задачами становятся трансформация женских образов в масскульте, искусстве, СМИ. По словам Бахаева Л.М «… кроме того, *именно третья волна феминизма борется за лингвистические реформы в России*, Америке, Англии, Германии и др. странах, так как, согласно теории Сепира—Уорфа, [117] именно язык, конкретные концепты, понятия и коннотации, закреплённые в нём, определяют наше сознание, а, следовательно, и поведение».

2. Бахаева Л.М. Гендерная проблематика в языкознании // Lingua-Universum. 2006. № 4. С. 72-77.

Ситникова И.О. и Загустина И.В утверждают о том, что «как в России, так и в Узбекистане реформация языка, то есть активное внедрение феминитивов для устранения так называемой гендерной асимметрии стало развиваться относительно недавно на стыке XX начала XX1 веков. Для лучшего понимания понятия «гендерная асимметрия», необходимо объяснить термин гендер. Это «*...термин для обозначения социального пола,* совокупность социальных и культурных норм, которое общество предписывает выполнять людям в зависимости от их биологического пола».[118]

Они так же подчёркивают, что «феминистская лингвистика как «направление зародилось в академической среде США, а затем получило распространение в Германии»[119]. Как отмечает Трофимова Е.И.: «при этом «основу феминистской лингвистики» [120], заложила созданная в 1975 г. «работа профессора Калифорнийского университета Робин Лакофф под названием «Language and Woman's place».

По словам Жорж Т.К. «В Германии основными идеологами феминистской критики языка стали профессор университета г. Констанц Сента Трёмель-Плёц и занимавшая должность профессора в нескольких немецких университетах Луиза Пуш»[121]. За свои исследования многие из профессоров лишились карьеры, но в то же время дали старт такому направлению как гендерная (феминистская) лингвистика.

Гузаерова Е., Косова В. В своей статье «Специфика феминитивов в современном русском медиапространстве» отмечают, что «под феминитивом же Она же указывает на то, что обычно понимают «*лексический неологизм женского* рода, образованный и парный соответствующему существительному мужского рода»[122] . Они утверждают на то, что «узус и стилистика феминитивов могут со временем изменяться...; а вопросы создания, распространения и рецепции феминитивов недостаточно изучены, национальное поле феминитивов не статично, но динамично»[123].

Важно то, что феминитивы это революционное изменение языка именно по политическим причинам. В частности, Гузаерова утверждает: «В основе данного явления лежит возросшая активность женщин во всех сферах общественной жизни: профессиональной деятельности, науке, политике, культуре, экономике и т.д»[124].

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4. Там же с. 54
5. Трофимова Е.И. Терминологические вопросы в гендерных исследованиях // Гендер: язык, кульутура, коммуникация. М., 2002. С. 41-54.
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8. Там же с. 69
9.Там же с. 40

А Дейк ван Т. в своей статье «Дискурс и Власть. Репрезентация доминирования в языке и коммуникации» отмечает такой факт, что «первые в отечественном языкознании монографии, посвященные гендерным аспектам языка» возникли в конце 90-х, начале 2000-х гг. К их авторам можно отнести А. В. Кирилину, Е. Горошко и др».[125] При этом сегодня отказ от сексизма в языке в разных странах проявляется на разных уровнях.

В заключение можно сказать о том, что революционное изменение русского языка, в частности, его языковой нормы, на данный момент является абсолютно стихийным явлением, вызванным политическими причинами. Судя по распространению феминитивов в сети и тому, что многотысячные сообщества уже давно воспринимают их как норму, можно предположить, что со временем в живом, изменяющемся русском языке значительная часть феминитивов станет словарной нормой и войдет в массовый медийный дискурс.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

УДК 331.44

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ГОТОВНОСТЬ СОТРУДНИКОВ НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ОТРАСЛИ К ВНЕДРЕНИЮ НОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Аннотация: *данное исследование посвящено оценке готовности сотрудников нефтегазовой отрасли к внедрению новых технологий, включая дроны, ИИ и оптоволоконные системы. На основе опроса 520 респондентов выявлены ключевые тенденции: уровень осведомленности варьируется в зависимости от технологии, готовность к обучению коррелирует с возрастом и должностью. Основными барьерами стали недостаток корпоративной поддержки и опасения персонала. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы для оптимизации процессов цифровизации в отрасли с учетом человеческого фактора.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровизация, оптимизация, готовность к обучению, ИИ, искусственный интеллект, дроны, роботизированные системы.*

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WILLINGNESS OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES TO IMPLEMENT NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: *This study is devoted to assessing the readiness of employees in the oil and gas industry to implement new technologies, including drones, AI, and fiber-optic systems. Based on a survey of 520 respondents, key trends were identified: the level of awareness varies depending on technology, and willingness to learn correlates with age and position. The main barriers were the lack of*

corporate support and staff concerns. The research results can be used to optimize digitalization processes in the industry, taking into account the human factor.

Keywords: *digitalization, willingness to learn, AI, artificial intelligence, drones, robotic systems.*

Нефтегазовая отрасль является одной из наиболее технологически зависимых и капиталоемких сфер мировой экономики. В условиях цифровизации и необходимости повышения эффективности добычи и переработки углеводородов внедрение новых технологий становится критически важным.

Актуальность исследования обусловлена тем, что, несмотря на активное развитие технологий, многие компании сталкиваются с сопротивлением сотрудников, что замедляет процесс внедрения улучшений.

Цель данного исследования – оценить уровень готовности сотрудников нефтегазовой отрасли к внедрению инновационных технологий, таких как оптоволоконные системы мониторинга, беспилотные летательные аппараты (БПЛА), искусственный интеллект (ИИ) и другие цифровые решения.

Исследование проводилось в форме анонимного онлайн-опроса в Яндекс-форме (февраль – апрель 2024 г.) по методике ADKAR.

Модель ADKAR — это человеко-ориентированный подход к управлению изменениями, фокусирующийся на работе с сотрудниками. Суть в том, что она помогает выявить барьеры, препятствующие внедрению реформ, и разработать эффективный план для их преодоления. Аббревиатура расшифровывается как «Понимание», «Желание», «Знание», «Способность» и «Закрепление» [5].

В опросе приняли участие 520 сотрудников различных предприятий нефтегазового сектора России (добывающие компании, сервисные организации, перерабатывающие заводы) [2; 3; 4; 6]. Выборка включала представителей разных возрастных групп, должностей и стажа работы:

По возрасту: 25– 56 лет.

По должности: рабочие, ИТР, менеджеры, топ-менеджмент.

По стажу: от 1 до 34 лет.

Опрос включал 5 блоков вопросов с шкалой Лайкерта (1–5), множественным выбором и открытыми ответами.

Шкала Лайкерта – это биполярный метод оценки, при котором измеряется либо положительная, либо отрицательная реакция на утверждение [1]. При работе со шкалой испытуемый оценивает степень своего согласия или несогласия с каждым суждением, от «полностью согласен» до «полностью не согласен». Сумма оценок каждого отдельного суждения позволяет выявить установку испытуемого по какому-либо вопросу.

Вопросы и критерии оценки:

Блок 1. Осведомленность и опыт:

1. Знание технологий. Респондентам было предложено оценить свою осведомленность о пяти ключевых технологиях по 5-балльной шкале:

Таблица 1. Уровень осведомленности о технологиях

Технология	1 балл	2 балла	3 балла	4 балла	5 баллов
Беспилотные системы					
Искусственный интеллект					
Оптоволоконные системы					
VR/AR технологии					
Роботизированные системы					

Где:

— 1 – «Никогда не слышал о технологии»;

— 2 – «Слышал название, но не знаю принципов»;

— 3 – «Могу объяснить базовые функции»;

— 4 – «Использовал в работе под руководством»;

— 5 – «Самостоятельно применяю регулярно».

2. Источники информации (множественный выбор), «Из каких источников вы узнали о новых технологиях?»:

— корпоративное обучение;

— отраслевые СМИ;

— коллеги/менеджмент;

— соцсети/форумы;

— личный опыт;

— другое (указать ответ).

3. Опыт взаимодействия, «Как часто вы используете новые технологии в своей работе?»:

— 1 – «Никогда не использовал»;

— 2 – «Раз в год или реже»;

— 3 – «Раз в месяц»;

— 4 – «Раз в неделю»;

— 5 – «Ежедневно».

Блок 2. Отношение к инновациям:

1. Готовность к обучению, «Согласились бы вы пройти обучение для внедрения одной из новых технологий (дроны, ИИ, оптоволоконые технологии, IoT, VR)?»:

— 1 – «Отказываюсь при любых условиях»;

— 2 – «Только если обяжет работодатель»;

— 3 – «Готов, если обучение оплатят»;

— 4 – «Хочу научиться для карьеры»;

— 5 – «Готов учиться в личное время».

2. Доверие к технологиям, «Как вы относитесь к использованию новых технологий в рабочих процессах?»:

— 1 – «Полностью не доверяю»;

— 2 – «Доверяю с контролем человека»;

— 3 – «Нейтральное отношение»;

— 4 – «Доверяю в большинстве задач»;
— 5 – «Полностью доверяю».

3. Ожидаемая польза (множественный выбор), «Какая на ваш взгляд может быть польза от внедрения новых технологий (дроны, ИИ, оптоволокно, IoT, VR)?»:
— повышение безопасности;
— рост зарплаты;
— снижение нагрузки на сотрудников;
— карьерный рост;
— престиж компании;
— другое (указать ответ).

4. Страхи (открытый вопрос), «Какие на ваш взгляд могут возникнуть проблемы при внедрении новых технологий?».

Блок 3. Организационные факторы:

1. Поддержка руководства, «Ваша компания внедряет новые технологии в рабочий процесс?»:
— 1 – «Нет программ внедрения»;
— 2 – «Есть разовые тренинги»;
— 3 – «Проводится обучение по запросу»;
— 4 – «Проходят регулярные курсы»;
— 5 – «Гранты на сертификацию».

2. Доступность инфраструктуры, «Есть ли в вашей компании инфраструктура для внедрения новых технологий (лаборатории, ПО, VR-тренажеры)?»:
— 1 – «Отсутствует»;
— 2 – «Устаревшая»;
— 3 – «Есть базовые ресурсы»;
— 4 – «Современная, но мало»;
— 5 – «Полностью укомплектована»;

3. Корпоративная культура, «На ваш взгляд, насколько сформирована корпоративная культура в ваше компании в рамках внедрения новых технологий (поощрение инноваций/консерватизм)?»:
— 1 – «Не сформирована»;
— 2 – «Начинает формироваться»;
— 3 – «Частично сформирована»;
— 4 – «По большей части сформирована»;
— 5 – «Полностью сформирована».

Блок 4. Технические барьеры:

1. Совместимость с текущими системами, «На ваш взгляд, насколько текущая система организации готова к внедрению новых технологий (Дроны, ИИ, оптоволокно, IoT, VR)?»:
— 1 – «Полная несовместимость»;

— 2 – «Требует дорогой адаптации»;
— 3 – «Частичная интеграция»;
— 4 – «Нужны минимальные доработки»;
— 5 – «Готова к интеграция».

2. Надежность технологий, «На ваш взгляд, насколько часто ваша компания будет сталкиваться с сбоями/неполадками при внедрении новых технологий (частота сбоев по опыту)?»:
— 1 – «Постоянные сбои (часто)»;
— 2 – «Регулярные ошибки»;
— 3 – «Стабильность 50/50»;
— 4 – «Редкие проблемы»;
— 5 – «Внедрение пройдет без сбоев».

Блок 5. Демографические и профессиональные данные:
1. Возраст (открытый вопрос).
2. Место работы (открытый вопрос).
3. Должность:
— рабочий;
— инженер;
— менеджер проекта;
— руководитель отдела;
— топ-менеджер;
— другое (указать ответ).

Стаж работы в отрасли:
— до 1 года;
— 1–5 лет;
— 5–10 лет;
— 10–15 лет;
— более 15 лет.

Результаты опроса:
1. Общая характеристика участников опроса.
По возрасту:
— 25-35 лет: 35% (182 чел.)
— 36-45 лет: 40% (208 чел.)
— 46 лет и старше: 25% (130 чел.)

По должностям:
— рабочие и операторы: 30% (156 чел.)
— инженерно-технические работники: 40% (208 чел.)
— менеджеры среднего звена: 20% (104 чел.)
— топ-менеджеры: 10% (52 чел.)

По стажу работы в отрасли:
— до 5 лет: 25% (130 чел.)
— 5-15 лет: 50% (260 чел.)

– более 15 лет: 25% (130 чел.)

2. Осведомленность о новых технологиях.

Результаты оценки осведомленности участников опроса представлены в таблице 2.

Таблица 2. Уровень осведомленности о технологиях (Процент от общего числа)

Технология	1 балл	2 балла	3 балла	4 балла	5 баллов
Беспилотные системы	12 %	18%	30%	25%	15%
Искусственный интеллект	15 %	22%	35%	20%	8%
Оптоволоконные системы	25 %	30%	28%	12%	5%
VR/AR технологии	35 %	25%	20%	15%	5%
Роботизированные системы	18 %	22%	30%	20%	10%

Анализ данных показывает, что наибольшую осведомленность сотрудники демонстрируют в отношении беспилотных систем, 40% оценили свои знания на 4-5 баллов и роботизированных систем, 30% оценили свои знания на 4-5 баллов. Наименее знакомы с VR/AR технологиями, только 20% оценили знания на 4-5 баллов. Осведомленность об оптоволоконных системах находится на низком уровне, 17% высоких оценок.

3. Готовность к обучению и внедрению.

Анализ данных выявил неоднородность готовности сотрудников к освоению новых технологий, рисунок 1.

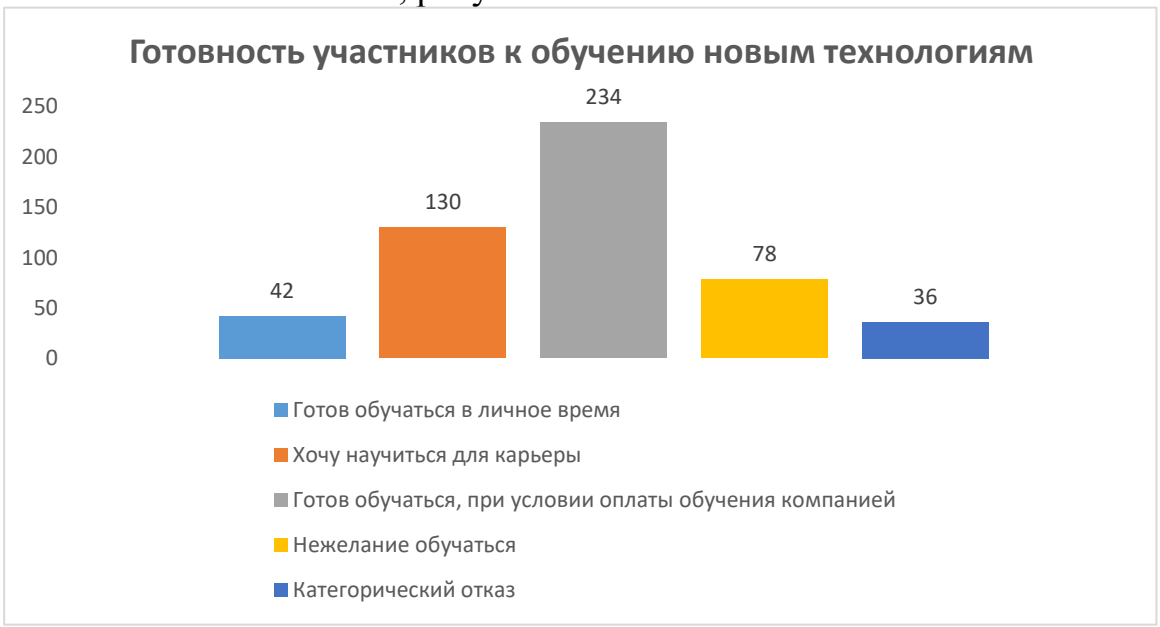


Рисунок 1 – Готовность участников к обучению новым технологиям

Оценка готовности к освоению новых технологий выявила следующие тенденции:

Возрастная динамика:

Чем моложе сотрудники, тем выше их мотивация к обучению (68% среди работников до 35 лет против 22% в группе 46+). Это свидетельствует о необходимости дифференцированных программ адаптации для разных возрастных групп.

Условная поддержка:

45% респондентов согласны обучаться только при условии финансирования компанией, что подчеркивает важность корпоративных инвестиций в образовательные инициативы.

Поляризация мнений:

Наличие двух крайних групп — 8% «энтузиастов» (готовы учиться за свой счет в личное время) и 22% «резистентов» (отказ или категорическое нежелание) — требует индивидуальных подходов:

Для первой группы: создание карьерных лифтов за счет инноваций.

Для второй: разъяснительная работа и пилотные проекты для снижения страхов.

4. Факторы, влияющие на отношение к инновациям:

Были выявлены три ключевых фактора, определяющих отношение к технологиям:

Организационная поддержка.65% респондентов отметили отсутствие системной программы внедрения инноваций и только 15% указали на наличие корпоративных обучающих программ

Техническая инфраструктура:

55% сотрудников оценили техническую базу как устаревшую? 30% - как соответствующую современным требованиям, а 15% - как передовую.

72% опрошенных связывают освоение новых технологий с возможностью карьерного роста, при этом 45% ожидают повышения заработной платы, а 28% опасаются, что технологии сделают их профессии менее востребованными.

Анализ по компаниям-участницам показал, что наиболее прогрессивные взгляды у сотрудников ПАО «Газпром нефть» (58% готовы к изменениям), наиболее консервативные – у работников ПАО «Транснефть» (только 32% поддерживают инновации), а в ПАО «НК «Роснефть» и ПАО «ЛУКОЙЛ» показатели близки к средним по отрасли (46 и 52%).

Помимо основных результатов были выявлены статистически значимые взаимосвязи:

1. Прямая корреляция между уровнем цифровой грамотности и готовностью к инновациям. Большая часть опрошенных, имеющих знания в области новых технологий выразили свое одобрение для внедрения инноваций (82%).

2. Обратная корреляция между возрастом и доверием к технологиям. Большая часть высоко возрастных сотрудников выразила свое беспокойство по поводу необходимости внедрения новых технологий (65%).

3. Прямая зависимость между должностным уровнем и оценкой преимуществ. Большинство топ менеджеров и менеджеров среднего звена

нашли больше весомых преимуществ, получаемых после внедрения новых технологий.

Помимо этого, по результатам анализа бальной системы, было выделено три группы сотрудников:

– «Новаторы» (25%) – активно поддерживают изменения, готовы к обучению;

– «Умеренные» (50%) - принимают изменения при условии поддержки;

– «Консерваторы» (25%) - сопротивляются изменениям.

Выводы по результатам исследований: уровень осведомленности о новых технологиях в отрасли остается недостаточным, особенно в отношении VR/AR и оптоволоконных систем; готовность к обучению демонстрируют преимущественно молодые сотрудники и менеджеры среднего звена, при этом немаловажным параметром является оплата обучения компанией; ключевыми барьерами являются недостаточная организационная поддержка и устаревшая техническая инфраструктура; для успешной цифровой трансформации необходимо разрабатывать дифференцированные программы внедрения инноваций с учетом трех выявленных групп сотрудников.

Результаты проведенного исследования могут быть использованы для оптимизации процессов цифровизации в отрасли с учетом человеческого фактора. Исследование представляет интерес для сотрудников HR-служб, служб по развитию персонала, руководителей высшего звена, преподавателей, аспирантов и магистрантов по направлениям «Нефтегазовое дело», «Менеджмент», «Экономика».

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«Экономика и социум»

Выпуск № 5(132) 2025
Сайт: http://www.iupr.ru
Издательство: ООО "Институт управления и социально-экономического развития", Россия, г. Саратов
Дата издания: Май 2025